

**Understanding Conflict**

**CMHA 610**

**Required Course**

**Fall 2024**



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| General course information*:* | **Contact information for the course instructor*:***  |
| Professor's Name: Dr. Ibrahim FreihatCourse Credit Value: Three UnitsCourse Prerequisites: NoneCourse Parallel Requirements: NoneCourse Duration: 14 WeeksTotal Number of Student Study Hours: 126 Hours, including 42 Hours of Lectures and Seminars. | Course Instructor's Office: Academic Building Ground FloorOffice Hours: By appointmentPhone: 40356961Email: ibrahim.fraihat@dohainstitute.edu.qaLecture Time and Location:Monday 3-6 pm Classroom (4) Academic Building  |

1. **Course Description**

The course has four main objectives:

1. Understanding conflict as a social phenomenon by discussing the concepts, models, mechanisms and theoretical frameworks that control its emergence, development and settlement through different stages, whether at the community or international level.

2. The ability to use this understanding to analyze international conflicts and provide a reading of the reality of the conflict, its parties, its issues and the path it takes, and identifying opportunities for intervention to influence its course.

3. Studying the understanding and applications of conflict analysis within an Arab and Islamic cultural framework.

4. Determining the levels of intervention in international conflicts and identifying the opportunities and risks resulting from intervention.

The course begins by presenting different definitions of conflict as a social phenomenon and the forms it takes throughout its stages of development, and attempts to find differences between multiple concepts of the phenomenon such as “difference,” “dispute,” “struggle,” “conflict.” Then, it looks at what the academic field aims to achieve in its dealings with the phenomenon as it distinguishes between different levels such as “conflict prevention,” “conflict management,” “conflict containment,” “conflict mitigation,” “conflict settlement,” “conflict resolution,” and “conflict transformation.”

To reach an accurate understanding of international conflict, the course focuses largely on the causes and conditions that lead to its birth in the first place, as it uses many social theories that provide an explanation and interpretation of how international conflicts erupt and develop through different stages. These theories include, but not limited to, "basic human needs", "relative deprivation", "social identity", "frustration-aggression" and "power imbalances." The course does not aim to teach students to accept these theories in their face value, but to critically engage with them and to reach an understanding that is consistent with the cultural frameworks in which the conflict arises.

A main goal of the course is to use the theoretical understanding of conflict in analyzing diminsions of Arab and international conflicts such as Syria, Yemen, Chechnya, Afghanistan, Darfur, Eritrea-Ethiopia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Colombia, Nagorno-Karabakh, and others. Understanding international conflicts and their development will form the basic foundation for students to begin thinking about drawing up intervention and mediation strategies aimed at influencing various conflicts towards managing, containing or settling them.

Furthermore, the course will cover a set of notions that are essential for understanding the outbreak, development and resolution of conflict, such as "conflict and the environment", "conflict and gender", "conflict and media", "conflict and religion", and "conflict and ethics". However, the ethical aspects of conflict will be present in most of the concepts that the course will discuss during the semester.

Finally, the course will take into considerations the understanding of conflict dynamics in an Arab and Islamic historical framework. International conflicts and the mechanisms of their development, management and resolution are not new to Arab civilization, but rather their roots extend back to antiquity. Therefore, there is a huge amount of knowledge and lessons learned in Arab history to strengthen our understanding today about the issues and causes of international conflicts and ways to deal with them. Perhaps the addition in this course to the huge amount of Arab knowledge about the study of international conflicts is the classification and categorization of parts of knowledge within a specialized academic scientific field that is not widespread in the reality of Arab higher education today.

