

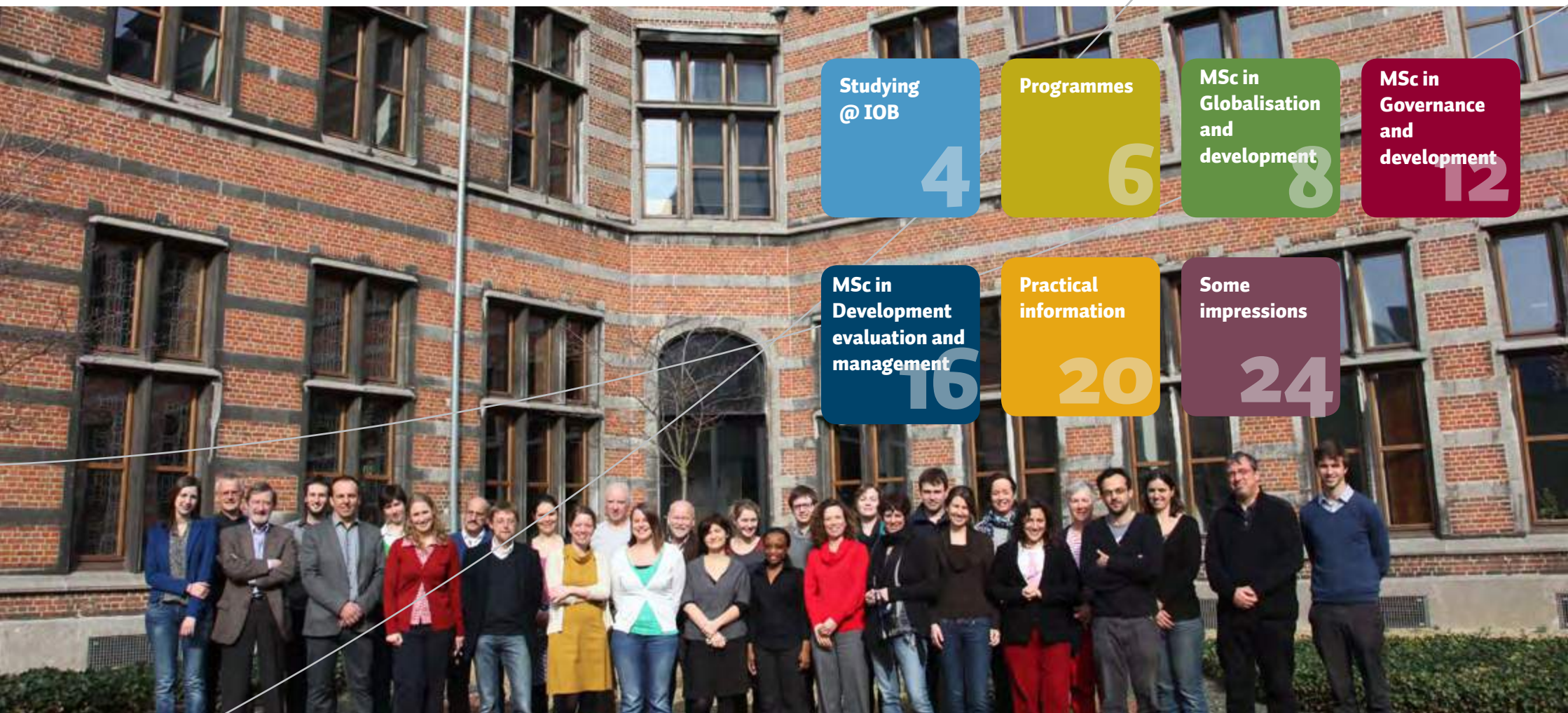


ADVANCED MASTER PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



IOB

Institute of Development Policy and Management
University of Antwerp



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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 educational programmes in the field of development policy and management. IOB is part of the University of Antwerp, and it is located on the University's City Campus in Antwerp, Belgium.

Each year, the Institute is home to some 80 students of approximately 30 different nationalities from diverse academic and professional backgrounds. This provides for an extraordinary multicultural and multidisciplinary learning environment. Our Master programmes are organised in English, but special facilities are offered to students from other linguistic backgrounds.

IOB aims to offer **policy-oriented education** that combines the latest social scientific insights with relevance to the development challenge. Students are expected to learn from each other's experiences, as well as from their exposure to

living and working in a developed country. The institute focuses on student-centred learning, and its approach involves a combination of teaching methods (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 the global south, but including students from the global north as well. The target group from the global north consists of individuals who are already pursuing (or wish to pursue) careers in development. The target group from the global south consists of mid-career development professionals from low-income and middle-income countries whose previous academic backgrounds and career records suggest that they stand to reap substantial benefits from advanced international education. At their home institutions, they are strongly motivated to contribute to the identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes.

