



<b>Module</b>	<b>Policies and Institutions as Drivers for Development and Innovation</b>
<b>Code</b>	MSLS_AF-32
<b>Degree Program</b>	Master of Science in Life Sciences (MSLS)
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	5
<b>Workload</b>	150 h: Contact 55 h; Group Exercise 20 h; Self-study 75 h
<b>Module Coordinator</b>	<p><b>Name</b> Dr. Dominic Blättler</p> <p><b>Phone</b> +41 31 910 21 70</p> <p><b>Email</b> <a href="mailto:dominic.blaettler@bfh.ch">dominic.blaettler@bfh.ch</a></p> <p><b>Address</b> Bern University of Applied Sciences, School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, Laenggasse 85, 3052 Zollikofen</p>
<b>Lecturers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Dominic Blättler</li> <li>• Dr. Ingrid Fromm</li> <li>• Further lecturers HAFL</li> <li>• Invited guest speakers</li> </ul>
<b>Entry Requirements</b>	Basic understanding of development economics, policies and institutions as well as macroeconomics is required
<b>Learning Outcomes and Competences</b>	<p>After completing the module students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discuss development strategies, analyze the conditions under which development and innovation in agriculture and forestry can be achieved, and identify policies and institutions that support these processes;</li> <li>• anticipate that there are conflicts between the various stakeholders in development as well as constraints to policy making and development process;</li> <li>• apply methodological skills in value chain mapping, social network design and interview technique.</li> </ul>
<b>Module Content</b>	<p>Development policies and programs are formed by a wide range of actors with diverging interests, including farmers, forest users, community organizations, private companies, local development agencies and public organizations. Policy makers in national and local governments are expected to act as facilitators who – following the rules of good governance – consult those actors that are affected by these policies (the stakeholders) and involve them in the formulation of policies and development programs. Policy makers use instruments such as funding mechanisms, programs and projects as well as taxation and subvention policies to bring actors together and involve them in development processes. Development is often guided towards the application of new knowledge and technologies (innovations) to achieve improvements in economic and social practices, but also need to consider criteria of equitable and pro-poor development as well as environmental sustainability. The success of development and innovation policies, however, does not only depend on its appropriate formulation and implementation, but also on the socio-economic, cultural and environmental framework conditions, the general structures and rules that guide people's behaviour (the institutions) and the social networks people are embedded in. The module will introduce up-to-date economic, sociological and policy approaches that allow an in-depth understanding of the processes that foster and inhibit development and innovation in the agricultural and forestry sector.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development strategies: from import substitution, over structural adjustment to integrated development, livelihoods and collective action.</li> <li>2. Stakeholders in development and innovation: the relationship between state, market and civil society in agricultural and forestry transition processes.</li> <li>3. Development policies and programs: Rationale and criteria for policy making,</li> </ol>

	<p>approaches to policy analysis and formulation, steps in the policy formulation process, program planning and priority setting, and funding mechanisms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Governance: Principles of good governance, governance indicators, dealing with diverging interests, multi-stakeholder governance, decentralization, interface humanitarian aid and development.</li> <li>5. Institutional analysis: Basics of the institutional approach, institutional economics, choice between market and collaborative arrangements, transaction costs and property rights.</li> <li>6. Innovation in agriculture and forestry: the study of diffusion, the research-extension-farmer continuum, knowledge systems, national agricultural innovation systems, the international research and development community.</li> <li>7. Innovation networks: Collective action and social networks, social network analysis, innovation behaviour among farmers, co-innovation, learning and knowledge management.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching / Learning Methods</b>	Lectures, seminars in which students present and discuss a) basic concepts and b) learning elements elaborated from lecture inputs, guest lectures, workshop (Social Network Analysis), case studies, and self-study.
<b>Assessment of Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Interview-Assignment:</b> carry out interview <i>The Role of different stakeholders in rural development and innovation</i>; interview is video-taped &amp; discussed in class (20%)</li> <li>2) <b>Value Chain Assignment:</b> develop value chain map and write essay explaining what the chain is like, links, actors, governance structure, coordination mechanisms, and supporting institutions (20%)</li> <li>3) <b>Social Network Analysis Workshop:</b> conceptualise and design a social network using VisuaLyzer (software taught in class); result presented &amp; discussed in class (20%)</li> <li>4) <b>Exam (oral):</b> assessed are quality of information (technical terms, keywords, concepts, etc), creative contribution to discussion (linking issues, different views, pros/cons, own opinion/experience etc), structuring/facilitating discussion (40%)</li> </ol>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>Giovanni AC, 2006. Pro-poor Macroeconomics: Potential and Limitations. Palgrave Macmillan, 356 p.</p> <p>Hamalainen TJ, Heiskala R, 2007. Social Innovations, Institutional Change and Economic Performance: Making Sense of Structural Adjustment Processes in Industrial Sectors, Regions and Societies. Edward Elgar Publishing, 323 p.</p> <p>Hammouda HB, 2003. The Political Economy of Post-Adjustment: Towards New Theories and Strategies of Development. Ashgate, 230 p.</p> <p>Todaro M, Smith S, 2011. Economic Development, 10th Edition. Prentice Hall, 896 p.</p> <p>Yeager TJ, 1999. Institutions, Transition Economies, and Economic Development: Political Economy of Global Interdependence. Westview Press, 184 p.</p>
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Comments</b>	The following sequences are compulsory for students: interview, presentation of videos; civil society & innovation; networks & innovation, plus Workshop; innovation & extension; innovation & agriculture; innovation & forestry. For details on compulsory sequences, please refer to the detailed schedule of the module, which will be uploaded on Moodle 4 weeks before the start of the module.
<b>Last Update</b>	28.02.2016 / Dominic Blättler