

## **GOOD GOVERNANCE WORLDWIDE (2<sup>ND</sup> AFRICA SYMPOSIA ISSUE)**

### **"PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN AFRICA"**

#### **CALL FOR ARTICLES**

Public administration and governance (democratic or undemocratic) are in the detail of national security concerns and indeed determine national security (architecture, strategies, dynamics, successes, shortfalls, or even outright collapse). This is because the nature of the state as well as the character of politics and quality of governance and administration shape the outlook of that state or society. What a state looks like is a function of policy or decision-making and the quality of the people who run the system. Africa continues to face multiple challenges of nation-building but seems in recent years, to confront them headlong and devise measures to overcome them. For instance, on security issues, a multilateral and regional approach has worked to curb the menace or spread of combustible national security issues that are capable of undermining the sovereignty of states. This approach appears to be helping in the war against Boko Haram in the Lake Chad/West African sub-region, Islamic militancy in the Sahel, and Al-Shabab in the Horn of Africa. In the same vein, one can argue that the eastern Congo security crisis has not abated probably because a regional approach has not worked as D.R. Congo continues to demonstrate distrust toward her neighbors.

It is expected that the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) will further help the cause of national security, as the quest to forge a strong economic bloc will come with more effective measures to curb sub-regional security issues. Trade and commerce thrive in an auspicious environment and to that end; national leaders on the continent would drive safer borders as they pursue economic integration.

In addition to national security, other critical issues are democratic governance and public administration, which are both challenged and thriving. From democratic stability in Kenya, South Africa, Benin, Namibia, Malawi, and Zambia; to legal and democratic measures in contesting electoral outcomes in Nigeria, Africa seems to be making steady progress in democratic governance. The other side is that democracy is shaky in countries where laws are being changed to suit the selfish interests of ruling parties or demagogues, and yet in places where the military has removed democratic governments.

Public administration in Africa is changing in some climes, particularly where digitalization is visible, and documentation, performance, productivity, and public service delivery are IT-driven. In some climes or spaces, public administration is static or fraught with red tape, nepotism, and corruption. The Symposia Issue welcomes multidisciplinary approaches, as well as historical, political, economic, sociological, and psychological perspectives from scholars in relevant fields, and from practitioners in the fields of public administration/public policy, strategy, and politics.

This Africa Symposia Issue is open- but not limited- to the foregoing three areas. Articles on these three broad issues or focusing on specific experiences in Africa are welcome. These may also be

studies in comparative public administration, external influences on, or international/global dimensions of democratic governance and national security in Africa. Studies/articles dwelling on practitioner or practical issues of public administration are particularly encouraged.

Specifically, the journal issue accepts articles that dwell on- but are not limited to- any of the following-

- Public administration in Africa
- Public management practice
- Comparative public administration in Africa
- Best practices in public administration in Africa
- Public policy and public sector delivery in Africa
- Democratic governance and threats to democracy in Africa
- Strategic, defense, and security policy/issues in Africa
- Regional/sub-regional integration policy

### **Guidelines for Writing and Submitting an Article**

- Each paper shall not exceed eighteen (18) pages and not below twelve (12) pages in length, including references, tables, figures, etc. In exceptional cases, particularly in review articles or empirical studies, fewer pages might be accepted.
- The writing should be 1.5-spaced, with an abstract of at most 300 words, and a maximum of five keywords alphabetically arranged. The titles should not exceed 18 words- this is inclusive of hyphenated words.
- All tables, figures, graphs and diagrams (if applicable) should be appropriately outlined in-text and not at the end of the paper, and well referenced. All papers should employ the APA 5<sup>th</sup> edition of referencing. To guide you, please look up the APA resources here: <https://apastyle.apa.org/blog>

### **Journal Publication Timelines and Deadlines**

- December 4- 9, 2023- CFA Announcement
- December 20, 2023- Submission of Topic/Abstracts
- December 23, 2023- Feedback to Authors on Abstracts
- January 23, 2024- Submission of full Articles by Authors
- January 25- February 10, 2024- Review Process
- February 12- 15, 2024- Feedback to Authors on Review
- February 27, 2024- Submission of Revised Articles by Authors
- March 1- 10, 2024- Second/Internal Review
- March 12, 2024- Feedback to Authors
- March 20- Submission of Final Papers
- March 25-31, 2024- Final Review and Publication of Journal Issue

## **Journal Aim and Scope**

The primary purpose of ASPA's (Section for Public Management Practice) *Good Governance Worldwide* journal/website is to provide scholars and practitioners around the world with insight into today's global public sector challenges and efforts underway that offer innovative solutions for our global community of practice. Furthermore, it is intended to help forge a more global network within which practitioners and scholars alike from both advanced industrial nations and emerging democracies and modernizing countries can share perspectives, and insights, and learn from the challenges of one another. Most importantly, the GGW seeks to help connect professional public management practitioners with others, including academics or scholars who may have invaluable experience and perspectives not available within a more limited public service community.

Generally, the GGW journal is intended to help practitioners and academics in ASPA and beyond to contribute to a more favorable view of governance and public service and provide for increased understanding of how "good governance" contributes to advancing the goals of societies and associations around the world.

The Editor of the 'Africa Symposia Issue' is Professor Sheriff Folarin ([sheryffolarin@gmail.com](mailto:sheryffolarin@gmail.com); +1512/925-2006), formerly of Covenant University in Nigeria, who now teaches in the Political Science Department at Texas State University, United States. The Associate Editor of the 'Africa Symposia Issue' is Professor Mohamed Makkoui of the National School of Management of Tangier, Morocco. Professor Howard Balanoff is the Editor-in-Chief of the GGW, while Professor Folarin serves as the Associate Editor-in-Chief of the GGW.

## **Contact**

All papers must be submitted online. Visit <https://goodgovernanceworldwide.org/symposia/> for details on submission and other information. For contributors specifically requested to write special papers, you may enquire more about submission or submit directly to the Editor-in-Chief at [sheryffolarin@gmail.com](mailto:sheryffolarin@gmail.com). You may also contact the Editor of GGW-Africa on cellphone on +15129252006.