



## 2019 IASIA Conference

### *Public Administration's Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs*

22-26 July,  
Lisbon, Portugal



*Call for papers*

## 2019 IASIA Conference

# “Public Administration’s Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs”

22-26 July, Lisbon, Portugal

## CALL-FOR-PAPERS

The International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) is organizing in close collaboration with ISCTE Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) the 2019 IASIA Conference to be held on 22-26 July 2019 in Lisbon, Portugal.

The conference will bring together practitioners, academics, PhD students and young researchers in public administration and management, as well as contributors from any other disciplines who will exchange on current and ongoing topics and concerns during the various sessions:

- Plenary sessions
- Special panels/forums
- Permanent and ad-hoc Working Groups’ sessions
- PhD seminar.

Hence, we warmly invite you to submit your contributions on the hereafter mentioned topics of the permanent working groups of IASIA, the main conference theme which will be discussed by working group XIII as well as the tailor-made session for PhD students:

Submission track	Chairs
Working Group I: Education and Training in Public Administration	Hendri Kroukamp Ludmila Gajdosova Blue Wooldridge
Working Group II: Ethics and Culture in the Public Sector	Najat Zarrouk Paul Collins
Working Group III: Public Sector Reform	Randhir Auluck Benoit Cathala Alketa Peci
Working Group IV: Subnational Governance and Development	Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta Amitava Basu PS Reddy

Working Group V: Gender, Diversity and Equity	Susan Gooden Laila El-Baradei
Working Group VI: Public Sector Governance, Leaderships and Management	Liezel Lues Yingchun Sun Juraj Nemec
Working Group VII: Public Policy, Decision-making and Policy Implementation	Christina Andrews Henry Wissink Michiel S de Vries
Working Group VIII: Public Sector Human Resources Management	Chafika Agueznay Liza van Jaarsveldt
Working Group IX: International Dimensions of the Public Administration	Frank Naert Ruben Dario Echeverry Adrian Velazquez Vazquez
Working Group X: Public Administration in Fragile and Conflict-affected States	Tamer Qarmout
Working Group XI: Globalization, Territories and Integration	Lorenzo Kihlgren Grandi
Working Group XII: Corruption	Pregala Pillay
Working Group XIII: Public Administration's Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs	Suzana Toscano
PhD Seminar	Wolfgang Drechsler Michiel de Vries

Conference participants will also have the opportunity to attend plenary sessions and specific panels which will discuss topics related to public administration and to education and training, such as the Host Country Panel: Public Administration in Portugal, the panel on Education and Training in PA, the Forum of Heads of Schools and Institutes, the OECD Global Network of Schools of Administration, the Forum of PA Associations and Networks, the ICAPA accreditation, and many other panels.

#### SUBMISSION MODALITIES

All information on the 2019 IASIA conference is available at <https://www.iasia-conference2019.org/>

To submit an abstract, go to <https://www.conftool.org/iasia-conference2019/>

#### MODALITÉS DE SOUMISSION

Toutes les informations relatives à la conférence 2019 de l'AIEIA sont disponibles sur <https://www.iasia-conference2019.org/>

Pour soumettre un résumé, aller à <https://www.conf-tool.org/iasia-conference2019/>

CALENDAR		CALENDRIER	
<b>15 February 2019</b>	Abstract submission deadline	Date limite pour envoyer le résumé	<b>15 février 2019</b>
<b>15 March 2019</b>	Authors' notification	Notifications aux auteurs	<b>15 mars 2019</b>
<b>1 June 2019</b>	Final paper submission deadline	Date limite pour la soumission des communications finales	<b>1 juin 2019</b>
<b>1 June 2019</b>	Deadline for registration and payment	Date limite pour les inscriptions et les paiements	<b>1 juin 2019</b>

## Introduction to the theme

The 2019 IASIA Conference will take place at the campus of ISCTE-IUL on July 22-26. The main conference theme will be ‘Public Administration’s Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs.’”

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The achievement of the 17 goals aims at providing a sustainable and better future for all, including citizens of developed countries (Le Blanc, 2015<sup>1</sup>; Sachs, 2012<sup>2</sup>). The SDGs address crucial issues such as poverty, hunger, inequality, climate change, education, or peace, justice and strong institutions.

The adoption of the SDGs by the United Nations must be seen as a significant step forward. Nevertheless, experience with the Millennium Development Goals has proven that the implementation process represents a serious challenge (de Vries, 2016<sup>3</sup>). It appears that the complexity of the goals, the lack of clarity between the numerous stakeholders involved as well as issues with measuring progress make effective implementation more difficult. If nations are to achieve the SDGs by 2030, their public administrations must clarify their own missions in this process, thus setting clear and achievable goals and objectives.

