



Master of Science 1st level (one year course)

“INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT” - ICO-

1. Goals

University of Rome Unitelma Sapienza is pleased to present the **Master of Science in "International Cooperation, Finance, Development" (60 ECTS)**.

The Master's primary purpose is to offer knowledge and expertise for careers in academia, government institutions, public and private sector operating in the field of international cooperation, as well as in a wide variety of sectors including central or local government, consultancies, NGOs and international agencies.

The Master is arranged in collaboration with the Interdepartmental Research Centre “Cooperazione con l'Eurasia, il Mediterraneo e l'Africa Sub-Sahariana” (CEMAS - Europe, Asia, Mediterranean and Sub Saharan Countries) of Sapienza University of Rome. It also benefits of experiences gained by Sapienza University in the Development and International Cooperation academic courses.

The course focuses on issues related to development and growth both in developing and emerging countries as well as in the backward areas of developed countries. It also offers some knowledge on planning practices, project management and fund raising.

The Master Course is devoted to better understand the processes of social change, economic development, globalization and international trade within different political, cultural, economic and environmental contexts.

The Master's final aim is to provide a broad education in international cooperation and economic development, enabling students to acquire knowledge and critical understanding in order to manage public policies and private strategies within the international cooperation framework.

2. Admission requirements and career opportunities

The enrolment to the Master requires the completion of an undergraduate degree, obtained after a minimum of 3 years of study (180 ECTS).

The Master graduates will be prepared to analyse and manage projects of international cooperation and development in different sectors, consistently with their training and experience, within a variety of organizations including International institutions, Public Administration, NGOs, private companies. On request, the direction of the Master could support students in their activities of job searching.

3. How to enrol

Enrolment into the Master is possible at any time of the academic year.

Applicants with Italian nationality or academic title issued by an Italian University are required to submit an on-line registration form through the specific section “Iscriversi” - Immatricolazioni e iscrizioni Master e Corsi di formazione of the Unitelma Sapienza website at www.unitelmasapienza.it.

International applicants interested in the Master degree with award of 60 ECTS are required to register and enrol to the Master programme through the Unitelma Sapienza International website at the following url: www.international.unitelmasapienza.it.

International applicants are required to verify if they satisfy the Master's admission requirements either by submitting an online contact form through the Unitelma Sapienza International website or by sending an email to segreteriastudenti@unitelmasapienza.it enclosing the following supporting documents:

- copy of the Bachelor's Degree or Master's Degree (in English);
- if not available in English, translation of the above document into Italian;
- “Declaration of Value”.

The Declaration of Value is an information document describing the qualification awarded to a given person by an institution belonging to an education system other than the Italian system. It generally contains the following information:

- legal status and nature of the issuing institution;
- access requirements for the programme leading to the academic degree;
- legal duration of the study programme and/or overall commitment required in terms of credits or hours;
- academic and/or professional value of the degree in the Country where it has been issued.

The Declaration of Value is an official document issued by the Italian Diplomatic Representation (Consulate or Embassy) in the country where the academic degree has been issued.

Foreign applicants interested in attending the Master program without the legal award of 60 ECTS are not



required to submit the Declaration of Value. In this case, applicants will receive the certification of attendance to the Master after the completion of the project works and the thesis degree.

4. Teaching

All lessons are taught in English and are periodically updated.

The lectures will be delivered exclusively over the internet facilities, according to the Italian Inter-Ministerial Decree April 17th, 2003. Lectures are arranged according to the model of "digital lesson" adopted by University of Rome Unitelma Sapienza, via web on the e-learning platform with each audio-video lecture supplemented by indexed documents, audio-streaming / downloadable MP3. Students will be able to follow lessons on their computer, tablet or smartphone when and where they desire 24 hours a day. The studying materials consist of power point lectures.

The duration of the Master normally reaches 12 months, for a total of 1500 hours.

The Master's activities include lectures, tutorship, self-assessment tests, intermediate project works, research activities, individual study, and the elaboration of a Master thesis. Project works has to be elaborated by the students during the period of the enrolment and will be evaluated by the academic staff. Afterwards students have to choose a suitable argument to propose to the academic staff, in order to choose the supervisor who will support students to develop the Master thesis. At the end of the course the Master thesis has to be sent and has to be approved via mail by the supervisor and by the director. The thesis will be presented by the candidate during a Commission meeting that will be arranged at Unitelma Sapienza in Rome in specific sessions (only for students interested in obtaining the legal recognition of 60 ECTS).

All information related to the Master schedule, the topics of intermediate project works and of master thesis, their drafting criteria, exam registration procedures, etc. will be posted on the introduction module virtual showcase.

5. Faculty, director of the Master and tutorship

The Faculty staff is highly qualified.

The Director of the Master is Roberto Pasca di Magliano, full professor of Growth Economics at Sapienza University of Rome and professor of Economics and Management at Unitelma Sapienza University of Rome (roberto.pasca@unitelmasapienza.it).

The Master includes lectures from professors and experts: Roberto Pasca di Magliano, Nabyah Abo Dehman, Mario Carta, Andrea Carteny, Valeria Cirillo, Emanuela Ferreri, Dario Guarascio, Enrica Imbert, Francesca Romana Lenzi, Massimo Mamberti, Sergio Marchisio, Gabriele Natalizia, Daniel Pommier Vincelli and other experts.

The Tutor is PhD Dr. Andrea Ranelletti (andrea.ranelletti@unitelmasapienza.it)

All participants to the Master are assisted by the Tutor who supports students in their study, promotes discussion forums, activates webinars and supervises the elaboration of project works by registering the results. Furthermore, students can request to the director or to the tutor to be put in contact with research assistants of Unitelma Sapienza concerning particular needs for processing project works and diploma thesis.