IOB offers **three Master programmes**, each with a high degree of specialisation and a distinct focus: Globalisation and Development; Governance and Development; and Development Evaluation and Management.

Each of the three Master programmes takes 12 months to complete, starting and ending mid-September. In the 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. This knowledge provides the foundation for the subsequent dissertation project (from June to September).

Upon successful completion of the programme, students are granted a **Master of Science** degree.

Although the IOB staff members constitute the backbone of all educational programmes, the Institute regularly calls upon experts from NGOs, government agencies, and other research institutes.

The theoretical and policy-oriented research at IOB is organised around **four research lines**: Conditional Finance for Development, International Markets for the Poor, Local Institutions for/in Development, and State, Economy and Society. In addition to providing an organisational basis for research activities at the Institute, these lines are intended as links between research and education.

We endeavour to make our teaching programmes relevant for development practitioners. In order to achieve this aim, our staff members frequently engage in **policy advisory work**, in addition to performing their academic and research duties. Past research projects have been conducted for a wide range of agencies, including the

Belgian Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Belgian Technical Cooperation, the European Commission, the World Bank, the United Nations, as well as for countless non-government organisations. The insights provided by such staff exposure constitute a major source of inspiration for the teaching programmes.

IOB also participates in various **inter-university partnerships** with institutes in developing countries, including the Universidad Centro-Americana (Managua, Nicaragua), the University of Cuenca (Ecuador), 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), the Université du Burundi and the Mzumbe University (Tanzania).

The Institute is located on the University of Antwerp's City Campus, close to the central railway station. It 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 of humanities and social sciences, which houses the IOB collection on development studies, is also located on the City Campus. Holding about 1.3 million volumes and providing access to numerous databases and electronic resources, it is an excellent starting point for any research project.



General admission requirements

Educational and professional background

IOB offers three Advanced Master programmes. This means that applicants must hold a **university degree** of at least four years of study in the **social sciences** (economics, political science, sociology, international relations or related disciplines), preferably at the Master's level, with good study results. Although applicants with a four-year Bachelor's degree can be admitted, priority will be given to those with a Master's degree. Applicants with degrees obtained under the European Bologna system must hold a Master's degree. Applicants with a three-year Bachelor's degree do not qualify for admission to the Master programmes. In addition, applicants must demonstrate a serious interest in development studies. **Relevant professional experience** is considered an advantage.

Language

All of our programmes are offered in English, in which applicants must be proficient. Applicants must submit an English language certificate:

- **Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL):** minimum score of 550 for the paper-based test or 79 for the internet-based test. Information about this test is available at www.toefl.org. IOB does not accept the TOEFL ITP.
- **International English Language Testing System (IELTS):** minimum overall score of 6.5 and a minimum score of 6.0 on each component. Information about this test is available at www.ielts.org.

IOB does not require a language certificate from applicants from the following countries: Australia, Botswana, Canada, Cameroon (English-speaking region), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, UK, USA, Zambia and Zimbabwe. All other applicants are required to submit a language certificate.

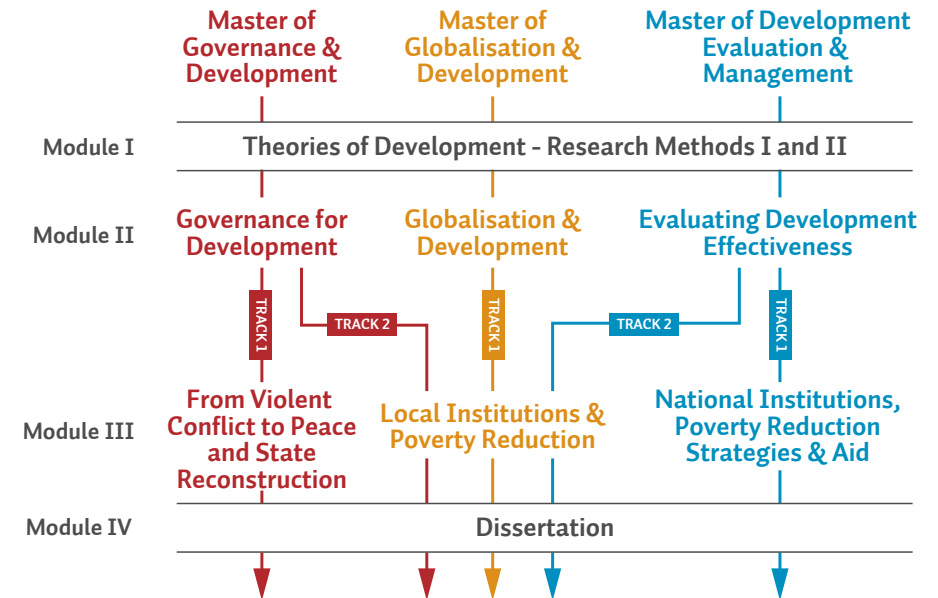
Special facilities are offered for **students from other language backgrounds** (particularly for French-speaking students). Students with paper-based TOEFL scores between 500 and 550 (or internet-based TOEFL scores between 61 and 79) or IELTS scores between 5.5 and 6.0 may thus be admitted to the Master programme upon successful completion of an intensive two-month language course organised by the University of Antwerp. The cost of this language course will be borne by the Institute (see also Page 22).

