

MASTER'S PROGRAMMES

in development studies

2013-2014



**GLOBALISATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**GOVERNANCE
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION
AND MANAGEMENT**

*A unique
exchange experience
in a strong multidisciplinary
academic environment*



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STUDYING AT THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

IOB is a **multidisciplinary academic institution** where people of different opinions, religions and nationalities feel at home. It has several decades of experience in organising international education programmes in the field of development policy and management. IOB is part of the University of Antwerp and is located on the University's City Campus.

Every year, the Institute is home to some 100 students of approximately thirty different nationalities and from diverse academic and professional backgrounds. This provides for an extraordinary multicultural and multidisciplinary learning environment. Our master's programmes and international training courses are organised in English, but special facilities are offered to students from other linguistic backgrounds.

It is IOB's aim to offer a **policy-oriented training** that incorporates the latest social scientific insights with relevance to the development challenge. Students are expected to learn from each other's experiences and from their exposure to living and working in a developed country. The focus lies on student-centred learning and the approach applied involves a mix of teaching methods (ex-cathedra lectures, individual and group assignments, discussions, student presentations, literature-based independent study, seminars, guest lectures, analysis of case studies, simulations, individual tutoring).

Our ideal classroom is composed of **a mix of students**, mainly from developing countries, but also from developed countries. The target group in developed countries consists of individuals who are already pursuing or wishing to pursue a career in development. The target group of developing countries consists of mid-career development professionals from low-income and middle-income countries whose previous academic backgrounds and career records suggest that they will significantly profit from an advanced international training. They are strongly motivated to contribute, at their home institutions, to the identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes.

IOB offers **three master's programmes**, with a high degree of specialisation and a distinct focus: Globalisation and Development, Governance and Development, and Development Evaluation and Management.

The three Master's programmes take 12 months to complete, starting and ending mid-September. In a first three-month module, students are updated on development-related theories and research methods. The core of the programme runs from January to May, when students pursue individual tracks through research-based modules, and on the basis of which they subsequently write a dissertation (from June to September).

IOB staff constitute the backbone of all training programmes, though experts from NGOs, government agencies, and other research institutes are also called upon.

Research at IOB, both theoretical and policy-oriented, is organised around **four research lines**: In addition to serving as an organisational basis for research activities at the Institute, these research lines link research and education.

We endeavour to make our teaching programmes relevant for development practitioners, and indeed regard this as one of the programmes' distinguishing features. In order to achieve this aim, our staff, in addition to performing their academic and research duties, frequently engage in **policy advisory work**. In the past, research has been carried out for, among others, the Belgian Directorate General for Development Co-operation (DGD), Belgian Technical Co-operation (BTC), the European Commission, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), as well as countless non-governmental organisations. The insights that such staff exposure provides is a major source of inspiration for the teaching programmes.

IOB also participates in various **inter-university partnerships** with institutes in developing countries, such as the Universidad Centro-Americana (Managua, Nicaragua), the University of Cuenca (Equador), the Université Catholique de Kinshasa (DR Congo), the University of Bukavu (DR Congo), the University of Western Cape (South Africa), the Mbarara University of Science and Technology - MUST (Uganda) and the Université du Burundi.

The Institute is located on the University of Antwerp's City Campus, close to the central railway station, and is easily accessible by public transport. Antwerp is a pleasant city, full of charm and modern convenience. The city boasts many excellent museums and historical monuments, as well as a fast-paced nightlife, fine shopping districts, and a booming commercial centre. The University's City Campus offers **a broad range of facilities**, including a student restaurant, a sports centre and computer rooms with Internet access. The library, which houses approximately 25,000 volumes covering all aspects of economic and political development, is also located on the City Campus. The library provides access to numerous databases and library networks.



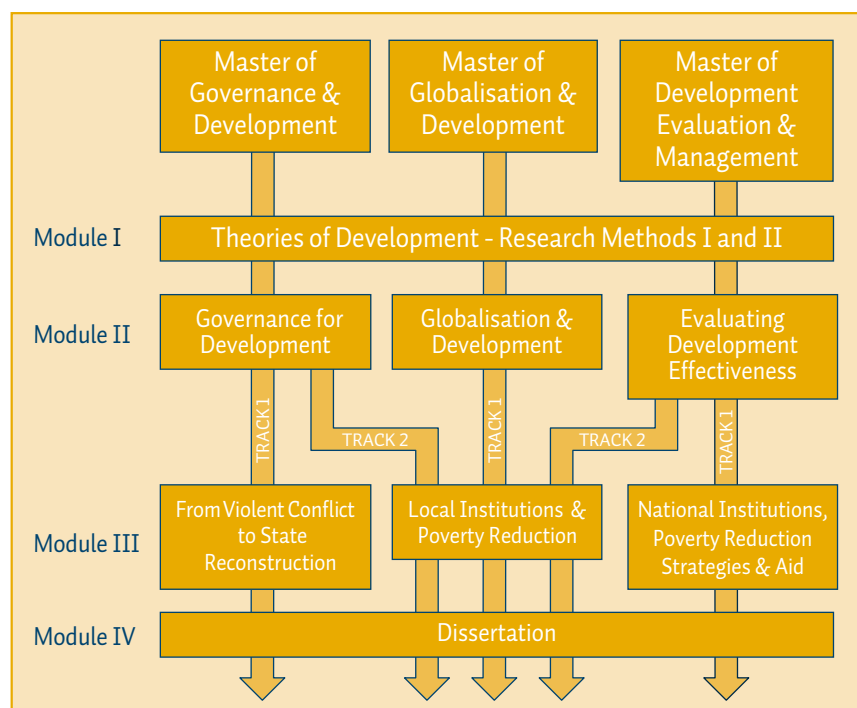
THE PROGRAMMES

Programme structure

The three Master's programmes have a similar structure, each consisting of four modules.