6. Project works: presentation and evaluation

The midterm exams consist of 5 project works regarding each teaching module (the first two modules of History and International Relations are considered for a joint project work). During the Master's year, students are required to complete 5 project works before preparing the final thesis degree.

Project works are related to the following sections:

1. History for Development (modules of History and International Relations)
2. Economics for Development
3. Human Rights for Development
4. International Policy Appraisal
5. Anthropology

Each project work will delve into the contents developed within the 5 modules by developing a **paper of 15.000-20.000 characters (spaces included)**. It must be sent to the tutor for comments and evaluation. The grades will be published online only after the submission of the final degree. Deadlines for project-works presentation:

- Project works have to be presented to the Tutor within the end of the following months of each year: February, April, June, September, November.



Only after the completion of the 5 project works, students may begin the elaboration of the final Master Degree thesis.

For those students interested to the legal recognition of the Master, the valuation of the single project works will be made in quantitative terms by giving a score (30/30). The valuation of the final Master diploma will be made in quantitative terms by giving a score (110/110).

For the students not interested in the legal recognition of the Master, the valuation will be made only in qualitative terms such as: positive / negative.

7. Master's degree

The following steps are necessary for the preparation of the thesis and the completion of the Master degree:

- The students have to submit the outline of an independently chosen topic to the Director and the Tutor
- The Director or the Tutor will indicate a thesis supervisor expert on the chosen topic
- The thesis must be elaborated in close collaboration with the supervisor
- The thesis has to be approved by the supervisor and the Director

The final thesis consists of a 60-80 pages work, articulated in min. 3 chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. The topic will be proposed by the student after the completion of the third project work. The supervisor will be assigned by the Director or the Tutor. Once approved by the supervisor, the thesis has to be sent to the Director, Prof. Pasca di Magliano, for the definitive approval. The thesis has to be registered online at least 1 month before the final degree date.

The final exam (discussion of the Master thesis) is normally arranged within 12 months from the enrolment date.

The students interested in the legal recognition of the Master diploma must discuss their thesis in-presence at Unitelma Sapienza, University of Rome. A 15/20 minutes Power Point presentation should be prepared. The Diploma Commission will evaluate the final thesis by providing a final graduation grade, on the basis of project works grades and thesis evaluation. The degree ceremony will be held on the same day.

The final assessment is expressed in grades (110/110 with the possibility to gain merit/honour) by taking into consideration both the scores of the intermediate project works and the final thesis discussion.

Unitelma Sapienza, University of Rome will issue the Master degree in "International Cooperation, Finance, Development" awarding 60 ECTS.

Dates for the final diploma discussion will be fixed normally three times a year according to a calendar that will be announced by the Tutor and the administration (normally in the following months: January, May and October).

The Master certificate in "International cooperation, finance, development" (without awarding ECTS) will be issued only to those international applicants who are not interested in the legal recognition and did not present the Declaration of Value of their academic degree while enrolling to the Master.

8. Fees

The enrolment fee for the Master is **€ 1.648,00** (including stamp duties) which can be paid in a single payment or in three payments as follows:

- First payment equal to **€ 648,00** (€ 600,00 + € 48,00 of stamp duties) to be settled when enrolling to the Master;
- Second payment equal to **€ 500,00** to be settled within 60 days from the enrolment date;
- Third payment equal to **€ 500,00** to be settled within 120 days from the enrolment date.

Payments can be made by Credit Card or Bank Transfer through the Unitelma Sapienza International website at: www.international.unitelmasapienza.it

A diploma fee of € 300 is due before the final exam.

The Master is not supported by any specific scholarship.



9. INFORMATION

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segreteriastudenti@unitelmasapienza.it

website: www.international.unitelmasapienza.it

- Questions concerning projects evaluation and final thesis: Dr. Andrea Ranelletti (andrea.ranelletti@unitelmasapienza.it).
- Questions concerning administration procedures, enrolment, fees please contact: segreteriastudenti@unitelmasapienza.it

10. Master program

FIRST SECTION - HISTORY FOR DEVELOPMENT (SPS/02 – 13 CFU)

Module I. History of Political Development (SPS/02 – 6 CFU)

