



Inclusive Development
Research Center

**Master
Program of
International
Development
Studies**

**Program
Courses
Description**

Program Courses Description

Semester 1		
Course 1: The Principles of Development		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Forms and origins of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptualizing development: definitions, origins, and forms Historical context of development theories Importance of studying development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of key concepts and definitions of development. Critically analyze various classical and new theories of development, focusing on their implicit development theories for poverty alleviation and inequality. Understand the roles of agriculture and industry in driving economic development and reducing poverty. Utilize critical thinking and problem-solving skills to address real-world development scenarios through case studies on poverty alleviation
2. Comparative Economic Development- Measuring Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of development: GDP, HDI, Gini index, etc. Limitations of quantitative indicators. Qualitative approaches to measuring development 	
3. Classical Theories of Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical and political context of development theories Classical theories of development/underdevelopment Application of these theories to historical contexts 	
4. Alternative Theories of Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency theory, liberal neoclassical economics Post-Keynesian perspectives Structural change and development 	

5. Inequality and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How inequality can both hinder and facilitate economic development • National strategies for economic growth in developing countries • Strategies for Addressing Inequality 	and agricultural and industrial growth.
6. Development and Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of Poverty (Structural & individual factors) • Absolute vs. relative poverty • Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction. • Key indicators (poverty line, multidimensional poverty index. 	
7. Agricultural Development and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development as a key driver of economic growth • Role of agriculture in food security and livelihoods • Land use change, water management practices, vulnerability of agricultural systems to climate change effects. • Sustainable Agricultural Practices. 	

8. Industrialization strategies and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition from Agriculture to Industry: Patterns and implications • Strategy of import-substitution, home market-based industrialization • Export-Oriented Industrialization • Balanced Approach of Industrialization- Industrial development and sustainability. • Role of technology & Future Trends in Industrialization 	
9. Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and principles of sustainable development • The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Environmental impacts of development 	
10. Globalization and Development Discourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical examination of global vs. local development agendas • Impact of globalization on development narratives. • The role of international organizations in shaping development 	

11. Development and Human Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The central role of education and health in economic development • Educational systems and development • Health measurement and distribution • The productivity approach 	
12. Exam		

Course 2: The development triangle; state, market and civil society

Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. State Forms and Political Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colonial and the postcolonial state • State formation and political aspects of development • The role of the state in development and subsequent evolution • Interactions between political and economic developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore the dynamic interactions between the state, market, and civil society in the context of development. - Assess the roles of various actors, including government institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, in driving or hindering development. - Identify and analyze the challenges and opportunities associated with different development models. - Investigate and analyze theories of governance and their
2. Participatory Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts and principles of participatory development • Tools and methods for community engagement • Benefits and challenges of participatory approaches 	
3. Development from below: Civil society and community-based organizations as development agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society as check and balance institutions: Holding the state and government representatives accountable • Citizenship: rights and obligations 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society and Local Development 	<p>implications for democratic processes and development outcomes.</p> <p>- Explore and examine public sector reforms and their impact on governance, accountability, and development effectiveness.</p>
4. Political regimes, governance and democratization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of good governance, transparency and accountability • Democracy and Development • Governance as a Process of Democratization 	
5. The market and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the private sector • The role of the market as a resource allocation mechanism • Partnerships for Development • Relationship between States and Multinationals 	
6. Globalization and the Development Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of globalization on state, market, and civil society dynamics • The role of international organizations and transnational networks • Challenges and opportunities presented by globalization 	
7. Public Sector Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the public sector, and the potential benefits and problems • alternative approaches to and strategies for reform, and factors influencing the success and failure of reforms in developing countries • Decentralization Reforms (including territorial reform, functional decentralisation, fiscal reform and decentralised finance). • Strategies for reform 	
8. Government Failure and the Case for Market-Based Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of government failure (market failure, regulatory failure, government incompetence) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political Incentives and Their Impact on Policy Outcomes Market failures and the need for government intervention Balancing State and Market Roles 	
9. Urbanization and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in Urbanization: Causes and implications for development. Challenges of Rapid Urban Growth: Infrastructure, housing, and services. Strategies for Sustainable Urban Development. 	
10. Social Movements and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of social movements on policy and change Strategies employed by movements to influence development agendas Case studies of significant social movements in development 	
11. The Role of Institutions in Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of institutions in facilitating development Types of institutions: formal and informal Analysis of successful institutional frameworks 	
12. Participatory Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts and principles of participatory development Tools and methods for community engagement Benefits and challenges of participatory approaches 	
13. Exam		
Course 3: Basic Research Methodologies		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Foundations of Social Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Social Research? Different types of research: 	- Theory and Research Design: Students will understand how