Programme structure

Each of the three Master programmes has a similar structure, consisting of **four modules**.

The first Module provides an overview of **theories of development** and gives students up-to-date knowledge of **research methods** and techniques, both general and programme-specific.

In Modules II and III, **research-driven** interactive education is offered. In Module IV, each student conducts an **individual 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 receive **IOB travel grants** in order to conduct fieldwork for their research projects. The dissertation is the subject of a public presentation and defence.





MASTER IN GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme Content

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

Most of our students are engaged (or aspire to become engaged) in development policy work, whether professionally or as researchers. The objective of the Master programme is to provide these students with a solid understanding of the globalisation phenomenon in all of its dimensions (worldwide markets for goods and services, capital and labour/migration, the planetary challenge of the environment and sustainable development). It also offers insight and tools with which to analyse and affect the impact of globalisation on local development and poverty alleviation in low and middle-income countries. As such due

consideration is given to the complexity of local–global interactions in the multifaceted arenas of globalisation.

Successful students will be able to recognise the opportunities presented by globalisation, in addition to assessing and remedying the risks and threats associated with globalisation. They will also be able to identify and evaluate policy and programme interventions in order to exploit opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of local and national development in the evolving global context. Additional skills include the identification and evaluation of 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.

GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

This track 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 can produce inequality and poverty, as well as how they can promote well-being. The programme focuses in part on micro-level institutions and processes, as well as on how they condition the effectiveness of local development efforts aimed at exploiting the opportunities offered by globalisation and/or at remedying its adverse effects on the poorer and weaker groups in society. Each student selects one of several policy domains for a more detailed treatment of specific policy challenges at the local–global interface.

The programme is intended for participants who have work experience or an interest in pursuing careers in local, regional and/or national government institutions; at research institutes or universities; in local NGOs, advocacy or entrepreneurial associations; or in international organisations (e.g. with international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral institutions). Candidates are actively involved in development or poverty-reduction initiatives, in micro-level or meso-level projects and programmes and/or in macro-level policymaking. Professionally, the

candidates hold middle or upper management or policy (or policy research) positions entailing at least some experience at the interface between different policy levels (e.g. international to local, national to international) or between different arenas (e.g. civil society–government, government–international forums and institutions, INGOs–national NGO).



Courses

MODULE I

(12 weeks – 18 credits)

■ Theories of Development: this course provides an overview of recent developments in the literature on the politics and economics of development, as well as on poverty and inequality.

■ Research Methods I and II: this course provides up-to-date knowledge of contemporary quantitative and qualitative research methods, along with the opportunity to combine and apply these methods within ongoing development processes.

MODULE II

Globalisation and development

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

In this course, various dimensions of globalisation (e.g. 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 by increasing the effectiveness of development policies and programmes. The topic is discussed at all levels of analysis, from global to local, drawing upon insights from the ‘global chain’ and other approaches.

MODULE III

Local institutions and poverty reduction

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

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

MODULE IV: Dissertation

(15 weeks – 18 credits)

Dissertation projects are developed based on one of the assignments written at the end of Module II or Module III.

MODULE I

Theories of Development

- Unit 1: Economic and institutional development
- Unit 2: Politics of development
- Unit 3: Poverty and inequality

Research Methods I

- Unit 1: Research in a development context
- Unit 2: Design and methodology in development research

Research Methods II

Students choose several of the nine units offered within the module.