Teachers: Andrea Carteny and Daniel Pommier Vincelli

- *Modern Politics*
This lesson introduces the historical phenomena of modernity emerged in the Europe, in XV and XVI centuries, and political, cultural and social changes related, with particular attention to the national monarchies' building, the spiritual crisis of the Church, the European economy and geographical discoveries.
- *Humanism and Reform*
This lesson presents Humanism as the first revolution of the modern world, the main personalities of Erasmus and Thomas More, the civilization of Renaissance and the diffusion of books' culture, the publishing and preaching activity of first Reforms and the Protestant Reformation.
- *Counter-Reformation and Sovereignty*
This lesson presents the main elements of Counter-Reformation, the Council of Trent and the culture of Baroque, and the Religion's War: the aftermath "cujus regio ejus religio" principle, reaffirmed at the end of Thirty Years' War, and the Sovereignty of State as modern factor for the Westphalia international system.
- *Nationalisms and Nation building theory*
This lesson focuses the factors for the rise of Nation and Nationalism, firstly the Modern State, then with Ethnic or Civic development, and the differences between the Western framework and the Eastern one, in the European and Eurasian context of multinational Empires (the Habsburgs Empire, the Ottoman or the Russian ones).
- *Enlightenment and Romanticism*
The lesson articulates to the controversies and debates about Modernity, in philosophy, politics and culture: the French Encyclopaedism, the Enlightened Absolutism and the German Romanticism, until the debate about modernity and their consequences on European civilization (even the Romantic heritage in the contemporary world).
- *Revolutions, the Holy Alliance and the Spring of Nations*
The lesson underlines the main elements of the Western Revolution, in the second half of XVIII century, the Holy Alliance system after the Vienna Congress, and the European Revolution called Spring of Nations, in 1848-49, and its consequences.
- *The Age of the Empires*
The lesson focuses on the characters of new Powers (such as Italy and Germany) in the context called Age of Empires, from 1878: the modern elements of the so-called "Belle Époque" are articulated in the framework of the nationalisms' growth and of colonization's processes, and the Balkans' crisis.
- *The Great War, from Empires to Nation-States*
The lesson introduces the European conflict and the change of the international system until the Peace conference of Paris: from the multinational Empires to the Nation-States, successors of the Empires, and the question of national minorities.
- *The emergence of mass politics after WWI*
The lesson will focus on the emergence of masses as political actors in Post WWI Europe. The Russian revolution, the rise of new nations and the social and political unrest produced a deep change in politics leading to a new role for mass parties.
- *The roaring Twenties; democracy and internationalism in crisis*
The 1920s were perceived as an era of economic growth and international stability. Most European countries embraced democracy and liberalism as political system and the International community enacted agreements aimed to stability. The crisis surfaced in many countries leading, by the end of the decade, to the decline and collapse of democracy.
- *The Thirties: the age of Totalitarianism*
New forms of political power marked the decade: totalitarianism as single-party rule, cult of leader, mass mobilization, and militarization of politics. Nazi Germany, Stalinist Soviet Union and Fascist Italy paved the way to the final dissolution of post WWI order.
- *The crisis of the Versailles system*

The lesson will focus on the international stability leading to the breakup of hostilities in September 1939. Europe divided itself among “have” countries, satisfied with territorial definition, and “have not” with revisionist perspective.

- *WWII and mass politics*
WWII was not only a gigantic military confrontation but a political ones. Either in the internal fronts or in the international politics, ideology and politicization of war marked the evolution of the conflict. In the countries invaded by Germany the war produced a deep change in political institutions.
- *The ideology of Cold War*
The lesson will focus on the bipolar confrontation between USA and USSR which was both a rivalry between two powers and an ideological conflict, leading to internal divisions and political mobilization of masses.
- *The rise of anti-colonialism*
The fight for national independence, often based on ideological bases, marked the second half of XX century and changed drastically the international landscape.
- *Change and crisis of democracy: the seventies*
The season of social unrest of the 1960's brought to a reconsideration of mass democracy in Western countries. A huge debate developed about the so-called crisis of democracy.
- *The Eighties: the crisis of liberalism and the new conservatism*
The political changes in UK and USA paved the way to an evolution of world politics and economic transformations. The liberalism entered a systematic crisis and a new conservatism prevailed in European and Western politics.
- *The third wave of democracy: the end of the cold war*
In the years 1975-1989 democracy gained the momentum of leading political system. Authoritarianism and single part rules entered an unforeseen crisis. A new wave of democracy changed the political system towards the end of the century.

Module II. International Relations (IR) and Strategies (SPS/02 – 4 CFU)

Teacher: Gabriele Natalizia

- *International Relations: Meaning, System, Structure, Unities (I)*
This lesson introduces the main concepts of International Relations, defining the key-words which represent indispensable tools for a correct approach in the understanding of its issues.
- *International Relations: Meaning, System, Structure, Unities (II)*
This lesson answers synthetically to some basic questions about the international system: What is it? How is it structured? How does it work? Can it be changed?
- *International Relations: Meaning, System, Structure, Unities (III)*
This lesson explains some core concepts of IR - anarchy, State, power - and how the three principal schools use them in their frameworks.
- *The Great War and the Origin of the IR Theory I and II*
These lessons focus on the relation between the studies of IR and the historical events which imposed its foundation as autonomous discipline in the field of Political science: the tragedy of the Great War.
- *From the Will to Change History to the Return of Disillusion: The Schools of IR*
This lesson presents the most important features of Liberalism and Realism, the two main schools of IR. The first was founded after the shock of the First World War with the aim to provide theoretical and practical means to avoid a new conflict, while the second was formulated as a main reply to the failures in the implementation of the Wilsonian principles.
- *Facing the Cold War: The Kenneth Waltz's Theory of International Politics*
This lesson wants to explain the evolution of Realist thought during the Cold war, which assumed, thanks to the volume “Theory of International Politics” of Kenneth N. Waltz, the features of a real scientific theory.
- *After the Cold War: Unipolarism, Multipolarism, Regionalism*
This lesson shows the political and academic debates following the end of Cold war and the sunset of bipolar system, about the redistribution of power among nations and the polarity of the new international system.
- *Democracy Wins: The School of Transitology*
This lesson is an examination of the literature on the causes of regime transitions toward democracy, with a special attention to the role of socio-economic, cultural and international factors.
- *The Democratic Setback in Post-Soviet States*

This lesson presents the critiques against the theory of Transitory raised particularly after the collapse of Soviet Union, because the transition of its former Republics led to the outcome of democracy only in few cases.

