

**PADM-GP 2201: Institutions, Governance, and International Development**

Spring 2023

## Instructor Information

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## Course Information

* Class Meeting Times: Tuesdays, 4:55-6:35
* Class Location: Global Center (238 Thompson Street) Room 365

**Course Description**

This course introduces students to the theory and practice of institutional reform in developing countries. International development became a global concern in the 1940s and 1950s concomitant with the end of World War II, decolonization in Africa and Asia and the establishment of major international organizations, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

Since then, progress has been persistently uneven. On one hand, many countries have transformed themselves. The proportion of the global population living in absolute poverty has decreased considerably, and access to basic services has increased, particularly in larger middle-income countries. On the other hand, industrialization and development have gone hand-in-hand with environmental degradation; heavy urbanization with spatial exclusion and inequality; medical breakthroughs with drug resistance and new threats; and technological innovation with illiteracy. In many less developed countries, capacity and governance issues remain inadequate. Throughout this period the landscape of development assistance has evolved, and many individual country and nongovernmental actors have entered the field.

Today, the challenges remain enormous. The meaning and ethics of development, and even the feasibility and desirability of promoting it, remain highly political and hotly contested. Not surprisingly, reasonable people disagree on what development is, how it ought to be pursued, and who should pay the costs and reap the benefits. These realities make the field of international development expansive and complex, and this course can deal with only an introductory slice of this larger pie. We do not focus on blueprints, pre-packaged tools, ready-to-use frameworks or any single “right” answer. Rather, the course is intended to empower students to look beyond simple development activities and search for the levers of change that matter in a particular context. Of course, it is much easier to criticize other people’s ideas than to suggest something new, pragmatic, and likely to work. Rigorous analysis and careful thought is essential to this task, but at the end of the day it is critical to be creative in seeking opportunities for constructive action.

We must also recognize that the environment in which development is occurring constantly faces new and evolving challenges. The world is in crisis on many fronts—economic, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic and emerging threats to democracy and stability in even the most advanced economies. Conflicts and wars pressure global governance mechanisms that have promoted progress on many fronts in the post-WWII period. We need to recognize these factors and dynamics as we consider how to approach the reform of institutions and governance in developing countries.

The course is composed of six modules:

* The **first module** offers a brief **survey of the history of development thinking** as it evolved to the contemporary emphasis on institutions and governance
* The **second module** provides some basic **background on the major actors involved in international development** and how they operate.
* The **third module** examines **core public sector institutions that define basic rules of the game for businesses and citizens**--rule of law, property rights, and regulatory regimes--and examines if and how they can promote or impede priority economic, political and social goals.
* The **fourth module** explores the **reform of public institutions and governance systems**, i.e., structures and processes that governments adopt to manage collective action--administrative, fiscal and civil service frameworks and decentralization and intergovernmental relations.
* The **fifth module** considers the **role of the private sector and civil society in the evolving governance systems** (covered in the third module) and beyond, including public-private partnerships, civic participation and social accountability.
* The **final module** concludes the course with a **synthetic treatment of how to think innovatively and realistically about pursuing institutional and governance reforms**. This module will be built around presentations prepared by the class participants.

**Course Objectives**

By the end of the course students will:

1. Understand the evolution of the theory and practice related to the role of institutions and governance in international development, including current trends and challenges;
2. Acquire a critical perspective of conventional approaches and misconceptions prevalent in international development thinking;
3. Identify and analyze the roles played by international organizations, national and local governments, private businesses, NGOs and citizens in promoting development;
4. Think more analytically and strategically about existing levers of institutional reform and opportunities for pragmatic change;
5. Advance towards becoming reflective practitioners endowed with a fuller grasp of the art, science, opportunities, limits and risks of action in the international development sphere.

**Readings**

There is no textbook for the course, but there is one recommended book (Arjan de Haan, *How the Aid Industry Works* (Kumarian Press/Lynne Rienner, 2009)) that is particularly useful for those with a limited background on foreign aid and aid organizations. This course is not primarily about foreign aid, but the context in which the issues addressed in the course come into play in development practice is often linked to the activities of aid organizations, which have substantially shaped the research and policy discourse around institutions, governance, and development. Since it is not required, we do not order if through the NYU bookstore, but it [can be ordered from the publisher](https://www.rienner.com/title/How_the_Aid_Industry_Works_An_Introduction_to_International_Development) or Amazon if you want a copy or you can access it online through Bobcat/NYU library. A new version is forthcoming, but it is not available yet.

Assigned readings cover a wide range of topics. Authors come from different countries and represent different academic disciplines, research traditions and political positions. Some readings may seem old, but they are assigned because they make important points that remain valid or are the original articulation of a powerful idea. Since the readings are diverse in multiple ways, you may not as you are reading them immediately see the larger messages we are trying to convey, but through class presentations, discussions and exercises, we will try to facilitate your efforts to understand and use the key issues and lessons.

Readings are divided into required and supplementary. **We expect students to read all required material prior to class**, but we will give you a sense in advance of any readings we consider particularly important**.** These readings form the basis for one of the required assignments, the reading reaction paper (see below) and are available on the Brightspace site or through links provided in the syllabus.

