

IASIA 2025 CONFERENCE

13-17 October

Mexico City

Shaping the Future of Governance:
Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills,
and Expanding Knowledge

CALL FOR PAPERS



<https://iias-iisa.org/iasia-2025-conference/>



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IASIA2025

The IASIA 2025 Conference will be held in Mexico City, Mexico, from October 13 to 17, 2025, under the theme **"Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge."**

The annual conference of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) will be organized in close cooperation with the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) of Mexico. The event will feature plenary sessions on contemporary public governance themes, special panels and forums, sessions of the IASIA Working Groups, and a PhD seminar.

"You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today."

Abraham Lincoln

Similarly, we cannot avoid planning for and shaping the future of governance, as it affects all governments and societies worldwide.

The 2025 IASIA Conference theme, **"Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge,"** is both essential and timely, given that governance is the backbone of every society, organization, and institution. Governance directly influences the effectiveness, efficiency, stability, and legitimacy of governments worldwide. It determines how power is exercised, how decisions are made, and how policies are implemented. Effective governance frameworks lead to well-informed, coherent, inclusive, and strategic decision-making, thereby improving policy outcomes. Good governance promotes economic development by enhancing trust in public institutions and encouraging investment, inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and ethical leadership. Conversely, weak governance results in a lack of trust, inefficiency, bureaucracy, and poor service delivery, undermining state institutions and creating opportunities for corruption, misconduct, inequality, and a decline in social services. Poor governance systems lead to mismanagement and delayed responses to crises and challenges.

Without a doubt, governments and institutions worldwide face unprecedented challenges—from rapid technological advancements and shifting societal expectations, to global crises such as conflicts, climate change, pandemics, inequality, and instability. To navigate this complexity in a "VUCA" (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity) world, governance must evolve beyond traditional frameworks. Outdated and rigid rules, structures, and procedures should be adapted to address current realities and expectations. New governance structures must embrace flexibility, equality, inclusiveness, agility, innovation, creativity, subsidiarity, international coalitions, digital diplomacy, participatory democracy, and digital citizen engagement. AI-driven policymaking, decentralized decision-making, and transparent transactions are also required.

Governments at all levels, as well as public servants, scholars, and researchers, need a deliberate shift in mindset when considering, debating, designing, and evaluating the future of governance. Deliberate steps must be taken to embrace innovation and digital transformation, especially as the development of new technologies associated with the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) accelerates and the Fifth Industrial Revolution (5IR) approaches. Ethical leadership must be fostered to combat corruption and inefficiency, particularly as resources become increasingly scarce. These scarce resources—vital for social stability, well-being, economic growth, and





sustainable development—extend beyond the environment, electricity, gas, oil, water, food, and minerals, and encompass skilled labor, talent, an educated and trained workforce, infrastructure, and financial capital.

Governments must invest in sustainable human resource development (SHRD) to attract and retain talent, and to build a skilled, adaptable, and future-ready workforce while ensuring economic, social, and environmental sustainability. SHRD requires a commitment to quality education (SDG 4), training, effective workforce policies, and an environment that promotes continuous growth without depleting resources or harming future generations. Skills and knowledge will drive the public service of the future; therefore, the education and training of public servants will be central to future success. We must explore questions about educational practices, the future Public Administration curriculum, the competencies required, and future workforce practices. Automated public services will require extensive technological skills and knowledge, potentially including blockchain, smart city management, big data policymaking, green policies, digital democracy, and AI-assisted workforces. Public servants could work in hybrid digital offices, assisted by AI-driven decision-making tools focused on predictive governance. The implementation of predictive governance will support smarter decision-making, using AI to forecast and prevent crime, disease outbreaks, economic downturns, and environmental hazards before they occur, thereby allowing for proactive responses.

We invite scholars, policymakers, practitioners, and innovators to contribute to a transformative dialogue on the future of governance through mindset shifts, skill development, and knowledge innovation.

This conference seeks to:

1. Foster interdisciplinary discussions on redefining governance models fit for the 21st century.
2. Explore strategies to overcome bureaucratic inertia and cultivate adaptive, forward-thinking leadership.
3. Highlight tools and methodologies to enhance technical, digital, and ethical competencies in public institutions.
4. Showcase global case studies of innovative governance practices.
5. Promote collaboration between academia, governments, civil society, and the private sector.
6. Contemplate the knowledge, skills, and education required by the future workforce.

Topics of Interest

Submissions may address (but are not limited to):

- **Transformational leadership:** Encourage, inspire, and motivate employees to create meaningful change. Strive to be competitive and align with the goals of public institutions in a challenging context and environment.

- **Mindset Transformation:** Cultural change in governance, leadership agility, behavioral insights for policy design, overcoming resistance to innovation.

- **Skills & Competencies:** Digital literacy, data-driven decision-making, crisis management, ethical AI integration, participatory policymaking.





- **Innovative Governance Models:** Agile governance, blockchain for transparency, AI in public service delivery, smart cities, co-creation with citizens, based on the whole of government and society approaches.
- **Sustainability & Equity:** Climate governance, inclusive policy frameworks, SDG-aligned strategies, gender-responsive institutions.
- **Capacity Building:** Training programs, lifelong learning for civil servants, mentorship ecosystems, cross-sectoral skill-sharing.
- **Ethics & Accountability:** Combating corruption, ensuring privacy in digital governance, fostering trust through transparency.
- **Global-Local Synergy:** Multilateralism, Multi-level governance, decentralizing power, global governance reforms (e.g., UN, WTO, ILO, IMF, World Bank...).

[Visit IASIA2025 website](https://ias-ilia.org/asia-2025-conference/)

This conference offers a unique platform for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to discuss the challenges and opportunities in advancing government and governance for a changing world, with a focus on **"Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge."**

Among the spaces available for these activities, we will count on:

- Plenary sessions.
- Special panels/forums and
- Permanent and ad-hoc Working Group sessions.

The IASIA 2025 Conference will be held in person. All plenary sessions will be streamed online, while panels, parallel sessions, and Working Groups' sessions will take place face-to-face.