The first introduces theories of development and familiarises the students with research methods and techniques, both general and programme-specific.

In modules II and III, research-driven interactive training packages are offered. In module IV, students undertake a personal development research project under the guidance of a supervisor. The topics covered relate to the thematic focus of modules II and III. A limited number of students will be provided with an IOB travel grant to conduct fieldwork for their research project. The dissertation is the subject of a public presentation and defence.



General admission requirements

Educational and professional background

■ Applicants from developing countries are eligible to apply for the Master's programmes provided they:

- hold one or more university degrees of at least four years of combined study in the Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related disciplines) with good study results. Applicants with a university degree of only three years of study may very exceptionally be admitted, provided they have successfully completed additional high-level training and can demonstrate very strong and relevant professional experience.

- have at least two years of professional experience in a sector relevant to the programme.

■ Applicants from developed countries are eligible to apply for the Master's programmes provided they:

- hold a Master's degree in the Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related disciplines) with good study results.

- demonstrate a proven interest in development issues.

Language

Applicants must be proficient in English. Those who have received a university education in English must provide an official certificate confirming this. Other applicants must submit one of the following test results:

■ TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language): minimum score of 550 for paper-based test or 79 for Internet-based test. Information about this test is available at www.toefl.org.

■ IELTS (International English Language Testing System): minimum score of 6.0. Information about this test is available at www.ielts.org.

Special facilities are offered for students from other language backgrounds (in particular for French speaking students). Students with paper-based TOEFL scores between 500 and 550 (or Internet-based TOEFL score between 61 and 79) or IELTS scores between 5.0 and 6.0 may thus be admitted provided they successfully complete a two-month intensive language course organised by the University of Antwerp before the start of the Master's programme. The cost of this language course is borne by the Institute (see also page 21).

MASTER OF GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme Content

The Master’s in Globalisation and Development (GD) approaches the phenomenon of globalisation from an eclectic perspective, considering both the opportunities it creates and threats it poses to development and poverty alleviation in low and middle-income countries, both at the national and the local level.

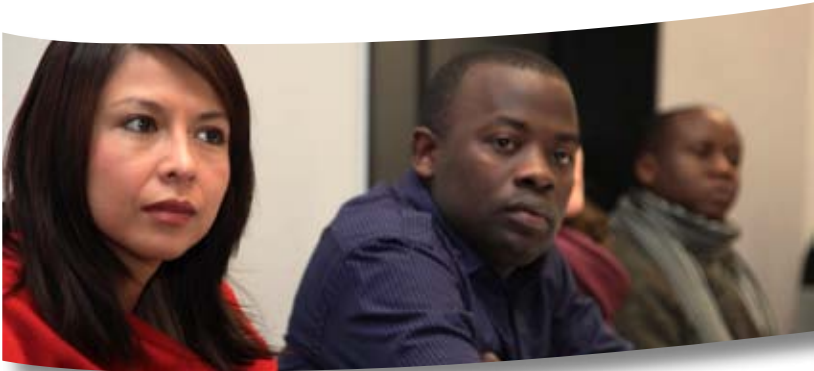
Most of our students are engaged (or aspire to becoming engaged) in development policy work, professionally and/or as researchers. The objective of the Master’s is to provide them with a solid understanding of the globalisation phenomenon in its multiple dimensions (worldwide markets for goods and services, capital and labour/migration, the planetary challenge of the environment and sustainable development). It also offers them insights and tools to analyse and affect how globalisation impacts on local development and poverty alleviation in low and middle-income countries, taking due account of the complexity of local-global interactions in the multifaceted arenas of globalisation. Successful students are able to recognise the opportunities presented by globalisation, and to assess and remedy the risks and threats entailed. Moreover, they are able to identify and evaluate policy and programme interventions to exploit opportunities for more effective local and national development in the evolving global context, as well as identify and evaluate development interventions aimed at remedying the adverse effects of globalisation on development in general and on the poorer and weaker groups in society in particular, thereby strengthening the agency of the latter.