Students come to this course with diverse interests and backgrounds. The syllabus includes a range of optional readings for each topic so that those with a stronger background and/or interest can advance even further if they wish to do so. Feel free to read any supplementary readings and even bring them up in class. Many of the optional readings are not on Brightspace, so you will have to track them down, but many of them are accessible through the NYU library, most electronically.

As the course progresses, we may identify additional readings or news articles relevant to the discussion. This means that the reading list is a living document and will evolve over time. If you run into articles or blogs that are relevant, feel free to circulate them to the members of the class through Brightspace.

#### Requirements

#### The grade will be assessed on the following five requirements:

#### Class Participation (10%):

#### Reading/Topic Reaction Memos (10%)

* **Take Home Midterm Exam** (30%)
* **Group Policy Exercise/Presentation** (20%)
* **Final Exercise: Take-Home Final Exam or Term Paper (**30%)
1. *Class Attendance and Participation* (10%)

Active class participation means attending class prepared to engage in thoughtful and reflective discussion and being able to ask good questions and debate answers. Please note that the attendance requirement is subject to the [NYU Policy on Religious Holidays](https://www.nyu.edu/about/policies-guidelines-compliance/policies-and-guidelines/university-calendar-policy-on-religious-holidays.html), which allows members of any religious group to absent themselves from classes without penalty to comply with religious obligations. Please let us know in advance of religious absences so that we can help you deal with any material you might miss.

1. *Reading/Topic Reaction Memos* (10%)

Each participant will serve as the resource person for one class topics(for which you will sign up in the first class). Each resource person prepares a reading/topic reaction memo of 4-5 pages (including discussion questions) and is invited to play a role in promoting discussion and debate in class on the topic being covered. Guidelines on the reaction memo are posted on Brightspace. The reaction memo should be shared with the class members through Brightspace by 5 pm the day before the class meeting for which the readings will be discussed. The memos are not graded but we do provide feedback.

1. ***Midterm Exam (Take-Home)* (30%)**

The midterm exam (take-home) will assess your basic knowledge and ability to think critically about the material covered in the first part of the course. The exam will be distributed prior to the **February 28th** class so that you can ask questions in class, and **it will be due via Brightspace on March 10th*.***

1. ***Group Policy Exercise/Presentation*  (20%)**

The class will be divided into groups that will each examine one aspect of institutional structures and reforms (from a list of topics that we will provide) in a case country or countries that the team chooses**.** Guidelines for the exercise will be posted shortly after the semester begins under the Assignments tab on Brightspace. ***Teams must form and prepare a one-page initial abstract of their topic by February 28th, and they must clear the final topic with the instructors by March 28th. The presentations will take place in class April 25th or May 2nd.***

Teams conduct research on their topic using a wide range of sources, including academic research, aid agency reports, and government documents. Some groups conduct interviews. You will have class time to meet in your groups but will also need to meet outside of class time.

Each team will prepare **a short presentation (20 minutes including Q&A)** that will be given during the April 25th or May 2nd class sessions.

1. ***Final Exam (Take-Home) or Term Paper* (30%)**

Each class member will choose to take **either a take-home final exam or to prepare a term paper** of no more than 8 pages in length**.** The default final assignment is the exam, but **if you wish to write an individualized paper, you must clear a topic with us by April 11th**. The final exam or paper ***submission deadline is May 12th via Brightspace.***

All assignments should be written in Times New Roman 12 font, doubled-spaced lines (not 1.5), with one-inch margins. Please submit them as docx—**in Word** is easier to provide comments and edits than in PDF format. When you submit, please do not just call the file “midterm exam” or something generic—we get many files with the same name. Please include your name, e.g., *IGID Alvarez Midterm Exam.docx*

## Academic Integrity and Grading Policy

The course will abide by the NYU Wagner School policy guidelines on academic integrity and grading.It is each student’s responsibility to become familiar with these policies**.** All Wagner students have already read and signed the [Wagner Academic Oath](https://wagner.nyu.edu/portal/students/policies/academic-oath) and are expected to pursue and meet the highest standards of academic excellence and integrity. Plagiarism of any form will not be tolerated and students in this class are expected to report violations to me. If any student in this class is unsure about what is expected of you and how to abide by the academic code, you should consult with me. Please see the NYU Wagner Student Portal for detailed information on the academic code and grading policy.

* [Academic Code](https://wagner.nyu.edu/portal/students/policies/code) (https://wagner.nyu.edu/portal/students/policies/code)
* [Grading](https://wagner.nyu.edu/portal/students/policies/grading) (https://wagner.nyu.edu/portal/students/policies/grading)

## Henry and Lucy Moses Center for Students with Disabilities at NYU

Academic accommodations are available for students with disabilities. Please visit the [Moses Center for Students with Disabilities (CSD) website](https://www.nyu.edu/students/communities-and-groups/students-with-disabilities.html) and click on the Reasonable Accommodations and How to Register tab or call or email CSD at (212-998-4980 or mosescsd@nyu.edu) for information. Students who are requesting academic accommodations are strongly advised to reach out to the Moses Center as early as possible in the semester for assistance.