We invite you to submit your abstracts, in English (*or Spanish only for the Theme Conference Track*), on the focus areas of the various permanent IASIA Working Groups detailed below, as well as on the main conference theme:

#	Working Group name	Position	Name
I	Education and Training in Public Administration	Chair	Hendri Kroukamp
		Co-chair	Ludmila Gajdosova
II	Ethics and Culture in the Public Sector	Project Director	Pregala Pillay
		Co-chairs	Najat Zarrouk
			John-Mary Kauzya
III	Public Sector Reform	Project Director	Randhir Auluck
		Co-chairs	Wang Manchuan
			David Ferraz
IV	Subnational Governance and Development	Project Director	Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta
		Co-chairs	Amitava Basu
			Marco de la Cruz
V	Gender, Diversity and Equity	Co-chairs	Enaleen Draai
			Leticia Godinho





VI	Public Sector Governance, Leaderships and Management	Project Director	Juraj Nemec
		Co-chairs	Liezel Lues
			Yingchun Sun
VII	Public Policy, Decision-making and Policy Implementation	Chair	Henry Wissink
		Co-chair	TBC
VIII	Public Sector Human Resources Management	Project Director	Liza van Jaarsveldt
		Co-chair	Jelena Lagger
IX	International Dimensions of the Public Administration	Project Director	Adrian Velazquez Vazquez
		Co-chair	Frank Naert
X	Public Administration in Fragile and Conflict-affected States	Project Director	Tamer Qarmout
		Co-chair	Rabeh Morrar
XI	Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience	Project Director	Mohamed Mastere
		Co-chair	Mark Pelling
		Co-chair	Sara Hoeflich
Conference theme track: • "Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge." • "Dando forma al futuro de la gobernanza: Transformando mentalidades, mejorando habilidades y expandiendo el conocimiento."		Project Director	Liza van Jaarsveldt
		Co-chair	Ricardo Corral
PhD Seminar		Chair	Santiago Flores

Guidelines and Deadlines

Expected format of the Abstract, Final Paper, and Oral presentation

The format and structure of each paper should reflect its category—whether it is a research paper, a theoretical paper, or a case study. Authors are requested to adhere to the relevant academic standards. Oral presentations should focus on research questions, findings, and their limitations. The maximum length of each presentation is approximately 15 minutes. The use of appropriate visual aids, such as PowerPoint, is encouraged but not required.

Papers should have a clear conceptual foundation and meet recognized research methodological standards. Submissions may be based on empirical research or case studies. For single-site case studies, authors should identify the wider relevance of their findings, thus introducing a comparative or international perspective.

All academic papers—including quantitative and qualitative research, case studies, literature reviews, and more—are welcome. The value-added, objectives, research methods, and findings (including their limitations) must be explicitly stated.

You are requested to follow the proposed structure for the final paper:

- The topic and **purpose of the envisaged paper**.
- The **design/methodology/approach applied** needs to be provided.
- The **main findings** need to relate to the conference and working group theme.
- What are the **practical implications**, also for the broader audience?
- Please indicate the **originality/value** for the broader audience.





Abstract length: 500 words.

Full paper length: 3000 – 8000 words

Please note that all abstracts that do not adhere to the proposed structure will be returned for revision. Additionally, presenters will not be permitted to present unless they have successfully registered on the ConfTool system and submitted a full paper before the conference.

Submitting an abstract. Kindly follow the structure provided.

Title: What is the title of your presentation?

Abstract (500 words in total)

1. **Problem Statement and Purpose (200 words):** What is the problem you address? and What is the aim of the paper?
2. **Methodology (100 words):** What method(s) did you use to research this problem?
3. **Findings (100 words):** What are the main findings from this research?
4. **Proposal (100 words):** What are the proposals to address the problem?
5. **References:** Add three references supporting your paper.
6. **Keywords:** Add three keywords relevant to your paper.

Here is an example.

Title: "Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge in Public Service."

1. Problem Statement and Purpose

In an era defined by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA), traditional governance models are increasingly inadequate. Global challenges such as pandemics, climate change, technological disruptions, and socio-political unrest have exposed the limitations of rigid bureaucratic structures. Public institutions often struggle to respond effectively to these multifaceted issues, leading to diminished public trust and a growing disconnect between governance and citizen needs.

This paper aims to explore how transforming mindsets, enhancing skills, and expanding knowledge within the public sector can address the complexities of the VUCA world. By examining innovative governance models and leadership approaches, the study seeks to identify strategies that foster adaptability, inclusivity, and resilience in public institutions.

2. Methodology

A qualitative research approach was employed, utilizing a phenomenological design to capture the lived experiences of public service leaders as they navigate VUCA challenges. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with policymakers, administrators, and governance experts





across various regions. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify common patterns, challenges, and effective practices in adaptive governance.

3. Findings

The study revealed that successful navigation of VUCA conditions requires a shift towards transformational leadership that emphasizes ethical decision-making, continuous learning, and stakeholder engagement. Key competencies identified include digital literacy, emotional intelligence, and systems thinking. Institutions that prioritize capacity building and foster a culture of innovation are better equipped to respond to emerging challenges and maintain public trust.

4. Proposal

To enhance governance in the VUCA world, public institutions must invest in leadership development programs that focus on adaptability and ethical governance. Integrating digital tools and data analytics can inform decision-making processes, while promoting collaborative governance models can engage citizens and cross-sector partners. Establishing continuous learning platforms to upskill public servants in emerging competencies is also crucial. These strategies aim to build resilient public institutions capable of delivering effective and equitable services in the face of ongoing global uncertainties.

5. References

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2023). Changing mindsets to transform governance for SDG achievement. Retrieved from <https://publicadministration.desa.un.org/blog/changing-mindsets-transform-governance-sdg-achievement>

OECD. (2024). Developing skills for digital government: A review of good practices across OECD governments. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/02/developing-skills-for-digital-government_ea7d9105.html

Chullasutthi, N., Kasorn, K., Charoenphol, S., & Jedaman, P. (2024). Innovative Leadership with Change Management in Government Organization under VUCA Era. *Journal of Multidisciplinary in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 7(1), 310–328. Retrieved from https://so04.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jmhs1_s/article/view/268483

6. Keywords

Transformational Leadership, Adaptive Governance, Public Service Innovation





Deadlines (Calendar)*

Call for Papers Launch	April 22, 2025
Abstract Submission Extended	June 30, 2025
Notification to the Authors	June 29, 2025
Opening of Registrations	Consult the website
Full Paper Submission Deadline	September 14, 2025

***Please note that deadlines are subject to change.** It is recommended to consult the official conference website regularly: <https://iias-iisa.org/iasia-2025-conference/>.

Submission Instructions

Please create an account here: <https://www.conftool.org/iasia-conference-2025/>

- Go to “Your submissions” and select a working group or track.
- Please follow the specific instructions given in the call-for-papers.
- If prompted, add an attachment.