Project work (SPS/02 – 3 CFU)

SECOND SECTION - ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT (SECS-P/01 – 18 CFU)

Module III. Growth Economics and Finance for Development (SECS-P/01 – 8 CFU)

Teacher: Roberto Pasca di Magliano

- *Economics: an introduction*
Introduction to the fundamentals of both macro and micro economic studies
- *Development and Growth*
Definition of growth and development, main differences
- *Classical Theories*
An overview of the main features relevant to the study of growth economics
- *Harrod Domar Model*
Presentation of the first Keynesian model of growth
- *Schumpeter's contribution to the growth theory*
Destructive role of innovation and the impact on the market structure
- *The Solow Growth Model (static model)*
Presentation of the first neo-classical model of growth (static model)
- *The Solow Growth Model (dynamic lecture)*
Presentation of the first neo-classical model of growth (dynamic model)
- *Technological Progress*
Production function with technical progress, Kuznets investment cycle
- *Innovation transfer to Sme's*
Research and development, financial tools to support start-up growth
- *Human Capital Models*
Presentation of endogenous growth models
- *Democracy, Education and Governance*
Relationship between free market and democracy, rules for good governance
- *Financial in the Ldc: an overview*
Financial exclusion in Ldc's: the roots to improve financial inclusion
- *Difficulties and financial tools for the Ldc*
Introduction to the financial tools to foster development
- *Micro-finance*
Micro-finance (micro-credit, micro-leasing, micro-insurance)
- *Social Business*
Description and analysis of the role of the Social Business companies
- *Counter Trade*
Description and analysis of the role of the Counter trade mechanisms
- *Role of the emerging countries in the world economy*
Focus on the importance of the BRICS: trade and investment flows
- *Role of Sovereign Wealth Funds*
Investment strategies in the world capital market and investment in development projects
- *Public funding for development projects*
Official Development Aid, their evolution towards a more effective solutions, considering the new financial tools set up by International Organizations such as blending techniques
- *Public-private partnership for development projects*
New goals for development: towards complementarities between public funds and private investments

Module IV. International Economic Policy (SECS-P/01 – 7 CFU)

Teacher: Massimo Mamberti

- *International economic policy*
A consequence of progress, from the birth of national states till the end of XVIII Century. Consolidation of modern states, the great discoveries and the era of mercantilism.

- *The modern era*
The XIX Century, from industrial revolution to free trade economy. The birth of the modern manufacturing industry, the establishment of the empires and the opening of an era of social, technologic and economic progress.
- *From the adoption of “gold Standard” to the years of commercial tensions and new protectionism.*
Nationalism and winds of war. From the peak of liberalism and the rapid industrialization of Europe to the great commercial tensions, the fight for colonial supremacy and the new protectionism.
- *WW1 and afterwards.*
Great crisis, great changes and new economic policies. From the Europe of Empires to the Europe of nations. The German crisis and the American “Great Depression”. The political and economic tensions, and the beginning of the “welfare society”. Protectionism, closed economies and the prologue to WW2.
- *The aftermath of WW2*
The new world architecture and the beginning of the bipolar system. Bretton Woods and the new financial and economic architecture of the western world. The consolidation of the dollar as the international reference currency. IMF and World Bank. The reconstruction of Europe, ERP and the Marshall Plan.
- *Europe: from the years of reconstruction to EEC.*
The need to growth together, and the first steps towards integration. From ECSC to EEC, the treaties of Rome. 1957-1986, EEC from 6 to 12 members.
- *From the EEC to the European Union: Europe’s journey.*
The disintegration of Soviet Union as a great propellant towards European integration. The Maastricht Treaty establishing the European Union, and the adhesion of all former socialist “satellites”. No borders, and common currency, the Euro. The Treaty of Lisbon and the common rules of governance.
- *1960-1980: twenty years of political and economic confrontation.*
The logic of opposed blocs, and the endless moments of confrontation, from the third world to the Middle East wars. The dollar crises, the Kippur war and the petrol shock of the 70’s. The economic consequences in the western world and for the developing countries.
- *1980-1990: Soviet Union, the years of decline and fall and the end of bipolarism.*
The journey of Soviet Union, from back-warded agricultural nation to full industrialization. The aftermath of WW2, and the logic of two blocs. The crisis of the 80’s, and the dissolution of SU. The birth of the new Russia.
- *Globalization, the utopia of a world with no frontiers.*
Old and new globalization, from the empires to the multinational companies. Positive and negative aspects of globalization; contradictions and advantages, both for the industrialized world and for the developing countries.
- *Underdevelopment and decolonization*
Between political freedom and economic uncertainties. Underdevelopment, the sense of a word. From a quantitative to a qualitative definition. Theories on development, endogenous and exogenous factors.
- *From colonialism to decolonization.*
A long journey towards independence. The economic consequences of colonialism, and the first movements towards independence. WW2, and the process of decolonization: the three phases of decolonization. The choice between socialism and market economy.
- *Economic development: between theories and unsolved problems.*
From Rostow’s theory to the opposed theories of Modernization and Dependency. Cooperation for development as an international approach to the problems of backwardness. Different forms of cooperation, and the different stages of implementation. International crisis and effects on the cooperation policy.
- *Cooperation for development at the turn of the Century, from bilateralism and multilateralism.*
The failure of bilateral cooperation, between economic crisis and changing political scenario. Figures on cooperation.
- *Underdevelopment, the UN approach to a world problem.*
The increase of multilateral cooperation and of the role of international Agencies. Economic and non-economic UN Organizations, World Bank and IMF. FAO and other non-economic organizations.
- *Europe and international cooperation: from Lomé to Cotonou.*

EU was in 2012 first donor in cooperation policy. The beginning of the policy of aid for development, from the Roman Treaties to Maastricht. Cooperation, from Youndé to Lomé and Cotonou: fifty years of great changes. The shift from bilateral to multilateral, with greater importance to the instruments of UE.

- *Evaluating the level of development: from GNP to HDI.*
The need to have instruments of evaluation, and the role of the international Agencies. Economic development vs economic growth: need to have a better definition. Introduction of the HDI as a cornerstone of the new policy of cooperation.
- *The Brief Century: the xx Century, and the outlook to the future.*
100 years of great progresses, impossible utopias and idealisms, of wars and recoveries, of great prosperity and huge crises. The unsolved problem of underdevelopment, and the hope of a fairer world. The need to introduce a new solidarity, and a new world's governance to ensure peace and progress.