			Master of Globalisation and Development specific requirements
Education	Developing countries		One or more university degrees of at least 4 years of study in Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related discipline), preferably at Master level, with good study results. Applicants with a bachelor’s degree of 3 years of study will only be admitted, provided they have successfully completed additional high-level training and can demonstrate very strong and relevant professional experience.
	Developed countries		Master’s degree in Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related discipline) with good study results.
Professional experience	Developing countries	Sector of employment	Local, regional and/or national government institutions, research institutes or universities, local NGOs, advocacy or entrepreneurial associations, international organisations (e.g. with international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral institutions).
		Subject of employment	development or poverty-reduction initiatives, micro or meso-level projects and programmes, and/or macro-level policymaking
		Professional position	middle or higher management or policy (research) positions entailing at least some experience at the interface between different policy levels (international to local, national to international) or between different arenas (e.g. civil society-government, government-international forums and institutions, INGO-national NGO, etc.)
	Developed countries		proven interest in development issues

Track 1: Global opportunities for local development

The Master’s programme focuses on the analysis of the interaction between external and local actors, at the interface of global and local development processes, in order to identify the changing opportunities for and constraints to beneficial institutional change for inclusive, sustainable development and poverty reduction. It conceptualises political and economic development as the outcome of interactions between a conditioning institutional environment and the agency of international, national and local actors. In this context, special attention is paid to the way in which these interactions produce either inequality and poverty or well-being. The programme focuses in part on micro-level institutions and processes, and how these condition the effectiveness, at the local level, of development efforts aimed at exploiting the opportunities raised by globalisation and/or at remedying its adverse effects on the poorer and weaker groups in society. Students are offered a choice of policy domains for a more in-depth treatment of specific policy challenges at the local-global interface.

The programme is intended for participants who have work experience in local, regional and/or national government institutions, at research institutes or universities, or in local NGOs, advocacy or entrepreneurial associations, and in international organisations (e.g. with international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral institutions). The candidates are actively involved in development or poverty-reduction initiatives, in micro or meso-level projects and programmes, and/or in macro-level policymaking. Professionally, the candidates hold middle or higher management or policy (research) positions entailing at least some experience at the interface between different policy levels (international to local, national to international) or between different arenas (e.g. civil society-government, government-international forums and institutions, INGOs-national NGO, etc.).



MODULE I

(12 weeks – 18 credits)

- Theories of Development: provides an overview of recent evolutions in the literature on the politics and economics of development, and on poverty and inequality.
- Research Methods I and II: update of contemporary quantitative and qualitative research methods; possibilities for combining these methods and applying them within ongoing development processes.

MODULE II: Globalisation and Development

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

Different dimensions of globalisation, such as trade, finance, labour/migration and environment, are covered in a multidisciplinary fashion. Case studies are used to demonstrate how developing countries can obtain significant benefits from globalisation in general, while reducing or remedying its risks and constraints through more effective development policies and programmes. The topic is discussed at all levels of analysis, from the global to the local level, and drawing on insights from, among other methods, the “global chain” approach.

MODULE III: Global opportunities for local development

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module analyses how the interactions of actor strategies and institutional structures generate inequality and poverty as well as well-being. It applies this analysis to specific policy domains: value chain development, microfinance, land poli-cies, gender, public services, role of local government, management of natural resources, migration and the impact of trade.

MODULE IV: Dissertation

(15 weeks – 18 credits)

To be developed on the basis of one of the assignments written at the end of either module II or III.

Module I	Teaching staff
Theories of development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 1: Economic and institutional development Unit 2: Politics of development Unit 3: Poverty and inequality 	Tom De Herdt, Nadia Molenaers, Marijke Verpoorten, Johan Bastiaensen, Danny Cassimon
Research methods I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 1: Research in a development context Unit 2: Introduction to quantitative data analysis 	Johan Bastiaensen, Ruslan Lukach, Griet Steel, Martin Prowse
Research methods II Students choose different units out of eight units offered within the module. <u>Quantitative units:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with data Regression analysis Time series data Cross-section and panel data <u>Qualitative units:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory research & development methods Multi-actor processes in development: negotiation, collaboration and facilitation Analyzing text and discourse in development People as informants: organizing, gathering and analyzing qualitative data 	Johan Bastiaensen, Germán Calfat, Ruslan Lukach, Griet Steel
Module II: Globalisation and Development	
Unit 1: Globalisation: the basic issues Unit 2: Subunits on different topics (choose 3 out of 4 subunits): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade policy: poverty impact and policy implications Financial globalisation and the poor Globalisation and labour Climate change and poverty reduction Unit 3: End-of-Module Paper	Germán Calfat, Danny Cassimon, Martin Prowse
Module III: Track 1: Global opportunities for local development	
Unit 1: Theory and concepts Unit 2: Introduction to specific topics (choose 2 out of 10 subunits): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to public services Access to natural resources Access to product markets and value chains Access to financial services Gender and Development: a local institutional perspective Local governance Access to land and security of tenure Access to Urban Resources Assessing the Impact of Trade Policies International Migration and Development Unit 3: Conference and policy paper	Johan Bastiaensen, Germán Calfat, Tom De Herdt, Nathalie Holvoet, Martin Prowse, Griet Steel, Kristof Titeca, Sam Wong
Module IV: Dissertation	

MASTER OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme content

The future of sustainable development is critically related to the promotion of better governance at the local, national, regional and international level. At once a cause and a consequence of governance failures, violent conflict is incompatible with sustainable development. Central in this nexus between development, governance and conflict are processes of state formation, state failure and state reconstruction. The study programme analyses governance problems and possible responses with due account of specific historical pathways of countries and the interaction between the national state level, local society level dynamics and the impact of global developments.

Most of our students are engaged in development, professionally and/or as researchers. The objective of the Master's programme is to provide them with multidisciplinary theoretical insights and practical tools that will improve their capacity to analyse governance challenges at different levels and how they relate to processes of violent conflict and development. Graduates will understand and be able to analyse, from the local to the global level, the governance problems confronting developing countries today. Theoretical insights, policy strategies and best practices as well as failures are explored in order that graduates could apply this knowledge in their future professional environments.