Registration

- Participation in the conference is conditional upon the payment of registration fees.
- The conference fees will be announced soon on the conference website.
- The registration fee covers participation in the conference, as well as the welcome reception and dinner.

Best Paper Awards

Potential presenters should note that the “best papers” submitted to a Working Group will be considered for publication in the International Review of Administrative Sciences and will also qualify for nomination for the prestigious Pierre DeCelles Award.

Open Access

Participants can opt in for the Open Access program of IAS by clicking the option on the ConfTool System.

Contact: info@iasia-conference2025.org





IASIA Working Group I: Education and Training Programme: aligning missions and quality.

Chair: **Prof Dr Hendri KROUKAMP**
University of the Free State (South Africa)

Co-chair: **Ms. Ludmila GAJDOSOVA**
NISPAcee (Slovak Republic)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

IASIA's Working Group I, Education and Training Programme: Aligning Missions and Quality, is widely regarded as the "heart" of the Annual IASIA Conference. Papers presented within 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 highly relevant to the main theme of the 2025 IASIA Conference, "Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge."

We recognize that, beyond the challenge of equipping our students and participants with the competencies needed to build national and sub-national administrative policies, procedures, and structures that are economical, efficient, effective, ethical, and equitable, faculty and staff of Schools and Institutes of Administration must also ensure that all residents perceive government policy outcomes as equitable and procedurally just, and that everyone is treated with respect and dignity.

This theme offers many opportunities for those wishing to share their perspectives in the sessions of Working Group I. We encourage papers that address the following research questions:

- **Competencies Required:** What competencies are needed by students and participants to design, monitor, and evaluate administrative structures, policies, and procedures to ensure the delivery of economical, efficient, effective, ethical, and equitable public goods and services by national and sub-national governments? What new skills and theories are necessary to achieve these competencies?
- **Instructional Methods:** What are the most effective methods for developing these competencies, and for which types of students?
- **Evaluation:** How can we evaluate whether students have acquired these competencies?
- **Distributional Methods:** What are the best ways of delivering this instruction (e.g., lectures, visuals, internet, online education, learning packages) to achieve these competencies?
- **Research Needs:** What research should staff and students conduct on the requisites, practices, and consequences necessary to meet the future challenges of governance and to expand knowledge sharing?

Other topics relevant to designing and managing SIAs and enhancing instruction in Schools and Institutes of Administration are also welcome. Presentations on these topics may be based on





empirical research, theoretical considerations, 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 improving training and education, as well as for the management and design of SIAs, should be clearly stated.

Proposers are encouraged to review the UNDESA/IASIA **Standards of Excellence in Public Administration Education and Training** and their supporting criteria for possible topics and research questions: <https://publicadministration.desa.un.org/un-desaiasia-2025-standards-excellence-public-administration-education-and-training> and <https://www.iias-iasa.org/accreditation/>

The criteria used by the Working Group I leadership for the selection of presentations include:

- Relevance to the study of Public Administration pedagogy
- Relevance to the practice of Public Administration pedagogy
- Unique added value to the study and/or practice of Public Administration pedagogy
- Soundness and consistency of the argumentation
- Originality of the research question or problem formulation
- Significance of findings for other SIAs
- Quality and clarity of writing





IASIA Working Group II: Public Sector Ethics and Culture.

Project Director: **Prof Dr Pregala PILLAY**
University of Stellenbosch (South Africa)
Dr Najat ZARROUK
IASIA and African Local Government Academy (ALGA) of UCLG Africa
(Morocco)

Co-chairs: **Dr John-Mary KAUZYA**
Stellenbosch University (Uganda)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

Public sector ethics and culture are the bedrock of contemporary society, making ethical behaviour indispensable in the twenty-first century (Jacobs, 2014). Ensuring that public officials act with fairness, equity, respect and dignity for all those who they are in the duty to serve (citizens, stakeholders, minorities...) is crucial. In public administration, ethical behaviour fosters trust, legitimacy, and credibility, which are essential for good governance (Gillette, 2021). The pervasive scourge of corruption affects all societies and countries, becoming a collective responsibility and thus requiring an urgent collective effort to prevent it and combat it.

The 2025 IASIA Conference serves as an ideal global platform for leaders, policymakers, public officials, professionals, international and regional organizations, scholars, students, private sector representatives, civil society organisations, and other relevant actors and stakeholders, in order to engage in critical discussions on how we can, all together, contribute to build the future of Governance and Public administration we want for us and for future generations, with new mindsets where ethics is becoming our common "D.N.A." and daily culture and behaviour.

Join us as we explore transformative and innovative approaches to shaping the future of governance, by transforming mindsets, enhancing skills, and expanding knowledge.

Here are some key questions for contributors to consider:

1. **Public Trust and Transformation:** How have major political, economic, and social changes become essential for maintaining public trust, which has been repeatedly violated at various times and levels by different authorities at all levels of Governance? What are the dilemmas and paradoxes that lead to the decline in public trust, and why is this important for public administration and effective governance?
2. **Legal and Institutional Gaps:** What gaps in the legal framework and/or institutional structures/arrangements allow leaders and public servants to engage in unethical and corrupt behaviour and practices? What initiative and measures can different actors and stakeholders take to hold them accountable and promote transparent organizational cultures?
3. **Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Public Administration:** How has AI become integral to daily life and public administration, enhancing governmental processes and promoting a more efficient, secure, and citizen-centred environment? Critique the AI terminology, highlighting its benefits and drawbacks in the public sector. Outline innovative AI advancements and best





practices that can promote public sector ethics and culture while being mindful of privacy violations, risks, and other challenges. What are our responsibilities and duties to make sure that AI is not a new “weapon” for unethical behaviour and misconduct, in particular in Public Administration and Academia? How can we better regulate AI to make it -as a global transformative dynamic- a key lever to shape the future of governance and education?

4. **Capacity Development Programs:** What are the various perspectives on the effectiveness of capacity development programs in improving skills, enhancing productivity, and increasing efficiency and effective service delivery? What evidence supports the link between these programs and the promotion of good governance and public administration? Use selected country-based case studies or real-life examples to support the discussion.
5. **Values-Based Principles:** How can values-based principles such as ethics, integrity, responsibility, accountability, trustworthiness, transparency, and consequence management be recognized as key foundations in shaping and promoting sound public administration and effective governance?

These questions aim to guide contributions that will enrich the discourse on governance and public administration.