Quantitative Units:

- Unit 1: working with data (& intro to STATA)
- Unit 2: regression analysis and inference
- Unit 3: special topics in regression analysis

Qualitative Units:

- Unit 4: qualitative field research and data collection
- Unit 5: participatory research and development methods
- Unit 6: multi-actor processes in development: negotiation, collaboration and mediation
- Unit 7: analysing text and discourse in development
- Unit 8: qualitative data analysis

Mobility Window

- Unit 9: internship, participatory research and/or lectures organized by IOB's institutional partners in Nicaragua, Uganda, Philippines, DR Congo and Ecuador (modalities tbc)

MODULE II: GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1: Globalisation: the Basic Issues

Unit 2: Sub-units on various topics:

- Trade policy: poverty impact and policy implications
- Financial globalisation and the poor
- Global value chain
- Global environment-development nexus

Unit 3: End-of-Module Paper

MODULE III: LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Unit 1: Theory and Concepts

Unit 2: Introduction to specific topics (choose 2 out of 10 sub-units):

- Access to public services
- Access to natural resources
- Access to markets and value chains
- Access to financial services
- Gender and development: a local institutional perspective
- Local governance
- Struggles over land rights and (ecologically responsible) land use
- Assessing the impact of trade policies
- International migration and development

Unit 3: Conference and policy paper

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 levels. Both a cause and a consequence of governance failures, violent conflict is incompatible with sustainable development. Processes of state formation, state failure and state reconstruction play a central role in this nexus between development, governance and conflict. The programme analyses governance problems and possible responses, with due consideration of the specific historical pathways of individual countries, as well as the interaction between dynamics at the national/state level and the local/society level. It also addresses the impact of global developments.

Most of our students are engaged (or aspire to become engaged) in development, whether professionally or as researchers. The objective of the Master programme is to provide these students with multidisciplinary theoretical

and practical insights that will improve their capacity to analyse governance challenges at different levels, in addition to improving the way in which they relate to processes of violent conflict and development. Graduates will understand and be able to analyse the governance problems confronting developing countries today, from the local to the global level. Theoretical insights, policy strategies, best practices and failures are explored in order to allow graduates to apply this knowledge in their future professional environments.

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

GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND CONFLICT (TRACK 1)

The track 'Governance, Peace and Conflict' focuses on the actors and factors involved in the governance dimensions of development within the contexts of conflict-prone environments and states that are facing a multitude of reconstruction challenges following violent conflict. The track offers theoretical and contextualised insight into the political economy of governance and development, focusing on the state as a central actor in the development process of a nation. The track also explores critical dimensions, drivers and dynamics of violent conflict, processes of peace and conflict resolution and post-conflict state reconstruction. It adopts a thematic perspective, supplemented by in-depth case studies drawn mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa. Students receive analytical and policy-oriented tools for carrying out knowledge-based interventions, particularly in environments affected by conflict.

This track is intended for participants with a variety of disciplinary backgrounds who are professionally active or aspire to careers 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, whether 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).

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION (TRACK 2)

The track 'Local Governance and Poverty Reduction' focuses on the interaction between transnational, national and local actors in governance processes. Decentralisation has become an important part of the agenda for governance reform and democratisation in many countries. For this reason, it is hardly possible to discuss issues of public-service provision and property rights without due consideration for local-level institutions and political dynamics. The partial autonomy of local decision-making levels is an integral part of countries that are characterised by weak or fragile national-level state structures. It therefore 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 transnational, national and local level and/or between state and non-state development actors. Students should have work experience, academic interest or aspire to a career in the public action domain, whether 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: this course provides an overview of recent developments in the literature on the politics and economics of development, as well as on poverty and inequality.

■ Research Methods I and II: this course provides up-to-date knowledge of contemporary quantitative and qualitative research methods, along with the opportunity to combine and apply these methods within ongoing development processes.

MODULE II

Governance for development

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module addresses the particular nature of the state in developing countries and how it affects development (and under-development) and conflict. The module also analyses how the division of wealth and power among identity groups and their elites affect poverty, inequality and growth. It also considers the role, potential and constraints of global and decentralised governance structures, as well as those of civil society within the context of the development process.

MODULE III (you choose one track)

From violent conflict to peace and state reconstruction (Track 1)

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

This module analyses root causes and dynamics of conflict. Next, it addresses conflict resolution policies and practices and the challenges faced by a range of actors (e.g. mediators, peacekeepers, donors). Finally, it addresses key political governance dimensions of state reconstruction and development after violent conflict, with particular attention to democratization and transitional justice.

Local institutions and poverty reduction (Track 2)

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

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

MODULE IV: Dissertation

(15 weeks – 18 credits)

Dissertation projects are developed based on one of the assignments written at the end of Module II or Module III.

MODULE I

Theories of Development

- Unit 1: Economic and institutional development
- Unit 2: Politics of development
- Unit 3: Poverty and inequality

Research Methods I

- Unit 1: Research in a development context
- Unit 2: Design and methodology in development research

Research Methods II

Students choose several of the nine units offered within the module.

