



“Public Governance for Climate Action”

2020 Conference of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences

Finance Tower, Brussels, June 24-26

*How dare you pretend that this can be solved with just
business-as-usual and some technical solutions?*

Greta Thunberg, U.N. Climate Change Summit, 23 September 2019

It is a very wicked issue indeed.

Pollitt, Christopher. 2016. “Debate: Climate Change - the Ultimate Wicked Issue.”
Public Money & Management 36(2):78–80



Preamble

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) is a learned society in public administration, established in 1930 to design public administration solutions to the policy challenges of the day.

To celebrate its 90th anniversary, it organizes its 2020 Conference in Brussels, the host city of the institution. The Federal Public Service Finances hosts the IIAS Secretariat, and the Conference in the Finance Tower.

The IIAS 2020 Conference addresses the theme of Public Governance for Climate Action.

Climate change is an increasingly salient policy issue:

- There is an increasing consensus that climate is changing, impacting human and natural systems;
- Society is increasingly polarized on the issue, portraying an emerging political conflict between ways of life and their respective partisans;
- It figures high on the top of the agenda of international organizations such as the European Union, the World Governance Summit and the United Nations.

By framing Climate Change as “The Ultimate Wicked Issue”, the late Christopher Pollitt (2016) makes it amenable to the public administration solutions the field has been developing for wicked issues for two decades.

Accordingly, in its call-for-proposal, the IIAS has invited its network to revisit these public administration approaches to wicked issues with the challenge of Climate Change in mind. Five streams emerge from the received proposals, all constituting the present call-for-contributions:

- Public Governance for Climate Action
- Collaborative Governance
- Evidence-based Policy
- Innovative Policy Solutions
- Resilience Studies

Stream	Track	Chairs	Endorsement
A. Public Governance for Climate Action	1. The Role of Public Administration in Implementing SDGs for Climate Action	Eko Prasajo, Universitas Indonesia	Asian Group for Public Administration, Asian Association for Public Administration & Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Universitas Indonesia
	2. Equipping Public Servants with the Capacities for Climate Action	Veronique Edith B Verbruggen, UN DESA	Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)
	3. Governing Human Capital in the Transition to Climate Action Economies	Siria Taurelli, J. Manuel Galvin Arribas & Vincent McBride	The European Training Foundation
	4. Governance, Development, and their Sustainability in Africa: Towards Post-Abyssal Perspectives	Ukertor Moti (University of Abuja, Nigeria) & Steve Troupin (International Institute of Administrative Sciences)	The AAPAM-IIAS Joint Taskforce for Public Governance Research in Africa
B. Collaborative Governance	1. Policy Integration for Public Governance in Central and Local Government	Michaelis Christakis, Secretary General, Municipality of Nea Smyrni; President, Panhellenic Association of Secretary Generals in Municipal Authorities in Greece (Klesthenes)	Panhellenic Association of Secretary Generals in Municipal Authorities in Greece (Klesthenes)
	2. Climate-Smart PPP: The City Level as a Model of Collaborative Governance	Sara Valaguzza, Giovanni Antonelli & Eduardo Parisi, University of Milan	European Association of Public-Private Partnerships
	3. Social Innovation, Commons and Administration	Marco Meneguzzo, Anna Simonati, Manuela Barreca, Nathalie Colasanti & Rocco Frondizi	IIAS Study Group on Social Innovations, Commons and Administration

Stream	Track	Chairs	Endorsement
C. Evidence-based policy	1. Climate Policy Integration: Evidence-based Approaches for Policy Learning	Prof. Dr. Ellen Wayenberg, Prof. Dr. Claire Dupont & Bishoy Louis Zaki	Department of Public Governance and Management, Ghent University
	2. Accounting and Accountability for Resilience and Climate Action in the Public Sector	Gustavo Barresi ¹ , Pierluigi Catalfo ² , Federico Cosenz ³ , Valeria Naciti ¹ , Guido Noto ¹ & Carlo Vermiglio ¹ ; (1) University of Messina, (2) University of Catania, (3) university of Palermo, Italy	
D. Innovative Policy Solutions	1. Subnational Governments, Cities and Climate Change	Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira, Fundação Getulio Vargas	
	2. Public Governance for Climate Action: The Role of Public-Private Partnerships as Collaborative Governance	Prof. Raquel Carvalho Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Porto, Portugal	Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Porto, Portugal
	3. Public Administration Innovations for Climate Action	Dana Abdulla Al Buarki & Faisal Isa Al Khayat, Bahrain Institute of Public Administration	Bahrain Institute of Public Administration
E. Resilience Studies	1. Resilience Studies	Anais Valiquette L'Heureux, California State University – Northbridge	
	2. Crisis Management and Climate Changes: Costs and Effectiveness of Emergency Regulations	Loredana Nada Elvira Giani (European University of Rome), Aristide Police (University of Rome Tor Vergata) & Eduardo Ruiz Garcia (European Court of Auditors)	
	3. Dealing with Climate Change: Managing Collaborative Disaster Governance with Multi-Stakeholders	Masao Kikuchi, Meiji University, Japan	
90th Anniversary of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences		Fabienne Maron, Interational Institute of Administrative Sciences	



Public Governance for Climate Action

A first stream of research is general in nature. It interrogates the contribution of the field of public governance in general for Climate Action.

