



**IIAS**  
International Institute  
of Administrative Sciences

# 2018 Congress

of the  
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
SCIENCES

Tunis, Tunisia, 25-29 June

## Administrative Resilience

CALL-FOR-PAPERS

## **AAPAM-IIAS TASKFORCE FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH CAPACITIES IN AFRICA**

The Taskforce allow both institutions joining their forces to further develop public administration research in Africa. It meets during the events of AAPAM and IIAS, discussing research papers competitively selected on basis of a call-for-papers.

### **African Governance Systems: Beyond Neo-Patrimonialism**

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Bratton & Van De Walle (1997) have emphasized that the specific historical developments that Africa has passed through explain why the third-wave democratization (Huntington 1984) led to different outcomes than in other regions of the world, warranting specific approaches to the study of African governance.

Hereby, they initiated the neo-patrimonialist hypothesis, which remains dominant for studies of African governance systems. According to this hypothesis, in Africa, formal governance systems are decoupled (Meyer & Rowan 1977) from actual ones: they formally comply with the donors' orthodoxies of the day, and are actually patrimonial, i.e. characterized by a confusion of the general interest of the country and the private interests of the ruling elite.

Yet decoupling between formal rules and actual behaviors is hardly African-specific, as public administration has repeatedly emphasized, from Lipsky's street-level bureaucrat to Niskanen and economical neo-institutionalists. And according to Olivier de Sardan (2011, 2016), patrimonialism is but one among many modes of governance actually found in Africa, next to, at least: the local associational model promoted by Western NGO's, the municipal governance models of decentralized countries, the project-based governance of development and its Western and non-Western variants, Weberian bureaucratic governance, religious and charismatic governance, and capitalistic governance.

This panels aims to pay justice to this empirical diversity of actual governance systems in Africa. It especially welcomes case studies of African governance and its evolutions, at local, national or regional level, making sense of:

- The development records and challenges in Africa in a SDG context;
- The specifically African cultural traits (Lutz 2009), if any;
- The evolution of development doctrines, from the Washington Consensus (Williamson 1990) to the Developmental State doctrine (ECA 2011; Mahbubani 2013), and
- The shifting power balance among international donors.

## SUBMISSION MODALITIES – MODALITÉS DE SOUMISSION

- All information on the 2018 IIAS Congress is available at <https://www.ias-congress2018.org>
- To submit an abstract, go to <https://app.oxfordabstracts.com/stages/254/submission>
- Fill-in the form
- Under “call-for-paper”, select the short title of the call, as mentioned in its footer
- Toutes les informations relatives au Congrès 2018 de l’IIAS sont disponible sur <https://www.ias-congress2018.org>
- Pour soumettre un résumé, allez à <https://app.oxfordabstracts.com/stages/254/submission>
- Remplissez le formulaire
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## CALENDAR – CALENDRIER

28 February 2018	Abstract submission deadline	Date limite pour l’envoi des résumés	28 février 2018
7 March 2018	Authors’ notification	Notification aux auteurs	7 mars 2018
13 May 2018	Papers deadline	Date limite pour la soumission des contributions	13 mai 2018