

## MASTER IN MANAGEMENT—SHORT COURSE DESCRIPTION

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### EXTRA COURSES – SUSTAINABILITY

#### CONSULTING PROJECT

Consulting Project provides students with an opportunity to use what they have been learning in school to create real value for a real business client in the form of a strategic consulting field project. The purpose of this course is to provide students with the knowledge and skills to prepare, develop and present a consultancy project report for a client. The course provides basic knowledge on the nature and characteristics of consulting, introduces key problem-solving frameworks and encourages students to develop the skills required to be an effective consultant.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Sustainability: history, policy and science. Planetary crises. The Policy Cycle. Sectoral vs. integrated policies. Instruments, support tools and methods applied to sustainability policies. Biodiversity and environmental services and poverty reduction. Actors: multilaterals, governments, companies, NGOs, academia, consumers. Socioecological diplomacy: climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development. Post-development alternatives. Science-policy interface.

#### GREEN FINANCE

Green finance, defined as a group of mechanisms that induce the flow of financial resources to projects aligned to sustainable development goals (SDGs) and climate ambitions, has been gaining traction in the last decade in the context of a growing pressure towards better social and environmental outcomes from economic activity. In this scenario, increasing the availability of green finance approaches and instruments will be crucial to the safety of the planet, the implementation of a more inclusive and resilient economic model and the long-term profitability of projects and businesses.

This course will present and discuss some of the instruments, frameworks and methodologies adopted across the world, such as green bonds, carbon markets, climate-risk assessments, and connect these to a broader sustainability framework. It will also discuss aspects and trends in green finance, such, economic transition to low-carbon economies, sustainable infrastructure and green banking.

#### LANDSCAPE USE

Land use is shaped under two main forces: human and environmental, which are in a constant change. Such changes have its positive and negative effects accordantly. Various are the assessments of these changes. Conversion of land have serious implications. These implications and its causes will be presented throughout the course. Understand the different concepts of one cover, land use, land change, deforestation and forest management. The theories of land use change. Models of deforestation. Forest management.

**RENEWABLE ENERGY**

The course aim to examine the management perspectives of renewable energy from the economic, social and environmental perspectives. The course will familiarize students with key debates in theory and practice from different disciplines, as well as discuss why countries and regions follow different paths in terms of renewable energy. The classes will focus on the debates around renewable energy and sustainable development, especially concerning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**THE ECONOMICS OF BIODIVERSITY**

Biodiversity is the diversity of life, at all its levels, from genes to ecosystems. Biodiversity encompasses the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes that sustain life. Biodiversity includes not only species we consider rare, threatened, or endangered but also every living thing—from humans to organisms we know little about, such as microbes, fungi, and invertebrates. Most importantly, and most difficult to grasp, biodiversity is the complex system that supports life at micro and macro levels.

Economics is, first and foremost, the study of scarcity. It also examines human decision making, how people use resources and respond to incentives. It often involves topics like wealth and finance, but it's not all about money and prices. It is about values. Economics is human-centred. Life would be easier if economics were not useful to study biodiversity. Unfortunately, it is useful.

Economics' tools help us analyse biodiversity related issues and enrich our understanding. Somewhat optimistically economics may contribute with solutions to the myriad of complex biodiversity related problems caused and faced by individuals and institutions, both public and private.