Anticipatory Governance in the Face of Afghan Migration Challenges in Iran: An Analysis of Concept, Position, and Alignment with Islamic Governance

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Abstract

This paper critically examines the concept of Anticipatory Governance (AG) as a distinct model of governance. The term "governance" is defined broadly as an interdisciplinary guiding activity involving multiple stakeholders, thus moving beyond traditional government-centric views. Foresight is defined as a systematic process for envisioning alternative futures to inform current actions. While acknowledging the existence of "future-oriented" or "predictive" governance approaches, this paper posits that AG, as a more nuanced and advanced concept, uniquely embraces uncertainty, focuses on shaping multiple futures, and addresses long-term, systemic challenges. The analysis positions AG as a distinct model that transcends reactive and purely predictive approaches by integrating foresight, networked systems, feedback loops, capacity building, policy integration, partnerships, data/technology use, and regulatory experimentation. Key components of the framework highlight potential benefits such as improved policymaking and navigating complexity, alongside challenges like short-termism and data governance. This paper contributes to the extant literature by examining the nuances between AG and other future-oriented approaches (including Predictive Governance), delving deeper into the historical development of the concept, and critically analyzing its potential application within the Iranian governance context. The paper focuses on the complex and long-term challenge of Afghan migration and its alignment with Islamic governance principles.

Keywords: Anticipatory Governance, Predictive Governance, Migration, Afghan Nationals, Iran, Islamic Governance.

Introduction

In an era marked by accelerated technological advancement, increasing global interconnectedness, and complex, often unpredictable challenges, traditional governance models are experiencing considerable strain. Reactive approaches that have historically dominated policymaking and administration are proving insufficient to address long-term, systemic issues, from climate change to the societal impacts of artificial intelligence. This context underscores the growing imperative for governance structures to evolve, shifting towards more proactive and future-oriented strategies. Anticipatory Governance (AG) has emerged as a compelling response to this need, proposing a framework that explicitly integrates foresight and long-term thinking into the core processes of decision-making and public administration.

However, the discourse surrounding future-oriented governance is multifaceted, with terms like "future-oriented governance," "predictive governance," and "anticipatory governance" used interchangeably or with subtle distinctions. The present paper aims to elucidate these subtleties, establishing AG as a discrete and sophisticated methodology that transcends mere prediction or rudimentary future-oriented analysis. The text delves into the concept of Anticipatory Governance, drawing upon extant literature to define its core elements, critically analyze its position relative to other future-oriented approaches (including Predictive Governance), and explore its key components and implications for contemporary practice. Furthermore, this paper seeks to address a critical gap by examining the potential applicability and integration of AG within the specific context of Iranian governance. The paper focuses on the complex and long-term challenge of Afghan migration and its alignment with Islamic governance principles.

1. Discussion

1-1. Defining Core Concepts: Governance and Foresight

To understand Anticipatory Governance, it is essential to first establish clear definitions of its foundational concepts: governance and foresight.

- **Definition of Governance:** The following text is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject matter. The concept of governance is presented as a broad, interdisciplinary one that has grown significantly across various scientific fields, including political science, economics, sociology, and public administration. It is generally accepted to be a pattern or activity involving guidance or leadership, with a lower degree of connection to governments

specifically in comparison to the term "government" itself (Mir mazaheri, 2024, p. 3; Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023, p. 494). As stated by Mir mazaheri (2024, p. 3), governance is indicative of the state's growing reliance on external entities to achieve its objectives and execute its policies. It encompasses a series of decision-making protocols and procedures that delineate the prerogatives and obligations of stakeholders, encompassing those from parliament, administration, firms, and communities, through the mechanisms of coordination and cooperation (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 2). The concept of governance can be understood as the coordination of relations between academia, public and private institutions, citizens, and NGOs within a territory. This enables a flexible form of power that incorporates new stakeholders (Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023, p. 494).

- **Definition of Foresight / Anticipatory Thinking:** Foresight, otherwise known as anticipatory thinking, is defined as a methodical process that focuses on the future, typically over a medium to long-term timeframe (Mir mazaheri, 2024, p. 5). This process entails the aggregation of information, thereby facilitating a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The objective of this aggregation is to inform contemporary decisions and actions (Mir mazaheri, 2024, p. 5). Foresight is defined as the capacity to anticipate alternative futures based on sensitivity to weak signals and the ability to visualize their consequences as multiple possible outcomes. It functions as a tool for visualizing, rehearsing, and refining actions in one's mind (Ahern, 2025, p. 10). Foresight activities have been incorporated into the agendas of governments worldwide, finding application across a diverse array of policy domains (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 3). While futures studies endeavor to cope with and embrace uncertainty, foresight focuses more on eliminating it and influencing policies and strategies through forecasts and estimations (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 2). The objective of foresight is to anticipate rather than to predict, thereby facilitating a more judicious course of action in the present by envisioning multiple future scenarios (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 3).