References

Jacobs, R. (2014) Building Ethical Cultures in Public Service Agencies, American Society for Public Administration: Available @ <https://patimes.org/building-ethical-cultures-public-service-agencies-critical-importance/> (Accessed 10 April 2025)

Gillette, M.A. (2021) Public Sector Ethics: What, Why, and How: A four-step process for analysing your actions through an ethical lens: Available @ <https://icma.org/articles/pm-magazine/public-sector-ethics-what-why-and-how> (Accessed: April 10 2025)





IASIA Working Group III: Public Sector Reform.

Project Director: **Dr Randhir K. AULUCK**
University of Westminster (UK)
Prof Dr David FERRAZ
ISCTE-IUL (Portugal)
Co-chairs: **Dr WANG Manchuan**
China Society of Administrative Reform – CSOAR (China)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

The landscape of public administration, governance, and management is rapidly changing as nations grapple with a series of complex and interconnected challenges that require adaptive, innovative, and effective responses. As governments worldwide strive to improve public sector practice, the need for comprehensive reforms in governance structures, public service institutions and agencies, and the capacities of public servants have never been more critical.

This is set against the backdrop of the globalized nature of many contemporary challenges and issues—such as economic uncertainties and instability, environmental degradation, political turbulence, regional conflicts, social unrest and upheavals, pandemics, and the persistence of poverty and inequalities—which demands that public service reform strategies be not only timely, contextualized, and efficient but also resilient, sustainable, and impactful.

We are pleased to invite scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to submit papers for the IASIA 2025 International Conference's Working Group III: Public Sector Reform. We invite papers that are grounded in empirical research, conceptual analysis, and/or case studies that explore critical issues related to comparative developments in public sector reform. Within this broad theme, we are particularly interested in papers that offer insights and deeper understanding of the measures, methods, and tools that countries, governments, public service agencies, and their partners are developing and implementing to promote improved levels of policy and service delivery effectiveness, accountability, transparency, and sustainability, and that are aimed at enhancing citizen confidence and the capabilities of public servants.

Questions to consider

1. **Public Sector Reform Strategies:** What are the best practices and innovative approaches in response to emerging challenges?
2. **Governance and Government Effectiveness:** What types of institutional design, policy implementation, and public accountability contribute to achieving effective governance and service delivery?
3. **Models of Governance in Public Administration:** What are the emerging and more innovative models of governance?
4. **Transparency and Accountability:** What mechanisms are helping to ensure greater transparency in government processes, reduce corruption, and foster trust between citizens and government institutions?





5. **Public Servants' Capabilities:** What approaches are being used to enhance the skills, knowledge, and professionalism of public servants and foster a culture of ethical governance?
6. **Quality and Sustainable Service Delivery:** What specific innovations and strategies are driving the delivery of high-quality public services to diverse populations while promoting sustainability?
7. **Digital Transformation:** How is technology being deployed to modernize public sector management and enhance service delivery?





IASIA Working Group IV: Sub-National Governance and Development.

Project Director:

Prof Dr Cristina RODRIGUEZ-ACOSTA

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), New York, United States of America

Prof Amitava BASU

Center for Environmental Management & Participatory Development, New Delhi (India)

Co-chairs:

Dr Marco DE LA CRUZ

Researcher at KU Leuven Public Governance Institute (Belgium)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

Transformative Governance signifies a shift from traditional rule-based governance to a goal-oriented approach focused on long-term sustainability, particularly through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This involves active governance that drives societal changes and engages diverse actors to reshape structures for sustainability, moving away from siloed practices towards coordinated societal shaping. While governance preferences vary across countries due to unique conditions, implementing 'Transformative Governance' faces challenges such as resource demands, complex role distribution, and numerous stakeholders. Sub-national governance encounters additional hurdles like funding and capacity limitations, along with a knowledge gap in localizing and monitoring SDGs. Despite the recognized importance of governance for achieving SDGs, these complexities and sub-national challenges hinder progress, emphasizing the need for a better understanding of national-sub-national interplay for effective SDG localization.

Questions to consider

In this backdrop and under the broader context of the conference theme, Working Group IV invites papers from the perspective of sub-national governments to address the following issues:

1. Role of Local Governments in Driving Sustainable Productive Transformation

A key priority is sustainable transition, which aims to drive economic growth, innovation, and climate action by linking climate strategies with sustainable economic changes to enhance economic competitiveness and resilience. Local governments are essential leaders in this fair and comprehensive shift, requiring facilitating strategic, locally relevant planning with other stakeholders. Closeness of the local governments to local actors allows them to spur innovation and sustainable governance. Strengthening their capacity to promote transformation and productive innovation is vital. What has been the experience in this regard across the developing and the developed countries?

2. Does Consolidation of Local Governments Enhances Transformation?

Consolidating local governments is often viewed as a way to improve efficiency and enhance service delivery. In some contexts, such reforms have supported broader governance





transformations by pooling resources, reducing duplication, and building institutional capacity. However, the outcomes are mixed and depend heavily on political, social, and administrative contexts. While consolidation may yield technical or economic benefits, it can also reduce local responsiveness, weaken accountability, and limit citizen participation—core principles of transformative and inclusive governance. In some cases, it risks recentralizing power and undermining democratic legitimacy at the local level. This theme invites critical reflections on whether and how consolidation can enable adaptive, citizen-centered governance. What factors determine its success? How have different countries or regions managed the trade-offs between efficiency and local engagement? What lessons can be drawn from comparative experiences? Understanding the nuanced impacts of consolidation is essential to inform context-specific reforms that align with long-term sustainability goals and the evolving demands of governance in the 21st century.

3. Capacity Development of Local Government

To improve local planning and budgeting, with a focus on addressing gender and marginalization issues and effective service delivery, the local governance system needs to be innovative and tackle various complex challenges. Local governments, municipal associations, and local governments training institutes must support capacity development at the local and regional level that can enhance their understanding of the current context and drivers of change that might influence the future of governance, and the capacities needed to promote anticipatory governance in the areas of digital and data governance, innovation, strategic foresight, and mindsets needed to navigate the 21st century. What is the progress and experience so far in different regions of the world to build the capacity of the local governments to transform their governance? What are some of the strategies to promote these mindsets and capacities through changes in various sectors at the individual, organizational, and institutional levels?

