## NYU Wagner logo

# EXEC-GP 2201: Institutions, Governance and Public Sector Reform

# Fall 2023

## Instructor Information

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## Course Information

* Class Meeting Times: Saturdays, 2:30 pm – 6:00 pm

(September 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11; December 2, December 16)

* Class Location: Bobst Library, LL 142

## Course Description

This course reviews conceptual and practical perspectives on **global efforts to reinvent government and improve its performance, goals that are more urgent than ever in an era of climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other major crises**. There have long been divergent and evolving views on how to balance the role of governments and markets and how government should be structured and managed. Debates and efforts in advanced economies shaped theory and practice in developing countries, which became a global concern in the 1940s and 1950s after World War II and decolonization in Africa and Asia. This period also witnessed the rise of internationalism and global governance with creation of the United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and later other major global organizations, agreements and forums, many of which are under threat in the current political economy environment.

**Public sector reforms in practice have been mixed and uneven across countries, both in terms of how they have been framed/managed and the results they have achieved.** Even the wealthiest and most capacitated countries have faced considerable challenges and continue to seek ways of using government differently and/or more effectively. Many developing countries have made some gains in transforming themselves--increasing capacity, promoting development, democratizing, and reducing poverty--and a number have entered middle income status. Other countries have fared less well, remaining constrained by various governance, resource and capacity gaps. Some challenges are attributed to flaws in reform approaches, while others stem from weak implementation. **Over time, there has been growing emphasis on adopting appropriate institutions and governance mechanisms.** As reforms have unfolded, the global and local landscapes have changed and many new actors--governmental and nongovernmental, as well as international, regional, national and local--have entered the field.

The course begins with a brief **overview of debates about the role of government and how it should function**, following the movement from narrower and more technical to broader and more institutional/political approaches. **The bulk of the course focuses on specific reforms intended to improve government performance through restructuring and redefining how it operates** as rapid economic, political and social changes—both global and local-- evolve in different countries at various stages of development. One set of reforms covers establishing and enhancing **basic institutional mechanisms that define relations between the public sector and private firms and citizens**. Another set considers the **organizational structure and management of government**. As we work through the topics, we consider competing theoretical perspectives and empirical evidence. often acknowledging that there are few definitive policy prescriptions for improving government performance. An underlying theme is the **need to go beyond the tendency to use fixed goals, pre-packaged tools and narrow frameworks in pursuit of “best practice” answers.** Instead, the course uses diverse readings and cases to challenge participants **to think rigorously and creatively in seeking levers of change that matter and are feasible for the pursuit of effective public sector reform in specific contexts**.

## Course Objectives

By the end of the course participants will:

1. **Understand the evolution of the theory and practice of thinking about institutions and governance** in managing societies, including current trends and challenges;
2. **Acquire a critical perspective of conventional blueprints, received wisdoms and misconceptions** prevalent in mainstream discourse about the role and operation of government;
3. **Identify and analyze the potential and actual roles played by various key actors**--international organizations, national and local governments, private businesses, NGOs and citizens--in promoting effective government and collective action; and
4. **Think more analytically, holistically and strategically** about existing avenues for institutional reform and opportunities for pragmatic and sustainable change.

## Course Format

**The course meets on seven Saturdays** (listed above). The format will blend lecture, discussion, in-class participatory assignments, and guest speakers.

Please note that it has been challenging to schedule speakers for a course meeting on Saturday afternoons. We are not always unable to secure speakers on some topics on out preferred date. Accordingly, **there may be a few times when a guest presents out of the order of the class material or at an optional weekday evening session**, but always be on a topic that we have already covered to some extent in class.

### The course is composed of **five modules**:

* The **first module** offers a brief survey of the **history of thinking on the role of government**, culminating in the present focus on improving institutions and governance in a globalizing context.
* The **second module** examines **core public sector institutions that define the basic rules of the game for the behavior of businesses and citizens**--rule of law, property rights, and regulatory regimes, and examines if and how they can promote or impede the attainment of priority economic, political and social goals.
* The **third module** explores the challenges of **reforming public management and governance systems**, i.e. the structures and processes that governments and societies adopt to manage collective action--administrative, fiscal and civil service frameworks and decentralization and intergovernmental relations.
* The **fourth 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 public sector reform and the role of nongovernmental actors**. This module will be built around presentations prepared by the class participants.