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive, Exploratory, Explanatory. • Quantitative vs Qualitative Research 	<p>theoretical frameworks guide research design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Literature Review & Synthesis: Students will conduct comprehensive literature reviews and identify research gaps. - Research Methods & Fieldwork: Proficiency in qualitative and quantitative research methods and fieldwork data collection techniques. - Ethical Research Practice & Communication: Students will understand ethical considerations in research.
2. The Role of Theory in Research: Understanding how theory guides research design and shapes research questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between theory and research. • Theoretical Frameworks: Identifying and applying relevant theory to research questions. • Developing hypotheses from theory. 	
3. Conducting a Literature Review: A critical step for identifying gaps in knowledge, framing research questions, and positioning new research within existing knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of a Literature Review: Identifying theoretical and empirical contributions. • Searching and Evaluating Literature: Academic databases, citation management tools. • Synthesizing Findings: Integrating and critically analyzing the literature. • Writing the literature review effectively. 	
4. Research Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating Research Questions: From theory to empirical investigation. • Research Designs: Cross-sectional, longitudinal, experimental, and case study designs. • Sampling Techniques: Probability sampling, non-probability sampling. • Reliability and Validity: Ensuring the rigor of research. 	
5. Qualitative research design & methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative Data Collection: Semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and ethnographic fieldwork. • Data Analysis: Thematic analysis, coding, and narrative analysis. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical Considerations in qualitative research. • 	
6. Quantitative research design & methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Research: Designing questionnaires and sampling strategies. 	
7. Getting started with SPSS		
8. Presentation data: with table frequency and graphics		
9. The measure of central tendency		
10. Measure of dispersion		
11. Ethical Considerations in Social Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical Guidelines: The role of Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and ethical approval processes. • Confidentiality and Anonymity: Protecting participant data. • Researcher Bias: Managing personal biases and ethical dilemmas in research. 	
12. Writing the Research Report and Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of a research report: Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results, Discussion. • How to present findings clearly and convincingly. • Oral Presentations: Communicating research findings to an academic audience. 	
13. Preparing for the Research Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a Research Proposal: Clearly the research problem, literature review, theoretical articulating framework, research design, and methodology. • Refining Research Questions: Ensure the 	