With the 2030 Agenda, public administrations are asked to play a central role in the implementation of the SDGs (Bouckaert et al., 2016<sup>4</sup>). As a result, national and subnational governments must coordinate their efforts in order to avoid overlapping and/or potential conflicts. Furthermore, there is still a need for greater awareness on the particular role of public servants in this process. In fact, the achievement of the SDGs is strongly linked to the ability of public servants to perform (Committee of Experts on Public Administration, 2018<sup>5</sup>). In this regard, particular attention should be given to the inclusion of the SDGs in education and training programs of Schools and Institutes of Administration as well as other institutions delivering education and training in the field.

The 2019 IASIA Conference will gather academics and practitioners to discuss the role of public administration including the definition of the very specific missions, clear goals and easily measurable objectives for the achievement of the SDGs.

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1 Le Blanc, D. (2015). *Towards Integration at Last? The Sustainable Development Goals as a Network of Targets*. DESA Working Paper No. 141 ST/ESA/2015/DWP/141.

2 Sachs, J. D. (2012). *From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals*, *The Lancet*, Vol. 379: 2206-2211.

3 De Vries, M.S. (2016). *Understanding Public Administration*. London: Palgrave.

4 Bouckaert, G., Loretan, R. & Troupin, S. (2016). *Public Administration and the Sustainable Development Goals*. 15th Session of the United Nations Committee (April).

5 Committee of Experts on Public Administration. (2018). *Elaborating principles of effective governance for sustainable development* (Vol. 01076).



## Working Group I

# Education and Training in Public Administration: Aligning Mission and Quality

### Chairs

*Hendri Kroukamp, University of the Free State, South Africa*  
*Ludmila Gajdosova, NISPAcee, Slovak Republic*

### Project Director

*Blue Wooldridge, Virginia Commonwealth University, United States*

IASIA's Working Group I on the **Education and Training in Public Administration**, is considered by many to be the "heart" of the Annual IASIA Conference. Papers presented as part of this Working Group, focusing on the enhancement of instruction and capacity building, the improvement of research in pedagogy, and the development of high performing Schools and Institutes of Administration (SIAs), are also highly relevant to the main theme of the IASIA's Conference 2019 focused on "Public Administration's Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs".

We are aware that, in addition to the challenges of creating in our students/participants the competencies of building administrative policies/procedures/administrative structures that are economic, efficient, effective, ethical and equitable, the faculty and staff of Schools and Institutes of Administration must ensure that all residents perceive that the government's policy outcomes are equitable, procedurally just, and that the residents are treated with respect and their dignity is maintained.

This theme offers many opportunities for those wanting to present their thoughts at the sessions sponsored by Working Group I. This Working Group is encouraging papers that response to the following research questions:

### **Competencies required by our student/participants:**

What competencies are required by our students/participants to meet the challenges of designing, monitoring and evaluating the administrative structures and policy and procedures to ensure the delivery of economical-efficient -effective-ethical and equitable public goods and services by national and sub-national governments which would lead to the achievements of SDGs? What new skills and theories are needed by our students/participants to achieve these competencies?

### **Instructional methods:**

What are the "best" methods for developing these competencies? For what types of students?

### **Evaluation:**

How do we evaluate whether our students gain these competencies?

### *Distributional methods:*

What are the “best” ways of distributing these instructions (i.e. lectures, visuals, internet, learning packages, online education, etc.) for achieving these competencies?

### *Research:*

What research needs to be carried out by staff and students on the requisites, consequences, and practices of to meet the challenges posed to achieve the state of “Good Governance” in sub-national governments?

### *Other topics*

relevant to the designing and managing SIAs and the enhancement of Instructions in Schools and Institutes of Administrations: Presentations directed at these questions are welcomed. These papers can be based upon empirical research, theoretical considerations, and/or case studies. For single site case studies, every effort should be made to identify the relevance of findings to other situations. In every presentation, evidence-based implications for the improvement of training and education and/or the management and design of Schools and Institutes of Administration should be clear. Proposers are encouraged to review the UNDESA/IASIA “Standards of Excellence and their supporting criteria for possible topics and research questions (<https://iias-iisa.org/ACCREDITATION.php>)

Criteria used by the WGI leadership for the selection of presentations include:

- the relevance of the presentation for the study of Public Administration Pedagogy
- the relevance of the presentation for the practice of Public Administration Pedagogy
- the unique added value to the study and/or practice of Public Administration Pedagogy?
- the soundness and consistency of the argumentation
- the originality of the research question/problem formulation
- the significance of the findings for other SIAs
- the quality and understandability of the writing

### ***BOILER PLATE TO APPLY TO ALL WORKING GROUP:***

Potential presenters should keep in mind that “best complete papers” submitted to any Working Group are considered for publication in the International Review of Administrative Science, the e-journal Developments in Administration, and for the prestigious **Pierre De Celles Award**.