Please keep in mind that the **topics covered in the various modules are interrelated**, so some issues will emerge multiple times and in various forms. Indeed, one core goal is to challenge you to think in a holistic way about the science and art of reforming institutions and governance. **The assignments are designed in a way that allows you to focus on topics of most interest to you.**

## Readings

There is **no textbook** for the course. Assigned readings cover a wide range of topics. Authors represent diverse political positions, academic disciplines, research traditions and nationalities, as well as varied parts of the world of practice. The topics are broad, and readings are only intended to be **illustrative of key issues and debates rather than comprehensive in coverage**. Some readings are not recent, but they make important points that remain valid and/or are the original articulation of a powerful idea. In some cases, "readings" are in the form of website postings, videos or podcasts (links provided).

**Readings are divided into primary (some are marked high priority and others are recommended) and supplementary**.We will give guidance on the content and relative importance of readings before each class. **We expect everyone to have read the high priority material prior to class.** Beyond that, you are free to make your own decision about what to focus on. **All primary and many supplementary readings (except books or readings that cannot be posted due to pay-walls or other constraints) are mostly available under the Course Readings tab of the Brightspace course site or through links provided in the syllabus**. Other supplementary readings are largely accessible through the NYU Library system or can be searched and downloaded online.

As the course progresses, we may add or remove readings or articles. This means that **we consider the reading list to be a living document**. If you run into articles or blogs that are relevant, feel free to alert us and/or circulate them to the class members through Brightspace.

## Requirements

The grade will be based on the following three requirements:

* Participation--in class and reading/topic reaction memos (30%)
* Individual Topic Memo (25%)
* Final Project (45%)

### **Class Participation**

Active **class participation** means **coming to class prepared to engage** in thoughtful and reflective discussion and being able to ask good questions and debate possible answers, Given the small size of the group, attendance and broad engagement in class discussion is important.

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 states that members of any religious group may, without penalty, absent themselves from classes when required in compliance with their religious obligations. Please notify us in advance of religious holidays so that we can plan to help you deal with any material you might miss.

As part of the participation process, we will ask **each participant to serve as the resource person for two 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 plays a leading role in promoting discussion and debate 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 it is being prepared for.**

### **Individual Topic Memo**

During the semester, each participant should be thinking about issues covered that are of particular interest and/or practical value to them. Not only will this help you to decide which material is most relevant for you, but it can also assist you to focus on the topic for your required final project (see below). To facilitate this process, you are required to prepare an **individualized topic memo**. The topic should be cleared by the instructors by October 14 and the memo is **due in class by November 11.** You should start thinking about the memo soon--we are happy to discuss with you and to comment on early drafts.

Some of you may wish to use this memo to outline your final project. Others may know early on what their final project will focus on and may instead prefer to write the memo on another course-related topic of specific interest that you want to learn more about. Given the nature of the class and the diversity of the participants, we want to be **flexible in how you approach these memos**. You could, for example, write a reflective commentary on what you have learned from the readings and discussion on a particular topic. Alternatively, you could compare and contrast multiple topics, write an essay on how a topic relates to an issue or case you are familiar with or interested in, or try to fill a gap in the way we have treated a particular topic. If you have any doubts about what constitutes a "legitimate" memo, please consult the instructors to discuss your ideas and options. There is no fixed length for the memo, but they have generally been in the 6-to-10-page range—**please focus on effectively covering the material you want to deal with rather than filling a certain number of pages**.