	research problem is clear, feasible, and valuable.	
Course 4: Socio-cultural Dynamic Drivers of Development		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Social Justice, social hierarchies, and cultural differentiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concepts of social justice, social justice analysis • Related concepts of venerable groups: class, ethnics, women, and men • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each lecture's expected outcomes help students build both a theoretical foundation and practical skills, preparing them to analyze, discuss, and apply knowledge to complex development issues. This approach will guide students toward understanding and critically engaging with the socio-dynamic factors that shape development processes. - By the end of the course, students should be able to: - Identify and Analyze Socio-Dynamic Drivers: Recognize the main social factors that influence development, such as cultural beliefs, social capital, and
2. Social Justice theories from a historical perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy Theoretical Approach • Marxism Theoretical Approach • Post-structuralist (Psychoanalysis) Theoretical Approach • Anglo American & French Psychoanalysis schools • Social Justice as Analytical Category • Group discussions and synopses including study case. 	
3. The Relations between Culture and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • The dynamics of the Socio-Cultural concept of Development • Development & Modernity Concepts • Considering culture: The cultural basis of lasting development • Incorporating culture into development strategies • Group discussions and synopses including study case 	
4. Conceptual Shifts in the Women and Development Discourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women & Development • Women in Development • Women Empowerment • Social Justice & Development 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussions and synopses 	<p>identity, and analyze how these interact with other development drivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Theories and Concepts: Use social theories (e.g., social capital theory, modernization theory, dependency theory) to analyze development scenarios and assess the role of socio-dynamic factors in shaping developmental outcomes. - Evaluate Case Studies: Critically assess real-world case studies to understand how social dynamics play a role in various development projects or policies. - Develop Multi-Dimensional Perspectives: Approach development issues with an integrated view that considers both economic and socio-cultural dimensions, preparing students for roles in international development,
5. Nation, nationalism, and citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nation, State and Nation building: concepts and theories Citizenship: rights and obligations Citizenship: participation and access Identity politics Social Justice and nation Group discussions and synopses, including study case 	
6. Socio-political Resistance and Social Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitions of Social Movements (SM). Types of Social Movements in Terms of Organization. Social Movements from a historical perspective. Stages in Social Movements Social Movements in the Arab Countries Group discussions and synopses, including study case 	
7. Education as a Development Multiplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education's impact on economic growth, labor markets, and innovation; Education as a tool for social mobility. Group discussions, synopsis including study case. 	
8. Migration and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration Theories. Migration, Global & Development. Group discussions and synopses, including study cases. 	
9. Social Economic Analysis of Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration & Development Capitalism and Migration Globalization and migration Oppositions against migration. Impacts of rural-urban migration on economic 	

	<p>development; urbanization's role in poverty reduction and growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussions and synopses, including study cases. 	<p>policymaking, or social research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in Informed Discussion and Debate: Effectively communicate complex ideas around development and social dynamics, demonstrating an understanding of how diverse perspectives impact developmental practices.
10. Conflict, Peace, and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts of conflicts and peace Impact of conflict on development trajectories; role of peace-building and reconstruction in sustainable development. Group discussions and synopsis, including study case. 	
11. Presentations of assignments on mini research or essays in one of the course topics		
12. Exam		
Course 5: Local and Regional Development		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Introduction to Local and Regional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining local and regional development Key concepts and terminology The evolution of local and regional development policies 	<p>By the end of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain a comprehensive understanding of the principles, theories, and policies related to local and regional development. Critically assess various approaches, recognizing the role
2. What Kind of Local and Regional Development, and for Whom?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different perspectives on development: Economic growth, social inclusion, environmental sustainability. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who benefits from local and regional development? • Understanding the diverse goals of local development and the challenges in meeting them. 	<p>of institutions and external factors while proposing evidence-based solutions to complex development issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the effectiveness of public policies in promoting local and regional development.
Frameworks of Understanding 3. Theoretical Foundations: Understanding Local and Regional Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of major theoretical frameworks: Endogenous vs. Exogenous, Growth Pole Theory, Dependency Theory, and more. • Key debates in regional development theory: top-down vs. bottom-up approaches. • Critiques of conventional models and emerging alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze different strategies and interventions aimed at reducing regional inequalities. - Understand the impact of globalization, digitalization, and other global trends on regional development. - Examine the challenges posed by climate change and explore ways to achieve sustainable development at local and regional levels.
1. The Role of Institutions: Shaping Local and Regional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal and informal institutions • Governance structures and processes • The impact of institutions on economic growth and social development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire practical insights into the challenges and opportunities that regions and communities face through case studies and collaborative group work.
2. Rationales for Intervention, Strategy, and Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic, social, and political rationales for government intervention in local and regional development. • How global and local contexts shape policies. • The role of regional development agencies and public-private partnerships. 	