Eko Prasajo situates the public administration contribution to Climate Action in the broader Sustainable Development Goals agenda, which put high expectations to the field. Professor Prasajo calls for contributions emphasizing policies, governance relations, and best practices.

Veronique Verbruggen states that Climate Action requires integrated policymaking, itself dependent on the development of collaborative mindsets and practices. Accordingly, she asks what strategies and approaches can help capacitate civil servants for climate action?

Siria Taurelli and her colleagues ask how to nurture the needed skills to support the emergence of Circular Economies. They call for papers focusing on subsidiarity, lifelong learning, transition management, territorial economic strategies, and the financing of human capital development.

Ukertor Moti and Steve Troupin observe that Climate Change exacerbates existing risks of security, injustice and exclusion in Africa. They invite authors to explore these risks through case studies, and theoretical contributions questioning the extractive character of modernization policies.



The Role of Public Administration in Implementing the SDGs for Climate Action

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Nowadays, climate change is an inevitable and urgent global challenge with long-term implications for the sustainable development of all countries (United Nation, 2019b). Climate change is disrupting global economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities, and of course, every country. The world should be gathered to speed up climate action to meet the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. Public Administration (PA) is called upon to adopt policies, strategies, plans, and arrangements to achieve SDGs. Without PA, modernization and transformation to adapt today's needs, realizing a better future will be impossible (United Nation, 2019). PA is everywhere in the SDGs (Bouckaert et al., 2016). PA has the duty to internalize the values and culture to change and reform to all stakeholders then the SDGs could be achieved. SDGs cannot be delivered or implemented if the government stands alone, there should be a collaborative governance—government, private sector, and civil society. These efforts are in line with core principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable



Development, "*Leaving No One Behind*". All of them should be change and reform to achieve SDGs— which is where the role of PA applies.

Considering this, we hereby call for contributions addressing:

- Public Administration Initiatives and Transformation for SDGs Climate Action;
- Politics, Administration, and Governance Relations for SDGs Climate Action;
- Best Practices and Lesson Learned of Collaborative Governance for SDGs Climate Action



**Equipping Public Servants with the Capacities for Climate Action:
Promoting Integrated Policymaking, Inter-institutional
Coordination, and New Mindsets for Resilience**

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Low-income countries increasingly understand that silo-based approaches to policy interventions are not effective in promoting sustainable development. New capacities are required to transition to integrated policymaking. Integrated policies for climate action help to address holistically the highly interdependent sectors of water, energy, and land use. They can help to reduce agricultural and food insecurity risks and ensure minimum trade-offs with other development goals. Cross-institutional mechanisms are needed to improve communication among officials responsible for making decisions that affect the planning of these three resource systems. Promoting sustainability also requires a cultural shift and new mindsets for resilience within the public sector and society at large. Meaningful engagement with all groups in society who have a stake in these interconnected sectors is essential to ensure better-informed decisions, buy-in, trust in government, and enforcement. The underpinning questions for discussion are the following:

- What are the institutional, organizational and individual mindset changes that are required to trigger the development of integrated policies for climate action?
- Why is meaningful stakeholder engagement required?
- What strategies and approaches can help to develop public servants' capacities for climate action at the individual, organizational and institutional levels?



Governing Human Capital in the Transition to Climate Action Economies

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Employment, Skills Development and Lifelong Learning

The following call for papers has a specific focus on the human capital dimensions of climate action and its implications for governance of the policies in skills, lifelong learning and job creation.

‘The Circular Economy offers a promising alternative strategy for industrial development and job creation to the traditional manufacturing-led growth pathway. The circular economy continues to be understood primarily as a waste management and recycling strategy, but the economic opportunities are far broader and more diverse. With the right enabling conditions, the circular economy could provide new opportunities for economic diversification, value creation and skills development.’¹

The shift to a carbon neutral economy will accelerate the need for adaptation of education and training systems. Whereas a consensus has emerged about the need for a paradigm shift towards lifelong learning, the structures and institutions that support human capital development in many societies appear slower to change. Although the baseline for public policies is changing, and the necessary directions are clear and the challenges are increasingly evident, many of the practices essential for the transition have yet to be created.

¹ An Inclusive Circular Economy Priorities for Developing Countries, Chatham House Research Paper, Felix Preston, Johanna Lehne and Laura Wellesley Energy, Environment and Resources Department | May 2019

That a greener, carbon-managed economy will need new skills has been extensively researched with many studies highlighting the new types of skills that are expected in the future². However, less clear are the changes required in how Governments organise and manage their skills development systems.