## Working Group II

### Ethics and Culture in the Public sector

**Chair:**

*Najat Zarrouk, African Local Government Academy, Kingdom of Morocco*

**Project Director:**

*Paul Collins, Honorary Advisory Editor, United Kingdom*

Capacity for ethical public sector management is required at individual, organizational, institutional and societal levels. Its development or restoration has to be embedded in local culture to make it sustainable while taking into account international governance standards. While there are tensions over definitions of the latter, the challenges nevertheless require urgent attention. Trust in government globally has declined as state stability can no longer be assumed. Many of these concerns are echoed in 2015 UN debates and resolutions over need for more inclusive, responsible and accountable public administration in the context of effective and just institutions for sustainable development.

Building on reflections and experience sharing over past years, WGII will address questions relevant to the conference agenda. This will also take into account the myriad of initiatives targeting public administration at all levels and vis-a-vis civil society, including the neglected capacity building for public and private/corporate integrity management.

These include but are not limited to relevant five suggested aspects such as:

- involving citizen groups for the purpose of creating, reinforcing, and/or reproducing social norms and institutions that facilitate ethical public sector management
- capacity building for applying ethical standards observing institutional, legal and cultural issues
- ethics in a global context: cultural observations from social protection to economic and social development
- strategies and modalities of implementation and evaluation relative to integrity management
- modelling best practice in all the above regards.



## Working Group III

### Public Sector Reform

#### Chairs:

*Benoit Cathala, Centre National de la Fonction Publique Territoriale, France*

*Randhir Auluck, Coventry University, United Kingdom*

#### Project Director:

*Alketa Peci, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil/ London School of Economics, United Kingdom*

The achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals calls for a transformative public sector, oriented by ambitious missions and goals in delivering public goods, and, simultaneously, aware of the pressure for austerity and fiscal constraints in face of continuous economic and even democratic crises. Building these capacities requires to balance the competing demands of efficiency with those of efficacy, social equity and sustainability.

Additionally, growing authoritarian regimes and populism threatens not only democratic institutions, but also the public bureaucracy, a building block of democratic state. The failure to deliver public goods and services, and the lack of capacity of the public sector fuels frustrated citizens to succumb to authoritative turns. It is the public sector that becomes the main focus of criticism and needs to urgently restore the confidence of the public.

Achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals in face of these contextual trends, demands not only a focus on the administrative capacity of public sector (comprehending methods of managements, and measures that improve human, financial or organizational resources), but also in more comprehensive structural transformations (that aim to transform existing power relations between bureaucrats, politicians and citizens).

The call for papers of the Public Sector Reform working groups aims to contribute to the main conference theme, welcoming contributions that focus on how the public sector reform may and are contributing to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Papers that discuss intraorganizational and interorganizational aspects of reforms aiming to reach the SDG, the challenges of the authoritative rise; analysis of how to build institutional and organizational capacity to ensure social stability, justice, peace, and prosperity are welcomed. We encourage topics such as: the management of public sector organizations, public sector performance, e-government, transparency and accountability, environmental and social equity concern, corruption and integrity in public sector, networks and partnerships with nonprofits and private sectors, civil society engagement, among many others. We especially welcome strong conceptual and methodological contributions, along with best practices and case studies that discuss local experiences. Academics and practitioners are invited to participate in conference discussions, paper presentations, and experience sharing.



## Working Group IV

# Sub-National Governance & Development

### Chairs:

*Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta, Florida International University, United States*

*Amitava Basu, Center for Environmental Management & Participatory Development, New Delhi, India*

### Project Director:

*PS Reddy, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a framework for more holistic and integrated development. Most of the underlying themes entail shared responsibility across spheres of government. Hence, SDGs cannot be attained without engagement of regional and local governments who have a key role in triggering transformation. To attain SDGs, regional and local governments need to develop new and alternative strategies, approaches and systems; and involve relevant stakeholders.

### Sub-Themes

In this background and under the broader context of the conference theme, Working Group IV invites papers on the following sub-themes:

**a) Democratic Decentralization:** 2030 Agenda pledges “no one will be left behind”. To translate the global commitments into national and sub-national strategies and action plans, one important requirement is informed decisions and deliberate choices to design decentralized governance systems. This underlines the significance of vertical and horizontal co-ordination that influences achievement of national goals and objectives, and contribute to global goals.

**b) Urban Risk Management:** Due to unplanned growth, many of the cities are facing risks-natural or human made. To combat this situation, there is an impending need to build capacity of the administrative system. Various tools and mechanisms are developed by the local governments to better link administrative services to enhance cross-cutting approaches to ensure preventive and responsive measures essential for cities’ resilience to disasters and address many of the SDGs.

**c) Capacity Building of Local Government:** Developing the capacity for local governance is essential for delivering SDGs. This requires an integrated framework through empowerment of local stakeholders and sustained exchanges between the global, national and local levels.

**d) Local Economic Development (LED):** Municipal government has an essential role in creating a favorable environment for business development. LED is a partnership between the business, community, and municipal government. A weak legal framework and lack of institutional capacity pose a challenge to implement LED policies and strategies.