The Master's programme in Governance and Development offers two tracks with specific objectives, courses and target audiences. The first track explores governance and development issues against the background of violent conflict and the challenge of post-conflict state reconstruction. The second track addresses governance and development challenges from the particular perspective of local institutions and poverty reduction.

Master of Governance and Development			
specific requirements			
		Track 1 'Governance and conflict'	Track 2 'Local governance and poverty reduction'
Education	Developing countries	One or more university degrees of at least 4 years of study in Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related discipline), preferably at Master level, with good study results. Applicants with a bachelor's degree of 3 years of study will only be admitted very exceptionally, provided they have successfully completed additional high-level training and can demonstrate very strong and relevant professional experience.	
	Developed countries	Master's degree in Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related discipline) with good study results.	
Professional experience	Developing countries	Sector of employment	Public action domain, either within government institutions (including public research institutions), donor agencies (including international non-governmental organisations, bilateral and multilateral donors) or civil society (including advocacy groups, research institutes and universities)
		Subject of employment	Public action domain, either within government institutions (including public research institutions), donor agencies (including international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donors) or civil society (including research institutes, universities).
	Developed countries	Conflict-prone environments or post-conflict situations or policy-oriented research on these topics Research on the interface between the (trans) national and the local level and/or between state and non-state development actors Proven interest in development issues	

Track 1: Governance and conflict

The 'governance and conflict' track focuses on the actors and factors involved in the governance dimensions of development in the particular contexts of conflict-prone environments and of states that face a multitude of reconstruction challenges after violent conflict. A theoretical but at the same time contextualised insight is offered in the political economy of governance and development, with a focus on the state as a central actor in a nation's development process. The track furthermore explores critical dimensions, drivers and dynamics of violent conflict, peace and conflict resolution processes, and post-conflict state reconstruction. It adopts a thematic perspective, supplemented with in-depth case-studies drawn from Sub-Saharan Africa. Students receive analytical as well as policy-oriented tools that prepare them for knowledge-based interventions, in particular in conflict-affected environments.

This study track is intended for participants with a variety of disciplinary backgrounds who are professionally active in conflict-prone environments or post-conflict situations or who are interested in policy-oriented research on these topics. Participants should have work experience or academic interest in the public action domain, either within government institutions (including public research institutions), donor agencies (including international non-governmental organisations, bilateral and multilateral donors) or civil society (including advocacy groups, research institutes and universities).

Track 2: Local governance and poverty reduction

The 'local governance and poverty reduction' track focuses on the interaction between (trans) national and local actors in governance processes. Decentralisation has become an important part of the agenda for governance reform and democratisation in many countries. Likewise, public service provision and property rights issues can hardly be discussed without taking due account of local-level institutions and political dynamics. The partial autonomy of local levels of decision-making is part and parcel of countries characterised by weak or fragile national-level state structures and it requires careful scrutiny in the conceptualisation and assessment of development initiatives. Special attention is also paid to the dynamics of poverty and the politics of poverty reduction.

The track is intended for participants who are professionally active or interested in research on the interface between the (trans)national and the local level and/or between state and non-state development actors. Students should have work experience or academic interest in the public action domain, either within government institutions (including public research institutions), donor agencies (including international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donors) or civil society (including research institutes, universities).

Courses

MODULE I

(12 weeks – 18 credits)

- Theories of Development: provides an overview of recent evolutions in the literature on the politics and economics of development, and on poverty and inequality.
- Research Methods I and II: update of contemporary quantitative and qualitative research methods; possibilities for combining these methods and applying them within ongoing development processes.

MODULE II: Governance for development

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module deals with the particular nature of the state in developing countries and how it impacts on (under)deve-lopment and conflict. Further, it analyses how the division of wealth and power among (ethnic and other) identity groups and their elites affect poverty, inequality and growth. It also considers the role, the potential and the constraints of global and decentralised governance structures as well as civil society within the context of the development process.

MODULE III: Track 1: From violent conflict to state reconstruction

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module defines basic concepts and highlights contem-porary trends. It addresses root causes and explanatory fac-tors of conflict and focuses on conflict resolution policies and practices and the constraints and challenges faced by a range of actors (mediators, peacekeepers, donors, etc.). Finally, it addresses key political, socioeconomic and governance dimen-sions of state reconstruction and development after violent conflict.

MODULE III: Track 2: Local governance and poverty reduction

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module analyses how the interactions of actor strategies and institutional structures generate inequality and poverty as well as well-being. It applies this analysis to specific policy domains: value chain development, microfinance, land poli-cies, gender, public services, role of local government, management of natural resources, migration and the impact of trade.

MODULE IV: Dissertation

(15 weeks – 18 credits)

To be developed on the basis of one of the assignments written at the end of either module II or III.

