**Panel 10**

**The interest of analysing public management in North African countries under the governance framework**

*Chairs*

Raquel Ojeda García (Univerisdad De Granada. Spain, rojeda@ugr.es)

Victoria Veguilla Del Moral (Universidad Pablo De Olavide. Spain, wguilla@hotmail.com)

Francesco Cavatorta (Université Laval. Canada, francesco.cavatorta@pol.ulaval.ca)

*Discussant*

Irene Bono (University of Turin)

What are the last motivations of the Moroccan public policies in Western Sahara? Who benefits from the improvement of the water management in Tunisia? How do the European and western countries manage their public policies of cooperation and why do they decide to increase or finish their provision of aid to the North African countries? Which changes have been introduced in the financial policies and who promoted them? What kind of transformation has the security policy suffered in front of the insurgent actors in the Sahara and Sahel regions?

In reality, studies of water management, financial improvements, and the changes to human resources in public administration have been made for political and academic reasons, but the main interest was to improve technical aspects of the public administration and to initiate a process of state modernization and change in the North African countries. Some international organizations, overall, OECD and World Bank, have launched neoliberal policies and published many reports about the results. The most important issues for the OECD in public governance are: policy making capacities, public finance, human resource management and the rule of law. However, our aim is to analyze how the public management improves or not legitimacy in North African states, under the framework of the governance.

From this approach, public management is not only a technical/economical question (how to attract investment and support economic growth) but it is also an answer to the pressure of international organizations. However, the public management and the public policies and their implementation demonstrate progressive transformations in the public administration and the relationships between the citizens and the states. To take this analytical option means to open up the scientific debates to different issues, like of changing the decisional making processes, the representation of the target public in the institutional structures and the evolution of public culture - in brief, a way to implement political change in North African states.