Papers on the above themes should have clear conceptual and theoretical basis and meet methodological standards. The papers can be based on empirical research, and/or case studies. For single site case studies, every effort should be made to identify the relevance of the findings to other situations thereby introducing a comparative dimension.

An abstract not exceeding 400 words should cover the paper objective; relation with previous research; methodology used to explain the main the paper theme; summary of the paper contents; and the principal conclusions.

The final paper should not exceed 6000 words.

## Working Group V

### Gender, Diversity and Equity

#### Chairs:

*Susan Gooden, Virginia Commonwealth University, United States*

#### Project Director:

*Laila El-Baradei, American University in Cairo, Egypt*

In line with the theme of the IASIA 2019 conference, the focus of Working Group V will be on how to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals 5: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering All Women and Girls; and 10: Reducing Inequalities by Paying Attention to the Needs of Disadvantaged and Marginalized Populations.

#### Questions:

- What have different governments achieved in terms of real empowerment of women and addressing the needs of marginalized populations? What are the remaining challenges and how can they be overcome?
- How are issues of gender, equity and diversity integrated into our public administration and public policy academic programs? What more needs to be done?
- To what extent have different governments managed to end all forms of discrimination against women and marginalized populations? And how effective are the governmental policies and institutions aimed at ending discrimination?
- What is the role of civil society and nongovernmental organizations in advocating for gender equity and the needs of disadvantaged populations, in eliminating discrimination, and in creating programs to further implement SDG's 5 and 10?
- What is the role of international development agencies in achieving SDG's 5 and 10? What challenges do they face and how can they be overcome?
- What are success stories implemented by governments and civil society that feed into the implementation of SDG's 5 and 10?

#### Expected formats of paper and oral presentation:

- Abstracts should be presented early before the designated deadline. The abstract should clearly state the research problem, question and proposed methodology and cite at least five significant supporting references.
- Full papers should be ready before the conference designated deadline. Papers should be logically structured, with proper citations and should be in the range of 6000-8000 words maximum.
- Presentations at the conference should be focused, succinct, and should not extend beyond a maximum of 15 minutes to allow time for discussion.



## Working Group VI

# Public Sector Governance, Leaderships and Management

### Chairs:

Liezel Lues, *University of the Free State, Republic of South Africa*  
Yingchun Sun, *Chinese National School of Administration, China*

### Project Director:

Juraj Nemeč, *Masaryk University, Czech Republic*

### Introductory paragraph:

With the 2030 Agenda, public administrations are asked to play a central role in the implementation of the SDGs – taking this into the account continuous improvements of the quality of public sector governance, of the quality of public sector leaderships and leaders and of the quality of public management are key factors determining the success of implementation of SDGs. When governments, governmental agencies and public bodies work to solve challenging social problems or provide essential public services, “good governance” determines the outcomes and final success.

### Questions:

When governments, governmental agencies and public bodies work to solve challenging social problems or provide essential public services, “good governance” determines the outcomes and final success. The following questions come to mind:

- What are the core factors enabling “good governance”?
- Open governance and partnerships: Examples of “good” and “bad” practice?

The performance of any country to a large extent depends on leaderships and its quality. The achievement of sustainable development is observed as a recurring relationship with planning and implementation and monitoring of the strategies as key responsibilities of the leader. The following questions come to mind:

- How to translate effective leadership into prudent public policy formulation and implementation, as well as good public service delivery, to meet the needs and aspirations of the citizenry?
- How to stimulate, support and promote strong leadership resulting into a coherent implementation plan and engagement of all government departments and diverse stakeholders to ensure that the Sustainable Development Goals are achieved at national and international levels?

To respond to the current challenges, core public management functions such as managing people, managing financial resources, and managing information continue to evolve and develop. The following questions come to mind:

- Does public sector management and its subsystems sufficiently contribute to effective governance? Cross-agency collaboration and coordination?
- How to achieve “good” public management in real practice? What are the core “wicked” problems involved?

***Expected formats of paper and oral presentation:***

All types of academic papers are welcomed – quantitative, qualitative, case studies, literature reviews, etc. The value added, goals, research methods and findings (and their limits) must be explicitly formulated. The oral presentation should focus on research questions and findings and their limits, the length of presentation is expected to be app. 15 minutes max.