Module I	Teaching staff
Theories of development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 1: Economic and institutional development Unit 2: Politics of development Unit 3: Poverty and inequality 	Johan Bastiaensen, Danny Cas-simon, Tom De Herdt, Nadia Molenaers, Marijke Verpoorten
Research methods I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 1: Research in a development context Unit 2: Introduction to quantitative data analysis 	Johan Bastiaensen, Ruslan Lukach, Martin Prowse, Griet Steel
Research methods II Students choose different units out of eight units offered within the module. <u>Quantitative units:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with data Regression analysis Time series data Cross-section and panel data <u>Qualitative units:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory research & development methods Multi-actor processes in development: negotiation, collaboration and facilitation Analyzing text and discourse in development People as informants: organizing, gathering and analyzing qualitative data 	Johan Bastiaensen, Germán Calfat, Ruslan Lukach, Griet Steel
Module II: Governance for Development	
Unit 1: The state, law and development Unit 2: The political economy of governance and development Unit 3: Towards inclusive development: what role can governance play? Unit 4: End of module paper	Filip Reyntjens, Marijke Verpoorten
Module III: Track 1: Governance and conflict	
Unit 1: Analysis of violent conflict Unit 2: Conflict resolution and the peace process Unit 3: State reconstruction after violent conflict Unit 4: Role play simulation Unit 5: End of module paper	Stef Vandeginste
Module III: Track 2: Local Governance and Poverty Reduction	
Unit 1: Theory and concepts Unit 2: Introduction to specific topics (choose 2 out of 10 subunits): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to public services Access to natural resources Access to product markets and value chains Access to financial services Gender and Development: a local institutional perspective Local governance Access to land and security of tenure Access to Urban Resources Assessing the Impact of Trade Policies International Migration and Development Unit 3: Conference and policy paper	Johan Bastiaensen, Germán Calfat, Tom De Herdt, Nathalie Holvoet, Martin Prowse, Griet Steel, Kristof Titeca, Sam Wong
Module IV: Dissertation	

MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT

Programme content

The Master’s in Development Evaluation and Management focuses on the efforts made by a wide range of public and private actors to promote development in low-income countries. It provides a solid understanding of past and present aid policies of multilateral and bilateral donors, and of the major aid modalities and instruments deployed. The institutional characteristics of the actors involved – be they governments, community-based organisations, international NGOs, bilateral or multilateral donors – are analysed so as to attain a better understanding of processes and outcomes. The theoretical perspective is that development can be understood as a set of interlocking collective action problems, on both the recipient and the donor side. The Master’s programme offers methodological and practical insights into development evaluation, its relevance and challenges.

Most of our students are engaged in development, professionally and/or as researchers. The Master’s will improve their capacity to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the prevailing aid paradigms and the changing approaches to aid. Students will learn to appreciate the importance of different institutional arenas, and how they work and interact. They will be familiarised with multidisciplinary analytical tools that will improve their capacity to analyse the interactions and contribute to an enhanced conceptualisation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes.

The Master’s programme offers two tracks with specific objectives and course packages that are intended for different audiences. The first track is primarily macro focused, while the second focuses mainly on the micro level.

			Master of Development Evaluation and Management	
			Specific requirements	
			Track 1 ‘National institutions, poverty reduction strategies & aid’	Track 2 ‘Development interventions and local institutional change’
Education	Developing countries		One or more university degrees of at least 4 years of study in Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related discipline), preferably at Master level, with good study results. Applicants with a bachelor's degree of 3 years of study will only be admitted very exceptionally, provided they have successfully completed additional high-level training and can demonstrate very strong and relevant professional experience.	
	Developed countries		Master's degree in Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, International Relations or related discipline) with good study results.	
Professional experience	Developing countries	Sector of employment	government institutions (including public research institutions), donor agencies (including international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donors), civil society (including research institutes, universities).	civil society in the South (e.g. at research institutes or universities, or with local NGOs or entrepreneurial associations), donor agencies (including international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donors) and government institutions
		Subject of employment	development intervention or poverty reduction initiatives (macro-level policy oriented)	development interventions or poverty-reduction initiatives in micro or meso-level projects and programmes
		Professional position	middle-management positions involving policy responsibilities and/or managerial responsibilities at the interface between different policy levels (local to national, national to international) or between different arenas (e.g. civil society-government, government-donors, INGO-national NGO, etc).	
	Developed countries		Proven interest in development issues	

Track 1: National institutions, poverty reduction strategies & aid

The ‘National institutions, poverty reduction strategies & aid’ track focuses on the analysis of the interaction between institutions at the national level, local politics and external actors. The basic question addressed is why development interventions are sometimes successful but more often fail. This leads to further, more operational questions. What lessons have been learned from the study of past failures and successes, and how convincing are present development policy prescriptions and paradigms? The programme helps the student to use appropriate analytical frameworks and to apply relevant scientific methods in evaluating results and drawing policy conclusions. It introduces students to different kinds of evaluation, relying on quantitative as well as qualitative techniques.

This track is intended for participants who have work experience in government institutions (including public research institutions), donor agencies (including international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donors), civil society (including research institutes, universities). Candidates work in the field of development intervention or poverty reduction initiatives, and are macro-level policy oriented. Professionally, they belong to middle management with policy responsibilities and/or are in charge of managing the interface between different policy levels (national to international, national to local) or between different arenas (government-donors, INGO-national NGO, etc.).