In its experience of working with its 29 partner countries, the ETF has found that during their transition towards more market-oriented economies, major changes occurred in the governing processes of education and employment, including greater institutional autonomy, the use of framework regulation, public private partnerships and the use of networks of professionals as sources of policy guidance.

The new transition to a climate action-oriented economy will not only change the types of skills that people need but also reshape the institutions that supply skills to the labour market through education systems. How current governance processes will adapt and or be rescaled as part of the change to a circular and carbon neutral economy is not clear. There are few consolidated studies that indicate how existing structures and regulatory processes may change and adapt.

To support the objectives of the conference³ and to highlight the contribution of Governance to climate action, the ETF will explore the potential impact of climate action on the governance of human capital development systems through a specific session to add to knowledge base in human capital governance.

Call-for-Papers

The ETF is therefore making a call for papers from interested experts, practitioners and researchers on the main theme of *Governing Human Capital Development in the transition of responding to climate action*.

The expected contributions for authors to participate in the ETF session are in the following topics:

- Institutional subsidiarity in a new economic and social context: Actions and Actors at a local level for addressing environment related challenges
Research and practices on changing relationships between national, regional and community processes, including the private, the public and community sector, in advancing the delivery of inclusive human capital development policies and services. Experiences on the impact of changes to existing stakeholders and the emergence of new influencers, including the impact of digital governance.
- Inclusive lifelong learning in the context of a sustainable economy

² See for example, Advancing Green Human Capital A FRAMEWORK FOR POLICY ANALYSIS AND GUIDANCE - https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_607491.pdf

European Training Foundation, Policy Brief. INFORM - Issue 11 - Learning for a green future

³ Fung, Archon. 2015. "Putting the Public Back into Governance: The Challenges of Citizen Participation and Its Future." Public Administration Review 75:513–22.

Pollitt, Christopher. 2015. "Wickedness Will Not Wait: Climate Change and Public Management Research." Public Money & Management 35(December):181–86.

Pollitt, Christopher. 2016. "Debate: Climate Change—the Ultimate Wicked Issue." Public Money & Management 36(2):78–80.

What can we expect from the experience of inclusion in recent years? Lessons and conclusions from the development of lifelong learning so far, including experience of workers, women and adult learners. How can governance support inclusive lifelong learning?

- Co-managing the transitions. Interacting strategies for Businesses, People and Places
Widening the dialogue between stakeholders to connect spatial and business strategies for the benefit of people and create skilled communities with sustainable economies. How to promote shared outcomes.
- Public-private partnerships for skills development
Analysis conditions and working processes for sustainable partnerships. Forms, different types of public and private cooperation at all possible levels (international, national, local, schools, company etc.), using fiscal arrangements, trust-building processes and other issues such as capacities of different actors and institutions involved are crucial for shaping implementing, monitoring and review PPPs for VET and skills development. Issues of equity are relevant in context of the SDGs.
- Bridging urban, rural, maritime, and coastal economies
Lessons that can be identified from territorial strategies. What are the differences between governing in rural, urban environments, and coastal areas in the context of climate change?
- Financing and budgeting human capital development
Financing human capital policies for dealing with climate actions. Implications for financial arrangements and incentives to private sector adaptation to low carbon production and services.

Submissions are welcome in the above topics, specifically, or in combination of the topics.

For more information on this call for papers, do not hesitate to contact the Chairpersons directly.

About the European Training Foundation

The European Training Foundation (www.etf.europa.eu) is a European Union agency, with the core mission of helping transition and developing countries harness the potential of their human capital through the reform of education, training and labour market systems, and in the context of the EU's external relations policy.

The ETF works with 29 countries bordering the EU to improve their human capital development systems, analyse emerging skills needs, and improve their labour markets. The ETF supports them to improve social cohesion and achieve more sustainable economic growth, which in turn benefits Member States and their citizens by improving economic relations.

Over the last decade, trends in technology, digitalisation, climate change, migration and globalisation have emerged as drivers of change in societies and economies.

The EU's Green Deal Strategy of December 2019 highlights Europe's deep commitment to the creation of a circular economy and the transformation to a more sustainable path. The process will be



an opportunity to expand sustainable and job-intensive economic activity. There is significant potential in global markets for low-emission technologies, sustainable products and services.

Achieving a climate neutral and circular economy will require a combination of the full mobilisation of industry and an approach that puts people first, and pays attention to the regions, industries and workers who will face the greatest challenges. It will bring substantial change with great potential for new activities and jobs. However, sound governance and active public participation and confidence in the transition will be paramount if policies are to work and be accepted.⁴

The transition to an economy that responds to climate change is underway across the world and sustainable development and the mitigation of climate change will shape political and economic agendas for years to come.