## Working Group VII

# Public Policy, Decision-making and Policy Implementation

### Chairs:

*Christina Andrews, Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil*  
*Henry Wissink, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*

### Project Director:

*Michiel de Vries, Radboud University, The Netherlands*

This working group invites paper proposals on scholarly research into new public policy developments from all over the world, be it on either the national, regional or local level. The papers could address the following themes:

1. Papers related to the conference theme: Public Administration's Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs. We especially look for proposals that address the successes and difficulties of policy making and implementation thereof in an era where globalization and global compacts exert pressures on national and subnational governments to achieve the agreed on SDG's. In this regard, proposals are welcome on policy areas that relate directly to the pursuit, implementation successes and constraints in the achievement of any of the existing SDG's, as well as the notion of policy partnerships in achievement of these goals (SDG 17).
2. Empirical papers: Addressing new and innovative forms of policy development, decision-making and implementation emphasizing whether such innovations could be seen as best practices. Such papers could be single case studies about innovative and creative approaches in designing and implementing policies and collaboration, for instance, between different levels of governments and their environment. Papers in this area can address any policy issue related to the SDG's.
3. Theoretical papers: Addressing theoretical approaches to understanding public policy making in general, be it about novel issues such as co-production, evidence-based policymaking, or nudging, or in a more classical way, explaining the effectiveness, efficiency, legitimacy and/or rationality of public policies.
4. Please note that presentations should not exceed 10 min. Therefore, please limit the number of slides to 10, and include at least one slide for the objectives/purposes and one for the conclusions/final considerations. For practitioners, depending on the topic and/or nature of the issue, annotated and exhaustive PowerPoint presentations will also be considered in place of full papers.

## Working Group VIII

# Public Sector Human Resources Management

**Chair:**

*Chafika Aguezny, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Administration, Kingdom of Morocco*

**Project Director:**

*Liza van Jaarsveldt, University of South Africa, South Africa*

The world is experiencing an accelerated evolution of the challenges that humanity must collectively address.

In September 2015, countries represented at the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), a set of targets for 2030 to mobilize action on three interwoven and important dimensions namely—people, the planet, and prosperity. People are at the core of public organizations. In this regard, strong needs for adaptation emerge and require an improvement of the governance and the approaches that the various institutions (governments, international organizations, NGOs, etc.) must adopt in order to implement sustainable development policies, from the point of view of their design, mode of operation as well as management. Without people, neither the SDGs nor the functions related to government will be achieved. Therefore the effective, efficient and optimal use of Human Resource Management (HRM) within public organizations is essential. Proper planning, development as well as trained, motivated and capable public servants will be needed to turn the vision, policy, objectives, goals and aims of the SDGs into reality. Public servants must find innovative solutions for problems being experienced with regard to the achievement of the SDGs. Human resource managers as well as public servants must have a clear sense of purpose and direction. New insights in HRM theory and practice can help public organizations to accomplish their goals of meeting the SDGs. The working group invites paper proposals on human resources management from all over the world. The papers can address any of the following themes:

- To what extent can human resources contribute to the achievement of the SDGs?
- What challenges with regard to HRM hamper the achievement of the SDGs?
- What kind of human resources are needed to support the achievement of the SDGs?
- What are alternative approaches for the development of human resources with regard to achieving the SDGs?
- What role does human resource managers play in setting up training programs sensitive to the achievement of the SDGs.
- How can public servants be motivated to support and implement the SDGs?
- How can the SDGs be implemented in public organizations with scarce human resources?
- What innovative HRM practices can support the implementation of the SDGs?

## Working Group IX

# International Dimensions of Public Administration

### Chairs:

*Frank Naert, Ghent University, Belgium*

*Ruben Dario Echeverry, Universidad del Valle, Colombia*

### Project Director:

*Adrian Vasquez Velasquez, University of la Verne, United States*

Globalization has brought to light a number of issues and challenges for the entire international system. Many countries, regardless of their development level, face an increasing number of international commitments in the fields of economic development, public health, defense and security, environmental preservation, poverty eradication, and migratory movements, among others. Parallel to these commitments, a myriad of new multilateral governance systems has emerged, where shared public policies, international mediation, and global conflict resolution are designed and implemented.

Consequently, a close convergence is needed between the actions of national public administrations and global governance systems. Public policy responses at all levels of government frequently encounter resistance and often must acknowledge international actors as well. Similarly, the design and implementation of governmental action frequently fails to consider relevant international dimensions of multilateral organizations. In response to these challenges, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to provide guidance to the multitude of responses generated as a result of these commonly occurring issues.

The objective of Working Group IX is to explore the forms and spaces that such convergence generates. Of special interest are contributions that analyze innovative approaches to these challenges, taking into consideration the problems and goals articulated in the SDGs. Studies involving the design and implementation of governmental and non-governmental practices, in any of the fields described above, are relevant for the purposes of this Working Group. Additionally, theoretical and/or empirical studies addressing international dimensions of education and training of public policy and administration are highly encouraged. The objective is to advance academic discussion regarding a perspective still seldom explored scientifically, but crucial for global governance: the roundabouts and crossroads of the different conceptual frameworks used in public policy, public administration, and international relations, as well as their integrative use in the context of globalization and the attainment of the SDGs.

Examples of expected research questions in this Working Group:

- What international or comparative dimensions should be considered in the different governmental and non-governmental efforts to achieve the SDGs?
- How are the challenges described in the SDGs affecting international systems of governance?
- What are some specific examples of comparative and/or international responses that deal with issues articulated in the SDGs?