Quantitative Units:

- Unit 1: Working with data (& intro to STATA)
- Unit 2: Regression analysis and inference
- Unit 3: Special topics in regression analysis

Qualitative Units:

- Unit 4: Qualitative field research and data collection
- Unit 5: Participatory research and development methods
- Unit 6: Multi-actor processes in development: negotiation, collaboration and mediation
- Unit 7: Analysing text and discourse in development
- Unit 8: Qualitative data analysis

Mobility Window

- Unit 9: Internship, participatory research and/or lectures organized by IOB's institutional partners in Nicaragua, Uganda, Philippines, DR Congo and Ecuador (modalities tbc)

MODULE II: GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1: The state, law and development

Unit 2: The political economy of governance and development

Unit 3: Governance, institutions and institutional change: development monopoly

Unit 4: End-of-module paper

MODULE III: FROM VIOLENT CONFLICT TO PEACE AND STATE RECONSTRUCTION (TRACK 1)

Unit 1: Analysis of violent conflict

Unit 2: Conflict resolution and the peace process

Unit 3: State building after violent conflict

Unit 4: End-of-module paper

MODULE III: LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION (TRACK 2)

Unit 1: Theory and Concepts

Unit 2: Introduction to specific topics (choose 2 out of 10 sub-units):

- Access to public services
- Access to natural resources
- Access to markets and value chains
- Access to financial services
- Gender and development: a local institutional perspective
- Local governance
- Struggles over land rights and (ecologically responsible) land use
- Assessing the impact of trade policies
- International migration and development

Unit 3: Conference and policy paper

MODULE IV: DISSERTATION



MASTER IN DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT

Programme Content

The Master in Development Evaluation and Management focuses on the efforts made by a wide range of public and private actors to promote development. It provides a solid understanding of the past and present aid policies of multilateral and bilateral donors, also addressing 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 in order 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. The Master programme offers methodological and practical insight into development evaluation, its relevance and challenges.

Most of our students are engaged (or aspire to become engaged) in development, whether professionally and/or as researchers. The Master programme will improve the capacity of these students to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the prevailing aid paradigms and the changing approaches to aid. Students learn to appreciate the importance of different institutional arenas, as well as how they work and interact. They will become familiar with multidisciplinary analytical tools that will improve their capacity to analyse interactions and enhance the conceptualisation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes.

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

TRACK 1: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND AID

The track in ‘National Institutions, Poverty Reduction Strategies and Aid’ focuses on the analysis of the interaction between national institutions, local politics and external actors. The basic question addressed concerns why development interventions are sometimes successful but more often fail. This leads to further, more operational questions. Which lessons have been learned from the study of past failures and successes, and how convincing are current prescriptions and paradigms for development policy? The programme teaches students to use appropriate analytical frameworks and to apply relevant scientific methods in evaluating results and drawing policy conclusions. It introduces students to various kinds of evaluation, based on quantitative as well as qualitative techniques.

This track is intended for participants who have work experience or who aspire to a career 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 they are oriented towards macro-level policy. Professionally, they are middle managers with policy responsibilities and/or responsibility for managing the interface between different policy levels (e.g. national to international, national to local) or between different arenas (e.g. government-donors, INGO-national NGO).

TRACK 2: DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

The track in ‘Development Interventions and Local Institutional Change’ 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 multilateral and bilateral, governmental and non-governmental aid actors. Special attention is paid to the importance of micro-level institutions and processes, as well as to how they condition the effectiveness of development efforts in improving livelihoods and neutralising processes of social exclusion. The detailed exploration of how local contexts transform processes involving the 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 or who aspire to a career 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, bilateral and multilateral donors) and government institutions. Candidates should be involved in development interventions or poverty reduction initiatives in micro-level or meso-level projects and programmes. Professionally, candidates are middle-managers with policy and/or managerial responsibilities at the interface between different policy levels (e.g. local to national, national to international) or between different arenas (e.g. civil society-government, government-donors, INGO-national NGO).

Courses

MODULE I

(12 weeks – 18 credits)

- Theories of Development: this course provides an overview of recent developments in the literature on the politics and economics of development, as well as on poverty and inequality.
- Research Methods I and II: this course provides up-to-date knowledge of contemporary quantitative and qualitative research methods, along with the opportunity to combine and apply these methods 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 analysing outcomes. Part II of the module focuses on the scientific evaluation of development effectiveness. It examines the tools employed in monitoring and evaluation, and it discusses methods of evaluation. By the end of this module, students are able to apply some quantitative and/or qualitative techniques to address the leading challenges in development evaluation.

MODULE III

Track 1: National Institutions, Poverty Reduction Strategies and Aid

(9 weeks – 12 credits)

The entry point of this module is the current debate on poverty reduction and the international aid architecture. The module provides an in-depth treatment of 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). It assesses the current state of the implementation of aid architecture while analysing the challenges for the future.