### **Final Project**

The **final project** topic can be negotiated as long as it is **directly relevant for the subject matter of the course**. It could, for example, be a more comprehensive treatment of the material covered in your individualized topic memo, an attempt to apply an analytical perspective covered in the course to a specific case, or a critical examination of the literature on a relevant issue not covered in class. **Each participant should prepare a one-page abstract of the proposed topic by October 28, and you must clear the final topic with the course instructors by November 11.**

Each participant will make a **15-minute presentation (in PowerPoint) during one of final two class meetings** (December 2 or 16).

**In addition to this presentation, you must select one of these three options** as a follow up submission based on the presentation:

1. **Enhanced/Annotated Presentation:** Embellish the presentation with detailed notes and bibliography (no formal paper required);
2. **Term Paper:** W**rite** a formal term paper based on the presentation (with no additional work required on the presentation itself);
3. **Policy/Management Memo:** Prepare a memo to a client based on the presentation (with no additional work required on the presentation itself).

The final project can be based on academic research, reports from think tanks and agencies, government documents, personal interviews, etc. **The final project materials (which may be revised after the class presentation/discussion) are due on or before December 22. Given the late timing of the presentations, please let us know if you need more time.**

**Assignment Format and Submission:** All assignments should be submitted in Word in Times New Roman 12, doubled-spaced, with one-inch margins all around. Please submit assignments on Brightspace. PowerPoint presentations can use whatever formatting you wish as long as it is readable.

## Academic Honesty and Grading Policy

**This course will abide by the NYU Wagner School policy guidelines on academic honesty 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 is unsure about what is expected of you and how to abide by the academic code, you should consult with us. 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](mailto:mosescsd@nyu.edu)) for information. Students requesting academic accommodations are strongly advised to reach out to the Moses Center early in the semester for assistance.

## Late Policy

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

## This Course in the NYU Wagner EMPA Context

This is one of the required courses for the NYU-UCL Global EMPA program and is an elective for other NYU Wagner EMPA students. It is generally not open to students in other NYU Wagner programs.

## 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. Some of the indicators are updated annually and others are updated less periodically. A few initiatives that might serve as a starting point for those of you 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/)

# EXEC-GP 2201: Institutions, Governance and Public Sector Reform

# Course Schedule Fall 2023

### **Note:** This schedule may require some modifications and the precise division of topics on specific dates will be explained in advance of each class.

### **I. Historical Overview: An Institutional Perspective on Public Sector Reform (9/16, 9/30)**

1. Governments & Markets: Mainstream Thinking, Enduring Debates, New Perspectives
2. The Prominent Emergence of Institutionalism and Good Governance
3. Global Governance: Traditional and Emerging Approaches and Organizations

### **II - Institutions: Shaping the Rules of the Economic Game (9/30, 10/14)**

1. Overview/Rule of Law: Rights, Obligations and Enforcement
2. Property Rights: Public Goods, Investment and Innovation

### **III. Governance Reform: Structures, Processes, and Functions (10/14, 10/28)**

1. Overview and The Administrative/Fiscal Framework
2. The Civil Service
3. Decentralization, Intergovernmental Relations and Local Governance

### **IV. Governance Reform: The Role of Nongovernmental Actors (11/11 and 12/2)**

1. Public-Private Partnerships
2. Civic Engagement, Civil Society and Social Accountability

### **V. Synthesis & Wrap-up: Pragmatic Reform of Institutions and Governance (12/2, 12/16)**

1. Class Project Presentations
2. Open Discussion: Reimagining Institutional and Governance Reform

### **FINAL PROJECT/PAPER DUE December 22nd**

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# Outline and Reading List

High priority readings/links/podcasts/videos are indicated by a star symbol: “★”**.**All primary readings are posted on Brightspace or links are provided in the syllabus; selected supplementary readings are posted.