1-2. Distinguishing Anticipatory Governance (AG) from Predictive Governance

Understanding the precise distinction between these two concepts is crucial for grasping the position of Anticipatory Governance:

- **Predictive Governance:** This approach primarily focuses on using data, statistical models, and predictive algorithms to forecast future trends and probable events. Its main goal is to identify and predict the "most likely" future to inform planning. This approach is often applied in areas such as economic forecasting, crime prediction, or disease outbreak prediction. However, this approach has limitations when faced with deep uncertainties, sudden changes, and systemic complexities that lead to deviations from predicted paths, as it relies on a single future or a narrower set of probable futures, with less emphasis on embracing and shaping a wider range of possibilities.

- **Anticipatory Governance (AG):** This concept, the focus of this paper, goes beyond mere prediction. AG emphasizes proactive preparedness, embracing uncertainty, and the capacity to shape desirable and multiple futures. This approach not only seeks to foresee futures but also aims to prepare society for them by understanding emerging trends, weak signals, and various scenarios, and even actively playing a role in shaping the future trajectory. AG emphasizes building systemic capacities for continuous learning, adaptation, and multi-stakeholder engagement to manage complexity and uncertainty. In other words, AG seeks to "anticipate to act," rather than merely "predict to know." As Ahern (2025, p. 1) states, AG leads to "imaginative policy design that combines evidence and informed speculation about the future and how policy should shape it." This involves not just anticipating, but also preparing for, and actively influencing the trajectory of future developments.

AG is a "system of systems" that employs foresight to create future plans and execute relevant actions (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 1; Ahern, 2025, p. 8). It is a sustainable decision-making process based on consensus on a desirable future or vision, achieved through the participation of various stakeholders, including government, market, the public, and academics (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 2). AG is a broad-based capacity extended through society that can act on various inputs to manage emerging knowledge-based technologies while such management is still possible (Xu et al., 2024, p. 5).

As illustrated in Figure 1, Anticipatory Governance is often depicted as a framework built upon the foundation of foresight. This structure emphasizes that effective AG relies on robust foresight processes, which themselves are supported by systematic methods of scanning the

environment. The diagram highlights that foresight involves various approaches, such as visions foresight, strategic foresight, participatory foresight, and others, while scanning encompasses both broad horizontal examination of potential issues and deeper vertical analysis of specific topics (Heo & Seo, 2021). This layered approach underscores the systematic nature of AG, where understanding and anticipating the future are prerequisite to effective governance in the present.
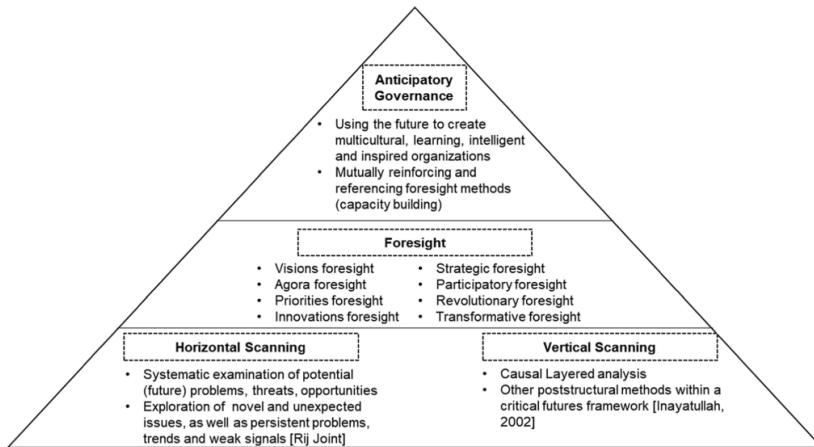

Figure 1: Structure of Anticipatory Governance (Heo & Seo, 2021)

1-3. Positioning Anticipatory Governance in the Governance Landscape

Anticipatory Governance is presented as a distinct and novel model of governance that moves beyond traditional, reactive, and even purely predictive approaches. A notable shift has been observed from reactive to proactive strategies (Xu et al., 2024, p. 5; Stępka, 2023, p. 152). In contrast to conventional governance, which is often characterized by short electoral terms and reactive policymaking, AG aims to address long-term challenges and uncertainties (Koskimaa & Raunio, 2022, p. 2). This approach stands in contrast to those that are primarily based on the logics of efficiency and the short term, instead aiming for a governance of well-being in a strategic key (Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023, p. 493).