Project work (SECS-P/01 - 3 CFU)

THIRD SECTION - HUMAN RIGHTS FOR DEVELOPMENT (IUS/13 AND IUS/14 – 12 CFU)

Module V. Human Rights (HR) and Humanitarian Law (IUS/13 – 5 CFU)

Teachers: Francesca Romana Lenzi

- *Introduction*
A short overview of the course on international law and humanitarian framework.
- *Human rights – what, when, who*
The lecture introduces students to international human rights law and it exposes the international human rights evolution and principles.
- *Legal sources of International Human Rights Law and enforcement mechanisms*
The lecture explores the generations of HR, enforcement mechanisms, implementation and indicators of HR.
- *Regional legal sources of International Human Rights Law*
The regional sources: the European Convention on Human Rights, OSA and UA.
- *International Humanitarian Law : definition, application and rules*
An overview of the international humanitarian law. The basic principles of international humanitarian law. The customary law, The Red Cross and the Red Crescent movement.
- *Humanitarian treaties: Hague and Geneva. Humanitarian actions: principles and enforcement*
The Hague and Geneva conventions. Definition, fields of application and fundamental principles of humanitarian actions.
- *Displacement and refugee law*
What is displacement and what is a refugee? The refugee status determination. The international refugee law and its instruments. Refoulement (expulsion), asylum seekers, local integration: definitions and rules.
- *International armed conflicts, protection of the victims and International criminal law*
Obligations of non-state actors under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws. Armed Conflicts and the acts prohibited for the IHL. Application of HRL in armed conflicts. Kinds of HR violated in armed conflicts.
- *Operations “other than war” and International Humanitarian Law*
What are peace operations, how they apply and how they are related with humanitarian law.
- *The International Criminal Court*
The set-up of the ICC, its structure, functioning and jurisdiction under the Rome Statute. Signatory states and main cases.
- *Ad-Hoc Tribunals*
The International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

Module VI. Governance for development (IUS/14 – 5 CFU)

Teachers: Sergio Marchisio and Mario Carta

- *The Governance of the International Development Cooperation.*
Governance for Growth: Improving International Development through good Governance.

- *The United Nations System*
The Specialized Agencies. General Assembly: Second and Third Committee. Economic and Social Committee.
- *The Governance of the International Finance Institutions*
The World Bank. The International Monetary Fund. The role of the World Trade Organization. The present and future needs of global financial governance.
- *The Right to Development*
The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Development Agenda beyond 2015.
- *The European Union as the leading global donor*
The EU and the Millennium Development Goals. Governance for development and Human Rights Approach.
- *The Treaty of Lisbon*
The legal basis for EU development cooperation. The policy coherence for development (PCD).
- *The EU Governance on development cooperation.*
Directorates-General Development and Cooperation Europe Aid, Trade, Enlargement, ECHO, the Commission's Humanitarian Office and EEAS. Non-Governmental Organizations.
- *Financing Development Cooperation*
The Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: the conceptual framework.
- *The EU development finance institutions*
European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Social Fund
- *The Regional, Sub-regional and National Emerging Financial Institutions*
Regional and Sub-regional development banks (South America, Africa, Asia), Islamic banking system, Sovereign Wealth Funds
- *The European Union's approach to Governance Reform*
The Agenda for Change. IPA/ENPI/DCI/IFS. The Cotonou Agreement between the EU and ACP countries.
- *Post-2015 Development Framework.*
Incorporation of Governance into post-2015 Framework.

Project work (IUS/13: 1 CFU – IUS/14: 1 CFU)

FOURTH SECTION - INTERNATIONAL POLICY APPRAISAL (SECS-S/05 – 6 CFU)

Module VII. Quantitative Models for International Policy (SECS-S/05 – 4 CFU)

Teachers: Valeria Cirillo and Dario Guarascio

- *Introduction*
This lesson introduces the course by focusing on the main features of qualitative and quantitative research, non-contextual and contextual methods of analysis. It is explained how to develop a research project and its main features. The lecture ends with the presentation of the database used for the empirical investigation.
- *Using and Sourcing Secondary Data*
This lesson introduces the main concepts of Statistics by focusing on the concept of sampling, data collection, organization, interpretation and presentation. A review of the basic instruments useful to summarize and present data and a focus on some practical examples are also provided.
- *Sampling and Selecting*
This lesson explains the difference between representative sample and total population, study units and statistical units. Principal sampling methods are explained in order to have a representative sample. The lecture ends focusing on main bias in sampling
- *Probability and Probability Distributions*
This lesson provides the basic concepts of probability theory and probability distributions. The concepts are presented both theoretically and using practical examples. A focus on the most used probability distribution will be provided. A set of examples performed with an open-source and ready-to-use software (R-studio) are available at the end of the lecture.
- *Estimation*

The concept of estimation is introduced by focusing on the inference process. Point and interval estimates are explained making reference to the database for the empirical investigation. Finally, the relevance of confidence intervals is stated through some examples.

- *Hypothesis Testing*

This lesson explains the main features of hypothesis testing in statistics. The concepts are presented both theoretically and using practical examples. A comparison between the two main approaches in hypothesis testing is also provided. A set of examples performed with an open-source and ready-to-use software (R-studio) are available at the end of the lecture.

- *Correlation and Regression*

This lesson is an introduction at two of the most important tools in quantitative analysis: Correlations and Regressions. The two are introduced providing all the theoretical concepts and describing all the practical aspects – through formulas and examples - of each tool. A set of examples performed with an open-source and ready-to-use software (R-studio) are available at the end of the lecture.