1. **Course Leaning Outcomes**

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| **Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs)** | **Course Learning Outcome Type** |
| Output 1: Understand the various theories used to analyze the emergence and development of conflict.Output 2: Build a comprehensive understanding of this field, especially since this course provides a comprehensive review of the various approaches and processes used to understand international conflicts.Output 3: Study the formation and development of international conflicts within their own circumstances in different cultures, then apply them, especially to Arab and Islamic society.Output 4: Link theory to practice by studying various real-world experiences | Knowledge and Understanding  |
| Output 5: Construct a comprehensive and in-depth analysis that captures the nuances and multiple levels of complexity of actual conflicts. Output 6: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of conflict conditions and identify applicable processes and how to apply them | Intellectual Skills |
| Outcome 7: Ability to apply conflict analysis skills learned in class through teamwork and case studies to real-world conflicts.Outcome 8: Build a coherent understanding of global conflict management platforms (such as databases, international networks, conferences, workshops, and related software) that are used to track international conflict developments and resolutions.Outcome 9: Understand and analyze the difficult choices facing policymakers when they intervene in various conflicts and when they have to make decisions. |  Practical Skills |
| Output 10: Use this course, particularly its focus on understanding the emergence and development of conflicts, as a basis for subsequent specialization in one or more aspects of resolution such as negotiation, reconciliation, or peacekeeping.Output 11: Commit to the highest standards of impartiality and objectivity while analyzing and monitoring different scenarios of conflict development. | Key / Transferable Skills |

1. **Description of the course format and teaching methods**
* **Lectures**: The course instructor introduces some concepts, definitions and theories related to the subject of international conflicts and their ramifications. The aim here is to ensure that students gain knowledge of topics of special importance that are essential for understanding conflict as a social phenomenon. The instructor uses a variety of audio-visual methods, from presentations and analytical diagrams to guest lectures and live classroom interviews with specialized experts whenever possible.
* **Attendance and Discussion**: Attendance is mandatory. Students are expected to arrive on time without delay. Students cannot compensate in other ways for missing class discussions on the subject. Students are also required to prepare for each class by reading and reviewing the required books before the class. It is important to ensure that students participate in knowledge-based discussion related to the readings assigned for each class.
* **Case Studies**: Many international conflicts will be discussed in this course in detail, and students will be expected to familiar themselves with these cases that will be introduced by the professor. The aim here is for students to learn how international conflicts differ from one context to another on the one hand, and how similarities among them. Exist in terms of the causes of their emergence and the dynamics that affect their development.
* **Group Work**: Group discussions of the strengths and shortcomings of schools of thought specializing in understanding social conflict will be held, with the teacher acting as a facilitator of learning. The aim here is to encourage students to think collectively about this topic, and not to accept theories of social conflict as facts but to examine their suitability to different cultural frameworks such as the Arab-Islamic framework, for example.
* Presentations: Provide students with a safe space to practice oral and visual presentation skills. They prepare them to (a) critically research academic topics and (b) speak effectively on a variety of public platforms.

**4- Assessment**

**Book Review (30%)**

Each student, in coordination with the professor, selects one of the specialized books on the subject of international conflicts and discusses, critiques and presents his position on it. The student is expected to conduct an advanced intellectual discussion based on coherent arguments in criticizing and defending his position. The paper is written using the "Chicago style" with a word count not exceeding 1800 words including footnotes and excluding the list of references. It is written in 12 Times New Roman font. An electronic copy of the research paper is sent to the course professor's email. The deadline for submitting the book review is **Week 6**

**Final Eexam (30%)**

The course instructor selects a set of academic articles from the readings throughout the semester and students are tested on these articles. The final test is given in class. Students are expected to understand the main ideas in these articles and comment on them critically. The test is in **Week 10**

**Research Paper (40%)**

Students are expected to write an original and highly analytical academic research paper. The topic is selected in coordination with the course instructor. The paper deals with an advanced analysis of an international conflict, including a discussion of the basic elements of the conflict map, such as the history of the conflict, the roots of the conflict, the primary and secondary parties to the conflict, the basic and emerging conflict issues, the dynamics of the conflict (polarization, intensification, fragmentation, escalation), and the opportunities for intervention and resolution. The expectations of this paper are high in terms of the subject, the level of discussion, the predominance of the objective and critical analytical aspect, citations, literature review, and other academic standards. The paper is written using the "Chicago style" with a word count not exceeding 4000 words, including footnotes, and the list of references is excluded. The font is 12 Times New Roman. The deadline for submitting the paper is **Week 13**.