3. Attracting and Embedding Exogenous Resources for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investment, multinational corporations, and international organizations. • Policies for attracting and embedding exogenous investments. • The risks and opportunities of dependency on external resources. 	
4. Integrated Approaches to Local and Regional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining top-down and bottom-up strategies • The importance of multi-level governance • The role of partnerships and networks 	
5. Sustainable Rural Development: Strategies, Good Practices and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of good practices worldwide in utilizing issue opportunities for rural areas to integrate technology such as internet networks, telecommuting, and distance-learning education. • Discussion of challenges and opportunities of rural development in Yemen • Analyzing a specific case study • Identifying key factors contributing to success • Lessons learned and implications for future policy 	
6. Urban Planning: Sustainable Urban Development and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Urban Planning**: Urban history, planning principles, and global urbanization trends. • Urban Sustainability and Resilience: urban climate 	

	<p>change, environmental justice, and building sustainable cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient Cities: The role of urban planning in addressing disaster preparedness, risk management, and climate adaptation. 	
7. Governance, Policy, and Planning in Urban Contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How cities are governed and the role of local authorities, national governments, and global organizations in urban development. • Smart Cities: The rise of technology-driven urban governance, including smart city initiatives, digital infrastructure, and data-driven urban planning. 	
8. Urbanization and Challenges of Building Inclusive & sustainable Cities in Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of key challenges • Selected topics for group work • Initial presentations & discussions by students to apply knowledge and skills gained 	
9. Student Presentations and Group Discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student presentations on the selected topics • Group discussions on key issues and challenges 	
Semester 2		
Course 1: Economic Principles of Development		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Introduction to Development Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical evolution of development economics 	- Understand core economic concepts,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of economics in shaping development policies • Determinants of growth • Micro vs. Macroeconomics: Key differences, relevance, and indicators • Role of capital accumulation, technology, and human capital • Saving, borrowing, and using credit 	<p>including supply and demand, market structures, and the role of incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze relevant economic theories and their applicability to different developing contexts. - Evaluate poverty and inequality using appropriate indicators and discuss their implications for development policy. - Understand the critical role of economic growth in development, including its relationship with agriculture and industry, and propose evidence-based policies to enhance human capital in developing countries. - Critically analyze economic data and statistics, understand their implications for development, and effectively communicate their findings. - Learn how to develop informed economic policies and strategies based on theoretical knowledge and empirical evidence, considering the roles of national and
2. Basic Economic Concepts- Market Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory of production, scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost • Principles of Supply and Demand • Price mechanisms, market equilibrium, and factors affecting both • Elasticity of demand and supply in low-income economies 	
3. Basic Economic Concepts- Trade Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative advantage and specialization • Opportunity cost and trade-offs in resource allocation • Balance of Payments and Trade Deficits • Exchange Rates and Purchasing Power Parity • Implications of trade for developing countries 	
4. Fiscal Policy, Government Spending, and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of fiscal policy in promoting economic stability and growth • Difference between developed and developing financial systems • Challenges of taxation and revenue collection in developing countries • Government spending on education, health, and infrastructure as drivers of development 	
5. Monetary Policy, Inflation, and Financial Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of central banks and monetary policy in economic stability 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation: causes, consequences, and control in developing economies • The importance of financial stability for development 	international organizations.
6. International Trade and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefits of trade and its role in promoting development • Trade policy: tariffs, quotas, and trade liberalization in low-income countries • The impact of globalization on developing economies • Trade liberalization and industrialization in low-income countries 	
7. Market Failures and Public Goods in Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding market failures: externalities, public goods, and information asymmetries • Critique of traditional free-trade theory • The role of governments in correcting market failures 	
8. Development Finance and Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of savings and investment for development • Access to finance in developing countries: microfinance, mobile banking, and financial inclusion • Role of FDI and remittances in economic development 	
9. Labor Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment vs. Unemployment Dynamics: Causes and Consequences • Wage Determination Theories • Labor Market Policies for Development 	
10. Interpreting Economic Data: Analyzing Statistics for Development Insights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Data in Development Economics • Types and sources of Economic Data • Measurement of national income • Hands-on analysis of a dataset to identify trends and draw conclusions about 	