AG is distinguished from conventional preventive and risk management methodologies by its premise that forthcoming shocks and disturbances are not entirely manageable. While anticipation assumes the future can be efficiently governed with enough early warning, AG, particularly when linked with concepts like resilience, acknowledges the need to cultivate preparedness and the capacity to cope with unanticipated

dangers after they manifest (Stępka, 2023, p. 152). Some perspectives contrast AG with short-term resilience thinking, arguing that resilience can become an excuse for incapacity and shifting responsibility to the public without adequate capacity-building, rather than focusing on longer-term planning (Heo & Joseph, 2021, p. 2).

AG is also presented as a departure from models like New Public Management, which some early interpretations of AG were linked to, by focusing on future-oriented governance strategies rather than simply managing government like a private business. The approach under discussion emphasizes embracing uncertainty and deriving creative future scenarios (Heo & Joseph, 2021, p. 8).

Key characteristics of AG include its future-oriented nature, its reliance on foresight, its emphasis on proactive decision-making, its systemic approach, and its potential for integrating diverse stakeholders and knowledge sources (Mir mazaheri, 2024; Maffei et al., 2020; Xu et al., 2024; Heo & Seo, 2021; Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023; Ahern, 2025).

Table 1: Comparison of Traditional, Predictive, and Anticipatory Governance

❖ Feature	❖ Traditional/Reactive Governance	❖ Predictive Governance	❖ Anticipatory Governance (AG)
❖ Time Horizon	❖ Short-term, often tied to electoral cycles.	❖ Medium to long-term, focused on predicting a probable future.	❖ Medium to long-term, future-oriented, aiming to shape multiple futures.
❖ Approach	❖ Primarily reactive to events and crises.	❖ Prediction-based, seeking to identify and avoid predicted undesirable futures.	❖ Proactive, future-oriented, aiming for preparedness, embracing uncertainty, and shaping desirable futures.
❖ Uncertainty	❖ Often seeks to minimize or ignore uncertainty.	❖ Attempts to reduce uncertainty	❖ Embraces uncertainty, explores

		through more accurate prediction, but may be limited in the face of deep uncertainties.	multiple future scenarios, focuses on preparedness and adaptation.
❖ Decision Making	❖ Based on established procedures, often hierarchical.	❖ Based on prediction outputs, focusing on avoiding predicted negative outcomes.	❖ Systemic, networked, relies on foresight and continuous learning, integrates diverse knowledge, aiming for active future shaping.
❖ Innovation	❖ May lag behind technological advancements.	❖ May consider innovation solely from the perspective of predicting its consequences.	❖ Proactively anticipates and engages with innovation, uses regulatory experimentation and learning, seeking to shape responsible innovation.
❖ Goal	❖ Problem-solving, crisis management.	❖ Predicting the future and avoiding foreseen problems.	❖ Shaping desirable futures, navigating complexity, enhancing societal resilience and adaptability by embracing uncertainty.

1-4. Genesis and Evolution of Future-Oriented Governance in Literature

 The conceptualization of governance that anticipates the future draws upon a diverse array of intellectual traditions. In the mid-20th century, the seminal discussions on strategic planning and policy analysis laid the foundation for more systematic, future-oriented approaches. In the period following the Second World War, intellectual organizations and academic institutions initiated the exploration of long-range forecasting and scenario planning as a means to inform government policy. This exploration was particularly salient in the context of Cold War geopolitics and the emerging challenges of industrial societies (see Meadows et al., 1972).

The advent of "New Public Management" in the late 20th century precipitated the integration of efficiency and market-like mechanisms into public administration. While these paradigms were often oriented towards the present, they concomitantly necessitated a degree of strategic planning for service delivery. However, the increasing recognition of the limitations of purely reactive or efficiency-driven governance in the face of complex, interconnected global challenges (such as climate change, pandemics, and rapid technological disruption) spurred the development of more sophisticated anticipatory frameworks.