### **Historical Overview: An Institutional Perspective on Public Sector Reform**

#### **A. Governments and Markets: Mainstream Thinking, Enduring Debates, New Perspectives**

##### **Primary Readings**

* ★Kupers, Roland. [Podcast](https://voxeu.org/vox-talks/complexity-and-art-public-policy) on: David Colander and Roland Kupers. **Complexity and the Art of Public Policy** (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2014).
* ★ 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.
* ★ Goodman, John. ["Answer to Krugman on Market Failure: Government Failure is Worse](https://www.forbes.com/sites/johngoodman/2015/02/24/answer-to-krugman-on-market-failure-government-failure-is-worse/?sh=15cad1de6050)." **Forbes**, February 24, 2015.
* ★ Mazzucato, Mariana. **The Entrepreneurial State**. London: Demos, 2011. (You can view the **Financial Times** interview [Mazzucato FT](http://video.ft.com/2633312361001/Delving-into-the-entrepreneurial-state/Editors-Choice) or TED talk: [Mazzucato TED Talk](http://www.ted.com/talks/mariana_mazzucato_government_investor_risk_taker_innovator)**).** There is a longer **optional** Mazzucato TED Talk responding to the pandemic: ([Mazzucato COVID TED Talk](https://www.ted.com/talks/mariana_mazzucato_the_covid_19_crisis_is_a_chance_to_do_capitalism_differently))
* Cato Institute Forum: Peter Schuck, **Why Government Fails So Often**. (Princeton University Press, 2014). [Schuck Cato Institute Forum](http://www.cato.org/policy-report/mayjune-2014/why-government-fails-so-often)
* [“Leviathan Stirs Again: The Growth of the State](https://www.economist.com/briefing/2010/01/21/leviathan-stirs-again),” **The Economist**, January 21st, 2010.
* Wilkes, Giles. [“Good News from Governments,”](https://www.ft.com/content/d4426748-2c6d-4f74-9863-2d436b382cc7) **Financial Times**, March 2021.
* 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.
* Sandel, Michael. "How Markets Crowd Out Morals: A Forum on The Corrupting Effects of Markets." **Boston Review.** May 2012. (Or view [Sandel TED Talk](http://www.ted.com/talks/michael_sandel_why_we_shouldn_t_trust_markets_with_our_civic_life))

##### **Supplementary Readings**

* Stiglitz, Joseph. “The Proper Role of Government in the Market Economy: The Case of Post-COVID Recovery.” **Journal of Government and Economics**, Vol. 1 (2021).
* Ross Sorkin, Andrew. [“A Free Market Manifesto that Changed the World, Reconsidered”](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/11/business/dealbook/milton-friedman-doctrine-social-responsibility-of-business.html) **New York Times**, September 11, 2020.
* Winston, David. **Government Failure versus Market Failure**. Washington, DC: AEI-Brookings Center for Regulatory Studies, 2006.
* Capano, Gilberto, Michael Howlett and M Ramesh. "Bringing Governments Back in: Governance and Governing in Contemporary Policy Analysis**." Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice**, Vol. 17, No. 4 (2015), pp. 311-321.
* Keech, William R. and Michael C. Munger. “The Anatomy of Government Failure.” **Public Choice**. Vol. 164 (2015), pp. 1-42.
* Moss, David. "Private Risk is the Public's Business." **The American Prospect**. April 7, 2009.
* Bardhan, Pranab. "State and Development: The Need for a Reappraisal of the Current Literature." **Journal of Economic Literature**. Vol. 54 (2016), pp. 862-892.
* Spicker, Paul. 2009. “The Nature of a Public Service.” **International Journal of Public Administration**, Vol. 32 (2009), No. 11, pp. 970-991.
* Stiglitz, Joseph. “Markets, Market Failures, and Development.” **American Economic Review**, Vol. 79, No. 2 (1989), pp.196-203.
* Acemoglu, Daron and James Robinson. "Economics versus Politics: The Pitfalls of Policy Advice." **Journal of Economic Perspectives**. Vol. 27 (2013), pp. 173-192.
* Besley, Timothy. "What's the Good of the Market? An Essay on Michael Sandel's What Money Can't Buy." **Journal of Economic Literature**. Vol. 51 (2013), pp. 478-495.
* Williamson, John, “The Strange History of the Washington Consensus." **Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics.** Vol. 27, (2005), pp. 195-206.
* Spence, Michael. “Some Thoughts on the Washington Consensus and Subsequent Global Development Experience.” **Journal of Economic Perspectives**, Vol. 35 (2021), No. 3, pp. 67-82.
* Currie-Alder, Bruce, Ravi Kanbur, David Malone and Rohinton Medhora, eds. **International Development: Ideas, Experience, Prospects.** (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