	a specific country's development status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of successful and unsuccessful data-driven interventions 	
11. <i>Students' work- Case Study Analysis</i>		
Course 2: Management of Development		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. The historical origin of development aid: The Western post-war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Marshall aid, humanitarianism and solidarity to aid as an industry • The different forms, motives, and phases of aid transfers; • The magnitude and directions of aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the Evolution of Development Aid: Gaining insight into the historical roots and forms of development aid. - International Governance and Development: Exploring the role of international organizations in shaping global development policies. - Decentralization and Local Development: Exploring principles and practices of decentralization, community-based development, and local governance.
2. Governing the international economy: Regimes and multilateral organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of international organizations in addressing conflict, security, and development issues • Getting beyond the nation-states, adhering to international regimes • The role of the UN, the World Bank (IMF), OECD, and the associations of country club formations; • Regional organizations and the regionalization of the economic and political sphere 	
3. Policies of decentralization and local development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From national development planning to decentralized development efforts; • Participation, community-based organizations, 	

	<p>regions, and districts: fostering local democracy/local governance and empowerment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From decentralization to devolution of both political and economic power: Local tax revenue generation <p>NGO's in the development process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Strategies and External Influences: Critical analysis of national development strategies, considering external actors, aid dependency, and structural adjustment programs. International Security, Conflict, and Development: Exploring the intersection of security and development, ethical implications of Western-centric development models, and the importance of local ownership. New Directions in International Aid: Learning about emerging trends in international aid, and the role of new actors. Practical Skills for Development Work: Developing project cycle management, monitoring and evaluation, and data analysis skills.
4. Are national development strategies and priorities really national?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National strategies and action plans Who funds plans and strategies? Who "owns" plans and strategies? Which role for "bottom up" participation in plan and strategy formulation? Which regulatory instruments in plans and strategies? Incentives and sanctions Case: National Environmental Plan in Yemen: Which impact? 	
5. External interventions, aid dependency and local development dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relation between externally funded and nationally raised funding of development Are the so-called "aid dependency" rates generally increasing or the opposite? External influences via Structural Adjustment Programs or other financial conditions on lending arrangements The interface between externally funded. projects/programs and 	

	<p>the local, contextual dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adapted and negotiated character of external interventions when meeting the local context. • The management-oriented aid system, expects rationality and control versus local variability, complexity, and fluidity. 	
<p>6. International security and conflict: Governance structures in the making?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merging of security and development concerns: From software to hardware; • The increasing complexity, interdependence, and meeting of a variety of goals within development aid; • Aid as a foreign policy instrument • Western ideals and Western development models exported – and voluntarily and enthusiastically accepted? 	
<p>7. New directions in international aid, the new countries, the new actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From growth via industrialization to participation, empowerment and good governance, human rights and security concerns; • The SDGs & Development Indicators” Indicator Selection: How to select appropriate indicators for monitoring development interventions, balancing global goals with local contexts; • Data Quality and Use: Ensuring the reliability 	