Notes:

a- Please review the guidelines for assessments in the Assessment and Examinations Policy:

<https://www.dohainstitute.edu.qa/AR/Academics/Pages/Academic-Policies.aspx>

b- Please Send an electronic copy of the research paper to the following email address:

ibrahim.fraihat@dohainstitute.edu.qa

c- Citations

All students must adhere to the approved documentation style, which is the Chicago Style, for documenting Arabic and foreign texts and references in their research. For more information about the documentation style, please review the documentation guide or the following website:

<http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html>

**5- Study Plan**

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| **الأسبوع** | **الموضوع** | **القراءات المطلوبة** |
| **Week 1** | **Administrative issues, expectations, definitions, frameworks, history of conflict resolution field** | Dean Pruitt and Sung Hee Kim (2003). What is Conflict? *Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement*. Chap. 1, pp.7-13Ramsbotham et al, “Conflict Resolution: Origins, Foundations, and Development of the Field,” chapter 2, pp.35-62Azem, Ahmed, Reconceptualization of Conflict Management <http://www.ahmadazem.com/files/7214/0776/4350/Reconceptualisation.pdf>سامي الخزندار. نشأة وتطور علم دراسات الصراع والسلام، *إدارة الصراعات وفض المنازعات*. صفحة 17 – 50 |
| **Week 2** | **A theoretical framework for understanding conflict, the state of international conflicts today: statistics, trends, the price of conflict** | علاية، موسى. 2024. "الصراعات العربية اليوم،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات.Ramsbotham et al, “the Statistics of Deadly Quarrels and the Measurement of Peace.” chapter 3.PRIO: Trends in Armed Conflict 1946-2014. Find the article here: <https://goo.gl/y6xWSc>Global Peace Index <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GPI%202016%20Report_2.pdf> Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler, “The Challenge of Reducing the Global Incidence of Civil War.” – find the article here: <http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/CP%2B-%2BConflicts%2BFINISHED.pdf> *Human Security Report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century* (Oxford University Press, 2006), Overview and Part 1.Andrew Mack*, Global Political* Violence (IPA Coping with Crisis, Working Paper, March 2007).Wallensteen, Peter. Understanding Conflict Resolution, pp.22-30 |
| **Week 3** | **Understanding conflict theories (1)** | الحروب، خالد. 2024. "الصراعات في العالم العربي،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات.سامي الخزندار. أسباب وأنماط الصراعات الأهلية والدولية، *إدارة الصراعات وفض المنازعات*. صفحة 131-190Ramsbothan et al, “Understanding Contemporary Conflict,” chapter 4, pp.94-123Stewart, Frances and Graham Brown (2007). “Motivations for conflict: Groups and individuals.” *Leashing the dogs of war: Conflict management in a divided world*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, pp. 219–241Collier, Paul, Anke Hoeffler, and Dominic Rohner (2008). "Beyond greed and grievance: Feasibility and civil war." *Oxford economic papers*, Vol 61, No. 1. 1–27Dean Pruitt and Sung Hee Kim (2003). Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement. Chap. 2, pp.15-36Newman, E., ‘The ‘New Wars’ Debate: A Historical Perspective is Needed’, *Security Dialogue*, 35:2 (2004), 173-89.Mueller, J. ‘The Banality of Ethnic War’, *International Security*, 25:1 (2000), 42-70.Freedman, L., ‘The Third World War?’, *Survival*, 43:4 (2001-02), 61-88.Ballentine, Karen and Heiko Nitzschke (2003). “Beyond greed and grievance: Policy lessons from studies in the political economy of armed conflict.” New York: International peace academy policy report. Program on economic agendas in civil wars.Find the article here <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/6765C3D3477FE91C8525742400689BD7-IPA_ArmedCoflict_Oct03.pdf> |