⁴ A green deal for Europe. https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en



Governance, Development, and their Sustainability in Africa: Towards Post-Abysal Perspectives

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AAPAM-IIAS Joint Taskforce for Governance Research in Africa

The AAPAM-IIAS Joint Taskforce for Governance Research in Africa aims at collecting fresh empirical evidence, building distinctive theoretical perspectives on actual governance systems in Africa and nurturing a community of scholars and professionals. Since 2018, it has been calling for papers in the IIAS Conferences, incorporating the theme in its own intellectual agenda.

The theme of the IIAS 2020 Conference, Public Governance for Climate Action, has a strong resonance for the Taskforce.

Climate change is indeed a risk multiplier. It exacerbates security risks and conflicts in fragile regions and hotspots where poverty, violence, injustice and social insecurity are prevalent. Together with other drivers, climate change has undermined human security and livelihoods, caused destruction and humanitarian concerns in Africa through different pathways: weather extremes, natural disasters (flooding and droughts), resource scarcity, water scarcity, forced migration and farmer-herder conflicts.

Climate change is also the remote consequence of the extractive approach to development: invented in Europe in the Middle-Age, it consists in the violent extraction of human and natural resources in the colonies, creating added-value in the metropolises (Santos 2018). Poor and developing countries are likely to pay twice for this extractive approach to development: for the depleted resources first, and for their vulnerability second.

This extractive development approach has become the global blueprint for nations, uniting their leaders, beyond proclaimed ideological or religious differences, in a materialistic quest. As a governance technique, colonization has been nationalized to serve such a modernization agenda. According to Santos (2018), it consists in ascribing different sets of rights and obligations to subjects depending on their position vis-à-vis an abyssal line.



The avant-garde of an alternative to the business-as-usual techniques necessarily originates in Africa, and the Global South more generally. It is generally argued that the pre-modern societies destroyed by modernization are characterized by a stronger collective ethos, more deliberative methods of decision-making and conflict resolution, lower emphasis on distinction between object and subject. Such features are reified in post- and anticolonial literature through concepts such as Africanity or Ubuntu stressing a distinctive, anti-modernist set of African values.

The AAPAM-IIAS Taskforce calls for contributions interrogating the causes, consequences, ways forward and the very diagnosis of vulnerabilities as well as the adaptive governance capabilities available to African countries. This includes, i.e.:

- Evidence regarding the expected impact of climate change on the African continent,
- Governance response to Climate Change and conflicts in Africa
- Analysis of (sustainable) development policies in Africa,
- Case studies of innovations for sustainable development in Africa,
- Discussion of the challenges set by urbanization and population increase in Africa,
- Theoretical discussion of the development doctrines and plans.

The expected contributions types are: papers, (poster) presentations, panels.

Unorthodox contributions on the form, and critical on the substance, are especially welcome.

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Collaborative Governance

Climate change is the ideal-typical case of wicked issue: multi-faceted, uncertain and contested, it resists treatment by specialized institutional jurisdictions, and requires “Collaborative Governance” (Ansell and Gash 2008; Daviter 2017; Pollitt 2016). It consists in “bringing multiple stakeholders together [...] in common forums to engage in collective decision-making” (Ansell and Gash 2008). Several call-for-contributions fit into this stream of research on Public Governance for Climate Action.

Dr. Michalis Christakis situates climate change in a broader set of challenges local governments must deal with through policy integration. He calls for contributions allowing local governments better addressing these challenges.

Sara Valaguzza and her colleagues call the attention on the ability of public-private partnership to take on climate change challenges, and specifically how to integrate climate mitigation/adaptation in PPPP projects.

Marco Meneguzzo and his colleagues focus on social innovation, i.e.: the involvement of citizens in public governance processes for the coproduction of commons or public goods. They call for conceptual and empirical contributions alike.

Policy Integration for Public Governance in Central and Local Government

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The issue of policy integration is becoming ever more crucial for the governing bodies of the states, regions and cities and other state entities, agencies or bodies. The new context of public management today brings in mind the aspects of Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity (the VUCA Theory), at a Global, European and National Level. The need for public governance that integrates various policies in a unified methodological approach has become imperative.

In order to handle effectively:

- The crises that the climate change brings;
- The need for urban preparedness and resilience;
- The necessity to incorporate the 17 Strategic Development Goals of the UN in the planning and the operation of the state and the local government entities; and
- The lack of proper strategic planning and operational effectiveness; and to
- Create the appropriate grounds for various policies integration, for network governance efficiency, for applying a philosophy of Public Private Partnerships, and for endorsing Social Innovation in different aspects of public governance;

The track aims to discuss the following themes:

- Methodology & Research Methods for Policy Integration in Public Governance;
- Policy Integration in Ministries, Regions, Municipalities & Other National Entities;
- Public Governance Resilience Building for Human Resources & Organizational Structures;
- Incorporation of the 17 Strategic Development Goals of the UN in the Planning of the State & Local Government Organizations;
- Public Governance Leadership & Skills Adaptation in a Changing Environment.