	<p>and relevance of data used to measure development progress;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda on the effectiveness of aid, reducing transaction costs • Coordination, harmonization, and division of labor; • From projects and programs to sector-wide approaches and, most recently to basket funding and budget support. 	
8. Measuring Development “from the inside” as Development Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Logical Framework Approach to Results Based Management. • How to work with LFA, achievement indicators, and results-based measuring and management? 	
9. Managing Development Programs and Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing key concepts: • Project Cycle Management (PCM): A systematic approach to managing development projects, from planning to evaluation. • Risk Management in Development Projects: Identifying and mitigating risks that could hinder the success of interventions. • Stakeholder Engagement: The role of local communities, governments, and other stakeholders in designing, implementing. 	
10. Data Management and Use in Monitoring Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundations of M&E and Impact Evaluation: Focus on designing effective M&E systems and understanding impact assessment methods. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Management: Organizing and analyzing large datasets to monitor and evaluate development interventions. • Data Visualization: Presenting development data in accessible formats for decision-makers. 	
11. Presentation of assignments & group discussions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the following assignments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Write an essay analyzing the impact of external aid on governance reforms in a developing country. b) Write an essay examining the influence of external aid on development interventions and the sustainability of economic resilience in a developing country. c) Create a project proposal that includes a logical framework as well as a monitoring and evaluation framework 	
12. exam		
Course 3: Policy Analysis		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Introduction to Policy Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of policy analysis: Definitions and scope. 	Through this course, the student can work

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of policy analysis in public administration and decision-making 	<p>alone or with others to study a problem, collect relevant data, and transform it into information to support the decision-making process. This is often done by identifying practical options, anticipating their potential outcomes, and evaluating relative strengths and weaknesses as a basis for decision-making and action.</p>
2. Defining the Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of framing the policy problem accurately Techniques for clarifying and defining problems in the policy process How to recognize the "real" problem versus symptoms 	
3. Gathering Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods for gathering and assessing evidence: Qualitative vs. quantitative data Types of evidence: Empirical data, case studies, expert opinions, and public input Sources of data and evidence: government reports, surveys, academic literature 	
4. Building Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Techniques for brainstorming and developing alternative solutions (e.g., creative problem-solving, scenario planning). How to assess the feasibility and desirability of each alternative 	
5. Selecting Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of selecting evaluation criteria to assess policy alternatives Common criteria: Effectiveness, equity, efficiency, feasibility, sustainability. How to prioritize criteria based on the problem context and stakeholder interests 	
6. Anticipating Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to predict the outcomes of policy alternatives using evidence and models 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Techniques for projecting short- and long-term consequences of policies • Scenario analysis and forecasting 	
7. Comparing Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of evaluating trade-offs between policy alternatives • Balancing conflicting goals, such as efficiency vs. equity • Tools for making difficult policy decisions (e.g., multi-criteria decision analysis) 	
8. Decision Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision-making in policy analysis: Choosing the best course of action • Techniques for making decisions under uncertainty (e.g., decision trees, risk analysis) • Ethical considerations in making policy decisions 	
9. Final Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of effectively communicating policy analysis results to policymakers and the public • Strategies for presenting complex policy analysis in clear, persuasive formats (e.g., reports, presentations, executive summaries) • The role of storytelling in policy communication: Framing and narrative techniques 	
10. Organizing the Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing the final draft of policy analysis 	
11. Discussing the Case Study or Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students Presentation 	
12. Exam		

Course 4: POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION (PCR)

Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Introduction to post-conflict reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminologies Concepts Context 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key concepts, theories, and frameworks of post-conflict reconstruction, for instance, social cohesion and recovery. Examine the reasons for war, its effects, and the elements that contribute to successful or failed post-conflict transitions. Critically assess various post-conflict rebuilding strategies, such as community-based projects, local ownership, and foreign involvement. <p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the capacity to evaluate post-conflict societies' needs and priorities and create suitable actions. Utilize methods for peacebuilding and conflict analysis to pinpoint and resolve the underlying causes of conflict. Create and carry out projects in post-conflict environments
2. Social justice dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theoretical foundations and conceptual frameworks Women's roles in conflict and reconstruction Social equality-sensitive PCR Case studies Challenges and opportunities 	
3. Governance and state-building dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State building and institutional development Political transition and governance Social contract and reconciliation International engagement and support 	
4. Development dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts, pillars and key principles of development goals Sustainable conflict in conflict settings Foreign aid in conflict areas Entry points for development aid during and after conflict Unintended consequences 	