Papers discussing theoretical and/or empirical examinations of these topics are preferred. Follow-up contributions to the themes addressed in previous sessions of WG IX during prior IASIA International Conferences are also welcome. Depending on the topic and/or nature of the issue, annotated and exhaustive PowerPoint presentations will also be considered in place of full papers.



## Working Group X

# Public Administration in Fragile and Conflict-affected States

### Chair:

*Tamer Qarmout, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar*

The World Bank estimates that two billion people live in fragile and conflict-affected countries. It is no surprise that little progress was made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the same group of countries. The United Nations and key development partners even acknowledged that specific goals and targets need to be designed to address development realities in these countries. If the international community does not step up its efforts to treat the root causes of poverty, the World Bank expects that by 2030 the share of extreme poor living in fragile and conflict countries is projected to rise by 50%.

Based on the lessons learned from implementing the MDGs, a dedicated goal (16) was added to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda. SDG 16 aims to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.” Moreover, recognizing the indivisibility of peace and sustainable development, peace has been placed as one of five cross-cutting proprieties in the 2030 Agenda. The agenda also emphasizes that for any successful implementation of SDGs in conflict and fragile countries, crucial factors such as current levels of development, national realities, and existing levels of governance capacities must be taken into consideration in the design and implementation of SDGs.

Central to SDG 16 is the notion that a strong, legitimate and efficient public administration apparatus is needed to bring stability and build healthy and sustainable bridges between states and societies. Such public administration should also encompass effective and accountable institutions that are capable of steering and carrying out necessary reforms to achieve SDG16 in addition to other SDGs. Fragile and conflict-ridden countries face great political and social challenges; these include limited resources and weakened or nonexistent institutional and governance capacities. Therefore, peace-building and state-building interventions in these countries require inclusive processes that bring together state and other non-state actors to agree on a shared agenda to restore stability and build state institutions and governance structures to deliver necessary reforms. For these interventions to succeed, ensuring national ownership, fostering transparency, and reaching consensus over difficult choices and trade-offs between different actors, is essential. This has been emphasized by recent international initiatives such as the “New Deal” initiative, which introduced guiding principles to implement SDGs in fragile and conflict-ridden countries.

This work group will deal with the challenges fragile and conflict-affected countries face in building transformative governance capacities to achieve the SDGs. It also examines the role of development partners, private sector, and civil society organizations in assisting governments to deliver on the SDGs.

The topics of the working groups include, but are not limited to:

- Best practices to Support SDGs-based planning and implementation in fragile and conflict-affected countries from the following perspectives:
  - Mainstreaming and integration of SDGs in national development plans
  - Designing inclusive and participatory approaches
  - Building and supporting capacities of local governance institutions
- The role of non-governmental actors in supporting government capacities and sustainable governance in fragile and conflict-ridden countries:
  - The role of the private sector and civil society organizations supporting local governance
  - The role of donors and development partners in restoring government capacities and creating the foundations for constituted and sustainable governance



## Working Group XI

# Globalization, Territories and Integration

### Chair:

*Lorenzo Kihlgren Grandi, Sciences Po Paris, France*

In recent decades, the United Nations has increasingly involved local governments in the international debate about sustainable development. Indeed, local actors' often ample contributions in the fields of social, economic, cultural, scientific, and environmental management and coordination make them key partners in the implementation of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From disaster risk management to cultural diversity, and from food security and environmental policies to education and equality, a growing number of local governments and their networks have been able to design and implement innovative actions to face the challenges of our times.

However, the full potential of subnational government in this regard is not always tapped — being poorly understood by the public sector, within enterprise, and in civil society organizations alike. Moreover, individual local governments have different capacities and opportunities to participate in and manage the globalization process, which generates inequalities between regions and requires new national policy approaches.

Working Group XI will deal with local governments' agency in addressing the SDGs, and with their potential to contribute to a more sustainable future for their citizens.

The working group coordinators welcome papers addressing these issues from one or other of the following angles:

- Empirical papers, analyzing and/or comparing innovative best practices implemented by local government actors, either directly or through their networks. For single-site case studies, every effort should be made to identify the relevance of the findings to other situations, thereby introducing a comparative dimension.
- Theoretical papers, with clearly indicated research questions, methodology and main findings.

Each paper should elucidate the scope of its inquiry in the introduction, and sum up its main conclusions in the final section. Footnotes and references/bibliography should be presented at the end of the text, while tables and images should be provided in appendix.



## Working Group XII

### Corruption

**Chair:**

*Pregala Pillay, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa*

While noteworthy strides have been made by different governments across the globe to meet the 17 sustainable development goals, it is clear that we have an arduous journey ahead! Although global poverty rates have been decreased, one in ten people in developing regions are still living with their families on less than the international poverty line of US\$1.90 a day. Globally, one in nine people in the world today are undernourished. Many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address persistent and emerging health issues. Over 265 million children are currently out of school and 22% of them are of primary school age. The world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education. While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in and there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. However, millions of people including children die every year from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Inequality persists, and large disparities remain, especially in the developing world.