| **Week 4** | **Understanding conflict theories (2)** | دعنا، طارق. 2024. "نماذج من الصراعات في الوطن العربي،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات. Wallensteen, Peter. Understanding Conflict Resolution, pp.31-57Cashman, Greg (2014). *What causes war?* Second Edition. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield. 371–390.Morganthau, Hans J. (1973). *Politics among nations:* *The struggle for power and peace*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 3-15; 167–177.Gurr, Ted R. (2007). “Minorities, nationalists, and Islamists: Managing communal conflicts in the twenty-first century.” In C.A. Crocker, F.O. Hampson, and P. Aall (Eds.). *Leashing the dogs of war: Conflict management in a divided world.* Washington, DC: US Institute of Peace Press. 131–160Lake, D. and Rothschild, D. (2001). “Containing fear: The origin and management of ethnic conflict.” In Michael E. Brown, Owen R. CoteJr., Sean M. Lynn-Jones, and Steven E. Miller (Eds.). *Nationalism and ethnic conflict*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press. 126–160 Ramsbotham, Oliver. The Analysis of Protracted Social Conflict: A Tribute to Edward Azar, *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (Jan. 2005), pp. 109-126 |
| **Week 5** | **Conflict Mapping: History of the conflict, Roots of the conflict, Parties to the conflict, Issues of the conflict, Evolution of the conflict, Intervention, Solutions** | العناني، خليل. 2024. "التدخلات الخارجية في الصراعات العربية،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات.Dennis J.D.Sandole, “A Comprehensive Mapping of Conflict and Conflict Resolution: A Three Pillar Approach,” Peace and Conflict Studies, Vol. 5, No. 2.Find the article here:<http://nsuworks.nova.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1389&context=pcs> Ramsbotham et al. Chapter 3 pp. 89-93; and Chapter 4, pp. 111-122Paul Wehr: <http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/treatment/cmap.htm> Nahla Yassine-Hamdan & Frederic S. Pearson, Characteristics of Conflicts, Parties and Conflict Management, *Arab Approaches to Conflict Resolution.* Routledge 2014. Chapter 4, pp.81-107 Dugan, M. 1996. “A Nested Theory of Conflict,” Leadership Journal, v.1. pp. 9-19.Conducting Conflict Assessments: Guidance Notes, Department for International Development. Find the article here:<http://www.conflictsensitivity.org/other_publication/conducting-conflict-assessments-guidance-notes/> Conflict Analysis Tools: <http://www.css.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/gess/cis/center-for-securities-studies/pdfs/Conflict-Analysis-Tools.pdf> |
| **Week 6** | **Conflict processes and dynamics (polarization, escalation, spiraling, intensification, fragmentation, entrapment, stereotyping) and conflict behaviors and tactics (persuasive arguments, promises, threats, shaming, tit-for-tat, ingratiation, violence, nonviolence)** | Peter Wallensteen. Approaching conflict resolution. Pp31-56Dean Pruitt and Sung Hee Kim (2003). Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement. Chap. 4, pp.63-84C.R.Mitchell, The Structure of Conflict (structure, conflict situations, processes), The Structure of International Conflict, Part I, pp.15-70**Book review is due today** |
| **Week 7** | **Understanding Conflict – Arab Islamic framework** | فريحات، إبراهيم. 2024. "مفهوم الصراع عند العرب،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات. الدوسري، ندوى. 2024. "القبائل والصراع في العالم العربي،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات. Salem, P. E. (1993), A Critique of Western Conflict Resolution from a Non-Western Perspective. Negotiation Journal, 9: 361–369. doi:10.1111/j.1571-9979.1993.tb00724.xUzma Rehman, “Conflict Resolution and Peacemaking in Islam: Toward Reconciliation and Complementarity between Western and Muslim Approaches.” Islamic Studies 50:1 (2011) pp55-69 Nahla Yassine-Hamdan & Frederic S. Pearson, Introduction: Settlement of Disputes – History and the Arab Context, *Arab Approaches to Conflict Resolution*. Routledge 2014. Chapter 1, pp.1-18. Faisal Ahmad Abdel Hamid, “Ibn Khaldoun’s Theory of Asabiyyah and its Application in Modern Muslim Society,” Middle East Journal of Scientific Research 11 (9): 1222-1237, 2012.Find the article here<http://www.academia.edu/3019741/Ibn_Khaldun_s_Theory_of_Asabiyyah_and_its_Application_in_Modern_Muslim_Society>Mohammed Cherkaoui, “Conflict Resolution a al Asabiyyah: Ibn Khaldun is back,” Confrontations. Find the article here<https://solonsimmons.wordpress.com/2010/04/15/conflict-resolution-a-la-asabiyyah-ibn-khaldun-is-back/> Nabila Sabban, “Contemporary Conflict Resolution and Islamic Conflict Resolution: Similarity and Differentiation on the Theoretical Level.”Find the article here<http://journal.umy.ac.id/index.php/jhi/article/view/311>  |
| **Week 8** | **Conflict, culture, and religion** | بندقجي، نيفين. 2024. "الثقافة الدينية وصراعات العالم العربي،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات. Ramsbotham et al, “Culture, Religion, and Conflict Resolution” chapter 15, pp. 332-346Galtung, Johan. 1990. “Cultural Violence,” *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp291-305 Nahla Yassine-Hamdan & Frederic S. Pearson, Arab Culture and Conflict Management, *Arab Approaches to Conflict Resolution.* Routledge 2014. Chapter 3, pp.43-80Kimmel, P. 2006. “Culture and Conflict,” in M. Deutsch et al. (eds) The Handbook of Conflict Resolution, chapter 28, pp. 625-648. CR |