Track 2: Development interventions and local institutional change

The ‘Development Interventions and Local Institutional Change’ track conceptualises socio-political and economic development as the outcome of interactions between a conditioning institutional environment and the agency of local, national and international actors, including multi- and bilateral, governmental and non-governmental aid actors. Special attention is paid to the importance of micro-level institutions and processes, and how these condition the effectiveness of development efforts in improving livelihoods and neutralising processes of social exclusion. Exploring in detail how the local context transforms the processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development interventions, is of crucial importance to recognising opportunities for resolving the poverty conundrum.

This track is intended for participants who have work experience in civil society in the South (e.g. at research institutes or universities, or with local NGOs or entrepreneurial associations), donor agencies (including international NGOs, bi-lateral and multilateral donors) and government institutions. The candidates should be involved in development interventions or poverty-reduction initiatives in micro or meso-level projects and programmes. Professionally, the candidates hold middle-management positions involving policy responsibilities and/or managerial responsibilities at the inter-face between different policy levels (local to national, national to international) or between different arenas (e.g. civil society-government, government-donors, INGO-national NGO, etc).

Courses

MODULE I

(12 weeks – 18 credits)

- Theories of Development: provides an overview of recent evolutions in the literature on the politics and economics of development, and on poverty and inequality.
- Research Methods I and II: update of contemporary quantitative and qualitative research methods; possibilities for combining these methods and applying them within ongoing development processes.

MODULE II: Evaluating Development Effectiveness

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module starts with an overview of the debate on development effectiveness. Students are introduced to different theoretical frameworks for understanding the behaviour of actors, and for analyzing outcomes. Part II of the module focuses on the scientific evaluation of development effectiveness. It examines the tools employed in monitoring and evaluation, and discusses methods of evaluation. By the end of this module, students are able to apply both quantitative and qualitative techniques in addressing the leading development evaluation challenges.

MODULE III: Track 1: National Institutions, Poverty Reduction Strategies & Aid

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

The vantage point of this module is the current debate on poverty reduction and the international aid architecture launched around the turn of the millennium and confirmed in the Paris Declaration (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008). The theory of development underlying the new aid approach, the aid modalities and instruments that are promoted, and particularly the roles envisaged for the key actors (donors, governments, civil society) are all studied in depth. The module assesses the present state of implementation of the aid architecture and analyses the challenges for the future.

MODULE III: Track 2: Development interventions and local institutional change

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module analyses how the interactions of actor strategies and institutional structures generate inequality and poverty as well as well-being. It applies this analysis to specific policy domains: value chain development, microfinance, land poli-cies, gender, public services, role of local government, management of natural resources, migration and the impact of trade.

MODULE IV: Dissertation

(15 weeks – 18 credits)

To be developed on the basis of one of the assignments written at the end of either module II or III.

Module I	Teaching staff
Theories of development <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 1: Economic and institutional developmentUnit 2: Politics of developmentUnit 3: Poverty and inequality	Johan Bastiaensen, Danny Cassimon, Tom De Herdt, Nadia Molenaers, Marijke Verpoorten
Research methods I <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 1: Research in a development contextUnit 2: Introduction to quantitative data analysis	Johan Bastiaensen, Ruslan Lukach, Martin Prowse, Griet Steel
Research methods II <p>Students choose different units out of eight units offered within the module.</p> <p><u>Quantitative units:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Working with dataRegression analysisTime series dataCross-section and panel data <p><u>Qualitative units:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participatory research & development methodsMulti-actor processes in development: negotiation, collaboration and facilitationAnalyzing text and discourse in developmentPeople as informants: organizing, gathering and analyzing qualitative data	Johan Bastiaensen, Germán Calfat, Ruslan Lukach, Griet Steel
Module II: Evaluating development effectiveness	
Unit 1: Development effectiveness: unpacking the concept Unit 2: Development monitoring and evaluation: introducing the landscape and approaches Unit 3: Selected approaches to development evaluation (choose 2 out of 4 subunits): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysisQualitative development monitoring and evaluationQuantitative development evaluationComparative methods and case studies to evaluate democratic development efforts Unit 4: End of Module Paper	Nathalie Holvoet, Ruslan Luckach, Nadia Molenaers, Robrecht Renard
Module III: Track 1: National Institutions, Poverty Reduction Strategies & Aid	
Unit 1: Economics and politics of aid Unit 2: Monitoring and evaluation Unit 3: selected topics (choose one out of three) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Governing for developmentMacro-economic and fiscal management of national poverty reduction strategies under changing aid modalitiesEngendering development Unit 4: End of module paper	Danny Cassimon, Nadia Molenaers, Nathalie Holvoet, Robrecht Renard
Module III: Track 2: Development interventions and local institutional change	
Unit 1: Theory and concepts Unit 2: Introduction to specific topics (choose 2 out of 10 subunits): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to public servicesAccess to natural resourcesAccess to product markets and value chainsAccess to financial servicesGender and Development: a local institutional perspectiveLocal governanceAccess to land and security of tenureAccess to Urban ResourcesAssessing the Impact of Trade PoliciesInternational Migration and Development Unit 3: Conference and policy paper	Johan Bastiaensen, Germán Calfat, Tom De Herdt, Nathalie Holvoet, Martin Prowse, Griet Steel, Kristof Titeca, Sam Wong
Module IV: Dissertation	

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Application procedure and deadlines

The application form (downloadable from www.ua.ac.be/iob), together with all the required documents, should be sent directly to the IOB Admissions Office, University of Antwerp, at:

Admissions office
IOB-University of Antwerp
Prinsstraat 13
B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium

Applications that are incomplete or illegible, or that reach the Admissions Office after the deadline, shall be automatically rejected. Electronic applications are not accepted. Applications sent to VLIR-UOS shall not be considered.