4. Digital Technologies as a Force for Local Governments for Future Governance Strategies

Digital technologies are increasingly seen as key enablers for local governments in addressing municipal challenges and improving service delivery. While there is scepticism, the potential for technologies such as AI, IoT, blockchain, and data-driven decision-making tools is significant. Local governments, however, often face barriers in fully embracing digital transformation, including slow adoption, infrastructure gaps, and regulatory concerns. These technologies can help streamline operations, automate administrative tasks, digitize public data, assist in planning and monitoring infrastructure, and improve decision-making processes. As cities become “smarter”, they offer more efficient, transparent, and reliable services, improving the relationship between local governments and citizens. Some possible questions for contributors: What has been the experience of local governments in implementing digital technologies (AI, IoT, blockchain, data analytics) to improve efficiency and meet citizens’ needs?; What challenges and opportunities do local governments face in adopting and scaling these technologies?; How can digital governance be designed to enhance transparency, inclusivity, and equity at the local level?; In what ways can digital governance initiatives contribute to achieving SDGs at the local level? What kind of guardrails are being implemented at the local and regional level to ensure the use of responsible and transparent AI?





IASIA Working Group V: Gender, Diversity and Equity.

Chairs

Prof Dr Enaleen DRAAI

Nelson Mandela University (South Africa)

Dr Leticia GODINHO

Fundação João Pinheiro (Brazil)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

We are living in a period of profound transformation, characterized by both significant global challenges and rapid technological advancements. While armed conflicts and political instability persist in various parts of the world, we are simultaneously witnessing an unprecedented era of innovation, particularly in the field of Artificial Intelligence. This technological revolution is reshaping societies in complex and far-reaching ways. In response, governments are striving to adapt and determine appropriate paths forward. It is imperative to closely examine the implications of these developments for women, children, and marginalized populations, including persons with disabilities, to ensure that no one is left behind in this evolving landscape.

Questions to consider

1. What are success stories for innovative governance and AI use for ensuring equity and diversity in service provision?
2. How can technology and AI be leveraged to serve the needs of marginalized groups in society?
3. What barriers exist to digital access and literacy for women, children and persons with disabilities in conflict affected regions?
4. Amid unprecedented economic hardships and conflicts in many parts of the world, what is the role of civil society organizations in ensuring equity and tending to the needs of the marginalized groups?
5. What competencies and skills are needed by women in public service to be able to meet the demands of the future?
6. To what extent are rigid mindsets an obstacle to change, and what is needed for transformation?
7. What threats are posed by digital governance and AI to the rights of women, marginalized groups, and people with disability?
8. With the decrease in official development assistance and the cutback on funding directed to many multilateral development agencies, how will women and children be affected, and what is the way forward?





IASIA Working Group VI: Public Sector Governance, Leadership and Management.

Project Director: **Prof Dr Juraj NEMEC**
Masaryk University Brno (Czech Republic)

Co-chairs: **Prof Dr Liezel LUES**
University of the Free State (South Africa)

Prof Dr Yingchun SUN
Chinese Academy of Governance (China)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

The core thematic area of Working Group VI is governance and leadership, with continued interest in public management and its subfields. Public governance is the main topic of the 2025 IASIA conference, Theme: "*Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge*", and it is also the core part of the focus of this working group. Effective governance, effective public sector leaders, and effective management structures and processes are necessary to respond to comprehensive critical challenges associated with the current "poly-crisis" environment, which is facing additional challenges, especially from technological advancements and shifting societal expectations. High-quality public sector departments, leaders, and managers represent critical economic, social, and environmental sustainability factors. The focus needs to be on developing public sector leaders and managers with agile character and innovative skills, changing the leadership culture while supporting communities to become independent thinkers, and having the capacity to understand and promote alternative service delivery arrangements.

We invite papers and proposals that focus on the future of public sector governance, leadership, and management, especially from the perspective of building governance for the future.

Questions to Consider

Possible research questions include, for example, issues like:

1. What is expected from public sector leadership and management to ensure innovation and digital transformation?
2. What needs to change around public sector governance and management to foster better governance for future generations?
4. What are the best leadership, governance, and management practices that can support research on governance and sustainable societal responsiveness?
5. What leadership, governance, and management types might support inclusive, effective, and sustainable forms of human and societal development?





6. Are the future public servants ready to make bold leadership decisions, make innovative suggestions, and become the leaders we need?
7. Can accountable, responsive, sustainable, and resilient governance systems be built to ensure a successful leadership transformation?
8. Which tools and methodologies enhance technical, digital, and ethical competencies in public institutions?





IASIA Working Group VII: Public Policy, Public Decision-making, and Policy Implementation.

Chair: **Prof Dr Henry WISSINK**
University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)

Co-chair: **TBC**

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

The IASIA Working Group VII invites scholars, practitioners, policymakers, and students to submit papers for the 2025 IASIA Annual Conference. This year's theme highlights the urgent need for forward-looking governance that embraces innovation, inclusivity, and adaptability in the face of increasingly complex global challenges. Effective governance determines how decisions are made, how public policies are crafted and implemented, and how trust in public institutions is built. In an era marked by rapid technological change, socio-political instability, climate threats, and shrinking resources, governments can no longer rely on outdated paradigms. Instead, a transformational shift is required—one that integrates ethical leadership, digital innovation, participatory democracy, and strategic human resource development.

Working Group VII focuses on rethinking public decision-making and policy implementation for the 21st century. We are particularly interested in empirical and theoretical contributions that reflect on how public policy analysis and making contribute to administration systems that can become more innovative, agile, future-oriented, and citizen-centered.

Questions to consider

1. How can public policy making mindsets shift to embrace innovation and inclusive governance?
2. What competencies and skills will define the public policy expert of the future?
3. How can digital tools and AI be responsibly integrated into public policy and decision-making?
4. What role should education, training, and continuous learning play in transforming public policy for governance?
5. How can governance frameworks be designed to promote trust, transparency, and social equity, and how can this be integrated into public policy?

Topics of Interest include (but are not limited to)

- Transformational public leadership and adaptive institutions.
- Mindset and cultural challenges in public policy making.
- Digital governance and ethical AI in policymaking.
- Innovative models for citizen engagement and co-creation of public policy (policy labs).
- Public sector capacity building and development of a new generation of policymakers and analysts.
- Future-ready curricula for public policy education and training.





IASIA Working Group VIII: Public Sector Human Resources Management.

Project Director: **Prof Dr Liza Van JAARSVELDT**
University of South Africa (South Africa)

Co-chair: **Dr Jelena LAGGER**
CAFRAD - Centre de Formation et de Recherche Administrative pour le
Développement based at the University of Bath (UK),

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

Public Human Resource Management (PHRM) is playing an increasingly critical role in shaping the future of governance. In line with the 2025 IASIA Conference theme, "Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge," this Working Group seeks to explore how PHRM can become a catalyst for institutional transformation and public sector innovation.