This begs the question... Where are we going wrong?

There is growing consensus that one of the key impediments to achieving the above goals is the prevalence of the nature and scale of CORRUPTION in developed and more especially, developing countries. There are a plethora of interpretations and descriptions of the concept of **CORRUPTION**. However, what is clear, is that corruption has dire consequences:

- undermines government and governance
- retards social and economic development
- perpetuates poverty
- increases income inequality
- robs the poor by denying them services and support
- reduces public revenue
- leads to resource misallocations
- compromise and retards public sector efficiency
- weakens the legitimacy of the political process
- undermines the rule of law and public trust

The costs are endless and alarming!

**The voices of the poor cannot fall on deaf ears! The time to act is NOW!**

This Working Group invites original contributions from researchers, academicians, experts, practitioners, policy makers and other stakeholders on a variety of perspectives and reflections that will critically engage with the footprints, impact and ramifications of CORRUPTION in achieving the sustainable development goals.

This platform encourages submissions of country specific case studies that will add value to our deliberations and discussions in fighting corruption and advancing the sustainable development goals.

## Working Group XIII

# Public Administration's Missions and Goals for the Achievement of the SDGs

### Chair:

*Suzana Toscano, ISCTE-IUL, Portugal*

The economic, environmental and social objectives that make up the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) seek to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all in a particularly complex world situation.

Governments can do little to concretize the SDGs without reforming public administration organizations, their processes and structures as well as their practices and values. A strong involvement of public administration (PA) is needed to move effectively forward and build a good society.

The call for papers of Working Group XIII envisions contributing to the understanding of the factors that may lead public administration at all levels to the successful implementation and achievement of the SDGs. Therefore the WG welcomes contributions focusing on the following issues:

- To which extent these goals are influencing policymaking and government action? How are governments connecting SDGs to their national development strategies? How can policy integration and coherence be ensured? What should be the role of legislative bodies?
- How a partnership between subnational and national governments can strengthen and accelerate PA capacity to implement the SDGs? To which extent clear roles will improve the capacity to mobilize needed resources and shape new strategies? How to engage subnational levels?
- How collaborative governance - coalitions with an empowered civil society and the private sector - may contribute to build accountable and inclusive institutions, needed to achieve greater effectiveness in the SDGs domain?
- How to change the political and administrative culture in order to support the SDGs implementation? How can such change contribute to a more accountable and transparent SDGs implementation management?
- How can the current controversial growing digitalization be used by PA to achieve the SDGs? Can it be an opportunity? Will it impact in PA missions and practices?
- How to engage and equip civil servants to support the SDGs implementation? What sort of training and information/communication is needed to better understand the SDGs? How can they be encouraged to play a more critical role to build a good society?
- How can the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs be addressed?

- What recent good practices in PA can provide insights to build upon to achieve the SDGs?

We welcome theoretical or/and methodological contributions, as well as case studies that discuss best practices. Both academics and practitioners are invited to submit their abstracts (maximum 400 words), to present their final papers and to actively participate in the conference discussions.

## IASIA PhD Seminar & How to get published

### *Description and objective of the Seminar*

The IASIA PhD Seminar will provide young researchers with a unique opportunity to engage with an international and interdisciplinary research community. The PhD Seminar will offer the PhD Students the occasion to present and discuss their research framework, methodology and results to senior scholars and their peers and to share research problems and concerns. The Seminar will also provide them with a platform for discussion and with a first opportunity to confront their ideas with comments from international community of scholars and practitioners.

The chairs will present an overview of different theories and research methodologies in the field.

### *Features and Format*

Two plenary sessions will be dedicated to the presentation and use of PA theory and methodology. In addition and during two sessions, the selected candidates will be able to present their research framework, research question and existing results. Presentations must be brief (10 mins) and supported by a PowerPoint. Each presentation will be discussed with the chairs and the peers present at the session.

### *Submission of proposals*

Depending on the stage of the thesis, candidates must submit the following:

- An abstract or a research proposal (first year students)
- Table of Content, a sample chapter as well as a bibliography (from second year and on)

**Important: All candidates must submit a Curriculum Vitae.**

### *Selection conditions and other requirements*

The candidates willing to present must be already enrolled in a PhD programme and have the agreement of their supervisor to attend the PhD seminar.

Only accepted candidates will be able to present their contributions and receive recommendations from the chairs. Nonetheless, the session is open to all PhD students attending the IASIA conference.

Full participation to the PhD seminar is required for the selected candidates. Only candidates that have attended all sessions will be awarded a certificate of participation to the PhD seminar.

In addition, PhD students are highly recommended to attend the 'How to get published' session which will take place during the conference. The session aims at presenting and giving a piece of advice in terms of submission and publication processes.