All the above-mentioned themes call for papers, presentations and posters that address the question of systemic preparedness to face the challenges that climate change brings.



Climate-Smart PPP: The City Level as a Model of Collaborative Governance

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Assessing climate change risks and impacts and establishing appropriate plans to reduce carbon emissions and increase resilience is key for developing climate-smart PPP projects.

Cities are now home to more than half of the world's population, and by 2050 two out of every three people on earth will live in urban areas.

In the face of failures and dysfunction at the national level, cities are becoming a new and hopeful transnational governance level. The growth and international clout of cities and sub-state actors has been unparalleled in recent decades.

Cities need to adopt an integrated approach for improvement of city services in order to adapt to climate change and reduce their greenhouse emissions. However, the magnitude of investment required to bridge the widening infrastructure service provision demand-supply gap along with the additional investment to mitigate climate change demands the need to look for innovative financing solutions. Private investments through public private partnership (PPP) route offer an innovative mechanism to meet both the goals of infrastructure development and climate change mitigation.

The proposed Panel will explore the question of how public private partnership can play a role in the revision of the administrative and contractual instruments to face the climate change challenges.

The Panel encourages the submission of papers that respond to the following research questions:



- How to integrate climate change mitigation objectives in procurement process of PPP projects (e.g. PPP projects in Municipal Solid Waste Management sector, building efficiency NZEB – net zero energy building)?
- How to perform change mitigation/adaptation objective through the design of a modified procurement protocol which promote private sector to devise project structure that fulfill both the objectives of climate change mitigation and provision of quality infrastructure services?
- How to define a workable framework for the management of climate change? Other papers deepening the relationship between public private partnership and climate change challenges will be examined by the Committee.

Yet where conventional roads were blocked, new paths are being paved and new roads travelled.



Social Innovation, Commons and Administration

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Social innovation is one of the most interesting trends of the 21st century, and it involves many sectors of society. In fact, not only different social actors come up with innovative and creative ideas, they also build new relationships with other stakeholders. While we have many examples of social innovation driven by private companies and by the civil society, this track is aimed at investigating the manifestation and effects of social innovation in the public sector, especially when public authorities are involved. Social innovation in public administration can be interpreted as an evolution of Public Governance, which stressed the importance of networks, multilevel governance and collaborative relationships. The perspective of social innovation is aligned with these assumptions, since it is based on the idea that innovation is most effective when it stems from cooperation between different actors. As a natural consequence of social innovation, new relationships are created between those who participate to the innovation process, and also between the beneficiaries of the innovation. An open issue has to do with the legal foundations of such a new paradigm, from the point of view of constitutional principles (e.g. subsidiarity, administrative efficiency), hard law and best practices.

Public administrations have started to include external parties in their policy-making processes, in various fields. This inclusive phenomenon regards participation by stakeholders and populations (especially at the local level) in administrative decisions, as well as the joint management of commons. Moreover, an important challenge for scientists nowadays is the proper definition of the



concept of commons itself, whose notion may deeply influence the choice of suitable tools of use and management. The objective of this track is the creation of a fruitful dialogue between researchers and practitioners in different fields (e.g.: management, law, administration, political science, philosophy, etc.), as well as in their relationships with business, government and civil society.

The track welcomes contributions regarding, but not limited to, the following topics:

- Social innovation and participation in administrative actions and commons;
- Legal foundations and implications of social innovation in the public administration;
- Definitions of the concept of “commons” and its application in public administration;
- Privatisation and the redefinition of borders between public and private sectors;
- Inclusive governance fostered by socially innovative practices and cross-sectoral cooperation;
- Cooperative management and governance of commons.



Evidence-based policies

The evidence-based movement is an aspirational call for public policy processes to be more scientifically rational. Grounded in the rejection of politics as zero-sum games between vested interests it found the same echo in democracies and developmental states.

Prof. Dr. Ellen Weyenberg and her colleagues focus on evidence-based approaches for policy learning to bridge gaps between epistemic communities, policymakers and the public for climate policy integration. They seek empirical and theoretical papers addressing the state-of-the-art in policy learning, the use of scientific evidence and knowledge and of disruptive technologies in policy processes.

Climate action being concerned with forecasting future scenarios, setting policy targets, measuring realization and following-up realization, Gustavo Barresi and his colleagues focus on Accounting and Accountability for Resilience and Climate Action in the Public Sector. They ask how to design or reform performance management and accounting systems to allow them incorporating climate action.



Climate Policy Integration: Evidence-Based Approaches for Policy Learning

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Climate change is a persistent global issue (Bernauer & Böhmelt, 2013). There is substantial Environmental Policy Integration (EPI) discourse driving climate action to achieve climate policy goals (Schmidt & Fleig, 2018; Von Lüpke & Well, 2019). However, significant gaps persist between epistemic communities, policy decisions and public demands (Ryan & Bustos, 2019), as can be seen in the expansion of climate youth movements (O'Brien, et. al., 2018; Thunberg, 2019).