Track 2: Local Institutions 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 policies, gender, public services, the role of local government, the management of natural resources, migration and the impact of trade.

MODULE IV: Dissertation

(15 weeks – 18 credits)

Dissertation projects are to be developed based on one of the assignments written at the end of either Module II or Module III.

MODULE I

Theories of Development

- Unit 1: Economic and institutional development
- Unit 2: Politics of development
- Unit 3: Poverty and inequality

Research Methods I

- Unit 1: Research in a development context
- Unit 2: Design and methodology in development research

Research Methods II

Students choose several of the nine units offered within the module.

Quantitative Units:

- Unit 1: Working with data (& intro to STATA)
- Unit 2: Regression analysis and inference
- Unit 3: Special topics in regression analysis

Qualitative Units:

- Unit 4: Qualitative field research and data collection
- Unit 5: Participatory research and development methods
- Unit 6: Multi-actor processes in development: negotiation, collaboration and mediation
- Unit 7: Analysing text and discourse in development
- Unit 8: Qualitative data analysis

Mobility Window

- Unit 9: Internship, participatory research and/or lectures organized by IOB's institutional partners in Nicaragua, Uganda, Philippines, DR Congo and Ecuador (modalities tbc)

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 3 sub-units):

- Qualitative Development Monitoring and Evaluation
- Quantitative Development Evaluation
- Comparative Methods and Case Studies

Unit 4: End-of-Module Paper

MODULE III: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND AID (TRACK 1)

Unit 1: Economics and Politics of Aid: an introduction

Unit 2: Monitoring and Evaluation

Unit 3: Selected Topics (choose one out of three)

- Governing for Development
- Macro-Economic and Fiscal Management of Aid
- Engendering Development

Unit 4: Conference and Policy Paper

MODULE III: LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION (TRACK 2)

Unit 1: Theory and Concepts

Unit 2: Introduction to specific topics (choose 2 out of 10 sub-units):

- Access to public services
- Access to natural resources
- Access to markets and value chains
- Access to financial services
- Gender and development: a local institutional perspective
- Local governance
- Struggles over land rights and (ecologically responsible) land use
- Assessing the impact of trade policies
- International migration and development

Unit 3: Conference and policy paper

MODULE IV: DISSERTATION



Application Procedure and Deadlines

The application period for each academic year starts on the 1st November of the previous year. Applicants need to complete an online application form before submitting hard copies of the documents listed below. Detailed information on the application procedure is available on our website www.uantwerp.be/iob.

Applicants applying for both admission and a VLIR-UOS scholarship must meet both the academic admission requirements (see page 6) and the scholarship criteria. The VLIR-UOS scholarship criteria are available on <http://www.vliruos.be/scholarships>.

Applicants applying for academic admission only, must meet the admission requirements only.

Documents to be sent in **hard copy**:

- A complete curriculum vitae.
- A recent passport-sized photograph.
- A photocopy of the applicant's university diploma.
- A photocopy of the applicant's transcript of academic records for each academic year.

* Note: Upon admission and registration, applicants need to submit an authenticated photocopy of both the diploma and the transcripts. Instructions for legalisation of documents are available on <https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/education/admission-and-enrolment/enrolment/i-want-to-enroll/no-flemish-degree/>

- A document explaining the grading system applied

in the applicant's home country or at the university where the applicant earned the degree.

- A document proving the applicant's knowledge of English (see pages 6-7)
 - Two letters of recommendation, preferably from (current or former) academic supervisors or from the applicant's supervisors in his place of work.
 - 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, if applicable. The employer should elucidate the significance of the Master programme for the applicant's future position and for the organisation as a whole.
 - Scholarship applicants, who are employees of a university that currently receives support from VLIR-UOS through the IUC programme or TEAM programme: a statement from the IUC or TEAM coordinator that the applicant's department is not involved in IUC or TEAM.
 - Applicants from the People's Republic of China must include a certificate of academic screening (APS certificate). This certificate is required for registration at the University of Antwerp but also to obtain a visa to Belgium. Further information is available on www.aps.org.cn.
- Documents in English, French, German and Dutch are accepted. Documents in other languages must be translated into English or French by a sworn translator.
- IOB does not charge an application fee.

Applications that are incomplete, illegible, or that reach the Admissions Office after the deadline, shall be automatically rejected. Email applications shall not be accepted.

Selection Procedure

Academic Selection

Applications will be assessed academically by a selection commission composed of academic staff members. Academic selection is based on the following five selection criteria:

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

All applicants will receive acknowledgement of the receipt of their application by email. All applicants will

be informed of the selection results by the end of May.