**B. The Emergence of Institutions and Good Governance**

##### **Primary Readings**

* ★OECD, [Public Sector Governance and Institutions](https://www.oecd.org/dac/accountable-effective-institutions/eag.htm), **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Webpage (*Skim website to get a sense of what they cover*)**.
* ★Kanani, Alma and Marco Larizza, [Institutions Matter for Growth and Prosperity Today, Now More than Ever](https://blogs.worldbank.org/governance/institutions-matter-growth-and-prosperity-today-more-ever), **World Bank Governance Blog**, April 2021.
* ★Gerard, Roland. "Understanding Institutional Change: Fast-Moving and Slow-Moving Institutions." **Studies in Comparative International Development**, Vol. 38 (2004), p. 109-131.
* ★ Acemoglu, Daron and James Robinson, **Why Nations Fail** (New York, NY: Crown Business/ Random House, 2012). Book not an assigned reading: view short **Economist** Acemoglu interview at [Acemoglu The Economist](https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x6fbli3)or view a longer TEDx talk by Robinson at [Robinson TEDx](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jsZDlBU36n0)
* ★ Grindle, Merilee. "Good Governance, R.I.P: A Critique and an Alternative." **Governance,** Vol. 30 (2017), pp. 17-22).
* Rodrik, Dani, “Goodbye Washington Consensus, Hello Washington Confusion**,” Journal of Economic Literature**, Vol. 44 (2006), pp. 973-987.
* Evans, Peter, “Development as Institutional Change: Pitfalls of Monocropping and the Potentials of Deliberation.” **Studies in Comparative International Development**, Vol. 38 (2004), 30-52.

##### **Supplementary Readings**

* Torfing, Jacob. **Rethinking Public Governance**. (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023).
* Hout, Wil and Jane Hutchison. **Handbook on Governance and Development** (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2022).
* North, Douglas. **Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance.** (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991).
* Przeworski, Adam “Institutions Matter?” **Government and Opposition**, Vol. 39 (2004), No. 4, pp. 527–540.
* Dimova, Ralitza and Antonio Savoia. "Institutions: Evolution, Path Dependency, Anachronisms and Impact," **The Journal of Development Studies**, Vol. 52, No. 2 (2016), pp. 161-165,
* Fukayama, Francis. “What is Governance?” **Governance**, Vol. 26, No. 3 (2013), pp. 347-368.
* Dellepiane-Avellaneda, Sebastian. "Good Governance, Institutions and Economic Development: Beyond Conventional Wisdom." **British Journal of Political Science,** Vol. 40 (2010), 195-224.
* Casson, Mark, Maria della Giusta and Uma Kambhampati. "Formal and Informal Institutions and Development." **World Development**, Vol. 38, No. 2 (2010), pp. 137-141.
* Mota Prado, Mariana. "How Innovative was the Poupatempo Experience in Brazil? Institutional Bypass as a New Form of Institutional Change." **Brazilian Political Science Review**. Vol. 5 (2011), pp. 11-34.
* Kossack, Stephen and Archon Fung. "Does Transparency Improve Governance?" **Annual Review of Political Science**. Vol. 17 (2014), pp. 65-87.
* B. Mazouz and B. Tremblay. "Towards a Post-Bureaucratic Model of Governance: How Institutional Commitment is Challenging Quebec's Administration**." Journal of Public Administration**. Vol. 66 (2006), pp. 263-273.
* Andrews, Matt. **An Ends-Means Approach to Looking at Governance**. CID Working Paper No. 281. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Center for International Development, 2014.
* Moore, Mick “Political Underdevelopment: What Causes Bad Governance?” **Public Management Review**, Vol. 3 (2001), No. 3, pp. 385-418.
* 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.
* The World Bank webpage on [Governance and Institutional Reform](https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/overview) is a valuable resource.