Though the role of scientific evidence in policy responses to anthropogenic climate change is substantial, significant challenges remain (Tangney, 2019). Viewing EPI as a policy learning process across sectors both vertically and horizontally within a multilevel governance context (Nilsson et al., 2009), this panel looks at the use of evidence-based policy learning to bridge the multi-dimensional gap between epistemic communities, policymakers and the public. We seek empirical and theoretical papers broadly addressing the following themes:

- State-of-the-art in policy learning and transfer in climate policy integration.
- Using knowledge and scientific evidence for climate policy learning.
- Using disruptive technologies to inform evidence-based policymaking and policy learning for climate action.



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Accounting and Accountability for Resilience and Climate Action in the Public Sector

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Public institutions are called to define actions aimed at boosting resilience toward climate changerelated issues. Recent research has highlighted the relevance of accounting and accountability in supporting public organizations to understand and address sustainability challenges, climate actions and resilient strategies. Despite this theoretical debate, accounting and accountability practices struggle to be successfully implemented because of the “wickedness” of the policy context characterized by pluralism, institutional fragmentation and uncertainty.

This track aims to address the following research questions:

- Which are the challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of accounting, accountability and performance measurement systems in the context of resilient strategies and climate actions?
- How to design, develop and adapt the afore mentioned systems for dealing with risks and consequences of climate change?

Possible topics of the track include:

- Accounting practices that deal with climate change-related actions (resilience, disaster risk reduction, adaptation);
- Financial and non-financial disclosure related to climate action, resilience and disaster risk reduction policies;
- Financing resilient and climate actions (e.g. green bonds, carbon pricing, insurance, crowdfunding, catastrophes bonds);
- Information systems and data management supporting accounting and accountability for resilience and climate actions.

Kind of contribution expected:

- Extended abstracts (between 2,000 and 4,000 words),
- Full papers (between 5,000 and 8,000),
- Presentations.

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Innovative Policy Solutions

To paraphrase Greta Thunberg, “business-as-usual and some technical solutions” are likely not to suffice to address climate change: disruptions, radical changes or even revolutions will be needed. Public administration has been addressing such questions for a long time, through the concept of innovation, referring to new practices, on the whole public value creation chain (De Vries, Bekkers, and Tummers 2016).

Most climate action, political pressure to engage in it and policy innovations occurs in cities. Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira focuses on Subnational Governments, Cities and Climate Change. He observes that cities have most impact on climate and most resources to engage in climate action. He calls for contributions discussing such innovations, trends, relations with other governance levels, and research challenges and opportunities.

Raquel Carvalho focuses on the distinctive role of public administration in orienting collaborative governance settings such as Public-Private Partnerships towards climate action projects, while managing the risk of civil society and enterprises to withdraw from such settings to pursue own objectives separately.

Dan Abdulla al Buarki & Faisal Isa Al Khayyat focuses on Public Administration Innovations for Climate Action more generally. They call for contributions on best practices, experiences and studies able of informing climate action policies. Technologies, alignment with development strategies, and utilities are especially focused on.



Subnational Governments, Cities and Climate Change

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The role of cities and subnational governments for achieving a more sustainable planet has been increasingly relevant. Cities and subnational entities have influence in the capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change. They govern a large amount of the greenhouse gases (GHGs) and consumption of resources but they present huge opportunities for leading us towards a sustainable future. They also are centers of knowledge, financial resources and decisions, which can catalyze innovations and changes quickly to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

This track discusses the opportunities and challenges for tackling climate change in cities and subnational entities, as well as their relation with national and international governance regimes, looking at the trends in the emerging solutions from around the world as well as the research challenges and opportunities in the area.

Extended abstracts (< 1.000 words) are expected, leading to

- Papers of 4.000 – 6.000 words;
- Posters;
- Video;
- Panels



Public Private Partnerships for Climate Action

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The past austerity and financial scarcity scenario and the menace of its recurrence, combined with global warming and all other climate adversities, is raising an enormous challenge for administrative bodies. Is there any role for public management in Climate Action? Should there be one? Can these issues be addressed by public management solutions? Are there new or renewed organisational solutions to pursue this “increasingly salient policy issue”? Is collaborative governance, linking public administrations and civil society, a path to be explored?

Public-private partnerships (PPP) are not a new organisational way to pursue public interests. Yet, can they be reinvented as a collaborative way of governance to address the abovementioned challenges? Can their goals be directed to climate action projects since those challenges involve high public debt and low interest rate contexts? Are any operating PPPs already addressing these challenges? Is the risk challenge involved a significant drawback that will lead to a withdraw of civil society and enterprises, and therefore PPP from being a possible solution, or will it lead to a redesign of both instead?

Therefore, we call for papers, presentations or posters for debating these and related issues.



