

Summary table of possible types of applied studies (non-exhaustive)

Type of study	Objectives pursued	Approach used	Additional comments
1. Diagnosis of a specific situation	What is the <u>state of the situation</u> of a problem? Knowledge gained of the <u>causes of a problem</u> by an in-depth analysis of the situation	Document study, interview, focus group	This type of study permits the student to deepen their analysis of a complex situation for someone who already has fairly good experience in the field.
2. Analysis of public policy (PP)	Knowledge gained of the approaches, advantages and problems of sectoral and/or geographical public policies, allowing the student to have such <u>information when intervening in the field</u>	Study of the approaches of PP's, documentation, interviews, consultation of journals and media	This type of study can be very useful for a person who works in a certain field, but who realises that they need to learn how to better integrate public policy. These public policies can be at an international, national, regional or local (community) level.
3. Assessment of an action, of a project	Appreciation of the results of an action to know if you are on the right track, <u>to know if it is necessary to continue/change/stop</u> . The assessment does not necessarily have to cover the entire project, but a part of it, concentrating on one of the criteria (preference is given in the DPP to criteria of <u>relevance and durability</u>)	Document study, interviews with different players, trips, literature – including criticism – on assessment techniques	If the project is small, according to the student's experience, the assessment may be envisaged as an applied study. In the case of more voluminous and complex projects, it will be preferable to carry out preparatory work with a view to completing an assessment. Using relatively succinct terms of reference as a starting point, it is a matter of drafting an "Inception Report", which is an initial or preparatory analysis of the assessment. In all cases, a fictitious representative must be defined, as that will have an influence on the exercise.
4. Comparative study (benchmarking)	Comparative study of two or several types of projects or practices of outside institutions <u>to guide your own policies</u>	Document study, interviews, literature on the limits of B	This type of study can turn out to be interesting when having to choose an option (of strategy, project) which is already practiced by others. It is also an interesting option in terms of networks and partnerships envisaged in the future.
5. Base-Line Study	Initial analysis (systematic collection of basic data) before a project, allowing the student to have a "snapshot" reference which will <u>allow them to subsequently compare changes that have occurred</u>	Document study, collection of statistical data	In the world of development, there is a considerable lack of documented analysis on the base-line situation. The consequence is that after x years of intervention, we are still not able to measure the changes that have occurred, neither to estimate the cause and effect of the actions made. According to the situation to be analysed, the applied study may be limited to a preliminary study.
6. Feasibility study	Know if an already-developed project (or a draft) is actually feasible from the point of view of effectiveness and/or efficiency, and/or viability/durability, possible risks,...and, especially, to know if it is sound (RELEVANCE). The feasibility study is a <u>decision-making tool</u>	Project documents, contextual documents, interviews, literature on feasibility studies	As with the assessment (study type no. 3), the student must be well familiarised with the field in order to carry out a feasibility study. The DPP prioritises the analysis of aspects of durability and relevance.
7. Capitalising on lessons learnt	Ex-post analysis of (best-)practices in order to take away <u>instructions for future projects, or to aid communication</u> . Can we take what was learnt in lessons to help us act in similar situations elsewhere?	Document study, interviews with different players, field trips of projects	This type of study is often lacking, as interesting experiments conducted over several years are not sufficiently developed. Sometimes they are spoken of, but have not yet been documented.