Scholarship Selection

Applicants having obtained the highest scores on the above-mentioned selection criteria will be nominated for a VLIR-UOS scholarship, taking into account the VLIR-UOS scholarship criteria, such as nationality, gender and regional balance. The VLIR-UOS scholarship office approves the list of nominated candidates in accordance with the criteria (see <http://www.vliruos.be/scholarships>). For each Master programme, 10 effective scholars and 10 substitute scholars will be selected.

Deadlines

- Candidates applying for a **VLIR-UOS scholarship** must submit their applications before **1 February**.
- Applicants who are not applying for a VLIR-UOS scholarship and who are **required to apply for a student visa** to Belgium may apply until **1 April**.
- Applicants who are not applying for the above scholarship and who are **exempted from applying for a student visa** for Belgium may apply until **10 September**.



Registration Fee

Self-sponsoring students from low income and lower middle income countries (DAC list of ODA recipients) living in their countries of origin at the time of application pay a reduced fee of EUR 80. Students with a BTC or VLIR-UOS scholarship also pay the reduced fee of EUR 80.

Self-sponsoring students from low income and lower middle income countries who are living in an upper-middle income or high income country at the time of application, self-sponsoring students from upper middle income countries and high income countries and students with Erasmus Mundus scholarships pay a reduced fee of EUR 1250.

Sponsored students (except those with VLIR-UOS or BTC scholarships) pay the full registration fee of EUR 5000, unless otherwise agreed between the scholarship granting institution (or organisation) and IOB.

IOB does not charge a tuition fee.

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 countries or from <https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/EN/>.

Candidates should initiate the visa-application process immediately upon receiving notice of admission to the Master programme, as this process 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 (third week of September), in order to make practical arrangements (e.g. enrolment, housing, insurance). Students must register before the start of the programme. In exceptional circumstances, late enrolment will be possible until 10 October. Students will be refused enrolment after this date. Delay in arrival due to late submission of the visa application will not be accepted as an excuse and will result in 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 (e.g. library, computer rooms, student restaurant). Payment of the enrolment fee will also enable the student to obtain the 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 insufficient knowledge of English (as detailed on Page 7) will be required to follow an intensive language course, which starts in mid-August and runs for six weeks. In addition to bringing the student's English competency up to the required level, this course also includes an introduction to the literature and practice of international development. Although the course is offered free of charge by the Institute, students should note that only VLIR-UOS scholars will receive scholarship payments during this period. Students should submit their visa applications well in advance, in order to ensure that they are able to participate in this programme.

Cost of Living

In Antwerp, the cost of living (e.g. housing, food, study materials) amounts to a minimum of approximately EUR 10 000 per year. Private-sector accommodation is available near the campus. A list of addresses with rentable rooms is available from the social-service office. Given the scarcity of housing, however, students are strongly advised to contact the IOB social-service office prior to their arrival, in order to request assistance with finding housing.

Scholarships

The Flemish Interuniversity Council (VLIR-UOS) offers 10 scholarships for each Master programme (see the application procedure). Several other organisations also offer scholarships or grants. Applicants should contact these organisations directly.

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

The 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/

Information about other scholarships can be found on our website : <http://www.uantwerp.be/iob>





Alumni who have completed the programmes in the past are able to reflect on the merits of their education at IOB from some distance and with the benefit of hindsight, drawing upon the professional experience they have since gained. What do IOB alumni think of the IOB educational programmes?

The results are very encouraging: an overwhelming majority of our alumni (92%) are satisfied with the education that they received at IOB. Four out of five alumni would definitely encourage others to study here. Hardly any alumni are dissatisfied or would not recommend IOB.

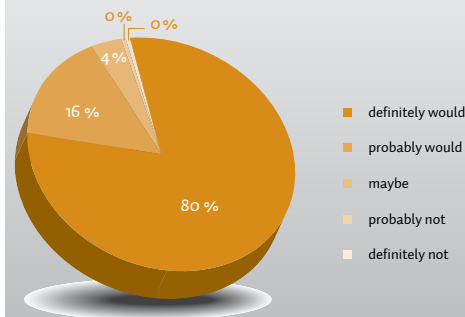
Of all IOB alumni, 95% feel that their studies at IOB prepared them adequately for their subsequent careers. Most (96%) had (partially) improved themselves jobwise as a result of studying at IOB.

Most IOB graduates work (or continue to work) in the governmental sector (24%), international organisations (19%), NGOs (13%) and higher education/research institutes (13%).