PHRM encompasses the strategic and operational functions involved in recruiting, developing, retaining, and managing public sector personnel. Beyond administration, PHRM must evolve into a strategic partner in policymaking and implementation, fostering the values of transparency, accountability, integrity, and inclusion. As governments confront rapid technological advancements, global crises, and shifting workforce demographics, PHRM must support the development of adaptive and future-ready governance systems.

Governments today face a critical imperative: to build an agile, ethical, and diverse workforce capable of navigating a complex and AI-assisted policy environment. This requires rethinking HR structures to enable hybrid and remote working models, embrace predictive governance tools, and build organisational cultures that value continuous learning, resilience, and equity. Sustainable Human Resource Development (SHRD), including lifelong learning, skills foresight, and inclusive workforce strategies, will be central to maintaining a skilled and motivated public service aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This Working Group provides a platform for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to exchange insights and evidence-based approaches to future-oriented PHRM. While papers responding to the guiding questions below are encouraged, contributions that speak more broadly to the conference theme are also welcome.

Questions to consider

1. What is the role and expectation of Public Human Resource Management in shaping the future of governance?
2. How is digital transformation, including AI and automation, changing the way HR functions in public institutions?
3. What policies and strategies can support the attraction, development, and retention of top public sector talent in a competitive and uncertain world?





4. How can HR systems adapt to a multi-generational, hybrid, and AI-enabled workforce?
5. What core competencies and values should define the public servants of the future, and how can HR prepare for this?
6. How can PHRM contribute to governments' readiness to respond to future crises, such as pandemics, geopolitical instability, or climate change?
7. What are the implications of hybrid and remote work for public sector performance, accountability, and wellbeing?
8. What kinds of mindset transformations should HR promote to enable ethical leadership, inclusive governance, and innovation?





IASIA Working Group IX: International Dimensions of Public Administration.

Project Director:

Prof Dr Adrián VELÁZQUEZ VÁZQUEZ
University of La Verne (United States)

Co-chair:

Prof Dr Frank NAERT
Ghent University (Belgium)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

In today's world, governments regularly operate in environments of increased uncertainty and lack of stability. As the number of complex challenges grows exponentially, from rapid technological advancements and shifting societal expectations to global crises, like conflicts, climate change, pandemics, inequality, and instability, governance must evolve beyond traditional frameworks. From an international point of view, new governance structures should pay attention to issues such as international coalitions, digital diplomacy, AI-driven policymaking, etc.

Many current problems transcend national borders and involve the participation of a multitude of institutions and agencies that provide guidance, regulatory frameworks, and even engage in the actual implementation of international commitments. Issues related to climate change, economic development, public health, gender equality, defense and security, environmental preservation, poverty eradication, migratory movements, and other areas increasingly show features of global public goods that need to be addressed by committing to international collaboration and cooperation. Parallel to these commitments, new multilateral governance systems have gained more relevance, where shared public policies, international mediation, and global conflict resolution are often discussed, designed, and put into action.

Therefore, it is important to observe closely those actions that occur within the close convergence of national public administrations, organized civil society and supranational/global governance systems. However, since the design and implementation of governmental action frequently fails to consider relevant international dimensions of multilateral organizations and civil society sensitivities, 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 United Nations' Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as studies involving the design and implementation of collaborative governance practices with inclusive and cooperative components, with lessons of broad applicability at the international level.

Questions to consider

To achieve this objective, suggested research questions to explore in this Working Group include:

- How do governance practices that go beyond national levels contribute to the transformation of governance systems?
- What lessons can be learned from supranational governance systems in the context of the transformation of governance systems?
- How can international actors and governments implement processes and apply solutions to get closer to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in such a context?





IASIA Working Group X: Public Administration in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States.

Project Director:

Dr Tamer QARMOUT

Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

Co-chair:

Dr Rabeh MORRAR

Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (Palestine)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

Fragile and conflict-affected states continue to face deep-rooted challenges, including political instability, widespread corruption, weak institutional capacities, and the erosion of public trust. Despite extensive investments and articulated strategies, state-building and governance reform efforts have often fallen short of their intended outcomes. Persisting violence, marginalization of certain groups, exclusion of women and minorities, and the failure to ensure reliable access to essential public services have undermined state legitimacy and social cohesion. In such environments, rebuilding public administration is not just a technical endeavor but a transformative process that demands bold thinking and innovative action.

The 2025 IASIA Conference theme, “*Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge*”, calls for a reimagining of how public administration can effectively function in fragile settings. Strengthening public institutions requires locally informed, adaptable, and inclusive approaches that address immediate needs while fostering long-term resilience. This working group seeks to explore new models of governance and service delivery that enhance legitimacy, promote accountability, and build civic trust in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

We welcome papers that offer empirical research, theoretical insights, or practice-based reflections on rebuilding and strengthening public administration in fragile environments. Contributions may address (but are not limited to) the following themes:

- Innovative governance models and decentralization strategies for fragile states.
- Rebuilding public trust and legitimacy between citizens and state institutions.
- Mechanisms for enhancing transparency and combating corruption.
- Capacity-building strategies for resilient public administration.
- The role of digital transformation and technology in improving service delivery.
- Managing public administration amid ongoing crises and protracted conflicts.
- Strengthening collaboration between international actors and local governance.
- Inclusive policy-making and empowering marginalized communities.
- Rethinking public sector education and training for conflict-affected contexts.
- Anticipatory governance and early warning mechanisms for fragile states.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks for governance reforms.
- Legal and institutional reforms enabling responsive public administration.





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IASIA Working Group XI: Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience.

Project Director:

Dr Mohamed Mastere

University Mohammed V of Rabat (Morocco)

Co-chairs:

Dr Mark Pelling

University College London (UK)

Prof Sara Hoefflich

United Cities and Regional Governments (UCLG)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

The world's population passed 8 billion in late 2022, with much of the increase concentrated in ever-expanding urban areas where more than 80 percent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is generated. By 2030, 60 percent of people will live in urban areas. These cities, towns, and settlements are already home to a series of compounding challenges – economic, social, and environmental – which have meant an unprecedented period of uncertainty for many urban areas. Climate-fueled disasters are becoming more frequent, intense, and unpredictable for urban communities. At the same time, local authorities are striving to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and other system-wide crises, such as water, food, and energy.

In the face of such a challenging context, there is an opportunity for national and local governments to scale up their disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation actions to protect citizens and local infrastructure and systems. But there is also a threat as new challenges meet largely unfunded mandates, on a local level. To enable and equip these governments in this work, the mandates must be addressed and planned. Further, governments and other stakeholders (students, youth, communities, private sector) need support through education and training, on practical solutions, which education and training institutes can contextualize and build knowledge on.

