



CASE STUDY PRESENTATIONS

Marko, Amy & Lauri – 12 + 14.2.2018

STRUCTURE: Tue 12.2

- Group 1: Water-related SDG6
 - Group 2: Mekong River
 - Group 3: EU-WFD implementation in Finland
- *Each presentation followed by Feedback Session, where other groups provide their feedback (verbal and written) to the presentation and related governance analysis*
- *Official Commentator™ starts!*
- Group 5 comments Group 1's Case Study
 - Group 4 comments Group 2's Case Study
 - Group 1 comments Group 3's Case Study
 - Group 3 comments Group 4's Case Study
 - Group 2 comments Group 5's Case Study

STRUCTURE: Thu 14.2

- Group 4: Kemijoki hydropower & EIA
 - Group 5: HSY
- *Each presentation followed by Feedback Session, where other groups provide their feedback (verbal and written) to the presentation and related governance analysis*
- *Official Commentator™ starts!*
- Group 5 comments Group 1's Case Study
 - Group 4 comments Group 2's Case Study
 - Group 1 comments Group 3's Case Study
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ASSESSMENT

- Half of the total grade for the course comes from the assessment by teachers (other half by students)
 - Of that grade, 2/3 is based on Case Study and 1/3 based on Reading Circle Briefs
- Assessment of the Case Study
 - 75% on Case Study Report
 - 25% on Case Study presentation

} 1/3 Methodology (coherence & use)
1/3 Analysis results (what & how?)
1/3 Reflection & conclusions (why?)
→ Clarity = crosscutter
- Remember that your contribution to group work (Reading Circles + Case Study) is assessed also through Self and Peer Assessment

GENERAL REMARKS

Collective Problem sets your focus (+ boundaries)

→ Your methods, results and conclusions must link to that

Methodological discussion = reflection

→ Did you managed to do what you wanted to do?
What would you do differently? General views on methods?

Report length

→ Focus on your key findings, not (only) on your process.
Use appendixes if needed. Think your 'main reader'.

Nothing but the truth?

→ Governance is always vague and subject to multiple interpretations: critical analysis (why?) can therefore be subjective = your views & opinions!

→ But must build on your methods & their results!
Hence also better to have more methods than less.

ULTIMATE AIM?

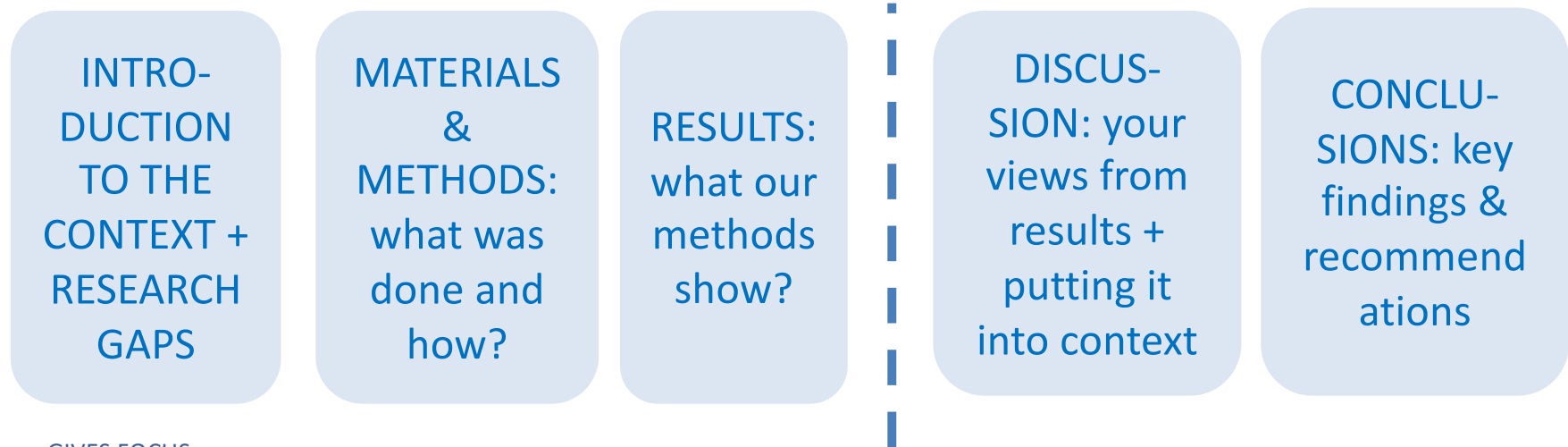
To understand the governance context of your Case Study (incl. its key actors, institutions & interactions)
→ In particular, to answer your Collective Problem

Different methods provide:

- 1) Structured way to make sense of this complexity
 - 2) Means for reader to understand how you carried out your analysis and where your results come from
 - 3) Ensure your own views and values don't take over your analysis and conclusions
- Methods are not the main results, but help you then to make your own conclusions in a transparent manner**

LOGIC OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

(similar logic applies to your Master's Thesis)



GIVES FOCUS=
Research Questions

WHAT IS THIS?