**Late Policy**

Extensions will be granted only in case of emergency. This policy is adopted out of respect to those who have abided by deadlines, despite equally hectic schedules. Papers handed in late without extensions will be penalized one-third of a grade per day.

**This Course in the NYU Wagner Context**

This is an introductory foundational course and does not include some important international development topics. Many are covered in other NYU Wagner courses, including PADM-GP.2202: Politics of International Development; PADM-GP.2203: International Economic Development; PADM-GP.2204: Development Assistance: Accountability and Effectiveness; PADM-GP.2165: Government Agencies: How Plans, Policies and Projects are Put into Action; PADM-GP.2245:Financing Local Governments in Developing Countries, and URPL-GP.2665: Decentralized Development Planning and Policy Reform in Developing Countries. A full list of international development courses and approved NYU-wide international development electives is provided at: <http://wagner.nyu.edu/courses/listings>

The scope of international development is so large that some topics you are interested in may not be covered. If you think any particular topic deserves additional coverage in this course or beyond, please bring it to our attention and we will be happy to consider reforming the syllabus, looking into additional courses, or helping you to engage with the topic on your own.

## Selected Governance Indexes and Assessment Diagnostics

## There has been substantial growth in the development of diverse tools to assess institutions and governance by international organizations, think tanks and nongovernmental actors. Some are very broad, covering many aspects of governance, while others focus on a specific aspect (e.g., rule of law, property rights, human rights) or specific public service sectors (e.g., health or water).

## There are many such tools and there is often overlap among them, and they vary in quality. A few that might serve as a starting point for those who wish to explore these resources include the following:

### Worldwide Governance Indicators:

These indicators developed by the World Bank assess six dimensions of governance in over 200 countries: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption. The online searchable database and detailed documentation are available at: [World Bank Governance Indicators](http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home)

**Universal Human Rights Index:**

The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights provides a Universal Human Rights Index, a searchable database on general and specific human rights mandates/recommendations/assessments: [Universal Human Rights Index](http://uhri.ohchr.org/en)

### Commitment to Development Index:

The Center for Global Development annually ranks 27 of the world's wealthiest countries on how they interact with developing countries. The index covers not only development assistance, but also how other policies--exports, investment, financial transparency, migration, environmental policies, international security, and support for technology creation and transfer--affect developing countries: [Commitment to Development Index](https://www.cgdev.org/cdi#/)

### Global Governance Report Card:

The Council on Foreign Relations has developed with other think tanks a report card that assesses responses to ten global challenges: climate change, global health, nuclear proliferation, development, managing the global economy, combatting terrorism, violent conflict between states, cyber governance, global trade, and internal conflict: [Global Governance Report Card](https://www.cfr.org/interactive/councilofcouncils/reportcard2019/#!/)

### Rule of Law Index:

The World Justice Project assesses performance using 44 indicators across eight categories, each of which is scored and ranked globally and against regional and income peers: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice and criminal justice: [Rule of Law Index](https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2020)

### International Property Rights Index:

The Property Rights Alliance produces this index for 131 countries. It measures the legal and political environment (judicial independence, rule of law, political stability, corruption control); physical property rights (protection, registration); and intellectual property rights (protection, patents, copyrights): [International Property Rights Index](https://www.internationalpropertyrightsindex.org/)

**PADM-GP 2201 Course Schedule Spring 2023**

**I. Historical Overview: Theory & Practice of Institutional Reform in Developing Countries**

**January 24 Evolving Development/Institutional Reform Paradigms I: Statism and the Rise of the Washington Consensus**

**January 31 Evolving Development/Institutional Reform Paradigms II: Washington Confusion and the Rise of Institutions and Governance**

**February 7 Governance, Accountability, and the New Developmental State**

**II – The Development Assistance Industry**

**February 14-21 The Development Assistance Industry and Its Major Actors**

**III - Institutions: Shaping the Rules of the Economic Game**

**February 28 Rule of Law: Prescription versus Enforcement**

 ***(Midterm exam distributed; due March 10th; initial group project proposal due)***

**March 7 Property Rights: Public Goods, Investment and Innovation**

 **(*Note that March 14th falls during spring break and there is no class)***

**IV – Governance Reform: Government Structures, Processes, and Functions**

**March 21 Overview of Public Sector Reform/The Fiscal Framework**

**March 28 The Civil Service**

 ***(Final group project topic due)***

**April 4 Decentralization and Intergovernmental Relations**

**V. Governance Reform: The Role of Nongovernmental Actors**

**April 11 Public-Private Partnerships**

 **(*Term paper topic proposal due if you elect to write a paper*)**

**April 18 Collective Action and Civic Engagement**

**VI. Synthesis and Wrap-up: Pragmatic Institutional and Governance Reform**

**April 25 Team Presentations**

 ***(Final exam distributed)***

**May 2 Team Presentations and Open Class Discussion/Wrap-up**

**May 12 FINAL EXAMS/PAPERS DUE**

**PADM-GP 2201 John Gershman and Paul Smoke**

**Spring 2023**

**Institutions, Governance and International Development**

**Outline and Reading List[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**I. Historical Overview: Institutions, Governance, and International Development**

**A. Evolving Development/Institutional Reform Paradigms I: Statism and the Rise of the Washington Consensus (January 24)**

***Required Readings***

\*Devarajan, Shanta and Ravi Kanbur. “Development Strategy: Balancing Market and Government Failure.” In Currie-Alder, Bruce, Ravi Kanbur, David Malone and Rohinton Medhora, eds. *International Development: Ideas, Experience, Prospects.* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

\*World Bank. ”Overview” in *Challenges of Development: World Development Report 1991* (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 1990), pp. 1-10.

