



CEU SUMMER UNIVERSITY
Nádor u. 9., Budapest, Hungary 1051
Tel.: (36 1) 327 3069, 327 3811
Fax: (36-1) 328-3698 or (36-1) 327-3124
E-mail: summeru@ceu.hu
Website: <http://www.ceu.hu/sun>

Environmental Sciences, human development, sustainable development, poverty reduction

SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: HOW TO GO FROM INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO REGIONAL POLICIES

JULY 1 - 13, 2007, BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

Course Co-directors: **Alexios Antypas**, Central European University (CEU), Environmental Science and Policy, Hungary
Andrey Ivanov, Human Development Advisor, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Centre, Slovakia

Lecturers:

Alexios Antypas, Central European University (CEU), Environmental Science and Policy, Hungary
Andrey Ivanov, Human Development Advisor, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Ben Slay, Director of the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre
Jonathan Brooks, Practice Leader for Poverty Reduction at the UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the CIS
Daniel Skobla, Country Support Team Poverty and Social Inclusion Officer, UNDP Regional Centre, Bratislava
Geoff Prewitt, Poverty Reduction and Civil Society Advisor, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Gina Volynsky, Trade and Economic Development Policy Advisor UNDP Regional Centre, Bratislava
Jacek Cukrowski, Millennium Development Goals Advisor, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Jaroslav Kling, Project manager, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Karolina Mzyk, Private Sector Engagement Analyst, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Susanne Milcher, Specialist, Poverty and Economic Development, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Tamara Steger, Programs Director of CEU Centre for Environmental Policy and Law.
Jakob Hurrle, an Executive Director of the Multicultural Center Prague, a Czech NGO that specializes on intercultural relations and the issue of migration.
Michal Sedlačko, PhD, a consultant for the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic in the area of strategic programming of EU Structural Funds.
Louise Nylín (Sweden) is Human Rights Policy Specialist and facilitator of the regional Human Rights and Justice Community of Practice, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Dafina Gercheva, Capacity Development Advisor and Regional Coordinator of the Capacity 2015 Programme, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia.
Dan Dionisie, Anti-corruption Policy Specialist, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Vladimir Mikhalev Policy advisor on pro-poor economic policy reform and its links to poverty alleviation and social policies, UNDP Regional Centre, Slovakia
Christian Hainzl, PhD, Programme Manager and Chief Technical Adviser Rights Based Municipal Development Programme (RMAP), UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Shombi Sharp, Regional HIV/AIDS team leader, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre – Regional Office in Russian Federation
Henrieta Martonakova, Project Manager, Energy and Environment, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES



Alexios Antypas



Andrey Ivanov is a Human Development Advisor at Bratislava Regional Centre. He is an expert in vulnerability analysis, microfinance, and the transition experience in Eastern Europe. His **specialization** is Roma and other minority issues, human development and poverty monitoring. **Languages:** English, Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Slovak

e-mail: andrey.ivanov@undp.org



Ben Slay is a Director of the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, manages the centre's flagship regional publications, supports regional and global initiatives, and advises country offices as a senior consultant. He's editor of the journal "Problems of Economic Transition" (<http://www.mesharpe.com/mall/results1.asp?ACR=pet>), and UNDP's regional "Development and Transition" newsletter. Ben received his Ph.D. and M.A. in Economics at Indiana University, and has taught at a number of American universities and colleges. **Specialization:** Transition economies, EU enlargement. Development & Transition newsletter. **Languages:** English, Russian, Hungarian, Polish, Slovak

e-mail: ben.slay@undp.org



Jacek Cukrowski is an MDG Advisor at Bratislava Regional Centre. He manages regional projects and provides policy advice to UNDP country offices in the Europe and CIS region on MDGs, human development and poverty reduction. **Specialization:** Transition economies, macroeconomics, Central Asia. **Languages:** English, Russian, Polish

e-mail: jacek.cukrowski@undp.org



Jaroslav Kling is a Project Manager for the Poverty Reduction Practice. He works in the areas of monitoring and analyzing poverty, namely statistical coverage of human development issues, Roma issues and MDGs. Received his M.Sc. and M.A. at the Comenius University in Bratislava and University of Nebraska at Omaha, respectively. **Specialization:** MDGs, DevInfo regional focal point, Roma in CEE, Local Development Strategies. **Languages:** English, Russian, Czech, Slovak