- *Principal Component Analysis*

This lesson provides a brief introduction to Principal Component Analysis. The procedure through which PCA helps to reduce the complexity of data and to eliminate noise from it is explained in a friendly way. Some practical examples are also provided.

- *Research Designs for Quantitative Methods*

This lesson provides a brief introduction to typologies of research designs by focusing on the difference between description and explanation. After stating the main differences between theory building and theory testing approaches to research, some suggestions are provided to write the end-of-course project work.

Project work (SECS-S/05 - 2 CFU)

FIFTH SECTION - ANTHROPOLOGY (M-DEA/01 – 6 CFU)

Module VIII. Development Anthropology (M-DEA/01 – 4 CFU)

Teachers: Emanuela Ferreri

- *Development Anthropology, Current and Stress*

The aim of the lecture is to identify issues and problems of Development Anthropology today.

- *The Relationship Between Development and Anthropology. Knowledge, Experiences, Perspectives*

The aim is to distinguish scientific production process and field applications, and then to distinguish the most important definitions and goals of the professional operators.

- *Anthropology and Development. The Interdisciplinary Debate and its Scenario*

The goal is to present the three main strands of Development Anthropology and to reflect anthropologically about 'development' as 'object', 'domain' and alternative 'subject'.

- *The Anthropologist in Media Res*

The aim is to illustrate how the profile of the anthropologist as fieldworker is changed with respect to current sensitivity and specific emerged demands.

- *The Development 'Configuration'*

The goal is to illustrate the institutional levels and the different social actors involved, and to understand the need for interdisciplinary and inter-sectors experiences.

- *Anthropology, Institutions and Skilled Actors*

The aim of the lecture is to describe and reflect on the socio-anthropological dimension of civil society, with particular attention to the role of C.S.Os.

- *About the Millennium Development Goals (M. D. Gs.) Agenda Post 2015 (Wealth and Poverty)*

An anthropological reading of the M. D. Gs. Agenda post 2015 will be suggested.

- *The Socio-cultural Sustainability of Development*

The aim is to define the socio-cultural sustainability, and to identify resources and constraints.

- *Migration and Development (Freedom and Lack of Freedom)*

Besides the constraint of prejudice, stereotype and systematic error in applied research. Understanding the contemporary challenge: Human Development.

Project work (M-DEA/01 – 2 CFU)

THESIS (5 CFU)

11. Faculty – Professor profiles

Nabylah Abo Dehman

Nabylah Abo Dehman is a PhD in Political Science – International Cooperation at the Sapienza University, with a thesis related to the investment strategies of Sovereign Wealth Funds. She obtained a Bachelor of Arts in International and Comparative Politics at the American University of Paris and a Master's Degree in International Relations at the LUISS Guido Carli, in Rome.

She completed a Master's thesis on the instrumental role of the Human Rights discourse and is now currently elaborating a PhD thesis on the potential role of sovereign wealth funds in financing development with particular regards to food security and investments in agriculture.

Mario Carta

Mario Carta is an Adjunct Professor of European Union Law at the University of Rome, Unitelma Sapienza. Previously, he was Professor of International Law at the University of Trento.

After completing his studies at the University of Rome La Sapienza, at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg, and at the New York University School of Law, Prof Carta has been lecturer of European Union Law, for the High level training course of the Ministry of Interior. Since 1994, he has worked as lawyer, particularly in the Higher Courts, with a specialization in infringement proceedings before the European Commission. His various appointments include: legal Adviser for the Italian Foreign Office (Contentious Service); legal Adviser for the Italian Ministry of the Interior; counsellor for the Italian Parliamentary Committees of inquiry in the matters of European Union Law; member of the task-force of experts set up by the European Commission and the Economic Italian Ministry within the pre-accession strategy on behalf of the E.U. Candidate Countries (PHARE), with particular attention to the legislation of the Czech Republic in the field of liberalisation of services of general economic interest (activities in Prague 2002-2004); short-term expert for the European Commission in the framework of CARDS 2003 Project "Establishment of an independent, reliable and functioning judiciary, and the enhancing of the judicial co-operation in the Western Balkans" (seminars and roundtables in Sarajevo, Skopje, Zagabria, Osjek, Tirana, 2003-2006); teaching activity for the CEPOL course in the framework of cooperation with Candidate Countries held in Slovachia-Bratislava (17-21 June 2002) and Lithuania-Vilnius (21/25 October 2002) - with subject "Towards an Area of Freedom, Security and Justice in an Enlarged Union".

He is Member of the European Society of International Law, and of the Italian Society of International Law and European Law.

Author of more than 40 publications in International Law and European Union Law.

Andrea Carteny

Andrea Carteny is University researcher of East European History at Sapienza University of Rome, abilitated associate professor of "Modern History and History of International Relations", teacher of Eurasian History at the Undergraduate and Master Courses of the Faculties of Letters and Political Sciences. He is the Executive director of Rome Committee of Institute for the Study of Italian Risorgimento.

PhD in History of Europe at Sapienza University, he spent his doctoral period of research in Romania, Transylvania, at the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj, where he taught Italian History and he was Executive director of the Institute of Italian and Romanian Studies. His main fields of interest are: Transylvanian question, Nationalism and Communism, Nationalism and transition to democracy, ethnic and civic nationalism, comparative regional nationalisms in Western and Eastern Europe, Basque and Catalan question, Spanish national question, Hungarian national question, Balkan national questions, theories on Eurasia, Imperial/Soviet/Post-Soviet Russia, Caucasian national questions, Azerbaijani studies, question of Italian Risorgimento. He speaks main Western languages and some Eastern ones (Hungarian, Romanian, Serbian; German and Russian reading). He was visiting researcher (Basileus scholarship) in Montenegro at the Institute of History and visiting professor at the Petru Maior University of Targu-Mures; he was researcher of CASD (Centre of High Studies of Defence) and collaborates with www.affarinternazionali.it of IAI (Institute of International Affairs) and Geopolitica.info. He takes part in several international conferences and scientific events in Italy and abroad (e.g. the ASEN conferences organized in London at the LSE and the ASN conventions organized at the Columbia University of New York); he is assistant for international cooperation of Vice Chancellor of International Relations of Sapienza University, prof. Antonello Biagini.