Public Administration Innovations for Climate Action

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Dimensions and Axes of the Session

This panel session aims to review the best practices, experiences and studies related to Public Governance for Climate Action (Innovative Policy Solutions) in order to come up with recommendations to develop the Public Administration policies and systems, through optimizing the use of advanced technologies and innovation methodologies. This can contribute in Designing Innovative Policies on International, National and Organizational levels, assist in achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) (Objective 13: Climate Action) and 2030 Agenda, and Climate Innovation Agenda 2050.

Therefore, researches, papers, case studies as well as posters, exploring one of the following topics are welcome:

- The role of advanced technologies and innovation methodologies in achieving sustainable development goal 13 (Climate Action) and Climate Innovation Agenda 2050.
- The alignment between international and national strategies, in compliance with Climate Action, in the Public Administration experiences in different countries worldwide.
- Examine key challenges, risks and opportunities regarding climate action, in favor of the Public Administration in different sectors such as; power & energy, transportation, industry, building, land used, insurance, health, tourism, Agriculture and oil & gas.
- Policies and strategies to drive innovation, mobilize finance, ensure a just transition, and advanced technologies that helps reduce emissions across different sectors.
- Policies needed over the coming period to keep our countries on the path to lead the climate change. "Getting to Zero"



- The relationship between partners and stakeholders to develop climate services that enables to better adapt to climate change in favor of the citizens.
- The collaboration and synergy between Public and Private sector to drive climate change resilience.

Key Questions to be Addressed in the Track

The key questions that will be answered through the contributions from the authors are as listed below (derived from the axes and dimensions of the session), where each axis includes a fundamental question to be answered through the methodology of scientific research:

- How to achieve sustainable development goal 13 (Climate Action) and 2050 Climate Innovation agenda through Innovative Policy Solutions?
- How to turn digital technology innovation in to climate action?
- How did Public Administration in different sectors adopt with the climate action?
- What are the Key policies done by Public Administration in different sectors in order to avoid the worst potential impact of climate change?
- What are the steps that Public Administration should take to lead climate action (Leadership Climate Change)?
- What is the relationship between Climate Change and Behavioral Public Administration (Behavioral Insight)?
- What are the alternative views could be suggested with regard to "Innovative Policy Solutions" based on the experiences of different countries worldwide?

Welcomed Contributions

This panel aims to receive contributions from different authors worldwide through sharing the following:

- Lessons learned;
- Case studies;
- Scenarios; and
- Best practices;



Resilience Studies

The concept of resilience originates refers to the capacity of systems to absorb shocks and recover an equilibrium position, different (bounce forward) or not (bounce back) from the initial one (Duit 2016). Resilience studies examine how governance systems react to crisis situations, of natural or human origin.

Anaïs Valiquette L'Heureux chairs the Resilience Studies track. She asks research questions related to the adaptation to climate change, in terms of scientific and developmental paradigms, the reaction to climate crisis, immediate but also at longer term through leaning.

Loredana Nada Elvira Giani and her colleagues focus on the cost-effectiveness of precautionary measures in the environmental sector. They call for papers addressing the participative decision-making of emergency regulations, evaluating its effectiveness, and posing a remedial logic as policy alternative.

Masao Kikuchi focuses on large-scale disasters, where the capacity of governments is outstripped, requiring involvement of multiple stakeholders: other government and actors. He calls for contributions emphasizing necessary conditions for collaborative disaster governance, with a special focus on cross-border climate disasters.



Resilience Studies

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Is climate change a crisis, a disaster, an emergency?

Beyond the semantic debate, the calls for a paradigm shift are intensifying. Stakeholders concerned with the consequences of citizen and government's lack of preparedness seem to be multiplying. Governments around the globe are facing increasing pressures coming from the public, civil society and climate experts, as well as scientists from various backgrounds and disciplines, to act. Various levels of governments are being impacted with the consequences of events remotely or closely related to climate change, global warming, environmental destruction and disasters as well as chronic air pollution. There are also environmental injustices that affect disproportionately socially and economically disenfranchised communities. Moreover, climate adaptation, crisis preparedness and infrastructure resilience are highly intertwined issues governments must address.

But how? There are difficult questions triggered by our increasing awareness regarding the causes of climate change that warrant thorough, peer-reviewed independent scientific examination. The IIAS Resilience Studies Track will provide panels, forum and conferences which will examine the following questions:

1. How can local governments best mitigate the consequences of extreme weather events?
2. What are the innovative "best" practices in climate change adaptation?
3. How can public leaders secure the buy-in from the industry?
4. What methodologies or analytical frameworks can be employed to evaluate climate-policy options
5. What are the levers and barriers to risk regimes' adaptation and innovation's?
6. What shapes, influences or determines the support for climate action among various countries and industries?
7. Are there cases of positive adaptation that have provided insights and could be scaled up?
8. What is to be learned from aboriginal and traditional knowledge bases when it comes to dealing and responding to the uncertainties created by global warming?
9. How can government systems be better equipped to deal with the increased systemic complexity generated by the climate crisis?
10. How should academia stakeholders engage with society to support and enable proactive action upon climate change?