e-mail: jaroslav.kling@undp.org



Geoff Prewitt is the Poverty Reduction and Civil Society Advisor for the Bratislava Regional Centre. Mr. Prewitt provides technical and policy support to country offices and their partners on issues of civil society development and engagement, poverty reduction, and participatory processes. Prior to joining the centre, Geoff spent two years in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia covering Central and Eastern Africa for UNDP. Geoff received an M.A. in International Development from Cornell University and a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin - Madison. **Specialization:** Civil society development and engagement. **Languages:** English

e-mail: geoff.prewitt@undp.org



Karolina Mzyk is a Private Sector Engagement Analyst at Bratislava Regional Centre. She facilitates the regional Community of Practice on public-private partnerships, manages regional projects and provides policy advice to country offices on developing partnership projects with the private sector and establishing Global Compact networks. **Specialization:** Corporate social responsibility, Global Compact. **Languages:** English, Russian, Polish

e-mail: Karolina.mzyk@undp.org



Susanne Milcher is a Specialist in Poverty & Economic Development at Bratislava Regional Centre. She works on regional projects dealing with poverty analysis, human development and ethnic data collection, providing support to UNDP country offices on poverty measurements, survey design and vulnerability analysis. Susanne holds a Master's degree in economics from Maastricht University, Netherlands. **Specialization:** Roma and other minority issues, human development and poverty measurements and monitoring. **Languages:** English, German

e-mail: Susanne.milcher@undp.org



Daniel Skobla is Poverty and Social Inclusion Officer with the Country Support Team at Bratislava Regional Centre, focusing on poverty, social inclusion and human development issues. Daniel studied economics and sociology at the Central European University (CEU) in Warsaw and obtained a Ph.D. at the Polish Academy of Sciences. His research focused on regional development, social inequalities, ethnicity and nationalism. **Languages:** English, Czech, Polish, Slovak

e-mail: Daniel.skobla@undp.org



Dafina Gercheva, Capacity Development Advisor and Regional Coordinator of the Capacity 2015 Programme. She manages regional projects and provides policy advice to UNDP country offices in the Europe and CIS region in integrated local development and partnerships. She holds a PhD degree in Environmental Economics and an MSc in Political Economy and Sociology from University of National and World Economy in Sofia. **Specialization:** Europe and CIS, especially EU accession countries and Western Balkans; capacity development for integrated strategies and programming, good local governance and decentralization, regional development **Languages:** English, Russian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian

e-mail: dafina.gercheva@undp.org



Dan Dionisie, Anti-corruption Policy Specialist at Bratislava Regional Centre. In recent years, Dan has been working on institutional capacity building in central administration, strategic policy making and coordination at the centre of government, civil service training, and transparency in the public sector, early warning and conflict prevention. Dan holds degrees in political science (University of Bucharest), computer engineering (Bucharest Polytechnic University), and political sociology (Brussels Free University). **Specialization:** Public administration reform **Languages:** English, French, Romanian

e-mail: dan.dionisie@undp.org



Louise Nylin (Sweden) is Human Rights Policy Specialist. Before joining the Regional Centre in 2004, she worked with UNDP Georgia and at the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy in New York. She has experience in project design, management and monitoring mainly in the field of human rights promotion and protection, human rights based approach, gender mainstreaming and women's political participation. Louise holds a M.Sc. degree in Gender and Development Studies from the London School of Economics, a B.A. in Political Science from Lund University and has studied Human Rights and International Law at Utrecht University. **Specialization:** Human rights, human rights-based approach to development programming, gender mainstreaming. **Languages:** English, French, Swedish

e-mail: louise.nylin@undp.org



Jakob Hurrle is the Executive Director of the Multicultural Centre Prague, a Czech NGO that specializes on intercultural relations and the issue of migration. Jakob obtained his degree in Urban and Regional Planning at Berlin Technical University. In his thesis he evaluated Roma-targeting development projects in rural Eastern Slovak communities. Jakob has been co-operating with the Bratislava Regional Centre since 2004.