Among his works we mention:

2007: "I partiti politici in Romania (1989-2004)" [Political parties in Romania]

2007: "Da Budapest a Bucarest. Saggi di storia e cultura" [From Budapest to Bucarest. Essays of History and Culture]

2011: "Dal micro-nazionalismo all'Europa" [From micro-nationalism to Europe]

2013: "La Legione ungherese contro il Brigantaggio (1860-61)" [The Hungarian Legion against the Brigandage]

Valeria Cirillo

Valeria Cirillo is researcher at the Public Policy Innovation Institute (INAPP) in Rome. Previously, she was research fellow at the Institute of Economics of Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies in Pisa and worked as Post-doc in the Department of Statistics of Sapienza University of Rome. She is an expert on labour market dynamics, technologies and inequalities. She defended her PhD thesis in Development Economics, Finance and International Cooperation in the Department of Social and Economic Analysis of Sapienza University of Rome. Her thesis, titled "Innovation, Employment and Skills", focuses on the relationship between technologies and skills analysing the impact of different patterns of technological change on employment dynamics and skills at sectorial level. Valeria held a laboratory of applied econometrics during the Advanced Course- "Innovation, Growth and International Production. Models and Data Analysis"- organized by Sapienza University in collaboration with other three Italian Universities. As a teaching assistant, Valeria held the undergraduate course of Political economy in Sapienza University for the academic year 2012-2013. She received her Master's Degree in Development Economics from Sussex University (UK) and her Bachelor's degree in Political Sciences from University of Lecce. She is fluent in English, Spanish and French.

Emanuela Ferreri

Emanuela Ferreri is a contract professor in "Sociology" at the Faculty of "History, Cultures and Religions" of Sapienza University of Rome. Graduated in Anthropology at Sapienza in 1992, she undertook further training in "Anthropology of Cultural Heritage," and obtained her PhD in "History and formation of the socio-cultural processes of the modern age" from the Faculty of Political Science, Sociology and Communication in 2012. She has been professor of Development Anthropology and she assisted in teaching Cultural Anthropology and Sociology at the Sapienza Department of Political Studies. She has worked with various international agencies and institutes for research and cooperation (IPALMO, UNIMED, IMED, CESE, CNA) as a research and planning assistant and teacher-trainer.

Dario Guarascio

Dario Guarascio is PhD candidate at the PhD School of Economics - Sapienza University of Rome, since 2012. He is developing a research project in economics of innovation within which he is building a new database and an empirical model to study dynamics and determinants of European industries R&D. His research seeks to explain the complex set of relations between innovation, economic growth and distribution through novel and advanced empirical techniques. He has developed a broad experience about qualitative and quantitative methods to assess R&D performances both at the firm and at the industry level. Dario held a laboratory of applied econometrics during the Advanced Course- "Innovation, Growth and International Production. Models and Data Analysis"- organized by Sapienza University in collaboration with other three Italian Universities. As a teaching assistant, Dario held the undergraduate course of Political economy in Sapienza University for the academic year 2013-2014. Furthermore, Dario participated to the GRAPE research group hosted in the Italian National Council of Research developing research projects in the field of innovation at the firm level through computational and network analysis tools. He received his Master's Degree from Sapienza University of Rome, Faculty of Economics, Department of Economics and Law. He is fluent in English and Spanish and has basic knowledge of French.

Enrica Imbert

Enrica Imbert is a PhD in Economic Development, Finance and International Cooperation at the Department of Social and Economic Analysis - Sapienza University of Rome. Her thesis, titled "Social Enterprise as a Sustainable Tool for Foreign Aid: the Case-Study of Albania" investigates the role of social enterprise in attaining a more fair and inclusive private sector development by building a context specific empowerment indicator and by using Social Network Analysis (SNA) tools. She assists in teaching Political Economy and Development Economics, holding several lessons in both undergraduate and graduate courses inside and outside Sapienza University. She collaborated with various international agencies and non-governmental organizations and from 2013 she carries out a quarterly monitoring of a microfinance project in Uganda financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation.

Francesca Romana Lenzi

Francesca Romana Lenzi is associate professor in Sociology. She has a PhD in European History (Sapienza University of Rome) and held courses at LUISS University of Rome and Sapienza University of Rome. She is faculty at Temple University (Philadelphia-Rome) and at Unitelma Sapienza University of Rome. She is graduated both in International Relations (LUISS University) and in Psychology and social processes (Sapienza University). Her main research fields are: dynamic psychology, sociology of postmodernism, Sociology of Stranger, fashion, nutrition transition, post-modernity, business in the European Union, collective behaviour and collective trauma, transition studies. She is adjunct professor at LUISS Guido Carli University of Rome and at Temple University (Philadelphia). She has been discussant at Columbia University – Association for the Study of Nationalities world convention (2009, 2010). She achieved the excellence rate by the group of experts (GEV) of the Italian Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) 2004-2010 (tab.n.3.21). She is member of Scientific Council of the “Italian-Romanian Institute of Historical Studies” of Cluj Napoca (Romania), of the Association “Geopolitica.info” and of “IFACE - Institute of Clinical Existential Philosophy and Anthropology”. She is member of the editorial Committee of “Eurostudium3w”. Her works include: (2014) *Italia e Romania tra sviluppo e internazionalizzazione. L'esperienza della Banca Commerciale Italiana e Romana (1920-1947)*, Roma, Carocci 2014; (2012). *An Alternative Conception of Nation: Islamism in the Central Asian Republics*. *MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES*, vol. vol.3, no.11, pp. 699-703; (2010). *"Regional Proximity Factor: An Advantage or a Disadvantage For development?"*. *TRANSITION STUDIES REVIEW*, Springer Wien, pp. 356-373. 2014. “Development Strategies between Italy and Romania after the War and the Birth of the Romanian-Italian Commercial Bank: A Historical Overview.” In *Empires and Nations from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century, Volume 2*, edited by Antonello Folco Biagini and Giovanna Motta, 135-141. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Massimo Mamberti