| **Week 9** | **Conflict and ethics** | سلوم، مهند. 2024. "آثار العولمة في صراعات العالم العربي،" في إبراهيم فريحات (محرر) *فهم الصراعات العربية*، الدوحة: المركز العربي للأبحاث ودراسة السياسات. Ramsbotham et al, “Conflict Resolution and the Ethics of Intervention,” chapter 14, pp.317-331Joseph Nye, “Ethical Questions and International Politics,” Understanding International Conflicts, and Introduction to Theory and History, pp.21-29Jeff McMahan, "Preventative War and the Killing of the Innocent" Find the article here:<http://jeffersonmcmahan.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/PW-proof.pdf>  |
| **Week 10** | **Final Exam** |  |
| **Week 11** | **Case Studies:****(1) The conflict between the two Koreas (North and South).****(2) Nagorno-Karabakh** | Carely, P (1998). Nagorno-Karabakh: Searching for a Solution. Washington D.C.: USIP Publications. Find the article here:<http://www.usip.org/publications/nagorno-karabakh-searching-solution-0>River, D. (2003). Engagement, Containment, and the International Politics of Eurasia. Political Science Quarterly, 118(1), 81-106 [available on JSTORE].Documentary: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iIobfyaiAUU>  |
| **Week 12**  | **- Conflict and the environment.****- Conflict and media.** | Lecture at Doha Institute’s Conflict and Humanitarian Studies by Halvard Buhaug, PRIO, <https://youtu.be/MgeASxD5Yg0> Billon, Philippe. “The political ecology of war: Natural resources and armed conflicts.” *Political Geography* 20 (2001) 561 – 584 Ramsbotham et al. “Environmental Conflict Resolution,” Chapter 12, pp.293-304Thomas Homer-Dixon. 1994. “Environmental Scarcities and Violent Conflict: Evidence from Cases,” International Security vol. 19 no. 1 (Summer): 5-40. <http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/shared/summer/IA2009_readings/MD1.pdf>Halvard Buhaug, Nils Petter Gleditsch, and Ole Magnus Thiessen. 2008. “Implications of Climate Change for Armed Conflict.” Washington, DC: Social Development Department, World Bank Group. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/SDCCWorkingPaper_Conflict.pdf>Adrian Martin. 2005. “Environmental Conflict between Refugee and Host Communities.” Journal of Peace Research vol. 42 no. 3: 329-346.<https://www.projectgaia.com/files/EnvironmentalConflictRefugeesHostCommunities.pdf>UN Environment Program <http://www.unep.org/geo/geo5.asp> Gilboa, E. (2008) Media and Conflict Resolution. In J. Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk and I.W. Zartman (eds) The SAGE Handbook of Conflict Resolution, London: Sage, 455-474.Ramsbotham et al, “Conflict Resolution, the Media and the Communication,” chapter 17, pp.359-373Howard, R. (2009) Conflict Sensitive Reporting: State of the Art. A Course for Journalists. Paris: UNESCO. pp.6-13 المقالة متوفرة هنا:<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001869/186986e.pdf> |
| **Week 13** | **Conflict and gender** | Berg, E.1994. “Gendering Conflict Resolution” Peace &Change, 19(4), pp.325-347Ramsbotham et al, “Gender and Conflict Resolution,” chapter 13, pp.305-316 Nahla Yassine-Hamdan & Frederic S. Pearson, The Missing Factor in International Mediation/negotiation, Women as Peacemakers, *Arab Approaches to Conflict Resolution.* Routledge 2014. Chapter 7, pp.215-243Sophie Richter-Devroe Gender, Culture, and Conﬂict Resolution in Palestine – available on MoodleSide by Side – Women, Peace and Security. UN documentary.البرنامج متوفر هنا: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2Br8DCRxME> **Final paper is due today** |
| **Week 14** | **Case studies:****(3) Ruwanda****(4) Columbia** | * The Ghosts of Rwanda <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xS65zyT4D8>
* Rwanda hotel [https://176.123.8.15/hotel-rwanda-2004/](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2F176.123.8.15%2Fhotel-rwanda-2004%2F&data=04%7C01%7Cibrahim.fraihat%40dohainstitute.edu.qa%7C2cfae5fdbb4d4724840708da213191ee%7Cdd2a2bdcb2b94005bbb65a5b635ada77%7C0%7C0%7C637858794631684300%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=DlQh8SBzJ3rGIXXHln1JA89wQzEUd9gdLjZRgT1j100%3D&reserved=0) (Full movie)
* Conflict in Colombia: <https://justiceforcolombia.org/about-colombia/colombian-armed-conflict/>
* Overview on the conflict in Colombia:

<https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Colombia-Conflict-Facts-2009-English.pdf>Colombia: Killing the Peace | People and Power: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xA0CKW-ykUs>Colombia: The Long Road to Peace after the Civil War<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xO6AnTc0OE8> |

**6- Other information about the course**

Students are encouraged to consult the following resources on the study of international conflicts:

* Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP): http://www.ucdp.uu.se/
* Armed Conflict Database: Monitoring Conflicts Worldwide https://acd.iiss.org/
* Conflict Mapping: http://www.conflictmap.org/
* Relief Web: <http://reliefweb.int/>
* Crisis Mappers: <http://crisismappers.net/>
* Armed Conflict Database: https://www.iiss.org/publications/armed-conflict-database

**7- Changing the course syllabus**

Please note that the study plan and course requirements are subject to change at the discretion of the course instructor, with sufficient prior notice to students.

**8- General data required in the course syllabus**

(a): Academic policies

* Attendance policy
* Grades policy
* Grade appeal policy
* Academic behavior

Please refer to the text of these policies in the Student Handbook or on the Institute's website here

<https://www.dohainstitute.edu.qa/AR/Academics/Pages/Academic-Policies.aspx>

(b) Student evaluation survey for the course

Students are expected to provide the Institute with feedback and comments on their courses and the quality of their teaching by completing an online course evaluation survey. This survey will be made available during the last two to three weeks of the semester. Students will be notified of when and how to complete this survey in due course.

(C) Students with special needs

Requests for assistance for students with special needs must be submitted to the Registration and Student Affairs Department in a timely manner to allow for follow-up and action. The teacher must be aware in advance of any requests submitted by students with special needs.

(D) Course readings and liberary resources

Course readings are available in the Doha Institute Library, and the library staff can assist students in accessing the resources they need for their studies and research. For more information, please visit the library page at the following link:

<https://www.dohainstitute.edu.qa/EN/Library/Pages/Introduction.aspx>