\*World Bank. ”New Directions in Development Theory,” in *Entering the 21st Century: World Development Report 2000* (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 1999), pp. 13-30.

\*Stiglitz, Joseph. “Markets, Market Failures, and Development.” *American Economic Review*, Vol. 79, No. 2 (1989), pp.196-203

\*Williamson, John, “Democracy and the Washington Consensus,” *World Development.* Vol. 21, (1993), No. 8, pp. 1329-1336.

***Supplementary Readings***

Rostow, Walter, *The Stages of Economic Development: A Non-Communist Manifesto*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1991), pp.1-35

Lewis, Arthur. “Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labor.” *Manchester School of Economics and Social Studies*, Vol. 22 (May 1954), 139–91.

Kuznets, Simon, “Economic Growth and Income Inequality,” *American Economic Review*, Vol. 45 (1955), pp. 1-28

Kanbur, Ravi, “The Development of Development Thinking,” *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, Vol. 6 (2004), No. 2, pp. 147-158.

Meier, Gerald and Dudley Seer, *Pioneers in Development*. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 1984).

Gunder Frank, Andre, “Economic Genocide in Chile: An Open Letter to Milton Friedman and Arnold Harberger.” *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 11 (1976), no. 24, pp. 880-888.

Acemoglu, D., S. Johnson and J. Robinson. "The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation," *American Economic Review*, 2001, v.91 (5), pp. 1369-1401.

Marangos, John. What Happened to the Washington Consensus? The Evolution of International Development Policy." *Journal of Socio-Economics*. Vol. 38 (2009), pp. 197-208.

**B. Evolving Development/Institutional Reform Paradigms II: Washington Confusion and the Rise of Institutions and Governance (January 31)**

***Required Readings:***

\*Stiglitz, Joseph. "Moving Beyond Market Fundamentalism to a More Balanced Economy." *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (2009), pp. 345-360.

\*Rodrik, Dani, “Goodbye Washington Consensus, Hello Washington Confusion*,” Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 44 (2006), pp. 973-987.

\*Evans, Peter, “Development as Institutional Change: The Pitfalls of Monocropping and the Potentials of Deliberation.” *Studies in Comparative International Development*, Vol. 38, No. 4 (2004). pp.30-52.

\*\*Mazzucato, Mariana. *The Entrepreneurial State.* London: Demos, 2011. (You can view the *Financial Times*interview Mazzucato FTor the TED talk: [Mazzucato TED Talk](https://www.ted.com/talks/mariana_mazzucato_government_investor_risk_taker_innovator/discussion)

\*\*Andrews, Donna et. al. [How Will the Role of Government Change after the Pandemic?](https://blogs.worldbank.org/governance/how-will-role-government-change-after-pandemic) **World Bank Governance Blog**, June 2021.

\*\*Kupers, Roland. Podcast on: David Colander and Roland Kupers. *Complexity and the Art of Public Policy*(Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2014). Kupers Art of Public Policy

***Supplementary Readings***

Dellepiane-Avellaneda, Sebastian. "Good Governance, Institutions and Economic Development: Beyond the Conventional Wisdom." *British Journal of Political Science,* Vol. 40, No. 1 (2010), pp. 195-224.

Gerard, Roland. "Understanding Institutional Change: Fast-Moving and Slow-Moving Institutions." *Studies in Comparative International Development*, Vol. 38 (2004), p. 109-131.

Casson, Mark, Maria della Giusta and Uma Kambhampati. "Formal and Informal Institutions and Development." *World Development*, Vol. 38, No. 2 (2010), pp. 137-141.

Serra, Narcis and Joseph Stiglitz, eds. *The Washington Consensus Reconsidered: Towards a New Global Governance* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008)

Gore, Charles. “The Rise and Fall of the Washington Consensus as a Paradigm for Developing Countries,” *World Development*, Vol. 28 (2000), No. 5, pp. 789-804

Killick, Tony. *A Reaction Too Far: Economic Theory and the Role of the State in Developing Countries* (London, UK: Overseas Development Institute, 1989).

North, Douglas. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), Chapter 1-4: 1-35; Chapter 12: 107-117.

Brinkerhoff, Derick and Arthur Goldsmith, “Institutional Dualism and International Development: A Revisionist Interpretation Of Good Governance,*” Administration and Society*, Vol. 37 (2005), No. 2, pp. 199-224.

World Bank, *Economic Growth in the 1990s: Learning from a Decade of Reform* (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2005).

Przeworski, Adam “Institutions Matter?” *Government and Opposition*, [Vol. 39 (2004), No. 4, pp.](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/goop.2004.39.issue-4/issuetoc)  527–540.

Amsdem, Alice, *Escape from Empire: The Developing World's Journey through Heaven and Hell*, (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2007).