We welcome papers that offer research, theoretical insights, or practice-based reflections on the opportunities and institutional challenges in integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change for urban resilience and how important it is for institutes and universities to collaborate on evidencing the structural gaps in governance and on modalities to train urban body officials, and future leaders. Contributions may address (but are not limited to) the following themes:

- Innovative governance models for embedding risk reduction and climate adaptation at the core of local development planning,
- Analysis of the existing governance framework and decentralization regarding new mandates required to adapt to the increasing challenges





- Examples of training supporting governments and other stakeholders embed risk reduction (and climate adaptation) at the core of integrated local development planning.
- How can, in particular, local governments overcome the unfunded mandates and give sustainable answers, in particular, to those risks that require adaptation and continuous investment?
- What critical factors can help to create partnerships between urban governments and academic institutions to improve risk-informed decisions?
- How can training and education facilitate greater local government-private sector partnership to increase municipality access to wider technical skills and solutions?

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- 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient: <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>
- Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities: <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities>
- Local governments guides and compilation of United Cities tools: <https://learning.uclg.org/localizing-the-sendai-framework-for-drr/>
- UCL/ tomorrow citiesresprgramme <https://tomorrowcities.org/>
- <https://www.gold.uclg.org/reports/gold-ii>
- <https://www.sng-wofi.org/> world observatory local finance (UCLG and OECD)

Versión en Español

Introducción

La población mundial superó los 8 mil millones a finales de 2022, y gran parte de este aumento se concentra en zonas urbanas en constante expansión, donde se genera más del 80 % del Producto Interior Bruto (PIB) mundial. Para 2030, el 60 % de la





población vivirá en zonas urbanas. Estas ciudades, pueblos y asentamientos ya enfrentan una serie de desafíos complejos —económicos, sociales y ambientales— que han supuesto un período de incertidumbre sin precedentes para muchas zonas urbanas. Los desastres provocados por el clima son cada vez más frecuentes, intensos e impredecibles para las comunidades urbanas. Al mismo tiempo, las autoridades locales se esfuerzan por recuperarse de la pandemia de COVID-19 y otras crisis sistémicas, como las de agua, alimentos y energía.

En un contexto tan desafiante, existe la oportunidad para que los gobiernos nacionales y locales intensifiquen sus acciones de reducción del riesgo de desastres y adaptación climática para proteger a la ciudadanía, la infraestructura y los sistemas locales. Sin embargo, también existe una amenaza a medida que nuevos desafíos se enfrentan a mandatos en gran medida sin financiación, a nivel local. Para capacitar y equipar a estos gobiernos en esta labor, es necesario abordar y planificar dichos mandatos. Además, los gobiernos y otras partes interesadas (estudiantes, jóvenes, comunidades, sector privado) necesitan apoyo a través de la educación y la formación sobre soluciones prácticas que los institutos de educación y formación puedan contextualizar y sobre las que puedan desarrollar conocimientos.

Agradecemos artículos que ofrezcan investigación, perspectivas teóricas o reflexiones prácticas sobre las oportunidades y los desafíos institucionales en la integración de la reducción del riesgo de desastres y el cambio climático para la resiliencia urbana, y la importancia de que los institutos y universidades colaboren para evidenciar las brechas estructurales en la gobernanza y las modalidades para capacitar a los funcionarios de los organismos urbanos y a los futuros líderes. Las contribuciones pueden abordar (sin limitarse a) los siguientes temas:

- Modelos de gobernanza innovadores para integrar la reducción de riesgos y la adaptación climática en el núcleo de la planificación del desarrollo local.
- Análisis del marco de gobernanza existente y la descentralización en relación con los nuevos mandatos necesarios para adaptarse a los crecientes desafíos.
- Ejemplos de capacitación que apoyan a los gobiernos y otras partes interesadas para integrar la reducción de riesgos (y la adaptación climática) en el núcleo de la planificación integrada del desarrollo local.
- ¿Cómo pueden, en particular, los gobiernos locales superar los mandatos sin financiación y dar respuestas sostenibles, en particular, a aquellos riesgos que requieren adaptación e inversión continua?
- ¿Qué factores críticos pueden contribuir a la creación de alianzas entre los gobiernos urbanos y las instituciones académicas para mejorar la toma de decisiones informadas sobre el riesgo?
- ¿Cómo pueden la capacitación y la educación facilitar una mayor colaboración entre el gobierno local y el sector privado para aumentar el acceso municipal a competencias y soluciones técnicas más amplias?





IASIA Conference Theme Track:

"Shaping the Future of Governance: Transforming Mindsets, Enhancing Skills, and Expanding Knowledge."

Project Director

Prof Dr Liza Van JAARSVELDT
University of South Africa (South Africa)

Co-chair:

Dr Ricardo CORRAL
National Institute of Public Administration – INAP (Mexico)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Introduction

Governments are central to delivering essential services and fostering socio-economic development. However, in many instances, significant shortcomings such as the mismanagement of public funds, failure to deliver basic services, and a lack of effective leadership indicate a deepening governance crisis. This crisis raises many questions about the notion of good governance and whether it is at all still possible. Those in power often resist reforms that limit the effectiveness of good governance.

The question remains, how do we change mindsets towards a positive governance future? The future of governance is likely to be shaped by a mix of technological innovation, social transformation, and responses to global challenges. Technologies like blockchain could enable more transparent, participatory, and decentralized forms of governance that could reduce resistance to change in the public service. Citizens could play a more active role in government through innovations that allow citizens to co-create laws, budgets, and policies (for example, digital town halls, online voting for policy change). Predictive analytics and simulations can assist in shaping policies in real-time.

In addition, it is stated by the UNSSC (2023) that the future of governance will be more inspiring, humane, relevant to changing needs, efficient, just, adaptive, and collaborative. Governance should prioritize future generations and sustainability at its core. Most importantly, governance should be viewed as a living process, not a fixed structure.

Adaptability and regenerative thinking is and will be required as well as new skills and knowledge to reimagine the future of governance. Continuous learning and reskilling will be required of public servants along with technology expertise and empathy for citizens.

This Working Group invites submissions aligned with the conference theme, exploring the broad and evolving concept of the future of governance. We welcome a diverse range of contributions, including discussion papers, case studies, research papers, policy proposals, and innovative ideas. Submissions may address governance at any level and can include a focus on emerging technologies, new governance models and reforms, future thinking as well as future knowledge and skills relevant to the public service.