‘LINE/BOUNDARY OF OBJECTIVITY’

= before this everything must be objective i.e. not own interpretations, but just pure ‘data analysis’ based on your methods. After, well-defined (subjective) interpretations based on those!
→ You all seemed pretty afraid about making such conclusions...

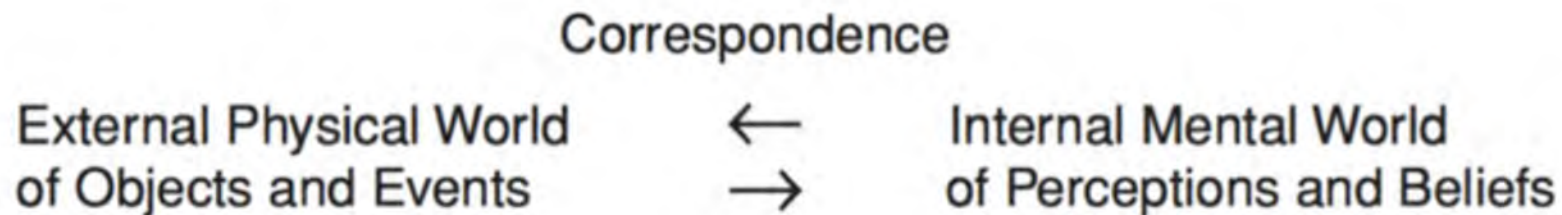
Science's Four Claims

Rationality

Rational methods of inquiry use reason and evidence correctly to achieve substantial and specified success in finding truth, and rational actions use rational and true beliefs to guide good actions.

Truth

True statements correspond with reality:



Objectivity

Objective beliefs concern external physical objects; they can be tested and verified so that consensus will emerge among knowledgeable persons; and they do not depend on controversial presuppositions or special worldviews.

Realism

Realism is correspondence of human thoughts with an external and independent reality, including physical objects.

WHERE IS THE WIND?

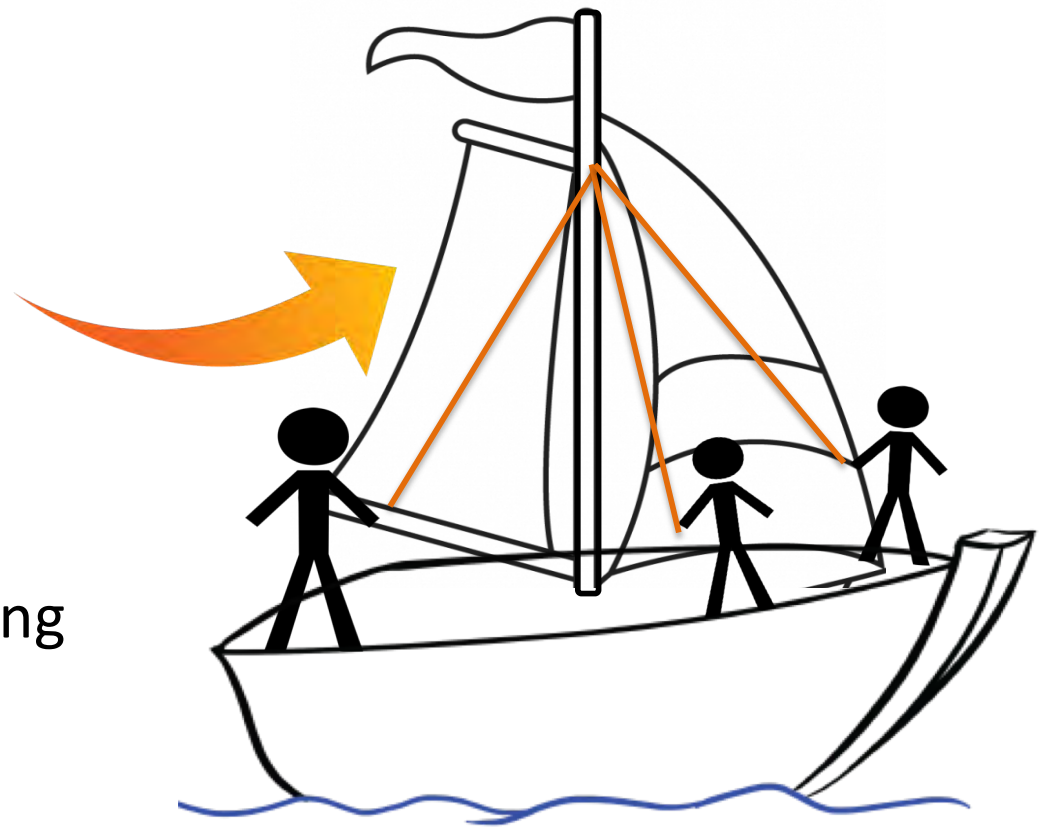
Governance elements have differing roles & meanings:

Institutions = like boat

Actors = like sailors

→ But together they form just a static picture

Only interaction i.e. having wind & then sailing gets you going = brings governance to life and gives it direction



Actors and institutions easiest to figure out, interactions mainly invisible (like the wind). Yet, most of you had also figured at least some of those: well done!

FROM 'WHY' TO 'HOW'?

Governance analysis aims to understand whether the existing governance system is fit for its purpose i.e. fulfilling its Collective Problem

- Critical view needed i.e. not just taking things as they are (even when they are vague and complex) = help to think how to improve the existing system, both in terms of its organisation and in actual implementation
- Yet, need for **pragmatism** too: often we just need to get along with the governance system we have (as it has its own history, interests and also strong path dependency). **So asking question “why?” ultimately turns back to question “how to do better?”.**

DISCUSSION POINT 1

Does governance analysis with key three elements & variety of methods make sense?

= Help you to look at in a structured manner often complex & vague governance contexts?

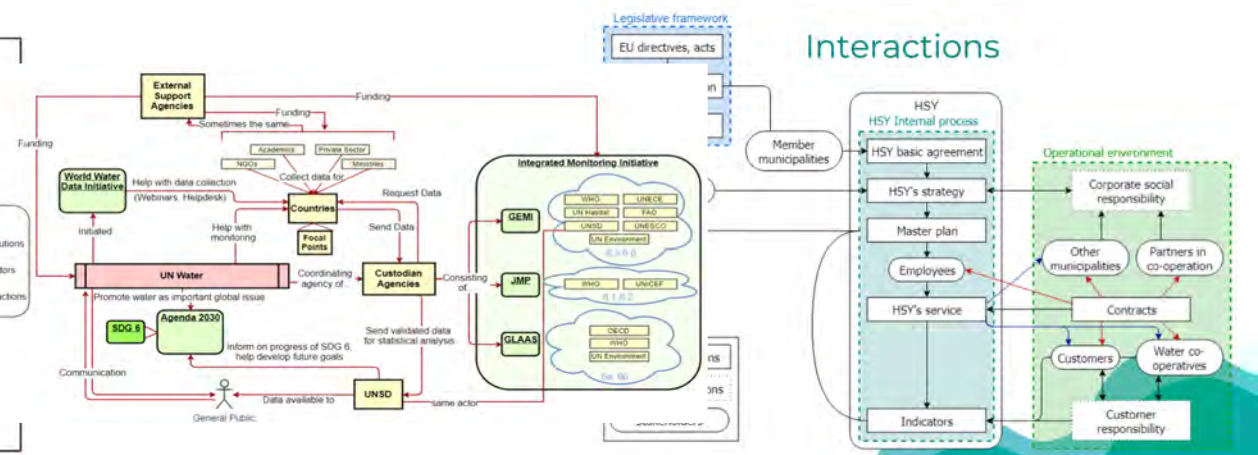
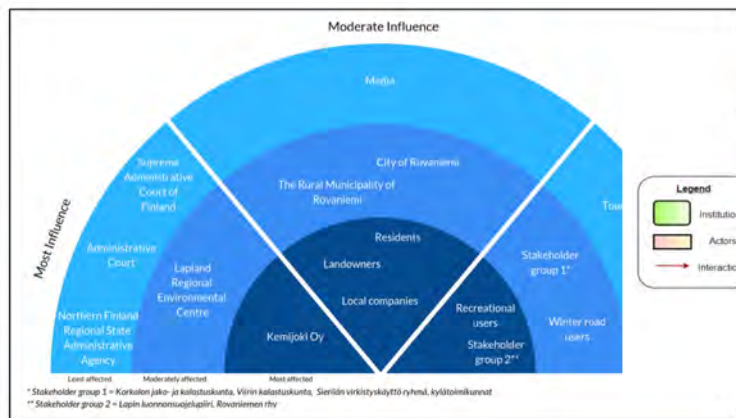
= Does it increase your understanding?

→ If yes, why? If no, why not?



DISCUSSION POINT 2

What were the most useful + the least useful methods to understand the governance context and its dynamics? Why?





THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PRESENTATIONS!