Chang, Ha Joon, *Kicking Away the Ladder: Development Strategy in Historical Perspective*, (Anthem Press, 2003).

The [World Bank Global Governance Practice website](https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance) is a valuable resource on public sector institutional reform.

**C. Governance, Accountability, and the Developmental State (February 7)**

***Required Readings***

\*Micklethwait, John and Adrian Woolridge, “The State of the State: The Global Context for the Future of Government,” *Foreign Affairs* July/August 2014.

\*Grindle, Merilee. “Good Governance, R.I.P.: A Critique and an Alternative,” *Governance* Vol. 30 (2017), pp. 17-22.

\*Rothstein, Bo. "A New Strategy for Anti-Corruption," *Controlling Corruption: The Social Contract Approach.* (Oxford University Press (2021), pp. 1-29.

\*\*ChinaTalk, interview with Yuen Yuen Ang (2020) - <https://www.lawfareblog.com/lawfare-podcast-how-corruption-works-china> [1h audio clip]

\*Darden, Keith (2008) The Integrity of Corrupt States: Graft as an Informal State Institution, *Politics & Society*. vol. 36 no. 1 pp. 35-59

**World Governance Indicators**: You may wish to skim the online database of governance indicators at: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>.

***Supplementary Readings***

Andrews, Matt. *An Ends-Means Approach to Looking at Governance*. CID Working Paper No. 281. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Center for International Development, 2014.

Kossack, Stephen and Archon Fung. "Does Transparency Improve Governance?" *Annual Review of Political Science*. Vol. 17 (2014), pp. 65-87.

Brinkerhoff, Derick. “The State and International Development Management: Shifting Tides, Changing Boundaries, and Future Directions.” *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 68, No. 6 (2008), pp. 985-1001.

Andrews, Matt. "Good Government Means Different Things in Different Countries." *Governance*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (2010), pp. 7-35.

Krueger, Anne. "The Political Economy of the Rent-Seeking Society," *American Economic Review*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (1974), pp. 291-303

Krueger, Anne. “Government Failures in Development,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. Vol. 4 (1990), No. 3, pp. 9-23.

Williamson J. "In Search of a Manual for Technopols" in *The Political Economy of Policy Reform*, edited by J. Williamson. (Washington, DC : Institute for International Economics, 1994, pp. 9-28).

Klitgaard, Robert, *Controlling Corruption*, (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1988).

Jones, Harry. “Taking Responsibility for Complexity.” *ODI Briefing Note No. 68.* (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2011).

**II. The Development Assistance Industry and Its Major Actors (February 14-21)**

***Required Readings***

\*de Haan, Arjan “Why is Aid Contested?” and “The Aid Industry Defined” in *How the Aid Industry Works: An Introduction to International Development*  (Sterling, VA: Kumarian Press, 2009), pp. 1-20 and 21-62.

\*\*OECD Development Assistance Committee. [*The Architecture of Development Assistance*.](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/the-architecture-of-development-assistance-2012_9789264178885-en#page1) (Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2012), pp. 15-21.

\*\*OECD Development Assistance Committee. [*Development Cooperation Report 2021*.](https://www.oecd.org/dac/development-co-operation-report-20747721.htm) (Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2021). **Skim the latest report**:

\*\*United Nations. *About the Sustainable Development Goals 2021*. **Browse the site as desired or watch the short video** <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

\*Birdsall, Nancy. “Seven Deadly Sins: Reflections on Donor Failings,” in William Easterly, ed., *Reinventing Foreign Aid* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2008), pp. 515-552.

\*Palagashvili, Liya and Claudia Williamson, “Grading Foreign Aid Agencies: Best Practices across Traditional and Emerging Donors.” *Review of Development Economics*, Vol. 25 (2021): 654-676. **Skim.**.

\*World Bank, *A Changing Landscape: Trends in Official Financial Flows and the Aid Architecture.* Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2021. **Read the Executive Summary and skim as desired**.

\*\*Kharas, Homi. *Global Development Cooperation in a COVID-19 World*. Blog post with link to the full report for those who are interested. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2021.

<https://www.brookings.edu/research/global-development-cooperation-in-a-covid-19-world/>

\*Honig, Dan and Nilima Gulrajani. “Making Good on Donors’ Desire to Do Development Differently. *Third World Quarterly*. Vol. 39 (2018), No. 1, pp. 68-84.

***Supplementary Readings***

Evans, Alex. *Delivering the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Options for a New Global Partnership.* (New York, NY: New York University Center on International Cooperation, 2013).

Fengler, Wolfgang and Homi Kharas, eds. *Delivering Aid Differently: Lessons from the Field*. (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2010).

Kharas, Homi. *Trends and Issues in Development Aid* (Washington, DC: Wolfensohn Center for Development at the Brookings Institution, 2007).

The World Bank, *A Guide to the World Bank*. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2011).

Browne, Stephen. *United Nations Development Program and System*. (Oxford: Routledge, 2011).

Ramalingan, Ben. *Aid on the Edge of Chaos*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013).

Easterly, William, ed., *Reinventing Foreign Aid*. (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2008).

Moya, Dambisa. *Dead Aid: Why Aid is Not Working and How There is a Better Way for Africa*. (New York, NY: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2009).