5. Economic dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminology and concepts • Traditional and current approaches to economic reconstruction • Players • Case studies 	<p>while taking governance, security, and economic recovery into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess post-conflict interventions and make recommendations for future work. <p>Interdisciplinary perspectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize how political, economic, social, and cultural elements interact in post-conflict environments. - Recognize the importance of non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and other players in post-conflict reconstruction. - Gain the capacity to cooperate with individuals from various cultural and ethnic backgrounds.
6. Transitional justice and reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Why is reconciliation related to transitional justice? • Pillars of TJ • Case stud 	
7. Understanding the legal framework for PCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International laws and post-conflict reconstruction • Domestic law and legal reform • International legal instruments and organizations 	
8. Environmental reconstruction and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation and conflict • Environmental reconstruction and rehabilitation • Sustainable development and conflict resolution • International cooperation and policy • Case studies 	
9. Security dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical evolution of the concepts of SSR • SSR and the 'hybrid turn' • Elements of SSR • SSR in post-conflict situations • Case studies 	
10. Political ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The central role of education and health in economic development • Educational systems and development • Health measurement and distribution 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The productivity approach 	
2. Exam		
Course 5: Advanced Qualitative Research Designs and Approaches		
Lecture	Outlines	Learning Outcomes
1. Overview of Advanced Qualitative Research Designs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative research designs: Case Study, Ethnography, Grounded Theory, and Narrative Inquiry. How to choose an appropriate qualitative design based on research questions and context. Aligning design with theoretical frameworks (e.g., Phenomenology, Critical Theory). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will gain the ability to select and apply appropriate qualitative research designs (e.g., Case Study, Ethnography) and align them with relevant theoretical frameworks. Students will develop proficiency in conducting advanced interviews, facilitating focus groups, and performing participant observation while addressing ethical issues and researcher bias. Students will acquire skills in coding qualitative data and conducting thematic and
2. Data Collection Techniques: Interviews, Focus Groups, and Participant Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced interviewing techniques: Semi-structured, Unstructured, and in-depth interviews. Conducting and analyzing Focus Groups: managing group dynamics, eliciting deep responses. Participant Observation: techniques, role of the researcher, ethical challenges, and managing observer bias 	
3. Data Analysis Techniques: Coding, Thematic Analysis, and Narrative Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coding: Process of organizing qualitative data into themes and categories (incl. software tools like NVivo). Thematic Analysis: Techniques for identifying and analyzing patterns across data sets. Narrative Analysis: Understanding personal stories, events, and experiences within the context of larger social narratives. 	

		<p>narrative analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will learn to ensure validity and trustworthiness in qualitative research through methods like triangulation while navigating ethical challenges like informed consent, confidentiality, and researcher positionality. - Students will apply their knowledge in a small-scale research project, effectively analyzing, presenting, and critically evaluating their findings and those of peers, demonstrating research competence and communication skills.
4. Validity, Trustworthiness, and Ethical Considerations in Advanced Qualitative Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Validity and Trustworthiness in qualitative research through techniques like member checks, triangulation, and peer debriefing. • Ethical challenges in advanced qualitative research, including 	

	<p>informed consent, confidentiality, and researcher reflexivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing power dynamics and positionality: The role of the researcher in shaping data and interpretations 	
<p>5. Applying the skills and knowledge gained in conducting small-scale research & presentations by the students</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In combination with the practical component of the advanced quantitative research methods course, students are expected to present their findings from a small-scale research project conducted since the beginning of the course. Students will give presentations on their selected topics. There will be group discussions on key issues and challenges. 	
6. Multiple Response		
7. Reliability (as Measured by Coefficient Alpha)		
8. How to Identify the Distribution of Your Data		
9. Correlation Analysis		
10. T-Test		
11. One Way Anova		
12. Regression Analysis		
13. Exam		