Applicants applying for both admission and a VLIR-UOS scholarship must meet both the academic admission requirements (see page 7) and the scholarship criteria. The VLIR-UOS scholarship criteria are available on www.scholarships.vliruos.be.

Applicants applying for academic admission only, need to consider the admission requirements only.

Documents to be enclosed with the application form:

- A complete curriculum vitae.
- One recent passport size photograph.
- An authenticated photocopy of the applicant's university degree.
- An authenticated photocopy of the applicant's transcript of academic records for each academic year.

* Note: 'Authenticated' means that the photocopy must be authenticated by the Belgian diplomatic office in the applicant's country of origin, by the educational institution that issued the degree, or by the Ministry of Education.

* Note: For actual registration at the University of Antwerp, the original of the student's university degree is required. Translations of documents must be authenticated by the Belgian Embassy in the applicant's country

- A document explaining the grading system applied in the applicant's home country or at the university.
- A document proving the applicant's knowledge of English (see page 7).
- Two letters of recommendation, preferably from (former) academic supervisors or from the applicant's superiors in their place of work. Referee forms are available on the website (or on request). It is not compulsory to use these standard referee forms. Other reference letters should be typed on official stationery with the heading of the referee's institution. Recommendations should be included in a closed envelope.
- If applicable, an employer's certificate, stating the applicant's present position within the organisation along with a precise description of the applicant's professional responsibilities, should be enclosed. The employer should elucidate the significance of the Master's programme for the

applicant's future position and for the organisation as a whole.

- Scholarship applicants from a university involved in a VLIR-IUC partnership, but not linked to an IUC-funded department require a signed declaration by the Flemish IUC coordinator.

- Applicants from the P.R. China must obtain a certificate of academic screening issued by the Academic Evaluation Centre (APS) of the German Embassy in Beijing in order to be able to register at a higher educational institution. This certificate is also required to obtain a student visa to Belgium. Further information on APS can be found at www.aps.org.cn. An APS attestation is a mandatory document in the application package.

Documents in English, French, German and Dutch are accepted. Documents in other languages must be translated into English or French by a sworn translator and authenticated by the Belgian Embassy. Information about the authentications is available on diplomatie.belgium.be/en/services/legislation_of_documents/

IOB does not charge an application fee.

Deadlines

- Candidates applying for a VLIR-UOS scholarship must submit their application before 1 February 2013.
- Applicants who are not applying for the above scholarship and who are required to apply for a student visa to Belgium may apply until 1 April 2013.
- Applicants who are not applying for the above scholarship and who are exempted from applying for a student visa for Belgium may apply until 1 September 2013.

Selection procedure

Academic selection

On the basis of Part I of the application form, all applicants for the Master's programmes will be assessed academically by a selection commission composed of academic staff. At this stage, the financial situation of the applicant is not taken into account. The academic selection is based on five selection criteria, namely:

- Appropriateness of the applicant's field of study
- Quality of the education and results/grades obtained
- Relevance of the applicant's professional experience
- Motivation of the applicant
- Matching (does the content of the programme match the expectations of the applicant)

Scholarship selection

Applications which successfully pass the academic selection are subsequently assessed by a joint selection commission of IOB and VLIR-UOS selecting suitable scholarship candidates. For each Master's, 10 effective scholars and 10 substitute

scholars will be selected. The scholarship selection will be based on the VLIR-UOS scholarship criteria (see www.scholarships.vliruos.be).

All applicants will receive an acknowledgement of receipt of their application by email. Applicants who are accepted both academically and for the scholarship will be contacted by email by VLIR-UOS and IOB by 15 May 2013. All other applicants will be informed by the end of May 2013.

Registration fee

The registration fee amounts to EUR 5000.

Self-sponsoring students from low-income and lower middle-income countries (DAC list of ODA recipients) living in their country of origin at the moment of application pay a reduced fee of only EUR 80.

IOB awards up to 20 grants per year, covering 80% of the registration fee, to self-sponsoring students living in high-income or upper middle-income countries at the moment of application. If more than 20 candidates apply for the grant, the candidates with the best scores on the selection criteria for admission to the programme will receive a grant. For further information, please contact greet.annaert@ua.ac.be.

* Note: Thus far, the grants for students from high income (e.g. Belgium) and upper middle income countries, have never been exhausted. This means that the probability of a reduced enrollment fee of EUR 1000, for those students is high.

Sponsored students pay the full registration fee of EUR 5000, unless otherwise agreed upon between the scholarship granting institution or organisation and IOB.

Visa application

Accepted candidates who need to apply for a student visa to Belgium can obtain detailed information on the visa procedure and the required documents from the Belgian diplomatic office in their home country or from www.diplomatie.be.

Once a candidate has received notice of admission to the Master's programme, he/she must start the visa application procedure without delay, as the processing of visa applications can easily take several months. Please note that IOB cannot intervene in visa procedures.