Sachs, Jeffrey, *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time*, (New York: Penguin, 2005).

Easterly, William, *The White Man’s Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good* (New York, NY: Penguin Press, 2006).

Berkman, S., *The World Bank and the Gods of Lending* ((West Hartford, CT: Kumarian Press, 2008).

Groves, Leslie and Rachel Hinton, eds. *Inclusive Aid: Changing Power and Relationships in International Development*. (London: Earthscan, 2004).

Smoke, Paul and Robert Taliercio, “Aid, Public Finance and Accountability: Cambodian Dilemmas” in James Boyce and Madeleine O’Donnell, eds., *Peace and the Public Purse: Economic Policies for Postwar Statebuilding* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2007), pp. 55-84.

**III. Institutions: Shaping the Rules of the Economic Game**

**A. Rule of Law: Prescription versus Enforcement (February 28)**

***Required Readings***

\*Upham, Frank, “Mythmaking in the Rule of Law Orthodoxy,” *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Working Paper No. 30* (Rule of Law Series), September 2002

\*\*Maru, Vivek [How to Put the Rule of Law in People’s Hands](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZzugJPASNB8), TED Talk.

\*Davis, Kevin and Mariana Mota Prado. "Law, Regulation and Development." Chapter 12 in Currie-Adler, Bruce, Ravi Kanbur, David Malone and Rohinton Medhora. *International Development: Ideas, Experience, Prospects***.** (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

\*Coslovsky, Salo, et. a1. "The Pragmatic Politics of Regulatory Enforcement."In David Levi-Faur, ed. *Handbook on the Politics of Regulation*. (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2011).

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Maru, Vivek and Varun Gauri, "Paralegals in Comparative Perspective: What Have We Learned across These Six Countries?" in Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds.) *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019) pp. 1-42.

**B: Property Rights: Public Goods, Investment and Innovation (March 7)**

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\*Locke, Anna. *Property Rights and Development Briefing*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2013). (**Focus on executive summary and chapter 3**).

\*Upham, Frank. "Physics Envy: Property Rights in Development Theory" in *The Great Property Fallacy: Theory, Reality and Growth in Developing Countries.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018).

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\*\*Marotta, David. ["Are Property Rights Human Rights?"](https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidmarotta/2013/02/18/are-property-rights-human-rights/?sh=147733863c21) *Forbes*, February 18, 2013.

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["Property Rights in China: China's Next Revolution?"](https://www.economist.com/leaders/2007/03/08/chinas-next-revolution) *The Economist*, March 8, 2007.

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World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Intellectual Property System. *Intellectual Property Rights in the Global Creative Economy* (Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2013).

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**IV. Governance Reform: Government Structures, Processes, and Functions**

**A. Overview of Public Sector Reform and The Fiscal Framework (March 21)**

***Required Readings***

\*OECD. *Modernizing Government: The Way Forward.* (Paris: OECD, 2005). (**Read pp. 9-25 and skim as desired**).

\*World Bank. *Public Sector Reform: What Works and Why?* Independent Evaluation Group. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2008), (**Read “Executive Summary” pp. xiii-xvii, and “Strategic Summary, Ratings and Recommendations,” pp. 69-75**).

\*Robinson, Mark. *From Old Public Administration to the New Public Service: Implications for Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries.* (Singapore: Global Center for Public Service Excellence, 2015).

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\*Cangiano, Marco, Teresa Curristine and Michel Lazare. eds. *Public Financial Management and Its Emerging Architecture.* (Washington, DC: IMF, 2013). **(Read pp. 1-17 and skim pp. 21-78.)**

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Barber, Michael. “Three Paradigms of Public Sector Reform.” In *Transforming Government*. (London: McKinsey and Company, 2007), pp. 20-27.

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**B. The Civil Service (March 28)**

***Required Readings***

\*Lodge, Guy and Susanna Kalitowski. *Innovations in Government: International Perspectives on Civil Service Reform* (London: Institute for Public Policy Research, 2007).

\*Repucci, Sarah. "Designing Effective Civil Service Reforms: Lessons from Past Experience." *Public Administration and Development*. Vol. 34 (2014), pp. 206-217.

\*Nunberg, Barbara and Robert Taliercio. "Sabotaging Civil Service Reforms in Aid Dependent Countries: Are Donors to Blame?" *World Development*. Vol. 40 (2012), pp. 1970-1981.

\*\*United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research, [Barriers to Effective Civil Service Reform in Developing Countries](https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/barriers-effective-civil-service-reform-developing-countries), Research Brief. (Helsinki: UNU-WIDER, 2013).

\*\*Schuster, Christian and Jan Meyer-Sahling. [Civil Service Management in Developing Countries: What Works?](https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2018/mar/major-study-support-civil-service-reform-developing-countries) Blogpost on research study. (London: University College London, 2018).

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Diefenbach. Thomas "New Public Management in Public Sector Organizations: The Dark Sides of Managerialistic 'Enlightenment'." *Public Administration*. Vol. 87 (2009), pp. 892-909.

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Heredia, Blanca and Ben Ross Schneider, eds. *Reinventing Leviathan: The Politics of Administrative Reform in Developing Countries*. (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2003), pp. 1-29.