e-mail: jakob.hurrle@gmail.com



Michal Sedlačko, PhD., works as a consultant for the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic in the area of strategic programming of EU Structural Funds. He is also an external co-worker of the Institute of Public Policy at the Comenius University in Bratislava, as well as the Research Institute for Managing Sustainability at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration. His research focuses on national strategies for sustainable development and evaluations of strategic planning.

e-mail: sedlacko@chello.sk



Vladimir Mikhalev is UNDP BRC policy advisor on pro-poor economic policy reform and its links to poverty alleviation and social policies. His professional expertise covers economic and social policies for poverty reduction, poverty analysis, labour markets and regional development in transitional and developing economies. He has published numerous research articles and analytical reports on economic and social policy, as well as edited a number of collective research publications. **Specialization:** Supporting UNDP Country Offices the Europe and CIS region on economic policies for poverty reduction. Acting as a focal point in the BRC for the UNDP Integrated Package of Services - an initiative to support the development and implementation of MDG-based poverty reduction strategies. **Languages:** English, Russian.

e-mail: Vladimir.mikhalev@undp.org



Gina Volynsky is a Trade and Economic Development Policy Advisor at Bratislava Regional Centre. **Languages:** English, Russia

e-mail: gina.volynsky@undp.org



Shombi Sharp is the Regional HIV/AIDS Team Leader for Europe and the CIS, based in Moscow CO. He joined UNDP in 2002 as LEAD candidate and has served as Assistant Resident Representative and Head of the Governance Unit in the Russia Country Office, and Programme Officer for the Western Balkans in RBEC New York. **Languages:** English, French, Russian.

e-mail: shombi.sharp@undp.org



Henrieta Martonakova is a Project Manager at the Energy and Environment Practice. She has been supporting SEA application mainly in the CIS countries. Her responsibilities in those areas are project development and management, advisory services to UNDP country offices and training. **Specialization:** Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). **Languages:** English, Russian, Slovak.

e-mail: henrieta.martonakova@undp.org

Tamara Steger is Programs Director of CEU Center for Environmental Policy and Law. She has Ph.D. from Syracuse University and MSc from University of Washington.

e-mail:?

Christian Hainzl, PhD, Programme Manager and Chief Technical Adviser Rights Based Municipal Development Programme (RMAP). Christian has obtained a Ph.D. in law in 2002 from the University of Vienna, Austria, Department of Law on the topic of “The promotion of human rights and democratisation in international development co-operation”. He holds a Postgraduate Diploma in international relations from S.A.I.S (School of Advanced International Studies) Johns Hopkins University, Bologna Centre, Italy and has accomplished his master studies in law at the Karl Franzens University of Graz, Austria, Department of Law in 1994. e-mail: CHAINZL@undp.ba

BACKGROUND

The course is a logical follow-up of the 2006 Summer Course conducted jointly by the Central European University and the United Nations Development Programme alongside with other Human Development (HD) / Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related activities being implemented or managed by UNDP. As in 2006, the course in 2007 will have an **explicit policy focus** and will bring together practitioners, mid- and high-level policy makers, academia, and civil society activists from countries in the region as well as experts on issues of HD and MDGs, both from UNDP, CEU and other European institutions.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the course is to address the deficits in **understanding and applying the concept of sustainable human development to development challenges in the region**. It will consist of several mutually reinforcing topics and will be conducted involving wide range of actors – experts from Bratislava Regional Centre, universities in the region, UNDP country offices. In particular, the course:

- will improve the understanding of sustainable human development paradigm by various development actors at national level and will equip them with practical skill to mainstream this knowledge into their practice;
- will explore **the synergies between the human development approach and policy instruments** that address the linkages between environmental degradation, poverty and social exclusion;
- will provide **a forum in which participants will take part in cross-policy and cross-national analysis of human development challenges, share experience and best practices;**
- will open the **UNDP knowledge and experience to non-UNDP audience;**
- based on exchange of good (working) practices, will help build new and reinforce existing partnerships

COURSE LEVEL AND TARGET AUDIENCE

This summer course will be a policy and practice-based course for civil servants, mid-level decision makers, and graduate students from Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. The course will focus on the **practical aspects of sustainable human development (SHD)**, dealing with both what to do to achieve SHD, and how to do it. Its aims are to provide participants with knowledge and skills to (1) customize the Millennium Development Goals to the target regions and (2) mainstream sustainable human development principles into central, regional and local level policy-making. The course will provide a platform for cross-policy and cross-national dialogue, transfer of practices and experience, and development of integrated responses to some of the most pressing problems of today - sustainable human development and poverty alleviation and its associated implications.