11. How can governments tackle the interactive complexity in a highly volatile international environment, where technical failure, human error, can have ramification on the equilibrium of nations?
12. What lessons are to be learned from “natural” disasters and their systemic complexity?
13. What cases provide us with insights and guidance to increasing the resilience of systems at the local, state, federal and international levels?



Crisis Management and Climate Changes: Costs and Effectiveness of Emergency Regulations

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The construction of models for systemic resilience is still one of the challenges that requires an in deep analysis of the administrative decision-making and vertical and horizontal governance models.

The application of precautionary model, according to the environmental policies, schemes to other risk areas (i.e. climate changes), finds a limit in the (political) balance of the "probability" of the exceptional event and the costs related to the application of precautionary measures. This usually brings to the management of risks only through exceptional (extra ordinem) administrative tools.

In this perspective, the attention will be focused on:

- a) Governance models for strengthening the capacity building of administrations and guarantee the participation, extended to technical bodies, for the definition and management of mitigation and adaptation measures, including those measures to achieve Goal 11 of Agenda 2030;
- b) Indicators for the assessment of the efficacy of the measures adopted also recurring to artificial intelligence.

A special focus will refer to the assessment and comparison direct and indirect costs, both related to the application of precautionary policies and deriving from the "mere" application of measures to pace the emergency according to a remedial logic, typical of the so called "emergency regulation".



Dealing with Climate Change: Managing Collaborative Disaster Governance with Multi-Stakeholders

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One of the major objectives of this panel is to explore the governance and management issues of collaborative disaster governance. Changes in the global climate have exacerbated climate hazards and amplified the risk of extreme weather disasters around the world. UNDRR (2018) estimated economic losses from extreme weather events rose by 150% within last 40 years. Effective disaster management is becoming critical concerns both in academics and practitioners, especially in developing economies. In a large-scale disaster, capacity of single government is not enough, and thus needs to have collaborative disaster governance with multi-stakeholders. Here, the stakeholders include: other levels of government (multilevel governance), citizens and NGOs (collaboration and co-production), private sector (Public Private Partnership), and others.

In order to lead effective and efficient climate action with multi-stakeholders, it is worth exploring various management and governance issues of collaborative disaster governance. The track intends to collect both theoretical and empirical papers exploring various management and governance issues of collaborative disaster governance. Disaster may not necessary be confined to the natural disaster. Manmade disaster could be within the scope of this track if it is related to the climate change/action or collaborative governance issues. The objective is to extract the rich academic as well as practical implications from a comparative perspective.

Questions the papers could address, but are not limited to, for example:

- (i) What are the conditions to make collaborative disaster governance work for better resilience?
- (ii) How can government enhance the capacity of collaborative disaster governance?
- (iii) What are the potentials and constrains of collaborative governance approach to deal with climate issues that go beyond national boundaries?



90th Anniversary of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences

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The International Institute of Administrative Sciences is a learned society in public administration established in 1930 by member states willing to develop joint administrative solutions to the policy challenges of the day.

Over time, its membership extended to Schools of Government and Universities, and it developed into a federation of learned societies, encompassing also the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration, the European Group of Public Administration and, more recently, the Latin American Group of Public Administration, and the Asian Group of Public Administration.

It produces public administration research in its research groups, diffuses it through its events and publication series. It also provides consulting and accreditation services through the European Association for Public Administration Accreditation and the International Commission on Accreditation of Public Administration programs.

In 2020, the International Institute of Administrative Sciences will turn 90. To celebrate this anniversary, the IIAS 2020 Conference is organized in Brussels, where IIAS is headquartered, and the Pre-Conference Workshop on 23 June 2020 in the afternoon is devoted to it.

The 90th Anniversary Report will be presented at this occasion. Hereby, we kindly invite IIAS members, partners and interested individuals to contribute to this report, and to present these contributions during the Pre-Conference Workshop. We expect historical and forward-looking contributions on, i.e.:

- The International Institute of Administrative Sciences as an Institution, with members, partners, structures, leaders, policies, decisions, achievements, challenges, and turning points;
- The Administrative Sciences or Public Administration as an academic and professional field, with values, principles, assumptions, landmark authors and practitioners; competitors and jurisdictions;
- The missions of the IIAS in this field: the organization of events, the publication market, research and consulting, and accreditation and quality assurance services.

The expected contributions can be:

- Papers (3.500 – 4.500 words);
- Partnership report;
- Testimonies (1000 words);
- Posters;
- Video.



A 200-words (maximum) abstract on the contribution is expected, the kind of contribution. Alternative deadlines will apply to ensure distribution of the 90th Anniversary Report during the Conference. This report will add to the existing literature on the IIAS and its entities, referred to below.