The concept of "anticipatory governance" has emerged as a result of research focusing on the management of emerging technologies and societal transitions. For instance, studies on the governance of nanotechnology, biotechnology, and artificial intelligence highlighted the need for proactive engagement with potential risks and benefits before they become entrenched or unmanageable (e.g., Guston & Sarewitz, 2002; Rip & Meulmeester, 1999). This literature underscored the significance of "anticipatory governance" as a framework for responsible innovation, marked by an iterative process of foresight, deliberation, and adaptive regulation.

Heo and Seo's (2021) seminal contribution extends the current state of the field by examining the practical implementation of anticipatory governance in various countries, identifying key components such as foresight systems, networked governance, and feedback mechanisms. Maffei et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of data-driven approaches in facilitating anticipatory governance, particularly in urban contexts. Ahern's (2025) study centers on the "new anticipatory governance culture for innovation," underscoring the significance of regulatory foresight, experimentation, and learning as pivotal factors in navigating technological change.

Consequently, AG cannot be regarded as a sudden emergence; rather, it is a progression from earlier forms of future-oriented thinking. AG is distinguished by its explicit emphasis on embracing uncertainty, its systemic approach, and its focus on actively shaping multiple futures rather than merely predicting one.

1-5. Application in Iranian Governance and Alignment with Islamic Governance: Case Study of Afghan Migration

The principles of Anticipatory Governance hold significant potential for application within the Iranian governance context, offering a framework for addressing long-term challenges and fostering proactive policymaking. Iran, as one of the countries hosting the largest number of refugees and migrants globally, faces complex and multifaceted challenges arising from the long-term and sometimes sudden presence of foreign nationals, particularly Afghan migrants. These challenges encompass economic, social, cultural, security, and environmental dimensions, necessitating a more future-oriented approach than traditional reactive or purely predictive models can provide.

- **The Challenge of Afghan Migration in Iran and the Necessity of Anticipatory Governance:** The extensive and continuous presence of Afghan nationals in Iran, stemming from decades of unrest and conflict in Afghanistan, has imposed a range of systemic and long-term pressures on Iran's resources and governance structures. These challenges include:

  - **Pressure on Public Services:** The increased migrant population places additional strain on public services such as healthcare, education, housing, and infrastructure. More accurate prediction of future needs of this population and their impact on services is essential for sustainable planning (Sadeghi & Gholami, 2021).

  - **Labor Market and the Informal Economy:** The presence of migrants, particularly in the informal sectors of the labor market, has complex economic implications that require foresightful understanding and management to prevent unfair competition, exploitation, and the creation of social tensions (Hashemi et al., 2022). * **Social and Cultural Dimensions:** Social integration, maintaining national cohesion, and managing cultural diversity are long-term challenges that require a deeper understanding of social dynamics and the

anticipation of the effects of various policies on peaceful coexistence (Khorasani & Khosravi, 2023).

- **Security and Border Issues:** Border management, controlling movement, and anticipating security risks related to population displacement require anticipatory approaches and international cooperation (Ahmadi & Mohammadi, 2022).

- **Demographic Changes and Future Migration:** Demographic shifts in Afghanistan and global migration trends may expose Iran to new waves of migration, necessitating preparedness and strategic planning (UNHCR, 2023).

Anticipatory Governance (AG) can assist Iran in managing this complex challenge by providing a framework for forecasting, preparing for, and actively shaping futures related to migration. This includes:

- **Developing Migration Forecasting Systems:** Utilizing existing data and predictive models (Predictive Governance) to forecast future migration patterns, integrating it with scenario analysis of various factors (such as climate change, political instability in Afghanistan) to better understand uncertainties (IOM, 2022).

- **Building Adaptive Capacities:** Designing policies and programs that are flexible and capable of adapting to unexpected changes. This may include establishing rapid mechanisms for assessing needs and delivering services, or developing training and employment programs for migrants that align with future labor market demands (Hashemi et al., 2022).

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Creating a platform for active cooperation and participation among government entities (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour, and Social Welfare), international organizations (such as UNHCR, IOM), civil society, academics, and even migrants themselves to better understand challenges and find sustainable solutions (Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023).

- **Continuous Learning and Refinement:** Establishing feedback loops to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented policies and refine them based on new experiences and data (Heo & Seo, 2021).

- Alignment with Islamic Governance Principles:

The concept of Anticipatory Governance can resonate with core principles of Islamic governance that emphasize foresight, long-term planning, and concern for the community's welfare (Ummah).

- Responsibility and Stewardship (Istikhlaf): Islamic teachings emphasize humanity's responsibility to manage resources and ensure the welfare of the community, including migrants and the needy. Anticipatory Governance, by focusing on long-term and sustainable planning, operationalizes this responsibility within the framework of resource management and ensuring a better future for all citizens and residents, including migrants (Quran 2:30).