#### **C. Global Governance: Traditional/Emerging Approaches and Organizations**

##### **Primary Readings**

* ★Lindberg, Tod. **Making Sense of the "International Community."** (New York, NY: Council on Foreign Relations, 2014.) (***Background/Overview--review for main points***).
* ★Hofferberth, Matthias and Daniel Lambach. “It’s the End of the World as We Know It: World Politics in a Post-Governance World.” **Global Governance**, Vol. 26 (2020), pp. 553-576.
* ★ O'Brien, Emily and Richard Gowan. **What Makes International Agreements Work: Defining Factors for Success.** (New York: NYU Center on International Cooperation, 2012).
* de Búrca, Gráinne, Robert. O. Keohane and Charles Sabel. "New Modes of Pluralist Global Governance." **Journal of International Law and Politics**, Vol. 45, No. 1, 2013. pp. 724-786. (***Focus on main introductory arguments and conclusions rather than case study details*).**
* Council on Foreign Relations. [“The World Order is Dead. Long Live the World Order](https://www.cfr.org/blog/world-order-dead-long-live-world-order).” (June 2019) and [The UN at 75: How to Make it Relevant Again](https://www.cfr.org/article/un-seventy-five-how-make-it-relevant-again). (September 2020).
* Shah, Rajiv. [“The COVID Charter: A New Development Model for a World in Crisis.”](https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/africa/2021-08-24/covid-charter) **Foreign Affairs**, September/October 2021.
* Wolf, Martin. ["Action Must Replace Talk on Climate Change."](https://www.ft.com/content/3fa154f3-84e7-4964-9a21-d3dbd41e1470) **Financial Times**, May 4, 2021.
* Shafik, Minouche. [“What We Owe Each Other: A New Social Contract,”](https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2021/04/what-we-owe-each-other-book-minouche-shafik.htm) **Finance and Development**, June 2021.

**Supplementary Readings:**

* Georgieva, Kristalina. “The Price of Fragmentation: Why the Global Economy is not Ready for the Shocks Ahead.” **Foreign Affairs**. September/October 2023.
* Rodrik, Dani. “Putting Global Governance in its Place.” **World Bank Research Observer**. Vol. 35 (2020), pp 1-18.
* Mills, Kurt and Kendall Stiles. “Twenty-Five Years of Global Governance: Charting the Development of International Responses to Global Problems.” In Kurt Mills and Kendall Stiles, eds., **Understanding Global Cooperation.** (Leiden: Brill Publishing 2021), pp. 1-15.
* Patrick, Stewart M. “The World Order is Dying. What Comes Next?” **World Politics Review**, January 15, 2019 (includes a podcast link to a larger discussion).
* Baldwin, Richard and David Vines, **Rethinking Global Economic Governance: New Perspectives on Economic Policy**. (London: Center for Economic Policy Research, 2012).
* Chatham House. **Reflections on Building More Inclusive Global Governance: Ten Insights into Emerging Practice**. (London: Chatham House, 2021).
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* Vibert, Frank. "Reforming International Rule Making." **Global Policy**, Vol. 3 (2012), 391-393.
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### **III. Governance Reform: Structures, Processes, and Functions**

#### **A. Overview of Public Sector Reform and The Fiscal Framework**

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### **IV. Governance Reform: The Role of Nongovernmental Actors**

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#### **B. Civic Engagement, Civil Society, and Social Accountability**

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

### The purpose of the final classes will be to try to bring some sense of synthesis and a forward-looking perspective to the diverse and complex material covered in this course. Most of the final sessions will involve presentations by the class participants, but we will also try to leave some time for open questions and discussion. **We suggest below a number of readings on approaches to thinking about reform that you may wish to review selectively, but none of these readings are required since the focus on the final classes will be on participant presentations**.

**Primary Readings**

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#### **Supplementary Readings**

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