Some of the most common employers among

IOB graduates are within the governmental sector (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning), parliaments, international/supranational organisations (e.g. United Nations, African Union, European Commission, Asian/Africa/Inter-American Development Bank), national NGOs, INGOs (e.g. Transparency International, Oxfam, World Vision, Action Aid), higher education/research (universities, consultancies, think tanks) and bilateral or multilateral donor agencies (e.g. World Bank, USAID, GTZ).

Would you encourage someone to study at the IOB ?



“My year at IOB felt only like a week, but has provided me with memories and knowledge for a lifetime.”

“You change more than you realize, I have become more independent and learned a lot about the world through meeting fantastic people. It was great!”

“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.”

“I’ve learned about the world, in my own city.”

“At IOB I experienced the world in one classroom.”

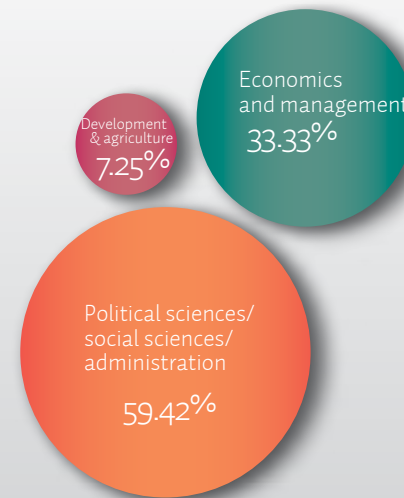
“Trying to find solutions for major governance and development problems in the Third World with colleagues from various cultural and academic backgrounds has sometimes made me feel as if I was at the UN.”

“My experience at IOB was nurtured under a multicultural and multidisciplinary learning environment.”

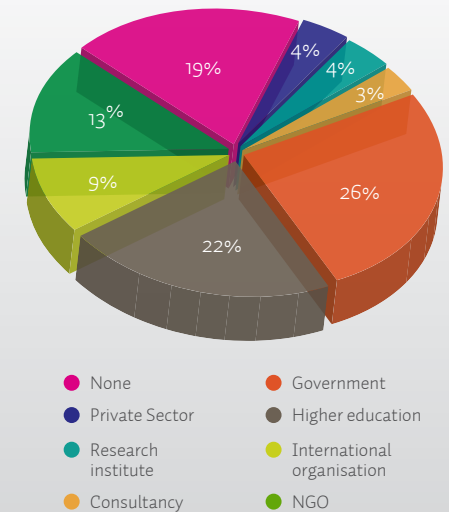
“Remember when you aim high and you miss the sky, at least you will catch the clouds.”

“It has been a privilege and an amazing experience. I have learned a lot, especially from my classmates. I am very thankful to IOB for the experience and I feel really eager to jump back into the world and shake things up.”

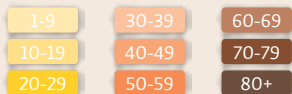
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND



MASTER STUDENTS' SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT



The IOB alumni community is spread out all over the world



"The experience and knowledge I gained at the IOB has had a lasting impact on my academic research and career development".



Joseph Asunka
USA (Ghana)
 · Researcher (PhD student), University of California, Los Angeles
 · IOB International Training Programme



Oscar Edule
Switzerland (Uganda)
 · First Secretary at Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations
 · Master in Governance & Development 2006 - 07

"Studying at the IOB was truly enriching. It has broadened my knowledge, sharpened my skills and given me the exposure which enabled me to enhance my career. I learned a lot from the professors, staff and my classmates' experiences."

"I learned a lot, not only knowledge... I gained friends from all over the world".



Joy Valerie Lopez
Philippines
 · Senior Economic Development Specialist at the National Economic and Development Authority
 · Master of Globalization and Development 2010-11



Daniela Cristina
Argentina
 · Lecturer in the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba
 · Master of Development Evaluation and Management, 2002-03

"A once-in-a-lifetime experience, full of challenges. Antwerp is a lovely city, and at the IOB you meet brilliant people who end up being long-lasting friends living in every corner of the world."

"Being part of such a visionary & globalized institute, I miss the IOB's vibrant, multicultural and welcoming environment."



Tanvir Mahmud
Bangladesh
 · Specialist Improving Democracy through Parliamentary Development (IPD), UNDP Bangladesh
 · Master of Globalization and Development, 2009-10



Imelda Namagga
Uganda
 · Senior Programme Officer, Uganda Debt Network
 · IOB International Training Programme



Eva Palmans
Madagascar (Belgium)
 · Senior Elections Advisor at European Centre for Electoral Support
 · Master en Gouvernance et Développement, 2000-01



Wikus Kruger
South Africa
 · Sustainable Energy Consultant Restio Energy
 · Master of Development Evaluation and Management 2011-12

"My experience at the IOB? Fantastic! Probably Life-changing."



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University of Antwerp