Liou, Kuotasi, Lan Xue and Keyong Dong. "China's Administrative and Civil Service Reform: An Introduction." *Review of Public Personnel Administration*. Vol. 32 (2012), pp. 108-114.

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**C. Decentralization and Local Governance (April 4)**

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\* Smoke, Paul. "Rethinking Decentralization: Assessing Challenges to a Popular Public Sector Reform." *Public Administration and Development*, Vol. 35 (2015), pp. 97-112.

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\*Faguet, Jean-Paul. "Decentralization and Governance." *World Development*. Vol. 53 (2014), pp. 2-13.

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Cheema, G. Shabbir and Dennis Rondinelli, eds. *Decentralized Governance: Emerging Concepts and Practice,* (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2007).

Bardhan, Pranab and Dilip Mookherjee, eds, *Decentralization in Developing Countries* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2006).

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Diaz-Cayeros, Alberto, et. al. "Traditional Governance, Citizen Engagement and Local Public Goods: Evidence from Mexico." *World Development,* Vol. 53 (2014), pp. 80-93.

**V. Governance Reform: The Role of Nongovernmental Actors**

**A. The Private Sector and Public Private Partnerships (April 11)**

***Required Readings***

\* World Bank *Public-Private Partnership Reference Guide*. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2017). (**This is a detailed manual; please just scan basics, especially pp. 5-35.)**

\*Estrin, Saul and Adeline Pelletier. “Privatization in Developing Countries: What are the Lessons of Recent Experience?” *World Bank Research Observer*. Vol. 33 (2018), pp. 65-102.

\*Kapoor, Tanya. “Is Water Privatization a Pipe Dream? An Analysis of Three Global Case Studies.” *Yale Journal of International Law*, Vol. 40 (2015), Vol. 1, pp. 158-191 (**Please focus on the introduction and conclusions**).

\*Baer, Madeline. Private Water, Public Good: Water Privatization and State Capacity in Chile. *Studies in Comparative International Development*. Vol. 44 (2014), pp. 141-167.

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Zyck, Steven and Randolph Kent. *Humanitarian Crises, Emergency Preparedness and Response: The Role of Business and the Private Sector*. (London: ODI, 2014).

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Crook, Richard and Joseph Ayee, “Urban Service Partnerships: Street-Level Bureaucrats and Environmental Sanitation in Kumasi & Accra” *Development Policy Review*, Vol. 24 (2006).

Simon, John, et. al. "Public-Private Partnership and Development from the Bottom Up--From Failing to Scaling." *Global Policy*. Vol. 5 (2014), pp. 121-126.

Palmer, Natasha, “An Awkward Threesome - Donors, Governments and Non-state Providers of Health in Low Income Countries,” *Public Administration and Development* Vol. 26 (2006): pp. 231-240.

Poulton, Colin and Jon McCartney. "Can Public-Private Partnerships Leverage Private Investment in Agricultural Value Chains in Africa?" *World Development*, Vol. 40 (2012), pp. 96-109.

Brinkerhoff, Derick and Jennifer Brinkerhoff. “Public-Private Partnerships: Perspectives on Purposes, Publicness and Good Governance.” *Public Administrations and Development*. Vol. 21, No. 1 (2011), pp. 2-14.

Porter, Michael. *Why Business Can be Good at Solving Social Problems.* TED Talk, June 2013.

<http://www.ted.com/talks/michael_porter_why_business_can_be_good_at_solving_social_problems>

**B. Collective Action and Civic Engagement (April 18)**

***Required Readings***

\*Nabatchi, Tina & Greg Munno. "Deliberative Civic Engagement: Connecting Public Voices to Public Governance." In Peter Levine and Karl Soltan, eds. *Civic Studies* (Washington, DC: Association of American Colleges and Universities, 2014, pp. 49-58).

\*Ostrom, Elinor, “Crossing the Great Divide: Co-production, Synergy, and Development." In Peter Evans, ed. *State-Society Synergy: Government and Social Capital in Development*. (Berkeley, CA: University of California-Berkeley, 1997), pp. 85-118.

\*Wampler, Brian “A Guide to Participatory Budgeting” in Anwar Shah, ed., *Participatory Budgeting* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2007), pp. 21-54.

\* Baiocchi, Gianpaolo, "But Who Will Speak for the People? The Travel and Translation of

Participatory Budgeting," In Patrick Heller and Vijayendra Rao, eds., *Deliberation and Development: Rethinking the Role of Voice and Collective Action in Unequal Societies*. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2015), pp. 107-132.

\* Fox, Jonathan, "Social Accountability: What Does the Evidence Really Say?" ***World Development*,** Vol. 72 (2015), pp. 346-361.

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Hirschman, Albert, *Getting Ahead Collectively: Grassroots Experiences in Latin America*, (New York, NY: Pergamon Press, 1984).

Wade, Robert, "The Management of Irrigation Systems: How to Evoke Trust and Avoid the Prisoners' Dilemma," *World Development* Vol. 16 (1988), No. 4, pp. 489-500.