Massimo Mamberti is the Secretary General of Comitato Leonardo. Graduated in Political Sciences at the University “La Sapienza” of Rome in 1964, he did his Post Graduate Course in International Economy at Stellenbosch University (South Africa, scholarship), 1963. After several study experiences (Master in Comparative International Economy, University of Luxemburg, 1964; Master in International Trade – C.O.R.C.E. Rome, 1964), he joined in 1965 the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade as junior officer. From 1967 to 2006, he has worked as Italian Trade Commissioner, serving in South Africa, Ivory Coast, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Brazil, USA, France, Russia. In 2006 he became CEO - Director General of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, where he stayed until 2011. From 2011 until 2014, he has been Contract Professor of International Economic Policy at the University “La Sapienza” of Rome (held post graduate courses in International Economic Policy and in Finance for Development). He speaks several languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German.

Sergio Marchisio

Since 1997, he is Full Professor of International Law at the University Sapienza of Rome. Previously, he was Professor at the Universities of Florence, Camerino and Perugia (1979-1997). Founder and Former Director of the Institute for International Legal Studies of the National Research Council (ISGI-CNR), 1995- 2011, he is now associate Professor to the Institute.

He is Director of the 2nd Level Master's Degree in International Protection of Human Rights at Sapienza University of Rome. He is also Co-Director of the 2nd Level Master's Degree in Space Institutions and Policy, organized by CNR, SIOI and the Italian Space Agency (ASI).

Secretary General of the Italian Society of International Law (SIDI. 2001-2011); Member of the Italian Section of the International Commission on Civil Status of Strasbourg (CIEC); Correspondent Member of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT); Member of the Managing Council of the Italian Society for International Organization (SIOI) and of the Italian Consultative Committee on Human Rights. He is Italian Correspondent of the TMC Asser Institute, The Hague.

Since 2007 he is Chairman of the European Centre for Space Law (ECSL) within the European Space Agency (ESA). Representative of the Italian government in a number of international conferences, he acts as Member of the Italian delegation to the UNCOPUOS, where he served as Chairman of the Legal Subcommittee (2004-2006). From 2002 to 2011 he chaired the Committee of Governmental Experts entrusted to negotiate the UNIDROIT Space Assets Protocol to the 2001 Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment. He chaired the Commission of the Whole of the Berlin Diplomatic Conference which adopted the Protocol (2012).

UNITELMA SAPIENZA

Italian Delegate to the EU Council's CODUN meetings. In 2010, he has been appointed as Member of the Task Force of the EEAS-EU for the International Draft Code of Conduct on Space Activities.

In 2011 he has been appointed as member of the Group of 15 Governmental Experts (GEE) on TCBMs set up by the General Assembly of the United Nations in conformity with Resolution 65/68 of 13 January 2011. He is Member of the American Society of International Law, the French Society of International Law, the Argentinean Society for International Law and the International Association for Water Law. He is a Member of the Board of Directors of the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Full Member of the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and Member of the Académie de l'air et l'espace (ANAE).

Author of more than 100 publications in International Law, Law of International Organizations, European Union Law and Space Law.

Gabriele Natalizia

Gabriele Natalizia is Researcher in Political science at Link Campus University of Rome, where is Assistant professor of Theory and practice of diplomacy. He obtained his PhD degree in "History and Formation of Political Processes in the Contemporary Age" at Sapienza University of Rome, where he is Adjunct professor of International politics.

Roberto Pasca di Magliano

Roberto Pasca di Magliano is full professor of Economics, Sapienza University of Roma (Italy). He also teaches Growth Economics.

Member of the of the Interdepartmental Research Centre for Europe, Asia, Mediterranean and Sub Saharan Countries (CEMAS)

Chairman of the Master "International Cooperation, Finance and Development", Unitelma Sapienza, University of Rome

Professor of "Economia e gestione dell'innovazione", Unitelma Sapienza, University of Rome

Coordinator of the Sapienza Rome Foundation-International Cooperation.

Economic specializations: University of Naples, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of California Berkeley.

Main professional affiliations: Economic advisor of the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade (2006-2011), General Director of the Ministry of Productive Activities (2002-2005), Economic advisor of the Ministry of Agriculture (1993), President of Agricultural Research Centre (1986-2005), Economic advisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1982-1985).

Scientific publications in the fields of economic analysis, development economics, agricultural policy, International finance and governance.

Daniel Pommier Vincelli

Daniel Pommier Vincelli is teaching assistant in political sociology at Sapienza university of Rome. He holds a PhD in International relations and he is currently teaching International politics at Sapienza University. He is executive director of the centre for Azerbaijani studies of Sapienza university of Rome. Among his fields of interest: History, International relations and politics of the Caucasian area and Azerbaijan, history of Interwar period, Cold War and post-Cold War International politics. He is author of numerous publications and researches. He took part in numerous research projects and international conferences including the ASN conference at Columbia University. He is member of the board of Unitelma Sapienza University of Rome.