Questions to consider

1. What is the possible future/s of government and governance?
2. How do we redefine “good governance” in a world with multiple crises, AI, and rising inequality?
3. What role does new technology and AI play in the future of government?
4. How do we build resilient public service institutions for an uncertain future?
5. What should the norms, values, and focus of the government of the future be?
6. What possible alternatives exist to current governance processes, systems, and models?
7. Can new models of governance be developed that are grounded in trust, inclusivity, adaptability, and resiliency?
8. What core values can or should guide the future of government and governance?
9. What shifts in mindset are necessary to reimagine and build the future of governance?
10. How can the future of governance reimagine public service delivery to be more people-centred, equitable, and responsive in a rapidly changing world?
11. What do current experiences and challenges teach us about what is required to implement successful governance for the future?

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IASIA Conference Theme Track (ESP):

"Dando forma al futuro de la gobernanza: Transformando mentalidades, mejorando habilidades y expandiendo el conocimiento."

Project Director

Prof Dr Liza Van JAARSVELDT
University of South Africa (South Africa)

Co-chair:

Dr Ricardo CORRAL
National Institute of Public Administration – INAP (Mexico)

[Bios y contactos](#)

Introducción

Los gobiernos desempeñan un papel central en la entrega de servicios esenciales y en la promoción del desarrollo socioeconómico. Sin embargo, en muchos casos, deficiencias significativas como la mala gestión de los fondos públicos, la incapacidad para ofrecer servicios básicos y la ausencia de un liderazgo efectivo señalan una crisis de gobernanza cada vez más profunda. Esta crisis lleva a muchos a cuestionar el concepto de buena gobernanza y si sigue siendo viable. Quienes ostentan el poder frecuentemente se resisten a reformas que podrían limitar la efectividad de una gobernanza sólida.

La pregunta persiste: ¿cómo transformamos las mentalidades hacia un futuro de gobernanza positivo? El porvenir de la gobernanza probablemente estará moldeado por una combinación de innovación tecnológica, transformación social y respuestas a desafíos globales. Tecnologías como blockchain podrían facilitar formas de gobernanza más transparentes, participativas y descentralizadas, reduciendo la resistencia al cambio en el servicio público. Los ciudadanos podrían asumir un rol más activo en el gobierno mediante innovaciones que les permitan co-crear leyes, presupuestos y políticas (por ejemplo: asambleas digitales, votación en línea para cambios de política). El análisis predictivo y las simulaciones pueden contribuir a diseñar políticas en tiempo real.

Además, según el UNSSC (2023), la gobernanza del futuro será más inspiradora, humana, relevante para las necesidades cambiantes, eficiente, justa, adaptativa y colaborativa. La gobernanza debe priorizar a las generaciones futuras y la sostenibilidad como elementos centrales. Más importante aún, debe entenderse como un proceso vivo, no como una estructura fija.

Se requerirá adaptabilidad y pensamiento regenerativo, junto con nuevas habilidades y conocimientos, para reimaginar el futuro de la gobernanza. Los servidores públicos necesitarán aprender continuamente, adquirir nuevas competencias y combinar experiencia tecnológica con empatía hacia los ciudadanos.

Este Grupo de Trabajo invita a presentar contribuciones alineadas con el tema de la conferencia, explorando el concepto amplio y evolutivo del futuro de la gobernanza. Se aceptan diversas propuestas, incluyendo documentos de discusión, estudios de caso, artículos de investigación, propuestas de políticas e ideas innovadoras. Las contribuciones pueden abordar la gobernanza





en cualquier nivel e incluir enfoques sobre tecnologías emergentes, nuevos modelos y reformas de gobernanza, pensamiento futuro, así como conocimientos y habilidades relevantes para el servicio público.

Preguntas a considerar:

1. ¿Cuáles son los posibles futuros del gobierno y la gobernanza?
2. ¿Cómo redefinimos la "buena gobernanza" en un mundo con múltiples crisis, IA y creciente desigualdad?
3. ¿Qué papel desempeñan las nuevas tecnologías y la IA en el futuro del gobierno?
4. ¿Cómo construimos instituciones de servicio público resilientes para un futuro incierto?
5. ¿Cuáles deberían ser las normas, valores y enfoque del gobierno del futuro?
6. ¿Qué alternativas existen a los procesos, sistemas y modelos de gobernanza actuales?
7. ¿Es posible desarrollar nuevos modelos de gobernanza basados en la confianza, la inclusividad, la adaptabilidad y la resiliencia?
8. ¿Qué valores fundamentales pueden o deben guiar el futuro del gobierno y la gobernanza?
9. ¿Qué cambios de mentalidad son necesarios para reimaginar y construir el futuro de la gobernanza?
10. ¿Cómo puede el futuro de la gobernanza reinventar la entrega de servicios públicos para que sea más centrada en las personas, equitativa y receptiva en un mundo en rápida transformación?
11. ¿Qué nos enseñan las experiencias y desafíos actuales sobre lo que se necesita para implementar una gobernanza exitosa en el futuro?

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IASIA PhD Seminar

Chair:

Prof Santiago FLORES

National Institute of Public Administration – INAP (Mexico)

[Short bios and contacts](#)

Description and objective of the Seminar

The annual PhD seminar is hosted during every IASIA conference and is an exciting event for students busy with their studies towards a PhD that should not be missed. Learn strategies to successfully navigate the PhD journey as well as how to be successful in the PhD experience. During the seminar, students get the opportunity to present their research while gaining valuable feedback from experts and fellow students.

The IASIA PhD seminar is focused on fostering academic discussion, discourse, and rigor while giving guidance and answering questions relevant to the PhD process. To be a part of this seminar, submit the following details/documents on ConfTool for consideration:

1. Name
2. Stage of study (proposal stage, beginning, busy with data collection, writing up, editing, ready to submit)
3. Title of study
4. Summary of study (500 words focusing on the background, aim, objectives, and methodology)
5. Presentation of study (maximum 8 PowerPoint slides focusing on the background, aim, objectives, and methodology of the PhD study)
6. Proof of registration

Important

1. Participants must be enrolled in a PhD program
2. Participants must submit all details and documents as indicated above
3. Participants must be willing to present their research with fellow participants and experts
4. Participants must be willing to give feedback on the presentations made by fellow group members
5. Seminar space is limited to 12 participants to ensure quality feedback, interaction, and participation
6. Participation in the PhD seminar will be based on the quality of the study summary and presentation submitted.

We are looking forward to hosting you in Mexico City!