- Public Interest and Justice (Maslaha and Adl): The principle of Maslaha (public interest) and justice dictates that policies should be designed to consider both the long-term interests of the host society and the rights and needs of migrants. Anticipatory Governance, by accurately analyzing the long-term consequences of policies, can help achieve justice and public interest in this domain (Quran 4:58).

- Consultation and Participation (Shura): The principle of Shura in Islamic governance emphasizes the necessity of consultation and participation of various stakeholders in decision-making. In the context of migration, this principle can lead to the involvement of responsible institutions, NGOs, and even representatives of migrant communities in the policymaking process to find more comprehensive and acceptable solutions (Quran 3:159).

- Prudence and Foresight (Tadbir): Islam emphasizes prudence and avoiding haste and impulsive decision-making. Anticipatory Governance, by focusing on in-depth analysis, scenario forecasting, and long-term planning, aligns with this principle of prudence and foresight, moving away from reactive and emotional approaches that may have negative long-term consequences

By integrating the principles of Anticipatory Governance into the management of Afghan migration challenges, Iran can adopt a more effective, sustainable, and future-oriented approach while adhering to its Islamic and humanitarian values. This requires investment in analytical capacities, establishing robust participatory mechanisms, and adopting an adaptive and learning approach to policymaking.

2. Key Components and Implications

The essential elements and strategies for implementing Anticipatory Governance, as described in the literature, include:

- **Foresight System:** A core component is the development and utilization of a robust foresight system. This involves systematic processes for scanning the horizon, identifying emerging issues, trends, and potential future scenarios (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 3; Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 5; Ahern, 2025, p. 8). In the context of migration, this includes analyzing demographic trends in origin countries, factors influencing migration (such as climate change, political instability in Afghanistan), and forecasting potential flows into Iran (IOM, 2022).

- **Networked System:** AG requires a networked system for integrating foresight into the policy process and facilitating coordination among various actors and institutions (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 3; Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 5). This involves collaboration between government (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour, and Social Welfare), international organizations (such as UNHCR, IOM), civil society, academia, and research centers (Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023, p. 494; Ahern, 2025, p. 9).

- **Feedback System:** A feedback system is necessary to assess predictions, gauge policy performance, and manage institutional knowledge, allowing for continuous learning and refinement of strategies (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 3; Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 5). In the context of migration, this includes evaluating the effectiveness of integration programs, the impact of migration on the labor market and public services, and adjusting policies based on new findings (Sadeghi & Gholami, 2021).

- **Continuity System:** This refers to the organizational and individual capacity-building needed for the sustained operation of AG. It involves promoting future receptivity, future literacy, and future proficiency among government officials and the public (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 1, 5). Training and empowering experts in migration analysis, scenario planning, and future-oriented policymaking is essential.

- **Policy Integration:** Integrating foresight and anticipatory thinking into policymaking and strategic planning processes is crucial (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 3; Heo & Joseph, 2021, p. 9). This includes using foresight outcomes to inform decision-making, identify policy problems, and develop more appropriate, flexible, and robust policies (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 2-3). In the context of migration, this

means integrating migration considerations into development, health, education, and employment planning (Hashemi et al., 2022).

- **Participation and Collaboration:** AG often involves participatory processes to build consensus on desired futures and incorporate diverse perspectives from stakeholders (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 1; Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023, p. 490). Collaborative experimentation and co-production of policies are highlighted as important strategies (Monge-Ganuzas et al., 2023, p. 493, 498). In the context of migration, this includes collaborating with international organizations and civil society to provide services and support programs (UNHCR, 2023).

- **Data and Technology:** The increasing availability of data and advancements in technologies like AI are seen as enabling data-driven anticipatory governance. Predictive analytics and AI-enabled systems can be used to analyze large datasets, identify patterns, predict urban incidents, and support decision-making (Maffei et al., 2020, p. 2; Xu et al., 2024, p. 3, 5). In the context of migration, this can involve using demographic, economic, and social data for analysis and forecasting needs and challenges (IOM, 2022).

- **Regulatory Experimentation and Learning:** In the context of innovation, AG involves regulatory foresight, experimentation (e.g., regulatory sandboxes, pilot regulations), and learning. This iterative approach allows policymakers to respond to technological innovation, generate regulatory insights, and adjust policies over time (Ahern, 2025, p. 1, 6, 7). In the context of migration, this could involve experimenting with new approaches to social integration or resource management.