## *Calendar*

- **Deadline for Submission: 15 February 2019**
- Information on the status of submission: 15 March 2019
- Deadline for registration and payment: 1st June 2019

## *Chairs*

### ***Wolfgang Drechsler***

currently a Visiting Scholar at Harvard University's Davis Center, is Professor of Governance at Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia, where he has received Outstanding Scientist awards for having been the best PhD advisor, university-wide, for three years in a row (2011-2013). His own earned doctorate is from the University of Marburg and a honorary doctorate from Corvinus University Budapest. His main academic interests are Non-Western PA; PA, Technology and Innovation; and Public Management Reform generally, about which he has published widely. He has been a Visiting Professor, i.e., in Singapore, Bangkok, Yogyakarta, Zhejiang, Kuala Lumpur and Beijing, as well as in Louvain-la-neuve, where he held the Chaire Andre Molitor, named after one of IASIA's founding fathers, for two years. In civil service, Wolfgang has worked for the U.S. Congress (as APSA Congressional Fellow), the German Science Council / German President's Office, and the President of Estonia, and his recognitions include the German Federal Merit Cross, the Estonian Order of St. Mary's Land, and among academic awards most recently the 2017 Senator Boorsma Award from SECoPA.

### ***Michiel S. de Vries***

is Professor of Public Administration and holds the chair in Public Administration at the Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands. He is the former President of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (2012-2016) and a full member of the Group of Independent Experts on the European Charter of Local Self-Government of the Council of Europe. Professor Michiel de Vries studies comparative research into international developments in the public sector, especially in transition countries, conflicts in the public sector, administrative integrity, public participation and interactive policy, counterchecks: the independent assessment of the correctness of research commissioned by government institutions, evaluations of organizational and policy developments in municipalities, provinces and national government. As such he was involved in the evaluation of good governance on Aruba, sports policies, youth policies, legal policies, gender policies, the railway system, domestic violence, and metrology. Between 2011 and 2016, Michiel was honorary professor 'Good governance in small systems of Law' at the University of Aruba (Governors chair), and in 2016 he earned a Doctor Honoris Causa in Public Economics from the Masaryk University, Czech Republic.

## *Contact*

### **Bardhyl Dobra**

IASIA Executive Secretary

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### SUBMISSION MODALITIES

All information on the 2019 IASIA conference is available at <https://www.iasia-conference2019.org/>

To submit an abstract, go to <https://www.conftool.org/iasia-conference2019/>

### MODALITÉS DE SOUMISSION

Toutes les informations relatives à la conférence 2019 de l'AIEIA sont disponibles sur <https://www.iasia-conference2019.org/>

Pour soumettre un résumé, aller à <https://www.conf-tool.org/iasia-conference2019/>

CALENDAR		CALENDRIER	
<b>15 February 2019</b>	Abstract submission deadline	Date limite pour envoyer le résumé	<b>15 février 2019</b>
<b>15 March 2019</b>	Authors' notification	Notifications aux auteurs	<b>15 mars 2019</b>
<b>1 June 2019</b>	Final paper submission deadline	Date limite pour la soumission des communications finales	<b>1 juin 2019</b>
<b>1 June 2019</b>	Deadline for registration and payment	Date limite pour les inscriptions et les paiements	<b>1 juin 2019</b>

### CONTACT

For information on the scientific content, please contact Bardhyl Dobra, IASIA Executive Secretary (b.dobra@ias-iisa.org)

For information on the logistics, please contact Nilufar Lebasi, IAS Operational Support Officer (n.lebasi@ias-iisa.org)

## GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACTS and FINAL PAPERS (IASIA WORKING GROUPS)

### *GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACTS:*

If you submit an abstract for a paper to be presented at the conference, you should only point out what the paper is about; how the paper is related to previous research on the matter; the method you use to answer the main question underlying the paper, what the contents of your paper contribute to the working group subject, and why the contents of your paper are relevant.

Abstracts can be structured as follows:

- This paper [describes/explores/explains/tests/argues] .....
- Existing [research/theory] pointed to....
- Based on [a case-study/interviews with.../document analysis/survey/reassessment of ...] this paper tries to answer the following question .....
- The outcomes point to....
- This is relevant because ....

The abstract should not exceed 400 words.

### *GUIDELINES FOR FINAL PAPERS:*

**General:** manuscript pages should be numbered. This includes not only the text but also the notes, references, displayed quotations, tables and all other material. A maximum length of **6,000 words is recommended**.

**The cover sheet** should include: **names of all authors**, address, institution, position in the institution, country and e-mail address.

**Title page** should include:

1. full title
2. subtitle
3. abstract (100-150 words): background; aim; method; results; conclusion

**Manuscripts** should include:

1. Table of content with links
2. Main text
3. Footnotes: typed
4. References: typed, at the end of the manuscript
5. Tables: each table should have an explanatory caption and be presented on a separate sheet at the end of the manuscript. Please check that each table is cited in the text.