Lund, Jens Friis and Moeko Saito-Jensen. "Revisiting the Issue of Elite Capture of Participatory Initiatives." *World Development*, Vol. 46 (2013), pp. 104-112.

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Wunsch, James. Analyzing Self-Organized Governance Initiatives: Are There Insights for Decentralization Reforms?" *Public Administration and Development*, Vol.33 (2013), 221-235.

Kabeer, Naila, Simeen Mahmud and Jairo Isaza Castro. NGOs and the Political Empowerment of Poor People in Rural Bangladesh: Cultivating the Habits of Democracy. *World Development*, Vol. 40 (2012), pp. 2044-2062.

Lieberman, Evan, Daniel Posner and Lily Tsai. "Does Information Lead to More Active Citizenship? Evidence from an Education Intervention in Rural Kenya." *World Development*, Vol. 60 (2014), pp. 69-83.

Marks, Sara and Jennifer Davis. "Does Participation Lead to a Sense of Ownership For Rural Water Systems? Evidence from Kenya." *World Development*, Vol. 40 (2012), pp. 1569-1576.

Schatz, Florian. "Fighting Corruption with Social Accountability: A Comparative Analysis of Social Accountability Mechanisms to Reduce Corruption in Public Administration." *Public Administration and Development*, Vol. 33 (2013), pp. 161-174.

Fung, Archon and Mark Warren. "The Participedia Project: An Introduction." *International Public Management Journal.* Vol. 14 (2011), pp. 341-362.

Goncalves, Sonia. "The Effects of Participatory Budgeting on Municipal Expenditures and Infant Mortality in Brazil." *World Development,* Vol. 53 (2014), pp. 94-110.

**VI. Synthesis and Wrap Up: Pragmatic Reform of Institutions and Governance**

In the final two classes we will try to bring some sense of synthesis and a forward-looking perspective to the diverse and complex material covered in the course. On April 25 there will be presentations of group projects. On May 2 we will finish the presentations, and any available time will be used for an **open wrap-up discussion**. ***Please submit questions or issues that you would like us to address***.

**There are no required readings for the final classes**, but as a resource we are providing a few classic academic readings and several practitioner-oriented development policy notes of relevance to the field. Many are posted on Brightspace. Please try to have a look at some of them before the final class.

***Resource Readings:***

\*Levy, Brian. "Governance Reform: Getting the Fit Right." *Public Administration and Development*. Vol. 35 (2015), pp. 238-249.

\*Mark Robinson, 'The Politics of Successful Governance Reforms: Lessons of Design and Implementation', *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, Vol. 45 (2007), No. 4, 521-548.

\*Andrews, Matt, Lant Pritchett and Michael Woolcock. "Escaping Capability Traps through Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation." *World Development*. Vol. 51 (2013), pp. 234-244.

\*Andrews, Matt. Explaining Positive Deviance in Public Sector Reforms in Development." *World Development*, Vol. 74 (2015), pp. 197-208.

\* Smoke, Paul. "Managing Public Sector Decentralization in Developing Countries: Moving Beyond Conventional Recipes," *Public Administration and Development*, Vol. 35 (2015), pp. 250-262.

\*Ingrams, Alex et. al. “Learning from Our Mistakes: Public Management Reform and the Hope of Open Government.” *Perspectives on Public Management and Governance*. Vol. 3 (2020), No. 4, pp. 257-272.

\*Fernandez, Sergio and Hal Rainey. "Managing Successful Organizational Change in the Public Sector." *Public Administration Review.* Vol. 66 (2006), pp. 168-176.

\*Rocha Menocal, Alina*. Getting Real about Politics: From Thinking Politically to Working Differently*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2014)

Alan Whaites et. al., eds. *A Governance Practitioner’s Notebook: Alternative Ideas and Approaches*. (Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2015).

#### Supplementary Resource Readings

Hirschman, Albert O. "The Contriving of Reform." In *Journeys Toward Progress: Studies of Economic Policymaking in Latin America***.** (New York, NY: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1963), pp. 251-264 and 271-275.

Thomas, John W. and Merilee Grindle: “After the Decision: Implementing Policy Reforms in Developing Countries,” *World Development*, Vol. 19 (1990), No. 8, pp. 1163-1181.

Odugbemi, Sena and Thomas Jacobson, eds. *Governance Reforms Under Real World Conditions: Citizens, Stakeholders and Voice*. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2008).

Pellini, Arnaldo, *The RAPID Outcome Mapping Approach and Project Management for Policy Change*, ODI Opinion Note No. 153. (London: Overseas Developing Institute, 2011).

Matta, Nadim and Peter Morgan, “Local Empowerment Through Rapid Results, *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (Summer 2011), pp. 51-55.

Fritz, Verena Kai Kaiser and Brian Levy, *Problem Driven Governance and Political Economy Analysis* (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2009).

Bunse, Simone and Verena Fritz. *Making Public Sector Reforms Work.* Policy Research Paper 6174. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2012).

Fizsbein, Ariel and Yasuhiko Matsuda. *Matching Reforms to Institutional Realities: A Framework for Assessing Social Service Delivery in Developing Countries*. Policy Research Paper 6136. (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2012).

1. Readings marked with an "\*" are available on Brightspace; “\*\*” signifies a link is provided. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)