This is why in addition to participants from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, a limited number of interested participants from other regions will be included. In addition to developing expertise in the MDGs and their implementation, participants will engage in intensive discussions and debates on the cutting edge of issues in the area of human development, sustainability, and policy development. Topics and workshops will be taught and facilitated by experienced staff from the United Nations Development Programme and faculty from Central European University and other universities.

COURSE CONTENT

The concept of sustainable human development has already received broad support in transition societies. Sustainable human development is an area often perceived as UNDP's trade mark. However **it is not always sufficiently internalized** and its meaning is not clearly understood beyond UNDP. As a result **human development is not sufficiently mainstreamed**. Governments and policy-makers tend to be focused on Human Development Index (HDI) rankings and less so on human development conducive policies. In the long run, lacking sufficient internalization leads to a peculiar situation when sustainable human development rhetoric is used at policy level but is not adequately reflected in policy practice. Sustainable human development is rarely perceived as a comprehensive sustainable development framework.

Largely it is due to the insufficient link between "sustainable" (usually perceived in the context of environmental sustainability) and "development" (usually perceived in terms of poverty reduction). The two concepts complement each other in the sustainable human development paradigm but this complementarity is not always properly understood and internalized in policy practice.

This asymmetry between the potential utility of the concept of sustainable human development as an overarching conceptual framework and its practical impact at policy-making level becomes particularly acute when national and local governments need to focus on the Millennium Development Goals agenda. If the concept of sustainable human development is not properly internalized, Millennium Development Goals may fall in a similar trap. Governments have committed to them, indicators are set, and reports are being produced. However, despite efforts in this regard, progress in mainstreaming MDGs in policy practice is also modest yet.¹ Unless internalized in policy making and mainstreamed across the whole policy cycle, at central and local levels, MDGs may turn into a set of hollow slogans without real impact on development priorities.

Largely this is due both to lack of in-depth understanding of the concept as well as to missing tangible relationship between the concept and practical policies. For that purpose a course on "Sustainable Human development and MDGs in Eastern Europe" was conducted in 2006 jointly with UNDP BRC and CEU in Budapest. One of the outcomes of the course was the establishment of Human Development and MDGs Community of Practice opened to wider participation by practitioners outside UNDP (the participants in the course were included as members of this Community of Practices). Institutionalizing the course and making it a regular academic event is a great opportunity for promoting the concept of sustainable human development and achieving MDGs in the region.

Both agendas address a wide range of actors – policy-makers, civil society, development organizations, including UNDP staff in COs – and will provide better awareness of human development tools thus increasing the capacity at national and local levels to design and implement HD-conducive policies.

The ideal outcome of this course is to develop a set of policies at central and local level that translate into the decision-making process the SHD paradigm so that policies in different sector-related areas contribute to (and are not at the expense of) sustainable human development. Awareness of the impact is also needed for that purpose – particularly human development audits, assessment of the impact particular policies have on human development.

BROADER COURSE CONTEXT

Human development is about much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value. And it is thus about much more than economic growth, which is only a means —if a very important one —of enlarging people's choices.

Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities —the range of things that people can do or be in life. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

This way of looking at development, often forgotten in the immediate concern with accumulating commodities and financial wealth, is not new. Philosophers, economists and political leaders have long emphasized human wellbeing as the purpose, the

¹ This is the reason behind the increasing priority of MDG support that is supposed exactly to mainstream MDGs in practice, rolling them out into development strategies.

end, of development. As Aristotle said in ancient Greece, “Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful for the sake of something else.”

In seeking that something else, human development shares a common vision with human rights. The goal is human freedom. And in pursuing capabilities and realizing rights, this freedom is vital. People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision-making that affects their lives. Human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, helping to secure the well-being and dignity of all people, building self-respect and the respect of others.

The Millennium Development Goals represent a global partnership that has grown from the commitments and targets established at the world summits of the 1990s. Responding to the world's main development challenges and to the calls of civil society, the MDGs promote poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality, and aim at combating child mortality, AIDS and other diseases.