The implications of implementing Anticipatory Governance are manifold. It can lead to improved policymaking and decision-making, increased public participation, early identification of challenges, and the integration of policy and foresight (Mir mazaheri, 2024, p. 3). AG can enhance the ability of decision-makers to participate in and shape events over a longer timeframe (Mir mazaheri, 2024, p. 5). It can also contribute to navigating complexity and uncertainty in a rapidly changing world (Mir mazaheri, 2024, p. 5).

However, challenges exist, including the need to overcome short-termism, ensure the continuity of AG efforts, build future receptivity, manage the political nature of anticipatory expertise, and address potential issues related to data use, such as transparency, accountability, privacy,

and discrimination (Heo & Seo, 2021, p. 1, 5; Maffei et al., 2020, p. 2; Aykut et al., 2019, p. 3; Ahern, 2025, p. 8).

3. Conclusion

Anticipatory Governance signifies a substantial evolution in governance approaches, marked by a shift from a reactive stance to one that is proactive in anticipating and shaping future possibilities. The AG framework integrates systematic foresight with inclusive, networked, and adaptive governance structures. This integration is intended to enhance the capacity of decision-makers and society to navigate complexity and uncertainty over the long term. The present paper has sought to elucidate the distinctive contribution of AG by differentiating it from broader "future-oriented" or "predictive" governance concepts, emphasizing its embrace of uncertainty and its focus on shaping multiple futures.

The exploration of AG's potential application in Iranian governance underscores its pertinence for addressing national challenges and fostering strategic development. The case of Afghan migration, with its intricate and protracted nature, underscores the limitations of reactive and purely predictive approaches. This underscores the necessity for a foresightful framework that emphasizes preparedness, adaptation, and the shaping of future trajectories. Moreover, the alignment of AG principles with core Islamic governance concepts, such as Istikhlaf, Shura, and Maslaha, suggests a robust theoretical foundation for its adoption and adaptation within an Islamic framework.

Convergence and Divergence in Application: The successful implementation of AG in Iran will likely involve a process of both convergence and divergence.

- **Convergence:** Iran can converge with global best practices by adopting systematic foresight methodologies, building institutional capacity for future thinking, and fostering inter-agency collaboration. The emphasis on data and technology in AG also aligns with national priorities for digital transformation.

- **Divergence:** A key divergence will be the integration of Islamic ethical principles and cultural values into the AG framework. This means ensuring that foresight exercises and policy decisions are guided by concepts of justice, stewardship, and the long-term well-being of the community as understood within the Islamic tradition. The specific mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and

consensus-building may also need to be adapted to the Iranian socio-political context.

Recommendations for Future Research and Practice: Based on this analysis, several recommendations emerge for both research and practice:

1. **Develop National Foresight Capacity in Migration:** Establish specialized foresight units within relevant migration-focused institutions (e.g., Ministry of Interior, National Migration Organization, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to systematically scan the migration horizon, develop various scenarios, and integrate foresight into migration policy planning.

2. **Integrate Islamic Principles into AG Frameworks for Migration Management:** Conduct in-depth research on how specific Islamic ethical principles and jurisprudential concepts can inform and guide the practice of Anticipatory Governance in managing migration, ensuring alignment with social and humanitarian values.

3. **Pilot AG in Migration-Related Policy Domains:** Initiate pilot projects in key sectors such as migrant social integration, healthcare and education service delivery, and labor market management for migrants, focusing on participatory and adaptive approaches.

4. **Enhance Future Literacy in Migration:** Invest in educational programs and public awareness campaigns to build "future literacy" among policymakers, government officials, and the public regarding migration challenges and opportunities, fostering a culture that values and engages with future thinking.

5. **Address Data Governance and Ethical Considerations in Migration Analysis:** Develop clear guidelines and robust mechanisms for data governance in migration analysis, ensuring transparency, accountability, privacy, and fairness in the use of data and predictive tools, particularly concerning Islamic ethical considerations.

6. **Comparative Studies in Migration Management with an Anticipatory Approach:** Conduct comparative studies of the implementation of Anticipatory Governance in migration management in Iran versus other countries with similar experiences in dealing with migratory flows, to identify transferable lessons and context-specific adaptations.

As global challenges become increasingly complex and interconnected, the principles and practices of Anticipatory Governance,

thoughtfully adapted to local contexts and ethical frameworks, are likely to become ever more critical for effective and sustainable guidance.

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