Registration

Admitted candidates must arrive in Belgium one week before the actual start of the programme (final week of September 2013) so that they can take care of practical matters such as enrolment, accommodation, insurance, etc. Students must register before the start of the programme. In exceptional circumstances, late enrolment is possible until 15 October 2013. Students will be refused enrolment after this date. Delay in arrival due to late submission of the visa application will not be accepted and will result in a refusal of enrolment.

Upon arrival in Belgium and once the enrolment fee has been paid, the student will receive a student card which provides

access to university facilities such as the library, computer rooms, student restaurant, etc. Payment of the enrolment fee will also enable the student to obtain a (compulsory) Belgian residence permit. Detailed information on how to obtain this Belgian ID will be provided upon the student's arrival.

Intensive language course

Students with lesser knowledge of English, as detailed on p.9, are required to successfully complete an intensive language course. In addition to bringing the student's English competency up to the required level, this course, which starts in mid-August and runs for six weeks, also offers an introduction to international development literature and practice. While this course is offered free of charge by the Institute, students should note that only VLIR-UOS scholars will receive a scholarship during this period. Students should also note that, in order to ensure that they are able to participate in this programme, they must apply for their visa well in time.

Cost of living

In Antwerp, the cost of living (accommodation, food, various study material, etc) amounts to a minimum of approximately 10,000 Euros per year. The private sector offers accommodation in the vicinity of campus. A list of addresses with rentable rooms is available from the social service. However, as accommodation is scarce, students are strongly advised to get in contact with the IOB social service prior to their arrival, so that it may assist them in their search.

Scholarships

The Flemish Interuniversity Council (VLIR-UOS) offers 10 scholarships per Master's programme (see the application procedure). In addition, several organisations also offer other scholarships or grants. Applicants should contact these organisations directly.

BTC (Belgian Technical Co-operation) manages scholarships awarded by the Belgian Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGD). Further information can be obtained from the Belgian Embassy. <http://www.btccbt.org/>

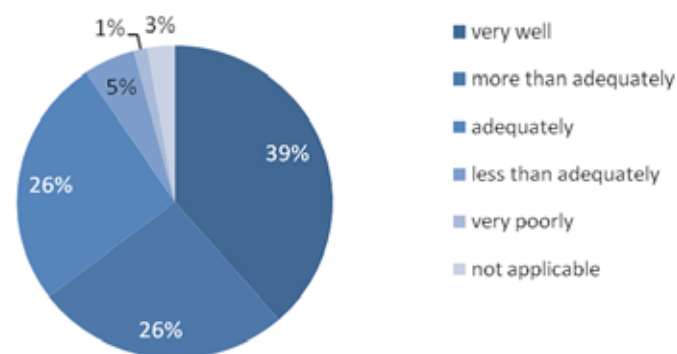
DGD provides a selected overview of study and training grants for students from developing countries. http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development_cooperation/grants/study_and_training_grants/

STUDY AT IOB? ...DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT!

Alumni having completed the programmes a while ago, can reflect on the merits of IOB education with some distance and hindsight, drawing on their professional experience since. So, what do IOB alumni think of IOB education programmes?

Results are very encouraging: An overwhelming majority of the alumni (95 percent) are satisfied with their education at IOB. Four out of five alumni would definitely encourage others to study at IOB. Hardly any students are dissatisfied or would not recommend IOB.

How well did your education at IOB prepare you for your subsequent career



Ninety-one percent of IOB alumni felt that IOB studies had prepared them adequately for their subsequent careers. Most of them (67 percent) after studying at IOB even occupied a higher position within the organisation than prior to their IOB masters, while 28 percent continued at the same level.

IOB graduates mostly (continue to) work in the government sector (24 %), International Organisations (19 %), NGOs (13 %) and higher education/research institutes (13 %).

Some of the most recurrent employers among IOB graduates are within the government sector (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning), Parliaments, Inter/supranational organisations (e.g. United Nations, UNDP, African Union, European commission, Asian/Africa/ Interamerican Development Bank, Court of Justice of the EU), National NGOs (Uganda Debt Network), INGO (e.g. Transparency International, Oxfam, World Vision, Action Aid...), higher education/research (universities, consultancy, think tanks) bi- or multilateral donor agencies (e.g. World Bank, USAID, GTZ).

SOME IMPRESSIONS...

"My studies at IOB have greatly enhanced my credibility and have helped me to gain greater access to people with responsibilities."

"In a developing country such as mine, where the problem of governance is crucial to development, I highly recommend the IOB programmes to my friends."

"The programme itself is the most intense academic programme that I have undertaken. It is highly motivating and involves a lot of group work. Interacting with colleagues from varying backgrounds, countries and perspectives is very challenging."

"The programme has expanded my social network abroad."

"... what I learned did open my eyes and narrowed the intellectual and emotional gap between Latin America and Africa."

"Trying to find solutions for major governance and development problems in the Third World with colleagues from various cultural and academic backgrounds has sometimes made me feel as if I was at the UN."

"Remember when you aim high and you miss the sky, at least you will catch the clouds."

"I have learnt that even the best development theories will not necessarily offer practical solutions to societal problems. You must figure out how things interact and connect."



Institute of Development Policy and Management

Student secretariat

University of Antwerp

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For further information on the University of Antwerp please visit the website:

[**www.ua.ac.be**](http://www.ua.ac.be)

Antwerp on the internet: [**www.antwerpen.be**](http://www.antwerpen.be)