There is a direct and obvious link between Sustainable human development and MDGs. While human development is more a conceptual framework, the center of gravity for MDGs fall more on the implementation, monitoring and measuring the outcome of policies. This is why MDGs are stronger anchored to targets and indicators. Both Sustainable Human Development and MDGs however complement and reinforce each other. Achieving the MDGs (particularly the localized target relevant for specific country context and monitored at sub-national levels of implementation) is in fact contributing to sustainable human development.

Set for the year 2015, the MDGs are an agreed set of goals that can be achieved if all actors work together and do their part. Poor countries have pledged to govern better, and invest in their people through health care and education. Rich countries have pledged to support them, through aid, debt relief, and fairer trade.

UNDP is working with a wide range of partners to help create coalitions for change to support the goals at global, regional and national levels, to benchmark progress towards them, and to help countries to build the institutional capacity, policies and programmes needed to achieve the MDGs.

Guided by the UN Core Strategy, UNDP's work on the MDGs focuses on coordinating global and local efforts that campaign and mobilizes for the MDGs through **advocacy**; share the **best strategies** for meeting the MDGs in terms of innovative practices, policy and institutional reforms, means of policy implementation, and evaluation of financing options; monitor and **report progress** towards the MDGs; and support governments in tailoring the MDGs to local circumstances and challenges.

Think globally - act locally. International development and cooperation programs must work at both national and local levels. National governments need assistance in developing effective legal, administrative, and financial frameworks. Without effective public policy, improved public administration counts for little in human development terms. The responsible (efficient, responsive, accountable) local government conduct must be based on the dynamic and often contradictory combination of strong central policies, visionary local leadership, and mobilization of civil and non-government organizations at the local level. Below is the sectoral approach to human development.

The private sector can alleviate poverty by contributing to economic growth, job creation and poor people's income. It can also empower poor people by providing a broad range of products and services at lower prices. Small and medium enterprises can be engines of job creation – seedbeds for innovation and entrepreneurship. It is believed, that the primary responsibility for achieving growth and equitable development lies with developing countries. This responsibility includes creating the conditions that make it possible to secure the needed financial resources for investment. Those conditions – the state of governance, macroeconomic and microeconomic policies, public finances, the financial system and other basic elements of a country's economic environment – are largely determined by the actions of domestic policymakers. Their challenge is to capitalize on advances in macroeconomic stability and democracy and to launch reforms that bring about further changes in institutional frameworks to unleash and foster the private sector.

The idea that participation in the trade enhances human welfare is as old as modern economics. But the pathway between **trade and human development** are complex – and there are no simple blueprints for successful integration into global markets. Trade policy represents one of the last frontiers of old-style development thinking. In other areas most policy makers accept in principle that economic growth and consumption are not ends to themselves but means to advance human development. The idea that openness to trade is inherently good for both growth and human development now enjoys almost universal support. Translated into policy terms, this belief has led to an emphasis on the merits of rapid import liberalization as the key to successful integration into global markets. Such approaches are unjustified. While properly sequenced and gradual import liberalization can foster gains in productivity, successful trade liberalization and deepening integration are often outcomes of sustained high growth, with countries lowering tariffs as they grow richer.

International aid is one of the most powerful weapons in the war against poverty. Today, that weapon is underused and badly targeted. There is too little aid and too much of what is provided is weakly linked to human development. Fixing the international aid system is one of the most urgent priorities facing governments in designing and implementing their national development strategies, including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

The countries that have made the most progress in reducing poverty, ensuring gender equality, promoting better health and education outcomes, and combining economic growth with environmental sustainability are those that have had the most success in implementing economic, political and social reforms. **Good, democratic governance** is an essential part of these reforms and entails fighting corruption, ensures democratic transfer of power, judicial reforms, promotes freedom and equality.

MDGs promote human development by expanding people's choices and opportunities while ensuring that all individuals enjoy at least a minimal degree of **social protection**. This also covers the definition of development and inclusion, as well as exclusion, which takes place at the local level, in constant interaction with other groups, with neighbours' passive or active participation.

Social inclusion is a process whereby individuals gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living and well-being that is considered normal in the society in which they live. It ensures that they have greater participation in decision-making which affects their lives and access to their fundamental rights.

The concept of social inclusion/exclusion may improve our understanding of social issues by naming a phenomenon that isn't adequately identified by existing terms. For example, social exclusion may do a better job than terms such as poverty, inequality, or discrimination of encapsulating the experiences of Roma in the countries of Southeast Europe.

All these aspects are expected to be covered during the course. Given the wide scope of the topic, it is not realistic to expect that having completed it the participants will be fully-equipped experts in SHD and mainstreaming SHD into policy practice. But we do hope it will increase their awareness of the issue, its importance and will encourage further work in the area. This is also the reason why the format of the course provides also optional module for users who would wish to continue their self-paced education on the issue.

COURSE FORMAT

The course will be conducted in a mixed in-residence/distance learning format, consisting of three interrelated modules:

Module One – The first part of the course entails a two-week distance-learning module on the Pillars of Human Development to be held **May 1 - June 30, 2007**. During this module participants will be interacting with the course directors over the Internet, using email and web-based communications, to introduce the course and prepare participants for the in-residence part of the course.

Module Topics:

Conceptual Frameworks

Living standards/welfare, inequality and human development. MDG1

Poverty, social protection and human development. MDG1

Economic Growth and Employment/Labour market. MDG 1 and 8

Demographic Aspects of Human Development

Health and Longevity. MDGs 4,5 and 6

Education and Human Development. MDG2

Energy and Environment. MDG 7

Effective Governance in the Interest of Human Development. Democratic/Good Governance. Going Beyond MDGs

Cross-cutting issues: HIV/AIDS, GENDER, Human Security, ICTs. MDGs 3,6, and 8

Global partnerships/globalization and human development. MDG 8

Module Two – The second part of the course will be held in residence at CEU in Budapest from **July 2 – 14, 2007**. This face-to-face part of the course will be conducted in a mixed format, including daily lecture/discussion sessions, seminar sessions, Internet-based search and individual & group panel presentations, and periodic informal "forum" sessions during which small group of participants discuss intellectual or other issues of common concern. Each participant will be assigned to one or more faculty mentors, with whom to work during the term. Engagement from course participants, within the framework established by the instructor, is a critical to its success. Course readings are drawn from the literature on human development, transition, from UNDP's literature on MDGs, and specially selected texts covering more general economic issues.

General Daily Class Schedule: Except where noted on the syllabus below, the daily class schedule follows the following general format:

First Daily Session 9:00-10:30, teaching mode is mixed lecture, recitation and discussion

Coffee Break 10:30 – 11:00

Second Daily Session 11:00 – 12:30, teaching mode is mixed lecture, recitation and seminar discussion
 Lunch 12:30 - 14:00
Third Daily Session 14:00 - 15:15, teaching mode is mixed case method, discussion, special exercises, panel discussions
 Stretch break 15:15 – 15:30
Forum Session 15:30 – 17:00, teaching mode is ongoing and evolving information exchange in a relaxed atmosphere among participant including one country case best practice presentation by a participant

Specific course topics include:

Introduction to the course – setting the scene

Day 1: Conceptual Frameworks

Day 2: Major Pillars of Sustainable Human Development

Regional challenges

Day 3: Transition and Human Development Challenges in the Region

Day 4: Human Development Profiles and Trends in Europe and CIS

Day 5: Measuring the Status and dynamics. Human Development and Related Indicators

Day 6: Mainstreaming HD and MDGs in National Development Agendas

Policy Responses

Day 7: SHD and other development agendas – overlaps and complementarily

Day 8: Localizing MDGs, translating SHD agenda into “local development language”

Day 9: Decentralization, services delivery and attainment of MDGs. SHD and reform process

Day 10: Closure of the course and final exam

An examination will be given, and certificates distributed at the end of this Module

Module Three- Optional -Distance education format, **July 16 – 31, 2007**. This time will be spent interacting over the Internet, using e-mail and web-based communications, with mentors and research groups to complete and revise research papers, grant proposals, workshop proposals, and/or research reports.

Non-discrimination policy statement

Central European University does not discriminate on the basis of – including, but not limited to – race, color, national and ethnic origin, religion, gender or sexual orientation in administering its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs.