

EUGEO 2021

8TH EUGEO CONGRESS ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE
June 28 – July 1, 2021 | Prague, Czechia

Book of Abstracts



FACULTY OF SCIENCE
Charles University





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Introduction

Dear colleagues,

The Faculty of Science of Charles University and the Czech Geographical Society in cooperation with the Association of Geographical Societies in Europe (EUGEO) organized the 8th EUGEO Congress on the Geography of Europe, which was held in Prague from June 28 to July 1, 2021.

The congress continued the tradition of the EUGEO biannual congresses, bringing together geographers from all over the world. The main topic of the congress, Sustainable geographies in the heart of Europe, referred to the passion geographers have for the exploration of the world that surrounds us. Understanding complexity and fragility of geographical environment as well as of the own discipline has been an essential part of many geographical efforts. The congress welcomed all geographers, physical and human alike, and also a number of interested scholars from related disciplines.

Zdeněk Kučera

Chair of the organizing committee

Tadeusz Siwek

Chair of the scientific committee

Pavel Chromý

President of the Czech Geographical Society



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Organizing Committee

Zdeněk Kučera (Chair of the organizing committee, Director of the Historical Geography and Environmental History Section, Czech Geographical Society; Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague)

Dana Fialová (Vice-chair of the organizing committee, Vice-president of the Czech Geographical Society; Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague)

Zdeněk Boudný (Secretary of the organizing committee, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague)

Jan D. Bláha (Chair of the North Bohemian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Faculty of Science)

Veronika Kapustová (Chair of the Moravian-Silesian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; University of Ostrava, Faculty of Science)

Martin Kebza (representative of the West Bohemian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; University of West Bohemia, Faculty of Economics, Pilsen)

Jaromír Kolečka (Chair of South Moravian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; Masaryk University, Faculty of Education, Brno)

Stanislav Kraft (Scientific secretary of the Czech Geographical Society; University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Faculty of Education)

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Radim Perlín (Chair of the Prague-Central Bohemian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague)

Irena Smolová (Chair of Central Moravian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; Palacký University Olomouc, Faculty of Science)

Michal Vančura (Chair of the South Bohemian Section of the Czech Geographical Society; University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Faculty of Education)

Kamil Zágoršek (Chair of the Liberec Section of the Czech Geographical Society; Technical University of Liberec, Faculty of Science, Humanities and Education)



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Thomas Borén (The Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography)

Konrad Czapiewski (Polish Geographical Society)

Elena Dell'Agnese (Italian Geographical Society)

Rubén C. Lois González (Association of Spanish Geographers)

Marina Frolova (Association of Spanish Geographers)

Francisco Klauser (Swiss Association of Geography)

Eva Konečnik Kotnik (Association of Slovenian Geographers)

Zoltán Kovács (President of the Association of Geographical Societies in Europe – EUGEO; Hungarian Geographical Society)

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Dovilė Krupickaitė (Lithuanian Geographical Society)

Antoine le Blanc (Comité National Français de Géographie)

Henk Ottens (Royal Dutch Geographical Society)

Leo J. Paul (Royal Dutch Geographical Society)

Ana Pejdo (Croatian Geographical Society)

Maria Pigaki (Hellenic Geographical Society)

Jean-Robert Pitte (Société de Géographie Français)

Kathy Reilly (Geographical Society of Ireland)

Marin Rusev (Association of Professional Geographers and Regionalists, Bulgaria)

Joe Smith (Royal Geographical Society)

Massimiliano Tabusi (Italian Association of Geographers)



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Ladislav Tolmáči (Slovak Geographical Society)

Manuel Valenzuela (Real Sociedad Geográfica)

Christian Vandermotten (Royal Belgian Society of Geography)



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KEYNOTE LECTURES



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Keynote lecture 1

Physical geographical research in the Peruvian Andes

Vít Vilímek et al. (Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia)

High mountain areas are considered as regions of exceptional risk for human inhabitants and activity, and they are also very sensitive to global climate change. Our research on glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) over the past 15 years consists of several steps and has mainly focused on the Cordillera Blanca and Cordillera Huayhuash. In addition to case studies dealing with hazardous GLOF events, we also covered broader topics in order to contribute to the general research on GLOFs: inventory and typology of glacial lakes, new methodology for outburst susceptibility, worldwide GLOF database. We also tried to summarise all of the various different parameters that influence the evaluation of GLOF hazards. Due to the fact that slope movements are the main triggering factor for GLOFs, we also tried to investigate this phenomenon in more detail.

The majority of natural hazards are generated by the direct impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events. Considering the influence of El Niño episodes, it is important to emphasize the fact that 41% of all catastrophes caused by extreme weather during the observed period were generated by this phenomenon. The most important types of hazard include landslides. This is why we studied different types of slope movements in Cordillera Negra, Cordillera Blanca (e.g. famous rock and icefall from Mt. Huascarán) and first of all the archaeological site of Machu Picchu. A multidisciplinary approach was adopted to study the slope movements and landscape evolution. The basic event in the paleogeomorphological evolution of the area was a large-scale slope movement, which destroyed the originally higher ridge between Mt. Machupicchu and Mt. Huaynapicchu. Along with slope movements, fluvial erosion and tectonic disturbance of the rocks have affected the evolution of the landscape. A monitoring network for dilatometric and extensometric measurements was used to detect the present-day activity of rock displacements within the archaeological site. The results of these surveys indicate that recent large-scale slope movement suggested by several previous studies is doubtful unless an earthquake occurs.

The neotectonic activity may influence several other morphological processes such as landslides, GLOFs and river erosion. In fact, the influence of neotectonics on landscape evolution was a starting point of our research 25 years ago (including monitoring of the current tectonic processes).



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Keynote lecture 2

The contemporary face of human geography: Organisational structure and research directions

Jerzy Bański (Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)



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Keynote lecture 3

Late Pleistocene glacier and climate variations and early human occupations at high altitudes in the Bale Mountains, Ethiopia

Heinz Veit (University of Bern, Institute of Geography, Switzerland)

The dimension and timing of quaternary climate cooling in tropical regions has been a matter of debate since decades. Estimates of very little cooling contrast with assumed large temperature depressions and seem to indicate a strong highland-lowland differentiation. As glacier variations and periglacial features are a well-known tool for climate reconstructions in mountains, the questions arise concerning the intensity/extend of past glaciations and their timing. Did tropical glaciers reach their maximum extend during the time of the maximum global cooling at about 24 ka, or did they behave differently and why? In Africa, today's glaciers are restricted to the highest mountains, but during the Pleistocene, several peaks, especially in the high elevated eastern African mountains, were glaciated. Still, relatively little is known about the chronology and regional differences.

From the tropical lowlands it is known from various archives, that the Quaternary has been characterized by frequent climatic changes, especially alternating dry and wet periods, with the lowering of water tables or even drying out of lakes, and the disappearance of the rainforests in many areas in favour of savannah vegetation. With respect to Africa, this leads to the question how the stone age people there reacted to these profound climatic and environmental changes. Did they flee to the mountains which were probably wetter than the savannah forelands?

These questions about Upper Pleistocene climatic changes and glacier variations in the tropics, together with early human settlements at high altitudes, have been studied in the Bale Mountains in the framework of our joint DFG Ethio-European research unit («The Mountain Exile Hypothesis») and will be discussed in the talk.

Groos, A.R., J. Niederhauser, L. Wraase, F. Hänsel, T. Nauss, N. Akçar, and H. Veit (2021): The enigma of relict large sorted stone stripes in the tropical Ethiopian Highlands. - *ESurf*, 9, 145–166.

Groos, A.R., N. Akçar, S. Yesilyurt, G. Miehe, C. Vockenhuber & H. Veit (2021): Nonuniform Late Pleistocene glacier fluctuations in tropical Eastern Africa. – *Science Advances*, 7: eabb6826.

Ossendorf, G., A.R. Groos, T. Bromm, M. Girma Tekelemariam, N. Akçar, T. Bekele, A. Beldados, S. Demissew, B. Glaser, T. Hadush Kabsay, J. Lesur, B.P. Nash, T. Nauss, A. Negash, S. Nemomissa, L. Opgenoorth, H. Veit, R. Vogelsang, Z. Woldu, W. Zech, G. Miehe (2019): Living on the edge: Middle Stone Age foragers in the glaciated Bale Mountains of SE Ethiopia. – *Science*, 365 (6453): 583-587.

Keywords: Bale Mountains, Pleistocene glacier variations, Middle Stone Age foragers, periglacial stone stripes



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PANELS



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Climate Change and Public Health

Organizers:

Jorge Rocha (*Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University, Lisbon, Portugal*), **Ana Isabel Ribeiro** (*Institute of Public Health, Porto University, Porto, Portugal*)

Ongoing climate change is a challenge on a global scale, with repercussions at the level of communities, but also of health services and their professionals. Climate change can influence the health outline of the future generations and weaken the advancements headed for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These climate changes can have direct and indirect effects on health, being one of the most important environmental threats in this 21st century. Health can be affected directly through extreme temperatures, namely heat or cold waves, floods and storms, droughts, increased frequency of water and food scarceness and a change of disease patterns. On the other hand, it can be indirectly affected by disrupting methods of food production and decreased economic productivity. As more detailed examples one can focus on:

1. Extreme heat. Heat-related mortality and morbidity increase (mainly pre-existing cardiovascular and respiratory disease), especially in vulnerable populations such as elderly, children and mentally unwell.
2. Extreme weather events: more severe and frequent floods and tropical cyclones Injuries and deaths, infectious diseases (e.g. diarrheal) exposure to pollutants, and subsequent mental health issues.
- Increased precipitation: increasing entry of human and animal into waterways and drinking water supplies
- Increased 3. water-borne diseases (e.g. typhoid, cryptosporidiosis, campylobacter, leptospirosis).
4. Increase in temperature: favoring pathogen proliferation Increased food-borne illness and diarrheal diseases (e.g. salmonella, campylobacter, cholera, harmful algal blooms).
5. Climate changes to vector ecology: increasing proliferation, increasing biting activity, increasing latitude and altitude habitat. Increased exposure and infections with arboviruses and other vector diseases such as malaria, dengue, yellow fever, Zika.
6. Climate-related migration of reservoirs and hosts: bringing both in closer proximity Increased exposure of populations with lower immunity to disease
7. Drought, crop yields and altered land availability: decreasing food security. Malnutrition.
8. Air pollution: increased particulate matter (e.g. burning fossil fuels), ozone and allergens. Respiratory tract infections and exacerbation of chronic diseases (e.g. cardiovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma).
9. Changes to ocean temperature and acidity: migration and loss of fish stock. Malnutrition, especially in coastal areas of low-income countries.
10. Sea level rise: forced migration and competition for dwindling resources. Conflict, mental health issues, health-related problems of climate asylum seekers.

Furthermore, in the present context, where we are facing the effects of the Sars-Cov-2 pandemic, this issues are ever more pressing. As such, we invite researcher to submit their work on this 10 fields (but not exclusively) including applications on big data and artificial Intelligence.

Keywords: climate change, modelling and simulation, epidemiology, health geography, big data

ID: 30

Scaling of urban heat island and NO₂ with urban population: A meta-analysis

Yufei Wei, Geoffrey Caruso, Rémi Lemoy



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ID: 94

Climate vulnerability regarding heat wave and its health effects – A Hungarian case study

Annamaria Uzzoli

ID: 123

An exploratory analysis of climate change impact on cereal production in Portugal

Cláudia M. Viana, Jorge Rocha

ID: 218

Urban environmental acupuncture – A small scale approach toward climate adaptation in urban areas?

Jessica M. Hemingway, Juliane Mathey, Peter Wirth

ID: 296

Ambient temperature and SARS-COV-2 infections in continental Portugal

Ana Isabel Ribeiro, Milton Severo, Henrique Barros

ID: 399

Forecasting water level and discharge in the Kupa river basin

Damjan Katušić, Mirjana Pripužić, Krešimir Pripužić



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Contaminated Sites and Environmental Justice in Europe. Geography of a Hazardous Relationship

Organizers:

Roberta Gemmiti (*Methods and Models for Economy, Territory and Finance, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy*), **Maria Rosaria Prisco** (*The Italian National Institute of Statistics, Rome, Italy*), **Venere Stefania Sanna** (*Independent Researcher, Rome, Italy*)

Over the past few decades, a growing body of research has revealed that exposure to environmental contamination (of soil, surface or groundwater, air, and the food chain), and other environmental risks, are unevenly spatially distributed, and unequally affect the health and wellbeing of individuals, groups and communities. The examination of contaminated sites in Europe throws this phenomenon into stark relief.

Existing multidisciplinary research that has analyzed case studies of environmental (in)justice approach the subject from distinct perspectives, at different geographical scales, and using qualitative and/or quantitative methods of analysis, or a combination of the two. Although distributive inequalities of contaminated sites are often documented in this way, existing interlinkages between environmental and social factors – e.g. connections with socio-economic status of communities – raise issues of substantial environment justice which remain largely unexplored.

As a research team working on the geography of contaminated sites in Italy, our goal is to contribute to expanding knowledge and academic debate on the subject. We therefore encourage and welcome both theoretical and empirical papers (*including contributions which adopt different methodological techniques, such as visual methods or GIS*) which approach environmental justice issues in Europe, both from a ‘distributive’ and a ‘procedural’ perspective.

In terms of distributive environmental justice, we invite papers that discuss, for example, the diffusion of environmental contamination and risks, and their connections at different scales of analysis, with individuals, communities, governmental bodies, or private entities. Why are some groups more affected than others? Do ethnicity, vulnerability or socioeconomic status matter?

On the topic of procedural justice, we are interested in works on historical processes, norms, practices, and mechanisms to determine the distribution of environmental contaminations and risks. Are contaminated sites characterized by unfairness of procedural (in)justice? Do affected populations have any stake or influence in decision-making processes over these areas? What is the role played by social movements?

We are also interested in methodological contributions aimed at presenting, testing, and debating different techniques of analysis, and empirical evidence derived from the application of a variety of approaches and geographical scales of analysis. What is the ‘real’ extent of a contaminated site? How should the population affected be quantified?

Finally, we welcome contributions on new emerging environmental justice issues in Europe, considering the Covid-19 crisis.

Keywords: environmental justice, contaminated sites, vulnerable communities, inequality, Europe

ID: 50

The potential of photography and augmented reality (AR) to engage in ecological justice by using visual storytelling techniques

Conohar Scott, Jussi Holopainen



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ID: 105

Environmental (in)justice in Italy: uncovering evidence from a multidimensional analysis of contaminated sites

Roberta Gemmiti, Maria Rosaria Prisco, Venere Stefania Sanna

ID: 212

Distributive justice in environmental health hazards from industrial pollution: a systematic review of national and near-national assessments

Davide Di Fonzo, Alessandra Fabri, Roberto Pasetto

ID: 308

Beyond 'toxic bodies': women's reproductive health concerns in polluted environments (Taranto, Italy)

Maaret Jokela-Pansini

ID: 363

Unequal distribution of melanoma in Hungary: the role of socioeconomic factors

Agnes Stier, Anna Páldy



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Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Organizers:

Ekaterina Mikhailova (*Department of Geography and Environment, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*),

Frédéric Giraut (*Department of Geography and Environment, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*)

The steady increase in the number of publications on urbanism at the state margins as well as in the disciplinary backgrounds of authors studying it testifies to the growing relevance of this subject. This has several causes. Firstly, cross-border urban areas are global phenomena. Secondly, their number is still multiplying thanks to the rising permeability of post-Cold-War state borders and developments in fast-transit engineering that shrink distance. Thirdly, cross-border urban entities have a potential for facilitating the development of border territories and propelling new regionalism due to their distinct role in the internationalisation of regional economies. Finally, although border settlements have always been a crucial pillar of local cross-border cooperation due to their shared history and experience of joint problem-solving, their role has become even more critical due to current geopolitical tensions. The eruption of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, the so-called 'migrant crisis', Brexit and President Trump's repeated claims to build a wall spanning the entire US-Mexican border have all contributed to turning cross-border urban areas into essential and effective platforms for bilateral or multilateral cooperation and negotiations, sometimes the only possible ones while also putting such cooperation under strain.

The panel will gather papers discussing the ways cross-border urban areas deal with the most pressing global challenges of our time. We invite contributors studying both the recent burning questions (such as the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent social and economic disruptions) and more enduring pressures like rebordering, securitisation, migration, climate change, digitalization, escalating territorial competition and others. By gathering papers studying different forms of cross-border urbanism – border twin cities, transborder agglomerations, cross-border metropolitan areas and cross-border city-regions – we aim to reveal how similar and how different their adaptation strategies are when they become a subject to the fierce and/or lengthy external shocks. We aim to discuss adaptation strategies in different spheres – environment, urban planning, territorial branding, healthcare crisis-prevention and mitigation and others. With this collective endeavor we aim to further our understanding of the transformational potential of cross-border urbanism, its resilience and resourcefulness. How does the intensity of urbanization and the permeability of the border influence the adaptability of cross-border urban areas? What adaptation strategies have cross-border urban areas used in different geographical regions? These and other questions will be discussed within this panel.

Keywords: border cities, cross-border urbanism, global challenges, adaptability, transformational potential

ID: 133

Embryonic twin cities: the case of Reggio Calabria and Messina in Southern Italy

Dario a Musolino



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ID: 149

Banana-benders and Cockroaches: Cross-border planning for Gold Coast-Tweed Heads

Aysin Dedekorkut-Howes, Paul Burton

ID: 183

The role of the customs broker in building binational order between the US and Mexico: The case of Los Dos Laredos

John Kilburn, Andrew Hilburn, Wolfram F. Schaffler

ID: 225

Place names and (re) naming at borderlands: Reflection on cross-border urban areas along Swiss and Russian borders

Ekaterina Mikhailova, Frédéric Giraut

ID: 239

Promoting cooperation through cross-border central places? A bottom-up perspective on top-down town-twinning in the Czech-Bavarian borderlands

Stefan Bloßfeldt

ID: 262

The state-of-the-art in twin-city research: Editorial notes to the two edited volumes of "Twin Cities..."

Ekaterina Mikhailova

ID: 283

The twin cities that got away

John Garrard

ID: 295

Management and regulation of scattered urbanization in cross-border urban region: a state of instruments and practices in the cases of Luxembourg, Geneva and Strasbourg

Joel Idt, Camille Le Bivic, Antoine Pauchon



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ID: 316

Eurocities on the Galicia-Northern Portugal border. A cross-border cooperation tool for twinning border cities

Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaría, Valerià Paül, Roberto Vila-Lage

ID: 337

Subjective well-being and cross-border commuting during the Covid-19 pandemic: the Hungary-Austria nexus

Ádám Németh, Josef Kohlbacher, András Trócsányi

ID: 380

Spatial evidence of successful economic integration in cross-border urban agglomerations of Mercosur countries

Vladimir Matsur



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Digital Geoscience and CH in Higher Education

Organizers:

Margherita Azzari (*Università degli Studi di Firenze, Firenze, Italia*), **Maria Pigaki** (*National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece*)

Cultural Heritage in today's world has become transdisciplinary; on the one hand, its preoccupation with traditional principles of conservation and archaeology has been replaced by a profound preoccupation with the processes of education, the economy, and the enrichment of cultural life. On the other hand, Geosciences offer easier access and a better perspective of Cultural Heritage objects, and enhance Cultural Heritage Education through the adoption of innovative learning / teaching methods.

What knowledge and tools are involved? Could Geosciences really offer any added value to the education and learning of Cultural Heritage? Which is the impact that may arise by exploiting the potential of GIS?

The session aims at exploring a cross-disciplinary approach at the Intersection of the two fields: CH/GIS for educational purposes and raising awareness, in higher education.

Keywords: geosciences, cultural heritage, higher education, GIS

ID: 119

Teaching geography with virtual excursions

Caroline Leininger-Frézal, Sandra Sprenger

ID: 334

A virtual itinerary for the knowledge of Tuscan cultural heritage

Pauline Deguy, Margherita Azzari, Vincenzo Bologna, Camillo Berti

ID: 335

A MOOC for teaching geotechnologies for cultural heritage in higher education contexts

Margherita Azzari, Maria Pigaki, Jani Kozina, Carmen Garcia Martinez, Vladimir Aleksic, Pierre-Olivier Mazagol, Michel Depeyre

ID: 350

Geotechnologies as tools for managing cultural heritage: the need to train future professionals

Pierre-Olivier Mazagol, Michel Depeyre, Jérémie Riquier, Pierre Niogret, Lucas Cellier, Rayan Majeri, Mathilde Marchand, Camille Moinier



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ID: 370

Geotechnologies through/in cultural places: Could cybergeography and comics language be innovative approaches for education?

Andrea Simone, Daniele Mezzapelle, Massimiliano Tabusi



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Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

Organizers:

Matteo Puttilli (History, Archaeology, Geography, Fine and Performing Arts, University of Florence, Florence, Italy), **Riccardo Morri** (Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Sapienza University of Rome, Roma, Italy), **Sara Bonati** (Department of History, Archaeology, Geography, Fine and Performing Arts, University of Florence, Florence, Italy), **Marco Tononi** (Department of Economics and Management, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy)

This session aims at gathering critical reflections on the role of digital technologies and social media in fostering children and young people engagement and activism towards sustainability, based on different European cases. As known, in educational curricula across Europe sustainability plays a central role at all levels, and so do digital technologies. Youth commitment is reputed as crucial in order to implement effective sustainable solutions and initiatives at the local scale. However, intergenerational perspectives are often more mentioned than truly implemented, and children and young people involvement in sustainability is normally limited to the school's boundaries, while on the outside they result as passive recipients of decisions taken by adults. At the same time, children and young people are constantly targeted by an over-abundance of digital and social information - more or less trustworthy - that makes it urgent to reflect on alternative approaches to digital citizenship and education. For instance, in the fields of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), little attention has been given to the role that younger generations can play as agents of resilience and transformation, as well as on how digital technologies may foster their ability to cope with risk and to provide support to other social groups.

Hence, it is of particular interest to critically explore the potential and limitations of new digital technologies (like mobile applications, social media and crowdsourcing) in promoting, sustaining and enhancing youth empowerment, activism, and awareness and in subverting an adult-centered perspective on sustainability. We invite to propose contributions concerning the following issues:

- Educational practices at the crossroads of digital technologies and education to sustainability, at school and beyond;
- Strategies for the empowerment of children and young people through digital technologies, social media and crowdsourcing;
- Ethical considerations on the use of digital technologies in engaging young generations;
- Results of initiatives and/or projects that promote social connectivity between different generations, giving particular attention to the role that children can have in the supporting of other social groups;
- Critical reflection on children and young people exposition to and management of digital and social information with regards to sustainability;

We also welcome contributions that discuss the topic from other perspectives.

A selection of contributions will be published on the J-Reading - Journal of Research and Didactics in Geography, the open access International Journal of Italian Association of Geography Teachers (AIIG) (www.j-reading.org).

Keywords: digital technologies, youth, sustainability education

ID: 51

Using geo browsers and VR platforms to empower student's awareness on sustainability issues

Marianna Daniele



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ID: 103

Between fantasy space, virtual space and augmented reality. EDU-LAOG as a geography teaching medium

Giulia Chiara Ceresa

ID: 113

The role of children and young people in digital activism for community resilience: some educational perspectives

Sara Bonati, Matteo Puttilli

ID: 138

Ferrero, young people and environmental sustainability

Astrid Pellicano

ID: 204

Implementation of GIS in upper secondary curriculum in Czechia – current situation and future perspectives

Hana Svobodová, Darina Mísařová, Radek Durna, Vendula Mašterová

ID: 385

The role of Geography in education for sustainability and active citizenship through the use of digital resources in fragile and vulnerable areas. An application in a target area of Apulia (Monti Dauni)

Marilena Labianca

ID: 423

Raising environmental awareness among university students of the Tourism Degree in Alicante (Spain)

Ana Espinosa Seguí, Carlos Cortés Samper, Josep Ivars Baidal, José Antonio Larrosa Rocamora, Antonio Martínez Puche, Rosario Navalón García, Alfredo Ramón Morte, Mari Paz Such Climent



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Disability and Geography: Spatialities of Disability and Social and Professional Integration

Organizers:

Mauricette Fournier (Geography, University of Clermont Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, France), **Meddy Escuriet** (Geography, University of Clermont Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, France), **Franck Chignier-Riboulon** (Geography, University of Clermont Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, France)

The disability rights movement, which emerged in the 1970s and 1980s, laid the foundation for the current development of disability studies. The Society for Disability Studies' definition states that disability studies, among other things, "...examines the policies and practices of all societies in order to understand the social, rather than physical or psychological, determinants of the experience of disability. Disability studies have been developed to unravel the deficiencies of myths, ideology and stigma that influence social interaction and social policy".

A number of geography-based studies have been part of this stream of research since the 1990s. From different theoretical perspectives, they aim to study the links between disability and spatial injustice or to explore the sensitive dimension of the spatial relationships of people with disabilities.

In the interval between the study of disability and geography, this EUGEO 2021 session wishes to highlight all the work that considers disability and its issues through a spatial approach.

Whether the study of the mobility of people with disabilities or the analysis of their objective and subjective links with space, work that analyzes the spatialities of disability in their multiplicity and diversity will be particularly appreciated.

- What spatialities are produced by people with disabilities? How do they use and appropriate space? Is the relationship to place and mobility of people with disabilities different according to the type of disability, the person's living environment (rural, urban), their socio-professional category, etc.?

With the aim of understanding to what extent space can be an asset or a hindrance for people with disabilities, this session also encourages work that questions the different logics of social and professional integration and in particular the influence of the living environment in these logics.

- Whether using examples of people living at home independently or of accompanied individuals in specialized institutions, what are the differences between living and working with a disability in a rural or urban environment? To what extent can space be a mitigating or accentuating factor in situations of disability?

Keywords: disability, spatiality, social integration, professional integration, living environment

ID: 87

The rural areas, territories promoting and allowing inclusion of disabled people?

Elise Martin

ID: 223

French support and work assistance establishments (ESAT), actors of the integration of disabled workers and vectors of socio-territorial innovation in rural areas. The example of the sawmill carpentry of Rochefort-montagne (Puy-de-Dôme, France)

Mauricette Fournier



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ID: 426

Social agriculture and therapy: work, self-esteem and protean living together. The case of the Diénet farm (Ain, France)

Franck Chignier-Riboulon

ID: 427

Living and working in a rural workshop (French acronym, ESAT), between geographical exclusion and inclusion through work: the example of ESATs in Colombier and Blénière (Loire, a Département, a French administrative level)

Meddy Escuriet



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Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

Organizers:

Eva Kiss (*Geographical Institute, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*)

In the 21st century, after the latest economic crisis a new era has been started in the capitalism by the acceleration of digitization, robotization and automation. Due to the new technologies of Industry 4.0 the real world merges with the virtual one forming a new economic spaces. This process which is in progress and also called the fourth industrial revolution has or will have a great impact not only on the economy but also on the society. However, in 2020 its development was considerably affected by the appearance of Covid-19 pandemic. Its lasting presence is a big challenge and probably it has had a larger or deeper impact on the economy and society than Industry 4.0 so far. The two phenomena take place to a different pace in time and space. Their influence depends on several factors (economic sectors, size, activity and owners of enterprises, employment, location etc.). It is particularly important how they (re)shape economic spaces and what are their geographical consequences. Papers are welcome in connection with the followings:

- How Industry 4.0 (or the fourth industrial revolution) and Covid-19 pandemic affect economy on global, regional and local levels, different sectors, production, consumption and the entire value chains, what are the major similarities and differences.

- What is their impact on the world of work, how the number and quality (composition) of employees have changed, what kind of new skills, abilities and other capabilities are expected from labour force, what is the role and responsibility of the education.

- How they affect the location and location choice of firms, how reshoring and back-reshoring develops, what factors play an important role in decision making, what kind of shift can be observed.

-What kind of changes or transformation can be experienced in the urban-rural areas and developed - less developed regions due to the new trends caused by Industry 4.0 and the virus pandemic, what are the reasons for the spatial differences, how the economic, mainly industrial landscape has changed.

Besides these major themes other papers are also welcome which have some connection with Industry 4.0 and/or global pandemic in economic geographical approach. Selected papers will be published in a book.

Keywords: fourth industrial revolution, economy, employment, economic spaces, Covid-19 pandemic

ID: 28

Industry 4.0 and employment: the case of Hungarian manufacturing industry

Eva Kiss

ID: 40

Medium-sized towns and industry in Central-Northern Italy: A typology of economic performance between the Great Recession and the Covid-19 pandemic

Maria A. Clerici



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ID: 112

Cultural institutions and digital innovation

Valeria Cocco, Andrea Salustri

ID: 126

Car market transformation in Poland

Tadeusz Stryjakiewicz, Bartłomiej Kotsut

ID: 309

The resilient small industrial town in Europe: the social and cultural perspective

David Bole

ID: 325

The role of interregional acquisitions for regional growth paths – empirical analysis from Czechia

Aleš Bělohradský, Viktor Květoň

ID: 419

Changes in consumption habits of Brazilian immigrants in Dublin (Ireland) during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Jeferson Hugo Pacheco de Rezende, Silas Santos de Amorim



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Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Organizers:

Vittorio Amato (*Political Sciences, University of Napoli Federico II, Napoli, ITALY*), **Daniela La Foresta** (*Political Sciences, University of Napoli Federico II, NAPOLI, ITALY*), **Lucia Simonetti** (*Political Sciences, University of Napoli Federico II, NAPOLI, ITALY*), **Stefano De Falco** (*Political Sciences, University of Napoli Federico II, NAPOLI, ITALY*)

Territorial development is a complex issue, and has seen the contributions of many scholars and analysts. The disciplines interested in the subject are the most diverse, from economics to social sciences, passing through geography. The latter focuses on the territory, understood as a reality controlled and modified by society and as the result of the interconnected work of the social actors and the natural and cultural resources involved.

In this perspective, endogenous factors are decisive in a local growth process. With a view to elaborating appropriate recommendations for the promotion and management of a shared and cohesive territorial development centered on innovative organizational systems, this session aims to promote complementary and very cross-cutting contributions that highlight the connections between innovation and development of the territory, in particular those factors that make a territory potentially innovative and able to pursue a shared local development based on endogenous components.

Particular emphasis is placed, within the framework of the topics to be discussed in the session, on the issue of perception of environmental risk, especially in relation to land uses and infrastructures which, although crucial for growth and innovation, with their potential impacts on environment, health and the use of common resources can generate concern and fear in local communities.

In most cases, this derives from an altered perception of risk, determined by a series of cultural and political factors. This means that the perception of a risk is never univocal and almost never corresponds to its real entity. Although originating from an alteration of perceptual processes, this factor has an impact on the dynamics of innovation and territorial development.

Therefore, the objectives of the session are recognizable in the in-depth synthesis of the different possibilities of combining environmental risk with the particular propensities of territorial governance, which can be associated, in the European context, both with mutually homogeneous scenarios and, vice versa, with scenarios that are politically and culturally distant from each other.

Keywords: environmental risk, NIMBY syndrome, territorial development, risk perception

ID: 13

Policies against tsunami risk. An Italian case study

Giovanni Messina

ID: 137

Ferrero, a good combination between industry and environment: The case of the Balvano plant

Astrid Pellicano



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ID: 205

Landslide susceptibility mapping of Gdynia using geographic information system-based statistical models

Anna Malka

ID: 210

Conceptualizing land use conflicts related to wind energy developments

Bohumil Frantál, Stanislav Martinát, Marina Frolova, Viviana Ferrario, Matteo Puttilli, Csaba Centeri, Javier Liñan-Chacón

ID: 219

The territorial plot of depopulation in Italy: an innovative synthesis reading

Teresa Amodio

ID: 231

An integrated environmental risk system: assessment – management – mitigation, in the context of the current situation

Mădălina T. Andrei, Cristina Gârlea, Iuliana Pop, Marta Borowska-Stefańska

ID: 238

Individual risk perception and willingness to adapt to natural disasters

Elisabetta Genovese, Thomas Thaler

ID: 259

Using participatory scenario building for urban sustainability governance, the case of three Czech cities

Lenka Suchá, Simeon Vaňo, Helena Duchková, Petr Bašta, Martin Jančovič, Eliška K. Lorencová, Davina Vačkářová



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Europe and India: New perspectives of Comparative Science of Cultures

Organizers:

Martin Fárez (*Department of Geography, Technical University of Liberec, Liberec, Czech Republic*)

Human geographers have been discussing the problems with “Western-centrism” and how colonialism had introduced “unexamined assumptions into the very heart of the discipline” for several decades already (C. McEwan, D. Atkinson et al.). They introduced ideas of postcolonial thinkers in hope for attaining the goal of decolonizing guiding theories and focus of the field. Indeed, postcolonialism brought up important insights concerning the structure of European ideas which shaped the image of the “colonized other”, and which are explicitly or implicitly present in recent descriptions of non-European cultures. However important the insights of postcolonialism are, it is noteworthy that they perpetuate many of the problematic ideas which they originally criticized. For example, deconstruction of the categories of Hinduism or Buddhism did not bring substantial changes in studying Indian phenomena as religious, and postcolonial criticism also did not bring new insights into problems with understanding “caste system” in India.

The rapid changes of geopolitical constellation make the need for new insights about raising Asian powers, such as India certainly is, urgent task of today. We argue that for new ways of co-operation which European Union seeks with India, the research of newly conceived Comparative Science of Cultures (S. N. Balagangadhara et al.) is bringing important points. First of all, it shows how originally Christian religious ideas are forming mostly unacknowledged meta-theoretical structures of dominant explanations about religion and society in India. Second, it brings awareness of different ways in which colonial consciousness works in academic and popular discourses on India. Third, it proposes new theories about inter-cultural differences and how to deal with them.

In this panel, interdisciplinary group of scholars from Gent University, Belgium, University of London, UK, Aarohi research group in Bengaluru, India, and Technical University of Liberec, Czech Republic, will present results of its joint research in Europe and India.

Keywords: comparative science of cultures, human geography, critique of postcolonialism, Europe and India, hinduism and caste

ID: 220

Race, nation and caste: What is at stake in the studies of India today?

Martin Fárez

ID: 227

Are there religious grounds for the Tamil Nationalist aspirations?

Arvind Swaminath Kaushik



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ID: 251

Caste system and rural human habitations: European descriptions and spatial patterns

Mathighatta Shivaswamy Chaitra

ID: 428

What do anti-caste activists want?

Prakash Shah



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Food Consumption and Sustainability

Organizers:

Peter Simonyi (*Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary*)

One of the essential needs of man is food consumption. In history agriculture was the first sector of economy. Environmental impact of agriculture on nature has been grown by increasing number population and technology principally. Development of food production and consumption transformed geographical sphere. Nowadays, considering the development of a new global economy, not only old but new challenges are in focus. Sum of 7,8 billion men of the world means over consumption of year capacity of the Earth. Real questions are numerous: development of agriculture in the context of consumption, starvation, obesity, non-bio and bio-agriculture, impacts of food production and consumption on nature, etc. The aim should be implementation of sustainable development according to UN definition. Spatial, economic aspects of them are relevant in modern geography. The aim of the session is to discuss current questions of sustainability-food consumption-environment fields and its complexity from geographical point of view. It would be a hoped-for result to find some suggestion how we can put sustainable development (SD) into practice based on new scientific results.

Keywords: consumption, food consumption, sustainability

ID: 67

Local economic development during and after crises times from the angle of sustainability

Brigitta Zsótér, Sándor Illés, Péter Simonyi

ID: 107

Discussion about food waste illustrated using the example of public waste management companies in Germany – Theory versus practice

Ulrich Juergens, UO Jürgens

ID: 132

Farmers' sustainable food practices in metropolitan rural spaces: specific lifestyles or new inequalities?

Magali Hulot

ID: 234

Achieving food self-sufficiency in Slovakia

Lucia Škamlová



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ID: 410

Some aspects of sustainable development and food consumption with geographical outlook

Peter Simonyi, Sándor Illés, Brigitta Zsótér, Katalin Végh



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Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

Organizers:

Petr Dostál (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia*), **Libor Jelen** (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia*), **Vít Bořil** (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia*)

Geopolitics of Europe and European integration are radically changing. The impacts on the 2008 economic crisis, the 2015–2016 immigration crisis and in particular the 2020 Covid-19 crisis have changed geopolitical contexts of Europe. Discussion in the section can be concerned with geopolitically relevant decisions made by representatives of European states, but also discuss changing geopolitical cultures of citizens of European states which are expressed in attitudes, behaviour and public opinions of people. Geopolitics can refer to territorial identities and imaginations of positions of nation-states and their missions in Europe and in the world which are expressed in discourses taking place in (i) political elites and also in (ii) articulations of geopolitical opinions of citizens of European countries. Discussions in the section can be focused on geopolitical issues of the whole European continent, or on relations between states, their political elites and citizens in various parts of the continent. Discussions in the section can also be concerned with radically changing globalisation context of current geopolitics of Europe and its different macro-regions.

Keywords: geopolitics of Europe, european integration, geopolitical cultures

ID: 46

Home-made security in Poland – local patriotism for national sovereignty?

Bettina Bruns

ID: 48

Inequalities in health services provision – are Welfare Regimes a lessening factor?

Pedro Franco, Eduarda Marques da Costa

ID: 56

140 years of Romanian-American relations. The prospects of a former communist country, now a trusted ally

Alexandra-Maria Colcer



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ID: 69

European Leader funds: subsidiarity and integration of the Europe of territories

Quentin Legouy

ID: 288

Framing EUropeanisation back through travel and tourism

Chiara Rabbiosi

ID: 305

The enduring appeal of territory and statehood for groups engaged in political violence

Jaume Castan Pinos

ID: 329

Born-again EU enthusiasts: how the prospect of territorial reconfiguration encourages EU philia in post-Brexit UK

Jaume Castan Pinos, Cathal McCall

ID: 352

The Balkans as vernacular region

Vedran Prelogović, Tvrtko Pleić, Vedran Glasnović, Petra Radeljak Kaufmann

ID: 387

The “new cold war” and small states’ room for maneuver – The critical geopolitical context of the relations of Serbia and Hungary

Péter Reményi, Tibor Pap, Norbert Pap



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Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Organizers:

Oana-Ramona Ilovan (*Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*), **Iwona Markuszewska** (*Faculty of Geographic and Geological Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland*)

Environment and landscape are under constant change that transforms land, places, and habitats. Various interests and power relations, considering diverse decision makers (e.g. public administration, economic and cultural entrepreneurs, regular citizens, civil society), impact the sustainable management of communities. At the same time, communities' demands and expectations are to live in a safe and clean environment. This is a challenge to the sustainable management and development of urban and rural areas, and it frees up questions about preserving and (re)constructing attachment to places and maintaining social well-being.

Moving towards sustainability, which refers to human-environment coexistence in harmony, is a challenge for decision makers to meet the expectations of landscape stakeholders. Sustainability also challenges communities and individuals who feel they have to choose between maintaining economic benefits and an environmentally-friendly behaviour to reduce negative impact on landscape and regenerate destroyed landscapes and places.

Adjustment to change requires local communities' reinterpreting their perception on and attitude towards places. This is true also for re/immigrated societies. Changes require that we (re)define place meaning and (re)develop place attachment.

We welcome contributions, from any theoretical perspective, on the following themes, but not limited to these:

1. From topophilia to topophobia. From topophobia to topophilia. Local community perception of landscape changes;
2. Processes of enhancing the sustainability of communities through place attachment;
3. Assessing the sustainability of resource management based on historically informed and validated human activities and practices;
4. Preserving and building territorial identities under new social, cultural and economic challenges;
5. Feelings of connectedness and loss in fragile communities, undergoing disruptive changes;
6. Tangible and intangible resources for sustainable development and (re)connecting people to places;
7. Lessons from success and failure in experiencing new development paths and how were affected people's place attachment;
8. Greening and making a better place. Sustainable development of regenerated landscapes;
9. Urban bioregions. Urban/rural regeneration practices, social capital and activism;
10. Home is where my heart is: building territorial identity within immigrant communities;
11. When place attachment creates conflicts: individual versus common needs. Sustainable use of landscape resources;
12. How migration, political and economic changes impact building identity processes in a new place;
13. Living together – how multicultural and multinational integrated communities contribute to shaping common place identity and individual place attachment;
14. Misplaced and rooted out of the homeland – lost landscape in the immigrant community's memories;



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15. Quantitative and qualitative approaches to researching place attachment during community transformation.

Keywords: landscape transformations, regeneration, environment, territorial identities, power

ID: 6

Spatial patterns of territorial brands in Slovenian rural areas

Erik Logar

ID: 24

Planning vertical differentiation? Geodesign workshop in the case study area of Neve-Sha'anan neighbourhood in Tel Aviv

Rinat Millo-Steinlauf, Shlomit Flint-Ashery

ID: 29

Farming landscape versus energy landscape: place attachment and land-use conflicts (A case study – the “Oczkowice” deposit, Poland)

Iwona Markuszewska

ID: 37

Villages that no longer exist, places that still do. Abandoned settlement units in former East Prussia as material memory of the landscape

Anna Majewska

ID: 41

Visual representations of the urban territorial identity: the town of Oravița (Romania) as a case study

Florentina Cristina Merciu, Martin Olaru, George Laurentiu Merciu

ID: 44

„Relationships build communities”. Asset-based community development as a strategy for long-term civic engagement. The case of Łódź, Poland

Patrycja Grzyś



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ID: 45

Urban versus rural? Examining the spatial affiliations of land use conflict actors

Meike Fienitz

ID: 77

What rural transformation is, and what people think it is – drivers and effects of changes in marginal rural areas in the Sudetes Mountains in Poland in the perception of their inhabitants

Katarzyna Kajdanek, Agnieszka Latocha, Dominik Sikorski, Przemysław Tomczak, Robert Szmytkie, Paulina Miodońska

ID: 106

Reclaiming the face of the city. Can third-places change place identity? Craiova (Romania) as case study

Liliana Popescu, Cristiana Vilcea, Amalia Niță

ID: 150

Split realities – dilemmas about rural tourism as a tool for territorial development

Gusztáv Nemes, Kyra Tomay, Éva Orbán

ID: 193

Territory defense movements: NIMBY groups or the cornerstone to widespread topophilia and the prefiguration of sustainable land planning?

Sergi Nuss Girona, Joan Vicente

ID: 194

Challenges of place-based development actions in rural areas. Lessons from the "Goth Village" in Poland

Paulina Tobiasz-Lis, Marcin Wójcik

ID: 209

From the lighthouse to the beach. The role of Italian bathing facilities operators in the development of an integrated coastal management strategy

Fabio Pollice, Antonella Rinella, Federica Epifani, Sara Nocco



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ID: 217

Deep map and short residence as dialogic research method for places in peripheral areas

Tobias Boos, Daniele Ietri, Eleonora Mastropietro

ID: 222

Evolution of urban models in a Mediterranean Coastal Area: An effective approach for delimiting urban typologies

Hugo Castro Noblejas, José M. Orellana Macías, Matías F. Mérida Rodríguez

ID: 230

Strategic governance solutions for urban challenges: co-development of industrial brownfields in Baia Mare, Romania

Kinga Xénia Havadi Nagy, Sebestyén Tihamér

ID: 287

Towards sustainable territorial development via culture as development instrument in rural Latvia

Zenija Kruzmetra, Dina Bite

ID: 322

The challenges of the participatory climate adaptation: Insights into the urban regeneration of courtyards in Polish cities

Magdalena Miśkowiec

ID: 330

Inventory of ancient pre-industrial landscapes of Moravia completed: a number of applications in human activities are offered

Jaromír Kolejka, Kateřina Batelková, Karel Kirchner, Tomáš Krejčí, Eva Nováková, Stanislav Ondráček, Jana Zapletalová

ID: 333

Place-based identities in coal phase-out regions as an obstacle to sustainable transitions – the case of Lusatia

Julian Schwabe



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ID: 340

Urban regeneration practices enhancing sustainable development and place attachment. Case study: Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Oana-Ramona Ilovan

ID: 351

Design for territories and green economy: in search of a strategy for local development

Samara Ferreira Crispim, Luca Cetara

ID: 378

For a cinematic geography. Stendali – Suonano ancora (1960) by Cecilia Mangini, for a Salento to be told and preserved

Fabio Pollice, Patrizia Miggiano

ID: 403

Opportunities for the development of sustainable tourism in medium-sized Polish cities based on cultural heritage

Jadwiga Biegańska, Elżbieta Grzelak-Kostulska, Stefania Środa-Murawska, Leszek Dąbrowski, Michał Kwiatkowski

ID: 404

Crossed views on the reconstruction through the case of Saint Martin island, between the French part and the Dutch part

Anne Péné-Annette, Nathalie Pottier

ID: 422

Changing meanings of agricultural landscape heritage: the case of Czechia

Zdeněk Kučera, Vít Jančák, Zdeněk Boudný



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Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Organizers:

Frank Babinger (*Geography, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, España*)

The pandemic caused by the Covid-19 virus implies a complete transformation of the social, economic and cultural framework in the world.

This transformation is reflected in sustainability in all its facets: environmental - due to reduced mobility -, social - due to changes in habits and loss of employment - and economic - due to loss of income.

The adaptation of tourism to the SDGs has been one of the major concerns of the sector in recent years, which has made great progress. The current situation, uncertain in a VUCA world, presents threats, but also opportunities.

This session will analyse the impacts that the Covid-19 crisis has caused on tourism, one of the most affected in the world. Specifically, the employment situation will be analysed both in the different tourism subsectors, as well as in their territorial distribution and reflection.

In this sense, a gender perspective will be adopted to understand the impact on female employment in tourism. In this sense, the existing gender gap and the one that may be generating the crisis for the future will be assessed.

This perspective has been chosen because, as the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has shown, tourism is a clear factor in the empowerment of women because it produces a large multiplier effect on employment.

In any case, the session will be open to all investigations that analyse the impact of the crisis caused by the virus on tourist activity from any territorial and / or labour point of view.

The papers presented will respond to the following questions, although not limited to them:

How has the crisis impacted on tourism employment and tourism companies?

How has the impact been on tourist destinations?

What is the current female employment situation in tourism and what are the forecasts for the future?

How the impacts are spatially distributed across Europe and the World?

Keywords: covid-19, tourism, SDGs, female labour

ID: 2

Biosecurizing the tourist city in post-COVID Europe: The cases of Lisbon and Barcelona

Jordi Nofre

ID: 34

Vulnerability of tourist destinations facing natural and biological hazards

Sandra Sánchez Arcediano, Frank Babinger



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ID: 100

A gender approach to the impact of COVID-19 on Spanish tourism employment

Águeda Gil-López, Gloria Claudio-Quiroga, Frank Babinger, Luis Alberiko Gil-Alana

ID: 144

Mixing culture, food and beverage, and rural development to cope with the Covid-related crisis of the tourism industry

Andrea Salustri, Valeria Cocco

ID: 155

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector in Galicia (Spain): Territorial strategies for action

Carlos Alberto Patiño Romarís, Rubén Camilo Lois González

ID: 232

Do “tourists consume and destroy”? The perception of tourism before and during COVID-19 in Salento

Valentina Erminia Albanese, Federica Epifani

ID: 299

Tourism and Covid-19: considerations about inner peripheries

Giorgia Di Rosa, Ilaria Guadagnoli, Maria Grazia Cinti

ID: 300

Labor implications and human resource management practices during the COVID-19 pandemic: explorations from hospitality industry in Spain

Esperanza Suarez, Lourdes Susaeta, Frank Babinger

ID: 411

Tourism in Barcelona: Four tsunamis and a challenge

Dolores Sánchez-Aguilera, Jaime Martínez-Ruiz, Ángela Martínez-Rivas, Jaume Font-Garolera



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Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Organizers:

Marco Bertagni (*Bertagni Consulting srl, Roma, Italy*)

Starting from my University thesis on Emotional cartography, what I propose in this panel is studying the many applications of Integrated and Emotional Geography by creating Educational paths for Companies, Organizations, Schools and Universities.

We are doing this since 2015 - I presented a poster at EUGEO Conference in 2015 (Budapest) and I would like to present the evolution of the project that led to the creation of EMME (Eliciting Mapping Managing Emotions) an international workshop, to which belong so far around 70 professionals from all over the world and in which geography plays a key-role as a connector of different disciplines.

I am a member of Società Geografica Italiana in case an endorsement would be needed.

Keywords: integrated geography, emotional geography, eliciting mapping managing emotions, the river of life

ID: 43

Place-values: how to transform a geographic space into an emotional space-image

Riccardo Pirazzoli

ID: 102

Beyond the green city: Critical and emotional geography as a tool to promote and safeguard urban ecologies

Anna Preti

ID: 159

Geo-emotional water management

Elisa Cecilia Tachis, Marco Bertagni

ID: 166

Nocturnal perceptions: the weight of the gaze as a tool structuring public space

Salomé Vincent



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ID: 186

Genius loci in urban planning

Melissa Rodriguez Martin

ID: 189

Rhythmicity and perception of places in an urban space: a comparison case study of Manchester (UK) and Olomouc (CZ)

Lucia Brisudová, Jonathan J. Huck, Reka Solymosi, Pavel Klapka

ID: 302

Geography students' competencies self-assessment – case study University of Zadar Department of Geography

Ana Pejdo, Jadranka Brkić-Vejmelka

ID: 362

The placement of religious facilities in the city planning of Japanese castle towns: Comparing the location of temples in the Hiroshima and Kumamoto castle town

Ayumu Harada



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Man versus Nature or Man along with Nature? Settlement Solutions in Relation to Geographical Characteristics: Transformations, Adaptation, Unforeseen Events, Problems and Solutions in the Ancient World. The Landscape as Dominant Element in Archaeological Studies

Organizers:

Ilaria Trivelloni (Archaeology, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland), **Dario Canino** (Archaeology, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy), **Núria Romaní Sala** (Department of Antiquity and Middle Age Studies, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain)

The study of ancient topography has always been strongly linked to the analysis of the surrounding geography. The landscape has always had a preeminent influence on architectural planning choices, both in the case of construction (and subsequent development) of new urban centers and in the case of individual monuments. Often the archaeological investigations highlight the morphological conditionings and appears the particular attention that the ancients builders had in considering them, showing weaknesses or strengths of the places object of a planned occupation. Ancient settlements are often built in strategic locations and in sites that geographically could facilitate their planning. On the contrary, in other cases an opposite situation has occurred. The landscape, in fact, may have turned out to be completely unsuitable, forcing the search for solutions to contain the problem or even the definitive abandonment of the place originally chosen.

Especially during recent times, the new technologies used in archaeological researches, combined with the cartographic tools, have made the combination archaeology-geography increasingly strong. This fortunate connection could provide solid hypotheses as above all why a particular landscape was chosen for the positioning of a certain building or even an entire city, highlighting first the transformations that the natural element has undergone over the centuries.

The main proposal of this session is to highlight the strictly relation that exists between the landscape and the city, between geography and architecture. Participants are asked to present case studies in which this union between urban planning, architecture and landscape is evident. The speakers are asked to emphasize, in fact, the impact that the geographical element had in the choices of urban settlements and its transformations.

Are accepted papers that present case studies of archaeological contexts in the Mediterranean basin.

Keywords: archaeology, landscape, topography, ancient urbanism

ID: 33

Inhabiting a slope between two rivers: urban and architectural solutions in the Roman town of Oriculum

Giacomo Antonelli

ID: 89

The construction of public architectural complexes in Roman cities founded on varying ground conditions. Solutions to change pre-existing unfavourable landscapes

Dario Canino



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ID: 95

Rebuilding the city: monumentalizing urban or suburban areas as result catastrophic natural events. Some examples from Italy and Gallic provinces

Ilaria Trivelloni

ID: 121

Ballgame and territory: analysis of settlement patterns in the distribution of ballcourts in Petén, Guatemala

Maria Felicia Rega

ID: 203

Rural morphological elements in the spatial layout of a large city. The example of Łódź and Wrocław

Robert Szmytkie, Tomasz Figlus, Łukasz Musiaka



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Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Organizers:

Maria Prezioso (Department of Management and Law, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Rome, Italy), **Angela D'Orazio** (Department of Management and Law, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Rome, Italy), **Michele Pigliucci** (Department of Management and Law, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Rome, Italy)

Within 2014-2020 programming period, territorial cohesion emerged as the major issue of European and national (public) policy, aiming at "reduce differences between development levels of regions" and improve regional development and economic interdependencies among territories. EU Cohesion policy (CP) addressed this aim, concerning which regional authorities were responsible for matching local policy needs with EU/national targets.

However, Covid19 crisis is going to increase regional inequalities, impacting mainly on less resilient territories, already struck by 2008 economic crisis.

The debate on 2021-2027 CP reflects the trouble in assessing the real impact of CP and the effectiveness of the expenditure of funds in different territories. To rethink the financial approach as related to territorial dimension is a strategic issue.

Efficient spending within regional operational programmes have to deal with difficulty: (1) in capturing real needs in policy elaboration process; (2) in selecting appropriate beneficiaries for local investments; (3) in involving territorial stakeholders and citizens; (4) in adopting place-based expenditure monitoring systems; (5) in adopting well-suited Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA) tools.

The demand for assessment of territorial impacts of policies dates back to the end of the century (Evers, 2011; Dijkstra, 2012), highlighting the need to assume the TIA as prerequisite in policy process: "in the future, TIA should be the basic prerequisite" (ESPON 3.1 2004). In particular, its importance is recognised in the CP as related to its territorial dimension (Prezioso, 2006, 2018; Camagni, 2010; Fisher et al., 2013; Böhme et al., 2015). In this context, the selection of indicators becomes central, in the framework of EU2020 and post (Prezioso, 2008, 2019) and the new Territorial Agenda.

European regions should fund actions by assessing potential territorial capital in different sub-regional areas, monitoring the adequacy of spending targets for the strategies adopted.

Empirical and targeted regional studies (e.g. by ESPON) highlighted how economic and geographical diversity and the choice of assessment tool affects the estimation of regional investments in all policy sectors.

CP, understood as 'the' development policy of the EU, with its thematic multidimensionality and multilevel nature, is therefore the constitutionally interdisciplinary field of application for TIA.

Scholars are invited to present research contributions on TIA as tool of regional development policy in the framework of European CP. Session will seek for theoretical and methodological insights from applied research, with the aim to contribute to the renewal of national and regional public policies as well as of tools for territorial government.

Keywords: territorial cohesion, territorial impact assessment, regional development, cohesion policy



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ID: 23

Expected territorial impacts of National Operational Program "Innovation and Research" and Regional Operational Program in Apulia (Italy)

Stefano De Rubertis, Marilena Labianca, Maria Fiori, Isabella Varraso, Antonella Ivona, Rosalina Grumo

ID: 158

Territorial governance indicators to understand territorial cohesion

Bernard Elissalde, Frédéric Santamaria

ID: 190

Territorial impact assessment of territorial cohesion: A methodological approach

Maria Prezioso, Angela D'Orazio

ID: 214

Governance models of Special Economic Zones in Europe

Michele Pigliucci

ID: 237

The economic impact of the LEADER program in the Romanian rural territory

Ana-Maria Opria, Lucian Rosu, Corneliu Iatu

ID: 250

How similar are similar regions? Evidences from north-east-central Italy

Francesco Dini, Silvia Grandi, Federico Martellozzo, Filippo Randelli, Patrizia Romei

ID: 276

Scenario planning – engaging with uncertain regional development futures

Marie Mahon, Matt Finch



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ID: 301

Towards an integrated and multi-strategic approach for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the regional scale in inland areas of Italy. A case study

Tommaso Bastiani, Luca Cetara, Ilenia Pierantoni, Pasquale La Malva

ID: 371

The health emergency and the effects on tourism in the inner areas of Sicily

Elena Di Blasi, Alessandro Arangio, Nunziata Messina

ID: 383

Indicator-based adaptation to climate change: an integrative approach for balanced territorial development

Pasquale La Malva, Luca Cetara, Marco Pregnolato

ID: 420

Small and medium-sized towns of Romania – measuring demographic resilience and vulnerabilities

Adrian Mihai Cimpu, Lucian Ionuț Roșu, Corneliu Iașu



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Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

Organizers:

Anna Casaglia (*University of Trento, Trento, Italy*), **Jussi Laine** (*University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland*)

Land erosion, melting glaciers, rising sea levels, floods and drought, and other increasingly frequent and extreme climatic phenomena are radically transforming people's relation with the environment. The present climate scenario is often framed, at the political level, as a security issue. At the European level, attention has been particularly paid on climate change's presumed primary or secondary outcomes, such as geopolitical instability, armed conflict, or environmental migration.

The connection between climate change and human migration is often understood in relatively narrow terms. Several studies have put into discussion the correlation between climate change and conflicts as well as between climate change and migration from poor countries. However, the general assumption is that the climate crisis is directly causing the movement of people from the Global South to the Global North, and the mainstream understanding of climate security insists on underlining the threats posed by environmental degradation to either territorial integrity, human security, or international stability.

The identification of climate migration as a security threat is part of a discourse that concentrates on state security and identifies possible responses in the securitization of borders and mitigation strategies. Among other dangerous effects, taking into account migration as a direct outcome of climate change means avoiding facing its root causes and denying the geopolitical relations of power and colonialism (past and present) that have configured the landscape of the global South. This perspective, on the other hand, allows escaping the responsibility to adopt measures to reduce fossil fuel consumption and decrease emissions

With this panel, we seek to gather presentations critically discussing so-called "climate migration", both in relation to the actual causes of mobility in the first place, and to the lack of proper political responses by the EU in dealing with the consequences of the climate crisis. Moreover, we aim at promoting a reflection on the dangerous outcomes of the process of securitization of both environmental degradation and global migration, especially in their interweaving.

We invite submissions of papers that include, but are not limited to, the following topics

- The critique of predominant assumptions of causality between the climate crisis and global migration
- The diverse and coexisting mobility responses to climate change
- The political nature of climate injustice
- The colonial genealogy of the climate crisis and related forced mobility
- European responses to global migration and the so-called climate migration

Keywords: climate migration, global mobility, climate crises, climate injustice

ID: 53

Climate refugees: Towards the construction of a new subjectivity

Francesca Rosignoli



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ID: 70

Environmental migration in West Africa: responsibility, adaptation and climate (in)justice

Sofia Ababou

ID: 117

Hostile environments and complex mobilities – living with the diverse impacts of the environmental crisis in Senegal

Sarah Walker, Elisa Magnani

ID: 174

Various perceptions on climate migration and their impact on building preparedness for it

Anna Moraczewska

ID: 182

The (re)discovery of planned relocation as an adaptation strategy to climate change. Lessons from Fiji

Beatrice Ruggieri

ID: 188

When migration goes viral: Addressing the nexus of climate-induced migration and health in pandemic times

Felix Kwabena Donkor

ID: 433

Cumulative socio-natural displacements: Reconceptualizing climate displacements in a world already on the move

Kimberley Thomas, Lisa Kelley, Annie Shattuck



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Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

Organizers:

Peter Jordan (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Urban and Regional Research; University of the Free State (South Africa), Faculty of the Humanities, Wien, Österreich), **Cosimo Palagiano** (Università di Sapienza Rome, Rome, Italy)

Related to the representation of minority place names in public space (on town signs, road signs etc.) and on maps exist various regulations in Europe. They differ by definition of the minority, by feature categories included (populated places, natural features etc.), by the administrative level where the decision is taken (national, province, district, commune level), by the share of minority population necessary for taking advantage of the regulation, by additional procedures necessary to effectuate the right on the name, by the choice between standard language and dialect name versions, by the kind of visual representation of the minority name, by comprehensiveness of the fields where the minority name has (in addition to the majority name) to be used (only on town signs, also on maps, in all kinds of communication), by the level of officiality of the minority name (as official as the majority name, supplementary official, just for information etc.) and certainly by several others. It would be scientifically rewarding to compare such regulations in the various countries of Europe on the background of ethnic and linguistic structures, historical and political developments, the political landscape, and external relations. It would also be interesting to learn, to which extent these regulations satisfy minorities and are accepted by majorities or whether they arouse even conflict. The call for this session will ask for papers authored by geographers and colleagues from related disciplines providing nation-wide surveys on this topic.

Keywords: place names, minorities, linguistic landscape, identity, language

ID: 74

Minority place-name standardization in Carinthia (Austria)

Peter Jordan

ID: 80

Standardization of Hungarian place names in the Carpathian Basin

Janos G. Jeney

ID: 306

The war contingencies and placenames: Cases of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia

Damir Josipović



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ID: 346

Minority place-name standardization in Romania

Zsombor Bartos-Elekes

ID: 361

Name on the map – standardization versus diversity (history of Kishinev)

Andrey A. Herzen

ID: 368

The descriptive-informative function of place names of Morocco

Malak Alasli

ID: 386

Transfer of New World geographical names to Central Europe

Tadeusz Siwek



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On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

Organizers:

Tamás Egedy (*Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*)

International experience demonstrates the economic competitiveness of regions and countries increasingly depends on those branches where the added value is based upon knowledge, innovation and creativity. Thus, the importance of creativity, knowledge and innovation has never seemed as decisive as in the early 21st century. Since the early 2000s the concept of the creative city, creative class and creative economy spread like wildfire in the globalizing world, nowadays another concept rules the scientific arena, the smart city, and this urban development paradigm has become the focus of attention. What happened to creative cities and where did they go? Are there any real differences between creative and smart cities? What processes characterize the smart urban development of our time? What to expect in the future in terms of creative and smart development?

In this session presentations focusing on following topics are welcome:

- Characteristics of creative and smart city development in Europe
- Theory and practice: experiences in developing creative and smart cities
- Creative, smart and innovative solutions in the development of metropolitan regions
- The role of digitalisation and smart technologies in the urban development
- Current development trends in the creative and smart economy of European countries and metropolitan regions

Keywords: creative city, smart city, digitalisation, smart technologies, urban development

ID: 4

Factors influencing the formation of an entrepreneurial ecosystem of Krakow

Wioletta Kilar

ID: 136

Urban geographical impacts of the creative economy and infocommunication technologies in Hungary

Tamás Egedy

ID: 157

Urban transformation through ArcGIS platform – a more analytical and driven process

Vojtěch Blažek



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ID: 201

The GIS in the empowerment process of smart villages

Luisa Carbone

ID: 267

Innovation activities and innovation districts assets – a chicken and egg dilemma

Karolina Anielska, Jacek Gądecki, Łukasz Afeltowicz, Ilona Morawska

ID: 341

The natures of suburban area. Habitability by the nature in outlying areas of Chartres, in France

Nelly Regnier

ID: 345

Valencia Smart City, an international reference model?

Mireia Ferrer Vilanova



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Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Organizers:

Nuno Morgado (*Department of Geography, Geoeconomy, and Sustainable Development, Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary*)

The influence of geographical realities on domestic politics and international relations is studied, respectively, in Political Geography and Geopolitical Studies. This panel is open to both domains, focusing on theories, variables, factors, and concepts, with the highest value to increase the explanatory power in those two disciplines or approaches. Empirical case studies are also welcome.

Keywords: political geography, geopolitics, domestic politics, foreign policy

The evolution of the Syrian conflict: the Turkish and Iranians geostrategic interests

Maurizio Scaini

ID: 57

Is the theory of cleavages still relevant? Analysis of populist radical right support in Czechia and Slovakia

Dominik Kevický

ID: 65

Romania in NATO. A win-win situation?

Alexandra-Maria Colcer

ID: 78

Unpacking geography and potential as constraints in foreign policy and international politics

Nuno Morgado

ID: 82

Changing regional patterns of electoral volatility in Hungary

Zoltán Bertus, Zoltán Kovács



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ID: 124

Women in local political system in Romania. Evaluation of the results obtained by the female candidates for mayor in Romanian cities in the 2020 elections

Marinela Istrate, Andreea Fedor, Corneliu Iatu, Lucian Rosu

ID: 273

The GGC states's techniques of spreading the cultural soft power in Kosovo via the development assistance

Vít Volný

ID: 285

Modelling Czech political space through spatial relatedness of electoral maps

Josef Novotný, Martin Šimon, Jan Prener

ID: 338

Understanding power and historical context for collective action initiatives in the sustainable energy transition

Jay Sterling Gregg

ID: 342

The electoral geographical structure of Budapest

Tamás Kovalcsik



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Reconsidering the Efficacy of Smart Cities in Covid Era

Organizers:

Stefano de Falco (*Dep. of Political Sciences, University Federico II of Naples Italy, Napoli, Italy*), **Margarita Angelidou** (*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki; Greece, Thessaloniki, Greece*), **Stefania Cerutti** (*Department of Studi per l'Economia e l'Impresa, UPO University of Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy*)

Many researchers (as Alberto Vanolo, 2016) considered the smart city (SC) to be the twenty-first century's urban utopia. Yet, the smart city is not a well-defined concept as it is associated with different interpretations, ideas, visions, projects, and experiments. The notion of a smart city assumes slightly different meanings worldwide, triggering various development policies where competing visions of the smart city are paralleled in competing visions of society.

In the media's narrative of the future, smart cities have been raised as an emblematic paradigm. However, smart cities' real effectiveness is often lost in this continuous emphasis on SCs in every case where prospects for technological and sustainable development are mentioned.

A real understanding of the nature of smart cities comes from looking beyond the media's insistence on projecting a mantra about urban palingenesis. SCs are capable of producing positive changes in an area's quality of life, environment, and social structures. They may even act as a framework of defense for their population. In a world dealing with and emerging from the Covid-19 crisis, it is necessary to review the clear difference between expectations and perceptions when considering flaws in smart cities.

The global pandemic may strain smart cities, which have evolved without the foundations to help them act defensively and quickly to a particular new set of obstacles. This has come to light through significant inefficiencies in individual data tracking, personal health condition monitoring, logistics relating to social distancing needs, transport logistics, and the optimization of commercial activities in a lockdown event. These are but some examples of challenges where effectiveness is currently lacking. Intelligent urban organization must now be considered anew and examined as a flawed system with vast potential to help or hinder in times of a global emergency.

In this session for scholars and professionals, the invitation is to contribute and reflect upon the deficiencies of smart cities, as they currently exist. This includes explaining and clarifying critical factors in any failure, drawing up new roadmaps to follow out of the crisis, and even thesis in defense of the effectiveness of SCs as they are in the present.

Keywords: smart cities, failure, covid-19

ID: 3

Place-based re-politicisation of socio-digital entanglements in urban governance. Insights from Ghent

Chiara Certomà



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ID: 38

The smart city in the perspective of the circular economy

Monica Maglio

ID: 280

Smart cities vs “Scart” cities: insights and connections for sustainable tourism development

Stefania Cerutti

ID: 417

How artificial intelligence is applied in smart city initiatives to combat COVID-19

Zongtian Guo



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Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

Organizers:

Raffaella Coletti (*Institute for the Study of Regionalism, Federalism and Self-Government, National Research Council of Italy, Rome, Italy*), **Andrea Filippetti** (*Institute for the Study of Regionalism, Federalism and Self-Government, National Research Council of Italy, Rome, Italy*), **Gabriella Saputelli** (*Institute for the Study of Regionalism, Federalism and Self-Government, National Research Council of Italy, Rome, Italy*)

Regional and sub-national representatives raised their political voice and agency during the health and economic emergency. This process was stimulated on the one hand by the uneven territorial distribution of the virus which has triggered territorially differentiated policies adopted by several national governments. The material and symbolic bordering that emerged as a result produced an increasing fragmentation of national territories, in a quite paradoxical relation with the calls to the unity of nations and the use of national symbols diffused worldwide to contrast the “enemy” Covid 19. On the other hand, Regions, as well as other subnational authorities, were called to play a major role in the management, implementation and formulation of policies in response to the crisis. In some cases, such as the United States and Brasil, the States or metropolitan areas have anticipated the federal government.

The raising political voice fed sometimes existing sub-national identity politics, leading to increasing tensions across scales of government. However not only spaces of conflict emerged, but also spaces of cooperation; situations changed rapidly and in some cases the two spaces overlapped. The unprecedented challenges posed by the emergency have been said to be able to produce long-lasting effects on the multi-level governance system in different countries.

Whereas the overbearing affirmation of Regions - and sub-national authorities more generally - as crucial political actors was diffused within and beyond the European Union, this process took different forms and opens to different future scenarios depending on several factors, including the multi-level governance and decentralisation model pre-existing in each country, the ways the virus impacted on territories, the strategies adopted in response etc.

The aim of this session is to explore in a comparative perspective the multi-level spaces of conflict and cooperation emerging as a result of the crisis, and their origins and implication. The session will welcome both theoretical and empirical based contributions dealing with the topic, including (but not limited to) the following:

- examples of conflicts and cooperation spaces within and across scales of governance;
- evolutions with respect to pre-existing models and processes and implications for the future;
- the role of emerging actors (e.g. metropolitan areas);
- links between processes of territorial bordering and political response at sub-national scale;
- negotiations, adaptation, contestation of strategies at different scales;
- clashes or consistency between regionalist and nationalist claims;
- production of territorial imaginaries.

Keywords: regions, sub-national authorities, multi-level governance, covid 19, bordering

ID: 55

Bringing the military into COVID-19 crisis management in Europe

Florian Opillard, Angélique Palle



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ID: 64

From “everything’s gone be all right” to “vaccine should be distributed according to regions’ GDPs”. When politics started creating conflicts

Simona De Rosa

ID: 170

MLG in practise: Does Covid-19 mean the end of Swedish territorial cohesion?

Malin Stegmann McCallion

ID: 178

Fighting another battle: The economic impact of Covid-19. The Italian experience of state and regions’ role in productive activities

Gabriella Saputelli

ID: 187

Crisis regionalism in Italy

Raffaella Coletti, Andrea Filippetti

ID: 191

Alternative governance paradigms in local government responses to Covid-19 in the UK

Tony Gore, Emma Bimpson, Julian Dobson, Steven Parkes

ID: 317

Local management of the COVID crisis: the case of Montreuil, Paris Urban Region, France

Ferchaud Flavie, Idt Joel



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Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Organizers:

Maria Gemma Grillotti Di Giacomo (Campus Bio- Medico University of Rome, Rome, Italy), **Pierluigi De Felice** (University of Salerno, Salerno, Italy), **Luisa Spagnoli** (The National Research Council (Cnr) - Tor Vergata University of Rome, Rome, Italy), **Luigi Mundula** (University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy)

The extraordinary experience of the COVID 19 pandemic which is lived by all the countries of the world continues to fuel considerations and debates on the need to redefine and rebalance the "man-environment" relationship: a geographical paradigm par excellence, embodied and emblematically expressed in the forms of rural landscapes. As a matter of fact, with their variety, agricultural spaces provide everywhere and always, the exclusive relationship that each human community has been able to establish with the particular natural environment in which it has settled. Today, which on one hand has been reaffirmed the essential function of the primary sector to ensure environmental sustainability and food safety and on the other hand are rediscovering more healthy housing patterns and lifestyles, mainly because it is an expression of the agricultural tradition, the geographer's view is essential for planning measures to restore relations and landscapes in the agricultural world and for planning the post-pandemic economic and social rebirth in European countries. Having overcome, also thanks to the *European Landscape Agreement*, the constraint and conservative conception of the beauty of the countryside, we can finally interpret it as a collective biography of a man-environment relationship today called to rebalance and heal the interrupted and / or worn one that unites man and the nature. As for the caring of the fields we must again entrust, together with the economic ones multisectoral (satisfaction of primary needs, protection of natural resources, enhancement of renewable energy sources; development of tourism and niche markets; guarantee of all sustainable food production of quality) also new functions that affect the ethical and aesthetic sphere of human action (conservation of animal and plant biodiversity, rediscovery of traditional farming techniques, enhancement of environmentally friendly exploitation models, preservation of the historical memory of local cultures). The participants in the Session, applying the GECOAGRI-LANDITALY methodological itinerary and / or other theoretical-methodological reference models, typical of geographical knowledge, are invited to offer thoughts and proposals, possibly through example case studies, on the following topics.

- Virtuous agricultural practices and historical rural landscapes: rediscover in order to renew
- How to measure and how to interpret the current *land concentration* process in Europe
- Quality agri-food productions: the revenge of places and of cultivation and cultural traditions
- From plate to field: a new itinerary in support of sustainability
- The COVID 19 pandemic experience and the rediscovery of the primary sector guaranteeing sustainability and food safety

Keywords: rural landscape, sustainability, covid pandemic 19



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Supporting the "sustainability" of Basilicata inland areas. The recovery of the former Lagonegro Spezzano-Albanese railway for rural tourism development

Luisa Spagnoli

ID: 181

Can National Parks ensure the revenge of rural places? Insights from a comparison of inter-census agricultural specialisation of two natural parks and their belt territories in Spain and Italy

Eugenio Cejudo Garcia, Marilena Labianca, Francisco Navarro Valverde, Angelo Belliggiano

ID: 206

Social-environmental resilience of Croatian rural areas to seismic hazards: 2020 earthquake in Sisak-Moslavina County

Tijana Trako Poljak, Tara Ister Šverko, Vladimir Ivanović

ID: 265

Valle di Comino the bio-district for a sustainability of the rural landscape in southern Lazio

Maria Cristina Cardillo, Pierluigi De Felice

ID: 269

The discovery of agriculture in peri-urban areas

Pier Paolo Zitti

ID: 275

Historical rural landscapes to report and innovate in support of sustainability

Maria Gemma Grillotti Di Giacomo, Pierluigi De Felice, Francesco Lodato

ID: 277

For a first survey on socio-economic spatial concentrations of rural areas in Apulia. Which perspectives for the post Covid 19?

Maria Fiori, Marilena Labianca, Isabella Varraso



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ID: 281

The rural landscape of inland areas: Engine of sustainable development

Teresa Amodio, Anna Teresa Bonavoglia

ID: 397

Mapping demographic vulnerability during COVID-19 vaccination stages in Romania

Oliver V. Dinter, Cristian M. Foşalău, Lucian Roşu



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Sustainable Food Systems

Organizers:

Tim Roesler (*Geography, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Deutschland*)

Despite the recent uptake of innovative production systems, food systems continue to move on unsustainable trajectories through a focus on “highly tangible, but essentially weak, leverage points” (Abson et al. 2017) towards sustainability. Thus, interventions fail to address key problems. Abson et al. (2017) therefore highlight the “need to focus on three realms of “deep leverage” in affecting change towards sustainability: “Re-connect”: reconnecting people to nature to encourage sustainable behaviours whilst shortening feed-backs and improving wellbeing; “Re-structure”: re-organising institutions and considering how institutional dynamics can create an enabling environment for sustainability and “Re-think”: considering how knowledge is created and used, shared and validated. Research that addresses relationships between the above areas can build an understanding of effective practices and how these interact with the design of and intent behind food systems (Fischer and Riechers, 2019).

In this session we want to discuss scientific contributions on how ecology and productivity interact with social processes to transform food systems towards sustainability. Innovative organic food systems may provide models for this holistic framing but none excel in all aspects (Van Wagenberg, 2017). More research and assessment is therefore required to better understand these systems, their benefits and the potential for individual socio-technical practices and organisations to facilitate sustainability transitions (Geels et al. 2016). Through such a scientific enquiry it is possible to identify “configurations that work” in specific socio-ecological and socio-economic contexts (Lamprinopoulou et al. 2014).

Keywords: food systems, sustainability, socio-technical transition, socio-economic, socio-ecological

ID: 323

Re-thinking kitchens. The sustainable role of food processing spaces in the Venetian Lagoon

Chiara Spadaro

ID: 384

Building a relationship between local stakeholders and the ordinary farming: a genuine issue for the food system transition. A case study in the North of France

Marine Bré-Garnier

ID: 412

Food direct selling strategies for smallholders in Romania and Spain

Kinga Xénia Havadi-Nagy, Ana Espinosa Seguí



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Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Organizers:

Sándor Illés (*Migration and Mobility Research Group, Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary*), **Áron Kincses** (*Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest, Magyarország*)

The multiplicity has been a recurring pattern of spatial mobilities in consecutive time periods of human history starting from repeat moves in ancient times through nomadism till circular migration in present days. Two interconnecting moves made by the same people streamed between two territorial units were interpreted as return mobility. The onward move needs at least three regions. The conceptualisation of return and onward mobilities is highly disputable due to their double nature. Namely, the failure-success dichotomy is stressed about the recognition of return and onward mobilities in literature.

Two sorts of multiple spatial mobility system exist: homogenous and heterogenous. For instance, the homogenous human circulation system consist of the same kind of moves with similar time rhythm from statistical angles within stages of individuals' life course. Based on recent research arenas on homogenous systems it seems us that the practice of life-long international circular migration characterises few circulators. The emergence of circular migration is more frequent some life stages differentiated by age, previous migratory experiences, and next aspirations. We may hypothesise with high probability, that the same conclusion could be valid in homogenous circular systems of tourism and commuting.

However, the heterogenous circular and onward mobility systems may function during whole individual life cycle due to one of the symptoms of human beings. The periodicity of individuals' moves differs from each other in the heterogenous system. This leads us to the complex systems of mobilities where from tourism via commuting to migration a lot of kinds of human spatial mobilities connect one another or work in parallel within an individual' s mobility history during his/her lifetime.

Keywords: return migration, onward migration, circular migration, commuting, repeated tourism

ID: 62

Gender violence. A phenomenon without borders

Barbara G. Gaspar Gaona, Braulio Manuel Domínguez Olivares, Víctor Adolfo Escobar Ramírez

ID: 66

Double nature of international circular migration: event-system dilemma

Sándor Illés, Áron Kincses, Éva Gellénné-Lukács

ID: 90

Leaving the suburbs – living the city. A qualitative study of reurbanization and residential mobility of returning migrants from suburbia to large cities in Poland

Katarzyna Kajdanek



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Migratory inflow and outflow in peripheral rural areas. Case study of Kłodzko Region (SW Poland)

Robert Szmytkie, Agnieszka Latocha, Dominik Sikorski, Przemysław Tomczak, Katarzyna Kajdanek, Paulina Miodońska

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Disruptions of daily commuting patterns: An investigation of second wave Covid-19 pandemic in Latvia

Zaiga Krisjane, Elina Apsite-Berina, Girts Burgmanis, Toms Skadins

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Exploring the ethnic dimension of internal migration in Latvia

Janis Krumins, Maris Berzins, Zaiga Krisjane

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Changes in the Hungarian emigration wave from the accession to the European Union to the present day, depending on the effects of the economic crisis of 2008 and the Covid-19 pandemic

Levente Szalai

ID: 310

Environmental effects of periurban growth patterns on the transport-related pollutant emissions

Tamás Hardi, Orsolya Farkas, Katalin Hegyiné Bolla

ID: 354

Geography and transport disadvantage: case studies from Slovakia

Marcel Horňák, Richard Hluško

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The role of identity in migration of health care professionals: the case of Hungary

Lajos Boros, Gábor Lados, Zsófia Ilcsikné Makra, Viktor Pál



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ID: 415

Places and practices of temporariness

Barbara Brollo

ID: 418

Mobility and sustainability at the beginning of XXI. century

Peter Simonyi, Brigitta Zsótér, Sandor Illés, Katalin Végh

ID: 424

Mobility strategies for commuting in Eastern Poland

Łukasz Fiederń



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The Geographies of Youths' Environmental Engagement: The Shifting Geographies of Daily Activities and Habits

Organizers:

Alexis Alamel (*Geography, Université de Lille, Lille, France*), **Chloé Morhain** (*Université de Lyon, Lyon, France*), **Zachery Spire** (*Bartlett Real Estate Institute, University College London, London, UK*)

In recent years, there have been global protest movements led by young peoples' willingness to convince governments and decision-makers to act expediently in the fight against climate change. Although pro-environmental behavioural practices among consumers are generally accepted in Western societies (Gatersleben et al., 2014), young people in these societies are increasingly becoming agents of change (Percy-Smith and Bruns, 2013). The contemporary literature on young peoples' engagement with environmental issues reflects young peoples' attitudes, perceptions and preferences related to consumption, education, volunteering, sharing economies and their shifting approaches towards education, housing, and work (Wray-Lake et al., 2010; Kovacs, 2012; Corner et al., 2015; O'Brien, 2020, National Centre for Social Research, 2020)

A recent national study produced by the French Students' Network for Sustainability Development (REFEDD, 2020) reveals that 87% of students are reconsidering their consumption habits and that 32% have already changed them for environmental reasons. Young people are also at the origin of changes in mobility behaviours such as passing driving licences later, growth of shared mobility and use of soft modes of transport (Ortar et al, 2016). Hence, from the local to the regional levels and on national and international scales, the relationship between policies, planning and practice related to youths' environmental engagement has become pivotal to the debate and we hope to explore a number of key findings and opportunities to further this important line of research now and into the future.

In this session we will touch upon some of the key indicators, drivers, debates and tensions related to youths' environmental engagement and their geographies. Some of the key themes and issues we will visit include: housing mobility and typologies, daily mobility, food security, energy consumption, access to open and green spaces, mental health, and wellbeing. We will identify, explore and examine young peoples' engagement with environmentally friendly purposeful activities. This includes discursive analysis of how young people's attitudes, beliefs, lifestyles, purpose of education and work is transforming in young peoples' lives. Beyond the question of environmental engagement and practices of youths, we will also analyse how public actors are taking hold of these issues with public policies. We will explore youth engagement with environmental issues as key concerns for young people, social institutions (i.e. universities), and private actors/sectors.

Keywords: youths, environment, engagement, practices, attitudes

ID: 313

Imagining rural futures: Dreams of young, Dutch people in urban and rural areas

Maarten Koreman

ID: 391

Education to sustainability in primary schools: a comparison between rural, suburban and urban cases

Franck Chignier-Riboulon



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ID: 429

Covid-19 and university provided student residential accommodation: (Dis)placement in living-learning environments

Zachery Spire, Alexis Alamel

ID: 430

Daily mobility behaviour of peri-urban students: between car dependency and environmental engagement

Chloé Morhain

ID: 431

'To see is to believe' : students' perceptions of their energy consumption in all-inclusive dwellings

Alexis Alamel



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The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

Organizers:

Mirella Loda (*History, Archaeology, Geography, Fine and Performing Arts, University of Florence, Florence, Italy*),
Sabine Knierbein (*Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Technische Universität Wien, Wien, Austria*), **Matteo Puttilli** (*History, Archaeology, Geography, Fine and Performing Arts, University of Florence, Florence, Italy*)

This session aims at gathering critical and empirically grounded speculations on the conditions and perspectives of urban historical centers in the aftermath of the global covid-19 pandemic, based on different European cases. As we are writing, European cities are being hit by the 'second wave' of the global epidemic, and are subjected to different containment strategies and measures. In the last year, such measures have strongly impacted the economic base of the historic centers, for the most part connected (but not limited) to tourism, leisure, and cultural consumption, with major consequences in terms of unemployment and economic crisis. More extensively, the very life of and in city centers was highly affected, from the point of view of residency, mobility, access to public spaces, and so on. Especially the previous, contemporary and potentially future use of the groundfloor zones opens up a scope of possible evidence-based speculations to rethink the types and paths of economic and more-than-economic use that is possible in city centers, especially when it comes to new ways of connecting economy, everyday life and citizen-led-innovation.

In the unfolding of the pandemic, then, political rhetoric came to the fore, building on the idea of learning from the pandemic and prospecting a new 'urban renaissance'. However, the extent to which such discourses can contest and review pre-existing urban regimes is clearly questionable, and they seem to romanticize more than concretize new urban scenarios and agendas. In such a context, and in the framework of the upcoming renewal of the Leipzig Charter expected to be released in the end of 2020, it is of particular interest to critically reflect on the areas, domains and potentials of transformation of the historic centers of European cities in the post-pandemic. We thus invite to propose contributions grounded on empirical and fieldwork research in different European cities on the following issues:

- Areas and potentials for functional and economic diversification of the historical centers
- Upcoming spatial relations between historical centers and urban peripheries
- Generation of new socio-spatial inequalities and segregation
- Practices of re-invention and revitalization of historical centers from below

We also welcome contributions that discuss the topic from other perspectives, for instance stressing the relation between center and margins of European cities, as well as including beyond-European perspectives and experiences in dealing with vulnerability, renewal and innovation at the same time through processes of co-production.

Keywords: historic centres, post-pandemic, urban transformations

ID: 19

Urban center renaissance after COVID's crisis: not as new as it seems

Barbara Polo-Martin



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Baixa Pombalina in three acts. Insights from the Lisbon historic centre recent public space strategies

Ana Brandão, Rita Negrão

ID: 109

Situation of the gastronomy sector as a reflection of challenges faced by historic city centres during the COVID-19 pandemic

Marek Grochowicz, Monika Murzyn-Kupisz

ID: 184

From the overload to the emptiness: how to reignite urban tourism in Lisbon after Covid-19 effect?

Maria A. Gato, Ana R. Cruz

ID: 243

Gentrification and cultural consumption in the era of social distancing

Margarita Feizaka

ID: 272

Places of independent and sustainable fashion in historic city centres in times of the COVID-19 pandemic

Monika Murzyn-Kupisz, Magdalena Miśkowiec, Jarosław Działek

ID: 409

Changing the face of the historic center. Covid-19 and its effect on retail and tourist establishments in Ciutat Vella (Barcelona)

Dolores Sánchez-Aguilera, Jaime Martínez-Ruiz, Ángela Martínez-Rivas



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Towards a Human Security System in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation

Organizers:

Alexander Sergunin (*International Relations, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia*)

The **main research objective** of this session is to discuss the ways and means of creating a human security system in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF). This is especially important in the view of several recent Russia's strategic documents on the AZRF development adopted by the President and Parliament in 2020.

Along with the above general goal, there are a number of specific research objectives:

- To explore an emerging Russian discourse on human security and its relationships with other security-related concepts – national security, soft security, societal security, personal security, sustainable development, etc. Major Russian social science paradigms' interpretations of the human security concept will be analyzed. The panelists will discuss whether and how the human security concept is applicable to the Russian Arctic, and why it can be helpful for developing a sustainable development strategy for this macro-region. These issues will be examined in a joint paper by professors Maria Lagutina and Valery Konyshov, Faculty of International Relations, St. Petersburg State University, Russia.
- To examine whether the human security concept is embedded in the AZRF federal, regional and municipal documents, such as programs and plans of socioeconomic and environmental development, or not? It is also important to discuss what should be done to improve the strategic planning process in the AZRF? This problematique will be covered by Prof. Alexander Sergunin, Faculty of International Relations, St. Petersburg State University.
- To develop an AZRF environmental security index in order to rate Russian Arctic regions on its basis. In their joint paper, Dr. Nikolai Bobylev (Institute of Earth Sciences, St. Petersburg State University) and Prof. Sebastien Gadal (Aix Marseille Université, Aix en Provence, France) suggest their own methodology for constructing this rating. The ecological block of indicators includes three groups of parameters: impact on atmospheric air and water environment and waste management. The ecological-economic block of indicators includes characteristics, such as the expenditures on environmental protection and investments in this area per capita. The socio-ecological block includes two main parameters: the comfort of living in Arctic cities (index of the quality of the urban environment; share of the population with high and very high levels of pollution; provision of the population with clean drinking water) and the state of urban infrastructure (degradation of the infrastructure in areas, such as water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal, pollution control activities, and the degree of housing improvement).

Keywords: Russia, Arctic, human security, sustainable development, strategic planning

ID: 8

Planning for human security strategy in the Russian Arctic urban centers: challenges and opportunities

Alexander Sergunin



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ID: 16

Environmental security via sustainable development goals: Localization in the Arctic Region

Nikolai Bobylev, Sebastien Gadal

ID: 336

Human perception and environmental risk index modelling with GIS in Yakutsk urban region (North-Eastern Siberia)

Sébastien Gadal, Moisei Zakharov, Jurate Kamicaityte

ID: 396

Adapting to new realities: Renewable energies and a low carbon future for the Russian Arctic in the aftermath of COVID-19

Valentina Ignatyeva, Sebastien Gadal



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Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Organizers:

Spaces of Quiet Sustainability Collective (SQSC) (Department of Geography, Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia), **Petr Jehlička** (Department of Geography, Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia), **Petr Daněk** (Department of Geography, Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia), **Jan Vávra** (Department of Regional Management and Law, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czechia), **Miloslav Lapka** (Department of Regional Management and Law, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czechia)

The intensifying gravity of sustainability challenges on the global scale underlines the need to search for ‘outside the box’ responses. Embracing Holly Jean Buck’s (2015) claim that ‘geographers are well positioned to experiment’, this Panel Session sets out to explore sustainability experiments flourishing in places that are rarely associated with the advancement of sustainability thinking. By sustainability experiments we mean processes of inventive interventions, everyday behaviours and practices that challenge mainstream approaches to addressing predicaments characterizing the Anthropocene. Relying on geography’s predilection for ‘reading for difference’ (Gibson-Graham 2008) the panel session seeks ‘to bring new worlds’ into being by making visible the range of existing sustainability experiments from marginal, peripheral and semi-peripheral places. These places are not necessarily defined only by their geographical location outside the ‘West’, but also by their marginal position within the mainstream economy and/or the knowledge production system. This endeavour is inspired by post-colonial calls to incorporate work from ‘outside of the core’ in the production of geographical knowledge. This is an increasingly important undertaking as much of geographical scholarship on sustainability tends to rely on theories and concepts generated by research conducted in the ‘core’, and thus its vitality and efficacy is assessed according to criteria derived from research conducted in the ‘centre’. As a result, findings often tend to replicate and confirm, rather than challenge and extend, extant knowledges and theorisations. To counter these tendencies, the Panel Session’s main aim is to extend what is considered sustainability ‘general knowledge’ to include insights from exploring imaginative experiments – both formal and informal, both market-based and non-commercial, both ‘traditional’ and ‘modern’, and preferably at the intersection of these binaries – from places on the margin. These experiments address a range of issues including sustainable resource and energy use and adaptive responses to the fast-changing environment and may include, among others:

- renewable energy systems and practices
- waste reduction and prevention strategies
- foraging practices
- agroecology schemes
- smallholder food production (gardening, food self-provisioning)
- sharing economies
- schemes and practices nurturing generosity and care for others’ needs
- small scale circular economy schemes

Despite their appearance of small scale, marginality or niche character individually, collectively these experiments might amount to a vision with transformative capacity to turn the current epoch’s gloomy outlook into a more hopeful Anthropocene.

Keywords: everyday, experiment, informality, periphery, post-colonial thinking



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ID: 88

Stories of marginal(ized) sustainability from Longyearbyen, Svalbard

Zdenka Sokolíčková

ID: 120

Institutional analysis of the alternative food networks in Poland

Ruta Śpiewak, Wojciech Goszczyński

ID: 156

The mycelial dynamics of exchange economy in the Czech mushroom collectives

Lukáš Senft, Tereza Stöckelová, Kateřina Kolářová

ID: 172

Diverse economies of postsocialism: learning from the East

Ottavia Cima, Lucie Sovová

ID: 177

Exploration of new food ethics relationship against the backdrop of the Anthropocene

Huidi Ma

ID: 197

How is right to food practiced at the margins of food distribution system. The case of food bank

Ewa Kopczyńska

ID: 216

Unpacking some constraints and prospects for agroecology as a practice, the case of ETFE, Eastern Uganda

Nicholas James



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ID: 278

Greening through the grey: Quiet sustainability at auto salvage yards

Pavel Mašek

ID: 284

Reversing the trend? Austrian and Czech gardeners between the market and tradition

Petr Daněk, Jan Vávra, Petr Jehlička, Miloslav Lapka

ID: 291

Food self provisioning, food consumption and environmental attitudes in Hungary

Boldizsár Gergely Megyesi, Imre Kovách

ID: 398

Rearticulating the marginal within sustainability: Speculative experiments in solar energy

Dagmar Lorenz-Meyer



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Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

Organizers:

Young Scholar Studio for metabolism studies (*Lyon Urban School, Lyon, France*)

Metabolism as a concept has gained popularity over the last decades. Although the concept itself is not new, dating back to the nineteenth century and the work of Claude Bernard in the medical sciences, it has become the subject of renewed scientific interest driven by its capacity to provide a better understanding of the interconnectedness and multiscale nature of contemporary socio-natural environments.

Yet this notion has been used and understood very differently by many authors, depending on the methodological and epistemological tradition to which they belonged. Newells and Cousins identified circumscribed uses of the concept in three main fields: industrial ecology, urban ecology and political ecology. The variety of understandings of what constitutes a metabolism has had significant effects on the way scientific work has been carried out and received. Since the vast majority of works related to metabolism seek to develop tools for policy design to create more sustainable cities (such as MFA or MBA), the expectations of public authorities regarding the results have had a tremendous impact on what types of analyses have been conducted. As these works are currently trending, alternative readings of the notion of metabolism tend to be set aside, thus foreclosing its potential.

Although the concept of metabolism is mainly used in urban studies, it also questions the heuristic capacity of spatial entities such as cities to capture how flows (of matter, capital *etc.*) connect different spaces and stakeholders beyond administrative boundaries. Broadly speaking, we identify a divide between spatialized approaches of metabolism and “follow-the-thing” approaches. While spatialized approaches favour input/output methodologies in which spatial entities are understood as ecosystems that produce and consume resources, “follow-the-thing” approaches focus on series of interactions and exchanges through which flows of matter are studied for themselves.

We would like this panel to tap into the full potential of the notion of metabolism by initiating a dialogue between different epistemologies and methodologies. We intend to contribute to the ongoing debate around this concept by exploring how issues of methodologies and epistemologies are interlinked by relations of competition and complementarity, so as to envisage new ways of making sense of metabolism, through sensitive or aerial photography approaches for instance.

Keywords: metabolism, socio-natural environment, flows

ID: 20

From metabolism to socio-ecological resilience: a methodology combining quantitative and qualitative questions

Nicolas Buclet

ID: 127

Having access to the Urban Metabolism. How can citizen know their urban environments?

Clément Dillenseger



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ID: 162

Operational landscapes: Grounding the metabolism of planetary urbanization

Nikos Katsikis

ID: 175

Understanding the politics of excavated earth metabolism in the Paris Region through governing coalitions

Agnes Bastin

ID: 321

Governing urban metabolism in Lyon (France)

Pierre Desvaux

ID: 392

Recycling material: in the midst of an industrial issue

Yann Brunet

ID: 414

From understanding to anticipating the circulation of building materials in France: what metabolic scale?

Laetitia Mongeard



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ABSTRACTS



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ID: 1

Old maps in landscape changes studies (Lithuania case)

Eglė Piškinaitė (Vilnius university, Vilnius, Lithuania)

Historical land use / land cover (LULC) studies can show the specific path of changes in area. The integration of old maps into the GIS environment makes it possible to reconstruct landscapes in the past and to understand the driving forces of the LULC changes. Most often these changes related to urbanization, infrastructure development and changes in natural elements.

Author of the paper tried to evaluate positive and negative aspect of using old maps in research of LULC changes. To do this as an example the LULC changes of Širvintos district in Lithuania were analyzed. Author used Russian topographic map of 1845 and Lithuanian topographic map of 2018. The results showed substantial changes in landscape during XIX – XX centuries. There is no doubt that old maps are one the most informative source of information about LULC in the past. The main advantages are 1) unique data, 2) ability to obtain, create, modify various data 3) reconstruction of some aspects of past landscapes. The disadvantages are 1) access to unique maps, 2) quality of map (including data accuracy), 3) time resources for georeferencing maps.

The results of research showed interesting facts that could not find out without using old maps: the main changes in landscape over more than 150 years. Landscape change can't be evaluated only by quantitative changes in LULC. For this the main driving forces such as political decisions in Lithuania, socio-economic factors are discussed in research.

Keywords: landscape change, old maps, georeferencing



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ID: 2

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Biosecuring the tourist city in post-COVID Europe: The cases of Lisbon and Barcelona

Jordi Nofre (*Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, NOVA University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal*)

Short Introduction

After the failure of the opening of cities to tourism in summer 2020, the biosecuring of the 'Tourist City' emerges as indispensable for the survival of tourism and hospitality sectors in (post-)pandemic Europe.

Aims

This paper examines how Lisbon and Barcelona are fighting to be seen as *biosecure destinations* at European and global level. Special focus will be paid to the impacts of *pandemic politics* on the nightlife industry in the historical central neighborhoods of both cities.

Methods

This paper is based on both direct and indirect observation conducted since March 2020 up to date. Observational fieldwork has been conducted in the historical central neighborhoods of both cities in order to map spatial transformations resulting from *pandemic politics*. In turn, COVID19-related laws, norms, decrees, etc. approved in both countries (Portugal and Spain) since the declaration of the first State of Emergency up to date has been compiled and analysed.

Results

The biosecuring of the 'Tourist City' operates simultaneously through (1) *Pandemic politics*, converting the biological condition of individuals into a dispositif of biosocial control/segregation between the 'healthies' and 'the sick'; (2) *Pandemic panics*, or the emergence of punitivist, moralist discourses by institutions, mass media and mainstream intelligentsia about 'leisure' and 'the night' as synonym of vice, immorality, sin and dangerous for the health and economic recovery of post-pandemic Europe; and (3) promoting radical behavioral, social and cultural change in (southern) European society (European Green Deal).

Conclusion

In both cities, tourism and hospitality sectors are crucial for the recovery of their local economies after current pandemic crisis. However, the conversion of Lisbon and Barcelona into biosecure tourist destinations poses enormous challenges for the survival of a large part of the hospitality sector of their historical central neighborhoods.

Keywords: biosecuring, urban tourism, hospitality sector, nightlife, COVID19



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ID: 3

Session: Reconsidering the Efficacy of Smart Cities in Covid Era

Place-based re-politicisation of socio-digital entanglements in urban governance. Insights from Ghent

Chiara Certomà (ESOMAS, University of Turin, Turin, Italy)

In the expanding field of digital urban governance research, critical geographers recently debated what the real smart city is. Still, more limited attention has been paid to DSI initiatives, which are representative of the ultimate transformation of the smart city program under the pressure of participation craze. The mushrooming of Digital Social Innovation (DSI) initiatives and their adoption in urban governance is a recent phenomenon that has been only partially investigated in scholarly research. These are often produced (or co-opted) by the neoliberal strategy of market infiltration in public governance, because of the high economic and financial interests of tech-companies.

To discuss the progressive and regressive impacts of the introduction of DSI processes in urban governance, the paper focuses on existing initiatives, ongoing debate and future perspectives in the city of Ghent, West Flanders; and elaborates on a collective critical consideration of the implications of DSI.

The paper presents the results of a scenario-building process to explore the socio-political implications of DSI in city life.

From key-experts' comments emerged that, while DSI for urban governance opens up previously unthinkable opportunities, technology-enthusiast accounts often hide the complex nature of the digital; the flows of power and knowledge it mobilizes; and the (dis)empowerment effects it might exert on society.

The research has been performed before the pandemic when moving participatory processes online was still one of the available options, while today going digital is often the only option. Therefore it presents a provocative case-for-thinking on the current challenges and future perspective of the digital revolution against the neoliberal city backdrop, by analysing the citizens' fears, hopes and imaginaries associated with the diffusion of digital technologies in urban governance processes – with special consideration of the constraints posed by the pandemic condition.

Keywords: digital social innovation, urban governance, critical internet studies, scenario building, neoliberal city



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ID: 4

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

Factors influencing the formation of an entrepreneurial ecosystem of Krakow

Wioletta Kilar (*Institute of Geography, Department of Entrepreneurship and Spatial Management, Pedagogical University of Krakow, Krakow, Poland*)

The creation of an attractive place for building companies, especially modern ones, is influenced by a number of factors. The entrepreneurial ecosystem, according to the theory of D. J. Isenberg (2010, 2011), is known to build six domains: policy, finance, culture, support, human capital, market.

The purpose of the paper is to present factors that support and inhibit the formation of an entrepreneurial ecosystem of Krakow, considering the domains that build them.

In preparing the paper, the author used several methods: content analysis and desk research, query and literature analysis; participating observations during several meetings related to conducted research.

The Malopolska Voivodship, in particular Krakow in it, is developing as an entrepreneurial economy. In 2016, over 31,000 new companies (9,59 companies per 1,000 inhabitants) were registered in Malopolska region, which was above the average in Poland. This entrepreneurship is supported in particular by a high level of "talents" based on educational qualifications, good access to finance, generation of new knowledge (from public and private organizations), business services and networks between entrepreneurs in relation to the overall Polish national context (EC, 2016a, 2016b).

Research shows that one of the most important factors supporting the entrepreneurial ecosystem is human capital. The structure of the population of Krakow is dominated by the working age population, which represents 61.2% of the total population, with young people aged 20-44 representing almost 40% of the total population. There are 23 universities in Kraków where 171.5 thousand people studied in 2016.

Institutional support offered by: Krakow Technology Park and the Krakow Film Cluster.

Factors that can be an obstacle to the development of entrepreneurial ecosystem include policy. Although much has been improved in this regard, much can still be changed.

Keywords: entrepreneurial ecosystem, Poland, Krakow



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ID: 6

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Spatial patterns of territorial brands in Slovenian rural areas

Erik Logar (*Anton Melik Geographical Institute, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

Territorial brands are mechanisms, which can enhance the development of areas on diverse spatial levels like municipalities, regions and protected areas. Development of territorial brands is mostly the approach of public institutions (i.e. local authorities, development agencies) to support the networking of rural suppliers under common umbrella-brand to create stronger, area-based offer in the global competition. According to that, many territorial brands were established on rural areas of Slovenia in last two decades by the CLLD initiative (Community Led Local Development). Most of the brands were financed by the Common agricultural policy (CAP) funds and European regional development fund (ERDF). So far no research has been conducted about the spatial patterns of territorial brands and their effects on territorial development in Slovenia.

This presentation will firstly enlighten the spatial distribution of territorial brands on Slovenian rural areas. Map of spatial distribution is grounded in the survey results (N=238) in which all the rural municipalities and development agencies in Slovenia were involved. Factors of (uneven) distribution are examined by the content analysis of in-depth interviews (N=120), which were conducted with stakeholders of the identified territorial brands.

At the end, main findings will be presented:

- Territorial brands on rural areas mostly emphasize the distinguished, unconventional characteristics of local product and services to contradict to the global offer of uniformed goods and services. Qualities like »made-in area«, tradition and local production are usually pointed out.
- Particularly rural areas with an increasing tourist potential strive to develop the territorial brands to attract the tourists and diverse forms of capital (financial, social, cultural).
- Most of the territorial brands confront with the absence of long-term development strategy and sustainability due to project-based financing and lack of experiences. Effects of territorial brands are expected immediately.

Keywords: Slovenia, territorial brand, rural area, global competition



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ID: 8

Session: Towards a Human Security System in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation

Planning for human security strategy in the Russian Arctic urban centers: challenges and opportunities

Alexander Sergunin (*St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia*)

The main research objective of this paper is to examine how planning for human security policy is organized in the industrialized centers of the Russian North. There are four specific purposes for this study: First, to find out whether the human security concept is incorporated into the municipal developmental strategies and whether it is a real priority for the local government and communities. Second, to examine which governmental and societal institutions are involved in the policy-planning process and whether this process is transparent and open to public discussions. Third, to understand which dimensions of human security strategies—economic, social, or ecological, etc.—are prioritized in the Arctic urban development plans. Finally, to explore whether these policies are of a short-term or single-issue character or whether they represent forward-looking strategies that are conducive to the sustainable socioeconomic and environmental development of the northern urban areas and really can improve the situation with human security in the Russian northern towns. The content of the study draws on several Arctic urban settlements, such as Nickel, Monchegorsk, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Vorkuta, Salekhard, and Norilsk.

Keywords: Russia, Arctic region, urban planning, human security, sustainable development strategies



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ID: 10

Ongoing diffusion of “meso-deconcentration” and a growing east-west migratory gradient: Migration among the regions, towns and rural areas and by population size of in Slovakia

Branislav Bleha (Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia)

The contribution demonstrates the major developmental characteristics of international and internal components of migration in Slovakia in the very first decades of the new millennium, i. e. from 2000 to 2019. Focus has been put on four regions (NUTS 2), migration interconnections between urban and rural populations as well. The population size as a differentiating factor of migration is presented too.

The results show that the period of the past two decades was relatively turbulent mainly due to the economic recession in 2007 and 2008. This is not a very surprising and new finding, but the demonstrations of the pre-crisis boom and the crisis vary much among regions. There has been a significant change in the educational composition of migrants. All regions have lost population in favour of the Bratislava region. In terms of internal migration, the region of Bratislava has remained the only region with positive net migration, whereas migration loss in Central and Eastern Slovakia has been deepened. This is indubitably the most significant finding, with two associated questions arising. First, why did regional disparities not generate such a process much earlier as the social-economic differences were evident a long time before growing migration to the west of the country? Second, what may the time horizon be until such a strong spatial redistribution of population? The contribution briefly analyses the migration indicators by population size groups. It is evident that over time deconcentration of population linked with suburbanization has increasingly been occurring also in the smaller Slovak towns (even smaller than 20 thousand inhabitants) and their hinterlands. This is not a very surprising and new finding, but manifestations of the pre-crisis boom and the crisis itself vary much among particular regions.

Keywords: migration, deconcentration, redistribution, Slovakia



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ID: 13

Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Policies against tsunami risk. An Italian case study

Giovanni Messina (*University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy*)

The poster intends to describe the main contents of the National Emergency Plan for volcanic events of national importance on the island of Stromboli (ME) prepared in 2015 by the Department for the Civil Protection (DPC). The volcanic island of Stromboli is in fact largely exposed to the risk associated with the activities of the volcano of the same name, especially that of the tsunami. The effusive activity of the Stromboli in fact causes a marked instability of the slope known as Sciara del Fuoco which can induce, as happened at the end of 2002, a tsunami. The contribution, starting from a descriptive interest, therefore aims to present, problematizing them, the intervention policies and operating procedures contained in the strategic document.

Keywords: volcanic risk, tsunami, island, Italy, plan



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ID: 16

Session: Towards a Human Security System in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation

Environmental security via sustainable development goals: Localization in the Arctic Region

Nikolai Bobylev (Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia), **Sebastien Gadal** (Aix-Marseille Université, Aix-en-Provence, France)

Arctic region has scarce population, but its urbanization rate is quite high, especially in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF). Considering environmental and human security, Arctic region poses many challenges: pristine and vulnerable natural environment, urban environment is often tainted with accumulated environmental damage, global climatic changes imposes additional stress and great uncertainty. Localization process means considering and implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals at a local regional, city, or community level. Sustainable Development Goals offer quite interesting framework to consider environmental security issues, which is the focus of this presentation. Obtained research results to date consider ecological block of indicators and three groups of parameters: impact on atmospheric air and water environment, as well as waste management, and ecosystem services. The socio-ecological block includes two main parameters: the comfort of living in Arctic cities (index of the quality of the urban environment; the share of the population in regions and cities with high and very high levels of pollution; provision of the population with clean drinking water) and the state of urban infrastructure (degradation of the infrastructure in areas such as water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal, pollution control activities, and the degree of housing improvement).

Keywords: environmental security, sustainable development goals, localization



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ID: 17

Microgeographies of the gymnasium. Borders, discrimination and safe spaces of LGBT sports in France

Antoine Le Blanc (Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale, Dunkerque, France)

This paper proposes to analyze the practice of sports in LGBT associations in France on a micro scale: that of gymnasiums, sports fields, and more generally sports venues. Members of sports associations that claim to be LGBT or inclusive implement specific spatial strategies at different scales, but the micro scale is often barely touched upon in the majority of scientific studies on this subject, yet it is particularly enlightening.

Indeed, our surveys and interviews show that the members of these associations modify their socio-spatial behaviours in contact with physical as well as symbolic boundaries that are more or less marked: the entrance of the building on the street, the entrance of the locker room, the encounter with other sports teams or groups, etc. These borders delimit more or less temporary and more or less protected territories which can be perceived as safe spaces, or reassuring territories (Le Blanc, 2018). Symbolic and sometimes material territorial markings, quite varied, are put in place: individual or group placements and movements, sportsmen's clothing, sports equipment and association banners, etc.

Flows and boundaries at the micro scale are closely intertwined with encounters outside the association (other athletes, gym guards, coaches, the public, etc.), and the spatial practices resulting from them are marked by a wide and complex range of modes of relationship and behaviour that can be analyzed as risk management processes related to homophobia and transphobia. However, these practices also reveal boundaries that are internal to the association and to these temporary territories, limits that subtly place other boundaries and reveal other social risks related to discrimination, linked to gender and sexuality, but also to skin colour, age and corpulence, in particular.

Keywords: sports, gender, discrimination, borders, risks



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ID: 19

Session: The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

Urban center renaissance after COVID`s crisis: not as new as it seems

Barbara Polo-Martin (*Geography, International University of Valencia, Barcelona, Spain*)

In the last two centuries we can observe in cartography a pattern that is repeated in cities: the change of their structure due to external agents. We can speak of cities of extension during the nineteenth century to cities of pandemics, in plural. Since the nineteenth century, the constant diseases forced to seek a healthy density and an urban extension outside the marked limits of the center. Even so, the constant increase in population due to economic and sanitary improvements made it necessary to talk about the “scalpel” on the great boulevards and the creation of cities in which citizens could walk. However, nowadays, there is still a crisis of congestion and proliferation of diseases, so that new solutions have been sought with the welfare of the citizen in mind. It is proposed that within 10 to 20 years cities are clean, green and car-free. The latest crisis, the COVID`s one, has allowed to pedestrianize centers, to create cycle lanes, to increase the use of public transport, and all this, using few resources. Governments have used unique situations like this in which the city is transformed to achieve sustainable development. In cities such as New York Bay after the floods, New Orleans after the hurricane, Paris with population`s increase or Barcelona with the COVID. The question that arises is whether the temporary experiment becomes permanent in the center. Crises make tangible changes, they invite governments and citizens to dream, a crisis to evolve, but the citizen has to be the main defender of these new changes, and not governments as on previous occasions.

Keywords: cartography, crisis, center, urban development, changes



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ID: 20

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

From metabolism to socio-ecological resilience: a methodology combining quantitative and qualitative questions

Nicolas Buclet (*PACTE Laboratory, Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France*)

Many methodologies exist in order to measure metabolism (be it social, urban or territorial). These methodologies mostly insist on quantitative aspects, on the measure of flows and funds which characterize the analyzed systems. These representations allow to consider what is circulating in a territorial system, but are less frequently focusing on why and how flows are circulating in a certain way rather than in another. In this presentation, we present another methodology not only focusing on material aspects of metabolism but also on immaterial questions (such as know-how, cultural aspects or power relationships between actors). It relies on the idea that a territorial system might be divided into several sub-systems representing the main activities creating wealth. The representation of these sub-systems include material, immaterial, financial and socio-ecological resources and outcomes. Once all these flows are identified, it is then relevant to establish what actors are involved (actors emitting a flow, receiving a flow or facilitating its circulation), and which relationships between them it implies. It is interesting to couple this analysis with the capability approach. For each flow, it is relevant to understand if it is a free decision of actors which lead to a flow or not, or in which way actors are producing collective capabilities in order to increase potential resources to be mobilized. This whole methodology tends to reconcile quantitative and qualitative methods concerning the way a territory is working and evolving. It aims at producing a diagnostic that might help actors involved in order to build socio-ecological resilience.

Keywords: metabolism, capabilities, socio-ecological, territory, methodology



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Symbolism of the Early Modern nautical charts of the Adriatic Sea

Dubravka Mlinarić (Department for Migration and Demographic Research, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, Croatia), **Ivka Kljajić** (Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia), **Josip Faričić** (Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia)

The paper offers an interdisciplinary insight into several aspects of the early modern bordering and belonging on the Adriatic Sea using the symbolic elements in cartography. Qualitative analysis of selected nautical charts will primarily focus on the intertwining of their practical sailing purpose as the tool with the symbolic communication capacities of its graphic decorative elements. As thematic maps with the clearly defined utilitarian purpose, nautical charts were also equipped with the orientation facilitating compass roses and rhumbas. Along with the pragmatism of its practical purposes, the Adriatic charts were abundant with the rich symbolism, primarily graphical aesthetics of the compass roses. Due to its geostrategic position on contacting and conflicting European South-Eastern Frontier and long lasting unstable political subjections, this multi-border space experienced a continuous pressure of being the battlefield of influences. On the majority of the Adriatic charts made in some of the most prominent Mediterranean cultural centres the fleur-de-lis and the cross as the most common decorative elements determining the cardinal compass points were detected. This symbolic testimony of cultural and religious belonging of the Adriatic to the European navigation basin has also implied its participation to the same scope of social and economic development. Quite contrary, the charts of the Ottoman mapmakers have not revealed religious symbols. Therefore, these confronting times of the Christian West and Muslim East, with one of its clashing but also exchanging areas exactly in the Adriatic were characterized by the attempt of the mapmakers of the different western cartographic traditions to graphically prove that this part of the Mediterranean is belonging to the Christian sphere of influence and tradition. The absence of the same map elements on the Ottoman side suggests that the Western imagological and communication capacities of the cartographic media were oriented to a significantly broader (or different) audience.

Keywords: nautical charts, Early Modern Period, the Adriatic Sea, symbols, compass roses



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ID: 23

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Expected territorial impacts of National Operational Program "Innovation and Research" and Regional Operational Program in Apulia (Italy)

Stefano De Rubertis (*Scienze dell'Economia, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy*), **Marilena Labianca** (*Università degli Studi di Foggia, Foggia, Italy*), **Maria Fiori** (*Università degli Studi di Bari, Bari, Italy*), **Isabella Varraso** (*Università degli Studi di Foggia, Foggia, Italy*), **Antonella Ivona** (*Università degli Studi di Bari, Bari, Italy*), **Rosalina Grumo** (*Università degli Studi di Bari, Bari, Italy*)

Aims

The research focuses on revisiting the concept of territorial capital and on assessing the effects of national and regional cohesion policies in Apulia.

Methods

We measured regional territorial capital in Italy and Apulia (Nuts 2 and 3 levels) with specific sets of variables (De Rubertis *et al.*, 2018; 2019; 2020), distinguishing generative components (GeCs) from sedimented ones (SeCs). The GeCs include human capital and social capital; they refer to local knowledge and skills as well as the quality of inter-individual relations, as regulated by the local institutional framework. These components are responsible for the way in which the territory is perceived and represented and, consequently, determine the behaviours that in turn shape the territory. The SeCs consist of tangible and intangible structures and infrastructures explained as cumulative result of the choices and actions governed by the generative ones. On these assumptions we tried to estimate the effects of the policies activated with the NOP (National Operational Program) "Innovation and Research", and the ROP Puglia (Regional Operational Program of Apulia region), through the application of the STeMA model (Prezioso, 2020).

Results

The unequal national diffusion of territorial capital (GeCs and SeCs) clearly emerges. The relative weakness of Apulia and of other southern regions traces historical divisions: the preliminary framework analysis reveals a different endowment of resources considered crucial for territorial development. In the region, most of benefits are polarised by metropolitan area of Bari and the historical weakness of some areas persists or even gets worse.

Conclusions

Territorial polarisation of the effects of national and regional cohesion policies not only does not seem able to reduce the historical weakness of some areas in Apulia but risks even aggravating it. To refine growth strategies, it is necessary to know better and strengthen the role of the generative components in regional development.

Keywords: cohesion policies, territorial capital, Italy, Apulia, growth strategies



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ID: 24

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Planning vertical differentiation? Geodesign workshop in the case study area of Neve-Sha'anan neighbourhood in Tel Aviv

Rinat Millo-Steinlauf (*The Department of Geography and Environment, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel*),
Shlomit Flint-Ashery (*The Department of Geography and Environment, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel*)

The paper describes a geodesign workshop focus on the role of planning when dealing with vertical differentiation. Our case study is the marginalised and neglected dense inner neighbourhood of Neve-Sha'anan in Tel Aviv, where traditional minorities preserve their traditions of family ties in dense areas. Neve-Sha'anan occupies around 4,900 documented residents and additional 9,000 undocumented newcomers of African, East Asian, East European and South American origin. Most of them live and work in small businesses on the lower floors of the buildings or the upper floors in buildings without a lift. As the gentrification process intensifies, the departure of the veteran and undocumented residents increases, and the neighbourhood changes its face. Changes in the neighbourhood such as cultural tensions, inequality and the local retail mix that census data and planning are incapable of capturing, make planning and policymaking more challenging.

Conflict of Interest

No Competing interests are at stake and there is no Conflict of Interest with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence or bias the content of the paper.

Keywords: vertical differentiation, micro-segregation Neve-Sha'anan, future scenarios, Geodesign



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ID: 28

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

Industry 4.0 and employment: the case of Hungarian manufacturing industry

Eva Kiss (Geographical Institute, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary)

In the last decade the Hungarian industry had to face with a newer challenge which was the fourth industrial revolution or in other words Industry 4.0. Its new technologies (3D printing, autonomous robot, Cloud etc.) have induced or have started to induce revolutionary changes in economy, primarily in industry. Due to the acceleration of automation, digitalization and robotization not only the process of production, but also the employment transforms as the expectations against labor force also change. Although several studies have already dealt with that how new technologies, particularly the application of robots have affected or will affect employment and labor market, but micro level researches, which would examine the changes in employment at manufacturing enterprises are missing. Based on the employment and other data of major Hungarian industrial enterprises the purposes of this presentation are, on one hand, to fill partly this gap and on the other hand, to demonstrate the similarities and differences of employment depending on the characteristics of the enterprises (e.g. activity, ownership, size, location). The main contribution of this research financed by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (project number: K 125091) is to reveal the new trends in the spatial pattern of Hungarian manufacturing industry in connection with the fourth industrial revolution.

Keywords: fourth industrial revolution, industry, employment, robotization, Hungary



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ID: 29

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Farming landscape versus energy landscape: place attachment and land-use conflicts (A case study – the “Oczkowice” deposit, Poland)

Iwona Markuszewska (Department of Landscape Ecology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

New coal mining projects prompt problems with social acceptance. The strip mining method, which is commonly practised in lignite excavation, contributes to severe environmental risks and land use changes, and also enforces resettlement of local residents.

This article investigates a land-use conflict, in particular, when a new mining operation is going to start in a farming region (the “Oczkowice” lignite deposit, Wielkopolska Region, Poland). This meets resistance from farmers. In the case analysed here, intense landscape changes and enforced displacement concerns a farming community that is deeply rooted in and identified with the farming landscape, farms and farmland inherited over generations. Faced with potential lignite coal strip mining and the risk of loss of place/landscape, the community has reacted (reasonably and emotionally) by demanding their rights to the land.

To measure the local residents' perception of the planned mining/energy investment and the farmers' attachment to their farmland, a survey and face-to-face interviews were carried out. To recognise the conflict situation (the conflict of interests, land-use conflict), reports, scientific studies, expert opinions, media resources and legal acts were analysed.

The results show that the farmers have a deep attachment to their farmland; however, only little attachment was detected to the local community. This farmers' strong attachment to patrimony makes attempts to resolve the conflict very difficult. Nevertheless, the findings, which recognise the conflict situation and measure landscape attachment, were used to establish possible suggestions that can improve the decision-making process on future landscape developments, as well as to improve the dialogue between the stakeholders in order to solve the conflict.

Keywords: landscape, place attachment, conflict, resources



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ID: 30

Session: Climate Change and Public Health

Scaling of urban heat island and NO₂ with urban population: A meta-analysis

Yufei Wei (University of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg), **Geoffrey Caruso** (University of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg), **Rémi Lemoy** (University of Rouen, Rouen, France)

Aims

Most UHI or NO₂ studies consider only a single city or analyze a few cities within the top ranks of regions or globally. Meanwhile, urban scaling laws, which formally relate population size and urban characteristics, devote to pollution or heat stress seldomly. Therefore, we conduct a qualitative synthesis and perform a statistical meta-analysis based on the synthesis to uncover the scaling laws of UHI and NO₂ with the population size of cities.

Methods

We perform the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guideline, Analysis of variance (ANOVA), and fixed effects linear regression in this study.

Results

We filter about 500 outcomes from Scopus and Google Scholar. The UHI qualitative synthesis includes 384 nonduplicated cities from Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania. Among them, 52 cities are measured by car traverse, 12 cities are measured by monitoring stations, and 328 cities are measured by remote sensing (RS). The NO₂ qualitative synthesis includes 1653 nonduplicated cities from Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Among them, 4 cities are measured by handy sampler, 61 cities are measured by monitoring stations, and 1588 cities are measured by RS.

The meta-analysis results indicate moving from a city with 100-thousand inhabitants to a city with 1 million inhabitants, the max UHI intensity increases by 2.66 °C, the annual mean NO₂ surface concentration increases by 14.95 µg/m³. Moving from a city having a population of 1 million to a city with a population of 10-million, the max UHI intensity increases by 3.87 °C, the annual mean NO₂ surface concentration increases by 21.72 µg/m³. We also verify the NO₂ scaling using census data and in-situ NO₂ data at the level of Urban Atlas 2012.

Conclusion

Larger cities have higher levels of UHI effects and NO₂ pollution.

Keywords: urban heat island, nitrogen dioxide, urban population, scaling, meta-analysis



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Digital decision – Motivations of rural residents in Poland for going on- and offline in geographical terms: Preliminary results

Oskar Wolski (*Institute of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Kielce; Faculty of Geographical Sciences, Department of Regional and Social Geography, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland*)

Aims: The Internet is the most commonly used information and communication technology, and it plays a vital role in the everyday life of people and the development of regions. Despite these, a large percent of rural residents in Poland do not use the Internet. Recent research proves that both use and non-use are much more complex phenomena than they used to be thought. Individuals' motivations seem to be key in the process of the adoption of the Internet, which demands that an appropriate research perspective be adopted. To rediscover use and non-use, the model, according to which use and non-use are impacted by both the access to the infrastructure and local knowledge environment and whose heart is decision making process, was developed.

The main aim of the research is to determine the relations between the motivations for use and non-use of the Internet among people living in rural areas in Poland and the Internet infrastructure and local knowledge environment.

Methods: Systematic literature review, social and geographical sciences methods are used. A theoretical model of decision making process was deployed.

Results: The paper presents the preliminary results of the research. These include, but are not limited to, literature review, with specific focus on non-users, and data analysis, with specific focus on the access to the Internet in rural areas of Poland and the use of the Internet by rural people in Poland. Further to this, the very model, methodological issues and future research are discussed.

Conclusion: Little attention has been paid to the research on motivations of users and non-users, in comparison to more objective phenomena, e.g. digital infrastructure or digital policies. So far, there has been only few attempts to explain the decisions made by rural residents in relation to the factors resulting from the specifics of the rural environment.

Keywords: internet, rural areas, non-use, behavioural geography, decision making process



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Session: Man versus Nature or Man along with Nature? Settlement Solutions in Relation to Geographical Characteristics: Transformations, Adaptation, Unforeseen Events, Problems and Solutions in the Ancient World. The Landscape as Dominant Element in Archaeological Studies

Inhabiting a slope between two rivers: urban and architectural solutions in the Roman town of Oriculum

Giacomo Antonelli (*Antonelli Giacomo, ROMA, Italia*)

The ancient city of *Oriculum* is recognizable in two settlements, about two kilometres apart. The highest one was on the hill where now standing the modern town of Otricoli (Umbria): here the 4th-3rd century BC fortification wall allowed both to defence the inhabitants and to increase the buildable surface. The lowest settlement was near the Tiber and the harbour on this river that set the richness of the city.

Both these settlements coexisted since the 8th-7th century BC up to the 7th-8th century AD, when the latter was abandoned due to several reasons: the Tiber was not controlled any longer and its floods left more and more marshy areas; the settlement didn't have any fortification work and so it was exposed to any raids of barbarian people; an impressive and unexpected event buried the large part of the city under a thick layer of sediments. But this lower settlement was not completely deserted: it continued to be frequented until today due to religious and economic factors.

In this lower settlement the ancient inhabitants made a lot of precautions to increase the buildable surface: artificial terrace along the slope, little and huge substructions for lining natural hillside, a culvert for a little but very important natural stream are still standing and working today. Here nature conditioned and facilitated urban installation, but also it was shaped by humans for the same purpose. Finally, when human power failed, nature became the most important force, partially regained its original form.

Oriculum was a perfect example of pacific and fruitful coexistence between man and environment. As long as both these agents were active and equivalent, life was possible on this side of the Tiber, as it is visible today. When one of those varied, conditions of life changed.

Keywords: Oriculum, substruction, culvert, tuff slope, Tiber



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ID: 34

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Vulnerability of tourist destinations facing natural and biological hazards

Sandra Sánchez Arcediano (PhD Candidate in the Tourism Doctoral Program, Complutense University of Madrid – Faculty of Commerce and Tourism, Madrid, Spain), **Frank Babinger** (Department of Geography, Complutense University of Madrid – Faculty of Commerce and Tourism, Madrid, Spain)

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the world and, especially, the tourism industry, being one of the most affected sectors. It has also been seen that other natural hazards have greatly affected tourism, such as the 2004 tsunami in Southeast Asia. Both cases show us that tourism is a vulnerable sector to the different types of both biological and natural hazards.

This communication tries to establish parallels between both phenomena (tsunamis and Covid-19) and see how they affect the tourism sector and destinations, with two different hazards being sixteen years apart.

In this research, an analysis has been carried out of the impacts that both hazards have had both in the tourism sector and in the destinations themselves. Additionally, the specific measures that have been established to deal with it are highlighted. Once all the available information has been reviewed, they have been compared to see if the impacts have been similar and offer a critical view of the actions taken in each case.

Thanks to this study, it has been possible to see how both hazards have greatly affected tourism. Although it is true that in the case of the tsunami a significant material impact took place, where buildings, complexes, access roads and public spaces were affected, the social and economic impact has been enormous in both cases.

Likewise, it has been possible to verify how there has been a greater impact in the case of Covid-19 due to mobility limitations and periods of lockdown, which have caused destinations and activity to be completely paralyzed. On the other hand, the measures proposed to face the pandemic have been much greater than those proposed for the occurrence of a tsunami.

Keywords: biological hazards, natural hazards, Covid-19, tsunami, tourist destination



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ID: 37

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Villages that no longer exist, places that still do. Abandoned settlement units in former East Prussia as material memory of the landscape

Anna Majewska (*Department of Political and Historical Geography and Regional Studies, University of Łódź, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, Łódź, Poland*)

Until the end of the Second World War, Warmia and Masuria were part of the Province of East Prussia. The 1945 alteration in their territorial affiliation and, especially, the socio-political consequences, caused a number of changes in the cultural landscape. One of the leading processes of that was the gradual depopulation of localities, resulting in the disappearance of settlement from many of them.

Aims

The subject of the presentation are the transformations of rural settlement units abandoned between 1944 and 2020, located in the part of former East Prussia that was incorporated into Poland in 1945. The main objectives were to identify the depopulated localities and to determine the types, degrees, and directions of transformation of their spaces.

Methods

A key part of studies was comparative analysis of archival and actual cartographic materials. The research involved also detailed analyses of remnants of homesteads. Methods of non-invasive archaeological on-site prospection were applied, e.g.: taking geo-radar measurements.

Results

In the areas of research there are now about 800 abandoned localities. Relics of them are clearly visible in the landscape. To this day, there mainly remain foundations of buildings, cobbled roads, cemeteries, as well as traces of warfare such as trenches and bomb craters. The areas of such localities can often be seen as isolated clusters of high greenery. In many cases, recognition of material relics was possible only thanks to analysis of LiDAR. On their basis, remnants that have their own forms were identified, e.g., pieces of building walls, which remain unnoticed during on-site prospection.

Conclusion

Presence of hundreds of identified abandoned localities, suggests that the transformations of the landscape took place on a huge scale. Mass migrations and displacements of people led to an interruption of cultural continuity, due to which the new inhabitants intensively interfered in the space around them.

Keywords: GIS, historical geography, LiDAR, archaeology of the contemporary past, rural landscape



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ID: 38

Session: Reconsidering the Efficacy of Smart Cities in Covid Era

The smart city in the perspective of the circular economy

Monica Maglio (*Department of Computer Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Applied Mathematics7DIEM, University of Salerno, Fisciano, Italy*)

Awareness of the importance of safeguarding the urban environment by raising its qualities for the well-being of citizens has historically created a synergy between the issues of the Smart City and sustainability, in close relation to the circular approach, as confirmed by international literature. In particular, these three issues are so complex and interlinked that any action taken always seems consistent with one of the objectives (direct or indirect) of local policy. For example, it is recommended that people in cities learn to transform linear cycles into circular processes of recycling and reuse; re-naturalize the urban environment through zero-emission buildings, the wide use of green roofs, low-emission vehicles; re-design buildings based on self-produced diffuse energy and other technological networks; identify pathways of industrial symbiosis, etc. In fact, the experiences that witness urban interventions of this type are countless and all worthy of being mentioned, especially if linked to the need for post-covid restart. The fact is that the global health emergency of 2020 has shown that smart cities have been the most penalised, as if to demonstrate that the smart slogan has not been able to protect their communities. It is therefore necessary to reorganize the urban space with greater intelligence. The pandemic has helped to shift the focus on how to imagine the cities of tomorrow so that they are more liveable and more resilient in the future. Hence the interest for circular cities: these realities contribute significantly to the problems of climate change and the exploitation of resources. The analysis of case studies (Copenhagen, Parigi, Berlino, Milano, Amsterdam) will help to identify a common path of implementation, able to return "lost intelligence".

Keywords: circular economy, smart city, sustainability



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ID: 40

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

Medium-sized towns and industry in Central-Northern Italy: A typology of economic performance between the Great Recession and the Covid-19 pandemic

Maria A. Clerici (*Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Polytechnic University of Milan, Milan, Italy*)

While large cities at the heart of urban regions have experienced intense development of the knowledge-based economy, medium-sized cities (MSTs) are still very much tied to industrial activities and often face a difficult socio-economic transition. In Italy, this is especially evident in the central and northern regions, where many MSTs are poles of industrial districts and have suffered severely from the effects of international competition and the Great Recession. MSTs are important for the polycentric articulation of regional spaces, but we do not yet have adequate knowledge of their socio-economic profiles and transformation dynamics. What has been the resilience of the MSTs' productive system in the face of the Great Recession? Are different economic performances visible concerning the size of firms and the level of technological intensity of production? What have been the evolutionary trajectories of MSTs in comparison with those of their Local Labour Systems? We answer these questions by considering MSTs with the rank of provincial capitals and other towns with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants in central and northern Italy. We analyze the dynamics of employment in the period 2008-2019, breaking down the firms by production specialisation and by the level of technological intensity of production. Different evolutionary trajectories and different relationships between MSTs and their territorial surroundings are evident. This depends on local production specialisations, the settlement system and the link with infrastructure corridors. The ability of policy-makers to attract investment and exploit the borrowed size mechanism is also important. Faced with this variety, we should not think about a unified policy in support of MSTs. Finally, some development perspectives are outlined in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic, which is causing an even stronger economic crisis than that which exploded in 2008.

Keywords: medium-sized towns, Italy, industrial sector, economic crisis, spatial hierarchies



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ID: 41

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Visual representations of the urban territorial identity: the town of Oravița (Romania) as a case study

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This study is focused on the analysis of the elements of territorial identity of a small town in the Romanian Banat, Oravița, which is individualized through a series of distinctive elements that confer it uniqueness at national level. Oravița has been documented since the 17th century. The municipality played a very important role from an economic and administrative point of view during the Austrian domination: it was the urban center that coordinated the mining activity on the territory of Banat. At the same time, Oravița held the position of capital of Caraș County from 1926 until after the Second World War.

The purpose of this study is to interpret the elements of urban territorial identity of the town of Oravița using various visual representations. The economic and administrative importance of Oravița also favored the cultural development, the town hosting the oldest theater at national level. From a methodological point of view, the authors interpreted the visual representations (postcards, old posters, etc.) based on the visual analysis, in order to pinpoint the elements of territorial identity of the town of Oravița. The interpretation of the old images was made in relation to the documentary sources used, and the influence of the political factor, aiming at decoding the messages incorporated in the visual imagery. The authors use the method of comparison by alternatively using old images with current photographs. The results of the study consist in highlighting the elements of territorial identity that define the urban image of Oravița: cultural elements (theater, churches) and economic (the oldest mining office, the oldest railway station and the oldest railway in Romania).

Keywords: urban design, urban heritage, postcards, visual discourse, visual analysis



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ID: 42

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Supporting the "sustainability" of Basilicata inland areas. The recovery of the former Lagonegro Spezzano-Albanese railway for rural tourism development

Luisa Spagnoli (Istituto di Storia dell'Europa Mediterranea (ISEM) – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Rome, Italy)

In Basilicata, rural areas still play a crucial role in the regional economy. The main agricultural sectors include cereal growing, fruit and vegetables, viticulture, olive growing, dairy and beef cattle breeding. Nevertheless, the primary sector is still characterized by an excessive fragmentation of production, especially concentrated in the hilly and mountainous areas, which, according to 2014-2020 Regional Rural Development Plan, are classified as "Rural areas with development problems (D)". As such, they suffer from serious processes of marginalization due to depopulation, population ageing, cessation of activities linked to micro-companies. These phenomena contribute to the weakening of socio-economic local systems, and represent a risk factor for the maintenance of environmental balances. Add to this the economic instability resulting from the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, which negatively affects those agricultural enterprises offering diversified activities and services to meet the tourist demand (with extra-hotel accommodation facilities and catering services) that is mainly linked to non-traditional tourism. The lens through which to observe and analyze this situation is given by the Lagonegrese-Pollino area, where the recovery as well as the conversion of the old Lagonegro Spezzano-Albanese railway can be a driving force for the development of the inland rural areas analyzed. In this respect, by adopting desk analysis methodology this project will investigate the territory and its potential resources, delving particularly into the socio-demographic, economic (with a focus on the primary sector) and tourism aspects. The ultimate goal is to assess whether the conversion of infrastructure assets which are subject to this study can activate paths to sustainable accessibility and use of said subregion. On the other hand, such a fieldwork methodology will allow to understand if and under which conditions participation and social activation (i.e. citizens, associations, the operators in the territory) will help to activate the local development and territorial regeneration processes hoped for.

Keywords: Basilicata, rural areas, itinerary, sustainability, inland area



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ID: 43

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Place-values: how to transform a geographic space into an emotional space-image

Riccardo Pirazzoli (IAAD, Bologna, Italy)

In literature, a wide range of indicators are available for assessing geographical spaces. However, it must be admitted that the experience and emotional perception of any space is holistic and the overall impression of a space derives from what every person feel in it. This so called "sense of place" is due to the attachment to a space which creates personal and social identity, but actually is also landscape awareness: how people make their own landscape and feel a connection to it. This process can be defined as place-making.

It can therefore be studied in order to understand how any geographic space can be transformed into an emotional space-image. This transformation is triggered by the detection of some geo-indicators, defined place-values.

According to this view, stakeholders can assess a geographic space and: enhance it, create a storytelling project but also detect the hints of spatial decay before the carrying capacity and all its negative consequences are reached.

Keywords: placemaking, place-values, assessment, emotional geography



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ID: 44

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

„Relationships build communities”. Asset-based community development as a strategy for long-term civic engagement. The case of Łódź, Poland

Patrycja Grzyś (Department of Regional and Social Geography, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland)

Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of asset-based community development strategy in sustainable community development. The research was based on the use of the relatively new tool of urban participation in Poland – urban microgrants.

Methods: This study was conducted in two stages. The first phase involved the qualitative content analysis of legal acts that contained information on microgrants on the local level. The qualitative content analysis was also performed on projects documentation (including submitted applications) from 2018-2021 to identify specific activities undertaken by local communities. During the second stage individual, semi-structured interviews were conducted with representatives of urban communities in which the projects were implemented. The empirical research was based on a case study of the city of Łódź in Poland.

Results: Research shows that the use of microgrants as a tool for urban participation allows for stronger engagement of far more and also more diverse community members than traditional methods of participation (including previously marginalized groups such as informal groups, children, seniors). Moreover, using the potential of the local community (the "asset") allows increasing the sense of belonging, sense of ownership and allows to strengthen social ties by working together for a common goal.

Conclusion: Asset-based community approach is a viable alternative to the need(deficit)-based approach and by fostering the involvement of communities in collaborative efforts to bring about change, it fulfils the main demands of the United Nations included in the New Urban Agenda to create conditions for just, inclusive and sustainable societies.

Keywords: asset-based development, community-driven development, local communities, civic engagement, social sustainability



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ID: 45

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Urban versus rural? Examining the spatial affiliations of land use conflict actors

Meike Fienitz (*Leibniz-Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Muencheberg, Germany*)

Aims: Actors from cities and actors in rural areas are often seen as having inherently contradicting interests regarding the use of landscape resources and thus as being typical opponents in land use conflicts: City actors demand rural resource uses such as food or energy production, while inhabitants of rural areas lament the negative externalities of these land uses. However, this paper questions this common understanding, arguing that rural actors depend on rural resource use just as much as city actors. Hence, assuming a general dichotomy between city and rural areas might be too simplistic. To test this, analysing land use conflicts in urban-rural fringes promises to be most insightful, as these are the areas where, for reasons of spatial proximity, conflicts between urban and rural actors are expected to occur most frequently. Thus, this paper asks: Is the dichotomy between city and rural areas appropriate to describe land use conflicts in urban-rural fringe regions?

Methods: 149 land use conflicts from the urban-rural fringe of Schwerin, Germany, gathered through expert interviews, were examined. For each conflict, the spatial affiliations of the actors involved were determined.

Results: Results show that while actors from the city and the rural fringe were on opposing sides in about half of the conflicts examined, they were also frequently in conflict among themselves. Furthermore, many other constellations were found that involved actors from other regions or administrative levels. Actors from the city and from the fringe were even found on the same side of conflict regularly.

Conclusion: Thus, while the dichotomy between city and rural areas is important in urban-rural fringes, land use conflicts in these regions should not be regarded as predominantly shaped by it. Instead, the lines of conflict are more complex – a finding that researchers and practice actors alike should be aware of.

Keywords: urban-rural conflict, landscape resource use, urban-rural fringe, actor affiliations, urban-rural development



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Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

Home-made security in Poland – local patriotism for national sovereignty?

Bettina Bruns (TMG, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Leipzig, Germany)

The ruling national conservative party PiS in Poland sees the country's national interests and its sovereignty within the EU framework more and more suppressed. Particularly visible was this attitude in 2015 when confronted with the „dual crisis“ (Ágh 2016), namely Russia's invasion in Ukraine and the high number of refugees reaching the EU. These external political developments are perceived as putting Polish sovereignty at risk. Hence, the Polish government has stressed antagonisms between EU interests and Poland's ones, using discursive security threats which have considerable influence on the population by calling on their subjective security perception (see Cap 2018).

This has resulted, among other things, in an increase in popularity of paramilitary groups overall in Poland. These groups operate on a voluntary basis. Originally formed as a grassroots underground organisation at the beginning of the 20th century, in 2016 these paramilitary units partly were incorporated officially into the Polish army as the so called “Territorial Defence Forces”. They are assigned to explicitly support their own local communities, to strengthen patriotism and to provide a feeling of security among the local population. These “low-budget-soldiers” (Schmidt 2017) who engage in their defending activities in their free time, shall also minimise dangers originating in terrorism and illegal migration.

Employing the concepts of “everyday security” (Crawford, Hutchinson 2016) and “securityscapes” (von Boemcken et al. 2015), this presentation deals with the ways local paramilitary's security making is intertwined with national and supranational security policies and securitisations processes. What does the inclusion of non-state actors into the state's security strategy in the light of observed supranational security threats tell us about the linkages between state sovereignty, territoriality, and security?

Keywords: security, Poland, paramilitary, local scale



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Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

Inequalities in health services provision – are Welfare Regimes a lessening factor?

Pedro Franco (*Centro de Estudos Geográficos (CEG-UL), Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território – Universidade de Lisboa (IGOT-UL), Lisbon, Portugal*), **Eduarda Marques da Costa** (*Centro de Estudos Geográficos (CEG-UL), Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território – Universidade de Lisboa (IGOT-UL), Lisbon, Portugal*)

Aims

Studying the 2006-2016 period, we tried to identify inequalities that may compromise the sustainability of territories regarding health services, while relating it with welfare models and government expenditures which are important explanatory factors for those inequalities that endanger EU cohesion and integration, as well as to understand the contribution and the relation between the various explanatory factors to that inequality.

Methods

A methodology based on statistical indicators retrieved from Eurostat and other European sources which reports to government expenditures by sector and per capita and on the factors that strongly influence the provision of SGI is developed: demographic; economic; political; social; and climate. Spatial analysis and clusters formation are used to identify inequalities in the provision of health services between the peripheral regions and core regions. The indicators reporting to the services are distinguished between health indicators, related to the provision and the availability of services; investment indicators, which encompass those linked to the expenses/investment of governments in health, reflecting different Welfare Regimes; and context indicators – that comprehends indicators related to contextual conditions of countries and regions, like peripherality or economic capacity.

Results

There are substantial differences between Welfare Regimes, not only in spending but also in terms of scale of those expenses. Welfare Regimes with more sturdy characteristics, consistently show better results than the others. The best results are presented in the Nordic Regime. On the opposite side, the worst are showed by the New Member-States Regime. Also, the worst overall evolution in this period was exhibited by the Mediterranean Regime.

Conclusion

Regional disparities in health follow the trends of Welfare Regimes. These health disparities undermine territorial cohesion and, ultimately, European integration. The main inequalities are felt in the more rural and peripheral regions. Nevertheless, the Welfare Regime characteristics have the power to minimize territoriality impacts.

Keywords: welfare regimes, services of general interest, health, regional disparities



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ID: 50

Session: Contaminated Sites and Environmental Justice in Europe. Geography of a Hazardous Relationship

The potential of photography and augmented reality (AR) to engage in ecological justice by using visual storytelling techniques

Conohar Scott (*School of Film and Media, University of Lincoln, Lincoln, UK*), **Jussi Holopainen** (*School of Computer Science, University of Lincoln, Lincoln, UK*)

Our project 'Portovesme S.R.L.' examines the potential of photography and Augmented Reality (AR) to engage in ecological justice struggles within Italy. Portovesme S.R.L. is located in the Sulcis region of Sardinia, and it has been a Glencore site for the processing of minerals including alumina, lead and zinc since the 1990s. In recent years the site has seen significant layoffs, most notably the alumina processing plant ALCOA. Corruption is rife, and in 2015 a number of individuals were convicted for transporting toxic waste from the works to Cagliari, whereupon it was used as infill for hospital car parks. In land adjacent to Portovesme S.R.L., the spread of toxic red mud in the form of dust has ensured that numerous landowners cannot sell their crops on the open market. To date, there has been no compensation for the pollution of their land, even though the area is listed as a contaminated site ('Siti di Interesse Nazionale') by the Italian Ministry of the Environment. This project hopes to raise awareness of the environmental health problems in this location by bringing local stakeholders together in order to view an interactive exhibition. An AR app currently under development called Dissenso will enable individuals who have been photographed an opportunity to provide testimonies to the audience through the use of embedded audio content. In other instances, mineral samples taken from within the frame of the photograph can be compared against official data using infographs, in order to say something about how levels of pollution are being monitored in the region. This interactive and multimodal approach to visual storytelling has great potential for public engagement with science, and for advocacy campaigns in the NGO sector. Other potential uses include invigorating the scientific poster and providing graphical abstracts for publications.

To view the photographic series without AR content please follow this link:

<https://environmentalresistance.org/Portovesme-S-R-L>

Keywords: environmental photography, game research, environmental justice, contaminated sites, vulnerable communities, inequalities, Europe



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ID: 51

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

Using geo browsers and VR platforms to empower student's awareness on sustainability issues

Marianna Daniele (*Dottorato in Digital Humanities, MIUR/Università di Genova Italy, Genova, Italy*)

This paper explores the ways in which the new information technologies, such as geo browsers and VR platforms, can improve student's awareness on sustainability issues. This means provides realistic experiences and opportunities for interaction in Geography classes much easily than in the past, so that can be used to lead students to travel across time and space to better understand the complexity of the World.

Starting from an overview at the current digital tools suitable for education in the environmental field, it goes on examining how these tools may be used in teaching Geography. The third part of the paper also focuses on what the advantages and disadvantages can be introduced when these technologies are brought into classes. Although it has widely been examined how digital maps and virtual trips can improve the sense of spatial concept in geography and how realistically these can simulate a field trip experience, the present work aims to uncover the potentiality of these tools compared to less interactive media. A simulated three-dimensional environment or a virtual tour can lead students to get a different perspective in learning about environmental issues, being able to explore and get data to build their own knowledge.

Keywords: geo browser, virtual reality, sustainability, geography education, geo-capability



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ID: 53

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

Climate refugees: Towards the construction of a new subjectivity

Francesca Rosignoli (*Political Science, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden*)

This paper examines the disputes over the controversial relationship between climate change and migration. The analysis is conducted through the genealogical method. The Foucauldian genealogy employed in the paper relies on the concept of subjugated knowledges and proceeds along two axes: historical knowledge of struggles and the insurrection of knowledges. The first axis focuses on empirical controversies, terminological disputes, and political struggles over this emerging policymaking area. The second axis confronts existing legal categories with different climate disruptions influencing human mobility. The findings reveal the persistence of coloniality of power, knowledge, and the being, able to jettison human beings and their human rights from the debate on climate-induced migration. While this objectification on the life of the most vulnerable groups prevents the construction of a new subjectivity, the recognition of climate refugees by a broader interpretation of a refugee may overcome such persistent coloniality. Drawing on a decolonial environmental justice perspective, the article concludes that this search for recognition and inclusion by analogy in existing legal categories should be complemented with the construction of a new subjectivity of climate refugees within a 'pragmatical' approach to existence. This may enable the reactivation of disqualified knowledges through the practices of non-state actors.

Keywords: climate-induced migration, climate refugees, Foucauldian genealogy, decolonial environmental justice, subjugated knowledges



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New residential development in postsocialist cities: cases of Vilnius and Budapest

Balázs Szabó (*Geographical Institute, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*),
Donatas Burneika (*Institute of Human Geography and Demography, Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Vilnius, Lithuania*)

In postsocialist cities, the housing construction slowed down after the change of the regime, but in the last two decades it restarted and resulted in changes in the housing stock and urban structure.

The reurbanization process had a significant effect on the inner city (new and renovated old apartment houses) and also on the peripheral zone (new residential parks). In sharp contrast with state socialism, there was no strong central planning of housing construction in the democratic regime, thus the new residential investments emerged in very different locations. This postsocialist part of the housing stock is varied in terms of design, size, and quality.

Our paper aims to investigate the location of new residential parks and the changes they have brought about in their neighbourhood in two postsocialist cities, Vilnius and Budapest.

Our research questions are as follows:

Are the characteristics (like height or size) of the new buildings different from what is typical in the local environment?

Was the construction of new residential parks followed by the development of shops and services?

The two postsocialist cities we compare have different urban structure and housing stock. Due to the urban development in the postwar period, the large housing estates became dominant in Vilnius, while the historical city centre held its exclusive position in the housing stock. Budapest has followed a different development path: the role of a wide inner residential zone from the 19th century and the low-rise inner suburbia have remained important while the large housing estates are less prominent. A comparison of the two cities allows for the exploration and understanding of the effects of urban structure on postsocialist residential quarters.

Keywords: residential park, housing, real estate development, postsocialist city



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ID: 55

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

Bringing the military into COVID-19 crisis management in Europe

Florian Opillard (*Institute for Strategic Research (IRSEM, Paris), Paris, France*), **Angélique Palle** (*Institute for Strategic Research (IRSEM, Paris), Paris, France*)

Most EU countries have used military forces in the covid-19 crisis for a diversity of missions ranging from logistical help to mobility control of populations. We propose to analyse what the armies are used for in this peculiar “war” that some European leaders either qualify or disqualify as such. The point is to question what these missions are saying about crisis management practices. Drawing from the geopolitics of land-use planning (Subra, 2018 [2007]), we analyse how the military in France acted as a territorial equalizer in the Spring of 2020, thus revealing two key elements: A. It highlighted several sanitary and logistical vulnerabilities of a weakened State (Ferguson and Gupta, 2002) while B. contributing to the production of an imaginary of a strong State presence on the territory through military presence in the public space. The proposition compares the French case to other European countries and questions the role of European medical and military cooperations during the crisis. Finally, this proposition acknowledges the link made by scientific literature between pandemic outbreaks and environmental issues. We explore the relation of armies to environmental catastrophes, their increasing involvement in their management, and how it affects their traditional missions. In this context the point is to question how their involvement in the covid-19 pandemic management brings conflict and cooperation with the civilian structures of crisis governance at different levels (hospital management, regional logistic, national level of planning and anticipation). The analysis is based on empirical data on the involvement of armed forces in Europe between March 2020 and March 2021; interviews with French Military Officers / civilian medical staff / political actors involved in the crisis management at a local and national level; quantitative analysis of the perception of the military mobilisation in the COVID-19 crisis by a representative panel of the French population.

Keywords: crisis management, civil-military cooperation, territorial representations of the State



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Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

140 years of Romanian-American relations. The prospects of a former communist country, now a trusted ally

Alexandra-Maria Colcer (*Faculty of Geography, Babeş Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*)

In 2020, Romania celebrated 140 years of diplomatic relations with the United States. The question this study is firstly based on- *What were the benefits of both parties following the conclusion of the Strategic Partnership?*, aiming to highlight the relationship between the two countries, in terms of the benefits and duties that each had. The objectives are: presentation of the relations between the two states, including its history, the analysis of the geostrategic changes of Romania after the conclusion of the Strategic Partnership and the capture of the security dynamics in the Black Sea region. Among the methods used we mention the analysis of: bibliographic and online sources, official documents, discourse of political leaders, and how the Strategic Partnership was promoted in media. For Romania, the transition from a communist to a democratic regime was made following the popular desire, and for maintaining and promoting the values of democracy, it needed the support of the allies. Results and conclusions capture the evolution of the relations between the two states and the changes that came with the Strategic Partnership in the fluid security architecture of the Black Sea basin.

Keywords: Romania, The United States of America, strategic partnership, Black Sea region



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Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Is the theory of cleavages still relevant? Analysis of populist radical right support in Czechia and Slovakia

Dominik Kevický (*Department of Geography, Faculty of Science Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia*)

Many geographers, political scientists, and sociologists use the theory of cleavages by Lipset and Rokkan to explain the distribution of electoral support of political parties. However, this theory explains the emergence of political parties in Western Europe in the 19th century. Therefore, to adapt to political and social changes since the second half of the 20th century, it had to be modified. The biggest changes it had to face were the appearance of new political families, such as the populist radical right or the green parties, and establishment of a democratic regime in the post-socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe. The question is whether the theory of cleavages has adapted to these changes.

To answer this question will be analysed electoral support of populist radical right parties in Czechia and Slovakia in the parliamentary elections between 2010 and 2020. Using multiple linear regression, the applicability of Lipset and Rokkan's original theory will be first verified. Subsequently, the applicability of the modified theory of cleavages will be verified. That should reflect the influence of new political families and the post-socialist environment.

Keywords: theory of cleavages, populist radical right, regression analysis, Czechia, Slovakia



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Munich's developer obligations as a legal transplant to the Czech institutional context

Eliška Vejchodská (J.E.Purkyne University, Usti nad Labem; Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic), *Andreas Hendricks* (Bundeswehr University Munich, Munich, Germany)

Aims

Well-established developer obligation models are embedded in many countries. Policy transfers might seem appropriate for adopting such schemes elsewhere. This study brings an in-depth insight into the perceptions of key stakeholders on developer obligations from a country with and without such instrument and demonstrates the barriers hindering policy transfer.

Method

We utilise the currently contemplated policy transfer of the Munich model of developer obligations (Germany) into the Czech institutional context (Prague) as a case study. We have conducted a qualitative content analysis of responses based on face-to-face semi-structured in-depth interviewing of key actors from both the case studies – Munich as well as Prague.

Results and conclusion

Our results show that an instrument successful in one institutional arrangement may be perceived as an unattainable dream elsewhere. Surprisingly, developers, instead of hindering the adoption of developer obligations, support them. They praise them for knowing all liabilities in advance, and for being partners for the public sector instead of enemies. On the other hand, differences in institutional context constitute barriers that might result in having an empty legal shell out of the transplant.

Keywords: developer obligations, developer contributions, land value capture, policy transfer, stakeholders



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ID: 61

Equity: The U.S.-Mexico bilateral currency

Barbara G. Gaspar Gaona (*Facultad de Economía, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México*)

The bilateralization of relations between Mexico and the United States has been exacerbated. The importance of this relationship for both countries in terms of trade, migration and investment flows requires the construction of a mature international policy, as a permanent dialogue of mutual benefits.

Despite the reluctant reaction of this relationship, caused by international disparities and gaps, we are at a turning point, where the reconstruction of the world economy leads us to unite in equity and cooperation. This opportunity to build an economy of solidarity between the United States and Mexico is the main guide towards equity to become a strong bond capable of defending these economies under criteria of equality with a plan that not only helps them recover from the crisis, but also constitutes a long-term plan of shared prosperity. For this, it is necessary to reconfigure key issues from the conditions of the borders and the habitability of this area, this proposal focuses on the construction of a decalogue to achieve it, socially, economically and internationally.

The research initially explores previous studies on solidarity economy in the border and in the construction of the binational relationship, with this, the case studies of the strategies implemented to achieve it are complemented, to complement these proposals, a decalogue is built based on the figures and on the basis of the reconfiguration that involves the change of government.

The results of this theoretical review allow us to guide us under a historical perspective in which we identify as main axes of transformation, among which we find, commercial networks, including informal networks, civil organizations, migrant and refugee assistance organizations, and national and international institutions.

Keywords: social economics, equity, border, social interactions, collaboration networks



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ID: 62

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Gender violence. A phenomenon without borders

Barbara G. Gaspar Gaona (*Facultad de Economía, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México*), **Braulio Manuel Domínguez Olivares** (*México*), **Víctor Adolfo Escobar Ramírez** (*Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*)

The active role of women in migratory flows requires studying border conditions from a gender perspective. In the following, we intend to identify the factors that make Mexican female migration, men of the same group and other female migrants particular, during their journeys from one country to another, describing in figures the situation they face at the borders. Although the demonstration cannot be complete given the extensive characterization of the group of Mexican migrant women, the corresponding analysis of gender inequality in terms of violence, which seems to go beyond borders, is provided. Migration makes women undocumented, and often victims of multiple forms of discrimination and gender abuses, considering the increase in female migratory flows, since there was an increase in the number of femicides, kidnappings and rapes along the way.

If we think of a simple solution, we propose the reduction of migrant flows, if we think of an effective solution, we turn to the creation of bilateral cooperation, supported by governments that guarantee the fulfilment of rights, as a fundamental objective of this contribution.

Keywords: gender, migration, violence, border, transfers



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ID: 64

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

From “everything’s gone be all right” to “vaccine should be distributed according to regions’ GDPs”. When politics started creating conflicts

Simona De Rosa (*DEN Institute, Napoli, Italy*)

During the first months of the Covid-19 emergency, colorful rainbows with the inscription “everything’s gone be all right” populated windows around all Italy; Italians gave themselves dates at their balconies to sing popular Italian songs with the scope to share a feeling of hope and solidarity across the country. Borders between Regions and cities seemed meaningless at the beginning of the pandemic, but rapidly grown their importance over the time of the crisis. Indeed, solidarity between territories lasted the time of the first stage of the pandemic and it started declining over the time. Among other issues, it was due to the fact that political leaders started using the pandemic for political scopes. Rapidly, the feeling of a common problem changed to became a rush to which region manages hospitals better, which region deserves to have an increased mobility, and, more recently, which region deserves more vaccine doses. The conflict between regions, in some cases, was also paralleled by internal fights within each region. Aim of the paper is to discuss the case of Campania region, in the south of Italy, where different scale of governance opens up to new conflicts internal and external to the region itself. Content analysis is used to discuss the above-mentioned points and has been applied to selected articles and interviews to political representatives. Results shows the high fragmentation caused by political positions highly impacting on citizens, causing distrust and fear at national, regional and local scale.

Keywords: conflicts, politics, covid-19



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ID: 65

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Romania in NATO. A win-win situation?

Alexandra-Maria Colcer (*Faculty of Geography, Babeş Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*)

In 2020, Romania celebrated 16 years since joining the North Atlantic Organization (NATO), the politico-military alliance that is in its 71st year of existence. The question this study is based on is: Who needed more the accession, Romania (in NATO) or NATO (to receive Romania as a member)? and it aims to highlight the relationship between the two entities, in terms of the costs and benefits that each had. In this way, the objectives of the study are the following: presentation of Romania's relations with NATO, the role that our country has played in the 16 years of partnership and the actions NATO take in the region. Among the methods used we mention the analysis of: bibliographic and online sources, official documents, the discourse of political leaders. The results and conclusion follow the presentation of the history of relations, in the three stages: pre-accession, the moment of accession and post-accession, analysis of Romania's geostrategic changes after accession and capture of security dynamics in the Black Sea region.

Keywords: Romania, NATO, the eastern flank, Black Sea region



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ID: 66

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Double nature of international circular migration: event-system dilemma

Sándor Illés (*Migration and Mobility Research Group, Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary*), **Áron Kincses** (*Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest, Hungary*), **Éva Gellérné-Lukács** (*Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary*)

The presentation deals with international circular migration which has become a buzzword in European political, administrative, and scientific circles since the new century. Its popularity erected from the hypothesis of 'triple-win solution' without any empirical verifications. The fast spread of implementation this concept has been postponed by several outer forces. The effect of great financial-economic crisis (2008-2012) on global scale through the mass-mixed flows of people to the hearth of Europe (2013-2016) to Brexit process (2016-2020) have interrupted the pilot projects, policy making activities and most of research. This presentation concentrates only a general inner feature of the phenomenon which may be the common root of false ideas surrounding human circulation, namely the double nature of circularity. The literature echoes wide variety of conceptualisations of international circular migration. However, the investigation and application of double characteristic is absent. On one hand, circular migration is a type of migration as a simple event, on the other hand that is a repeat process or a complete system. The main aim of the presentation is to discuss the event-system dilemma in general and to provide some empirical evidence come from Hungary in particular. This will be a polemical oral presentation, moreover, the authors try to contribute to the clarification of the general concept of human circular mobilities to foster scholars for sophisticated thinking and stakeholders for adequate policy making in global, regional, national, and local spatial levels. At the end the authors propose a creation of a new status, circulator, which is a challenge for scientists and practitioners on circular mobilities.

Keywords: international circular migration, circular mobilities, policy making, European Union, Hungary



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ID: 67

Session: Food Consumption and Sustainability

Local economic development during and after crises times from the angle of sustainability

Brigitta Zsótér (*University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary*), **Sándor Illés** (*Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary*), **Péter Simonyi** (*Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary*)

Following years of economic upheavals started in 2008 (great economic crisis) and 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic) the European Union and its member states did not find reliable answers to some negative effects of downturns. This was highly true in East part of Europe, in the ex-socialist countries. Regional differences increased at the expanse of rural areas both crises times. The inefficient efforts to revitalize rural countryside echoes new solutions to be empirical and theoretical bases in the past and present days. The main aim of the presentation is to investigate on the necessary elements of employment sustainability in Hungarian and non-Hungarian rural areas in the light of two different sorts of crises. Based on an applied research series conducted 2012-2016, the previous publication of the research results and the relevant literature the authors synthesized a general model inspired by geographical spheres for practical use of stakeholders and policymakers after first crisis. The parts of the model, the interrelations, the mechanisms, and the functions between the elements will be refined under the umbrella of new-type economic downturn, nowadays. Hypotheses and guesses will be articulated, which are highly disputable, due to discuss them.

Keywords: crisis, local economic development, economic geography, model building, Hungary



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ID: 69

Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

European Leader funds: subsidiarity and integration of the Europe of territories

Quentin Legouy (*Laboratoire Lavue CNRS UMR 7218, Paris Nanterre University, Nanterre, France*)

At a glance:

With the new multiannual financial framework (MFF), European public policies are striving to outline a new approach to local and sustainable development. The European Leader funds, which are an integral part of the European project, are now fundamental to the development of rural areas in the European Union. While the European Commission advocates carbon neutrality on a continent-wide scale by 2050, this research project aims to map out the overlapping and diverging states of play in three European contexts – France, Germany, and Romania – in light of contingencies and differing national territorial strategies. Ultimately, we do not see the same effectiveness in the development and monitoring of these projects. The research project will also address to what extent spatial inequalities play into the differences between these countries in the successful acquisition of Leader funds.

The aims of this presentation are to show that European Leader funds make it possible to include and integrate rural territories in the project of building the European Union.

Method, Results and Conclusion

- Meet the actors and institutions of three European regions. The New Lander of Saxony-Anhalt (Germany), its twin European region, the Center Val de Loire (France) and the Moldovan region on the European border as part of a research mission.
- Carry out a cartographic analysis and study on the impacts of European Leader funds on the development of these territories.
- What are the paradigms and dynamics of this European integration?

The 7 principles of the "Leader spirit" are characteristic of the subsidiary, bottom-up and therefore federalist approach to European construction.

- Participatory approach
- Local public-private partnerships (LAG)
- Integrated and multi-sectoral actions
- Innovation
- Cooperation
- Networking
- Local development strategies.

Keywords: geopolitics of Europe, European Public Policy, EU funds, subsidiarity, European Integration



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ID: 70

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

Environmental migration in West Africa: responsibility, adaptation and climate (in)justice

Sofia Ababou (*Political Science, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada*)

As climate change and globalization accelerate, communities in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change are turning to migration in order to avoid climatic impacts on their livelihoods. West Africa is particularly sensitive to climate change, as extreme climate variability has resulted in various impacts such as droughts, water scarcity and extreme flooding, and because subsistence agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for more than 70 percent of the population in Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Chad – and more than 50 percent in Senegal and Mauritania.

In this context, we wish to look at how climate is intersecting with other migration drivers in the region. The goal of our research is to understand how the lack of prior adaptation measures (local, national or international) influences the decision to migrate. The proposed analytical framework, migration as an adaptation measure in the face of climate change, aims at putting forward the complexity of the link between climate and migration by analyzing the migration decision-making process at the household level. We also wish to add a climate justice perspective in order to highlight the responsibility of industrialized countries in the face of climate change and its impacts on the livelihood of rural populations. The approach is based on two data collection techniques. The first is a literature review and the second is the conduct of semi-structured interviews with Senegalese subsistence farmers and fishermen experiencing climate migration (pending due to the pandemic).

With this research, we wish to fill the existing gap in academic research on the causal factors of climate migration in West Africa, as nonscientific-based numbers and assumptions are largely related in political/media circles. Our goal is to initiate in-depth research on the specific causes of climate migration in the region, in view of subsequently proposing research on policy responses to these migrations.

Keywords: climate migration, adaptation, agency, decision-making



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ID: 74

Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

Minority place-name standardization in Carinthia (Austria)

Peter Jordan (*Institute of Urban and Regional Research, Austrian Academy of Sciences; University of the Free State (South Africa), Faculty of the Humanities, Wien, Österreich*)

Based on a project funded by the Czech and Austrian national science agencies comparing the minority situations in the Czech Teschen region and in Austrian southern Carinthia, the paper focuses on the Carinthian situation with its Slovenian minority. This minority was from the 6th and 7th centuries the majority population in this traditional political entity before it was colonized by Bavarians and later dominated by them. A long period of peaceful co-existence under the umbrella of a common regional identity was in the phase of national “awakening” and national identity building in the 19th century followed by growing antagonism with the mutually exclusive goals of preserving the traditional unity of the region and drawing new borders by ethnic criteria. Although this later alternative has lost its realistic background after the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the conflict has left its traces in the relationship between majority and minority in this Austrian federal province and affected essentially also place-name policies due to the fact that place names in public space are perceived as very symbolic. The paper will highlight these policies using the methods of critical toponomastics with a focus on the current situation of minority place-name standardization and the political forces and intentions behind it. It will more specifically refer to the relative roles of the federal, provincial and local administrative levels in this respect, to the role of political parties and other political actors and ask the question to which extent this system was successful and contributed to calming down the conflict and establishing a situation that satisfies minority as well as majority. The study is thus to constitute a piece in the puzzle of European minority situations with the aim to explore the variety of cases and solutions.

Keywords: place names, minorities, linguistic landscape, identity, Carinthia



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ID: 77

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

What rural transformation is, and what people think it is – drivers and effects of changes in marginal rural areas in the Sudetes Mountains in Poland in the perception of their inhabitants

Katarzyna Kajdanek (Department of Sociology, University of Wrocław, PL, Wrocław, Poland), **Agnieszka Latocha** (Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Dominik Sikorski** (Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Przemysław Tomczak** (Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Robert Szmytkie** (Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Paulina Miodońska** (Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland)

Recently, new socio-economic processes can be observed in the region, suggesting a revival after a period of stagnation. In the presentation we present a and compare inhabitants' perceptions vis-a-vis the actual demographic, economic, functional, and land use transformation taking place in the peripheral area of Kłodzko County in the Sudetes Mountains in southwestern Poland.

For the presentation, we have employed quantitative data from an online survey and qualitative data from semistructured interviews and observations. Findings on inhabitants' perception are juxtaposed with reference to evidence from diverse statistical databases and relevant literature.

Results show that changes to the physical built environment are most commonly perceived, but tourism is considered the main positive driver for change. The most acute negative change is depopulation, which is also considered to have a damaging effect on the transformation. The results show some disparities in perceptions across different socio-demographic and spatially defined categories of inhabitants. In particular, we observed statistically significant differences in assessment of changes across categories of newcomers to reviving villages and other inhabitants, and across categories of inhabitants of reviving and other villages. A reviving village is defined as such which depopulated more than 50% when its maximum historic population is compared with its current population, and is now experiencing at least three different positive trends regarding population, functional structure, local economy or land use changes.

The study contributes to the discussion on perceived and actual change in rural areas by pointing to patterns of perception. It provides social feedback on change and depicts collective attitudes towards rural revival – knowledge that is necessary to formulate policies tailored to site-specific preconditions.

Keywords: rural revival, social perception of changes, rural transformation, problem / marginal areas, mixed methods



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ID: 78

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Unpacking geography and potential as constraints in foreign policy and international politics

Nuno Morgado (*Department of Geography, Geoeconomy, and Sustainable Development, Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary*)

The realist theoretical tradition and the (neo)classic geopolitical approach equally departure from the analysis of the international systemic constraints to explain the external behaviour of the states. This paper attempts to gain insight into these “international systemic constraints” – or the “distribution of capabilities” – considered as an independent variable, thus, influencing the dependent variable (the state’s behaviour).

Geopolitical studies, and their theoretical principles, in addition to the author’s pioneering definition of geopolitics – as “a descriptive-analytical approach that aims to explain the impact of the geographical setting and other elements of potential, filtrated by the geopolitical agent’s perceptions and capacities, on foreign policy and, by extension, on international politics” – provide the angle of observation.

The structure of the research is as follows: (a) contextualization of state’s potential and geography as elements of the independent variable of the model of neoclassical geopolitics, (b) definition of potential, explaining how potential can become a predictive tool of state’s behaviour, (c) distinction between *potential* and *power*, and (d) examination of introductory guidelines on how to evaluate state’s potential through six geopolitical factors – and, at the same time, listing a set of difficulties that such a task carries. The objectives are, consequently, conceptual and operational.

One of the innovative contributions of this paper is to place geography as, simultaneously, a set of factors of potential and a determinant of systemic constraints. The latter meaning the limitations imposed by geography, as the incentives provided by geography are not determinant, merely opening the possibilities of larger effect by the intervening variables of the model of neoclassical geopolitics (the geopolitical agent’s perceptions and capacities).

Keywords: neoclassical geopolitics, geography, state potential, international system



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ID: 80

Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

Standardization of Hungarian place names in the Carpathian Basin

Janos G. Jeney (*Research Centre for population geography of and Geoinformatics, Institute for Hungarian Studies, Budapest, Hungary*)

Aims

Before 1920 the Carpathian Basin was under Hungarian rule, so every settlement had a Hungarian name. Today the Hungarian minority in the Carpathian Basin outside of Hungary usually uses these names. In Act IV of 1898 the Hungarian government aimed to standardize place names, which was archived in all but four counties. This paper analyses to what degree the act standardized the place names and to what extent this standardization is still used in everyday life today.

Methods

Since these territories are not part of Hungary since 1920 the Hungarian laws do not have any authority in these areas. In order to determine if, and to what extent the standardization provided by this act is still in use today one first has to determine to what extent the standardization was successful before 1920. After this it also has to be determined how many Hungarian place names have changed, since according to the laws of the countries concerned, in many cases the Hungarian names are official names. So for these countries have not harmonized such laws. All Hungarian geographical names are documented in Hungary, and often these are the names used on maps.

Results

After reviewing the data, it can be seen, that only very few Hungarian names do not coincide with the names determined before 1920. These often do not follow the spelling used for Hungarian place names, and also differ from the names documented in Hungary, where generally the names before 1920 are used.

Conclusion

In conclusion one can say that the Hungarian place names in general follow those used before 1920, although there are a few, rather insignificant exceptions. Sometimes the use of minority names also differs from those used in Hungary for a particular settlement.

Keywords: Carpathian Basin, Hungarian minority, minority names, standardization policy, name changes



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ID: 81

Using GIS to compare mapping methods on ethnographic maps

János G. Jeney (Research Centre for population geography of and Geoinformatics, Institute for Hungarian Studies, Budapest, Hungary)

Aims

Many ethnographic maps use different mapping methods to map the same population. This creates a different picture of the ethnic structure of a particular area depending on the method used. By using modern GIS it is possible to do a comprehensive comparison of these maps.

Methods

In order to get the maps into a geographical coordinate system, the scanned maps need to be georeferenced. The maps are all used different projections. In order to simplify later changes in projection all maps are converted to the equirectangular projection. After the scanned maps are georeferenced, every category used to show population needs to be vectorized on a separate layer. This can be used to create a common legend for all maps, as well as to make certain layers semitransparent. Once the vector layers are finished the raster map can be removed. The vectorized maps can be placed on top of each other. The layers can be switched on and off, their color and transparency can be changed, so the difference between the layers becomes visible.

Results

After vectorizing the maps the different pictures the maps painted of the ethnic structure of a particular area could be seen very well. The difference was substantial. In most cases the largest difference was in the uninhabited areas and the areas with mixed population, but often other areas also showed differences.

Conclusion

The choice of a mapping method used on ethnic maps is very important to show an accurate picture of the ethnic structure of an area. Since all methods have their strengths and weaknesses, one cannot say that there is only one correct mapping method. Modern GIS software can be of much help to determine which method is the most appropriate for a particular area.

Keywords: GIS, old maps, ethnographic maps, georeferencing, cartographic visualisation



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ID: 82

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Changing regional patterns of electoral volatility in Hungary

Zoltán Bertus (*Geographical Institute, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Magyarország*), **Zoltán Kovács** (*Geographical Institute, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Magyarország*)

This paper contributes to the study of democratization and comparative politics from an electoral geographical point of view. In political science literature, electoral volatility is a very popular topic. Because several scientists consider electoral volatility is one of the best indicator of party systems health. This article does not seek to say which statistics and which results are right and which are wrong, but rather to highlight how different socioeconomic indicators affect the consequences, causes and mechanisms of electoral volatility. Our measures are based on Pedersen's index that calculates the net change of vote shares of party lists between two elections. We examined two elections in period 2010-2018 because the volatility prior to this period was too high to obtain comparable results. The examination of different social groups and settlement types as possible causes of volatility has advanced our understanding of several factors shaping volatility levels, including the age of inhabitants, economic performance, and social factors such as the salience of class and ethnic divisions, and party preferences too.

Keywords: electoral volatility, electoral stability, party systems, party preferences



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ID: 83

Session: The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

Baixa Pombalina in three acts. Insights from the Lisbon historic centre recent public space strategies

Ana Brandão (*DINÂMIA'CET, Iscte – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal*), **Rita Negrão** (*Independent Researcher, Lisboa, Portugal*)

This research addresses the changing urban dynamics of Lisbon's Baixa Pombalina public spaces, in between past touristification issues and the effects of the global pandemic.

Baixa Pombalina is a territory located in Lisbon's historical center that faced, in the last decades, a huge transformation of urban dynamics. If at the beginning of the 21st century the main problems identified were related to the degradation of built heritage, depopulation, and loss of attractiveness, in recent years, leisure and tourism activities have gained importance in the territory, with impacts on public space use as well as public life dynamics. In the past year, the scenario changed again, and what was a central area for the tourism matter became a ghost place, affecting economic activities as well as the usage of space. And while some initiatives were put in place to mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic, the outcome of such measures is not assessed, nor the capacity of those examples to set new standards for future actions.

Backed up by previous research about tourism uses in the public space of Baixa Pombalina, our goal is to address the effects of the pandemic on the area and to debate its implications for this area urban change in the aftermath scenario. Based on fieldwork and documental (policies briefs, news, reports) reviews, the communication will explore the past and present dynamics, focusing on changing patterns, public space projects, public policies, and local strategies. Specifically, it will analyze the Lisbon Council urban strategies for the pandemic, mainly concerning public space usages reassigning.

Finally, we intend to discuss the future of those spaces, addressing how the combination of past and present threats with the uncertainties about the future economic dynamic, may lead (or not) to re-directing the municipal policies for this area.

Keywords: public space, Lisboa, urban policies, pandemic, tourism



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ID: 86

The Wetland Contract as a tool for successful governance of maritime protected areas: A case study of Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Slovenia

Katarina Polajnar Horvat (*Research Centre of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana, Slovenia*), **Aleš Smrekar** (*Research Centre of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

Our research focuses on tackling the need for a strategic and collaborative approach to Mediterranean marine protected area's management and biodiversity protection, by testing and capitalizing a multi-level governance tool, called Wetland Contract. Wetland contract is a voluntary agreement to foster sustainable management and development of wetlands, to ensure greater coordination and consensus building between stakeholders involved in management and to limit conflicts between preservation issues and economic activities in wetlands. The aim of the research is to exploiting the flexibility and feasibility of the Wetland Contract methodology developing it to marine protected area's management and assessing its effectiveness through the implementation into Sečovlje Salina Nature park. This approach is based on vertical and horizontal subsidiarity, to achieve coordination among institutions at all involved levels, as well as to integrate funding, resources and plans in the case of preserving the European pond turtle. The specific goals we want to achieve are: stronger, coordinated and proactive involvement of key stakeholders in marine protected area's management, improved effectiveness of management by integrating multilevel governance tools into national and regional policy instruments and more intensive transnational cooperation between marine protected area's. Indeed, the research proved that Wetland contract of Sečovlje salina Nature park and its surroundings, which includes measurements the fields of nature protection, tourism and agriculture, ensure higher coordination among stakeholders and decision makers, limiting raising conflicts between preservation and economic issues, and enhance the goal of biodiversity protection. It proved itself able to overcome conflicts between institutional and legal jurisdiction and is showing itself to be a dynamic path capable of activating a desirable relationship between various interests and supporting new forms of multi-sectoral stakeholder participation in wetland management. It has also contributed to a dialogue and shared responsibility among stakeholders.

Keywords: environmental protection, wetland contract, participation process, management of wetlands



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Session: Disability and Geography: Spatialities of Disability and Social and Professional Integration

The rural areas, territories promoting and allowing inclusion of disabled people?

Elise Martin (*Hérault, LAGAM, Montpellier, France*)

On my PHD I work on the welcoming of vulnerable people in rural areas, specifically of the disabled people. My field of study is located on Lozère, a central region in France, relatively isolated which has 75 000 inhabitants and many disabled people in special institutions. These people spend all their life in their institutions that are designed for them: MAS or FAM for the ones who need guidance and assistance or in their own personal appartements that institutions provide.

The disabled people -regardless of the type of disability – have an access to the territory. The most autonomous ones are employed by enterprises (normal or adapted), they go to ordinary shops (hairdressers, beauticians, tobacco) and cross the inhabitants of the small towns and village. The people with advanced disability have an access to the territory too. They walk with educators in the street, on hiking trail and can also take bus rides in remarkable sites like mountain, limestone plateaus or gorges. The rural area also allows disabled people to have access to hobbies and activities, including sport. Lozère offers various leisure time activities for people with disabilities thanks to a network of actors of the adapted sport in particular.

Even if the rural territory offers a pleasant environment for people with disabilities: calm cities, soothing landscapes, advanced infrastructures we can't neglect that the territory is far away from the big cities of France and families live often very far away from Lozère. In addition, some features of the rural environment seem to be barriers to their inclusion. This is particularly the case with the lack of public transport. In Lozère the transportation network is weak and it doesn't allow disabled people to go wherever they want.

Keywords: inclusion, rural areas, pleasant environment, adapted sport, transportation network



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June 28 – July 1, 2021, Prague, Czechia



ID: 88

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Stories of marginal(ized) sustainability from Longyearbyen, Svalbard

Zdenka Sokolíčková (*Department of Studies in Culture and Religion / Department of Social Anthropology, University of Hradec Králové / University of Oslo, Hradec Králové / Oslo, Czech Republic / Norway*)

Sustainability is becoming a buzz word in Longyearbyen – situated in a geographical periphery of Europe, yet becoming central in the changing world. The archipelago of Svalbard in the High Arctic belongs to places that are warming up fastest. It also embodies fundamental dilemmas (fossil fuels based economy, mobility and tourism, climate and environmental change, population suffering from transience and inequalities) blocking the path towards sustainability. There is a centrally driven strive for sustainability but grassroots/autonomous experiments develop independently alongside the colonial top-down approach (the government "greening" and "protecting" the "remote and pristine" Arctic without indigenous population).

Aims

The paper presents the variety of "spaces of quiet sustainability" in the northernmost family settlement, currently undergoing rapid environmental and socioeconomic changes. The context of the recent developments is introduced to serve as a background for the stories of marginal(ized) strategies to make an unsustainable settlement more habitable for people that call this elusive place their home.

Methods

The paper is based on extensive qualitative research (participant and non-participant observation, formal interviews, focus groups, informal conversations, auto-ethnography) in the locale. Two-and-a-half years of anthropological fieldwork resulted in rich ethnographic material documenting a wide range of local bottom-up efforts driven by motivated individuals or collectives.

Results

I give an overview of existing projects and initiatives, analyzing how they differ in respect to their (in)formality and character (renewable energy practices, waste prevention, food self-provisioning, sharing economies, initiatives encouraging reciprocity and care), and I narrate stories of participants that foster sustainable practices.

Conclusion

Only few synergies are supported and the top-down push towards green growth has a financial backup and political support contrasting with a slow establishment of practices reflecting on the local dilemmas of sustainability. The ultimate question is about power and scale: Who sets the local agenda of sustainability and on which premises?

Keywords: Svalbard, Longyearbyen, sustainability, circular economy, autonomy



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Session: Man versus Nature or Man along with Nature? Settlement Solutions in Relation to Geographical Characteristics: Transformations, Adaptation, Unforeseen Events, Problems and Solutions in the Ancient World. The Landscape as Dominant Element in Archaeological Studies

The construction of public architectural complexes in Roman cities founded on varying ground conditions. Solutions to change pre-existing unfavourable landscapes

Dario Canino (*Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italia*)

Every Roman city had an area where the *forum* had to be planned since its foundation. The pre-existing geomorphological conditions influenced, to different degrees, the urban and architectural choices of the Roman builders.

The cities founded in a flat area obviously left wide margins of freedom. This allows, as far as possible, a plan of the new urban structure that follows the rules of symmetry and orthogonality.

However, this is an ideal condition, which did not occur in the numerous cases of urban settlements, built on land much more conditioned by morphology.

In these cases, it was necessary to undertake substantial building works, aimed at modifying the pre-existing natural conditions to construct the *forum* area and carrying out the consequent construction of architectural complexes, which frequently had a monumental and magnificent appearance.

For that very reason, the realization of the most important urban public space has constituted a very fertile ground for the inventiveness of the Roman builders and for the realization of innovative architectural solutions. The irregular topography, in fact, has often determined architectural complexes with spectacular characteristics.

However, when the search for spectacular effects, due to essentially symbolic-political reasons, prevailed on the attention for purely practical and functional aspects, having little regard to geological, hydrological and lithological characteristics, the architectural project could, sooner or later, turn into a failure.

Therefore, this paper will analyze the transformations of the landscape for the construction of the *forum*, the causes that led to certain urban and architectural choices, the results of these choices, whether they can be considered successful or not, through the analysis of some significant examples of Roman cities, newly founded or linked to a change in juridical *status*.

Keywords: morphological conditioning, Ancient urbanism, Ancient topography, Roman fora, public spaces



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ID: 90

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Leaving the suburbs – living the city. A qualitative study of reurbanization and residential mobility of returning migrants from suburbia to large cities in Poland

Katarzyna Kajdanek (*Department of Sociology, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland*)

AIM: The aim of my study is to focus attention on housing biography and residential mobility of returning migrants, and to capture their narratives of giving up the suburban dream and retaking up urban life.

METHODS: My study employs qualitative methodology, and my research strategy is informed by phenomenology (it focuses on capturing the essence of the housing experience). For data collection, I have used semistructured interviews. I have collected 42 narratives which have been analysed using MAXQDA software.

RESULTS: Collected narratives contained varying lines of reasoning and arguments for the decision to move to suburbs and back to the city. It is possible to establish at least 3 categories of returning migrants based on their biographies. At the same time, their stories share some common themes: (1) the decision to move as a result of a disappointment with the quality of suburban life; (2) framing the suburban-urban move as an individual choice, with little or no regard to structural constraints; (3) importance of "push" rather than "pull" factors (economic – excessive cost of commuting and maintenance; social – lack of relevant social milieu, dissatisfaction with neighbours and the community; environmental – air and land pollution; and generalized longing for the publicness of urban life. Furthermore, participants of the study did not reflect upon the macrostructural conditions (or the actors responsible for creating these conditions) that pushed them out of the suburban and pulled into the urban environment.

CONCLUSION: The study conceptualizes the process of reurbanization as concurring with the process of suburbanization, which also allows perceiving the quality of the suburban life as an important trigger for the decision to move to the city and as the basis to formulate specific expectations regarding re-discovered urban life.

Keywords: residential mobility, reurbanization, housing biographies, qualitative methodology, Poland



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ID: 91

Sars-CoV-2 crisis and territorial cooperation: The end of Cross-border regionalism?

Martin Klatt (Centre for Border Region Studies, University of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg, Denmark)

Aims:

Most European borders closed in mid-March 2020 in reaction to executive policies to contain the spread of the Sars-CoV-2 virus, disrupting social life in border regions. These executive measures also questioned a European geography of cross-border flows of goods and people and cross-border regionalism, reuniting a continent divided politically into nation states along geographically defined regions (economic flows, cultural proximity, social living spaces). Has the Sars-CoV-2 pandemic crisis marked the end of social construction of cross-border regions? And how far will this impact the flows of functional regions (transport corridors, cross-border metropolises, cross-border labour and housing markets)? My paper will analyze the most recent developments in selected European border regions, the power relations behind, and demonstrate strategies to develop multilevel cross-border governance in face of the disruptions caused by recent crises and re-nationalization.

Methods:

Qualitative analysis of the rich empiric casework on border closures, revealing the institutional weakness of cross-border regionalism, but also the manifold social border crossing practices established before; with a special focus on Denmark-Germany (Schleswig), Denmark-Sweden (Øresund), Czechia-Poland, Greater Luxembourg and the Upper Rhine.

Results:

While the first wave in spring 2020 resulted in central, little coordinated nation state executive action disrupting cross-border living practices, the developments during the second wave in winter 2020/21 witness a different approach. Now, even though de-facto restrictions on cross-border mobility do not deviate greatly from the spring, a more coordinated approach is attempted, with local needs and practices taken into account.

Conclusions:

Even though less centrist, nation state executive policies dominate the tackling of the pandemic. Cross-border institutions' visibility and activities have remained negligible. This leads to a reassessment of multi-level governance and power in a borderless Europe, characterized by a return to hierarchical structures vested in formalized constitutional power.

Keywords: Covid-19, cross-border regions, multilevel governance, European integration



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ID: 92

The MAXXI case study: a museum pole as a new public space

Valeria Cocco (MEMOTEF, La Sapienza University Rome, Rome, Italy), **Marco Brogna** (MEMOTEF, La Sapienza University Rome, Rome, Italy)

Aim: This research is part of the recent debate about public space, in particular, it analyzes the concept, the nature and the function of public space in urban areas, drawing an empirical analysis in Rome and focusing on the area of the MAXXI Museum pole. The research is moved by the desire to reconstruct functions and use by the population and verify if the MAXXI Museum could be an example of public space produced by the re-appropriation of citizens.

Methods: The methodology adopted for research purposes is mainly empirical. In particular, the quantitative methodology for collecting information is articulated in direct observation, questionnaires addressed to the users of the MAXXI museum pole, extensive interviews both to the users of the MAXXI space and to relevant people connected with the MAXXI (i.e. the deputy artistic director of the Museum, etc.).

Results: The MAXXI case study shows a spontaneous birth of a contemporary form of public space in the museum pole. In particular, the case study analyzes the use of a void – an area that was not built inside the MAXXI Museum – as a public space.

Conclusion: It emerges that the MAXXI museum takes on a central role in the Flaminio district as an area of sharing and integration, thanks to the need of citizens for a collective space where spend free time, work, study, let children play, and, where the impact of culture and, in particular, the fusion between culture and technology seems to represent one of the main elements of attractiveness for the community. Thus, the contemporary city expresses the need of a new contemporary (public) space, of a change in the way of thinking the public space approach by citizens.

Keywords: museum, public space, urban transformation



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ID: 94

Session: Climate Change and Public Health

Climate vulnerability regarding heat wave and its health effects – A Hungarian case study

Annamaria Uzzoli (*Geographical Institute Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*)

Aims

The aim of this presentation is to analyse the connection between frequency of heat waves and climate vulnerability in Hungary. The paper is basically dedicated to the review of the possible effects of climate change on public health and the regional differences of climate vulnerability. The primary task also focuses on adapting new methodological framework of climate vulnerability assessment.

Methods

The presentation is based on a research which integrates a quantitative method such as measurement of climate vulnerability. According to the previous research experiences (like CIVAS model), the regional health impacts of heat waves are defined in the context of exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity and vulnerability at micro-regional level (LAU1).

Results

The most important results of climate vulnerability assessment show that, in total, 42.5% of the country's territory, where currently 39.5% of the population live, is severe and extreme vulnerable to the health effects of climate change. The regional differences of climate vulnerability regarding heat waves proves a western-eastern division of the country, but the centre-periphery relation also plays role in its territorial pattern. Results also present that the emergency calls will increase with at least 10% in the next 10-15 years regarding increasing frequency of heat waves in Hungary.

Conclusion

Climate vulnerability regarding heat waves will increase in Hungary in the future. This will lead to a substantial growth in need and use of health care services. This is the main reason to strengthen the preparedness and adaptation of national health care system. The outputs of this analysis are also suitable to give some more proposals for decision-making to make efficient national and local health care services.

The study is supported by a research project called KEHOP-1.1.0-15-2016-00007.

Keywords: climate vulnerability, heat wave, health, preparedness, Hungary



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Session: Man versus Nature or Man along with Nature? Settlement Solutions in Relation to Geographical Characteristics: Transformations, Adaptation, Unforeseen Events, Problems and Solutions in the Ancient World. The Landscape as Dominant Element in Archaeological Studies

Rebuilding the city: monumentalizing urban or suburban areas as result catastrophic natural events. Some examples from Italy and Gallic provinces

Ilaria Trivelloni (Archaeology and Antiquities Institute, Université de Lausanne – Sapienza Univeristà di Roma, Lausanne, Switzerland)

The circumstances that lead to substantial modifications of the urban landscape through the construction of public buildings, inside or outside the city walls, could be numerous and determined by many factors. In some cases, it seems possible to connect the modification of urban or suburban lands with particular disastrous natural phenomena (including floods and fires) known as events *vis maior cui resisti non potest*, that frequently plagued several Roman cities. The consequences for the terrains, which were often already built-up, were disastrous. As archaeological excavations have proven, certain edifices that occupied the impacted areas, belonged to the private sphere such as dwellings or craft structures. Therefore, the construction of a public building, following a catastrophic natural event, is often associated also with the variation of the juridical *status* of the urban area, which become definitively public.

In this paper are analysed some urban centers between Italy and the Gallic provinces, where, following a catastrophic natural event, certain areas have been monumentalized through the construction of buildings for *spectacula*, along a chronological span that goes from the 1st century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D. Particular emphasis will be put on those urban sectors built close to river courses that were often subject to flooding. Therefore, the construction of the public building could be considered as an effort to restore lands no longer suitable for their previous functions. In many cases, these constructions will be in vain and will be solved almost definitively only in recent times.

Keywords: Roman city, public buildings, catastrophic natural event, flood



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ID: 100

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

A gender approach to the impact of COVID-19 on Spanish tourism employment

Águeda Gil-López (*Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Madrid, Spain*), **Gloria Claudio-Quiroga** (*Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Madrid, Spain*), **Frank Babinger** (*Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain*), **Luis Alberiko Gil-Alana** (*Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain*)

Aims

This article aims to analyze how the shock of COVID-19 will affect employment in the Spanish tourism industry, adopting a gender perspective.

Methods

We use data of women and men employment in the Spanish hospitality sector, between 2002 (Q1) and 2020 (Q2), and we adopt fractional integration methods to determine the temporary scope of the shock, that is, to assess if the shock will have temporary or permanent effects on tourism.

Results and Conclusion

Our study offers several contributions. First, we show that the COVID-19 pandemic has been particularly serious in the Spanish tourism industry since it has increased the level of persistence in employment, moving from mean reversion (so transitory shocks) before the crisis to lack of mean reversion (with permanent shocks). This suggests that the long-term effects might be lasting for years and that stronger policy actions are needed to counteract the impact of the crisis. We also find a higher degree of persistence for the female employment series so that female employment seems to be more vulnerable to the impact of this shock than male employment. This means that stronger policy measures should be adopted particularly directed to woman to recover the original levels-trends prior to the crisis. Finally, we also suggest policy recommendations for recovery based on a coordinated response involving all the stakeholders in both the private and public sector.

Keywords: COVID-19, tourism, gender, Spain, persistence



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ID: 102

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Beyond the green city: Critical and emotional geography as a tool to promote and safeguard urban ecologies

Anna Preti (*Bertagni Consulting, Bologna, Italy*)

Critical urban geography has pioneered the structuring of interdisciplinary debates within urban studies, developing the more systematic analysis of the relationships existing between contemporary political processes and the reconfiguration of urban space. By proposing the concept of 'the right to the city' and the framework of 'the post-political city', critical urban geography has highlighted the need to reflect on the rift often occurring between the processes of urban regeneration – typical of the neoliberal governance ruling European 'entrepreneurial' cities – and grassroots socio-environmental movements that contest such uses of space. In the context of that segment of critical urban geography that deals with the study of political ecology, a rich literature is being developed. Such literature also deals with the transformations of urban natures by means of institutional actors studied in relationship to conflicting grassroots demands.

The methodological approach of critical urban geography coped with the use of emotional geography during the geographer fieldwork could trigger innovative models for studying conflicting urban realities and safeguard ecologies that are essential, both physically and emotionally, to communities, providing unconventional material to territorial planners engaged in designing more just cities. Many European urban administrations are already encouraging neighbourhood workshops – Bologna being an example of it – within which emotional geography and semiotic analysis are used to experiment new modes of participatory processes of citizenships (see for example "Progetto Pilastro 2016 – Maps as medium for territorial knowledge"). This use of emotional mapping is refreshing if integrated with a genuine political interest in citizens' participation to the future of urban natures. The theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches of political ecology and the post-political theory are fundamental tools to critically analyse the limits and the potentials of such political practices of inclusive governance, suggesting eventually, alternative uses of emotional geography.

Keywords: critical urban geography, political ecology, urban regeneration, urban ecologies, emotional mapping



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ID: 103

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

Between fantasy space, virtual space and augmented reality. EDU-LAOG as a geography teaching medium

Giulia Chiara Ceresa (*School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK*)

The presentation intends to analyse the role of medium that Edu-Laog, an online educational role-play game, can take on within learning environments to develop active and inclusive geography teaching, with particular reference to the sphere of territorial education, sustainable development, citizenship and interculture. Edu-Laog is a digital teaching tool which allows students to immerse themselves in a symbolic virtual game, encouraging the students to experience a multi-faceted adventure with a chosen character. The Edu-Laog are played using online media as a platform, video conferencing software, audio chats, text messenger applications or a combination of them. More specifically, the discussion shall focus upon the following aspects: the representation of, and the role which geographical topics assume within the edu-laog design, the relationship between edu-laog and the applications of augmented reality, the importance of de-briefing after the game. Finally, the presentation introduces an original *Edu-laog* organised specifically for a Milan middle school (Italy), that demonstrate the practice described previously.

Keywords: online game, game design, augmented reality, geography teaching, symbolic game



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ID: 105

Session: Contaminated Sites and Environmental Justice in Europe. Geography of a Hazardous Relationship

Environmental (in)justice in Italy: uncovering evidence from a multidimensional analysis of contaminated sites

Roberta Gemmiti (*Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy*), **Maria Rosaria Prisco** (*The Italian National Institute of Statistics, Rome, Italy*), **Venere Stefania Sanna** (*Independent Researcher, Rome, Italy*)

Despite a number of high-profile scandals in recent Italian history, the crucial role of contaminated sites in the environmental justice landscape has yet to be addressed. This paper seeks to confront this issue.

Existing research on the contamination shows that exposure to contaminated soil, water, air, and the food chain, has an uneven spatial distribution, and impacts the health and wellbeing of individuals, groups and communities in an unequal – and unjust – manner.

In 2006 the Italian government introduced legislation for the recognition and remediation of contaminated zones. Despite the urgent nature of the information required, not only has the promised “Registry of National Contaminated Sites” (SINs) failed to materialize, but the continuing lack of information is alarming – fifteen years after the bill passed, the country still lacks appropriate cartography to analyze contaminant risk, its effect on residents, remediation interventions, etc.

Prompted by the lack of structured, homogeneous, and comparable datasets of usable information for these sites, we engaged in a mapping exercise of all ‘official’ Italian SINs, and performed our own analysis of these areas using existing information such as official census data, and other socio-economic indicators at the most detailed geographical level possible.

Alongside this geo-statistical analysis, we examined Italian SINs in the light of the environmental justice paradigm that reveals existing links between environmental and social factors, such as how they relate to the socio-economic status of affected communities.

Having established the first comprehensive base map of Italian SINs, and after examining the complex landscape of these sites, we are able to disclose important new information about them; evidence that, we consider, might bring new food for thought in the analysis of the relationship between contaminated sites and environmental justice in Italy.

Keywords: environmental justice, contaminated sites, vulnerable communities, inequalities, Italy



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ID: 106

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Reclaiming the face of the city. Can third-places change place identity? Craiova (Romania) as case study

Liliana Popescu (Geography, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania), **Cristiana Vilcea** (Geography, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania), **Amalia Niță** (Geography, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania)

Buildings and places are part of a town's tangible heritage, their preservation being essential for the integrity of the historic centre.

This paper analyses the impact of a flagship regeneration project for the historical core of one of the largest Romanian towns and its role in rearticulating the meaning of place and space for its inhabitants. Revitalization works carried on following a major project financed by EU focused on developing and promoting commercial activities within the area, with the aim of regenerating social and economic activities, while also creating a symbol for the town.

The **aim** is to present an up-to-date discussion on the recent city-centre revitalization intervention, with a particular focus on the resident's perception of the area before and after the works that were carried on.

Methods. The research is based on fieldwork carried out in 2018-2020 in order to assess the use and appropriation/ perception of this space by the residents. Three main dimensions of revitalization were taken into consideration, i.e. physical (streetscaping, retail modernizations, public space improvements, pedestrianization), economic (changes in the functionality of the buildings, economic revenue) and social (historical city centre as an iconic area of the city). The overall success of the revitalization was assessed using a variety of research methods, including residential surveys, stakeholder interviews, morphological surveys, official plan and documents analysis.

Results. The findings indicate that despite the fact that many revitalization works were only physical face-lifts, the town achieved most of the initial goals in terms of the social and economic aspects, and that an urban revitalisation project for a town's central area, focusing on restoration of historical buildings and functional features can help building the town's identity.

Keywords: place attachment, place identity, urban revitalisation, residents perception, historic city centre



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ID: 107

Session: Food Consumption and Sustainability

Discussion about food waste illustrated using the example of public waste management companies in Germany – Theory versus practice

Ulrich Juergens (Geography, University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany), UO Jürgens (University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany)

Aims

The paper traces the discourse and relevance of food waste in the everyday operations of waste management companies in Schleswig-Holstein. Although the topic has attracted a great deal of attention, the discussions reveal that the ideals of politicians, administration and action groups require development in actual practice.

Methods

Original research in the German state of Schleswig-Holstein is presented as a case study, enabling practical experience of the topic of food waste to be broken down to the mesoscale of a federal state and the microscale of individual districts. The experiences of 'public disposal agencies' are documented to reveal the status quo of relevance and knowledge and current technical implementation at the 'waste grassroots'. To this end, interviews were conducted with all 16 district-based waste management companies in Schleswig-Holstein between June and August 2020. These statements are complemented, firstly, by interviews held with experts and focus groups from the policy sphere, business and the local population and, secondly, by transcribed texts from TV-documentaries in which action groups present their discourses on avoiding food waste.

Results

Neither policy aspirations nor the interests of diverse activist groups in sustainable consumption in the mainstream practices of private households have yet made an impact on actual waste bins. Despite a range of awareness-raising measures, the figures related to food waste and its containment did not change through the 2010s. Food waste can best be traced in private households, because waste from gastronomic enterprises or retail is in some cases regarded as classified commercial information. This makes it even more important to investigate private households, as the most susceptible group to food waste, prioritising conceptual approaches that use qualitative and quantitative methodology to assess people's openness, fixed attitudes and practices relevant to food.

Conclusion

It is necessary to address target groups specifically using diverse *wording* and *nudging* for different groups of people to sensitise them to food waste. This should not only be undertaken by waste management companies led by policy objectives but is also relevant for environmentally ethical marketing by retail and primary producers.

Keywords: food waste, sustainable consumption, ethical marketing, waste management



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ID: 108

Population ageing and mortality in Croatia

Vera Graovac Matassi (Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia)

Aims: This paper discusses one of the most significant contemporary demographic problems in Croatia – population ageing. Demographic ageing in Croatia has been largely influenced by long-term fertility decline, emigration, and population decline. The main aim of this paper is to analyze the population ageing trends and mortality trends in Croatia in the last two decades at regional and national levels.

Methods: The analysis is based on the data provided by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and Human Mortality Database and it includes the following indicators: mortality rates, life expectancy, ageing indicators, causes of death, etc.

Results: According to the Eurostat, in 2019, Croatia was ranked seventh country in Europe with the highest proportion of population aged 65+. The population projections for 2061 predict that the share of population aged 65+ will increase up to 29.5 (medium variant) or 32.5 (low variant). The population ageing has a significant impact on mortality changes, primarily on age specific mortality rates and causes of death. Due to longer life expectancy, there is an evident shift of the peak number of deaths to older ages. Approximately 50.0% of the annual number of deaths is attributed to the population aged 80+. Additionally, there is an evident increase of the share of deaths caused by neoplasms, and age is considered to be the greatest risk factor for developing cancer.

Conclusion: In the following decades, Croatia will very likely face many challenges caused by rapid population ageing. Besides its negative impact on many aspects of socioeconomic well being, the ageing population imposes a growing burden on the healthcare system, and there is a strong necessity for improving health system to meet the needs of the older population.

Keywords: population ageing, mortality, Croatia, healthcare system



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ID: 109

Session: The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

Situation of the gastronomy sector as a reflection of challenges faced by historic city centres during the COVID-19 pandemic

Marek Grochowicz (*Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*), **Monika Murzyn-Kupisz** (*Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*)

Recent months were a time of a great shock for historic cities all over Europe. Limitations due to the pandemic exerted a significant impact on the functions of historic city centres, including economic activities closely linked with leisure, night time and tourism, in the previous decades considered a major force of controversial changes in such areas. Periods of lockdown or weaker restrictions and limitations on international and domestic travel have created an entirely new functioning context of many firms including catering establishments. The gastronomy sector has been severely hit by the COVID-19 crisis both in terms of practical possibilities of conducting business and its economic feasibility. Its responses to the pandemic therefore seem to be of special importance for the long-term functional changes and sustainability of historic city centres. This issue will be discussed using the example of Krakow. Prior to the pandemic its historic city centre was an area with a high density of catering establishments. By the end of 2020 over 130 restaurants, bars and cafes in the inner city were closed. Others significantly limited their activities or tried to restructure in order to survive in the market. Using unique data obtained through field observation conducted at different stages of the pandemic and a survey among firms in the sector, the authors aim to answer the following research questions: What was the impact of the pandemic on the gastronomic function of Krakow's city centre? What factors were conducive to the survival of catering firms in the city centre in the new economic context? What measures were undertaken by local authorities to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic? In what ways may the observed trends linked with gastronomy impact on the general, long-term situation and functioning of inner city quarters in a historic city such as Krakow?

Keywords: gastronomy, COVID-19 pandemic, historic quarters, Poland, city centres



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ID: 111

On the right track? Conflicting land cover transitions in Czech floodplains over the past 30 years

Martin Dolejš (Department of Geography, J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic), **Pavel Raška** (Department of Geography, J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic)

According to the European Commission, more than a thousand square kilometres of agricultural or natural land disappears every year in the EU, as it is converted into built-up areas and other artificial surfaces. Among the areas most prone to risks associated with land take are floodplains, where the clash of flood risk management demands, on one hand, and pressure on intensive land uses, on the other, denotes fundamental value incommensurability and may result in long-lasting planning conflicts. In this presentation, we explore the concept of conflicting land use transitions (CLUTs) and bring for the first time the country-scale empirical evidence on CLUTs in Czech floodplains. Beginning with the meta-analysis of research on CLUTs, we downscale these to fit the Central-European setting. After then, we use the set of the fine-scale land cover CORINE data for the past 30 years in order to statistically analyse the extent, dynamics and types of CLUTs in floodplains defined by 100-years flood recurrence. Our results indicate continuing land take in floodplain areas, which however displayed significant slowing in the last 20 years. Finally, we discuss the effects of CLUTs on flood wave attenuation and on potential flood losses with respect to goals defined in European Floods Directive (2007), and identify methodological pitfalls of assessing the CLUTs in floodplains.

Keywords: land take, floodplain, planning



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ID: 112

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

Cultural institutions and digital innovation

Valeria Cocco (*MEMOTEF, la sapienza university, Rome, Italy*), **Andrea Salustri** (*DSGE, La sapienza university, Rome, Italy*)

Aims: The aim of the research is to investigate how marketable and non-marketable cultural goods and services may be distributed to the wider public by means of digital technologies, either contributing to the human and social progress, either generating culturally sustainable economic value.

Methods: Though a qualitative methodology and a literature analysis, the research focuses on museums' management and on the challenge of triggering a process of digital social innovation as a foundation for the online fruition of cultural goods and services.

Results: The travel experience, as well as all the activities related to the preservation and valorization of cultural heritage, could evolve, because of the renewed needs of tourists inspired by the experiences and emotions lived on digital platforms. In fact, while cultural tourism was mostly focused on cultural institutions and on the intrinsic value of culture, the spread of Covid-19 and its socioeconomic consequences have accelerated a process of recognition of two additional elements, mostly related to the economic dimension, that may produce cultural tourism-related added value: i) the opportunities offered by the new economy and by the digital revolution to implement digital platforms providing online cultural services and information; ii) the rise of blogger, influencers, streamers, and other ICT professionals related to the popular economy, that may contribute to increase the social attractiveness of cultural tourism.

Conclusion: Considering the historical evolution of cultural tourism, we suggest how a renewed focus on the implementation of dedicated digital platforms and more attention paid to the analysis and development of popular trends may contribute to identifying new opportunities of business and to radically innovating cultural tourism, increasing both its intrinsic and its economic, while fostering its culturally sustainability.

Keywords: digital, cultural, tourism



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ID: 113

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

The role of children and young people in digital activism for community resilience: some educational perspectives

Sara Bonati (*Università degli studi di Firenze; AIIG; IRIS, Florence, Italy*), **Matteo Putilli** (*Università degli studi di Firenze; AIIG, Florence, Italy*)

The purpose of this proposal is to assess the role that children and youngsters can have in promoting social resilience at a multi-age level. The premise is that the variable of age cannot be considered a factor of vulnerability, but it needs to be investigated in relation with other factors. Although children are considered among the most vulnerable groups, many studies show they may be a resource during disasters, and that digital technologies are deemed to engage them in building community resilience.

Accordingly, the main questions this work aims to answer are how to overcome an adult-centred vision in disaster risk management, and how social platforms could contribute to this shift.

This proposal is the result of an in-depth literature review on vulnerability and social platforms, according to which more valuable disaster-related information is generated in those places that are characterized by younger people, a denser population and higher awareness levels. In order to make digital activism a useful tool in promoting resilience, education and school become key factors, especially with the aim of avoiding the risks that digital platforms have inside.

Accordingly, some first results as part of the LINKS (<http://links-project.eu/>) research project (funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research & Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No. 883490) are presented and discussed.

Keywords: multi-age, disaster risk management, vulnerability, social media



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ID: 117

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

Hostile environments and complex mobilities – living with the diverse impacts of the environmental crisis in Senegal

Sarah Walker (Department of History and cultures- Geography Section, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy),
Elisa Magnani (Department of History and cultures- Geography Section, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy)

Aims: The environmental crisis may be one across the globe, yet the impacts are not felt in the same manner. The human cost falls overwhelmingly on climate vulnerable countries who are the least responsible for the environmental crisis. Drawing on empirical evidence from Senegal, this paper aims to contribute to critical climate migration literatures that evidence how vulnerability to risk, and degrees of suffering, are determined by levels of economic development rather than climate *per se*. Taking a mobility justice approach, it is attentive to how mobility too is experienced in dramatically different ways across the globe.

Methods: The paper draws upon research conducted as part of the interdisciplinary DEAR project #ClimateOfChange including remote interviews with key actors in both countries, and mixed methods research, including household survey data and in-depth interviews enhanced by visual methods, conducted on the ground by third parties and analysed by the authors.

Results: Whilst there is much, and just, focus on the way in which the freedom to move has become a stratifying factor of today's world, what is sometimes missed, is the importance of staying still. The paper will draw on preliminary project results to highlight the complex heterogenous im/mobilities that emerge in these climate vulnerable settings. In doing so, it critiques the forced and crisis-like portrayals in the media of climate migration.

Conclusions: Preliminary evidence from the case study countries reveals the heterogeneity of climate im/mobilities and the complexity of the nexus between climate change and migration. We lay bare the fallacy of securitized discourses around climate migrations, which categorise movements into false binaries between forced/ voluntary, im/mobility and do not recognise the multifarious nature of people's responses to the climate crisis and its devastation of their livelihoods.

Keywords: migration, environmental crisis, im/mobility, vulnerability, climate change



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ID: 118

The beauty of a disappearing glacier: The Triglav Glacier, Slovenia

Aleš Smrekar (*Anton Melik Geographical Institute, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenia*), **Katarina Polajnar Horvat** (*Anton Melik Geographical Institute, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

Researchers at the ZRC SAZU Anton Melik Geographical Institute have been regularly measuring the area, volume, and thickness of what was once Slovenia's largest glacier and the surrounding landscape since 1946. The data are relentless: the glacier is shrinking.

In addition to the routine annual studies, over the past several summers researchers have also begun exploring the more subjective dimensions of how people experience the Triglav Glacier to determine which landscape features in the natural environment attract people the most and whether one can speak of collective patterns in the aesthetic evaluation of the landscape.

The study explored the Triglav Glacier and its surrounding area, where, due to minimal human alterations (hiking trails and a mountain lodge), there are hardly any human-induced "unnecessary disturbances." In the summer of 2017, an expert excursion to the glacier and its surroundings was organized for seventeen volunteers, who were surveyed afterward. In the summer of 2018, 118 individuals using the trail near the glacier were randomly surveyed in front of the nearby lodge, and in 2019 an online survey was conducted on a random sample of 194 individuals, some of whom had been to, or at least near, the Triglav Glacier.

The survey was used for all the respondents, who were asked to evaluate landscape features based on photos presented. The findings showed that the respondents felt a creek flowing from beneath the glacier and plants growing between the rocks to be the most attractive, and the monotonous rock landscape the least attractive.

Keywords: aesthetics, nature, photography, landscape survey



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ID: 119

Session: Digital Geoscience and CH in Higher Education

Teaching geography with virtual excursions

Caroline Leininger-Frézal (*Geography, University of Paris, Paris, France*), **Sandra Sprenger** (*University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany*)

The health context linked to Covid 19 makes it difficult to organize field trips, even though they are at the heart of learning geography. How to make the spaces accessible for the students and for the pupils? A virtual excursion is a multimedial teaching and learning environment that offers the possibility of exploring geographical areas in a virtual, multimedia and interactive way". (translated from Schmidt, Lindau, Finger, 2012). How using virtual excursions in geography education and the classroom?

The University of Hamburg and the University of Paris have developed a design based research which aims to formalize a didactic approach for the use of virtual excursions. Two questions structure this research:

1. How to use virtual excursions in the classroom?
2. What are the opportunities and challenges in the use of virtual excursions?

We have experimented with the creation and use of virtual excursions in the perspective of an experiential geography (Leininger-Frézal, 2016) in teacher training at our respective universities. We followed the students throughout this experimentation and analyzed their productions.

We will first present the theoretical framework developed on the use of virtual excursions. We will then present the research methodology. In a third time, we will present the learning processes at stake and the learnings made by the students who took part in the experimentation.

Keywords: virtual excursion, experiential geography, teacher training, geography education



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ID: 120

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Institutional analysis of the alternative food networks in Poland

Ruta Śpiewak (*Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, PAS, Warszawa, Polska*), **Wojciech Goszczyński** (*Institute of Sociology, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Toruń, Poland*)

Alternative Food Networks can be viewed as a form of a community established around a certain type of goods such as sustainability goals. Those communities are built from a wide set of communication practices, tools, things and spaces in which those practices occur. AFN are constructed from varied sets of institutions understood as regularities of human actions established and changed by norms, rules, and conventions (Ostrom 1990). These elements allows networks to persist, resolve conflicts, and take care of a common resource. Varied food networks are set up from different institutional arrangement with different outcomes.

In our paper, we will show the way the institutions are established and sustained within the polish AFNs. In the previous article we have distinguished the following three types of networks, depending on whether they come from the CEE context or are rooted in a different socio-economic context: imitated, embedded or mixed. Now we would like to go a step further and see if this division is legitimate when we consider the creation and sustaining institutions within the networks. What are the difference and similarities between these types of community and how does it affect the development of the network? How the socio-economic context of CEE influences institutions within AFN's?

As Ostrom stresses (2000), most important for the process of institutionalisation is a communication between members. For the development and sustaining of the institutions' is are also crucial original composition of the group. So these are two most important dimensions of the analysis we are focusing on. We will base our paper on a qualitative data from our research conducted in 2019 on 6 AFNs from distinct Polish regions. They differ in terms of the type of organisation, size and social origin of the members.

Keywords: institutions, alternative food networks, communications, CEE context



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ID: 121

Session: Man versus Nature or Man along with Nature? Settlement Solutions in Relation to Geographical Characteristics: Transformations, Adaptation, Unforeseen Events, Problems and Solutions in the Ancient World. The Landscape as Dominant Element in Archaeological Studies

Ballgame and territory: analysis of settlement patterns in the distribution of ballcourts in Petén, Guatemala

Maria Felicia Rega (*Sapienza University of Rome – Comenius University of Bratislava, Rome, Italy*)

The ballgame has been always considered one of the most important cultural elements of Mesoamerica. It reached great importance, from the ritual, political and social point of view. Several authors have focused on the politicization of ballgame in the Maya area and on its role of social cohesion among different communities. This kind of analysis cannot be separated from a study on the topographical characteristics of each investigated area, which often lead to different settlement solutions. The aim of this work is the analysis of the regional and urban distribution of ballcourts in Petén, north of Guatemala. The analysis was conducted using GIS to evaluate their distribution according to the territorial characteristics. The results of GIS applications will be shown, evaluating how topography may have influenced the location of ballcourts. They will also highlight possible changes in the role of these structures, also depending on their urban position. Knowing the chronology of many analysed complexes, it will be possible to suggest eventual changes that may have occurred over the centuries especially in the period going from the Late Preclassic (300 BC – 250 AD) to the Late Classic (600 – 900 AD).

Keywords: Ballgame, Mesoamerica, topography, GIS, Petén



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ID: 123

Session: Climate Change and Public Health

An exploratory analysis of climate change impact on cereal production in Portugal

Cláudia M. Viana (*Centre for Geographical Studies, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon, Portugal*), **Jorge Rocha** (*Centre for Geographical Studies, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon, Portugal*)

For the past decades, the agri-food sector has become the economic activity most affected by climate change. Specifically, rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme upward events (particularly floods and droughts), largely related to climate change, affect the agri-food chain from primary production to consumption. Therefore, climate change is linked with the risk of food insecurity, as not only is responsible for major changes in agricultural yields and food production systems but also in their geographies, bringing new challenges to the 21st century. Upon the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Climate Agreement implemented by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, eradicating hunger and limit global warming will require concerted and immediate effort through long-term strategies. Moreover, reducing hunger and malnutrition accelerates the meeting of all the other SDGs, as both together with poverty are internally linked issues that go hand in hand with all of the other SDGs. In light of this, in this study, we intend to evaluate the impact of temperature and precipitation changing patterns on cereals production in Portugal. Therefore, statistical techniques are applied to establish spatiotemporal correlations between climatic variables and wheat production time-series at the district level from 1979 to 2009. The results provide valuable information regarding the estimated impacts of climate variability on wheat production that could subsequential be used for possible policy adaptation in the future, for the different agricultural Portuguese regions.

Keywords: food security, time-series analysis, spatial statistics, temperature, precipitation



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ID: 124

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Women in local political system in Romania. Evaluation of the results obtained by the female candidates for mayor in Romanian cities in the 2020 elections

Marinela Istrate (Department of Geography, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania), **Andreea Fedor** (Department of Geography, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania), **Corneliu Iatu** (Department of Geography, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania), **Lucian Rosu** (Department of Geography, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania)

Aims. Even 30 years after the fall of communism in Romania, politics is still largely a male field to which women have difficulty accessing. This under-representation of women in the political process is a structural feature of Romanian politics. In this context, the study aims to explore the presence of female and the results obtained by them in the elections for mayor in urban areas in September 2020.

Methods. Given these premises, we propose a qualitative approach (the profile of women candidates for mayor in Romanian cities) and a quantitative one, respectively a statistical analysis of the election results. Finally, taking into account the electoral results but also relevant demographic, social-economic and infrastructural indicators, we made a typology of the 318 Romanian cities, in order to describe their adaptation to the politically correct electoral process specific to the 21st century.

Results. The analysis shows that women not only occupy a marginal space but also the fact that, even if they appear on the electoral lists, their degree of success (respectively holding the position of mayor) is extremely low. The percentage of women who ran in 2020 is only 9.9% of the total number of candidates, and of the total number of mayors elected in urban areas, less than 3% are women. The territorial distribution of the cities where women have applied is extremely diverse, without any correlation with the level of development or the historical region to which they belong.

Conclusion The low participation of women in political life in Romania remains a reality in the 2020 local elections. Even if local elections do not fully reflect a pure political vote, as citizens' choices are often shaped by the performance or qualities of the candidates, women's chances of holding real executive positions remain quite low.

Keywords: women, local elections, cities, political representation



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ID: 126

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

Car market transformation in Poland

Tadeusz Stryjakiewicz (*Department of Economic Geography, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poznan, Poland*), **Bartłomiej Kołsut** (*Department of Economic Geography, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poznan, Poland*)

Dynamics of car markets is an underestimated field of research on the dynamics of economic spaces. In particular, it can be seen as a distinguishing mark of transformation processes, such as the post-socialist transformation. In our paper we assume that the transformation of the car market in Poland well reflects the economic and social changes taking place after the collapse of the command system, including their spatial dimension. We discuss several features of the changing car market from the point of view of both the domestic and the global perspective. Our study focuses on the following issues: (1) development stages of the car market, (2) the relationship between the market for new cars and imports of used cars after the EU accession, (3) dynamics of the motorisation rate (or car ownership) and its spatial variation, and (4) prospects for the Polish car market on the background of global trends, including electromobility. In conclusion, a tendency to bridge the gaps in the level of motorisation within Poland and in comparison with its western neighbours is recorded, although there are still spatial differences due to brand preferences, age and other specific features of cars. The results of our research confirm the importance of geographical approach for studies on the transformation of markets, and more general, on the evolution of economic spaces.

Keywords: car market, transformation, dynamics of economic spaces, Poland



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ID: 127

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

Having access to the Urban Metabolism. How can citizen know their urban environments?

Clément Dillenseger (*Geography / Urban studies, ENS de Lyon / Ecole Urbaine de Lyon, Lyon, France*)

Urban Metabolism doesn't only correspond to the quantification and optimization of flows but is also a « relational » concept. The relationality induced by the concept is a way to open the « black box » of urban management. It allows researchers and planners to better know and understand the spaces and infrastructures related to the urban life. But, in northern countries, this knowledge isn't really shared among the urban populations. How many citizens know where the things that are picked up in the cities streets go?

Based on the exploration of three urban cleaning management and infrastructures (Vienna, Lyon, Athens), presents two main ways to access to the urban metabolism: the information (1) and the visit of « metabolic spaces » (2). The accessibility of urban metabolism has political implications. It seems particularly important in order to create « common descriptions » and to anchor urban populations in the(ir) environment. According to Bruno Latour (2017), description should always be the basis of all the political orientations and decisions. In other words, the best urban citizen would be the one who knows how his/her city function, on what his/her city relies, to what spaces his/her city is related.

Cited literature

Latour Bruno, *Où atterrir? Comment s'orienter en politique*, Paris, La Découverte (coll. « Cahiers libres »), 2017, 155

Keywords: urban metabolism, accessibility, relationality, environmental knowledge, description



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ID: 129

Challenges of waste management in isolated coastal environments: the case study of Pašman island, Croatia

Natalija Špeh (*Environmental Protection College Velenje, Velenje, Slovenia*), **Anica Čuka** (*Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia*)

Aim: Speaking of the sea ecosystem and its waste pollution completely coincides with the research questions of the environmental geography. Pašman island with an area of the 60.11 km² is located in the central part of the Adriatic Sea. It is placed in Zadar County and divided in two municipalities Pašman and Tkon. According to Census 2011 there were 2845 islanders living in eight settlements. One of the main economic activities on island is tourism which has big impact on local infrastructure and environment. In 2019 there were recorded 31.192 tourist arrivals and 273.542 overnight stays on island, mostly during summer season.

Method: The systematic field survey focussed on the two research environments, the Pašman coastal zone and the inland, has been conducted in 2018. Therefore we collected data on similar indicators for the both areas, previously prepared for the Kornati archipelago to enable the later comparison.

Results: The present work discusses the island, randomly selected, originally to check and compare the solid waste disposal characteristics 1) at the coastal areas and 2) on the interior land. We found out 0,37 waste locations/km² of island surface and surveyed 10 waste locations in the coastal area.

Conclusion: The indicators included a) physical geographical conditions and b) sociogeographical features of the solid waste locations, including the origin of the waste referring the country of the production. The final survey outcomes are purposed to help as recommendations for the further (sustainable) waste management plan at the island.

Communal waste is disposed into recycling bins and then collected and transported to the mainland, but with the further tourism development there must be taken into consideration the possibility of more sustainable waste management. In spite of the human pressures (activities) the island still offers pure natural landscape with the high environmental aesthetics, worth to be protected and preserved.

Keywords: field mapping, environmental geography, waste management, sea waste, Pašman island



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ID: 131

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Migratory inflow and outflow in peripheral rural areas. Case study of Kłodzko Region (SW Poland)

Robert Szmytkie (Department of Human Geography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Agnieszka Latocha** (Department of Geomorphology, Laboratory of Landscape Research, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Dominik Sikorski** (Department of Human Geography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Przemysław Tomczak** (Department of Human Geography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Katarzyna Kajdanek** (Department of Urban and Rural Sociology, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Paulina Miodońska** (Department of Spatial Management, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland)

From the end of the 19th century, the rural areas of the Kłodzko Region were subject to depopulation processes, which intensified after 1945, due to the replacement of the population. The main factor of the population decline in the region was the migration outflow, which proceeded in several major dimensions: in general – from rural areas to cities located in other parts of Poland, on a local scale – from villages located in the upper parts of valleys to towns and large villages in their lower sections. However, in recent years, a change in population trends in the rural areas of the Kłodzko Region has been observed, which is manifested by a gradual increase in the population in villages previously considered as depopulating and changes in population structures. The main factor of this rural revival is undoubtedly the migration inflow, which is an expression of two processes: suburbanization of medium-sized and small towns in the region and the influx of migrants from large cities located in other regions of Poland. The main aim of the paper is to identify the main directions of the migration inflow to the rural areas of the Kłodzko Region, the migration outflow from these areas and the effects of these processes on the structure of the population in the reviving and depopulating villages. Official statistics on migration flows in 2002-2019 were analyzed, focusing on their size and main directions. In the case of rural areas of the Kłodzko Region, several major migration trends have been identified: inflow of people from towns located in the region, related to local suburbanization, local migration flows, not related to suburbanization, inflow of people from large cities located outside the region, which is related to counter-urbanization and outflow of people from rural areas, mainly to large cities.

Keywords: rural areas, rural revival, peripheral areas, internal migration



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ID: 132

Session: Food Consumption and Sustainability

Farmers' sustainable food practices in metropolitan rural spaces: specific lifestyles or new inequalities?

Magali Hulot (*Ecole doctorale ETC 395 ; LAVUE (UMR 7218) – Equipe Mosaïques ; CEMCA (CNRS USR 3337 America Latina), Nanterre, France*)

When metropolitan rural spaces appear to be idealized because of the proximity they seem to provide to sustainable food, the aim of this communication is to question the way they are experienced, practised, inhabited through farmers' food practices.

We want to show how farmers' food practices in metropolitan rural spaces question the paradigm of sustainability. Our hypothesis is the following one: in these spaces, multiples food models are in 'co-presence' and in interaction, between the diffusion of urban food models and other food models which seem to be imbued with rurality.

To what extent farmer's food practices are constituent of specific lifestyles and/or of diffusion's processes of more urban food systems? Do they contribute to reveal inequalities through the paradigm of durability?

To answer these questions, we employed self-narratives of farmers living in the French department of Seine-et-Marne localised at the east of the Region Île-de-France. This methodology allows us to understand farmers' food, professional and personal trajectories and how their food model, which will be qualified, include or not the paradigm of sustainability and for what reasons.

First surveys show a hybridization of farmers' food practices in metropolitan rural spaces, between the appropriation of norms of sustainability and reinvention of food knowledges and food cultures. Thus they contribute to reveal farmers' specific lifestyle in metropolitan rural spaces and new ways of understanding city-countryside links and rurality.

Furthermore, the paradigm of sustainability seems to question and to transform food practices, which could be unequally appropriate by farmers in metropolitan rural spaces. Thus the emergence of sustainable and alternative food systems could conduct to the marginalization and even exclusion of some spaces and farmers. Complementary surveys are in progress.

Keywords: farmers, food practices, metropolitan rural spaces, food system, sustainability



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ID: 133

Embryonic twin cities: the case of Reggio Calabria and Messina in Southern Italy

Dario a Musolino (Bocconi University (Milan, Italy) & Università della Valle d'Aosta (Aosta, Italy), MILANO, Italia)

Reggio Calabria and Messina are two important South-Italian cities on the Strait of Messina divided by just a few kilometres of sea. Their proximity might bring people in Italy to see them as twin cities. Commonality of history in a unique region may add to the impression. However, the level of integration is still far that is of twin cities: socioeconomic interactions are limited, and the institutional coordination is lacking. The Strait is crossed daily by relevant flows of passengers and freight traffic, but mostly it is transit traffic, with supra-local origin and destination. Nowadays, even the local population does not seem so involved in the idea of integrating them.

Reggio Calabria and Messina are still far from being integrated along any of the three axes suggested by Meijers et al (2014): a functional dimension (the mutual interactions in terms of flows of people, goods, resources, etc. thanks to the interconnection of transport networks and services); an institutional dimension; and a cultural dimension. Therefore, they are far from taking any advantage from it. Nonetheless, their integrative potential is strong, based particularly on the two cities' complementarity.

Only recently have Reggio Calabria and Messina been seen as twinned possibilities (Musolino, 2018; Pellegrino, 2019), with characteristics which put them potentially in the wake of the 'engineered twin cities' observed between adjacent European countries, or of the co-ordinated planned Indian twin cities (Garrard and Mikhailova, 2019a). In fact, their potential status of twin cities depends fundamentally on the improvement of the transport networks and services in the area of Strait of Messina, required in order not only to shrink distance, but also to make easy, safe and efficient to move throughout the two urban areas.

Keywords: urban integration, transport, Strait of Messina



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ID: 136

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

Urban geographical impacts of the creative economy and infocommunication technologies in Hungary

Tamás Egedy (*Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences – Geographical Institute, Budapest, Hungary*)

As a result of the development of creative economy, the economy, society and, last but not least, the spatial characteristics and physical environment of European cities have gradually changed. The creative economy actively shapes the spatial pattern and the urban fabric of cities, thus it ultimately reshapes the role and interpretation of geographical space. The spread of infocommunication technologies undoubtedly play a key role in this process.

The settlement hierarchy fundamentally influences the establishment of the creative economy, resulting in increasing spatial concentration. The role of Budapest and the weight of the Budapest Metropolitan Region in the Hungarian creative economy is constantly growing, which could not be substantially influenced by economic crises either.

A similar process is taking place in knowledge-intensive industries and within it in the ICT sector. Based on the dynamics of the development of the ICT sector at the settlement level, between 1999 and 2015 the big winner in the establishment of IT companies was the Budapest Metropolitan Region. Among the leading settlements of the sector appear Budapest and the cities of its agglomeration zone.

The development of the creative economy and the ICT sector thus fundamentally redraw the spatial pattern of the Hungarian economy. The use of mobile communication (ICT) tools still reflects the West-East dichotomy of economic development, but due to the increasing spatial concentration of the creative economy, the traditional West-East slope is increasingly being replaced by the distance from Budapest and the regional centres.

The aim of the paper is to present the most important effects of the creative economy and ICT on urban development and its urban geographical characteristics on the example of Hungary and the Budapest Metropolitan region.

Keywords: creative economy, ICT, geographical space, Hungary, Budapest



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ID: 137

Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Ferrero, a good combination between industry and environment: The case of the Balvano plant

Astrid Pellicano (*Dipartimento di Lettere e Beni Culturali, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, S.M. Capua Vetere, Italy*)

The well-known Italian food multinational Ferrero, born in 1946 and member of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), claims to promote a sustainable economy in the agricultural communities of cocoa farmers, through social and economic development and proper environmental management. It is a reality with 104 consolidated companies worldwide and 31 production plants for over 35 thousand employees, which continues to invest in Italy, where it has built some plants. Among these, the one of Balvano in the province of Potenza stands out, in which over 400 employees work, where an expansion of the plants and the workforce is planned shortly, in order to double the confectionery production line by targeting not only the Italian market but also the international one. The Ferrero Group has prepared a more complex production and logistics planning and asked the Basilicata Region for the Integrated Environmental Authorization (Aia), also being able to count on personal cogeneration and photovoltaic plants, guaranteeing the commitment aimed at environmental protection as well as company growth.

The contribution proposes, retracing elements of the history of this great Italian company, to study to what extent the settlements of different production sites, in particular the Lucanian one, have proved to be significant for the purposes of environmental sustainability and territorial development.

Methods – The contribution aims to retrace elements of the history of this great Italian company and analyse the data, making use of a large scientific bibliography and interviews.

Objectives – It is proposed to study to what extent the settlements of different production sites, in particular the Lucania one, have proved to be significant for the purposes of environmental sustainability and territorial development.

Results and Conclusions – In conclusion, we want to demonstrate that the Ferrero Group could be defined as a good combination of environment and industry.

Keywords: Ferrero, Basilicata, environmental sustainability, industry, territorial development



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ID: 138

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

Ferrero, young people and environmental sustainability

Astrid Pellicano (*Dipartimento di Lettere e Beni Culturali, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, S.M. Capua Vetere, Italy*)

The Italian food company Ferrero, a multinational with 104 consolidated companies worldwide and 31 production plants for over 35 thousand employees, since 1995 as a member of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), has promoted public-private partnerships to achieve sustainability in cocoa production in developing countries, to combat child exploitation in the cocoa supply chain and deforestation linked to cocoa farming, as well as to support small West African cocoa farmers.

Great efforts were made, in concert with the FAI, in environmental education programs aimed at young people and teachers to explain the importance of planetary health and environmental resilience through the support of digital technologies and direct natural knowledge. The commitment to sustainability is the strength of the whole company, from raw materials to production plants to logistics, along the entire value chain: short supply chain, local raw materials, agroforestry, animal welfare, recyclable packaging and circular economy, reduction of CO₂eq emissions by 2030. Since 1983 the Ferrero Foundation has also been active with offices in Italy, France and Germany.

METHODS – The contribution intends to trace the history, values and objectives of the Italian company, making use of a related scientific bibliography, interviews and digital technology.

OBJECTIVES – The purpose of this work is to investigate whether the multinational's initiatives have proved to be significant for environmental sustainability, if the supply chain is the cornerstone to sustainability; as well as from the involvement, the response of young people and educational institutions.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS – In conclusion, we want to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corporate sustainable social responsibility strategy of the confectionery giant, which has contributed to its business expansion, and the results of the continuous stimulation of its consumers to respect the environment.

Keywords: Ferrero, education, young people, environmental sustainability, FAI



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ID: 140

What future for the ordinary mountain in mega events? The case of Livigno and Bormio towards 2026 Winter Olympics

Monica Morazzoni (*Studi umanistici, Iulm University, Milan, Italy*), **Valeria Pecorelli** (*Studi umanistici, IULM university, Milan, Italy*)

The study presents preliminary findings of a more extensive work researching the overtouristed mountain as fragile territory to address proposals for sustainable practices towards Milano-Cortina 2026. The centre-periphery opposition appears to be the predominant spatial model in those destinations subjected to turistification policies activated since the advent of mass tourism. All the same, mega events produce territory through processes of re-territorialization and de-territorialization (Dansero, Mela 2007) transforming the geography of areas that may be already under environmental, social and economic pressure. The Olympic space overlaps the territory of the host city and shares places, structures and functions while redefining its position and meaning in local strategies (Dansero, 2002). When the mountain becomes a stage of mega events, power relations need to be renegotiated at local and supra-local level to meet the communities. The process of territoriality should include the ordinary mountain, the mountain of everyday life as it struggles to become truly central in this spatial development model. This is the case of Livigno and Bormio, chosen to be host cities for the Winter Olympics in 2026 and nationally and internationally established tourist destinations for seasonal tourism. The present analysis quantifies through a set of indexes tourism pressure in the areas of Livigno and Bormio. It maps social and environmental vulnerability of the destinations under study. Lastly, it develops an in-depth and multi-scalar analysis providing sustainable tourism planning insights and data where spatial transformations are expected for the 2026 Olympics' infrastructures. Data are collected using mixed methods: GIS designed maps of tourist destinations to detect tourism impact of the local environment in the surroundings of Livigno e Bormio before the Olympics; together with in depth bibliographic research, participatory observation, structured interviews, focus groups with key informants and local community members.

Keywords: Italian Alps, mega events, ordinary mountain, overtourism, spatial transformation



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ID: 144

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Mixing culture, food and beverage, and rural development to cope with the Covid-related crisis of the tourism industry

Andrea Salustri (*Department of Juridical and Economic Studies, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy*),
Valeria Cocco (*MEMOTEF, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy*)

Aims. As almost all tourism-related activities, the industry of food and beverage has been severely hit from the Covid crisis both directly, indirectly and in terms of wider impacts. In this scenario, the research illustrates how daily excursions in the locality may provide a viable alternative (or complement) to gastronomic festivals, food fairs and events, farmers' markets and many other well-established promotional initiatives widely implemented in the food and beverage industry.

Methods. Programming complex daily excursions is not straightforward, as value is co-designed and co-produced by a plurality of stakeholders and valueholders. Lying on these premises, the research identifies and discusses a (local) value added chain that involves on the demand side social groups and associations as pools of potentially interested consumers, and on the supply side groups and/or consortia of local food producers (farmers, dairies...) and sellers (restaurants, bars...). Also, the research discusses the role of local institutions in providing adequate tangible and intangible infrastructures, as, for example, mobility and other retail services, digital services, etc.

Results. The proposed multidimensional local value chain suggests how the food and beverage industry may be a key driver in supporting those Italian territories penalized by the Covid-related crisis of the tourism sector, as food is an important part of the territorial identity. Specifically, the implementation of a widespread agricultural food supply chain inspired to (and inspiring) the specific agricultural and cultural vocations of regional territories and local systems, could be a promising starting point to build an innovative and attractive tourism proposal.

Conclusion. Lying on the results achieved, we provide a set of policy recommendations that may facilitate the implementation of the suggested bottom-up process of value creation. That may contribute to reinterpreting local excursions as enhancers of culturally sustainable development.

Keywords: food and beverage industry, local excursionism, inner areas, rural development



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ID: 149

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Banana-benders and Cockroaches: Cross-border planning for Gold Coast-Tweed Heads

Aysin Dedekorkut-Howes (*Cities Research Institute, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia*), **Paul Burton** (*Cities Research Institute, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia*)

Aims:

This research describes the history of urban growth on either side of the Tweed River and critically review the influence and significance of the different planning and local government regimes of Queensland and New South Wales including explicit attempts to foster cross-border collaborations. We examine ongoing debates about the efficiency and effectiveness of the Australian three-tier federal system, and at occasional calls to redraw State boundaries and reorganise local governments into regional or metropolitan-scale entities.

Methods:

We employ a qualitative comparative case study approach and historical analysis of archival documents.

Results:

The visible built-up area at the southern end of what is now Australia's sixth largest city, Queensland's Gold Coast, that one sees flying into Coolangatta also includes the town of Tweed Heads across the state border in New South Wales. This area represents an amalgamation of small coastal towns over time, driven mainly by burgeoning tourism and 'sea-change'. The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines this border-straddling place as a Significant Urban Area, a significant town or city with a population of more than 10,000. But this somewhat anodyne description hides a variety of political, socio-cultural and administrative differences not apparent until you leave the airport. One of the most significant is the one-hour time difference prevailing for part of the year, while various road-user regulations change as one traverses the Tweed River, as do land-use planning regimes.

Conclusion:

This twin city's history indicates that despite small steps towards collaboration brought on by ever-spreading urbanization in some areas little has changed in over a century regarding cross-state-border issues. Apart from inconveniences like a seasonal time difference and a railway-gauge discrepancy, this built-up area's growth and amalgamation, including its *de facto* twin town status, has not produced significant political conflict over the years at either State or local-governments levels.

Keywords: twin cities, cross-border planning, collaboration



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ID: 150

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Split realities – dilemmas about rural tourism as a tool for territorial development

Gusztáv Nemes (*Institute of Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Hungary*), **Kyra Tomay** (*Department of Sociology, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary*), **Éva Orbán** (*Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest, Magyarország*)

Aims

The presentation explores dilemmas, problems and success factors associated with rural tourism and gentrification in the context of territorial development. We explore questions like: If rural tourism can really be a panacea for territorial development? Which local values could/should be reconfigured as development resources; and which strategies and development directions could ensure long-term sustainability?

Methods

Our comparative analysis is based on two empirical case studies from Hungary, applying questionnaires, semi-structured interviews and participatory analysis.

Results

A new analytical approach is developed based on the parallel perspectives within economic, social and cultural dimensions that often become split realities, leading to problems in setting objectives, forming development strategies, and fostering communication amongst important local stakeholders. Existing concepts of rural gentrification (lifestyle migrants, permanent tourists, etc.) are complemented with new ones, like 'entrepreneurs' split economic, social and functional realities, etc.

Conclusion

Although rural tourism is easily seen as an attractive, transferable tool for territorial development, even exemplary destinations with growing number of visitors can present the symptoms of split realities, leading to tensions and grave development problems. We argue that such contradictions can be efficiently explained through the iterative interplay between rural tourism and gentrification. Thus, instead of a panacea, rural tourism should be understood as a special case of colonisation, using some local resources (space, land, culture, etc.) and creating a fundamentally urban cultural and economic context (a virtual tourism reality) within rural localities. We also caution against using rural tourism as a simplistic strategy for territorial development.

Keywords: rural development, territorial development, rural tourism, rural gentrification, gastro-tourism



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ID: 153

Landscape monitoring: changes of the protected areas in Czechia

Tomáš Janík (Department of Spatial Ecology, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ), Průhonice, Czech Republic), **Dušan Romportl** (Department of Spatial Ecology, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ), Průhonice, Czech Republic), **Vladimír Zýka** (Department of Spatial Ecology, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ), Průhonice, Czech Republic), **Roman Borovec** (Department of Landscape Ecology, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ), Brno, Czech Republic), **Jakub Houška** (Department of Landscape Ecology, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ), Brno, Czech Republic), **Katarína Demková** (Department of Cultural Landscape and Sites, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ), Průhonice, Czech Republic)

Aims

Project of the landscape monitoring conducted by The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (VÚKOZ) supported by the Ministry of the Environment is a unique opportunity for evaluation of all large protected areas of the country including National Parks, Protected Landscape Areas and selected Natura 2000 sites.

Methods

Based on topographic maps and aerial imagery, we analysed period from 1950s till present in four temporal horizons (1950s, years 1990, 2004 and nowadays). This gives us an opportunity to see major changes during significant historical milestones – at the beginning of the communist regime related to changes in agriculture and land ownership; the 1990 as a breakpoint and restart of democracy and capitalism; 2004 as a year of joining the EU and today's state.

We focused on land cover changes, anthropogenic pressure on protected landscapes including built-up and recreational areas, level of the landscape fragmentation and habitat suitability for key species as a measure of landscape quality.

Results

This project lasts for five years (2018–2022), however we can see similar patterns throughout the study areas after 3 years of analysis. Regarding land cover, forest was the largest and increasing category through the time. The growth of the forest was taken place on grassland locations. Furthermore, arable land was vanishing and was replaced by grassland. The landscape structure got simplified and more homogenous. Anthropogenic pressure has become evident. In lower altitude and inland areas especially built-up areas gradually increased, on the other hand, mountains along borderline have experienced two ways of development: either abandonment after expulsion of Czech Germans or intensive recreational use.

Conclusion

Our results provide data for evidence-based management and bring complex message on the landscape in protected areas. Especially, showed anthropogenic pressure and the landscape fragmentation dynamics provide arguments regarding visitor's management and recreational development.

Keywords: protected areas, land cover change, anthropogenic pressure



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ID: 155

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector in Galicia (Spain): Territorial strategies for action

Carlos Alberto Patiño Romarís (*Department of History, Art and Geography, University of Vigo, Ourense, España*),
Rubén Camilo Lois González (*Department of Geography, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, España*)

The tourism is a strategic sector for Galicia that contributes 10.4% of the GDP and 11% of the employment. A Galician region what inside the context of the tourism in Spain, has an offer of tourist products with a marked differentiation based on their Atlantic character and, especially, for being put it of the Way of Santiago. A sector that is with all probability the most affected by the crisis generated as a result of the expansion of the COVID-19. Therefore, it is indispensable to react to avoid in the measure of the possible irreversible consequences. A sector that already showed some mismatches, lacking an updated strategy that favors the correct interrelation between the supply of tourism products with the new megatrends in demand. Both the Spanish State, the Autonomous Government and the Galician local authorities have put in place measures of various dimensions to deal with the consequences of the pandemic. This work has as its main objective, through a qualitative methodology, both an approximation to the impacts that have occurred in the sector and the analysis of the public tourism strategies that are being designed by the health crisis of the COVID-19. An analysis that is complemented by a series of considerations about crisis management, emphasizing the importance of advancing its proactive dimension. In this direction, we propose territorial actions, from the paradigm of sustainability and the perspective of governance, that the main Galician tourist destinations can implement in the short, medium and long term to face the crisis of coronavirus.

Keywords: tourism management, COVID-19, territorial strategy, sustainability, governance



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ID: 156

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

The mycelial dynamics of exchange economy in the Czech mushroom collectives

Lukáš Senft (*Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia*), **Tereza Stöckelová** (*Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia*), **Kateřina Kolářová** (*Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia*)

The paper is concerned with various forms of material, social and economic entanglements of and exchanges between humans and fungi and examines how hunters forage for and embrace not only the mushrooms themselves but also specific relationality and forms of cooperation. In Czechia, mushroom foraging has been a widespread practice of self-subsistence. Far from being a simple market commodity, mushrooms are exchanged for friendly help, and fungal knowledge and foraging tactics circulate within informal collectives: information about hidden mushroom sites and healing properties of mushrooms are shared; experimental tactics is cultivated which combines expert knowledge of fungi with publicly available data on soil conditions obtained by satellites and sensory terrain mapping. Mushrooms and fungal knowledge are part of the gift economy that transgresses the market and certified expert textbooks. Moreover, mycorrhizal networks involving fungi, trees and other forest (micro)organisms also exchange precious substances. These networks are now examined by scientists as possible collaborators in attempts to reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and as potential components in new mitigation mechanisms to control climate change.

Searching for analytics that could engage with and commensurate these different more-than-human collectives and exchange practices, we probe the notions of "mycorrhizal relation" and "mycelial dynamics" to account for this specific mode of coexistence. We expand Deleuze and Guattari's term "rhizome" by emphasizing the symbiotic character of non-hierarchical connectivity. "Mycorrhizal relation" is not only a rhizomatic metaphor for an open system, it becomes a socio-material praxis based on mutually beneficial exchange economy. By our study situated in the particular postsocialist context, we also seek to contribute to the analysis of mushrooms as a constituent part of economic circulation, as developed by Anna L. Tsing. The paper draws upon ethnographic research with mushroom hunters, experts, healers and eaters which started in 2020.

Keywords: multispecies ethnography, fungi, foraging, exchange economy, mycorrhizal relation



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ID: 157

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

Urban transformation through ArcGIS platform – a more analytical and driven process

Vojtěch Blažek (*Department of Geography, Faculty of Education, University of South Bohemia, Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic*)

The development of modern information technologies in the last decade has seen a significant expansion in the collection and storage of spatial data. These data are typical especially for cities, where are often several systems that record important spatial information in real-time. Each city thus obtains unique data from many diverse systems (transport, social, environmental, etc.). Using the ArcGIS platform, it is possible to develop spatial analyzes very quickly and publish them in a web environment. From the point of view of planning and decision-making, these are very valuable data that can facilitate and manage the whole process. The contribution aims are to introduce municipalities to how to centralize, analyze and communicate this data across the office and local communities. The results of partial analyzes of transport and environmental systems of cities show the irreplaceable role of GIS in city decision-making. Big datasets can identify the location of a problem and reveal possible solutions. Thanks to the use of web GIS tools, it was possible to define, for example, places of traffic concentrations or time dependence of traffic rhythms. With the help of ArcGIS Story maps, it is possible to communicate a new strategy for the development of public transport or to identify locations for new retention reservoirs when solving problems with run-off rainwater.

Keywords: GIS, smart city, transportation, environment, ArcGIS platform



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ID: 158

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Territorial governance indicators to understand territorial cohesion

Bernard Elissalde (*University of Rouen, Rouen, France*), **Frédéric Santamaria** (*Institut d'urbanisme et de géographie alpine, Grenoble, France*)

The TIA tools offer assessments of territorial cohesion including ad hoc indicators ("smart, sustainable, inclusive") related to fluctuations in cohesion policy or through a measurement of the degree of Europeanisation of national policies. This is an understanding that focuses solely on the impact produced by the impulses of EU budgetary programs and European territorial policies. In doing so, the role of the internal territorial governance of the Member States from the national to the local level is missing. We propose to broaden the evaluation by explaining why it becomes necessary to include governance indicators (horizontal and vertical) in the tools assessing territorial cohesion.

Among the topics for debate we propose to

Think about the idea that mobilising territorial governance often implies an implicit meaning: what is a "good" territorial governance. Mainly tackled as an analytical concept, its declination through indicators would allow an evaluation of the way in which territorial planning and development actions are carried out. The first approach, based on the triptych "institutions-expertise-consensus", does not match with situations of socio-political deadlocks and context of growing disputes (sometimes with riots) aimed at changing the conditions of running the territories. Far from the search of an agreement, actors now prefer to enter into conflicts seen as a preventive way to defend the integrity of their living environment and community.

These considerations lead us to debate on: a) the priority given to the local level for the implementation of "good practices". Local actors often have different competences and divergent or even irreconcilable interests; b) on the importance of participatory democracy and its lasting duration during the implementation of multi-year spatial planning projects; c) on the shifting boundaries between private and general interests.

Bernard Elissalde, Frédéric Santamaria.

Keywords: territorial governance, territorial cohesion, European territorial policies, indicators, spatial planning actors



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ID: 159

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Geo-emotional water management

Elisa Cecilia Tachis (EMME, Florence, Italy), **Marco Bertagni** (EMME, Anzio, Italy)

A project of any kind aims at improving the initial conditions of a given situation into a better one, be it from the environmental, social or economic point of view. Typically, all people involved in the project design, implementation and control focus on one particular aspect to be changed and improved, while positive or adverse side-effects and impacts on the geographic area are neglected or only marginally considered.

International funding institutions have elaborated over the recent decades specific safeguard policies, in particular to prevent social and environmental counter-effects, which compel project proponents to also take the latter aspects into account in a so-called “social and environmental impact assessment”. However, in reality the very high intents laid down at the stage of the project proposal are generally weak or fall apart when it comes to project implementation. This is particularly true in the water management sector: the construction of three Gorges Dam in China or the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam are typical examples.

In this context, the Authors propose to elaborate a novel impact-tree, or more specifically, a geo-emotional map that looks at the subjective territory and brings forth dimensions linked to geography of emotions and beyond. For instance, the gods, demons myths, as well as the deriving identity and values, and finally the soul and *genius loci* of the physical area will be discovered jointly with the local communities. Elements of the physical territory will be associated with emotions of their inhabitants and visitors in an attempt to mitigate the possible effects of any project in the area.

The final scope of this exploration is to preserve harmony between the outer reality of the area of the project intervention with its inner reality. The strengthening of an ecological and emotional awareness will benefit all parties and guarantee a sustainable development.

Keywords: project management, impact assessment, emotional geography, water management, safeguard policies



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ID: 162

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

Operational landscapes: Grounding the metabolism of planetary urbanization

Nikos Katsikis (*Urbanism, TU Delft, Delft, Netherlands*)

This contribution introduces the concept of “operational landscapes” as a means of grasping the spatialization of the upscaled metabolism of the Capitalocene. The concept builds upon the agenda of Planetary Urbanization, and the call to understand how cities, megalopolitan formations, and other forms of “concentrated urbanization,” which cover less than 3% of the planetary terrain, are connected through their geo-metabolic interdependencies, to the transformation of a multitude of landscapes of “extended urbanization:” landscapes of agriculture, forestry, resource extraction, circulation, and waste disposal, which cover more than 70% of the earth’s land surface. While various epistemological and methodological approaches around the concept of metabolism have helped illuminate aspects of this interdependence, the geographies of this “other 70%” remain relatively obscure. At the same time, as this metabolic basis of Planetary Urbanization is more and more interwoven into the profit matrix of the Capitalocene, spatial concepts such as the hinterland become increasingly challenged.

This contribution explores the capacities of a “landscape approach” to respond to the call to bridge the divide between spatialized approaches of metabolism and “follow-the-thing” approaches, by reconceptualizing the global hinterland as a multiscalar assemblage of “operational landscapes.” It aims to explore how contributions invested in modelling metabolic flows (such as MFA), or quantifying urban footprints, can be better connected to the physical configuration of particular landscapes, linking them not only to questions related to land use and land cover, but most importantly revealing the social and ecological tensions behind their constant restructuring. In this respect, the contribution is also aligned with recent calls from Urban Political Ecology to transcend methodological cityism. The contribution aims to help “ground” the metabolism of Planetary Urbanization into the particular “operational landscapes” that constitute it, through an approach that combines conceptual and theoretical experimentation, with a critical instrumentalization of GIS tools.

Keywords: planetary urbanization, operational landscapes, global hinterland, urban metabolism



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ID: 166

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Nocturnal perceptions: the weight of the gaze as a tool structuring public space

Salomé Vincent (*Geography, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France*)

My paper is part of my thesis research that deals with cities' dark interstices and the emotions they generate. Using my research field in the city of Nantes, in the west of France, whose nights I have been exploring for the past 4 years, this presentation will focus on identifying the extent to which nocturnal public spaces are shaped by a socially and culturally constructed visibility regime supported by the influence of the gaze. Thus, it demonstrates the importance of questioning a consent to darkness as it challenges the reason and practice of geography. The research is based on a nocturnal fieldwork that brings a night owl's gaze at the night of the metropolis of Nantes. Exploring the night leads to a sensitive reasoning that requires a renewal of methods of research as well as a metamorphosis of the categories of perception.

The urban landscape is a creation of the gaze, a spatialized gaze, based on a system of socially constructed values. Then, to see and to be seen remains a main issue that determines socio-urban phenomena and differentiated appropriation of public space. In fact, the law of the dark is to annihilate the imperial power of the gaze: evolving in darkness puts in a state of vigilance that induces a bias in the representation of the night. In fact, without visual acuity, the sense of vulnerability may increase but the knowledge of space is enriched. A cultural conditioning associating over several millennia light with good and life and dark with evil and death, promotes discomfort at the arrival of nighttime. Then, understanding the articulations of the different modes of perception allows a release which contributes to overcome fear. Getting out of the habit of thinking about space in visual terms can eventually help to reach a consent to darkness.

Keywords: night, city, darkness, public space



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ID: 170

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

MLG in practise: Does Covid-19 mean the end of Swedish territorial cohesion?

Malin Stegmann McCallion (*Department of Political, Historical, Religious and Cultural Studies, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden*)

Montin (2011) argues that Swedish welfare state administration is situated in a national multi-level polity/governance context shared between municipalities, county councils, and the national level of governance. There is of course also an EU level of governance, of varying influence according to policy area, but increasingly relevant in matters of public health and welfare provision (Montin 2011).

However the Covid-19 pandemic has brought to the forefront possible conflict between levels of administration in Sweden – local, regional, national, and EU – and may disturb the status quo ante. The primary task for County Councils/Regions in Sweden is to provide healthcare to their citizens, and priorities in healthcare can differ between the regions. Municipalities are responsible for primary and secondary education. In relation to Covid-19, for example, different regions have had different guidelines in relation to restrictions as well as priority ranking of risk groups in society whom should receive the vaccine before the general population. There have also been different measures taken, for example at municipal level, in relation to closing schools or in providing hybrid schooling. Thus, both differences and public disagreements in relation to SNA responsibility and the government guidelines illustrate that national territorial cohesion has led to an ‘awakening’ in the political debate of a possible centralisation of certain tasks in the welfare state.

In this paper I therefore explore the public and political debate in relation to differences in how municipalities, regions, and the national government have wanted to address certain aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic drawing upon newspaper articles, debate articles, press conferences, and debates in the national parliament to evaluate the impact of Covid-19 on multi-level governance in Sweden and assess its implications for both territorial cohesion and the delivery of uniform provision of public health measures across the country.

Keywords: MLG, COVID-19 pandemic, Sweden, territorial cohesion



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ID: 172

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Diverse economies of postsocialism: learning from the East

Ottavia Cima (Department of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg), **Lucie Sovová** (Wageningen University), lucie.sovova@wur.nl

Diverse Economies (DE) thinking, initiated by JK Gibson-Graham, is gaining increasing popularity as a framework that enables alternative futures rooted in sustainable livelihoods. DE thinking is committed to an epistemological perspective that, instead of reinforcing domination, nurtures hope by pointing to alternative, sustainable practices that already exist in the present. DE scholars have thus contributed to make such existing alternative visible, and thereby empowering them. However, there is a curious blind spot in the geography of DE research. Diverse economies scholars have – apart from a handful of exceptions – shied away from an area which has experienced one of the most turbulent economic transitions in modern history: the former Second World, that is, parts of Central and Eastern Europe and Asia now commonly referred to as postsocialist. Drawing on empirical material from Czechia and Kyrgyzstan, this paper argues that the experiences from this geopolitical context represent an important and necessary – yet very much neglected – source of inspiration for understanding and theorising DE, and thereby for nurturing sustainable futures.



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ID: 174

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

Various perceptions on climate migration and their impact on building preparedness for it

Anna Moraczewska (*Department of International Security, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin, Poland*)

The way migration is defined and perceived as such triggers different responses and action strategies to it. It can be seen as a threat, necessity or opportunity. Depending on this, states may prepare themselves in various ways, e.g. by strengthening their border system, extending migration regulation or/and ensuring flexible social protection services for immigrants. Climate migration is also perceived as an adaptation strategy for those who are made to leave their current place of residence due to consequences of climate change. Looking at the European Union's experience with the migration crisis in 2015 and 2016 as well as the projections of the intensity of human migration by 2030 and 2050 as a result of climate change (World Bank 2018), which could reach a value of 31 million to 143 million in three regions – Sub-Sahara, East Asia, Latin America, this political entity may treat migration as a threat to its area and try to reject a concept of climate refugee. On the other hand the EU has to realise that climate migration is more about internal than cross-border movements. In the cooperation with the most affected countries (e.g. Sub-Saharan), it should build a long-term, anticipatory strategy which will help to increase adaptive capacity of these states and people to climate change. The action is to be taken at each phase of migration- before, during and after to strengthen preparedness for reasonable response.

Keywords: climate migration, perception, preparedness



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ID: 175

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

Understanding the politics of excavated earth metabolism in the Paris Region through governing coalitions

Agnes Bastin (*Sociology, Sciences Po Paris, Paris, France*)

Material flow analysis (spatialized approaches) gives important insights concerning the material consumption of a spatial entity. It highlights the role of often understudied matters in the environmental footprint of cities like construction materials. They are the heaviest solid waste rejected by cities and the second most important matter consumed by urban activities (Augiseau, 2017). In the Paris Region, excavated earth represent around 60 % of construction and demolition waste, making them an important target for urban resources management policies (Région Ile-de-France, 2015).

To better understand the governance of excavated earth flows and stocks, we suggest combining territorial ecology with urban political sociology. The notion of « governing coalition » seems relevant to explain the uneven geography of excavated earth stocks (Stone, 1993). Few municipalities receive most of the excavated earth produced in the region. Stable governing coalitions involving local representatives, waste management companies and land owners resulted in « reuse » practices which sustain localized interests. The notion of governing coalition sheds light on the exchanges of economic and immaterial resources (trust, expertise, etc.) which support the material flows (Lambelet et Pflieger, 2016). To analyse the transformations of urban metabolism, we support a « follow the thing » approach. However, we focus on experiments as entry points into the politics of flows and stocks.

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Keywords: urban metabolism, excavated earth, governing coalition, urban experimentation



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ID: 176

Heritage and tourism in the era of big data – Analysis of Chinese cultural tourism in Catalonia

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With the development of the Internet, the study of tourism behaviour has rapidly expanded from the traditional physical market to the online market. Data on the Internet is characterized by dynamic changes and new data appears all the time. In recent years the generation of a large volume of data was characterized, such as forums, blogs and other sources, which have expanded over time and space, together they constitute large-scale Internet data, known as Big Data. This data of technological origin that derives from the use of devices and the activity of multiple users is becoming a source of great importance for the study of geography and the behaviour of tourists.

The study will focus on cultural heritage tourist practices in the context of Big Data. Research will be focused on exploring the characteristics and behaviour of Chinese tourists in relation to the cultural heritage of Catalonia. Geographical information, destination image, perceptions in user-generated content will be studied through data analysis from Weibo – the largest social networks of blog in China. Through the analysis of the behaviour of heritage tourists in the Big Data environment, this study will understand the practices (activities, motivations, perceptions) of cultural tourists, and then understand the needs and preferences of tourists, in order to better guide the sustainable development of tourism in heritage sites.

Keywords: big data, cultural heritage, tourists behaviour, Chinese tourism market, Barcelona



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ID: 177

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Exploration of new food ethics relationship against the backdrop of the Anthropocene

Huidi Ma (*Leisure Studies Center, Chinese National Academy of Arts, Beijing, China*)

The Anthropocene as a concept has attracted much attention in recent years. Despite its contested meanings and scope the concept points to the fact that the “industrial civilization” not only endangers the existence of the Earth's biodiversity, but also threatens the future of human society as growing segments of the population suffer the effects of various kinds of retaliation from the Earth. On this point, most of us reached a consensus.

The Anthropocene reminds us that last 300 years have changed not only the shape of human society, but also the relationship between society and nature. “Food for people is of paramount importance” is the “iron law” that ensures the survival of human beings. Food growth is dependent on land, water resources, natural weather conditions, and harmony with all living things.

The tradition of “home grown food” as a historical phenomenon of human life has not been interrupted by the great expansion of urbanization and industrialization. It is only after industrialization had solved the “food and clothing” issue that many people neglected home grown food “legitimacy”. Studying “home grown food” tells us about the historical logic and ethical relationship between land and food and also highlights the importance of the ways on which people's mind is nourished, the life is beautified, the leisure time is effectively used, and the spirit is comforted in nature.

In 2019, Chinese scholars conducted a questionnaire and survey on “home-grown food” in more than thirty provinces and cities across the country, which shed some light on the diverse ways of possible improvements of the relationship between humans and nature. Drawing on the study of home-grown food this paper uses an interdisciplinary approach to explore the possibility of environmentally friendly approach of human beings towards nature and to construct the new ethic of care for land.

Keywords: Anthropocene, food ethics, growth limited



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ID: 178

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

Fighting another battle: The economic impact of Covid-19. The Italian experience of state and regions' role in productive activities

Gabriella Saputelli (*Italian National Research Council, Rome, Italia*)

Background: Worldwide federalism and regionalism have been threatened by Pandemic. In many decentralized systems emergency decisions taken to fight Covid-19 have caused strong vertical centralization process and bypassed division of competences established in the Constitution. While going toward next phases of the health emergency, another challenge requires urgent and massive actions: an unprecedented economic crises that affects heavily all states. Scholars and experts suggest that this circumstance could/should change the role of states in the economy next years, toward a more interventionist model (see, for example, the debate of the Symposium: 'The State of the Union', Florence, May 8, 2020).

In the changing economic constitution, what is the role and space of subnational entities? Will these policies continue the centralization process, recover decentralization, or encourage more cooperative models? The role of different levels of governments in the economy has represented an ongoing and lively debate in all decentralized system.

Aims: Starting from this background, and after a short outlined of what happened in the first 50 years of regionalism, the paper aim at exploring the roles of state and regions in productive activities in Italy during the Pandemic.

Methods: The methodology that will be used will include the analysis of policies adopted, of the most relevant case law, and of documents and declarations useful to understand the intergovernmental relationships between levels of governments.

Results and conclusion: Toward the case study of the Italian experience, the analysis aims at contributing to studies of federalism related to changes of economic constitutions and division of competence between levels of governments.

Keywords: productive activities, economic constitution, regionalism



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ID: 181

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Can National Parks ensure the revenge of rural places? Insights from a comparison of inter-census agricultural specialisation of two natural parks and their belt territories in Spain and Italy

Eugenio Cejudo Garcia (Department of Human Geography, University of Granada, Granada, Spain), **Marilena Labianca** (Department of Economics, University of Foggia, Foggia, Italy), **Francisco Navarro Valverde** (Department of Human Geography, University of Granada, Granada, Spain), **Angelo Belliggiano** (Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Food Sciences, University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy)

European policies about protected areas and landscape have been the subject of controversial arguments and practices. In Europe, in particular, conservation objectives are linked to those concerning the (traditional) agricultural landscape and sustainable development, including national parks in multilevel governance in which different actors can interact to define objectives and strategies.

Specifically, the National Parks, which include enormous ecologic and cultural value sites, have been proposed to achieve different management objectives traditionally linked to the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity; nowadays, opening a new interpretation in which they are increasingly considered privileged arenas to experiment new approaches for rural development. In this context, agriculture could play a central role for territorial regeneration and sustainable development through the shift from intensive to extensive farming regimes, reintroducing ancient crops and races for breeding recovering local tacit knowledge and implementing it with the support of aged farmers.

Based on these assumptions, our study aims to compare two cases, the national park of the Sierra Nevada in Spain (Andalucia region) and the national park of Alta Murgia in Italy (Apulia region), in order to verify analogies and/or differences of farming specialisation of representative crops and races after twenty years of their establishment.

Materials: Agrarian Census data

Methods: Using a different base year for each park starting since their institution, we have delimited and mapped the core, the belt and peripheral area of the parks, obtaining a specialisation index to observe the evolution trends of agricultural production and follow the establishment of the parks.

Results and conclusions

The study proposes a first answer on the effectiveness of the national parks institution to achieve a "revenge of the places", offering them new rural development opportunities. By following the evolution over time it is interesting to find a partial revenge of places.

Keywords: national parks, agricultural specialisation, rural development, Spain, Italy



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ID: 182

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

The (re)discovery of planned relocation as an adaptation strategy to climate change. Lessons from Fiji

Beatrice Ruggieri (*Department of History and Cultures (DISC), University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy*)

Instead of a failure to adapt, migration has been reframed as an important key feature of adaptation to climate change, bringing a more positive idea about climate-induced mobilities. Nonetheless, behind this influential conceptualization there are many potential risks such as the depoliticization of climate change causes and solutions or the technocratization of (im)mobility practices.

Through the analysis of internal planned relocation, which has been recently established as a rational and beneficial adaptation measure by international organizations (IOM, UNFCCC, EU...), my aim is to investigate the concept of migration as adaptation and the ways in which it helped reshaping (or not) the debate on climate-migration nexus. To this end, I will explore different cases of internal planned relocation which took place in the small island State of Fiji, the first Country to adopt a national normative document, the National Guidelines on Planned Relocation, in order to regulate the processes of internal mobility due to climate change impacts.

Methods include qualitative semi-structured interviews conducted in Fiji with stakeholders (both institutional and Indigenous communities) involved in planned relocation and a literature review about climate-induced (im)mobilities. Case studies cover both state-led and autonomous processes of internal relocation in Fiji.

Through this study, I show that, while it is important to acknowledge its value, it is also relevant to critically interrogate the very concept of planned relocation, which is not limited to a technical and infrastructural project but encompasses social, cultural and political dimensions. In conclusion, I highlight that moving internally to safer locations represents a valuable adaptation strategy, but I also suggest that planned relocation may become a further tool to control mobility and promote conventional development patterns while shifting attention from global mitigation measures.

Keywords: climate change, internal planned relocation, adaptation, Fiji Islands, climate justice



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ID: 183

The role of the customs broker in building binational order between the US and Mexico: The case of Los Dos Laredos

John Kilburn (*Office of Research and Sponsored Projects, Texas A&M International University, Laredo, USA*), **Andrew Hilburn** (*Social Sciences, Texas A&M International University, Laredo, USA*), **Wolfram F. Schaffler** (*Texas Center for Border Economic Development and Enterprise, Texas A&M International University, Laredo, USA*)

Laredo, Texas, USA and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico have served as primary trading partners and brokers addressing international relations for over a century. Therefore, the region itself is known as “Los Dos Laredos,” because for most of their history, the separation of the Rio Grande was relatively meaningless in terms of interaction and the residents of the region developed a cultural hybridity and identity that was neither American, nor Mexican. Numerous social events and historical ceremonies take place with the inclusion of the mayors of each city, as well as residents and organizations crossing over to actively participate

Much of this social cohesion can be credited to the long history of businesses that are dependent on mutual cooperation, regardless of the policies that develop between the nations of the United States and Mexico. Billed as “The Gateway City,” The Port of Laredo is the largest inland port in the Western hemisphere, and the second largest port in the United States. We highlight the history of people residing on one side of the Rio Grande while working on another side. Additionally, we present the increasing trade statistics and general magnitude of trade taking place at the port. The work of the customs brokers goes far beyond trade itself but also aids in responses to natural disasters or health issues in the region. The security of supply chains and handling of hazardous materials are essential to efficient trade operations. After all, communication channels are open and constantly flowing.

We explain that the broker relationships focusing on customs-related trade, have a long history of cooperation that operates in spite of over-arching national political rhetoric put forth from the respective federal governments. The sense of brokerage is reinforced through social mixing, traditional ceremonies, multi-family vacations taken at conferences, and business partnership contracts.

Keywords: border, broker, customs, trade, U.S.-Mexico



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ID: 184

Session: The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

From the overload to the emptiness: how to reignite urban tourism in Lisbon after Covid-19 effect?

Maria A. Gato (*Centre for Socioeconomic and Territorial Studies (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte), ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal*), **Ana R. Cruz** (*Centre for Socioeconomic and Territorial Studies (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte), ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal*)

Until recently, tourism was one of the main economic sectors in Portugal, having been registering vertiginous growth rates in last decade and contributing in a remarkable way to the national GDP and to the creation of jobs. Much of this tourism pressure has targeted the historical centres of the two major cities, Lisbon and Porto, producing several collateral effects, similarly to what has been observed in other European cities that have become victims of their own success. The phenomenon of overtourism is partly the result of an inability to manage this growth in a sustainable way, which not only results in negative impacts on the quality of life of host populations, but also on the quality of tourist experiences.

The beginning of 2020 changed this scenario with the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, which is still challenging the world economy with very negative effects. In Portugal, and more specifically in Lisbon, the situation is catastrophic, looking forward not only to the end of the pandemic, but also to solutions that enable a quick recovery of tourism. Despite the pressure for a fast upturn, this is also a unique opportunity to reignite and redefine urban tourism models for a post-Covid reality. Both the material conditions and the symbolic and reputational assets, that were the key competitive advantages in each territory to attract visitors and feed the tourist industries, will need to be reinvented and renegotiated with local communities to ensure resilient and sustainable urban tourist destinations. This communication intends contributing to a reflection around the relaunch of tourism in Lisbon based on a more resilient and sustainable model, through the co-production of knowledge and good practices addressed to the various stakeholders, planning mechanisms and public policies.

Keywords: urban tourism, sustainable growth, covid-19, Lisbon



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ID: 186

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Genius loci in urban planning

Melissa Rodriguez Martin (*Bertagni Consulting, Anzio, Italy*)

The term *genius loci* has its origins in Roman mythology, referring to the "protective spirit of a place". It is used in contemporary architectural terms and can be defined as the distinctive atmosphere of a specific place. During the 18th century, the British poet Alexander Pope advised landscape designers to take into consideration the *genius loci* as a primary principle in gardening and landscaping. Back then, there was an emphasis on adapting the local context and the natural environment in which the project was located. This term makes an emphasis on the significance of the relationship between the places and their past. The fragments of the history should be understood and seen within context, having qualities of permanence that generate a sense of identity and belonging.

However, even if it is a traditional concept that has been used effectively for hundreds of years is not always applied to neither modern architecture nor urban planning. This mainly happens because its metaphysical characteristics and internal complexity elude to scientific analysis by generating problematics on defining qualitative measures and indicators.

The importance of this idea cannot be set aside as it leads to a better quality of life due to the users being able to relate to the environment and establish a deep connection to the location. The built environment has its traditions and cultural values that add up to the urban heritage of a place, which is at risk of being lost if it is not incorporated into the planning.

The aim will be to attempt to classify this "sense of place" by considering the problem of the emotional connection with the environment and the concept of *genius loci* that evolves through time which is evoked when this "space" is in the mind of each different person.

Keywords: genius loci, urban planning, architecture, identity, emotions



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ID: 187

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

Crisis regionalism in Italy

Raffaella Coletti (*ISSiRFA – Institute for the Study of Regionalism, Federalism and Self-Government, CNR – Italian National Council of Research, Rome, Italy*), **Andrea Filippetti** (*ISSiRFA – Institute for the Study of Regionalism, Federalism and Self-Government, CNR – Italian National Council of Research, Rome, Italy*)

The aim of this presentation is to explore the role of regional politics during the first months of the Covid-19 emergency, with a focus on the case of Italy.

According to some observers, the emergency measures undertaken by national governments to limit the spread of Covid-19 pandemic have in many cases determined (re)centralization processes, limiting the role of decentralized institutions; at the same time, several authors have highlighted how regions, as well as other subnational authorities, were actively involved in the management, implementation and formulation of policies in response to the health, social and economic emergency. Overall, the challenges posed by the emergency have been said to be able to produce long-lasting effects on the multi-level governance system in different countries, where cooperation and conflict overlapped.

In this framework, the case of Italy looks particularly interesting for several reasons: first, it was the first European country to be hardly hit by the health emergency, and the first to test its multi-level governance system in reaction to the pandemic. Second, in the past few years a number of Italian regions were in the process of asking for greater autonomy from the central government, setting a specific framework for the political interactions that took place during the crisis. Finally, the virus had a territorially uneven distribution in the first peak (March-April 2020) which penalized northern regions, the productive and economic driving force of the country. At the beginning of the health emergency, there have been examples of discrimination towards Italians living in the so-called “infected areas” in the North, who were apparently no longer welcome in other parts of the country. This is a paradoxical reversal of Italy’s traditional North-South divide, with the stereotype of hard-working northerners criticising “benefit-dependent” southerners, that deserves further investigation through the lenses of regional politics.

Keywords: regional politics, covid-19, Italy



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ID: 188

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

When migration goes viral: Addressing the nexus of climate-induced migration and health in pandemic times

Felix Kwabena Donkor (*Environmental science, University of South Africa (UNISA), Johannesburg, South Africa*)

Migration is one of the defining elements of the 21st century with significant contributions to global socio-economy, also important to realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the risks and vulnerabilities of migrants in the entire process of migration process are frequently disregarded in development policies. Migrants encounter a mixture of migration-specific vulnerabilities – which migrants uniquely experience– and migration-reinforced vulnerabilities – whereby migration aggravates a difficulty that can be encountered by all. This has been highlighted by climate change with the pandemic further reinforcing these vulnerabilities. This makes it necessary to interrogate essential attributes and elements for an enhanced management of the nexus of climate and health in migration. In this study, we use a qualitative methodology involving literature to explore key levers for effective management of the intersection of climate and health along the migration value chain in the final decade of action in delivering the SDGs and sustainability pathways in a post-COVID era. Study findings indicate that it has become necessary to develop immigration system that respects basic human values, non-discriminatory to refugees, and not hostile to those fleeing violence from their homelands. The pandemic has shown the need for more involvement of human rights, immigrant rights, environmental/climate and social justice organizations in the process of migration. The pandemic has also highlighted ethical and moral dimensions, regarding the rights of each person to fundamental services and the need to mainstream human rights content into healthcare training to safeguard human rights in pandemic times. This study contributes to the debate towards accelerating implementation of the SDGs in a fully integrated approach. This comes with implications for the related Leave No One Behind Agenda. As 2030 draws closer, the study highlights cross-cutting, high-return priorities in migration that have strong potential to unlock progress across multiple SDGs.

Keywords: migration, pandemic, covid-19, sustainable development, social justice



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ID: 189

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Rhythmicity and perception of places in an urban space: a comparison case study of Manchester (UK) and Olomouc (CZ)

Lucia Brisudová (Department of Geography, Palacký University in Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic), Jonathan J. Huck (Department of Geography, The University of Manchester, Manchester, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North), Reka Solymosi (Department of Criminology, The University of Manchester, Manchester, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North), Pavel Klapka (Department of Geography, Palacký University in Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic)

Different aspects of perception of space as a part of behavioural geography have been studied for a long time in various ways. However, most of the research has omitted one very important component which influences perception of space – time.

The aim of this research is to find and describe temporal trends of perception in cyclical time. We explore three different ‘cycles’ of time – day/ night, working days/ weekends and seasons of the year. This presentation will introduce ongoing research into the perception of urban space and its rhythmicity, which is taking place in two cities: Manchester (UK) and Olomouc (CZ). We employ a trichotomy of perception types (‘topophilic’, ‘topophobic’ and ‘topovacant’), and collect data on these perceptions using a mobile application which enables real-time and in-situ data collection, as opposed to the retrospective approaches that dominate in the literature. This novel approach has the potential to provide new perspectives on the perception of place, and has applications across multiple fields, including geography and strategic planning of urban space.

Keywords: perception, rhythmicity, cyclical time, Manchester, Olomouc



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ID: 190

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Territorial impact assessment of territorial cohesion: A methodological approach

Maria Prezioso (Management and Law, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy), **Angela D'Orazio** (Management and Law, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy)

Aims

The contribution illustrates the methodological aspects in the building of the system of indicators at the basis of the application of a TIA specific approach (namely STeMA-TIA 3.0, Prezioso, 2019,2020) to the Territorial Cohesion of Italian regions resulting of a three-year research project (Model to assess policies towards green economy in internal areas and inner metropolitan peripheries)

Methods

The problem of structuring evaluation processes to consider ex-ante the potential impact of territorial policies, programmes and projects at the European level has emerged for about twenty years. Evaluations processes have been useful to gather evidence to support cohesion policy transformation and affecting its evolution. Regional development programmes co-financed by the ESIF should generally be bottom-up, aiming to meet the specific needs of territories, sectors or groups of beneficiaries in order to promote regional growth and employment. The design of programmes should be based on the analysis of local needs and territorial potentials coherently inserted in the general set up of European Union strategies. Each programme needs to explain *ex ante* its theory of change: how the expected change will contribute to both the local and European objectives (programme theory) and how the planned activities will lead to the expected results (implementation theory). The Territorial Impact Assessment approach support this type of process. The identification, within the evaluation frameworks, of a coherent, reliable system of indicators with an adequate coverage of data at the required scale is a critical aspect. The STeMA systemic approach belongs to the Theory-Based Evaluation family and builds upon a qualitative-quantitative metric resulting in composite indices.

Results

The methodology allows to build a fully integrated system of indicators at NUTS2/3 level coherently organized in an evaluation framework related to Cohesion Policy objectives.

Conclusion

The research project contributes to design of new national and regional development strategies

Keywords: TIA, STeMA, territorial cohesion, European regional development



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ID: 191

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

Alternative governance paradigms in local government responses to Covid-19 in the UK

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This paper presents summary findings from a thematic scoping review of the actions and activities of local government bodies and their partners across the United Kingdom (UK) in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Key aspects associated with and issues arising from these initiatives are explored, highlighting in particular the conflicts inherent in central-local relations in England, the more collegiate relationships in the devolved territories, and the variations in local state-civil society collaboration. The analysis revolves around four important policy areas, each of which are briefly examined: support for local economies; homelessness and access to housing; public open spaces and wellbeing; and active travel and road space reallocation. For each area we identify key areas of response at different scales, quoting examples of apparently effective cooperation on the one hand, and cases of contestation and conflict on the other. These are then drawn together in relation to the competing governance paradigms from which they have arisen. The paper concludes with a selection of relevant questions for future research.

Keywords: governance paradigms, central-local power relations, devolution, covid-19, United Kingdom



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ID: 192

Is there a conflict between nature and Nature Park? Perceptions and facts about forest cover changes over recent decades in Apuseni Nature Park – Romania

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Nature parks are special protected landscapes, where sustainable use of natural resources, economic activity, and tourism are also allowed. How can the main goal of protection be realized in a nature park where almost 10000 inhabitants live? Apuseni Nature Park (Romania) – IUCN category V – is a forested, partly karstic area on 761 km² with a complex socio-economic activity including agriculture, forestry and tourism. Within the framework of an international project, we studied the perception of local population living in the park regarding natural environment. Preliminary results show that they perceive a problem with the forests, which is the main natural resource of the area. In order to put it in a factual context, we studied the changes of the forest cover from the period before the Park was established up to the present days. Based on the Corine Land Cover (CLC) database, after improving its accuracy and resolution, we analyzed the forest cover changes using Landsat satellite images. We compared areas inside the park with areas surrounding the park trying to establish whether the park's protective role on forests prevails or not.

Keywords: forestry, Landsat, nature park, Corine Land Cover



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ID: 193

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Territory defense movements: NIMBY groups or the cornerstone to widespread topophilia and the prefiguration of sustainable land planning?

Sergi Nuss Girona (Geography, University of Girona, Girona, Catalonia, Spain), **Joan Vicente** (Geography, University of Girona, Girona, Catalonia, Spain)

The last 50 years, the Girona Counties (Catalonia, Spain), with a population of circa 750,000 inhabitants in 5,584 sq Km, has seen the birth, growth and in some cases disappearance of more than 150 environmentalist organizations and territory defence movements. Are these mere NIMBY groups, or is it necessary to go deeper to understand why such level of civil society working for the local environment and landscapes? Based on mounting evidence on territorial and environmental conflicts and their outcomes, as well as on the historical process of cultural construction of the landscape, a thread linking the local identity to the landscape becomes evident. In the era of the Great Acceleration, place attachment expressed through social resistance emerges as a way to slow-down territorial changes happening at an unprecedented pace, for the prefiguration of sustainable land planning policies, and as the societal mechanism for disseminating topophilia and the transference of this territorial identity to the younger generations.

Keywords: environmental activism, territory defence movements, place attachment, sustainable land planning, landscape



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ID: 194

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Challenges of place-based development actions in rural areas. Lessons from the "Goth Village" in Poland

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Aims

This paper identifies main challenges, perceived by members of the local community and stakeholders jointly involved in the set of activities focused on place-based development of peripherally located Polish village of Masłomęcz.

Methods

A broad range of data was collected during a desk research, focus group interview, individual in-depth interviews and research walk to become the basis for the novel methodological approach including elements of factor analysis, morphological scenario elaboration and Theory of Change (ToC) framework. It aimed at identifying factors, contextual conditions and main challenges for the future development of the village.

Results

The paper reveals that local development and wellbeing, especially in rural areas, is contingent upon social capital, and is thus seriously threatened by population decline. 'Identity' becomes increasingly important both in the sense of attachment to a locality, which reinforces commitment and reduces depopulation, and in the sense that it highlights the unique assets of the locality as a starting point for 'place making', although many localities adopt similar strategies. In this case, new economic possibilities and people's belief that they live in exceptional place, has led to the emergence of new socio-spatial disparities in wider, regional scale.

Conclusion

The Goth Village in Masłomęcz is the example of a successful place-based action focused on finding alternative development paths through integrative and inclusive projects requiring the empowerment of social capital. This particular example reveals interesting phenomena and processes for contemporary social sciences such as: 1) pursuit towards equity and democracy, including empowerment of local communities and organizations, 2) importance of heritage preservation and aesthetic landscape integrity in shaping settlements as attractive living places, 3) spatial justice both in distributive and procedural aspects. It might be also reflected in the widely recognized framework of sustainable rural tourism as a response and alternative development strategy to the global tourism industry.

Keywords: rural areas, thematic village, place-based development, territorial identity, Poland



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Different faces of the urbanity of new towns in Poland and Slovakia at the beginning of the 21st century

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After the turn of new millennium, numbers of Polish and Slovak cities and urban municipalities has not remained constant. The ongoing changes are related to the increase in the number of urban municipalities as the result of granting municipal rights to subsequent towns. In Poland, this process is specifically very dynamic, in the 2000-2020 period the number of urban municipalities increased from 875 to 944, i.e. by 8%. In Slovakia, the number of new urban municipalities expanded only by less than 4%, from 136 to 141. New urban municipalities are often small towns with very small population size, limited socio-economic potential and amorphous from the aspect of the urban structure. As a result, they are not perceived as typically urban, despite having de jure urban status.

The aim of the study is to examine the urbanization level of new urban municipalities in Poland and Slovakia. The basic research method stems from the urban-rural continuum concept, which assumes the existence of a series of settlement units that differ in the presence and intensity of features specific to an urban or rural municipality. The definition and division of features into urban and rural is based on the multifaceted characteristics of the variability of various properties. In this approach, the continuum is understood as part of the vector scale, the opposite ends of which indicate the intensity of typical urban or rural features.

The starting point in the research is to distinguish the aspects describing this intensity and a set of indicators describing each aspect. Due to limited availability of data, the study was conducted with regard to three aspects: demographic, economic and spatial, treated as aspects of urbanity. This allowed for a precise location of each urban municipality on the urban-rural continuum scale and an identification of truly urban units.

Keywords: new towns, urban-rural continuum, Poland, Slovakia



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ID: 197

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

How is right to food practiced at the margins of food distribution system. The case of food bank

Ewa Kopczyńska (*Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland*)

The paper aims at understanding how food aid becomes the arena for re-defining food system's and consumer's model. Theoretical tools of practice theory and actor-network theory will be used to understand what happens with food when it travels from conventional market via charity institutions to individual households and which actants are employed in following phases.

The study is based on qualitative in-depth interviews and observations being part of food bank case study. Follow-the-food approach helped to identify different practices and linkages composing food bank collective.

Food bank schema is based on the series of translations, which result in re-packaging, re-defining, and re-situating food. The first ones are closely connected to food market, therefore treating food as products, items with monetary value, part of trade. During the final phases of 'food aid stream', food is more and more linked to cultural foodways and incorporated into informal, familial networks. Thank to this collective work food becomes valuable: physically, socially and psychologically nutritional, and overcomes its marginal status of waste or below-standard product.

The hypothesis is that hybrid nature of food bank collective is actually divided into different tasks and interest. One of them is redistribution of "marginal food" to "marginal people" in order to feed them and to mitigate the hunger. In order to realise it, charity institutions engage market actors and processes e.g. by rescuing food from supermarkets. On the other hand, more complex definition of food aid resonates with "right to food" perspective and is practiced at the margins of the distribution system. "Right to food" scenarios are realised employing informal economy strategies and "premodern" resources. The case under study shows that practices of regaining dignity, sovereignty, sense of community and social justice can be hardly maintained without what is on the praxeological and social margins of food systems.

Keywords: food bank, right to food, food system, sustainable food patterns



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ID: 199

Intra-ethnic and spatial differences of Roma in expressing social distance

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Silvija Šiljeg (*Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia*)

Roma are an ethnic community according to which the majority of the population shows a high social distance in all areas where they are present. The aim of this paper was to investigate the extent to which Roma show social distance from the majority population on the example of Croatia. An additional goal was to investigate the existence of spatial and intra-ethnic differences in the expression of the social distance of Roma towards the majority population and selected ethnic groups. The research was conducted with the help of the Bogardus scale of social distance on a sample of 203 members of the Roma national minority. The sample included Roma from four large parts of Croatia: from Međimurje, Zagreb and Primorje-Gorski Kotar counties and the City of Zagreb. The surveyed respondents belong to two large sub-ethnic Roma groups that differ from each other primarily in the language they speak. One group consists of Roma Bajash who speak Bajash Romanian (Ijimba d'bjáš) while the other group of respondents are Roma who speak the standard Romani (Romani Chib) language. The obtained results indicate large spatial differences in expressing the social distance of Roma towards the majority population and selected ethnic groups. Significant differences in expressing social distance to the majority population were also noted between members of different Roma sub-ethnic groups. The research also noted a significant intra-ethnic social distance between members of two different sub-ethnic Roma groups. The obtained results point to additional obstacles in the process of Roma integration into Croatian society. The mutual social distance of different Roma groups makes it difficult to cooperate and articulate common attitudes and goals in the process of integration of their own ethnic community.

Keywords: Roma, social distance, Croatia



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ID: 201

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

The GIS in the empowerment process of smart villages

Luisa Carbone (*University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy*)

This contribution examines the role of GIS in the complete management of a territory and in the need to reinvent new correspondences between slow territories and citizens.

It is necessary to synergically involve the citizen in accessing geographical information and in the usability of slow territories, creating the opportunity to relocate at the center of interest the territorialization processes. This processes act on the territory, trying to produce significant actions and spaces, through media buildings, which mark the fabric or thanks to landmarks to which entrust the image of the territories.

In this context the GIS can be used to listen to the different levels of awareness of knowledge. In fact it is no longer enough to investigate the opinions and then try to modify them with essentially persuasive communication strategies. Today both the listening and the communication phases must affect both the cognitive involvement and the emotional dimensions.

In fact, it is a question of sharing a common vision of the objectives to strengthen community participation and activate a real process of empowerment.

The commitment must be addressed both to the population – for a widespread awareness of the values/layers of the territories – and directly to the territories in order to make each citizen more aware and attentive to their own and others' landscape.

The right to enjoy a quality landscape or territory through a GIS is to be attributed to the responsibility of its active role towards it. The right and responsibility must be built through a landscape literacy process, to allow the development of competent communities, a sense of social cohesion, awareness of problems and to propose common actions.

Keywords: GIS, smart villages, empowerment, competent communities, slow territories



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ID: 203

Session: Man versus Nature or Man along with Nature? Settlement Solutions in Relation to Geographical Characteristics: Transformations, Adaptation, Unforeseen Events, Problems and Solutions in the Ancient World. The Landscape as Dominant Element in Archaeological Studies

Rural morphological elements in the spatial layout of a large city. The example of Łódź and Wrocław

Robert Szmytkie (Department of Human Geography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland), **Tomasz Figlus** (University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland), **Łukasz Musiaka** (University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland)

A natural process in the spatial development of the city is the sprawl of urban development to suburban areas, as well as the territorial expansion of the city leading to the incorporation of the rural areas into its administrative boundaries. Additionally, intensive housing construction in the areas incorporated into the city contributes to morphological changes in their area, which leads to the blurring of original spatial layouts of villages. After World War II, in the case of post-socialist cities in Central and Eastern Europe, a key problem was the significant territorial expansion of cities during the period of socialism, which did not correspond to the directions of the spatial development of the city. Too broad definition of the administrative boundaries of the city was related to the incorporation of vast rural areas into the city, including villages and agricultural areas. The former villages, despite functioning within the city limits, have retained their rural character and layout. The aim of the study is to identify the rural morphological elements within the administrative area of two morphogenetically different large cities in Poland – Łódź and Wrocław, to present process of incorporation. The method used in the study comprises city plan analysis based on cartographic source materials.

Keywords: urban morphology, spatial development of the city, territorial expansion of the city, post-socialist city



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ID: 204

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

Implementation of GIS in upper secondary curriculum in Czechia – current situation and future perspectives

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Implementing GIS in the school curriculum is essential for modern geography as GIS is a powerful tool for presentation and visualization of spatial data. However, many Czech schools (both elementary and high schools) have problems with implementing the teaching with GIS into the tuition. The questionnaire survey with 94 Czech upper secondary and high school teachers and semi-structured interviews with nine of them revealed that the problems are usually not connected with material and technological equipment but with lack of methodological materials and teachers' insufficient skills. Therefore, the paper aims to present a proposal for the GIS skills system (similar to the existing cartographic skills). This system is filled with tasks to support teaching and learning with GIS. The tasks are divided into six types of skills and three levels of cognitive complexity by each skill.

Keywords: GIS, upper secondary education, skill



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ID: 205

Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Landslide susceptibility mapping of Gdynia using geographic information system-based statistical models

Anna Malka (*Polish Geological Institute National Research Institute, Gdansk, Poland*)

Aims: Landslides are natural morphodynamic processes, which can trigger large-scale disasters if they occur in residential areas or industrial estates. Landslide susceptibility refers to the probability of occurrence of mass movement in a given area due to the existing environmental conditions. This work aims to prepare a reliable landslide susceptibility model and analyse the factors contributing to landslides in a dynamic environment by considering the city of Gdynia, Poland as a case study.

Methods: Geological, geomorphological, hydrological, hydrogeological, and anthropogenic predisposing factors are considered using geographic information systems. Ground type at different depths (1 m and 4 m b.g.l.) are used in the statistical susceptibility assessment for the first time. Landslide susceptibility maps are developed using two techniques in presenting landslides, 13 conditioning factors, and three statistical methods: landslide index, weight of evidence, and logistic regression models.

Results: The considered factors have an influence on mass movement formation, but their roles are different. Many of these passive factors are interrelated and some of them are also related to active factors, i.e. triggers. Consideration of many thematic layers in the statistical approach allows for the selection of the most appropriate geo-environmental variables. The most significant conditioning factors that affect the likelihood of landsliding include land use and land cover as well as topography.

Conclusion: The susceptibility maps generated by the index model and many interrelated passive factors appear to be over-predicted. The logistic regression model and only independent controlling factors (slope angle, slope aspect, and lithology) are sufficient to compile a reliable susceptibility map of Gdynia. Prediction rate curve plots show that the susceptibility map produced using logistic regression exhibits the highest prediction accuracy. The results emphasise the need to check independence in the selection of instability factors and the use of an independent subset of landslides for validation.

Keywords: mass movement, susceptibility assessment, urbanised area



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ID: 206

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Social-environmental resilience of Croatian rural areas to seismic hazards: 2020 earthquake in Sisak-Moslavina County

***Tijana Trako Poljak** (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia), **Tara Ister Šverko** (student, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia), **Vladimir Ivanović** (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia)*

The aim of this paper is to examine the resilience of Croatian rural areas and their population with regards to the strong 2020 earthquake, which caused significant damage to the Sisak-Moslavina County. The earthquake hit on 29 December 2020, with the magnitude 6.4 Mw (6.2 ML), and maximum felt intensity estimated at VIII to IX (heavily damaging to destructive) on the European macro-seismic scale.

We will rely on existing official data provided by the European Union institutions, Croatian government, as well as other official bodies such as the Red Cross, in order to map the physical impact of the earthquake in Sisak-Moslavina County. We will then conduct deep semi-structured interviews with the members of key governmental and non-governmental organizations, who can offer first-hand information about the social impacts of the earthquake. Finally, we will also conduct interviews with local rural population in order to better understand their ways of coping with this disaster. This research will be conducted as part of the project SECRURAL funded by Croatian National Science Foundation (UIP-2019-04-5257).

The results will provide us with detailed analysis regarding environmental physical effects as well as social impact of the 2020 earthquake in Croatian rural areas and its population. On the basis of our results and conclusions, we will offer public policies recommendations for strengthening rural resilience to potential future seismic and other natural disasters.

Keywords: sociology of disasters, rural sociology, earthquake, rural areas, Croatia



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ID: 209

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

From the lighthouse to the beach. The role of Italian bathing facilities operators in the development of an integrated coastal management strategy

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Despite having subscribed Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea (1976) and, after that, the Madrid protocol on Integrated Coastal Management (2008), Italy still does not have a reorganisation law that systematically addresses not only the problems of erosion, marine pollution, and state concessions, but also the quality of the seaside tourism offer and the enhancement of the coastal environmental and cultural heritage. In particular, the failure to implement EC Directive 126/2013 (known as the Bolkestein Directive) on the free market for services, resulting from Italy's decision to automatically renew state concessions until 2033, has generated a "bubble" of media attention towards the protests of environmental associations and citizens' movements calling for guaranteed free access to the sea. This mainstream narrative ends up presenting the stereotype of the beach entrepreneur as an "enemy" of environmental quality, concerned with maximising individual profit in defiance of the common good.

This work, through field research and direct interviews, intends to shed light on the good practices of individual Italian bathing establishments that, sometimes supported by local public actors, have been able to take on the role of true "guardians" of the coastal milieu, promoting a series of actions inspired by environmental sustainability (protection of the dunes, water saving, production of electricity and hot water from solar energy, plastic-free policies), social (promotion of services for vulnerable groups) and economic (hiring local labour, use of 0 km food products), inviting bathers to adopt a holistic vision of the nature-culture relationship, going beyond the anthropocentric-instrumentalist production model that considers the biosphere merely a means to satisfy the contingent needs of contemporary society, and instead favouring a multifunctional approach.

Keywords: coastal management, territorial awareness, local community, sustainable coastal development



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ID: 210

Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Conceptualizing land use conflicts related to wind energy developments

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In recent years we have been facing a distinct energy transition to low-carbon economy, which has had impacts in all spheres of human society, including on industrial networks, infrastructure, social practices, regulations, symbolic meanings, and landscapes. The growing renewable energy sector has altered landscapes and land use dynamics and brought about new land use conflicts and disconnections between policy makers and stakeholders. Wind turbines remain one of the most controversial renewable energy facilities. While in countries with developed wind energy industries the greatest interest among investors and researchers has turned toward the planning of offshore wind farms, in countries with a more delayed development due to higher costs of this technology or in landlocked countries without offshore potential, policy makers and developers still struggle for the social acceptance of new onshore wind farms. Based on the analysis of “bad practice” case studies from four European countries with different renewable energy development trajectories (Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy and Spain), we attempt to conceptualize key controversies (causes of conflicts) and key actors (conflict parties) of land use conflicts related to wind energy projects.

Keywords: renewable energy, conflicts, Europe



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ID: 212

Session: Contaminated Sites and Environmental Justice in Europe. Geography of a Hazardous Relationship

Distributive justice in environmental health hazards from industrial pollution: a systematic review of national and near-national assessments

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Communities where polluting human activities are sited often show disadvantage in terms of social and economic determinants. Environmental distributive justice studies seek to identify common characteristics in exposed populations and highlight the presence of environmental inequalities.

We have conducted a review of the existing literature about justice in the distribution of health hazards from industrial pollution. We included papers investigating associations between social disadvantage and contamination through assessments at national or macro-area level. From each study we extracted: indicators for the social determinants of exposed communities (classified according to PROGRESS-plus categories); definition and measurement of environmental hazard (as either proximity to contamination sources, exposure to emissions or health impacts from pollutants); study design and methods; significant results. We combined information from individual publications to provide comparisons and summarize our findings.

We retrieved 45 eligible articles. There was considerable heterogeneity between papers. Most publications were from USA, had a nationwide scope with data at municipal/sub-municipal scale. Socioeconomic position and race/ethnicity were the social determinants most often explored, followed by occupation and education; air pollution was the commonest sort of contamination, while proximity prevailed as measurement of hazard. All papers found significant associations between social dimensions and industrial pollution: the majority of associations supported an increased burden on vulnerable categories, especially ethnic minorities and unemployed – however, several relationships were found in the opposite direction or in both ways, particularly with wealth and education, reflecting a mixed reality where potential discrimination in siting decisions coexists with socioeconomic benefits for nearby communities due to industrial development. We critically discuss the different approaches and findings in the study, in order to provide an overview on the subject, individuate gaps in knowledge and define implications for research and policy.

Keywords: distributive justice, inequalities, industrial pollution, national assessment



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ID: 214

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Governance models of Special Economic Zones in Europe

Michele Pigliucci (*Department of Management and Law, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Rome, Italy*)

Aims: Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are geographically delimited areas, wherein special benefits are granted to businesses with the aim of fostering economic development of a given territory. Generally, SEZ are used as a tool for the development of lagging regions, by providing tax reduction and incentives for the location of new enterprises or special procedures for the trade, with the purpose of attracting FDI and boosting employment.

Around 4.000 SEZs are established at global level, with different results in achieving development targets. In Europe, several SEZs are already established, and new ones are being setting up.

Aim of the presentation is to give an overview of the governance models of existing SEZs in European countries, in order to gather useful elements for ex-post assessment of the measures.

Methods: The analysis of governance model starts from the literature review, and in particular from the study of ESPON knowledge in regional development-related thematic areas. Author will then examine national policy documents, in order to draw main typologies of different governance models of European cases.

Results: Result of the research is achieving the knowledge about what kind of governance the European countries selected in establishing SEZs, in order to give elements for understanding how these models did achieve development purposes. Results will be mapped through GIS.

Conclusion: According to the literature, impact of SEZs on regional economic development depends on many factors, among which one of the main is the governance framework. Different governance models, adopted in different countries, entail diverse engagement level of administrative bodies, public/private stakeholder involvements, benefits provided for the enterprise located within the zone, etc.

Overview of governance models of European SEZs will provide useful elements for understanding effectiveness of these areas, in relationship with geographical contexts.

Keywords: economic geography, Special Economic Zones, regional development, Espon, governance models



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ID: 216

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Unpacking some constraints and prospects for agroecology as a practice, the case of ETFE, Eastern Uganda

Nicholas James (*Geography, Open University, Milton Keynes, UK*)

Aims: The aim is to interrogate and investigate the reasons for difficulties faced in promoting agroecology in a specific context in Eastern Uganda. The farming practice attempts to intersect three areas including food production, the appreciation for diverse ecology and thorough engagements with local culture. The local culture embraces a multitude of indigenous and local values and knowledges, which are not taken as alternative but nevertheless suffering from many decades of being discredited by Western scientific knowledge. The research is a demonstration in the progressive approaches to agrobiodiversity looking to explore the agrarian landscapes for smallholders with declining species and fewer seed sources and indigenous knowledge from within.

Methods: A set of records are drawn from two locations in Kalaki District, Eastern Uganda 2018 to February 2021. Other data will come from a farmers' group set-up by ETFE, called Lobo.

The qualitative and visual data collects the set-up and early aims for one site and the purchase of land on a second site in Omojonga village.

The focus will be on weighing up three areas of disconnect: culture and food knowledges; food cropping and the environmental relationships; and environmental insight and cultural respect.

Results: Drawing on records and reports from within ETFE, the results will concentrate on the beekeeping operation, the promotion of Bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranean*), the piggery and the moving of farming operations to a new site.

Conclusions: The conclusion points to the legacies of local political ecologies through history that have damaged but not destroyed the prospects for a practical application of agroecology. Whose knowledge, and what momentum will be determined by local enthusiasm. Any innovation can be fostered, including the revival of old knowledges, and the appreciation for the ecologies *within* the landscape as well as old foods.

Keywords: agroecology, Uganda, farming, culture, nature



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ID: 217

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Deep map and short residence as dialogic research method for places in peripheral areas

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The contribution presents methodological thoughts and first results of our research carried out in the community of Jovenčan, in the Alpine region Valle d'Aosta, Italy. The researchers propose the method of the “deep map” as an academic approach which initiates a dialogue among the local population about their relationship with the place where they live and, in the process, about their future social, cultural and economic development. The methodology seems especially promising when implemented in rural and “peripheral” areas, or in general in areas that face challenges in making their voices heard at upper levels of the government. Deep map is a research method and working practice developed mainly by cultural and social anthropologists, scientist of design and theater as well as by artists which promises to blur the boundaries between science and art as well between experts and the local population, and which intends to avoid hierarchical structures inside the research team. In our contribution we present the results of our deep mapping project in Jovenčan. In 2019, our research team, composed of scientists and artists, took residence in a house of the village for a week. The meticulous preparation of taking residence and the shortness of the stay triggered spontaneity and situative engagements between people and the landscape. We managed to start a dialogue between the local population, the artists and the scientists about the socio-political and territorial dynamics of the village. A process of place-specific reflection emerged among the population and the members of the research team, which is the prelude to further artistic and research events in Jovenčan, providing this small village with a space for dialogue for the formulation of the communal future.

Keywords: cartography, mapping, dialogue, inner peripheries, marginal regions



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ID: 218

Session: Climate Change and Public Health

Urban environmental acupuncture – A small scale approach toward climate adaptation in urban areas?

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Urban green structures, like parks, gardens, forests, fields and greenways provide important services for urban residents. However, for many European cities, because of the need for housing and economic growth, it is a challenge to allocate large land areas as green space. In contrast, smaller areas such as courtyards, wastelands, roofs and roadsides are often available. Do these underutilized areas also have the potential to contribute to climate adaptation in cities? One approach for the improvement of urban green infrastructure is the concept of urban acupuncture. Behind this concept lies the idea of triggering major effects in the development of cities through small targeted interventions in their structure. Aiming to improve the function of cities, the concept of urban acupuncture has been applied in various parts of the world. The advocates of this approach attempt to identify "acupuncture points" (i.e. certain sensitive places) important for the city organism in order to administer the "needles" (i.e. specific measures) that are necessary to solve particular urban ills (e.g. social dissonance, urban decay, inefficient transportation). In the "SALUTE4CE" project, funded by the European Union (2019-2022) we examine the potential of urban *environmental* acupuncture (UEA) that is, the implementation of micro-green space to address among others climate related challenges cities are facing. Examples of climate change adaptation using UEA will be presented especially related to flooding and extreme heat. The problematic and positive aspects of the UEA approach will be presented.

Keywords: Urban Acupuncture, Mirco – Green Space, cities, climate change, adaptation



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ID: 219

Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

The territorial plot of depopulation in Italy: an innovative synthesis reading

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The research focuses on the need for resilience necessary in some local communities in relation to the challenges posed by the peculiar characteristics of the territories to which they belong.

The interest in some geographical conditions with which these communities have to deal has suggested the analysis of territorial risk conditions, which are not only of an environmental nature but mainly demographic, socio-economic and technological.

The identification of these items, together with awareness of the territorial conditions, can provide a cognitive framework on which to graft any hypothesis of renewal and innovation.

With specific reference to human impoverishment, the goal is to overcome a theoretical approach that, correctly, leads the issue of marginality back to the phenomenon of depopulation but often proposes the dualism between inland and coastal areas or between mountain and non-mountain areas.

In methodological terms, the contribution will contain an analysis model suitable to highlight the territorial distribution of depopulation, aimed at representing the phenomenon cartographically.

The result to be obtained is the visualization, understanding and interpretation of the real territorial plot of the municipalities in demographic suffering which probably follows less dualistic logics than those used up to now also in geographical research.

The hope is that such a cognitive framework can represent the basis of reflection for the correlation of the demographic variable with other territorial connotations and define adequate solutions for innovation and revitalization for different types of territories.

Keywords: depopulation, territorial risk, resilience



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ID: 220

Session: Europe and India: New perspectives of Comparative Science of Cultures

Race, nation and caste: What is at stake in the studies of India today?

Martin Fárek (*Department of Geography, Technical University of Liberec, Liberec, Czech Republic*)

Methods: This paper will use a conceptual analysis, case analysis, and spatial analysis of the prevailing understanding of caste system in India. As human geographers pay more and more attention to the problems with the long-lasting effects of colonialism, I will strive to answer the following question: What kind of ideas did shape meaning of concepts of 'race' and 'nation', which played a crucial role in creation of 'caste' as a legal concept of the British colonial system in India? This question is important because the legal system of independent India overtook the legislation of caste from the colonial state and follows divisions of different groups accordingly till today.

Results: Creation of caste as a legal category has been guided by several assumptions: a) That caste is ancient religious institution, sanctioned by the 'pagan law'; b) As such, it should be incorporated into the system of colonial law and c) all important decisions concerning caste should be executed within the colonial courts. The newly created legal concept has been effective since then, creating severe problems in modern Indian society and in the Indian diaspora abroad. This will be illustrated by case analysis in all papers of this panel. However, it is necessary to connect this problem with the analysis of the role of background European theories about evolution or degeneration of human groups in history.

Conclusion: The background religious structure of ideas about race and nation was the crucial formative moment for creating a legal category of caste in India. The paper shows how the ideas about development of tribes into nations was used in order to legitimize notion of the 'primitive' or even 'degenerated' races, which in turn shaped the legal concept of caste in modern Indian state and elsewhere.

Keywords: caste, race, nation, India, law and religion



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ID: 221

Sustainability of sanitation change in rural Ethiopia

Biruk Getachew Mamo (*Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*), **Josef Novotný** (*Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*)

An ambitious global target to ensure access to safe sanitation for all by 2030 has been included into the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). However, the world is not on track to meet this goal. Between 2000 and 2017, Ethiopia recorded the largest reduction of open defecation and increase in the access to toilets worldwide, although of generally poor technical quality. The reduction of open defecation was mainly attributable to the implementation of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy integrated into the Health Extension Programme. This paper discusses the long-term sustainability of results achieved through the programmatic efforts to improve sanitation. It uses data from own field surveys conducted in 2015, 2019, and 2020 in South Ethiopia. The aim is to depict the household level sanitation situation and its change over time and interpret the grass-roots level finding within the context of wider institutional and political-ecological context.

Keywords: Ethiopia, sanitation, toilets, WASH



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ID: 222

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Evolution of urban models in a Mediterranean Coastal Area: An effective approach for delimiting urban typologies

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Aims

The Western Costa del Sol (Malaga, Spain) has been developed as a very dynamic environment since the middle of the s. XX. Its landscape is characterized by the intense anthropization derived from tourism and the consequent urbanization. The physical environment variety and the different ways of human occupation have generated a wide range of urban typologies, which lead to a diverse landscape. Since the landscape is one of the main assets of this coastal area, the aims of the present work are (a) to categorize the urban typologies, (b) to identify the predominant construction models in each period, and (c) to relate each urban typology with socioeconomic variables.

Methods

In the present work, the different stages of the urbanization process of Marbella (Spain) are characterized based on some of the most representative variables of urban habitability, such as vegetation density, construction density, road density, building height and distance to the urban core. Data obtained from the official Spanish Cadastre and remote sensing were treated by spatial analysis tools to create layers, which combined with socioeconomic variables and date of construction are able to delimit urban typologies. The relationship between each urban typology and the socioeconomic level of the inhabitants is also explored.

This approach allowed us to accurately distinguish and map urban typologies at a municipality scale. Several periods since the mid-twentieth century were distinguished and mapped. Each period had specific urban characteristics, which are also connected to a certain socioeconomic level and a landscape value.

Conclusion

Different predominant typologies are recognized in the different recent stages of Marbella and they directly influence it urban landscape. The proposed procedure is a useful tool to accurately assess changes in urban areas, so it may be used in landscape assessment research.

Keywords: urban areas, spatial patterns, urban growth, Costa del Sol



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ID: 223

Session: Disability and Geography: Spatialities of Disability and Social and Professional Integration

French support and work assistance establishments (ESAT), actors of the integration of disabled workers and vectors of socio-territorial innovation in rural areas. The example of the sawmill carpentry of Rochefort-montagne (Puy-de-Dôme, France)

Mauricette Fournier (Geography, University of Clermont Auvergne / UMR Territoires (France), Clermont-Ferrand, France)

This proposal seeks to address the issue of the professional integration of people with disabilities (in particular mental) in rural areas approached through a specific institution, the French support and work assistance establishments (ESAT) which the activity was defined by the French Disability Law of 2005. The ESATs are unique medico-social structures due to their dual vocation: to enable people with disabilities to exercise a professional activity while benefiting from a medico-social and educational support in a protected environment to promote the development of their potential and a personal and social fulfillment. Using the example of ESAT Rochefort-Montagne, which hosts 65 employees in a mid-mountain little town located in the heart of the Auvergne Volcanoes Regional Natural Park, it will be a question of showing how these structures can be successful in socio-territorial innovations for the benefit of both the disabled workers they welcome and the rural areas where they are located. This ESAT offers several types of workshops closely associated with the local environment (laundry for the tourism sector; catering for school canteens; etc.) including an important sawmill-carpentry activity (contract sawing; manufacture of outdoor furniture, etc.). In recent years, investment in technological equipment has not only made it possible to increase production while reducing the arduousness of the work, but also led disabled workers to acquire specific professional skills, which some have been able to enhance by engaging in the “Recognition of prior experience” system (RAE). This strengthens self-esteem, a sense of personal and professional success and contributes to the social inclusion of workers with disabilities. Participation in this experience also enhances the ESAT which employs them and strengthens its economic anchoring in the territory.

Keywords: disability, rural area, social integration, professional integration, socio-territorial innovation



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ID: 225

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Place names and (re) naming at borderlands: Reflection on cross-border urban areas along Swiss and Russian borders

Ekaterina Mikhailova (*Department of Geography and Environment, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*),
Frédéric Giraut (*Department of Geography and Environment, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*)

Borderlands are special geopolitical areas that are frequently undergoing symbolic transformations initiated by internal and external actors and reflecting local as well as national and cross-border socio-economic and political processes. Place (re)naming at borderlands is a powerful tool of (re)structuring (trans)national, regional and local symbolic landscape and (re)shaping the entangled blend of territorial identities. Sometimes borderlands become arenas of neotonymy – place naming of emergent territories and geographic features. Each borderland has its unique place name production contexts and technologies best suited to meet geopolitical challenges predominant in a particular region and at a particular territorial level. Cross-border urban areas oftentimes serve as places of hybridisation and new regionalism where several layers of toponymy could co-exist and intermingle. In this paper we will look specifically at Geneva cross-border agglomeration on the Swiss-French border and two sets of international twin cities along the Russian borders – Ivangorod and Narva on the Russia-Estonia border and Blagoveshchensk and Heihe on the Russia-China border. What place (re)naming practices prevail there? What role do state authorities, private sector and civil society play in toponymic changes? To answer these questions, the paper will examine street (re)naming initiatives, names of cross-border spatial planning concepts and territorial branding initiatives. Following the critical turn in toponymic studies, we will attempt to decipher the political dimension of place (re)naming processes at the studied borderlands. By doing so, the paper will contribute to discussions on identity-construction, region-building, symbolic landscape creation and (re)bordering.

Keywords: borderlands, place (re)naming, cross-border urban areas, identity-construction, region-building



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ID: 227

Session: Europe and India: New perspectives of Comparative Science of Cultures

Are there religious grounds for the Tamil Nationalist aspirations?

Arvind Swaminath Kaushik (*Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, Univerzita Pardubice, Pardubice, Czech Republic*)

Methods: This paper will analyze how both European and Tamil thinkers linked the concept of nation with religion and language. In Europe, since the time of the early Church fathers, nations have been connected to language and religion in a very specific way. In the course of British colonialism, many Indian nationalists adopted this conceptual framework, including the Tamil nationalists. The central inquiry of this paper focuses on how the Tamil nationalists' distorted the concepts of nation and religion and their connection with language when adopting this conceptual triad from the Europeans.

Results: This paper shows that the framework of ideas which facilitates the nation-religion-language connection was structured by Christian theology including a Biblical view of human history. In the course of European colonialism, many Indians also picked up the nation-religion-language paradigm and started their own nationalist movements. One such nationalist movement arose in nineteenth century Tamil Nadu. The ideologues behind this movement claimed that Tamil speaking people were not part of India; rather, they were a distinct nation with its own unique Tamil religion, Shaiva Siddhanta. Using the Tamil nationalists own writings on the subject, I demonstrate how the Tamil nationalists did distort the nation-religion-language paradigm given that they lacked the Christian theological framework needed to understand and coherently talk about these concepts.

Conclusion: In this paper, I compare the Tamil intellectuals' writings on religion and nation with the European Intellectuals and show that they are talking about entirely different phenomena. I also compare the differences in European and Indian intellectuals' ideas regarding the role that language plays in making a people into a nation, as well as the dissemination of practices understood as religious. These comparisons will give us insight into the crucial problems of the current nationalist debate in India.

Keywords: nationalism, religion, language, Tamil movement, colonialism



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ID: 228

Effects of cultural festival DeltArte on the municipalities of Italy's inner area delta del Po during the Covid-19 pandemic. A social and cultural perspective on local development

Tobias Boos (*Free University of Bolzano-Bozen, Bolzano, Italy*), **Daniele Ietri** (*Free University of Bolzano-Bozen, Bolzano, Italy*), **Eleonora Mastropietro** (*University of Milan, Milano, Italy*)

Summer 2020 was marked by many uncertainties especially in relation to cultural activities such as arts events. While the tourism industry and related activities (e.g. restaurants) reopened after several lock-downs, many public or private entities involved in cultural activities have had to cancel or postpone their activities. One of the few cultural festivals which took place in the Italian region *Veneto* was DeltArte which since 2013 annually organizes several street-art events of different kinds mainly in the inner area called *delta del Po*. One of the most frequently organized event type of DeltArte is muralism in which a contracted artist paints a public wall. The particularity of muralism is that also the local population engages the process of designing the artwork. In the case of DeltArte during the design process the artist together with the curator and the local population reflect on the locality – its landscapes important places, and its people – in order to produce the mural painting. The analysis of a survey carried out during mural painting events, observations made both at these events and in the area as well as registered qualitative interviews indicate that these cultural events impact deeply on local and regional social networks, the meaning of places for the local population and the local systems of place-knowledge. Therefore, and in contrast to common geographic approaches used in the field of regional development whose analysis of festivals is mostly limited to consider economic factors, we propose to give more weight to social, cultural and symbolic sorts of capital (Bourdieu). This seems to be relevant in order to assess the festival's effects on the development of peripheral areas, such as those included in Italian inner areas.

Keywords: inner areas, cultural events, networks, capital, art



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ID: 230

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Strategic governance solutions for urban challenges: co-development of industrial brownfields in Baia Mare, Romania

Kinga Xénia Havadi Nagy (Geography, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania), **Sebestyén Tihamér** (Green Energy Innovative Biomass Cluster, Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania)

Baia Mare, in the northern part of Romania, is a former mining centre. The economic restructuring after the political changes of 1989, ceased almost all mining activities, however, the long-lasting and intensive extractive industry resulted extensive contaminated land, compromising the urban landscape and the surroundings.

The *SPIRE Smart Post-Industrial Regenerative Ecosystem* is an *Urban Innovative Actions* project, which supports and finances innovative cities piloting novel solutions to pressing urban challenges. The only such project financed in Eastern Europe initiates a long-term environmental, social, and economic redevelopment in Baia Mare. *SPIRE* experiments on land (re)use planning, renaturing, and adaptive high-value biomass reuse on 5 different locations, comprising about 8 hectares of land. (spire.city)

A significant element of the recovery strategy, and the focus of our interest, is the aspect of co-development of new adaptive and productive landscapes. We explore the tools and strategies applied (e.g. digital workshops, surveys, webinars, incentives) in the process of the multi-stakeholder co-creation framework. Our aim is to assess the effectiveness and success of the applied instruments in reconnecting people to these places, and in their endeavour to regenerate landscapes and explore new development paths. The project is currently ongoing, however, the first results show the implication of a broad share of the population (e.g. adults and youth) and the application of a wide range of interactive tools.

Abandoned heavy industry fields are often sited derelict areas in the urban landscape of Romania and constitute a significant environmental challenge, their decontamination and recovery representing not only a financial, but also a socio-political burden. The pilot project in Baia Mare could inspire decision takers to similar approaches.

Keywords: recovery of derelict areas, co-creation tools, urban regeneration, Romania



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Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

An integrated environmental risk system: assessment – management – mitigation, in the context of the current situation

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Currently, the vulnerability of the environment is increasing significantly, and the protection measures must be aligned with all identified problems, in order to mitigate negative influences and effects. The terms evaluation, management and mitigation are the elements of integration in the environmental risk system. The International Organization for Standardization (OISS) has published the document ISO 31000 (2009)/ISO Guide 73:2002 whose definition of risk is "the effect of uncertainty on objectives." In this definition, uncertainty includes events (which may or may not occur) and uncertainties caused by ambiguity or lack of information. It also includes negative and positive effects on objectives. For this purpose it is necessary the environmental risk assessment. The monitoring and assessment of risk treatment is an important part of environmental risk assessment methods, where treatment options are monitored overtime, assessed and revised if necessary. Risk management must include communication and consultation mechanisms. Risk review and monitoring, as well as the evaluation of the performance of the risk management system, must be permanently considered and thoroughly documented. Environmental risk management or risk assessment is the process of identifying, evaluating, selecting, and implementing actions to reduce risk to human health and to ecosystems. The increasing importance of environmental quality to the economy, human health and ecosystems has influenced a number of recently formulated national environmental risk assessment/risk management frameworks, particularly as command-and-control regulation has failed to deliver adequate outcomes. The current situation requires a review on the approach of the environmental risk system.

Keywords: environmental risk assessment, environmental risk management, environmental risk mitigation, environmental quality, regulations



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ID: 232

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Do “tourists consume and destroy”? The perception of tourism before and during COVID-19 in Salento

Valentina Erminia Albanese (*Civiltà e forme del sapere, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy*), **Federica Epifani** (*Cultural Heritage, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy*)

In the last 15 years Salento, a sub-region in the southern part of Apulia (Italy), has faced a significant tourist development, moving from being a destination for proximity tourism or holiday houses in one of the most appealing destinations at global level. Because of the sudden and unexpected notoriety, the governance of tourism in the area still shows, albeit not evenly, a wide range of criticalities. These can be interpreted using the lenses of the market laws, according to which, given an increasingly wider and diversified demand, territorial supply is not always appropriate. From a geographical point of view, such a poorly adequate/inadequate supply concurs to overcome territorial carrying capacity, determining an overtourism condition. As a consequence, among local community is likely to increase a negative perception of tourism and, in particular, of the tourists who “consume and destroy”, as a writing on a wall claimed in Lecce, the main city of Salento. In the face of such tourismophobia, also the positive effects of tourism on the economic development of Salento have to be evaluated. Such an aspect has become as more crucial as the COVID 19 spread. Indeed, in Summer 2020 the perception of local community towards tourist is dualistic: if, on one hand, negative perception remains – tourists as infection carriers – on the other hand, a salvific narrative of tourism is taking root with reference to the economic crisis following pandemic restrictions, also in the light of the regional marketing strategy based on the idea of Apulia as “safe destination”.

The case study will be carried on using two approaches: visual methodology and opinion mining methodology. They will be useful to answer to the research question: is tourism perception during the first phase of the pandemic similar through time, or can COVID-driven variations be detected?

Keywords: tourism, perception, Salento, covid



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ID: 233

What drives the economic performance of GVC/GPN suppliers: tier, ownership, size, specialisation or region?

Anton Lypianin (*Social geography and regional development, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*)

This paper investigates the economic performance of Czech electro-engineering companies in relation to their tier, ownership, size, level of specialization and host region. It contributes to the GVC/GPN literature by: scrutinising the under-investigated electro-engineering industry, accounting for variegated levels of specialization of particular companies in the electro-engineering industry, combining sectoral and regional perspectives, and providing disaggregated data for individual companies instead of values aggregated by tiers thus revealing profound variations. The study shows that despite large variation in the economic performance of individual companies, ownership and tier are the key factors driving economic results. No significant differences were found in the prevailing mode of strategic coupling of electro-engineering companies in particular regions of Czechia. Overall, the current mode of strategic coupling falls in-between structural and functional and thus implies a possibility that companies may gradually move to a more favourable mode of strategic coupling, i.e. to functional mode.

Keywords: global production networks, global value chains, economic performance of companies, tier, strategic coupling



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ID: 234

Session: Food Consumption and Sustainability

Achieving food self-sufficiency in Slovakia

Lucia Škamlová (*Department of Economic and Social Geography, Demography and Territorial Development, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovakia*)

If the country cannot secure a sufficient amount of quality food from the domestic market for various reasons, it is necessary to import it from abroad. It is also the case in Slovakia, which lags behind the EU average in food self-sufficiency. Therefore, this contribution aims to point out the development of Slovakia's food self-sufficiency in basic agro-commodities in the past two decades. We strive for this by applying two approaches to self-sufficiency research - the land use approach and the production approach. While the first is based on assessing the availability of resources where agricultural production can be implemented, the second approach considers the agricultural production, consumption and also the balance of foreign trade. The results show that although a few decades ago Slovakia was a self-sufficient country in most agri-food commodities, at present we are not self-sufficient even in the basic ones (such as vegetables, fruits, pork and poultry). The indicated trend of agro sector development conflicts with the Concept of Agricultural Development of the Slovak Republic for 2013 - 2020, since its goal aspired to achieve the food self-sufficiency at 80% by 2020. Later, therefore, we discuss what lies behind the success or failure of attaining food self-sufficiency in Slovakia and point to the problem of complementarity of self-sufficiency goals at the EU and national levels.

Keywords: food self-sufficiency, land use, agricultural production, food consumption



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ID: 235

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Disruptions of daily commuting patterns: An investigation of second wave Covid-19 pandemic in Latvia

Zaiga Krisjane (Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia), **Elina Apsite-Berina** (Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia), **Girts Burgmanis** (Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia), **Toms Skadins** (Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia)

Lasting effects of the global Covid-19 pandemics have a widely fractured routine and changes in familiar daily habits. Restrictions enforced along with the outbreak of the virus disrupted vital need for geographic mobility. The gap between 'used-to' daily commuting patterns and the 'pandemic patterns' are vast.

Within the internal migration framework, Riga Metropolitan area is associated with an increased residential clusterisation and demographic polarisation. Overall one-third of the population in core parts of the country and most public sector employees in 2020 started working remotely from home. Thus the core territories of Latvia are an engaging daily commuting case study.

This research aims to demonstrate to what extent and how pandemics has changed daily commuting patterns in Latvia.

Methodologically this is a combined quantitative study based on a population survey designed to catch daily commuting patterns before March 2020, during the first outbreak of the virus and early 2021 and published anonymised and aggregated Google mobility data (Google LLC, 2021) based on a location acquisition.

First-hand results suggest that the pandemic induced restrictions have expanded immobility to some extent. It indicates that such places as transport transit points, workplaces, retail, and recreation places hold negative mobility trends. However, fluctuation in mobility trends for places of residence is low. It was also found that restrictions on school attendance and seasonality are preconditions to disrupted daily commuting patterns.

The study is part of the project No VPP-IZM-2018/1-0015 "Towards Sustainable Development and Migration Challenges (DemoMig)" in the frame of the national research programme "Latvian Heritage and Future Challenges for National Sustainability" 2018-2021.

Keywords: daily commuting, mobility pattern, daily activities, covid-19 outbreak



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ID: 236

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Exploring the ethnic dimension of internal migration in Latvia

Janis Krumins (Department of Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia), **Maris Berzins** (Department of Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia), **Zaiga Krisjane** (Department of Human Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia)

The movement of people within countries plays a key role in determining the spatial patterns of population and employment change. Despite the existence of sizeable Russian-speaking minority populations in the Baltics and other post-Soviet states, relatively little is known about the internal migration behavior of different ethnic groups. This study explores ethnic dimension of internal migration in Latvia and has two aims. Firstly, ethnic dimension of internal migration is examined by exploring spatial variations at the territorial scale across Latvia by using measures such as net migration and migration effectiveness to emphasize the importance of migration as a population redistribution mechanism. Secondly, the research explores the connectivity between regions and territorial units in accordance to ethnic migration. This is a simple measure to examine the degree of migration flows for different ethnic groups. This study analyses Population Register data from 2016 to 2019 to provide an overview of patterns and trends in the geographies of internal migration for each ethnic group. Such data are the most reliable and comprehensive source of detailed data on annual migration flows within Latvia at regional and territorial unit scales. Our research finds evidence of different migration behavior with regard to ethnic background. The capital city Riga has by far the largest concentration of ethnic minority populations in Latvia and plays a key role in the national internal migration system. By decomposing the migration flows into those within and across the municipal boundaries, the paper reveals different spatial processes when comparing ethnic groups. Ethnic minority group have lower propensity to migrate than Latvians; however, minorities tend to travel between main urban centers and inter-regionally.

Keywords: ethnicity, population redistribution, internal migration, Population Register, Baltics



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ID: 237

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

The economic impact of the LEADER program in the Romanian rural territory

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The sustainable development of rural areas is one of the objectives pursued at European level. The LEADER program of the EU contributes to its fulfilment by offering a financial support to the disadvantaged rural areas. An important component of sustainable development is economic development insofar as it ensures the material well-being of communities. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to assess the economic impact of the LEADER program in the Romanian rural communities. For this, econometric methods of impact assessment were used, namely Propensity Score Matching and Difference in Differences to comparatively analyze the evolution of economic indicators in the communes included in LAGs and in those not included. The results indicate an overall positive evolution of the economic indicators in both the beneficiary and non-beneficiary territories. Also, the contribution brought by the LEADER funds to the beneficiary communities is proving to be significant, but without having a strong impact on their economic development. Thus, the study highlights the potential of the LEADER program to stimulate the economic development of rural areas, but without being able to ensure a much higher level of development compared to non-beneficiary territories.

Keywords: LEADER funds, Romanian rural communities, economic impact, economic development, difference in differences method



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Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Individual risk perception and willingness to adapt to natural disasters

Elisabetta Genovese (University of Torino, Torino, Italia), **Thomas Thaler** (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria)

Natural hazards have a total effect on the communities they hit, including their individuals, businesses and public services. A natural disaster can generate ripple-effects on the community and, consequently, increase the number of variables that must be considered. Several studies affirm that large investments are economically sound only if the area in question is a high risk area. Small investments are more advantageous when buildings are rarely damaged. Those adaptation measures are on such a small scale that they can be implemented by homeowners or local communities. Recent studies have hypothesized an integrated approach that envisages a combination of both those adaptation interventions. Private adaptation strategies can be implemented in addition to public measures, as public protection cannot completely eliminate the risk of flooding. In fact, as public flood defence systems can fail, private mitigation may be vital to reducing residual damage. Property-level risk adaptation measures are often built on the basis of individual experience and perception and are, thus, largely voluntary. They require self-responsibility on the part of people affected to be implemented. Therefore, this analysis highlights the need to take human behaviour into consideration when implementing adaptation actions to better respond to natural hazards. The way in which communities and individuals perceive risk and react to it is a significant hindrance that cannot be underestimated. To correctly assess risk and adaptation tools, it is crucial to consider how people may behave, their willingness to act individually and their access to information.

Keywords: risk perception, adaptation strategies, natural disasters



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Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Promoting cooperation through cross-border central places? A bottom-up perspective on top-down town-twinning in the Czech-Bavarian borderlands

Stefan Bloßfeldt (*Geography, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Koblenz, Germany*)

Towns located at the border between Bavaria and the Czech Republic share a long history of mutual relations. After the alienation during the Cold War their contemporary relations have increasingly become coined by cooperation again. This development has been accompanied by the introduction of a new instrument in the domain of Bavarian federal state planning. Since the early 1990s several adjacent pairs of communes have been identified as so-called cross-border central places. The concept emphasises the potential use of complementary infrastructures and services by the respective local populations. More though, cross-border central places have been reconceptualised in order facilitate cooperation among local stakeholders in more general terms. However, the practical implications and effects of the instrument remain unstudied. Therefore, this contribution aims to address cross-border central places as a strategic form of town twinning. Based on key documents and corresponding literature it first seeks to retrace the conceptual change of the instrument over the past three decades. Then it pursues the idea that cross-border central places are indeed legally anchored in Bavarian federal state planning but understood and implemented differently on the local level of interaction. Empirical findings from a focus group with local stakeholders serve to account for this claim and may provide an outlook towards the instrument's relevancy in times of a global pandemic and beyond.

Keywords: town-twinning, spatial planning, cross-border cooperation



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ID: 241

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Changes in the Hungarian emigration wave from the accession to the European Union to the present day, depending on the effects of the economic crisis of 2008 and the Covid-19 pandemic

Levente Szalai (*University of Pécs – Faculty of Sciences, Ozmánbük, Magyarország*)

Objectives: Since the accession of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to the European Union in 2004, many Hungarian citizens have taken up work in Western Europe. In the last 16 years, about 600.000 Hungarian people have lived and worked mainly in Germany, in the United Kingdom and in Austria. The study examines the changes of the Hungarian population in these three countries from 2004 to the present.

Methods: I examine the statistics of these three countries in this study. I process the data published by the national statistical institutes. I process the available data and compare them with the mentioned countries.

Results: We distinguish two different waves of employment of the Hungarian population abroad in this period. The first wave of emigration was immediately after joining the European Union. The second wave of emigration was after the 7-year grace period towards the opening to the German and Austrian labour markets. The dynamics of emigration were broken by the financial crisis in 2008. The Covid-19 pandemic and the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union have induced serious changes. These changes affect the volume of emigration and the direction of target countries.

Conclusion: In the future, it will be important to study the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, Brexit and the appreciation of the Central and Eastern European region on Hungarian's emigration. It is worth examining how these effects affect the reorientation of the focus of the Hungarian emigration and whether there is an intention for an increase.

Keywords: European Union, Central and Eastern Europe, migration, financial crisis, covid-19 pandemic



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ID: 242

Decarbonization strategy as a socio-ecological fix? The case of Greece

Vasiliki Krommyda (National Technical University Of Athens, Athens, Greece), **Stelios Gialis** (University of the Aegean, Mytilene, Greece), **Anastasia Stratigea** (National Technical University Of Athens, Athens, Greece)

Climate crisis is an indirect, though sufficient, indication of the long-term repercussions of nature's exploitation for excessive capital accumulation, exacerbating already acute inequalities and foreshadowing a rather ominous future. Decarbonization strategies, as part of *Green Deals*, are proposed by the Global North in order for mitigation of the alarming greenhouse gas emissions to be attained. In literature, these strategies are placed under the "socio-ecological fix", falling into the "spatial fix" concept established by David Harvey in 1982. Drawing on the critical geographers' work, "socio-ecological fix" is a theoretical construct, aiming to decompose the processes that try to render capitalism ecologically viable. In this context, energy transitions can be perceived as a "socio-ecological fix" as, in essence, they attempt to cope with climate crisis without affecting capital accumulation.

By adopting the "socio-ecological fix" construct, this work contributes to the ongoing debate on the mechanisms shaping energy transitions, i.e. the way these transitions are planned and impacting coal energy production areas. The focal area is Greece, targeting a lignite-phase out by 2028. The study is a theoretically-informed empirical research that relies on literature review and secondary data analysis in order to demarcate socio-economic and political processes underlying energy transitions and decarbonization strategy. Grasping decarbonization mandatory strategy for tackling climate crisis impacts in a "socio-ecological fix" context enables the realization of its limits and temporality, thus revealing that this is neither a permanent nor an inclusive option. Furthermore, the study claims that decarbonization as a transition process has to bring on board, apart from capital and states, workers as a counterforce producing its own geographies through own spatial fixities. Finally, difficulties in implementing this transition process in Greece are identified, being the outcome of both regional disparities inherent in capitalism; and the highly influential long-lasting economic recession and Covid-19 pandemic impacts.

Keywords: decarbonization strategy, socio-ecological fix, climate crisis, inclusiveness, Greece



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ID: 243

Session: The historic centers in the aftermath of the global covid-19 pandemic. Rethorics, policies, and practices

Gentrification and cultural consumption in the era of social distancing

Margarita Feizaka (*Faculty of Geography, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia*)

The aim of the study is to find out what changes have taken place in the neighbourhoods of Riga with regard to the concept of gentrification and how the cultural consumption was altered due to the Covid-19 crisis and social distancing. The socialization of individuals is an integral part of cultural consumption, thus, the restrictions requiring social distancing present a challenge for the development of the theory of gentrification and the discourse of cultural consumption. The study was conducted using a qualitative research method – in-depth, semi-structured interviews with creative professionals. The findings suggest that restrictions imposing social distancing contributed to changes in the composition of the population and cultural consumption in the gentrified neighbourhoods of Riga. Likewise, it was found that although restrictions demanding social distancing had a negative impact on those involved in cultural consumption activities, the experiences of the individuals representing creative class tend to both overlap and differ significantly.

Keywords: gentrification, cultural consumption, creative class, social distancing



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ID: 250

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

How similar are similar regions? Evidences from north-east-central Italy

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Aims and Methods: During a crisis, in the opinion of the American banker Andrew Mellon (1929), capital returns to its legitimate owners. This dogma of the market economy (and regional development) makes EU Cohesion policies 2021-2027, as well as the Recovery and Resilience policies, extremely important. In peacetime we have never experienced a double systemic crisis of markets (a long-run depression and a paralyzing pandemic), and, therefore, in peacetime capital never escaped so quickly and widely from illegitimate owners and less rich regions. The extent of the long-term damage and impending disparities is very large, so we will need accurate distributive policies, with a very low margin of error. To try to minimize it, it is necessary to systematically use the techniques of TIA, but also to apply an in-depth and non-stereotyped knowledge of the regions. In fact, it may happen, especially in comparative surveys, to evaluate regional policies through stereotypes, which seem apparently credible, while they turn out to be wrong on a deeper analysis. In this paper we will discuss the case of Emilia-Romagna and Tuscany, which we have already studied in 2019 (*Comparative Analysis Supporting Cohesion Policy Evaluation Based on STeMA Model: Insights from Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna*. BSGI, 14, 2). These regions have had very similar political histories and government profiles in the last seventy years, and apparently followed after WW2 the same industrial development model of the Italian NEC (North-East-Centre; see Fuà, Zacchia 1983), based on Marshallian industrial districts, that is manufacturing local systems with mono-specialized SMEs. By using a comparative analysis, the aim of this paper is to verify whether these similarities are indeed true and is reflected in the redistributive and territorial policies of the two regions.

Results and conclusions: we expect that this analysis expands the interpretative plan of our applications of STeMA-TIA model.

Keywords: Emilia Romagna, Toscana, Regional Cohesion Policies, TIA, STeMA



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ID: 251

Session: Europe and India: New perspectives of Comparative Science of Cultures

Caste system and rural human habitations: European descriptions and spatial patterns

Mathighatta Shivaswamy Chaitra (*India Studies Unit, Centre for Educational and Social Studies (CESS), Bangalore, India*)

Aim: To illustrate how the characterisation of spatial patterns of human habitation in Indian villages is the product of European descriptions of India.

Methods: There is a consensus among scholars that the caste system has shaped the nature of human habitation in Indian villages. The essential feature of Indian villages is claimed to be the spatial organisation of houses which mirrors caste hierarchies and have been famously identified as the “sink of localism”. This paper shows how these received patterns are dependent on descriptions of the caste system and the Hindu religion. Once the relationship between the spatial structure of habitation and the corresponding social structure is established in these descriptions, this study, through conceptual and spatial analysis shows how these patterns themselves are part of European descriptions of India.

Results: The received patterns as they exist today have been guided by several assumptions; a) existence of hierarchy wherein brahmins are on the top of the hierarchy and untouchables are in the lower rung of the hierarchy, b) the centre of the village space is occupied by the Brahmins and the outer edge of the space is for untouchables. The study will show that the received patterns assume that spatial distance between different parts of habitations is the measure of social distance between communities as defined by the hierarchical structure of the caste system. In the absence of these assumptions, these patterns also cease to exist.

Conclusion: The received patterns despite so many anomalies and ad hoc claims in them, transform these spatial patterns as a result of the caste system and its inequalities. Using S N Balagangadhara’s research programme, I will show that the linkage between the spatial structure and social structure in Indian villages are part of European descriptions of India.

Keywords: caste system, human habitation, Indian villages, European descriptions



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ID: 253

Population dynamics versus natural settings – a complex analysis of the area in and around Krka National Park (Šibenik-Knin County, Croatia)

Tamás Telbisz (Department of Physical Geography, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Magyarország), **Petra Radeljak-Kaufmann** (Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia), **Neven Bočić** (Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia)

Aims: According to geographic possibilism, the environment does not determine socio-economic development, however natural settings set certain constraints and limitations. Our main study question is how do natural settings influence population dynamics? In this study, we examine this question using the example of Šibenik-Knin County, which includes the area of Krka National Park.

Methods: We used a GIS-based statistical approach for this study. The following parameters represent the natural factors: elevation; slope; distance from the sea; proportion of karst areas. In addition, the distance from the national park was also added as an independent semi-natural factor (though it is a social construction). The dependent social parameters are population densities for selected historical dates, population change, the year of maximum population, natural increase, migration, and age index. The analysis units are the settlements (199 of them are found in the County) and local government units (there are 20).

Results: The study period can be divided into 4 basic phases: from the first census in 1857 to 1921, there was a slow increase in most settlements; then a relatively constant phase up to 1961 (some settlements already started to decrease in that period); a slow decrease until 1991; and a quick decrease with some stabilization thereafter. These processes were also accompanied by significant inner and outer migrations. As for the relationships, we found that elevation has the highest correlations with most population parameters, but distance from sea was also significantly correlated with population change and migration in certain periods. On the other hand, the proportion of karst showed a statistically significant correlation with population density values.

Conclusion: Our final conclusion is that correlations between natural and population parameters are low but statistically significant in many cases, thus the basic principles of environmental possibilism are valid for the area.

Keywords: environmental possibilism, karst, national park, population density, migration



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ID: 258

The green walk – An analysis for improving the accessibility of urban green spaces

Mihai-Razvan Nita (Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania), **Larissa Nicoleta Stoia** (Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania), **Diana Andreea Onose** (Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania), **Gavrilidis Athanasios Alexandru** (Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania), **Popa Ana Maria** (Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania)

The importance of urban green spaces in delivering ecosystem services to the population is increasingly acknowledged among scientist, policy makers and the general public. Across cities, urban planners are looking to fill in the gap between the location of urban green spaces and the requirements of the public, and increasing their attractiveness and accessibility. The main aim of our paper is to evaluate the accessibility of urban green spaces and identify the perceived benefits along the traveling route to/from urban green spaces in selected case studies in Romania.

For our analysis we started from a spatial analysis of a services area starting from the case study of an urban park in Bucharest (Tineretului). Using network analysis of ArcGis Pro we established the limits of the services area (urban park limits and endowments, street network, types of residential areas) and applied various methods of accessing the park (walking, cycling, public transportation or use of personal car). We applied a survey on 120 respondents, collecting information about the selected routes and methods of arriving in the park, as well as the perceived benefits of selecting their preferred method and route.

The main results revealed us the existence of different patterns delineated by a series of criteria: age (elderly population preferred public transportation and routes with shade), incomes (higher income preferred traveling by car and accessing features with car parking facilities), structure of the group (people with children selecting routes perceived as safe), activities in the park (cyclers or skateboarders selecting different routes).

In conclusion such analysis represents useful instruments for city planners in developing and managing urban green areas in strong correlation with neighbouring spaces and facilities in order to increase their accessibility.

Keywords: urban green areas, accessibility, perception



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ID: 259

Session: Environmental Risk Mitigation and Territorial Governance. Analysis of the Possible Trajectories and Practices in the Different Contexts of the European Scenario

Using participatory scenario building for urban sustainability governance, the case of three Czech cities

Lenka Suchá (Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic), **Simeon Vaňo** (Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences; Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Nitra, Slovakia), **Helena Duchková** (Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic), **Petr Bašta** (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Prague, Czech Republic), **Martin Jančovič** (Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences; State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, Nitra, Slovakia), **Eliška K. Lorencová** (Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic), **Davina Vačkářová** (Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic)

Climate crisis and contemporary socioeconomic challenges require decision-makers to adopt better governance practices. Several cities in the Czech Republic have adopted or are preparing climate change adaptation strategies in response to the increasing risks of climate change. The scope of these strategies is to prepare urban territories for the future, although, the use of future scenarios as a tool for sustainability governance has not been adopted, yet. However, engaging stakeholders in participatory scenario building helps to explore possible futures, and allows to plan accordingly with the notion of mutually shared knowledge. Therefore, our contribution aims to introduce the process of participatory scenario building in the context of three Czech major cities and its implication for a current climate adaptation planning practice. Drawing on the case studies from Prague, Brno and Ostrava, we present a process of participatory workshops carried out in each of the pilot cities during fall 2019 and winter 2021 that was combined with spatial modelling and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). The workshops' methodology addressed the need for stakeholders' engagement in adaptation planning through their active participation in exploratory and normative scenario building that introduced local actors to the principles of future thinking. The outcomes of the workshops were embedded in the SSPs global narratives and served as a basis for the future land use modelling (years 2030 and 2050). Participatory scenario building enabled to express stakeholders' perceptions of realities and to identify its needs, challenges and opportunities. Consequently, modelling of future land use allowed for more specific visualization of these possible scenarios that may affect urban communities, and that need to be tackled via sustainability governance.

Keywords: stakeholder engagement, knowledge co-production, land use planning, climate adaptation



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Estimation of a GIS-based land use mix index in Porto Metropolitan Area (Portugal) and its association with children respiratory symptoms and asthma

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Aims: This study aimed to develop a land use mix (LUM) index for Porto Metropolitan Area (PMA, Portugal) neighbourhoods and evaluate the association with asthma and respiratory symptoms in children.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed involving 5478 children enrolled in Generation XXI, a population-based birth cohort from the PMA. The Portuguese Soil Occupation Charter was used to assess the land use within 250m of the child's residence, including 41 land use classes. LUM was calculated based on the Shannon's Evenness Index using a Geographic Information System. Generalized linear models were fitted to estimate the association between LUM and respiratory symptoms in the last 12 months at age of 7 years, and asthma at 7 and 10 years of age. Adjusted associations were expressed using odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI).

Results: The median (IQR) LUM at 7 and 10 years of age was 0.303 (0.167) and 0.258 (0.103), respectively. The LUM values at 7 years of age were significantly lower among children with wheezing in the last 12 months at age of 7 years. No significant differences were observed between mean LUM values at 10 years of age and asthma at age of 10 years. A LUM was associated with a lower odds of wheezing in the last 12 months at 7 years of age [OR (95%CI)=0.274 (0.120-0.627)]. Also, residing in neighbourhoods with high LUM at 10 years of age was associated with a lower odds of asthma at 10 years of age [0.098 (0.013-0.729)].

Conclusions: Living in neighbourhoods with high land use diversity has a protective effect on children's respiratory health. Our results highlight the link between land use, community design and public health and suggest that public health considerations should be incorporated in land use decision-making.

Keywords: Geographic Information systems, land use, public health, epidemiology, neighbourhood effects



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ID: 262

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

The state-of-the-art in twin-city research: Editorial notes to the two edited volumes of "Twin Cities..."

Ekaterina Mikhailova (*Department of Geography and Environment, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*)

The presentation relies on author's editorial experience in preparation of *"Twin Cities: Urban Communities, Borders and Relationships over Time"* (Routledge, 2019) and *"Twin Cities across Five Continents: Interactions and Tensions on Urban Borders"* (Routledge, forthcoming in 2021), both co-edited with John Garrard. The two volumes treat twin cities on internal (municipal) and external (international) borders as a twin city family with significant resemblances defined as twin-city features. They are: 1) interdependence; (2) tensions between inwardness and openness; (3) mostly unequal relationships; (4) ongoing formal and informal negotiation; and (5) persistence.

In the presentation I will argue that the two volumes provide a long-awaited solid theoretical and empirical foundation for the twin-city study in general and in relation to the ongoing global pressures. First, both edited volumes follow the same theoretical framework that makes case-studies presented there analytically fine-tuned and comparable. Second, both volumes shed light on areas underrepresented in the literature in English with particular attention to South America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, alongside historical and fictional examples, thus supporting the theory with the empirical material from very diverse contexts. Third, both volumes showcase methodological novelties and comparative approaches to twin-city study. Finally, the second volume of "Twin Cities..." directly relates to the main theme of the panel – the impact of global challenges on cross-border twin cities and their strategies to cope with them. Volume 2 suggests that twin cities are intense thermometers, even barometers, for what is happening in the wider urban world globally, around and across international borders.

Keywords: twin cities, global pressures, international borders, municipal borders



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ID: 265

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Valle di Comino the bio-district for a sustainability of the rural landscape in southern Lazio

Maria Cristina Cardillo (*University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Cassino, Italy*), **Pierluigi De Felice** (*University of Salerno, Salerno, Italy*)

The Valle di Comino, recognized as an internal area within the National Strategy for Internal Areas, has been experiencing systemic fragility for several decades both in the demographic, with a constant decrease in the population, and economic, with a sharp decrease in the number of young farmers and a low rate of tourist accommodation, areas. In response to this marginality, partly due to the lack of the planners' long-term outlook, a new development process has begun in this area based on the intrinsic richness of the rural landscape. The authors analyse the new development processes of the countryside of the Valle di Comino starting from the establishment of the agro-food bio-district involving as many as twenty-one municipalities, representing for this territory, the real engine of sustainable development with a marked Identity imprint linked to the quality of the historical rural landscapes.

Keywords: internal area, agro-food, bio-district, sustainable development



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ID: 267

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

Innovation activities and innovation districts assets – a chicken and egg dilemma

Karolina Anielska (*Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Kraków, Poland*), **Jacek Gądecki** (*Institute of Urban and Regional Development / AGH University of Science and Technology, Kraków, Poland*), **Łukasz Afeltowicz** (*AGH University of Science and Technology, Kraków, Poland*), **Ilona Morawska** (*Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Kraków, Poland*)

The main aim of this presentation is to show relations between the development of innovation activities and innovation districts assets. Does innovation cause a rise of new assets or is it the other way around? I am looking into innovation districts within urban fabric in an attempt to answer this question.

The research uses both quantitative and qualitative methods. To identify existing innovation districts clusters of innovation activities, innovative ecosystems and events have been mapped. Using two main cities on the Polish innovation map (Warsaw and Cracow) as case studies it can be also qualified as comparative research. To study the relation between the innovation and assets we have used on-line questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The on-line tool introduced because of the COVID-19 pandemic consisted of open and closed questions together with the possibility of marking some of the answers on the map.

The concentration of innovative activities in the cities is quite often related to the formation of innovation districts, which in turn affects physical, economic and networking assets. On the other hand, the rise of new assets due to gentrification processes may provoke the emergence and development of innovation districts by attracting companies and their employees. We believe this relation can work both ways.

Sometimes local authorities try to support the development of innovation districts by changing their space and assets and at the same time they tend to use innovation districts as policy for the gentrification purposes. Understanding this relation might help to make innovation districts a more inclusive place for everybody.

Keywords: innovation districts, innovation, gentrification



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ID: 269

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

The discovery of agriculture in peri-urban areas

Pier Paolo Zitti (*Law, Luiss Guido Carli, Rome, Italy*)

The discovery of agriculture in peri-urban areas shows an important action for the protection, enhancement and sustainable development of rural landscapes strongly threatened by the overbuilding of urban expansion. The OPENAGRI project, born from the first call of the European initiative called “Urban Innovative Actions”, that involves various public and private participants, fully responds to the function of a regeneration of the rural landscape. The area affected by the project is the one located in the south-eastern part of Milan, near San Donato Milanese. The Open Agri project involved the regeneration of Cascina Nosedo, an ancient building used for rural activities but which had been illegally occupied in the last decade. Since 2015, the date in which it was vacated and renovations began, “La Cascina” has become a real co-working space, carrying out activities such as: new agro-systemic products and services technological innovation in the agri-food chain, sharing economic and social innovation. Starting from this experience, the author also reflects in a juridical way on the value of these projects and on the positive impact they have on the territory and on society in terms of social cohesion, participation, regeneration, better standards of quality of life, greater opportunities in terms of innovation and creativity, better skills and knowledge for young people and for those segments of the population that are particularly disadvantaged and fragile from a social and economic point of view.

Keywords: innovation, rural, urban expansion, participants, regeneration



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ID: 272

Session: The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

Places of independent and sustainable fashion in historic city centres in times of the COVID-19 pandemic

Monika Murzyn-Kupisz (*Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*), **Magdalena Miśkowiec** (*Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*), **Jarosław Działek** (*Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*)

In recent years many (traditional) clothing retail establishments and services have disappeared from the historic, inner city areas of major Polish cities as their customers switched attention to large shopping centres and big fashion chains while pressure of tourist-oriented retail and new, non-retail functions (e.g. catering) speeded up this process. This does not mean however that establishments linked with fashion have completely disappeared from city centres. As follows, the paper aims to explore the relatively recent phenomenon linked with the survival and (re)emergence of downtown independent fashion establishments focused on the sale and/or production of sustainable, ethical and ecological fashion as an alternative to fast, mass produced clothing and apparel. The historic city centre of Krakow, the second largest Polish city, will serve as an illustration of the issue. Basing our analysis on field work (mapping) and interviews with independent fashion designers and owners of fashion shops, independent fashion brands and other spaces linked with fashion design and production which function in the inner city of Krakow conducted in the first half of 2021, we will inquire into their creative and business motivations, location factors and networks of cooperation such firms are involved in. While doing so we will also consider the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic sustainability and business and location strategies of independent fashion firms. We will look at the pandemic both as a challenge and a threat but also as an opportunity for this type of businesses to function in the historic city centres and contribute not only to their economic sustainability but also to the sense of place and general attractiveness of centrally located historic quarters for residents and visitors.

Keywords: sustainable fashion, clothing and apparel, historic city centre, retail, Poland



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Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

The GGC states's techniques of spreading the cultural soft power in Kosovo via the development assistance

Vít Volný (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia*)

The topic of the conference paper is the methods of spreading cultural and especially religious soft power of the Gulf Cooperation Council states in Kosovo. The main aim is to explain how the states and their development agencies and charities engage in Kosovo and what are the techniques they use in the field. The methods used for the research are qualitative. Mostly the author used semi-structured interviews conducted during the field research in Kosovo in May 2019. In total 20 deep interviews were made with the different personalities of the Kosovo civil society such as NGO workers, politicians, journalists, academics. Additionally, the interviews were complemented by non-participant observation around three mosques built from development assistance of the GCC states since 1999. The results identified by the researcher were sorted to four different categories (public enlightenment, education, direct subsistence, religious infrastructure). These are going to be explained what was the reasoning of the GCC states/agencies and how they worked in practice in Kosovo since the war in 1999. Shortly the author will venture into the response of the Kosovo administrative and civil society and talk about how this is approached by the state structures. This leads to the conclusion of the paper which deals with the current situation and the notion that the efforts of the Kosovo society/state lead to the decreasing influence of the soft power initiative of the GCC states in Kosovo.

Keywords: soft power, Salafism, Kosovo, Gulf Cooperation Council, development assistance



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Tourism as a driver of river landscape transformations: the case of Vltava, Czechia

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Tourism and recreation are considered to be a common part of life in present society and influence development of various types of landscapes. Among these are also river landscapes, the character of which is largely determined by the presence of a water course and to it related activities. Development of a river landscape thus mirrors practical as well as symbolic meanings of a water course. Moreover, river landscapes often contain important attractivities, and natural and cultural heritage features. The existence and successful identification of such features is one of the preconditions for development of touristic and recreational activities. The aim of the paper is to discuss the impact of tourism and recreation on the landscape along the Czech national river Vltava, which is, beside its symbolic significance, the longest river in Czechia. The river interconnects major urban areas, among them the capital city of Prague, and other attractive rural places the recreation potential of which has been utilized since the 19th century. It has been the presence of the river that has become one of the major reasons for development of tourism in those places. Transformations of the Vltava river landscape have been influenced by diverse types of recreational activities, from establishing tramping sites in a relatively remote and pristine parts of the river valley in Central Bohemia at the beginning of the 20th century, to construction of water dams and surrounding recreational areas in the second half of the 20th century. Recently, the Vltava river started to be recognized as a unique landscape phenomenon crossing regional borders. The example of the Vltava river landscape thus not only allows us to study and discuss the impact of tourism development on transformations of landscapes, but also provokes questions regarding the management and protection of river landscapes as unique environments.

Keywords: river landscape, landscape transformations, tourism, Vltava, Czechia



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ID: 275

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Historical rural landscapes to report and innovate in support of sustainability

Maria Gemma Grillotti Di Giacomo (GECOAGRI LANDITALY, Rome, Italy), **Pierluigi De Felice** (University of Salerno, Salerno, Italy), **Francesco Lodato** (GECOAGRI LANDITALY, Rome, Italy)

Supporting sustainability also means preserving and developing historical rural landscapes, a privileged expression and extraordinary testimony to the special relationship between each human community and the resources of the natural environment in which it lives. Rediscover the beautiful agricultural landscape; reporting any abuse (concentration and speculation, pollution, overbuilding) and propose planning and enhancement interventions, is not the same as to taking an aesthetic-environmental view but also represents an important action to "end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". These objectives, as indicated by the United Nations in its Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030 (objective 2), are even more important following the Covid19 pandemic, from which we have learned how necessary it is to rebuild the healthy relationship between man and the environment. The authors, aware of the strategic importance that rural landscapes also have as a response to the recent and dramatic pandemic, reflect on the current processes of transformation of the Italian and European countryside; their state of health and the need to implement possible and desirable development actions. The proposed study, using the proven and tested GECOAGRI LANDITALY methodology and GIS, stops to examine the case study of the "Terra di Lavoro" (Casal di Principe, Italy) whose woven history of abuses and violations makes it dramatically paradigmatic to understand that speculation and land concentration cannot be combined with the beauty of the rural landscape, the quality of agro-food and social well-being.

Keywords: historical rural landscapes, land concentration, quality of agro-food



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ID: 276

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Scenario planning – engaging with uncertain regional development futures

Marie Mahon (*Geography, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland*), **Matt Finch** (*University of Southern Queensland, Brisbane, Australia*)

How can geographers support policymakers in the EU to continue aspiring to the goals of territorial cohesion whilst engaging with increasingly uncertain regional development futures? What could territorial cohesion look like in a future Europe?

The Horizon 2020 IMAJINE ((Integrated Mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe) project explores the meaning of territorial cohesion and concludes that while the concept remains an important guiding EU principle, social and spatial inequalities persist across and within EU regions. However, significant environmental, social, political, and economic uncertainties mean that the inequalities of tomorrow may not look like those which can be researched empirically in the present or recent past.

IMAJINE examines territorial inequality and spatial justice through a form of foresight, specifically, through scenario planning. Scenario planning not about forecasting or predicting the future, but is ‘a tool for better decision-making’ about that possible future (Ratcliffe, 2006, 50). In other words, these futures are neither predicted nor desired, but chosen for their ability to challenge assumptions in the present.

IMAJINE creates a set of four plausible future scenarios for the Europe of 2048, each with a distinct version of territorial inequality. Through these scenarios it explores whether an imagined future can help us to see potential opportunities and threats that cannot be predicted or extrapolated from the present and the past. It discusses their potential to help policymakers imagine plausible future contexts for a policy decision or policy domain in which socially and qualitatively-defined concepts such as territorial cohesion do not neatly fit traditional forecasting approaches.

Keywords: scenario planning, foresight, spatial inequalities



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ID: 277

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

For a first survey on socio-economic spatial concentrations of rural areas in Apulia. Which perspectives for the post Covid 19?

Maria Fiori (*Dipartimento di Economia e Finanza, University of Bari, Bari, Italy*), **Marilena Labianca** (*Dipartimento di Economia, University of Foggia, Foggia, Italy*), **Isabella Varraso** (*Dipartimento di Economia, University of Foggia, Foggia, Italy*)

Aims: Landscape and development of rural areas, especially marginal ones, represent strategic political objectives in the Community context. Agriculture has strongly shaped the landscape in Europe, of which many signs still are evident especially in inner areas. Traditionally, rural development policies have conceived agriculture and innovation with a strongly sectoral approach. Therefore, in recent years, the Common Agricultural Policy is trying to attribute a more pervasive role to agriculture in the formation and enhancement of the landscape oriented to multifunctionality and sustainable development in a dynamic international context. These areas represent real laboratories for evaluating policies and acting as models for sustainable development, based on the territorial identity, becoming at the same time "living landscapes", where to achieve integration and compatibility between different functions. Although the most relevant literature highlights the role of rural landscapes, relations and integration with local culture, values and products are still poorly investigated, there is still little focus on the objectives and development strategies, whose risk is to underestimate the potential of these fragile and declining territories. New patterns of rural development for future policies should be able to express the complex relationships existing in the territory. In this sense, agri-food chains allow to connect and reconnect resources and actors, to understand how these connections are made and can evolve. Their analysis with other variables, allow to understand how they are oriented towards rural development objectives, and like various ongoing research, can also open new visions on the future of these areas in the presence of world crises such as Covid 19.

Materials: Census data, other sources

Methods: Combining and mapping different data to obtain areas of socio-economic spatial concentrations for policy recommendations, development plans and post-Covid 19 scenarios.

Results and conclusions: The geographical delimitation will allow to establish new visions and political indications for the inner rural areas in Apulia.

Keywords: Apulia, rural development, landscape, spatial concentrations, covid 19



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ID: 278

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Greening through the grey: Quiet sustainability at auto salvage yards

Pavel Mašek (*Department of Ecological Anthropology, Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic*)

In recent debates on environmentally responsive behavior, one can follow mostly two opposite points of view: on the one hand, the awareness sustained ‘from above’ in the form of environmental policy and legislation; on the other hand, the grassroots movements approaching this issue ‘from below.’ In either case, since these debates and arguments are heard and dominate both the public and academic discourses, one might miss another kind of environmentally responsive behavior: ‘quiet sustainability’ (Smith, Kostelecký, Jehlička 2015), which is found in everyday human practices rather than generated by policies or communication campaigns. Although these practices do not, in fact, try to achieve sustainability, they have positive environmental impacts. Auto salvage yards might be considered as places that ‘ecologically discard’ unwanted and useless things – cars. Nonetheless, the sustainability and environmentally responsive behavior do not consist in the disposal but rather in reusing spare parts and repairing the seemingly totaled vehicles. Building upon my ethnographic research at an auto salvage yard in Central Bohemia, I attempt to reveal that ‘greening’ can be done quietly through the grey informal economy of breaking cars, even though as an unintended consequence of yearning for profit.

Keywords: car, disposal, environmental, informality, profit



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ID: 280

Session: Reconsidering the Efficacy of Smart Cities in Covid Era

Smart cities vs “Scart” cities: insights and connections for sustainable tourism development

Stefania Cerutti (*Università del Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy*)

When the year 2019 drew to a close, the travel and tourism industry celebrated 330 million jobs worldwide generating 10.3 percent of global GDP. The UNWTO said 1.5 billion international tourist arrivals were recorded and a similar trend was predicted for 2020, confirming tourism as a leading and resilient economic sector. This optimistic sense for travel, tourism and events was unfortunately short-lived. Within a few months, the pandemic crisis dealt a severe blow to this sector when countries closed their borders and locked down their economies in the fight against Covid-19. In this framework, smart cities and smart tourism are changing their role and implications in industry recovering and territorial development. Adopting the original pun “scart-smart”, the paper aims at focusing on the connections between tourism, sustainability and cities: digital technologies and innovative systems have to merge with new models and approaches for a resilient and sustainable tourism recovery able to support communities, promote culture, and protect heritage and its transmission. In other words, heritage and culture can be seen as “scarts” or “community connectors” themselves. A qualitative methodology is used to design a cross-analysis of some projects and best practices in order to identify and highlight the opportunities for connections that already exist or are planned, paying particular attention to European cities and participative projects. As results, it is expected that more services quality for tourists' staying is more quality for citizens' life. Thus, this means going further the binomial smart and technology and it implies the co-creation of project deeply rooted in the local history, economy, and culture. In conclusions, some propositions and tools can be observed and shared by the paper.

Keywords: smart cities, sustainability, smart tourism, scart



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Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

The rural landscape of inland areas: Engine of sustainable development

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The inland areas of Italy, abandoned and marginalized for a long time, have been rediscovered, also due to the recent Covid-19 pandemic crisis, as *loci amoeni*, not only from an environmental but also a productive point of view. The “bone” of the hills and mountains, drained for a long time by a demographic hemorrhage and a profound economic and social crisis, seems to be reinvigorated again compared to the “pulp” of the urban centers, besieged by industries and trade, compromised by the environmental and social fragility of an unsustainable anthropic impact.

In this new dynamism of inland areas, also stimulated by a development process whose first mobile engine is the National Strategy for Internal Areas (SNAI), the rural landscape, in its multifunctional values, represents a clear and evident element of productive, economic and social development. Starting from this new dynamism, the authors present a case study linked to the internal area of Southern Campania identified by the SNAI, where agri-food productivity, social cohesion, cultural dimension, intangible and material values and common goods represent a clear driving force for a potential sustainable development.

With reference to the selected territory, it will identify an analysis model aimed at highlighting the agricultural potential and putting it in correlation with the favorable context conditions in a capacity building perspective.

The idea is to highlight whether the conditions exist for a path that allows the existing agricultural and rural structure to face the overcoming of the core business towards differentiation and diversification.

These hypotheses must be analyzed in the light of factors that are both external and internal to the companies and which are the drivers of the much-desired transition.

The results of the research, through the processing of data in a GIS environment, will be reconstructed in summary cartographic frameworks, to support a more careful consideration of the territorial policy needs.

Keywords: rural landscape, capacity building, GIS



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ID: 283

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

The twin cities that got away

John Garrard (University of Salford (1967-2010), Manchester, UK)

This paper is an invitation to ongoing curiosity in the midst of ongoing change. It concerns both the twin city types, and the individual twin cities, that escaped the attention of the two volumes – pairings we would have liked to have included, or to have had more information about, given ongoing contextual change. Important amongst these are:

1) *cities inside cities* – like the self-governing cities of London and Westminster inside the Greater London Authority area; the city of Taipei completely surrounded by New Taipei in Taiwan; and Vatican City (a self-governing religious statelet) within the city of Rome.

2) More clearly *cross-border urban settlements* like those along the Mexican-Guatemalan border which, over recent years, have become major sites for mass migration ‘caravans’ northwards – all potentially affected by changing Mexican reactions to changing US government policies towards migration; just like those on the US Mexican border described in both volumes (indeed potentially echoing and interacting with them). For example:

- Frontera Corozal (Mexico) – Bethel (Guatemala);
- Tapachula (Mexico) – Tecun Uman (Guatemala).

3) Finally and illustrating the ways wherein cross-border twins are susceptible to ever-ongoing, though not necessarily unidirectional, changes originating elsewhere, we would like to have been able to run a continuous update on how the twins featuring in vols 1 and 2 have been faring:

- Eg. Hong Kong – Shenzhen under the combined impacts of (1) the Chinese government crackdown on Hong Kong’s self-governance and resulting mass protest, and (2) COVID-19.
- Eg. our US-Mexican twins in volumes 1 (esp. the mutually transactional situation in Los Dos Laredos) and 2 (managing migrant flows in Ambos Nogales) as US attitudes towards undocumented migrants in the US changed under Donald Trump and are now likely changing again under Joseph Biden

Keywords: twin cities, cities inside cities, mass migration, Hong Kong protests



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ID: 284

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Reversing the trend? Austrian and Czech gardeners between the market and tradition

Petr Daněk (Department of Geography, Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia), **Jan Vávra** (Department of Regional Management and Law, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czechia), **Petr Jehlička** (Department of Ecological Anthropology, Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia), **Miloslav Lapka** (Department of Regional Management and Law, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czechia)

Aims

Food self-provisioning is a widespread practice, yet, until recently, overlooked by researchers and policy makers. Conceptualising home gardening as a progressive and important part of diverse food economies, the objective of the paper is to provide understanding of demographic and socioeconomic factors and motivations behind current trends in gardening. There are indications that some gardeners deemphasise the market economy in favour of enhanced food self-provisioning to increase their households' food security. The second objective is to compare such 'new productionists' in Austria and Czechia as countries with the history of different economic systems in the second half of the 20th century.

Methods

To unpack the transformations in food-provisioning strategies in gardeners' households we conducted two surveys with identical questions in Austria and Czechia in spring 2020. The analysis of 1572 gardeners aged over 25 compared the sociodemographic structure and motivations for food production of two sets of gardeners: those who in 2020 produced more food than in 2010 and those whose dependence on the market for securing food increased in the intervening decade.

Results

The results show that age and family size – both related to availability of time for hobby gardening – are important social and demographic factors differentiating both groups of gardeners. A similar discriminatory factor is the preference for healthy – in contrast to fresh – food. The transition from the market to food self-provisioning is more prominent in Austria than in Czechia. A similar pattern applies to environmental motivation for gardening. Nonetheless, despite these partial differences, gardeners from both countries display more fundamental and similar tendencies towards more diverse, local and sustainable ways of food self-provisioning.

Conclusion

The results support the perception of gardening as a 'sustainability experiment' of an increasing social, environmental, and political importance, and a source of hope for better Anthropocene.

Keywords: food self-provisioning, food system transformation, gardening, international comparison, diverse economies



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ID: 285

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Modelling Czech political space through spatial relatedness of electoral maps

Josef Novotný (*Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*), **Martin Šimon** (*Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia*), **Jan Prener** (*Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*)

Political space models – simplified representations of political systems in an abstract space – are essential for understanding the nature of political systems. Political space models are constructed based on various data such as surveys of voting preferences, political party programmes, expert opinions, surveys among politicians themselves among other sources of information. To our knowledge, existing approaches to political space modelling have not adequately utilized information about differentiation of political phenomena in geographical space. Geographical patterns of political phenomena such as voting patterns are known to be relatively stable in time. This kind of information can thus be particularly useful for analysing political system dynamics, e.g. changes in relative positions of parties in an abstract space over time. The present paper introduces a spatially explicit approach to policy space modelling where pairwise relationships between political parties or other agents are determined based on the quantification of their relatedness in geographical space. To demonstrate the applicability of this approach we analyse the Czech policy space and its changes over time using electoral data

Keywords: political space, electoral data, Czechia, spatial relatedness



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ID: 287

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Towards sustainable territorial development via culture as development instrument in rural Latvia

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The project “Towards Sustainable Development and Inclusive Society in Latvia: Response to Demographic and Migration Challenges (DemoMig)” as a part of the National Research Programme "Latvian Heritage and Future Challenges for National Sustainability" 2018-2021 focuses on regional as well as local territorial development challenges. Within the framework of this project, the authors have analyzed the link between territorial development, society renewal, and culture as a development instrument. The aim of the research is to explore the current situation in regions and give suggestions to policymakers. The research data was collected using a qualitative social research approach – World Cafe method in 7 regional workshops, case studies, and semi-structured individual and group interviews.

Many recent culture-based economical practices have been created as an answer to decreasing economic activities and shrinking processes of population and infrastructure in rural territories. Case studies provide a deeper insight into culture-based development practices, reveal different strategies for creating new economic activities that improve the quality of life of households, renew and strengthen local communities, reduce rural depopulation, attract new people to places, and promote their sustainability. An important case study example is Selija Islands (Sēlijas salas), which brings together more than 17 small settlement communities.

Representatives from regions via good practices confirmed that the general suggestion for policymakers is to strengthen culture as a significant instrument for sustainable territorial development. The main conclusions are related to the move from separate culture-based practices to culture-based local development strategies as promoters of economic and social growth in the regions / rural areas of Latvia, as well as the formation, strengthening, and expansion of cooperation networks.

This study was supported by National Research Program «Latvian Heritage and Future Challenges for National Sustainability» Project No. VPP-IZM-2018/1-0015.

Keywords: culture-based place development, cooperation, development strategies, sustainability



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ID: 288

Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

Framing EUropeanisation back through travel and tourism

Chiara Rabbiosi (*Department of Historical and Geographic Sciences and the Ancient World–DiSSGeA, University of Padua, Padova, Italy*)

Aims

The global pandemic and Brexit require to carefully consider the cultural side of European integration. In this paper, I will discuss cultural Europeanization as it emerges through travelling practices of international students within the EU. In so doing, I follow Moisis et al. (2013) to consider Europeanization as a dynamic, actor-centred, open-ended networked process more than a binary of national–supranational identity. Mobility, tourism and travel are powerful performative dimensions contributing to Europeanization (Verstraete 2010). With this framework, I will focus on how international students' travelling practices are entangled with ideas and ideologies of Europe, contributing to the continuous making and re-making of Europeanization within and beyond the EU and Europe.

Methods

The paper presents results of an explorative research conducted with two groups of secondary cycle degree international students, one in Padua, Italy, and one in Tallinn, Estonia. Research has been conducted between Dec. 2019 and May 2020. The research was based on a participatory methodology. Photo elicited focus groups have been used to discuss 25 students' tourist pictures collected during their travels across Europe. Data analysis has been conducted in a team including, again, international students beside the Principal Investigator.

Results

Research result show that ideas of Europe as they emerge from tourism exceed the ideologies of Europeanisation developed through EU policies (eg. the European Capital of Culture). Mundane aspects entangled with ordinary life – from commuting transport networks, to non monumental architecture, to daily lifestyles – contribute to frame back Europe as a stereotyped and contradictory Other.

Conclusion

In the conclusion I claim the importance to focus on Europeanization outside and beyond EU policy to better understand how cultural Europe impacts on current geopolitical challenges. With this regard, research on popular practices – such as travel and tourism – can provide unexpected knowledge advancement.

Keywords: Cultural Europeanisation, tourism, international students, ordinary geopolitics, tourism studies



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ID: 290

The role of FDI in geographical disparities and in regional economic growth in East Central Europe – case of the Hungarian regions

Zoltán Gál (*University of Pécs; Centre for Economic & Regional Studies, Pécs, Hungary*), **András Gyimesi** (*University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary*)

Economic restructuring was primarily driven by foreign direct investment (FDI) in East Central Europe (ECE) since the 1990s, which in the short term contributed to the increase of productivity and competitiveness of the regions. ECE countries became highly dependent on FDI invested by foreign MNCs. Since the outbreak of the crisis, not only FDI inflows decreased but also the role of foreign capital in promoting economic growth have been revised.

The main aim of the research is to examine the (location) factors influencing the geographical spread of FDI in the Hungarian regions and to identify the FDI generated developmental effects at subnational (NUTS3) level. Therefore we analyse the impact of FDI on growth, gross fixed capital accumulation, wealth creation (GNI per capita) in the Hungarian counties. Our starting point is that manufacturing FDI is a driver of regional GDP growth. According to our hypothesis the positive effects of FDI on economic growth and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) are much less pronounced in the long run in ECE. The paper examines the effects of FDI on GDP growth and GFCF, and tests the causal relationship between these variables in the Hungarian NUTS3 regions. Based on the econometric analysis, the study argues that it is not FDI that causes GDP growth, but more FDI flowing into the already more developed, higher-growth regions. The inclusion of GFCF into the model also eliminates the significant positive effect of FDI. Government and EU-funds-generated investments play a much greater role in economic growth than foreign direct investment.

Keywords: FDI, East Central Europe, regional development, regional GDP growth



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ID: 291

Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Food self provisioning, food consumption and environmental attitudes in Hungary

Boldizsár Gergely Megyesi (*Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*), **Imre Kovách** (*Institute for Sociology / Department of Sociology and Social Work, Centre for Social Sciences / University of Debrecen, Budapest / Debrecen, Hungary*)

There are competing theories on the role of food self provisioning (FSP) in households income. While authors in the 1990s argued that, in socialist times, subsistence farming was not a means of poverty reduction, but a response to the shortage economy of the era (Alber and Kohler, 2008; Rose and Tikhomirov, 1993), authors now argue that FSP is linked to lifestyle, and in the Central European context, it is an unintentional, silent sustainability practice (Jehlička and Smith, 2011).

This activity have a long tradition in Central-Europe, and although they point out that it considerably differs from the Western-European patterns they argue that both can be contribute to sustainable food-production. Comparing the characteristics of the Western-European alternative food networks (Renting et al 2003) and Central-European FSP, Smith and Jehlicka found that food self provisioners in the Czech Republic and Poland are not reflexive on their own activity. While urban-farmers, or members of AFN's have strong post-modern, Central-European farmers have more traditional values (Smith-Jehlicka 2013)

Based on these arguments, in the present research we aim to analyze the relationship among environmental attitudes, climate change perception, and FSP using the results of representative survey conducted in Hungary. We aim to contribute to the ongoing discussion about the the social and economic factors influencing food self-provisioning, differences in environmental attitudes, climate change perception of respondents practicing and not practicing FSP.

The planned paper is structured as follows. The first part of the paper reviews the theoretical and empirical results of earlier researches on FSP and analyses the differences between them. The second part of the paper, analyses the connection between environmental attitudes, climate change perception, socio-demographic characteristics and the role and character of FSP. Finally, the paper analyses the enabling and limiting factors of food self-provision, and conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: food self-provisioning, environmental attitudes, climate change



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ID: 292

Formal urbanisation in post-social context

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During the so called “socialist urbanisation”, the rate of urbanisation increased intensively in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). This process was parallelly described as “delayed” in context of the Western-European comparison and “forced” regarding to its centrally planned and controlled nature, however resulted a significant growth in the number of towns and cities too. After 1989, this process slowed down because of some different reasons, including the demographic decline, economic crisis, emerging suburbanisation and many others, analysed by several papers. However, in some countries, especially in Hungary, Romania and Poland, the number of towns continued to show significant increase, but by sharply different origin. The common process, which can be experienced in different scale throughout the region, is urban reclassification. The promotion of rural settlements to towns can be interpreted as formal urbanisation since it results purely the growth of urban population without major functional transformation or migration.

We analysed and compared the tendencies of formal urbanisation in CEE countries, to answer the question what the similarities and differences of formal urbanisation are. Does it have a major impact on local urbanisation levels? What is the legal background and how the actual promotions were organised? What is the role of local and regional-level actors? Our hypothesis is, that the post-socialist formal urbanisation has a double-faced nature: it seems as both being the final accord of the socialist urbanisation (the latecomers) and having post-modern features, where the types, motivations, actors and the details of realisation all show a large variety.

The research was financed by the EFOP-3.6.1.-16-2016-00004.

Keywords: formal urbanisation, post-socialist transformation, Central and Eastern Europe, regional development



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The perforation of rural settlement networks: a Hungarian case study

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The differentiation processes of rural areas in contemporary spatial development has become a well-known phenomenon in geography. The concept of rural restructuring describes these differing trajectories of this (sometimes) disadvantaged spatial type, although with divergent consequences in different regions. The restructuring of rural Hungary is strongly connected with socialist and then post-socialist progresses beside an intensive demographic shrinking of this spatial type. Due to these circumstances, the outcome in many cases is the isolation of some rural communities inside their home villages, while the perceived distances from urban (commuting) centres are increasing. Going under these changes, some elements of the rural settlement network lost ties and some villages with their societies became isolated. The name of this phenomena can be called perforation of rural networks, which means rather the degradation of informal connections between rural villages including the social, recreational, or shopping functions etc.

In this research we tried to define the aspects and components of perforation using a questionnaire survey in a rural locality, the Baranyai-Hegyhát in Hungary. With the survey data we attempted to create such variables, which can express the inner differences measured in society, spatial mobility, and subjective representations about the area. To underline the processes caused by the perforation, in-depth-interviews with local stakeholders were gathered from the investigated micro-region. With the empirical research we defined the attitudes of the villages which reflects the reaction of leaders and local stakeholders on perforation.

Keywords: rural restructuring, rural Hungary, isolated villages, perforation, attitude analysis



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ID: 295

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Management and regulation of scattered urbanization in cross-border urban region: a state of instruments and practices in the cases of Luxembourg, Geneva and Strasbourg

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Cooperation processes and governance changes in cross-border region are the subject of a growing interest (international research programs such as ESPON program, INTERREG in the European Union are dealing with these topics). However, urbanization processes on the outskirts of transboundary metropolitan areas and their regulation remain under-explored matters. The specificity of cross-border exchanges, and the difficulties of coordination and cooperation between countries accentuate the pressure on territories which are sparsely urbanized but close to urban centers. All along the French borders, this phenomenon could lead to significant differences on either side of the frontier (local resources, public equipment needs and the capacity of public policies). The effects of the border on urbanization emphasize the problems that the actors face: the cross-border management and regulation of scattered urbanization combines issues of housing production, distribution of jobs and services, territorial competition and land preservation.

In this contribution, we will focus on instruments of cross-border cooperation which aim at managing scattered urbanization in three different areas: the metropolitan regions of Luxembourg, Geneva and Strasbourg. The study (research program Gertrud funded by the ANR) is based on interviews of key actors involved in urban planning and projects, and uses organized collective action frame of analysis.

In these three metropolitan areas, several instruments have been negotiated and set up by national or local actors. These instruments rely on different types of institutions, documents and procedures, and on some urban development projects. The influence of the border, the actors in presence in each region, the stakes of the public regulation and the capacity of the public actors to achieve their goals vary between the three cases. The confrontation between the cases puts forward the specifics of urbanization processes in these regions and the way public actors organize rule, and negotiate to manage and regulate.

Keywords: cross-border urban region, scattered urbanization, regulation instruments



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Session: Climate Change and Public Health

Ambient temperature and SARS-COV-2 infections in continental Portugal

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Aims: Laboratory experiments showed that SARS-CoV-2 is highly stable in cold environments. However, the epidemiological evidence about the association between meteorological factors and SARS-CoV-2 is limited and highly controversial. Thus, the present study aimed to examine the association between SARS-CoV-2 infections and ambient temperature in Continental Portugal.

Methods: Daily data on mean, minimum, and maximum ambient temperature (°C) between March 3, 2020 and January 18, 2021 from the Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere. The daily number of SARS-CoV-2 infections, for the same period, were obtained from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System and provided by the Directorate-General of Health. To ascertain the shape of the association between temperature and SARS-CoV-2 infections, we used Generalized Additive Models. Subsequently, we fitted a quasi-Poisson generalized linear regression model to estimate associations (relative risks, RR) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95%CI). Lag effects of temperature on infections were also explored.

Results: During the study period, there were 561,063 SARS-CoV-2 infections, mostly concentrated between November 2020 and January 2021 (74% of the total). Generalized Additive Models revealed that the association between temperature and SARS-CoV-2 infections follows a linear, dose-response relation, with no threshold effects. A negative and statistically significant relationship was found between daily average (RR=0.85, 95%CI 0.84-0.87), minimum (RR=0.85, 95%CI 0.84-0.87) and maximum temperatures (RR=0.87, 95%CI 0.85-0.88) and the number of SARS-CoV-2 infections.

Conclusion: The study found that temperature plays a role in SARS-CoV-2 transmission, which might partially explain why European countries, like Portugal, registered an unprecedented increase in infections during autumn/winter. Regions facing lower temperatures should adopt even stricter control measures to prevent the overburden of health care services.

Keywords: covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, meteorology, temperature, weather



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ID: 299

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Tourism and Covid-19: considerations about inner peripheries

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Research topic. Due to the outbreak, it was attained the awareness that development processes associated to urban concentration and agglomeration have become even more risk factors; on the other side, the well-known weaknesses of inner peripheries have become strengths, both in terms of housing, quality life and tourism attractiveness. The spread of the pandemic has significantly impacted the tourism sector and different forms of alternative and more sustainable tourism have emerged in contrast to mass tourism; this resulted as an advantage for inner peripheries. These "rarefied spaces" are perceiving a mutual perspective of emancipation and an opportunity to carry out bottom-up local development projects.

Method. The methodological empirical approach is based on statistical data and on thematic insights that have considered as best practices some projects in Italy (e.g. lower Apennines of Pesaro and Ancona, Marche Region).

Results. The estimated results are intended to proof that forms of sustainable tourism (e.g. proximity, slow, experiential, eno-gastronomic), are not just a growing trend but they can really represent a tool for re-territorialization and re-functionalization of these areas. Nowadays we are facing necessary limitations imposed by the pandemic, which have caused new ways of thinking "the safe and the unsafe" with tangible consequences on the social action; in this framework inner peripheries are able to offer as endogenous factors social distancing, well-being, healthy and safe spaces.

Conclusion. The development of inner peripheral areas in terms of tourism, is strictly connected to environmental dynamics and to the protection of the landscape and Heritage; however, the purpose is to place the tourism growth as priority territorial planning tool aimed at sustainable development.

The research pathway will propose considerations related to the reasons behind the development of the pre-pandemic tourism sector in these areas.

Keywords: inner peripheries, local development, sustainable tourism, community, best practices



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ID: 300

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Labor implications and human resource management practices during the COVID-19 pandemic: explorations from hospitality industry in Spain

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In the last year, the hospitality industry has been severely impacted by the global Covid-19 pandemic, due to the travel bans and the lockdown in different regions in all over the world. Human Resources is the department that has been most affected by the Pandemic in all companies, but with greater intensity in the hotel industry. HR Managers in Hotel chains have undertaken a set of employment measures to face the impacts of the Covid-19. Among the measures adopted are temporary collective dismissal or reduced working time schemes, working from home, practices related to the wellbeing of the employees and the adaptation of the workforce to the new context.

The aim is twofold. Firstly, to explore the labor implications and HRM practices adopted by hotels in the context of the pandemic. Secondly, to analyze the role of the HR managers in hospitality industry.

Primary data for this study derive from a series of in-depth semi structured interviews with key HR decision makers from different hotel chains. These data were supplemented with the analysis of the documents provided by the Hotels.

Managing under uncertainty is a challenge that it is being a constant to the HR managers in the hospitality industry. One of the first challenges was how to downsize staff, but then every week and month has been different. They have made decisions very quickly regarding legal labor issues, about the number of the staff to operate and the tasks they have to assume.

The role of HR managers in hospitality industry have changed due to the Pandemic. The new role includes being a regulatory expert and, responsibilities, such as, employee engagement, diversity management, and talent development are being pushed aside for the employee adjustment and wellbeing, Covid payroll policies, and ensuring a safe work environment.

Keywords: hospitality industry, covid-19, pandemic, human resources, labor implications



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ID: 301

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Towards an integrated and multi-strategic approach for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the regional scale in inland areas of Italy. A case study

Tommaso Bastiani (Eurac Research, Roma, Italy), *Luca Cetara* (Eurac Research, Bolzano, Italy), *Ilenia Pierantoni* (School of Architecture and Design, University of Camerino, Ascoli Piceno, Italy), *Pasquale La Malva* (G. d'Annunzio University of Chieti and Pescara, Chieti, Italy)

The UN 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are applied in Italy through a national and several regional strategies which frequently overlap with other existing programming tools, such as the National Strategy for Inland Areas (SNAI) and the River Contracts (CdF).

SNAI supports development and territorial cohesion to counteract marginalization and demographic decline phenomena in inland areas. CdFs are bottom up strategic and negotiated programming tools, pursuing the protection and proper management of rivers and their surroundings and contributing to local development.

This study aims at evaluating how the implementation and monitoring of SDGs can benefit from the adoption of an integrated approach between SNAI and CdFs in a river basin in Central Apennines (Fiastrone river), a marginal territory of high natural value where a SNAI Area Strategy and a CdF overlap.

At first the research aims at assessing the relationship between the above-mentioned instruments. SDGs will be compared, based on the related indicators selected at a regional scale, with the SNAI objectives, designated by the Local Strategy of the pilot area.

The study adopts a qualitative method of comparison suitable for analysing interactions between SDGs and other targets (Nilsson et al. 2018) that can be positive, negative or neutral. They can result in co-benefits that incentivize cross-sectoral strategies; indifference that involves independent strategies; or incompatibility that requires choices or trade-offs (Nilsson, 2016). The assessment is based on literature and expert judgement (ICSU, 2017; McCollum et al., 2018), evaluated based on relative convergence (Fless & Cohen, 1973; Gwet, 2008).

Then the research aims to show how the gaps in local achievement of SDGs identified through the aforementioned comparison can be partially resolved through *ad hoc* actions planned within a CdF. Such coordinated and integrated approach can result in multidimensional mutual benefits and optimized expenditures.

Keywords: SDGs targets, territorial cohesion, regional development, river contracts (CdF), National Strategy for Inland Areas (SNAI)



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ID: 302

Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

Geography students' competencies self-assessment – case study University of Zadar Department of Geography

Ana Pejdo (*Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia*), **Jadranka Brkić-Vejmelka** (*Department of Teacher Education Studies, University of Zadar, Gospić, Croatia*)

Geography teacher education is a profession-directed targeting towards one goal – for the students to become competent in their field of expertise. Future teachers' role in the education system is of the key importance for successful teaching and learning. During their education students need to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes established on the following key competences: digital, science technology, engineering, mathematical, languages, literacy, civic, personal, social and learning, cultural awareness and expression and entrepreneurship. For the purpose of the paper survey was done among undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Zadar Department of Geography. The aim was to determine students generic and subject-specific competences. Geography higher education programmes need not to be only subject-centred but also provide high degree of employability. In order to achieve the desirable learning outcomes new higher education curriculums are based on competences. Since competences can be examined as the measurable learning outcomes the aim of this paper is to determine Geography students' attitudes/self-assessment on the acquired competences. Significant differences between competences for undergraduate and graduate students are determined.

Keywords: self-assessment, geography, students, competences



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ID: 303

Maps as indicators of evolution of a perceptual region – The example of Zagora region in Croatia

Branimir Vukosav (Department of geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia), **Denis Radoš** (Department of geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia)

As a product of collective regional consciousness, perceptual regions can depend on several important factors such tradition of territoriality, sociocultural homogeneity, common natural features, etc. As such, they are dynamic categories, dependent on the influence of various trends in an area that change the demographic, social, economic and political circumstances, thus creating new perceptions and affecting the view of a region, its territorial extent and what it represents in the collective consciousness of its own population, as well as of those outside of it.

As main tools in geography, maps can serve as a relatively reliable indicators of such an evolution. Therefore, monitoring map contents such as boundaries, lines, contours, and above all toponyms as key carriers of a region's identity on maps from various periods can be used as a key in defining changes in a region's perception, especially with regards to its territorial extent in cases where a region is recognized as a specific area but has lacked official, administrative boundaries.

The region of Zagora in south Croatian hinterland has had a long history of being recognized from the point of view of various map makers, although it has most usually lacked institutionalization. A series of maps are used to decode the change in perception of its perceived territorial extent through time.

Keywords: maps, region, regional identity, Zagora, perceptual regions



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ID: 304

Historical maps of Blidinje area (Bosnia-Herzegovina) – Insight into geographic development

Denis Radoš (Department of geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia), *Branimir Vukosav* (Department of geography, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia)

Geographic name „Blidinje“ refers to the intermountain depression between the mountains Vran and Čvrsnica in the western Bosnia-Herzegovina (The High Herzegovina region). Although it is surrounded by densely populated karst poljes and river valleys, it is an area that has never been permanently settled, but has had a number of temporary settlements of cattle-raisers throughout history. Today the area belongs to the complex of the nature park “Blidinje”. Given its history of scarce population and a relative sociopolitical marginality within the region, the area has not been in focus of political and historical dynamism. Consequently, historical sources that note the geographic changes of the area are also sparse.

For the abovementioned reasons, historical and contemporary maps represent an alternative source that can be used to trace geographic development of Blidinje area. The research uses a series of maps ranging from those that date back to the first half of the 19th century, to more contemporary ones in order to track various contents of the maps (toponyms, contours, etc.) that reflect the natural and anthropogenic changes of the area.

Keywords: Blidinje, historical maps, toponyms, geographic development



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ID: 305

Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

The enduring appeal of territory and statehood for groups engaged in political violence

Jaume Castan Pinos (*University of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg, Denmark*)

Aims

Scholars working on terrorism and political violence argue that armed groups can be distinguished on the basis of their aims (Kydd and Walter, 2006; Rapoport, 2008). In essence, violent groups aims can be scaled down to: those intending to conduct territorial change (namely secessionists) and those concerned with regime change (because of ideological or religious motives). This article analyses the relationship between territory and statehood and different types of groups, both historical and contemporary, engaged in political violence (GEPV).

Methods

The paper will comparatively examine the interplay between territory/statehood and specific groups aimed at territorial change (secessionists in different regions) and at regime change (far right, Marxist and Islamist-Salafist). Particular attention will be devoted to groups, such as Salafi-Jihadists and extreme right-wing organisations, that are conceptualised as transnational. Both narratives (through communiqués, speeches and interviews) as well as practices will be examined.

Results

The cases show that GEPV may establish different sorts of interactions with territory/statehood, depending on the nature of the organisation. The paper will argue that the transnational character of GEPV is not incompatible nor oxymoronic with territory/statehood.

Conclusion

The relationship between GEPV and statehood is shaped by the nature of their aims. However, territory and statehood are fundamental factors for all GEPV, irrespective of their nature, both at a theoretical and practical levels. Not least because both elements have numerous advantages related to power and legitimacy.

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Keywords: political violence, territoriality, statehood, power



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ID: 306

Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

The war contingencies and placenames: Cases of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia

Damir Josipovič (*Institute for Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

A few studies if any did compare the three countries as suggested in the title on questions of changing placenames. But the suggestion is grounded in related processes stemming from the culture of landmarking, one of the most important being – renaming places – as to wishes of the new overlord. Slovenian case is quite instructive for deeper understanding the underlying idea and the meaning of changing the placenames in the Western Balkan region. As much as it seems detached from the region today, Slovenia was the former Yugoslav republic to gain relatively the most of territory after the Yugoslav transgression across the Rapallo border. These gains resulted in a heavy Slovenization of the placenames in Istria, not only versus Italy, but surprisingly against Croatia.

Being the pivotal area between Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia has played an intriguing role in place naming. It developed a genuine amalgam of three ambivalent but convivial practises – one towards Slovenia, the other towards Krajina Serbs and the third towards Bosnia-Herzegovina. More than 25 years after the end of brutal war there, remnants of renaming places to a desirable form for the new local overlords are abundant.

The intention of this contribution is to present synchronically and diachronically varied situations emerging after the (re-)gaining or appropriating territory in a period from 1945 to 1995. Within the comparative framework, the regional cases of Istria, Kordun, Banija/Banovina, and the post-Dayton Bosnia-Herzegovina are examined more closely.

Keywords: place names, linguistic landscape, territorial acquisitions, armed conflict in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav wars



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ID: 308

Session: Contaminated Sites and Environmental Justice in Europe. Geography of a Hazardous Relationship

Beyond 'toxic bodies': women's reproductive health concerns in polluted environments (Taranto, Italy)

Maaret Jokela-Pansini (*School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK*)

This study investigates women's reproductive health concerns in Taranto, a steel town and a 'high-risk environmental area' in Southern Italy. It draws on eight months of ethnographic research (interviews, body mapping and fieldnotes) and analyses political and social aspects of women's reproductive health in relation to pollution. I argue that in highly polluted environments, both political rationalities and women's health concerns over their own bodies are multiplied as women make sense of knowledge about reproductive health, access to health services and questions of responsibility over their (reproductive) bodies in relation not only to societal norms but also, to pollution. The study contributes to understanding the embodied realities of women's environment-health relations beyond bodily toxicity and seeks to complicate women's (passive) role as environmental subjects.

Keywords: women's reproductive health, political ecology of health, environmental pollution, body mapping, Taranto



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ID: 309

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

The resilient small industrial town in Europe: the social and cultural perspective

David Bole (*Anton Melik Geographical Institute, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

When mentioning industrial towns, dark images of degrading industrial buildings are presented to us as memorials of past industrialization and social development. The dominant view of industrial towns is inextricably negative, often using adjectives as depressed, and unpredictable when describing them in the media. However, at present many Europeans still live and work in small towns that are dependent on industrial production or mining. The BRIGHT FUTURE project sees industrialism as an opportunity and not as a developmental barrier. Towns with an industrial history hold great potential as they retain objects of industrial cultural heritage; local population has valuable knowledge and values coming from their industrial past; those towns are exceptional because of the unique social and cultural relations among the inhabitants.

I will present the BRIGHT FUTURE project, where we identify the advantages that can be the driver of new development for small and medium-sized industrial towns by examining individual cases from five countries (Slovenia, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and the United Kingdom). More specifically, we detected social and institutional innovations that help improve the quality of life in them and are tailored to the needs of small industrial communities. At the research level, we have shown that industrial towns have developmental alternatives and are not necessarily problematic and predestined to urban decay. At the local level, we activated, empowered and motivated the local community to identify new economic, social and other activities (cultural industry, tourism, education...) that could improve the quality of their lives. We expect that this practical knowledge of innovation and inspiration of communities in industrial towns can influence future policy-makers and planning professionals.

Keywords: industrial towns, (post)industrial development, social innovations, industrial culture



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ID: 310

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Environmental effects of periurban growth patterns on the transport-related pollutant emissions

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Spatial change of periurban areas is one of the most significant urban development processes in Europe not only around metropolitan regions but also around small and medium-sized cities. The urban sprawl affects the essential environmental, economic, and social functions of the impacted settlements. In the last decades, these processes reached the less urbanized Central European region, leading to very fast and less planned changes in our settlement system. Among its many environmental impacts, the well-known increase in traffic stands out, which is accompanied not only by an increase in congestion and accidents but also by a significant increase in pollutant emissions from transport in peri-urban areas. It is true that the scale of suburbanization in smaller agglomerations is significantly smaller than in metropolises, but it has more relied on individual modes of transport in the commuter traffic of the population. Our study uses COPERT software developed in collaboration with the European Environment Agency (EEA), the Joint Research Center (JRC), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, and EMISIA SA to estimate the change in pollutant emissions, in the case of the agglomeration of a Hungarian middle-sized, industrially growing city (Győr, 130 thousand inhab.) between 1995 and 2018. In the second part of the presentation, we analyze the change in the spatial patterns of the different zones of the periurban area by GIS tools and set change in the traffic pollution against the types of change in the patterns of built-up areas. As a result, we will have a picture of the role of the different spatial types of the built-up area extensions on the air pollutions generated by the traffic.

Research is supported by Hungarian National Research, Development and Innovation Fund. NKFI-6-K-128703.
Title: The Effects of Suburbanisation, Urban Sprawl on the Environmental Change of Suburbs in Central European Middle-Sized Urban Regions.

Keywords: periurban landscape, pollutant emission, middle-sized cities, road traffic, urban sprawl



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ID: 312

Ecological impacts of N-deposition in a remote, high-elevation lake in the Three River Headwaters Region, Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau

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This palaeoenvironmental reconstruction provides a new record of the ecological impacts of increased nitrogen (N) deposition at a remote, high-elevation lake within the ecologically fragile Three River Headwaters Region, from the early 20th Century to present. A multi-proxy investigation of a lake sediment core included chironomid autecology, lake sediment geochemistry ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, TN, TOC, OC:TN) and pollen analysis. Results were compared with regional pollution forcings, including regional fertiliser application, atmospheric nitrate deposition, and a localised multiscale air quality modelling system for N deposition. Our data reflects a mesotrophic lake system for the majority of the 20th Century with minimal anthropogenic impact. A shift in the lake is evident after 1985 with increased nutrient enrichment likely from N deposition. Low $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and increasing TN values, together with an increase in eutrophic chironomid taxa are exhibited in the record, particularly from 2002-2014. These changes are consistent with increased nutrient loading causing a change in trophic status, with total N (TN) statistically verified as the main driver behind the shift in chironomid community composition. This study highlights the reach of modern agricultural and industrial activity to remote locations and demonstrates the utility of palaeolimnological techniques as part of modern ecosystem assessment for conservation.

Keywords: agriculture, stable isotopes, chironomids, pollen, eutrophication



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ID: 313

Session: The Geographies of Youths' Environmental Engagement: The Shifting Geographies of Daily Activities and Habits

Imagining rural futures: Dreams of young, Dutch people in urban and rural areas

Maarten Koreman (*Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Department of Management of the Built Environment, TU Delft, Delft, Nederland*)

The future life plans and consequent migration patterns of young people is a central topic in studies on rural population decline. It indicates where new generations of people will move and informs studies to evaluate policies which support or alter this migration trend. Most research focuses on past or present developments in order to make predictions on the future. Meanwhile, there is little attention for the future dreams of young people themselves. This paper addresses these dreams and the potential barriers in fulfilling them. It is based on research in both urban and rural communities in two Dutch regions: the urban region of Midden-Noord-Brabant (NL) and the more rural region of Zeeland (NL). Surveys among and focus groups with young people between 18 and 30 years in these regions shed light on their future dream location of work, living and lifestyle, and the barriers they expect to encounter while pursuing their dream. Moreover, the impact of Covid-19 on the future dreams of young people is assessed. The paper suggests that rural areas, especially those close to cities, are popular locations of residence for young people. Young people attach themselves to the perceived green environment and space, hence confirming ideas around the rural idyll. This paper thus shows how future migration patterns of both urban- and rural-based young people may clash with governmental planning and which policy problems may arise as a result of this. Hence, it deepens the academic debate on future migration patterns with the ideas of those who eventually create them.

Keywords: youth, migration intentions, future developments, policy obstacles



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ID: 316

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Eurocities on the Galicia-Northern Portugal border. A cross-border cooperation tool for twinning border cities

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The Galicia-Northern Portugal border area is characterised by a common background (history, culture, language), explaining that cross-border cooperation policies and practices have flourished since the late 1980s, with the entry of Spain and Portugal into the then EEC. In this context, the cooperation between cities has a long tradition, since the early 1990s. In any case, the first individual bilateral agreement between twin border cities dates from 2007, signed by Chaves (Portugal) and Verín (Galicia). They used the name of 'Eurocity', allegedly referring to previous experiences such as the Basque Eurocity (1998) or Eurode (1997), and claimed to be the first one on the Spanish-Portuguese boundary (constituted as an EGTC since 2014). This Eurocity is located on the so-called 'dry border' (the Eastern section of the Galician-Portuguese border), which is inland, rural and depopulated.

The 'dry border' is commonly opposed to the 'wet border': the Western section of the Galician-Portuguese border characterised by the lower Miño river and the existence of dynamic and functionally integrated urban areas. On the 'wet border' region, three Eurocities have recently been created (Tui-Valença, Salvaterra-Monção and Tomiño-Vila Nova de Cerveira). In this area, Galician municipalities have been cooperating with the Portuguese ones by means of supra-municipal entities; the most recent one being the new River Minho EGTC (2018). This EGTC intends to be the only one in the 'wet border' area, thus the Eurocities are included under its umbrella without creating new legal structures.

Therefore, we confront two recent developments of Eurocities on the Galician-Portuguese border area since 2007. Through intense fieldwork and literature analyses, our proposal seeks, firstly, to scrutinise these experiences labelled 'Eurocities' as instruments to impel cross-border cooperation at urban border areas; and, secondly, to analyse similarities and differences between practices and policies regarding the 'wet' and the 'dry' border.

Keywords: Eurocities, Galicia, Portugal, twin-cities, border



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ID: 317

Session: Sub-National Politics and COVID 19 Emergency: Exploring Spaces and Scales of Conflict and Cooperation

Local management of the COVID crisis: the case of Montreuil, Paris Urban Region, France

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The health crisis has disrupted social activities in many ways, from economic and work activities to daily life. National governments have been providing strong and unprecedented collective responses, both in terms of health and in other areas of public intervention. But crisis management has also been largely carried out at the local level, where both public actors and civil society have mobilized facing with this unexpected situation. They thus have set up new forms of action in their territories. They have taken hold of the laws and norms enacted by the States, adapted and transformed them according to needs, as much to manage the successive phases of containment as to reorganize the usual social activities despite the persistent circulation of the virus.

In this paper, we look at the consequences of the health crisis on the organization of local public action. We support the idea that in this situation of extreme uncertainty characteristic of the risk society (Beck 1986), collective action is being worked by processes of social individualization. In other words, arrangements between individuals are at the heart of health crisis management. Collective action thus appears to be very contingent on the people involved (from local authority staff to elected representatives, including actors outside public institutions), their rationalities, their interests and their interpretations of the situation. Actions are tinkered with, with unprecedented room for flexibility compared to the usual routines of action. Our presentation is based on a case study of public action in Montreuil, a city on the outskirts of Paris in France. Interviews and observations allow us to examine how local actors have managed the health crisis in three fields of social activity: schools, shops, and public space (occupation and planning).

Keywords: local governance, individualisation, Covid crisis, urban public management



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ID: 318

Public transport-oriented urban development: Challenge for smart Czech cities

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The modal shift from the private car to public transport is increasingly presented as one of the pillars of sustainable mobility in towns and cities within the “European model”. At the same time, (re)constructing the city through the organisation of mobility is at the centre of current debate on spatial planning. Since the Velvet Revolution, the role of public transport in the Czech Republic is in freefall, not only as a result of the economic transition, but also because of a failure to relate transport and development. However, coordinating public transport planning with urban planning, in sense of structuring density along public transport infrastructure, seems nowadays to be a key strategy to promote the public transport use, beside some other strategies like transport policy. Our article has a twofold objective. First, it seeks to offer global methodological elements for the analysis of levels of public transport-oriented development in cities. Second, it seeks to explore the subject through an approach that is focused on the cities of the Czech Republic. Indeed, it emerges that very few of the Czech housing districts built more recently, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, have good public transport provision and, overall, the layout of these districts does not reflect the existence of public transport-oriented urban design. However, it emerges also that the socialist era collective housing estates were often located inside the catchment zones of the tramway, and that these urban districts are arranged in a manner close to public transport-oriented urban design. Qualitative observations conducted inside these districts show some common negative issues which should be improved (urban renewal operations not incorporating public transport-oriented development, socialist era design, poor maintenance, lack of facilities), so that these housing estates become an attractive example of the public-transport oriented development as applied currently in the world.

Keywords: public transportation, urban planning, land use, smart cities, Czech Republic



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ID: 321

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

Governing urban metabolism in Lyon (France)

Pierre Desvaux (*Ecole Urbaine de Lyon, Lyon, FRANCE*)

This paper will present the predatory relation the state, considered through its diverse nature, has with cities understood as *milieus* where the amount of waste generated each day is perceived as a urban mine and where waste management reconfigure itself as an extractive activity dedicated to the extraction of a resource for later valorization through different forms of treatment. In this regard, the role of the state moves from a logic of externalization, where waste is to be expelled, physically and symbolically, from society to a logic of (re)internalization where those matters needs to be treated properly regarding their dangerousness. Those treatment then can be compared to “rites of purification” that allow an acceptable “social death” of the objects and matters concerned that prevent and immunize capitalism to environmental critics. The symbolic status of waste is thus to be considered as dangerous matter, firstly for obvious hygienist and environmental reasons but also in regard to the highly critic potential of those materials.

Those preoccupations are actually more and more conceptualized and implemented through the umbrella of the circular economy paradigm that promotes, in a highly depoliticized understanding of the notion, a way of making capitalism compatible with sustainable development. In this view, urban metabolism is here understood as a way of visualizing how the fluxes of matter are circulating alongside chains of transformation and purification. But as those circulation occur *through* urban *milieus*, they are sites of contested forms of appropriations from the state, associations or different collectives. This paper will interrogate the relationship between the State and non-governmental practices through the example of clothes reuse by an historic association in Lyon to illustrate how the state is assimilating and normalizing those practices to expand its own regulatory capacity and to appropriate the legitimacy build through alternative practices.

Keywords: waste, metabolism, Lyon



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ID: 322

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

The challenges of the participatory climate adaptation: Insights into the urban regeneration of courtyards in Polish cities

Magdalena Miśkowiec (*Department of Regional Development; Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Polska*)

In recent decades, sustainable urban regeneration is considered as a turning point for urbanism which in turn has played an important role in improving local communities' quality of life. Urban areas are increasingly involved in planning for climate change adaptation through simultaneous growing demands for meaningful community participation in decision-making processes. The study's main aim is to address the key challenges of participatory climate adaptation of urban courtyards as an example of the semi-public space. In this paper, we followed a qualitative method approach by using field observations and in-depth interviews with multi-stakeholders involved in the participatory processes. The case study approach among three Polish cities (Krakow, Gdansk, Olsztyn) allowed for a comparative inquiry regarding context, control, and process-related factor intersections. As a result, we provide a contribution for a better understanding of the existing challenges and propose recommendations for the participatory climate adaptation within urban regeneration processes at the local scale.

Keywords: urban regeneration, participation, climate change adaptation, urban courtyard



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ID: 323

Session: Sustainable Food Systems

Re-thinking kitchens. The sustainable role of food processing spaces in the Venetian Lagoon

Chiara Spadaro (*Department of Historical and Geographic Sciences and the Ancient World, University of Padua, Vicenza, Italy*)

In recent years there has been a renewed interest in the role of semi-natural urban and peri-urban contexts to reconnect people to nature, and various studies have highlighted the importance of foodscapes. Nevertheless, so far, the geographical focus has been on food production and distribution, whereas little attention has been paid to the role of food processing spaces in a systemic vision of local food policies.

Aims

What is the geographical and socio-ecological role of community kitchens and food labs in food policies?

Through the case study of the Venetian Lagoon, this paper investigates the role of kitchens as spaces of connection between production and consumption, in an agro-ecological perspective, “centred around multi-species solidarities, biodiversity and environmental stewardship” (C. M. Deh-Tor, 2017).

Furthermore, the paper attempts to show that community kitchens can represent a laboratory for mapping dialogues between producers and consumers, thus facilitating a collective re-thinking of sustainable food systems.

Methods

This study uses ethnographic research and oral history methodology, supported by a geo-historical diagnostic of the Venetian Lagoon. The paper provides some narrative insights from the field research, within a qualitative case study approach.

Results

The current study finds that community kitchens and, more in general, collective raw material processing, are socio-cultural and convivial practices that investigate the territory networking with other players in this amphibious landscape. These spaces become a place of awareness and knowledge on contemporary food issues, founding new community-based food system.

Moreover, through these places and practices, it is possible to open up a dialogue with institutions to re-structure local dynamics to enable sustainability.

Conclusion

In future investigations, it might be possible to understand how to replicate these experiences. How can similar collective food labs be structured in other urban wetlands? And what role could they play in the dialogue with sustainable tourism?

Keywords: community kitchens, food labs, Venetian Lagoon, urban wetlands



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ID: 324

Landscapes in-between land abandonment and agricultural intensification: driving forces of contemporary landscape changes in Croatia

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Introduction

Located at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Pannonian basin and Dinaric Alps, Croatia has favourable natural conditions for the development of agriculture. It has experienced the evolution of the agricultural landscape since the Neolithic. However, during the last thirty years, Croatia has faced intensive land use and landscape changes due to the intensification of various, mostly negative, socioeconomic processes.

Aims

This paper aims to identify the driving forces that have influenced contemporary land use and landscape changes in Croatia.

Methods

Data retrieved from the Corine Land Cover, Statistical yearbooks and Agricultural censuses were analysed and visualized using GIS software. Also, a literature overview was done and results were compared with the similar researches performed in other European countries.

Results

In general, the used agricultural area in Croatia is decreasing while the share of forests and woodlands is increasing. The reasons for the decrease of the agricultural area mostly lie in the transition from planned to the market economy, Croatian War of Independence (1991-1995), growth of the service sector (especially tourism) and unfavourable demographic trends which are results of depopulation and ageing especially in rural areas. On the other hand, the areas under newly planted olive groves and vineyards are expanding encouraged by the fact that wine and olive oil are some of the most lucrative agricultural products. One of the most important factors that influenced an increase in certain land use categories are accession to the EU in 2013 and subsidies provided for farming.

Conclusion

As a consequence, traditional agricultural landscapes in Croatia are disappearing and the regeneration of the natural vegetation is taking place on abandoned land. On the other hand, new cultural landscapes are being shaped although their share in total area is rather small.

Keywords: Croatia, landscape changes, land use, driving forces



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ID: 325

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

The role of interregional acquisitions for regional growth paths – empirical analysis from Czechia

Aleš Bělohradský (*Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, CZ*), **Viktor Květoň** (*Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, CZ*)

Czechia has been one of the most attractive countries in CEE to foreign investors (Pavlínek, 2004), but systematic empirical analysis of the role of such extra-regional sources for regional performance and growth paths is missing. In addition, FDI is no longer the most significant extra-regional source in Czechia, as the volume of domestic acquisitions exceeds, especially during the last 7 years (Květoň et al., 2020).

It is generally assumed that inward corporate investments foster economic development of a region. This article firstly compares the role of domestic investments and FDIs in shaping regional economies and secondly explains real economic effects dependent on characteristics of a region.

Using a unique dataset of all domestic acquisitions in Czechia between 2011 and 2020, the paper will answer two research questions: What are the positive and negative effects (e.g. on regional performance, unemployment etc.) of extra-regional assets and knowledge inflow (e.g. via corporate takeovers) on regional industrial path development in different types of regions? How do these effects evolve in time, either gradually or in response to the current measures against COVID-19?

This article argues that the positive regional impact of inward investments is stronger in better endowed regions whereas in lagging regions, it leads more often to adverse effects, especially in the case of asymmetric acquisitions. Also, this disparity implies differences in regional growth paths dependent on the nature and direction of an acquisition.

Keywords: acquisitions, regional growth paths, regional specialization



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ID: 326

Creation of towns or urbanization? The phenomenon of urban growth in the post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)

Robert Szmytkie (*University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland*), **Robert Krzysztofik** (*University of Silesia in Katowice, Sosnowiec, Poland*)

Urbanization literally indicates an increase in indicators that speak of population concentration in urban areas and multi-criteria urban development. The essence of this process is the emergence of brand new towns as an expression of the power of the phenomenon. In the CEE countries, apart from the economic sphere, there is rather a loss of population and its deconcentration, which is not conducive to urbanization. At the same time, there is a very clear increase in the number of towns in the region. In Poland, 124 new towns were created between 1990 and 2020. A similar situation occurred in the Czech Republic, where 117 towns and 221 small towns (*městys*) were added between 1998 and 2020, and in Hungary, where 182 new towns were created. Taking into account that towns in CEE have been developing since the first half of the 13th century, it can be concluded that the last 3 decades have seen a relatively high share of new towns compared to previous years and historical periods. What is more, a large part of these new towns is created in regions that are depopulated and not at all the leaders of economic development in their countries. The main objective of the article is to explain the phenomenon of the making of urban, which has no basis in indicators describing the urbanization process. In this context, the issues of state development policy, ambitions of local communities or selected specific elements.

Keywords: making of urban, new towns, urbanization, CEE



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ID: 329

Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

Born-again EU enthusiasts: how the prospect of territorial reconfiguration encourages EU philia in post-Brexit UK

Jaume Castan Pinos (*University of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg, Denmark*), **Cathal McCall** (*Queens' University Belfast, Belfast, UK*)

Aims

The aim of this article is three-fold. Firstly, it aims to examine the historical evolution of EC/EU narratives by two actors, the Scottish National Party (SNP) and Sinn Féin, whose main political aim is to transform the UK's territorial (constitutional) status quo – through secession and reunification, respectively. Secondly, the paper intends to analyse how these two parties instrumentally use the EU –simultaneously as an argument and as a strategy – to achieve their territorial aims. Lastly, the paper assesses how Brexit has shaped this instrumental use of the EU.

Methods

The paper uses policy and strategy documents from Sinn Féin, the SNP and other relevant actors. Further, it relies on interviews with policymakers from both parties. Discourse analysis will be used to evaluate the transformation of the actors' hegemonic narrative vis-à-vis European integration in general and the EC/EU, in particular.

Results

While the perspectives of both parties regarding European integration has experienced significant transformations, depending on their political contexts, their main territorial goal has remained unaltered.

Conclusion

The territorial goal of the both parties ultimately determines these parties' narrative (and strategy) regarding the EU. In recent years both parties have adopted a clear-cut pro-EU strategy. This has been intensified by Brexit. This is tentatively explained by the fact that the British withdrawal from the EU conflates the respective territorial transformation goals with EU membership. Thus, Brexit has confirmed these nationalist parties as pro-EU.

Keywords: Brexit, territoriality, Secession, European Union, Euro-enthusiasm



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ID: 330

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Inventory of ancient pre-industrial landscapes of Moravia completed: a number of applications in human activities are offered

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During the years 2016-2020, an inventory of remnants of ancient cultural landscapes in the historical territory of Moravia larger than 10 ha was carried out as part of project No. DG16P02B042 "Inventory of the pre-industrial landscape of Moravia and ensuring public awareness of its existence as a cultural heritage" of the NAKI program of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. A total of 1139 segments of the ancient cultural landscape were found, showing a similar land use structure as in the first half of the 19th century. The identification of the segments was based on a comparison of the current land use documented on a recent color aerial orthophotomap with the land use registered on maps of a stable cadastre at a scale of 1: 2.880 completed in the 1820s-1830s. All segments are extensively documented through a wide range of properties in tabular, map and image form and published on the Internet (<http://arcgis.adbros.com/project/detail/6>).

The aim of the article is to acquaint the public with this common, but practically unknown landscape natural and cultural heritage and inform about the inventory and mapping procedure. The map documentation shows the results of segment classification according to qualitative and quantitative criteria, but also in terms of threats and necessary management measures. Currently, the possibilities of using the findings are being analyzed. Due to the fact that there is an extensive and multidisciplinary geodatabase in GIS and a huge publicly accessible visual documentation, the current tasks are the implementation of actions of a disseminating and scientific research nature. Potential users of obtained knowledge are being addressed. The range of users is wide: tourism industry, conservation authorities, nature and landscape protection, planning institutions, state and local government, landowners, the general public, schools, local organizations, disaster management, public media and film, fine arts and more.

Keywords: historical heritage, inventory, classification, knowledge application, users



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ID: 333

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Place-based identities in coal phase-out regions as an obstacle to sustainable transitions – the case of Lusatia

Julian Schwabe (Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden, Germany)

Aims

Considering the necessity of far-reaching structural changes against the background of sustainable transitions, traditional lignite-mining regions with carbon intensive industries play a key role in achieving transition goals. One prominent example of such a region that is faced with massive economical and societal upheavals is Lusatia in the East of Germany. Formerly an important energy supplier for the GDR, the region is faced with extensive transformation since the early 1990s and is now confronted with a coal phase-out not later than 2038, decided by the German government. Evidence from regional monitoring shows that within that process, aspects of place-based identity and place attachment are often thematized by local stakeholders. The study sheds light on the questions, how these aspects are an issue in the negotiation of the transition in Lusatia and what the implications for further research are.

Methods

To address these issues, the study focusses on proponents of transformative ideas within their social contexts. Therefore, guided interviews with change-agents and especially with external partners that are relevant to these agents' projects are conducted. The study is designed as a multiple-case approach with initiatives from the fields of administration, economy, and grassroots movements to capture different social contexts.

Results

An analysis of the interviews implicates a relation between biographical experiences of loss and an unsettling of place attachment that leads to moments of resistance to further transition. The study argues that individuals are disembedded and to some extent deterritorialized from their accustomed environment and that these circumstances are a hindrance for transformation endeavours.

Conclusion

The research suggests that biographical fractions must be acknowledged as a major part in the social construction of space and furthermore, the formation of place-based identity within transition processes. To foster transitions towards sustainable societies in the future, local history has to be acknowledged.

Keywords: regional transitions, Germany, place-based identity, deterritorialization, change-agents



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ID: 334

Session: Digital Geoscience and CH in Higher Education

A virtual itinerary for the knowledge of Tuscan cultural heritage

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The awareness of cultural values, identity character of local communities, represents a relevant contribution while activating sustainable local development processes. The aim of this study is to produce and spread knowledge through effective communication strategies, which can be potentially used in educational applications and for touristic enhancement of the territory.

In the context of the CHIMERA project (Cultural Heritage and MEdia. Representation and storytelling of the historical and Archaeological landscape of Tuscany – POR-FSE 2014-2020) we identified a methodology to valorize and promote Tuscan cultural heritage, involving various partners such as museums, universities and higher schools, regional agencies for cultural heritage (CH) protection and cultural associations.

The main deliverable of the project is the design and creation of a web portal related to the historical and archaeological landscape of Tuscany. The web portal allows to create thematic itineraries using innovative technological tools aimed at digital teaching, including interactive 3D models and maps, photo galleries and virtual tours.

Regarding innovative contents, 3D models have been created starting from aerophotographies acquired by UAV and reconstructions of historical virtual landscapes starting from archival documents.

Moreover, storytelling was introduced as a tool to frame and narrate the territory through interactive maps producing highly communicative contents.

These instruments will be available for local cultural organizations with a focus on producing and spreading knowledge through effective communication strategies, for educational applications and for the cultural enhancement of the territory.

Keywords: virtual itinerary, Tuscan Cultural Heritage, storytelling, virtual landscaping, 3D modelling



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ID: 335

Session: Digital Geoscience and CH in Higher Education

A MOOC for teaching geotechnologies for cultural heritage in higher education contexts

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Humanities and Arts academic programs show a lack of knowledge related to Geotechnologies as useful tools for studying, managing and valorizing Cultural Heritage.

Training programs of History, History of Art, Archaeology and Humanities generally do not include specific courses of GIS and Remote Sensing and do not contribute to develop specific skills in spatial knowledge or digital representation.

There are no relevant online courses in Europe, as well as teaching materials (Open Educational Resources) on geotechnologies for Cultural Heritage.

The MINERVA project (Mapping. Geosciences VALUE in Higher Education, Erasmus+ KA2) aims to promote and develop innovative methods and tools for teaching geotechnologies in Higher Education contexts.

The project deals with the updating and development of e-learning materials, didactic methodologies and tools in the field of geotechnology for CH, in particular focusing on Open Educational Resources through an open access and free MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) web learning platform.

This is particularly relevant in the present pandemic context where effective remote learning (and working) tools and platforms are required.

The first output of the project is a framework focused on the key-competences needed by learners defined from a detailed matchmaking comparison between the European labour market and the existing academic profiles offered by European universities and related to the Cultural Heritage sector.

The project involves research teams of the Université Jean Monnet Saint-Etienne (France), the Society for the study of Ancient Topography – Dipylon (Greece), the Univerzitet u Nišu (Serbia), the Znanstvenoraziskovalni Center – Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti (Slovenia) and the Universidad de Castilla – La Mancha (Spain).

Keywords: geotechnologies, cultural heritage, higher education



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ID: 336

Session: Towards a Human Security System in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation

Human perception and environmental risk index modelling with GIS in Yakutsk urban region (North-Eastern Siberia)

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One of the challenges of human security in the Arctic regions, and more specifically in the Eastern Siberian Arctic regions, concerns the assessment of inhabitants' exposure to recurrent environmental risks for the urban population in a geophysical environment characterized by notable change dynamics. The latter is known as permafrost degradation, water flooding (river, geomorphologic canals, and plateau's erosion flooding) and ice breakup, erosion, and forest fires. Urban centers and villages are confronted with a multiplicity of natural hazards. However, the evaluation of their exposure is partial or non-existent; hence there is the need to create indices of potential exposure to environmental risks. They are built by spatial analysis of survey data on the perception and knowledge of the local population and remote sensing that are integrated into Geographic Information Systems. Knowledge and understanding of how local people perceive the natural and anthropogenic environment in the context of climate change and its consequences are some of the key factors in creating effective urban planning strategies for the cities in the high-risk zones of environmental hazards. The urban region of Yakutsk is the test study area for the construction of these indicators of human security in the Siberian Russian Arctic. The large urban area with more than 350,000 people in one of the coldest regions in the world is confronted by the acceleration of global warming and urbanization on a recurrent and seasonal basis. This hazardous occurrence is combined with the risks of forest fires, erosion, floods, and permafrost degradation affecting infrastructures, settlements, industrial and agricultural areas.

Keywords: human security environmental risk index, Arctic urban centers, perceptive knowledge, GIS, spatial analysis



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ID: 337

Subjective well-being and cross-border commuting during the Covid-19 pandemic: the Hungary-Austria nexus

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In recent decades there is a growing interest in understanding what motivates people to migrate and what the potential outcomes could be. Although a lot of research has examined the relationship between economic welfare and migration, the subjective well-being (SWB) – cross-border commuting (CBC) nexus has received far less attention in the literature.

The paper focuses on this relationship in case of the Hungarian commuters in Austria during the Covid-19 pandemic. Using a diverse methodological toolkit (secondary data analyses, survey, interviews) we aim to answer the following questions: (1) What differences in the general profiles of SWB can be detected between Hungary and Austria? (2) How does the SWB pattern of commuters look like in comparison with the Hungarian, Austrian and European average? Has the perception of their SWB improved linearly with their material gains, or has it failed to reach the expected level due to the role of immaterial factors such as the ruined work-life balance, weakening of interpersonal relationships or even over-qualification? (3) To what extent have the material and non-material factors of well-being and their subjective perceptions been affected by the Covid-19 crisis?

Our survey (conducted in late 2020, N=420) followed principally the OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being (2013). Therefore, the results have become comparable with international data: the 2013 and 2018 ad-hoc modules of EU-SILC and the 2016 Hungarian microcensus. According to the preliminary results, despite the negative impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g. economic and labour market problems, reintroduction of border control), the mean level of commuters' life satisfaction seems to be higher than the non-mobile employees in Hungary but somewhat lower than the natives in Austria.

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Keywords: Austria, Hungary, well-being, commuting, cross-border



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ID: 338

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

Understanding power and historical context for collective action initiatives in the sustainable energy transition

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Grassroots collective action initiatives (CAIs) are seen as an important form of social innovation that can promote the sustainable energy transition. From the perspective of sustainability transitions theory, the landscape pressures of climate change and growing consciousness put pressure on incumbent fossil energy regimes, leading to new opportunities for niches of technological and social innovation. From this perspective, the phenomenon of energy CAIs (e.g. coops) are interesting experiments in social innovation, particularly with respect to how transitions are governed, the role of politics and power in transitions, and the role of civil society, culture and social movements in transitions.

This study develops a theoretical framework for better understanding which actors, through the influence of their power, drive or hinder the sustainable energy transition. Specifically, the framework incorporates the actors groups of government, market stakeholders, and grassroots initiatives, and links these through conceptions of reinforcing, innovative and transformative power. Six national case studies across Europe (Italy, Spain, Belgium, The Netherlands, Poland and Estonia) are compared and contrasted in terms of their historical contexts for collectivism in the energy sector, as well as their current political landscapes. The framework allows for insights into the following questions:

- 1) What is the influence of historical legacy? I.e., how do the historical structures influence grassroots movements in the energy transition?
- 2) What is the power configuration between the national government, market-based stakeholders and grassroots initiatives, and how do they mutually reinforce or challenge this configuration?
- 3) What does the vision and its actors' strategies imply for the power configuration in the future?

Keywords: collective action, energy transition, sustainability transitions, power and politics, historical context



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ID: 339

Ethnic diversity and team performance: a cross-European study on professional football squads

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The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between “ethnic” and “ethno-cultural” diversity and team performance. The paper aims to answer the following research questions. (1) Which European football teams and leagues are the most homogeneous and heterogeneous, and how do the spatial patterns look like? (2) Is an “ethno-culturally” homogeneous team composition an advantageous feature of football squads in general, or is the opposite true? (3) Which other factors play a role and how do they influence the diversity–team performance nexus across Europe?

The study uses quantitative research (e.g. regression modelling and GIS analysis) based on different data sources, including the UEFA and Transfermarkt databases. The paper also presents an innovative measure of “ethno-cultural” diversity that is able to capture all three dimensions of diversity: variation, balance, and disparity. Team performance, as dependent variable, has been operationalized by the share of points attained compared to the maximum possible points at the end of the season 2017-18. The analysis covered ca. 25,000 football players in 692 top-division clubs from 53 UEFA countries.

We found a positive relationship in general, i.e. more diverse teams tend to gain higher proportions of the available points during a season. Both the bivariate and the partial correlation coefficients indicate slightly positive statistical association. According to the regression analysis the club’s market value, the squad size, and its “ethno-cultural” diversity also contributes to the explanation of team performance; in this order, in decreasing extent. All of their effects are significant; however, remarkable spatial differences exist. There are only six leagues where homogeneous teams perform unequivocally better than their more heterogeneous rivals.

The project has been supported by the European Union, co-financed by the European Social Fund Grant no.: EFOP-3.6.1.-16-2016-00004 entitled by Comprehensive Development for Implementing Smart Specialization Strategies at the University of Pécs.

Keywords: diversity, ethnic, football, sport, Europe



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ID: 340

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Urban regeneration practices enhancing sustainable development and place attachment. Case study: Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Oana-Ramona Ilovan (*Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, and Territorial Identities and Development Research Centre, Cluj-Napoca, România*)

Most recently, development and planning prescriptions from above tend to lose ground in favour of the many local inputs of various stakeholders, with forms of including both technical and non-technical knowledge, thus democratizing practices, enhancing place awareness for many groups, enabling civic empowerment, bottom-up approaches to development, participation, community building, and fostering sustainable development and place attachment.

I considered three interdependent concepts to explore and analyse the development of Cluj-Napoca city which fostered community sustainability and place attachment: sustainability, resilience, and regeneration. I interpret resilience as creative change or the renewal capacity within the urban region, as opposite to its other meaning, which is adaptation after or performance in face of crises. Thus, resilience is the dynamic feature resulting from urban regeneration.

My research pays attention to the territorial dimension of resilience and bottom-up regeneration practices shaping the development of Cluj-Napoca during the last two decades. *The aim* is to present how such urban regeneration initiatives and practices enhanced people's place attachment to this city or to its particular places. To reach this aim, I used the case study approach and content analysis of the research material which I obtained in face-to-face interviews with various stakeholders or online.

Results showed that bottom-up regeneration initiatives impact inhabitants' place attachment and the sustainability of development in the respective areas. They are, first of all, used as an adaptive mechanism to change. However, implementing bottom-up regeneration initiatives and practices is challenged by broader political, economic, and cultural factors and research results also highlight possible solutions. Conclusions underline the need of supporting and integrating these initiatives into an overall strategic approach to the city level, where communities and place attachment are considered for long-term urban development.

Keywords: landscape transformations, territorial identities, resilience, community building, qualitative methodology



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ID: 341

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

The natures of suburban area. Habitability by the nature in outlying areas of Chartres, in France

Nelly Regnier (*geography, Nanterre university, Nanterre, France*)

Objectives:

Nature is becoming a social subject. Some authors (BLANC, 1997; BOURDEAU-LEPAGE, 2018) demonstrate that, in town, it is a level for durable town, and for the welfare for the inhabitants. And in the periurban spaces? Y. Le Caro on the recreational uses of agricultural spaces (LE CARO, 2002), M. Poulot with the concept of open space (POULOT, 2013) focus on this question. The subject link also to the environmental capital (TOMMASI, RICHARD, SAUMON, 2017), and « greentrification » (SMITH and PHILLIPS, 2001).

Studying nature places in suburban areas of Chartres is a way to show how suburban areas are becoming the laboratory of nature's uses, questioning the sustainable city.

Methods:

I lead my researchs with comprehensive methods with interviews, discourse analysis, commented itinerary, descriptions of places.

Results:

I notice the importance of images and practices of nature in the periurban territoriality. Interviewed people share an ecological view of nature, but focus also on different uses, according to their itinerary of person. It is safe places, protecting from noises, pollutions... Anyway, nature is viewed as essential in a very large part.

The importance of creation of spaces of nature in periurban area appears to me too. Nature's places are clean, accessible places. That's why territorial developers integrate nature's places. Periurban area presents the particularity to be « green » area.

Finally, studying amenities lead often to social marking of the spaces and to territorialization's process. Nature's places in periurban are they middle class places?

Conclusion:

Nature is becoming a new link, physical and immaterial, between populations and between spaces. It is part of the redefinition of our spatial comportements, reactivated by the context. More than ever, it shows that the sustainable city is a social demand. In this context, periurban areas are becoming a spatial model.

Keywords: habitability, periurban area, territoriality, landscape, gentrification



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ID: 342

Session: Political Geography & Geopolitics - Theory, Methodology, Empirical Case Studies

The electoral geographical structure of Budapest

Tamás Kovalcsik (*Department of Economic and Social Geography, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary*)

Votes appear unequally and constantly changing in space and time. This axiom is especially true for metropolitan regions with rapidly changing and diverse inner spatial structures. By increasing the spatial resolution and creating a time-consistent database, the changes in the spatiality of votes over time and their social background can be quantified. This makes it possible to analyse the social dimension of the rise and disappearing of parties (party replacement) and the rearrangement of their voting bases (party realignment). In addition, our research seeks to capture the spatiality of voting behaviour through economic status and its diversity. To prepare the research, a procedure was developed based on the principles of the areal interpolation method. The method further develops the basics of area weighting and dasymetric mapping and adapts it to the main unit of electoral geography (the precinct) and the Hungarian conditions. Based on our results, the support of Hungarian parties has undergone a spatially significant transformation in the 30 years since the change of regime, this especially true for the current governing parties (Fidesz-KDNP led by Viktor Orbán). In Budapest (the capital of Hungary), the Fidesz, which has been strong in areas with high social status so far, has been able to call the lower status strata with its populist rhetoric in the last parliamentary election, while the upper class is starting to back away from Viktor Orbán.

Keywords: electoral geography, urban environment, economic status, diversity, voting behaviour



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ID: 345

Session: On the Way from Creative Cities to a Smart Future

Valencia Smart City, an international reference model?

Mireia Ferrer Vilanova (*University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*)

The city of Valencia is the third most populous city in Spain, with nearly 800,000 inhabitants in 2020 and has set out to become a smart city of international reference.

As urban agglomerations have developed, they have exposed a number of issues that call into question their sustainability in the near future. Consequently, the European Union has proposed a new scenario for European cities, promoting more sustainable territorial policies, with the aim of strengthening the economy of cities through the use of information and communication technologies.

Through the Smart City model, many cities intend to implement the strategies promoted by the EU, as is the case of the city of Valencia. This city has had a strategic Smart City plan since 2013, which currently implements initiatives such as a city-wide bike lane and free, high-speed Wi-Fi, among many others.

To implement the smart city model, Valencia City Council presented the initiative “IMPULSO VLCI” in the second call for smart cities, from which they received a budget of almost 6 million euros from the Spanish government funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund). In addition, they have also received other funds such as their Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategy.

The aim of this study is to analyze the model of the city of Valencia from 2013 to the present, knowing the actions and initiatives that have turned this city into a current international reference.

To this end, a comparative analysis of bibliographic references has been carried out, obtained from different organizations and institutions, and the creation of cartography and concept maps for the analysis of the city and the initiatives implemented and which must be driven by the Strategic Plan.

Keywords: Smart City, Valencia, international reference model, strategic plan, Spanish government



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ID: 346

Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

Minority place-name standardization in Romania

Zsombor Bartos-Elekes (*Department of Geography in Hungarian, Babeş–Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*)

Aims: Based on the last census (2011), Romania's population is at about 20 million; we have ethnical data about almost 19 million, of which 11% is minority population. The largest minorities are the Hungarians (with more than 1.2 million, mainly in Transylvania) and the Roma population (with more than 0.6 million). The aim of this paper is to present an overview of the minority place-names and their standardization in Romania.

Methods: The paper uses the terms for the standardization of geographic names, the structure of the presentation was inspired by toponymic guidelines (UNGEGN).

Results: The paper is dealing with the followings topics: historical and geographical background of the minorities, institutional and linguistic context, areas where minority languages are spoken, legal status of minority place-names, names authorities and names standardization, publications and information sources about place-names (e.g. official and other multilingual gazetteers), the usage of the minority place-names (law, signposts, textbooks, travel books, topographic and other maps).

Conclusions: The author tries to presents the levels of the national and international standardization of the minority place-names in Romania.

Keywords: Hungarian, minority, place-name, Romania



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ID: 348

Identification of the heritage landscapes

Markéta Šantrůčková (*Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Průhonice, Czech Republic*)

We could use different sources for the identification of the heritage landscapes. Studying of these sources is more or less difficult and time consuming. The paper focuses on the geographical sources, especially modern and old maps and other geographical data such as land cover data, geographical names, and specialized geographical databases. The aim of the paper is to present different sources that we can use for identification and study of the heritage landscapes. Pros and cons of different sources depending on the scale and time consumption will be discussed.

The paper presents how to identify heritage landscape features that characterize different types of heritage landscapes on the Central European level (based on detailed classification for the Czech Republic). Suitability of the sources will be discussed. The first group of sources is represented by the fundamental base of geographic data of the Czech Republic (ZABAGED) and the database of geographic names of the Czech Republic (Geonames). The second group is represented by land cover data such as CORINE Land Cover. The third group is created by maps, especially old maps, and by the written sources (grey literature).

The identification of the heritage features and landscapes based on the different sources will be present on the model area of the Kutnohorsko Region. Heritage landscapes were identified first for the whole region and then detailed identification was made on selected areas with significant heritage values (Novodvorsko designed landscape and Kaňk mining landscape).

Keywords: heritage landscapes, data mining, historical geography, cultural geography, Central Europe



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ID: 350

Session: Digital Geoscience and CH in Higher Education

Geotechnologies as tools for managing cultural heritage: the need to train future professionals

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Aims

Territories and towns change sometimes slowly, sometimes abruptly. For example, landscapes can be transfigured. Buildings or entire neighbourhoods can be demolished. Nevertheless, History, memory, events that took place there, remain immutable. Most often, inhabitants can have difficulties to imagine the exact context where these events occurred. Furthermore, managers need to be able to analyze and to understand the past the best way, but also enhance cultural heritage, especially for the general public. So, cultural heritage experts need to use efficient tools.

Methods

Geotechnologies appear as important tools to explain and understand the past. The digitization of archival records, the creation of new data, the construction of geographic database... The creation of geographic information systems (GIS) or 3D GIS make the archiving of memories possible.

They provide methods of analysis, understanding, preservation and management of cultural heritage. They are effective tools against oblivion.

Results

Using two different examples which mobilize two different kinds of cultural heritages, we will show that it is possible to acquire, archive, analyze and enhance cultural heritages. The first example focuses on the 3D geovisualization which allows restoring the visibility of sunken heritage sites, in a context of large reservoir dams. The second one deals with an interactive 3D map showing locations of the resistance and collaborationism movements in a town, during World War II.

Conclusion

Students of cultural heritage curriculum will be the next generation of professionals and experts. In this regard, it is essential to train them or at least to make them aware of geotechnologies. Especially since the methodologies developed in these contexts providing two important other skills: transdisciplinarity and teamwork.

Keywords: GIS, 3D, cultural heritage, memory, higher education



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ID: 351

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Design for territories and green economy: in search of a strategy for local development

Samara Ferreira Crispim (*University of Camerino, Ascoli Piceno, Italy*), **Luca Cetara** (*Eurac Research, Roma, Italy*)

We live in a fast-paced society of change in which the transition towards sustainability is imperative. It is becoming increasingly necessary to rethink lifestyles and develop productive models that enable us to create a green future. Faced with this scenario, this research presents an introductory discussion aimed at coupling the concepts of design for territories and green economy and identifying possible synergies to promote sustainable growth and resilience of territories. The design for territories consists in outlining strategic approaches to the design of territorial products and services for the empowerment of local communities, regeneration and valorization of territories. Its application to economic development allows to incorporate in the economic approach principles that go beyond the mere equation of the financial viability of products and services, including aspects oriented to territorial identities, innovation and sustainability. In the territorial context, design faces the challenge of assuming a new strategic role, based on its interdisciplinary and organizational capacity among actors, techniques and technologies, by dynamizing and promoting the recognition of identity, values and qualities of local products and services, acting as a mediator between production and consumption, tradition and innovation. The theoretical foundation for this research was developed from literature review on green economy and design for territories, as well as considering guidelines to support these principles such as sustainability and strategic design. In conclusion, we highlight the importance of inserting design as a catalyst of innovation, sustainable value chains, and products and services with well-defined territorial identities. Design for the territory coupled with sound green economy policies is expected to support the process of reterritorialization of individuals in their material and immaterial environment, the creation of income and inclusive wealth, the birth of new business and business models, and the enhancement of local culture and way of life.

Keywords: design for territories, Green economy, local development, territorial identities, sustainable business



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ID: 352

Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

The Balkans as vernacular region

Vedran Prelogović (Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Zagreb, Croatia), **Tvrtko Pleić** (Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Zagreb, Croatia), **Vedran Glasnović** (Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Zagreb, Croatia), **Petra Radeljak Kaufmann** (Department of Geography, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Zagreb, Croatia)

The Balkans are still an imprecisely defined and relatively unknown area in southeastern Europe. They are a historical-political term, often provoking negative associations that are synonymous with underdevelopment, backwardness, and primitiveness. This research is aimed primarily at exploring how the Balkans are perceived by students of geography in Zagreb and Maribor and what associations they provoke. Thereby the objective is to examine the differences between the two groups of students. It further seeks to investigate whether the Balkans are primarily a cognitive construct that is spatially determined on an individual level, based on an individual's own insights, attitudes, values, and other determinants. Therefore, a combination of questionnaire survey and mental mapping regarding perceptions of the Balkans was conducted (N Zagreb = 111, N Maribor = 52). The results indicate that the Balkans can be seen as a sort of vernacular anti-region: the kind from which states in or near its boundaries attempt to exclude themselves, while simultaneously trying to include their neighbours to the south and east.

Keywords: the Balkans, Croatia, Slovenia, vernacular region, spatial and cognitive perception



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ID: 353

New regional centres of commuting: the changing role of housing estates in Prague Metropolitan Area after transformation

Martin Ouředníček (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia*), **Jiří Nemeškal** (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia*)

The main objective of this presentation is to explain and understand contemporary development of new functional differentiation of housing estates in Prague with special attention to regional centres of commuting. We argue that housing estates are undergoing considerable functional heterogenization and becoming (i) integral parts of the city as a consequence of a mix of specific public policies and commercial development; (ii) new regional centres of commuting to work and services from Prague and Central Bohemian Region. Methodologically the paper is based on analyses of the content of planning documents and policies (Metropolitan Plan, Strategic plan of Prague and selected documents of the city districts) and data from mobile phone operators. A case study of the largest housing estate in Czechia – Jižní Město – illustrates the commercialization on the local level and changing commuting patterns within Prague and in surrounding municipalities of the Central Bohemian Region.

Keywords: housing estates, regional commuting, commercialisation, spatial planning, Prague



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ID: 354

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Geography and transport disadvantage: case studies from Slovakia

Marcel Horňák (*Department of Economic and Social Geography, Demography and Territorial Development, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovensko*), **Richard Hluško** (*Department of Economic and Social Geography, Demography and Territorial Development, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovensko*)

Spatial disparities in human society typically tend to lead to spatial differentiation of transport accessibility. Under specific conditions, this may contribute to growth of social exclusion of some communities. In Slovakia being a typical post-communist society, with vast mountainous regions populated partly by dispersed rural communities we observe increasing threat of transport disadvantage related to specific groups of residents. A long-term economising processes in public transport sector leaving some communities without a sufficient public-transport capacities have been contributing to this threatening trend, too. Immense social and economic gaps between the strong and the lagging regions within the country sometimes generate specific differences in mobility needs. Various communities face various mobility demands, especially when specific commuting routines are considered. Our attempt is to show a few examples of transport disadvantage observable in different types of communities and various regions of the Slovak Republic. We will try to focus on various types of transport disadvantage in the context of social exclusion concept. Our ambition is to highlight the role of geographic conditions and spatial variability in the process of transport-related social exclusion. A combination of quantitative analysis and qualitative research methods will be used to reveal the specific factors and consequences.

Keywords: transport disadvantage, Slovakia, social exclusion



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ID: 355

Geographies of ethnic residential segregation: a comparative study of the largest cities in Latvia

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Ethnic residential segregation has often considered a challenge for integration processes and sustainability of local communities. High spatial concentrations of ethnic minorities can lead to the establishment of parallel societies with low interaction between the members of minority and majority population. Therefore, ethnic residential segregation in an urban setting has attracted much attention from geographers, sociologists and urban planners. Researchers have explored, mapped, and analysed the degree to which various ethnic groups are spatially separated in their residential milieus. In Latvia, a relatively homogeneous Russian speaking minority form a considerable part of the urban population, giving Latvia one of the highest proportions of ethnic minorities in Europe. This minority arrived mainly during the Soviet-era large-scale immigration linked to industrialisation and urbanisation processes. Despite the fact that most of the ethnic minorities have lived in Latvia for decades, little is known about their residential patterns and concentrations. Using data for the latest available censuses (2000, 2011), which were geocoded and linked at the individual level to most recent population register data (2019) and a bespoke methodology for such comparative work, this study analyses temporal and spatial dynamics of ethnic segregation across the largest cities or backbone of the national urban system. Thus, we aim to understand inter-and intra-urban differences in ethnic residential segregation. The availability of geocoded individual-level census data allows using a GIS-based approach in analysing ethnic residential segregation.

Keywords: ethnicity, population geography, residential segregation, immigration, urbanisation



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ID: 356

Large European capitals as centers of “new” immigration

Daria Shatilo (*Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INION RAN), Moscow, Russian Federation*)

Aims

The study aims to identify common features of selected European cities that attract immigrants, as well as the characteristics of each city and the immigrants’ settlement pattern within the city.

Methods

The share of immigrants in the area was studied and compared with the residential real estate prices. Statistics on the housing prices were collected according to the author's algorithm for maximum matching within each city.

The choice of cities is based on a significant immigration specific combination. Selected to explore Madrid, Rome, Berlin and Moscow were selected for the analysis.

Results

There was revealed that Madrid and Rome combined by a relatively new increase in the immigrants number over the past 30 years. In Berlin, the situation is complicated by its long history of dividing the city into West and East, which even after German reunification affects the city’s social stratification.

Madrid and Rome since the 1990s were the leaders in terms of migration growth. However, the influx of immigrants to Madrid was influenced by geopolitical events, so that since 2008 there has been a decline in immigration growth. Since 2016 the influx of immigrants in Madrid is growing again.

In Berlin, immigrants from Turkey and representatives of the countries of the former Yugoslavia are concentrated.

In Moscow because of the lack of statistics is difficult to talk about immigrant settlement features.

Conclusion

The main conclusion is that in European capitals the very history of migration has become a factor of intra-city stratification. The number, composition of immigrants and the scale of immigration affect the settlement of immigrants within the city. Apparently, there is a threshold for the number of immigrants, individual for each city, at which society is able to accept new citizens.

Keywords: European capitals, immigrants’ settlement pattern, real estate prices, ethnical stratification



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ID: 357

Ethnic enclaves and immigrants settlement pattern in London, Paris and Berlin

Daria Shatilo (*Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INION RAN), Moscow, Russian Federation*)

Aims

The study aims to identify the unique and typical features of the immigrants' settlement pattern and ethnic enclaves in London, Paris and Berlin.

Methods

The study materials were follows:

1. Official data on the immigrants' settlement pattern by districts and quarters
2. Social stratification statistical analysis was based on several coefficients
3. Materials on housing prices collected by the author on realty websites in the studied capitals. A sampling from each administrative unit consisted of 350–400 sale offers on approximately the same class of apartments and homes. Total handled more than 350,000 offers.

Results

The West-East division is firmly anchored in Londoners' perceptions of city parts, and it is still noticeable, at least in Inner London. Real estate sites highlight neighborhoods, whose images reflect relief features, parks, bright objects. Because of political correctness, reputable sources try not to associate these areas with immigrants. Ethnic areas exist even at the district level in the minds of Londoners.

In Paris immigrants from poor countries settle, just like in London, where prices and incomes are low and unprestigious jobs are abundant. In fact, these are ethnic enclaves with the features of those same ghettos whose existence French authorities and scientists frequently deny.

Berlin feature is historically inherited localization of immigrants. According to various indicators, the line of the former Berlin Wall is still visible, including the settlement of specific immigrants groups.

Conclusion

The stages of migration common for all the considered capitals lead from an increase in the number of migrants to an increase in their diversity. At the same time, their resettlement is not related to the scale of prices and incomes, and the tightness of connection decreases over time. Ethnic enclaves exist as an objective reality and as images in the minds of citizens.

Keywords: Ethnic enclaves, Immigrants settlement pattern, London, Paris, Berlin



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ID: 359

Suburban bubbles: gated communities in Prague Urban Region

Adela Petrovic (Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia), **Martin Ouředníček** (Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia)

This study aimed to determine the type of gated communities in the suburbs of Prague and to understand their physical distribution, spatial and physical characteristics. Focusing on the two surrounding administrative districts, Prague-West and Prague-East, the research analysed (i) the data acquired from an extensive field mapping, (ii) field survey and photo documentation, (iii) the media discourse and (iv) statistical data, (v) as well as obtained data through online market research. The research findings revealed that gated communities in the suburbs of Prague Urban Region are mainly small and isolated developments with weak gating practices and security features where residents prefer to live in their small social bubble. The term, bubble communities, coined by the authors, refer to social separation but, at the same time, rather weak enclosure practices.

Keywords: gated communities, suburbs, gating practices, security features, Prague Urban Region



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ID: 361

Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

Name on the map – standardization versus diversity (history of Kishinev)

Andrey A. Herzen (*Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia*)

The purpose is to present on the example of Kishinev (Moldavia's capital) an acute contradiction between the toponymic policy in the post-Soviet period, and the need to protect the richest toponymic heritage.

Traditional scientific methods are used: historic-cartographical analysis, systematization of the forms of names of geographical objects, analysis of approaches to the protection of toponymic heritage in modern states.

The earliest mention of Kishinev in written sources was found in the letter of the Moldavian rulers of 1436 in Russian in the form Акбашев(ъ) Кешенев(ъ). Then it is mentioned in 1466, 1525, and more often in Moldavian, as well as Turkish, Greek and Russian forms: Кишинеул на Бъку, Кишинъу, Треци, Кишинъул, Кишънъул, Kişinev, Кинъу, Къшнъул, Κεσποβίου, Кишиневъ (between 1576 and 1818). On old maps dating from the mid-16th century, drawn up in Latin, French, Italian, Russian, German, English, Romanian and other languages, the city is most often marked with a fortress icon, signed in various toponymic forms: Tiras, Tiraz (1550–1686), Kisiau, Kisnou, Kichenow, Kisnul, Kisnow, Kischenove, Kisznou, Кишенау, Kischenau, Kizenau, Kizenul, Kizenu, Kischniou, Kischnion, Кишеневъ, Кишенеу, Кишинеу, Kischenau (1688–1811), Кишиневъ (1817–1918), Kischenew, Kischinew Kisiau, Kichinev (1829–1887), Chişeneu, Chişineu (1868–1898), Kishinev (1911), Kischinjew, Chişinău (1917).

Old maps and written documents serve as the most important sources of knowledge about the toponymic, as well as the formation of geographical representations in various epochs.

Despite such a rich toponymic heritage both intracity toponymy and its very own name turned out to be an instrument and a victim of the political ambitions and confrontation in the early 1990s: urgent requests for the use of only one form (Romanian) in all languages were formulated. Such imperative standardization does not consider the history of the name of the city, phonetic and grammatical norms in different languages, the traditions of the ethnic groups inhabiting it.

Keywords: place names, toponymic heritage, historic-geographical evolution, old maps, Kishinev



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Session: Integrated and Emotional Geography as a Tool for Analyzing Urban and Territorial Systems

The placement of religious facilities in the city planning of Japanese castle towns: Comparing the location of temples in the Hiroshima and Kumamoto castle town

Ayumu Harada (*Graduate school of Education, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, JAPAN*)

The aim of this research was to understand how Feudal lords integrated temples in their city planning by comparing the Hiroshima and Kumamoto castle towns. Castle towns in Japan were structured following the typical plan of a feudal city. They had three areas: the warrior's (Samurai) quarter, the Merchant-artisan district, and the Temple area. Setting the temple's location was one of the most important elements of a castle town. However, some researchers have paid less attention to the temple area than the others. The objective of this paper is to explain the reasoning behind the distribution of temples in Japanese castle towns. Therefore, I have identified the social role of the temples by studying the location and transference of about 200 temples in the Hiroshima and Kumamoto castle towns, the reasons for their transfer, and the lords' city planning policies. For that purpose, I investigated various historical maps (Ezu) and plotted about 200 temples on the map according to the findings of the investigation. I compared the maps of both castle towns and found some similarities and differences. The study revealed four key findings. First, the temple played an important role in both castle towns while under construction and during the change of the lord. Second, the importance of the temple in the castle city was gradually lost with the establishment of the political system within its domain. Third, the differences in castle town plans can make a big difference in the distribution of temples. Hiroshima's city plan was different from Kumamoto's; the location of temples was influenced by planes. Fourth, the research shows that temples of the Jodo Shin sect of Buddhism were built in the Merchant-artisan district and low-status warrior's quarter because many disciples lived in those areas.

Keywords: town planning, Buddhist temples, historical changes, religious landscape, castle town



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ID: 363

Session: Contaminated Sites and Environmental Justice in Europe. Geography of a Hazardous Relationship

Unequal distribution of melanoma in Hungary: the role of socioeconomic factors

Agnes Stier (*Semmelweis University, Doctoral School of Health Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*), **Anna Páldy** (*National Public Health Center, Budapest, Hungary*)

Aims: Despite the rapid global action to stop the emission of ozone-depleting substances and reduce ultraviolet radiation, melanoma incidence has been rising in many parts of the world, including Central Eastern Europe. The rising incidence suggests that socioeconomic and lifestyle factors could also play a role beyond environmental factors. Melanoma in the Central and Eastern European regions has been neglected partly due to the historically low incidence rates. This study focuses on Hungary as a representative country of the region.

Methods: We used publicly available health outcome data (National Cancer Registry) to calculate age-standardised incidence rates (ASIR) per 100 000 by age (15-64 years and ≥ 65 years) and sex between 2001 and 2015. We also calculated the standardised incidence ratios (SMR) to map melanoma incidence at the NUTS3 level (ArcMap 10.8.1). Moreover, we performed geographical regression, taking global irradiation and socioeconomic factors, e.g. income (per capita), education, into account.

Results: We demonstrate that the ASIR tripled during the period in men ≥ 65 years. In women, the effect is less pronounced. The two-fold rise of ASIR in men and women 15-64 years is alarming. We found an uneven distribution of melanoma incidence that mostly correlates with UV exposure and revealed “hotspots” in Transdanubia and Balaton regions, Southern Great Plain and Budapest. Budapest and Northern parts of Hungary are remarkable because these regions receive less UV exposure but show high incidence rates. Education has a more pronounced effect on melanoma incidence than income.

Conclusion: Contrary to contemporary environmental theories suggesting that contamination has a more detrimental effect on low-income/low-status populations, this study shows that melanoma also affects the most affluent regions in Hungary. However, our study highlights the importance to undertake further research that explores the increased melanoma incidence and mortality in low-income/low-status regions in Hungary receiving lower UV exposure.

Keywords: melanoma, UV exposure, socioeconomic factors, Hungary



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Changing vertical segregation in the historical neighbourhoods of Budapest

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Vertical aspects of segregation are related to specific urbanization paths, to the production of the built environment, to housing allocation mechanisms, and to long-term processes of social stratification. Such small-scale and place-specific aspects of segregation are often forgotten in the urban studies literature. Using population census data from 2001 and 2011 this paper aims to measure the changing levels of vertical segregation by ISCO occupational categories in the inner-districts of Budapest. Special attention will be paid to the historical roots of the quality of housing, the changing demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population as an outcome of renewal activities. Research findings would help better understand the process of gentrification and the reproduction of social inequalities in post-socialist Budapest.

Keywords: social segregation, gentrification, urban renewal, post-socialist city



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Some characteristics of the geographical distribution of physicians in the European Union

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The shortage and uneven geographical distribution of highly skilled health professionals is a major problem within the European Union (EU). According to recent studies, although the absolute number of practicing medical doctors has increased significantly in the EU over the last two decades, their regional distribution still shows significant inequalities. These inequalities are well exemplified by the fact that the density of physicians is consistently greater in urban areas than in rural and sparsely populated remote regions.

The main objective of our presentation is to explore the patterns of and temporal changes in the regional distribution of physicians at various geographical scales within the EU. For this purpose, a mix of statistical methods is used, including descriptive statistics, indices of concentration and inequality (e.g. Gini coefficient), and bivariate correlation analysis. The main data source is Eurostat, involving statistics at the NUTS 2 regional level for the 2006-2018 period, supplemented by other data sources.

Regarding our main results, the values of global concentration and inequality indices corroborate that there are significant regional disparities in the geographical distribution of registered medical doctors at EU level. It is also confirmed that the regional distribution of physicians shows a centre-periphery pattern, as there is a significant difference between the physician supply of capital/metropolitan regions and that of rural/remote regions. In terms of temporal changes, the uneven regional distribution of physicians shows a slow increase in the period under review.

This study was funded by the Hungarian National Research, Development and Innovation Office within the framework of the research project “Geographical aspects in the migration of the Hungarian health care professionals” (pr. nr.: K124938).

Keywords: health workers, physician density, core-periphery, indices of concentration and inequality, EU health policy



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ID: 368

Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

The descriptive-informative function of place names of Morocco

Malak Alasli (*Institute of Cartography and Geoinformatics, ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary*)

Place names are the most linear connection between a language and its prevailing or inherited territory. They are an imperative element of a speech community's cultural heritage that enfold the land rights and recollect prior occurrences and knowledge. Naming practices self-imprint the land to testify to the relationship between the human being and their surroundings, mainly denoting the feelings, thoughts, expressions, and behaviour in time and place. Hence, place names play a critical role in expressing a set of characteristics of past and present cultural resources.

Various studies have revealed that place names do more than merely denote or refer to a place; they have a functional and symbolic significance in society's everyday life. They are manifestations of linguistic, cultural & social heritage, have an economic value ascribed to them, exhibit various types of identities, hold power relations rooted in them, and impart several messages.

The study seeks to examine the nature of place names and place naming practices. The naming practice stems from its need for a locational nomenclature as evidence of a human presence; to display their affiliation, land practices, discourse, and communication. It thus becomes valuable to the community, to its cultural, economic, and social life. The investigation, therefore, focuses on the descriptive-informative function of place names of Morocco. It further endeavours to explore to what extent place names play as instruments for marking the space of its appropriation.

Keywords: heritage, naming practices, place-names



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ID: 370

Session: Digital Geoscience and CH in Higher Education

Geotechnologies through/in cultural places: Could cybergeography and comics language be innovative approaches for education?

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Cultural heritage could be referred both to material and immaterial asset but it necessarily refers to a cultural place, namely a spatial expression where the “cultural treasure” finds its origin, location or the best milieu to occur. In this regard, the use of digital geotechnologies could valorize, improve, promote or even “create” a sense of those places, opening new relational scenarios between these ones and geographic as well as cybernetic space. Thus, on the one hand, geotechnologies can help to make explicit and revive the relationship between cultural manifestations and the territories that have produced them; on the other, they can widen the scale of their action/perception, also enhancing their presence across cyberspace (Dumont & Tabusi, 2012). Therefore, this work aims to underline that geotechnologies are not only technical and technological instruments, but important tools to establish and spread a new vision for objects, places and territories of culture. In this paper, we present the ongoing research project GEO-IUALC which experiences the use of ICT and geotechnologies in developing a “humanistic innovation” through creative, innovative and scientific-based practices related to cultural places. Thanks to the partnership with Accademia dei Fisiocritici (Siena, Italy), one of the first project outputs concerns the use of comics, which is becoming an increasingly central medium in scientific-geographical fields (Fall, 2020; Peterle, 2018). For this, we created a comic strip and a connected video-animation, conceived as a hybrid map with a multi-level experience, also allowed by the introduction of QR codes. These ones conduct the (video) readers to several educational kids’ games, in-depth analysis or anecdotes about objects, characters, places, art-path of the story. Doing this, original heritage fruition, comprehension and learning methods could be put in place, conveying scientific content in a narrative and modular way that can also be replicated on a multi-scalar basis.

Keywords: cybergeography, comics, geotechnologies



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ID: 371

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

The health emergency and the effects on tourism in the inner areas of Sicily

Elena Di Blasi (*Scienze Politiche e Giuruduche, Univerity of Messina, Messina, Italia*), **Alessandro Arangio** (*Scienze Politiche e Giuruduche, University of Messina, Messina, Italia*), **Nunziata Messina** (*Scienze Politiche e Giuruduche, University of Messina, Messina, Italia*)

Since the last decade, inner areas have been object of observation by the Ministry for Territorial Cohesion in Italy. The goal was to identify a development strategy through cohesion policy and the use of EU Structural Funds. The research has as its specific field of study the inner areas of Sicily and has some objectives. First of all, we want to examine the contexts and the fragile local economies, which have led to an inexorable population exodus in the long term. Subsequently, we want to analyse the dimension that the health crisis, determined by the spread of SARS-CoV-2, has had on these territories. Finally, we want to investigate the impact that the pandemic has had on tourism and examine the role that this sector could have in these weak territorial systems for their socio-economic revitalization. The methodology used is based, above all, on the use of quantitative data. The result we want to demonstrate is that the marginal condition (in terms of lack of road and health infrastructures and weak dynamism) has, in some ways, safeguarded the Sicilian inner areas from the more serious pandemic effects that have instead occurred in the main coastal urban centres. Consequence of this, but also another expected result, is that there has not been a collapse of the tourism sector in the inner areas of Sicily as they have been considered Covid-free and therefore “safe places”. The hope is that these territories will be able to learn from what has happened and try to bridge the gap, through intelligent planning that takes into account the transformations in the organization of work and in the way of living the space that the pandemic has generated.

Keywords: inner areas, territorial cohesion, Sicily, pandemic emergency, small town tourism



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ID: 376

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

The role of identity in migration of health care professionals: the case of Hungary

Lajos Boros (University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary), **Gábor Ladós** (University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary), **Zsófia Ilcsikné Makra** (University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary), **Viktor Pál** (University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary)

The migration of health care professionals has significant effects on the health care provision of the source countries. Thus it is an important policy issue and highly debated topic in political and everyday discourses. Understanding the motivations of migrants is a crucial task, since it can contribute towards the design of efficient health care and migration policies. As several theories point out, migration decisions are shaped both by rational (e.g. higher wages, better quality of life, professional development, better working conditions etc.) and emotional factors (place attachment, identity, family ties etc. Not only the emigration itself is related to these factors, but also the decision whether to stay or return to the home country. To reveal the complexity of migration-related decisions, it is important to reveal the role of emotional factors behind the decisions. The research aims to analyze the role of identity behind the migration and re-migration decisions of Hungarian health care professionals. The study is based on a questionnaire survey conducted among health care students and semi-structured interviews of health care professionals with migration experiences. Our results show that the planning and the decisions of migration or re-migration are indeed influenced by identity and place attachment. Thus, future policies should focus on these aspects as well. This study was funded by the Hungarian National Research, Development and Innovation Office within the framework of the research project “Geographical aspects in the migration of the Hungarian health care professionals” (pr. nr.: K124938).

Keywords: identity, health care professionals, place attachment, migration, re-migration



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ID: 377

Sustainable tourism: Zero Waste principles and experiences applied to the town of Žalec – Slovenia

Federico Venturini (*Dipartimento di Lingue e letterature, comunicazione, formazione e società (DILL), Università degli studi di Udine, Udine, Italy*), **Andrea Guaran** (*Dipartimento di Lingue e letterature, comunicazione, formazione e società (DILL), Università degli Studi di Udine, Udine, Italy*)

Aims

Tourism is increasingly becoming one of the leading sectors of the economy, with continuous growth in the number of people involved, including employees and users. Especially in the advanced post-industrial economies of the Adriatic and Ionian region, it becomes not only an opportunity but a compulsory choice to stem the effects of economic crises. However, this significant development in tourism implies resource consumption and waste production. Sustainable management is not only an imperative for the future, but an added value to support a quality tourist offer. The Zero Waste principles favour precisely the development of effective behaviours, to reduce the production of materials and the consumption of resources. This paper aims to explore how Zero Waste can foster sustainable tourism.

Methods

The Slovenian town of Žalec is a virtuous example: it is focusing heavily on tourism assuming the Zero Waste principle as one of the fundamental pillars. In this perspective, Žalec becomes a pilot case study to be examined and evaluated. Initially, different research periods in Žalec were planned. However, given the current pandemic, no periods in the field were performed. Thus, a participatory research approach was maintained with a close remote relation with a partner on the ground. Moreover, questionnaires and semi-open interviews with key-actors were performed.

Results

The current pandemic and the remote research approach made the research difficult. However, a Zero Waste protocol for stakeholders in the tourist sector and a Zero Waste tourist brochure were produced. On one side, the research highlighted positive aspects of the Zero Waste paradigm. On the other, it showed weak points of its full implementation.

Conclusion

The Zero Waste approach is a relevant approach towards a sustainable future. However, further researches and policy implementation are needed to fully develop it.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, Zero Waste, Žalec, Slovenia, sustainability



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Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

For a cinematic geography. Stendali – Suonano ancora (1960) by Cecilia Mangini, for a Salento to be told and preserved

Fabio Pollice (Department of History, Society and Human Studies, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy), **Patrizia Miggiano** (Department of History, Society and Human Studies, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy) *Cine-documentary narratives as a territ*

The paper aims to reflect on the territorializing potential of cine-documentary narratives, which, far from being a simple mechanical eye focused on the world, constitutes a precious opportunity to open windows of knowledge on reality and its dynamics and, consequently, to intervene and orient the processes of territorialization (Rose, 2001; Bignante, 2010; Pollice, 2017; Tanca, 2020).

Through the documentary it is possible to carry out an experimentation that allows you to build and rebuild worlds, add to trace the future trajectories of a territory or reconstruct its past and deliver it to memory. This is the case of the documentary examined, "Stendali – Suonano ancora" (1960) by Cecilia Mangini – the first Italian documentary filmmaker, who died in January 2021 – with the screenplay by Pierpaolo Pasolini, which tells one of the last examples of the ancient rite of funeral lamentation (sung, women from, in griko dialect) of the Grecia Salentina.

Through a method of geosemiotic analysis of the narrative offered by the case study, we will discuss how beyond the simple value of testimony, the documentary has contributed, over time, to rediscuss the mainstream narrative of a primitive and archaic Salento to demonstrate, on the contrary, which breathes in it a complex, alive and vibrant universe of symbols and relationships, which still survives today, albeit in new forms and paradigms, which can be investigated precisely through recourse to the original matrix of its *mythos*.

And it is precisely on this level that the discussion regains all its relevance and the relevance of a vision of the territory that welcomes the heritage of historical narratives, transfiguring them into a development project that takes into account what it meant – and therefore, it means – that territory for that population and for its generations over time, in a diachronic exploratory perspective.

Keywords: cine-documentary narratives, Salento South Italy, the processes of territorialization, visual geography, geosemiotic analysis



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Towards a Zero Waste urbanism for sustainable cities

Federico Venturini (*Dipartimento di Lingue e letterature, comunicazione, formazione e società (DILL), Università degli studi di Udine, Udine, Italy*)

Pressing global environmental problems can be solved only by facing the social problems within society and vice versa. These crises can be approached from different perspectives. In 2016, an estimated 2.01 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste were generated. If business as usual continues, this number will increase to 3.40 billion tonnes by 2050. The problem of where and how to dispose of this material to minimise contamination is an environmental issue that is in need of a solution. This issue is prevalent in cities, which are the main site of production and consumption, as well as rapid urbanisation. Often urbanism refers to something that deals with buildings, roads, and other design elements. However, urbanism is much more, and, as theorised long ago, explores the intersection of the physical structures, the social organization, and the attitudes and ideas that are found in cities. How to link the waste issue and urbanism? Zero Waste is a novel approach that presents multiple definitions and is concerned with the whole life of any object or service. It emphasizes the necessity of taking into account the costs of all the energy and resources related to all the different phases of an upcoming circular economy, a system where raw materials, products and energy are maintained in closed loops. If urbanism should aim at building an urban environment that is ecologically sustainable and socially just, then a Zero Waste urbanism will contribute to bringing key concepts such as green infrastructures, renewable energy, sustainable transport, local food, and short supply chains to the centre of the debate. A Zero Waste urbanism is a provocative idea that can develop new ways of exploring reality while proposing a reconstructive vision to create sustainable urban futures. It is a call to action to all of us to go out there and transform our communities.

Keywords: waste, sustainability, circular economy, Zero Waste urbanism, cities



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ID: 380

Session: Cross-Border Urbanism under Strain: Unpacking the Transformational Potential

Spatial evidence of successful economic integration in cross-border urban agglomerations of Mercosur countries

Vladimir Matsur (*Institute of Latin America, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russian Federation*)

The intensification of cross-border interaction between "twin cities" in recent years has given full reason to consider them as cross-border urban agglomerations. However, not all of them function as an "internal" urban agglomeration, providing the potential for economies of scale. The author tried to characterize the spatial specifics of the most economically successful cross-border urban agglomerations of the Mercosur countries, in which, on the one hand, integration almost completely abolished the barrier function of the border, on the other, led to their economic development.

For this purpose, the author analyzed the territorial organization of intra-city business in border cities – in particular, specific "border industries", such as trade, hotel and restaurant business, real estate, etc. With the help of GIS technologies and field observations, these cities shopping streets, which are common to the Mercosur, as well as the concentration areas of "border industries" were identified.

According to its configuration, three types of cross-border agglomerations in Mercosur were discovered: trade, transit, and multifunctional. The first one contains a complete convergence of the bordering cities commercial centers (Rivera, Uruguay). Such cities mostly are specializing in low-income retail trade. Consequently, the positive economic impact of integration in such cities is limited.

"Transit" cross-border urban agglomerations demonstrate independent development of commercial centers of bordering cities and specialization in "non-border" industries. Despite both cities often show a positive economic dynamics, the role of integration in this case is insignificant.

Finally, the "multifunctional cross-border urban agglomerations" ("Triple Border" of Iguazu) represent the most intensive use of the border position with a strong shift in specialization in "border" industries, while each border city has an alternative economic center that possesses a full range of economic sectors. On their basis, economies of scale are possible, and, therefore, this type of urban integration can be considered the most positive.

Keywords: cross-border urban agglomeration, economies of scale, economic integration, twin cities



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ID: 383

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Indicator-based adaptation to climate change: an integrative approach for balanced territorial development

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Aims: Planning for climate change adaptation policies is a cross-sectoral and multi-component process. Despite this, a satisfactory governance of adaptation could be based on the simultaneous achievement of three macro-objectives: risk reduction, increase in sustainability, and governance efficiency/efficacy. Indeed, assessments of vulnerability, sustainability, and governance are necessary analyses for a selection of adaptation measures appropriate to both a low territorial level and to a particular thematic area. These natural, infrastructural and, socio-economic factors are measurable using indicators available in the literature and, when possible, for the areas under investigation with a coherent spatial resolution. The main objective of the study is to propose a methodology for selecting adaptation actions through an analysis of the overlap and coherence of the indicators involved and based on a weighting of the decision maker's priorities in achieving the three macro-objectives considered.

Methods: Multiple indicators were selected from a set of applicable sources for each adaptation macro-objective. Based on existing experience with multidimensional indices for wellbeing, and on the rating by experts checked through inter-rater reliability analysis, a possible relationship between macro-objectives is discussed with the aim of proposing a priority matrix for the choice of adaptation policies based on multiple criteria.

Results: A set of multifunctional indicators has been found and some interdependencies between macro-objectives analyzed. The method developed allows to simultaneously addressing the three macro-objectives with satisficing results that can be weighted based on alternative sets of priorities. Furthermore, the resulting adaptation actions can be subject to a cost-effectiveness analysis aimed at identifying the preferred implementation options.

Conclusion: An indicator-based, multi-dimensional approach would favor the development of a standardized governance procedure for adaptation to climate change based on an applicable and replicable methodological framework. Adaptation planning could be increasingly supported by a "flexible" analytical tool suitable for both public and private decision makers.

Keywords: adaptation, climate change, indicators, indices



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ID: 384

Session: Sustainable Food Systems

Building a relationship between local stakeholders and the ordinary farming: a genuine issue for the food system transition. A case study in the North of France

Marine Bré-Garnier (*Université Paris-Nanterre, Paris, France*)

The conventional farming system is the first window on both the causes and consequences of global warming. Many political stakeholders attempt to drive the relocalization of the food chain, to improve its environmental and healthcare quality.

This strong demand is addressed to farmers. Indeed, most of the French farming areas are made of industrial crops intended to food-processing firms through various intermediaries. So far, the French relocalization policies mainly focus on building alternatives instead of transforming the global food system (Chazoule et al., 2018). The Sud-Artois area is part of this predominant farming system. Though, the relocalization policy driven by the Sud-Artois stakeholders questions the ordinary farming system and its receptiveness to change. We can interrogate the peculiarities of the dialogue settled there between the public actors, the local farmers and intermediaries. This work deals with the need and the limitations to get out of the alternative stage to truly initiate a transition (Galliano et al., 2017, Lamine et al., 2010).

This study is based on the compared analysis of several Projets Alimentaires Territorialisés (PAT) contents in North of France and Sud-Artois' one; the participative observation to meetings gathering farmers, farmers' representatives and local stakeholders. It also relies on exploratory interviews with these actors.

The results concern the specificity of the shape and the background of the Sud-Artois' policy. First, the policy came from existing local dynamics. Also, it is thought by the stakeholders as a way, instead of an end. Then, there is a strong will to build a dialogue with the ordinary farming sphere, yet not weakening the principles of the policy itself. This political will still encounters limits: some topics keep dividing the stakeholders, and the opposition between the environmental visions and the ordinary farming visions seem to be hardly reconcilable.

Keywords: ordinary farming, action research, rural space, food-system, relocalization



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ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE
June 28 – July 1, 2021, Prague, Czechia



ID: 385

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

The role of Geography in education for sustainability and active citizenship through the use of digital resources in fragile and vulnerable areas. An application in a target area of Apulia (Monti Dauni)

Marilena Labianca (Dipartimento di Economia, University of Foggia (Italy), Foggia, Italy)

In the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations, the importance of education for the development of vulnerable territories is recognised. Education has important qualifying aspects, it must be inclusive, of quality at all levels and for all persons and in particular in the most vulnerable territories, the need to ensure equal opportunities for all, to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to exploit the opportunities to participate fully and actively in society has been reaffirmed. Several studies have dealt with competences and skills for sustainability and related conceptualisation. Sustainable development education requires actions that ensure lifelong acquisition. These include creative and critical thinking, communication, collaboration and cooperation, conflict management, focus on problem-solving and planning, but also the use of appropriate digital resources in the exercise of practical and active citizenship. These are key competences that should enable active, reflective and cooperative participation towards sustainability. This concerns a "transformative social learning" able to deconstruct the existing and to reflect critically on values, visions of the world, to affect the traditional learning processes in order to reach the construction and sharing of new meanings in order to contribute to sustainability objectives. On the other hand, the considerable diffusion of open access resources, data and new technologies is not accompanied by an education in the use and awareness of the power that these tools offer. This contribution aims to support the strategic role of Geography in education for sustainability and active citizenship through the conscious use of these tools, especially in fragile areas, through some applications carried out by students in a target area of Apulia (Monti Dauni) of great interest as part of the National Strategy of Inner Areas.

Results: Context analysis

Conclusion: Geography plays a central role in the use of digital and available resources for education and active citizenship

Keywords: digital resources, sustainability, education, geography, inner area of Apulia



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Session: Minority Place-Name Standardization – A Comparison of Regulations and Approaches in Europe

Transfer of New World geographical names to Central Europe

Tadeusz Siwek (*Faculty of Science, University of Ostrava, Ostrava, Czechia*)

New World – mainly America – is full of European geographical place names due to European colonisation. These names are British (New York, Boston, Perth), Spanish (Toledo, Cordoba, Leon), French (New Orleans, Detroit) etc. Some place names have even central European descent despite of not attending of Central Europeans in colonization process. We can find here Czech place names (Prague, New Prague) as well as Polish one (Warsaw, Cracow, Poland) brought here by Czech and Polish settlers. But transfer of geographical names has existed also in opposite direction: from America to Europe, of course not so frequently. Topic of this presentation is review of some American place names as America, Canada, Mexico or New York to Slavonic Central Europe: Czechia, Poland and Slovakia. Examples of this transfer of geographical names will serve for explaining their sources and conclusion contains a classification of these names.

Keywords: New World place names, Central Europe, transfer from America to Europe



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Session: Geopolitics of Europe and European Integration

The “new cold war” and small states’ room for maneuver – The critical geopolitical context of the relations of Serbia and Hungary

Péter Reményi (*Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary*), **Tibor Pap** (*Doctoral School of Earth Sciences, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary*), **Norbert Pap** (*Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary*)

Aims:

The (Western) Balkans is again the site of geopolitical competitions in an era of changing global power relations. The strategic location of the region lures great and regional powers – some of them being traditional in the Balkans, while others newcomers – who attempt to build and strengthen their influence through various means, but as for now none of them is in a hegemonic position, none of them can claim unquestionable influence over the region. Our paper examines how and in what extent a small state like Hungary can increase its influence in such geopolitical setting. We argue – with the help of the changing Hungarian-Serbian relations – that even small states can increase their influence in a region with great power rivalries.

Methods:

We focus on practical geopolitics and geoeconomics of Hungary towards the Western Balkans and especially Serbia, with a relational approach, using discourse analysis, statistics and media.

Results & Conclusion:

The multiple power centers balance each other in some way, while small states, like Hungary have a chance to increase their room of maneuver. The souverainist turn in the political culture of Hungary as well as the emergence of financial/economic nationalism also fuels a more active Hungarian presence in the Balkans. The state actively supports Hungarian enterprises to enter the Balkans, uses financial resources to support different groups, recruit workforce, and invest in the infrastructure. The political relations are historically cordial with Serbia, but there’s also asymmetry: for Hungary Serbia is an opportunity in geopolitical and geoeconomic terms to increase its influence in the region.

Keywords: geopolitics, Hungary, Serbia, Western Balkans



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ID: 390

The effects of spatiality on the reproduction of social inequalities in the VET system in Hungary

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Reforms in the radical transformation of public education and vocational training have been going on in Hungary for almost 10 years. Research analyzing their effects typically focuses on three really important issues: on the consequences of centralized state maintenance and management replacing the predominantly municipal institutions (i), so-called short-term labor market integration the results of strengthening the dual training model (ii), on the effects of reducing compulsory schooling to the age of 16 on the phenomenon of early school leaving (iii).

Our research focuses on spatial components that are largely omitted from studies focusing on structural change. We analyze how spatiality affects the reproduction of inequalities for the three questions listed above: (1) To what extent does nationalization of maintenance and centralization of management result in spatial concentration, and what effect does this have on the choice of school for students from different social backgrounds? (2) What spatial disparities in the economy result in the organization of practical training and the spatial system of available school services? (3) How do differences in accessibility (which largely depends on the social situation), transport links, and dormitory services affect early school leaving?

The background of the analyzes is provided by quantitative data based on national comparative data (Public Education Information System, Competence Measurements, Related Public Administration Data) and qualitative case studies in several sample areas.

The research that underpins the lecture is being conducted within the framework of the research project NKFI-6-K-125110 („Regional and sectoral features of the labour market integration of vocational training, with special regard to peripheries and early school leaving”) (2017-2021).

Keywords: vocational training system, socio-spatial inequalities, institutional and spatial selectivity, segregation, labour market position of young people



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ID: 391

Session: The Geographies of Youths' Environmental Engagement: The Shifting Geographies of Daily Activities and Habits

Education to sustainability in primary schools: a comparison between rural, suburban and urban cases

Franck Chignier-Riboulon (*Clermont-Auvergne University, Clermont-Ferrand, France*)

Sustainability issues and involvements into practices and political demands are a contemporary topic. Students have already changed their habits for environmental reasons. Young people are also at the origin of changes in mobility behaviours such as passing driving licenses later, growth of shared mobility and use of soft modes of transport.

Otherwise, the subject is wider and may include Education to sustainability in primary schools, because schoolchildren are the future youth, and education is one of the tools of change in collective psychology and habits. Nevertheless, places and social categories are also central parameters to understand evolution and a new type of education.

Currently, we are conducting a short study in primary schools. We would like to compare rural cases in Cantal (a French administrative region, called *département*), in very rural areas to cases studied in urban and suburban zones. We also hope to find out social patterns and their influence. Moreover, more and more, environmental issue is included into courses and educational practices by the public education service. Then, one of the issues is how measures can be applied concretely, to become new practices. Therefore, the link between central administrative school service and small schools in countryside is long and probably fragile... It depends for a part on age, education and involvement of teachers.

The proposal just arrives before deadline because the work is in progress, the covid pandemic delayed progress in fieldworks.

Keywords: sustainability, school education, space and social patterns



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ID: 392

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

Recycling material: in the midst of an industrial issue

Yann Brunet (*Histoire, Université Lumière Lyon 2, LYON, France*)

Metabolic approach seems to be a powerful way to unveil the material reality of some abstract « concepts » as « recycling ». It is common to give a peculiar status to recycling in waste disposal activities. Actually, it can be very insightful to focus on the concrete processes in order to grasp the whole manufacturing line. Every single industrial process generates waste to transform the material. Finally, these waste have to find a place, the « ultimate sink » (Joel A. Tarr, 1996).

We will focus on one process related to a specific material. Recycling mineral used oil was a great challenge since 1970s in France. Based on a historical study made on industrial waste in the urban district of Lyon during 1970-1980, we will get into the concrete process of the regeneration of oil in order to show the « dark side » of recycling. For example, regenerating used oil involved sulfuric acid and produced sulfuric tars that industry have to remove.

The material, and metabolic, approach of these industrial processes is particularly necessary in order to criticize some « green » speeches. It brings you a more accurate picture of this environmental issue. Recycling cannot be considered as a perfect material reuse but as an additional industrial layer with its disturbance and pollution.

Keywords: recycling, material, industrial process, historical study



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ID: 394

Perception of industrial heritage in an old industrial region in Czechia: its rejection or commodification?

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Industrial heritage is frequently accentuated in development strategies of old industrial regions as an asset that may be subject to commodification and thus helping to support employment, improve the quality of public spaces and more generally to facilitate re-imaging of rather negatively perceived old industrial regions. However, incorporation of industrial heritage into the development endeavour of local or regional actors is based on a specific constellation of local formal and informal institutions which transform this endeavour into new development path in a given old industrial region. In our paper we present key findings from the survey of perception of industrial heritage in Ústí nad Labem Region (in Czechia) by representatives of local and regional authorities, managers of regional industrial companies and various NGOs and cultural institutions. Based on the semi-structured interviews we examined what are the attitudes of people who could potentially help to set up such new development path. However, our results shows that the general perception of industrial heritage in the region is probably not mature enough in order to create a suitable milieu for the new development path based on the commodification of industrial heritage.

Keywords: industrial heritage, development, old industrial region, Czechia



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ID: 395

Mega events as a driver for territorial development and the necessity for an integrated impact evaluation framework: a proposal for the Milano-Cortina 2026 Olympic games

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Starting from the late nineteenth century, the interest in mega-events impact assessment is increasing: mega sport-events are increasingly regarded as milestones for regional territorial development, displaying their effects both in urban and rural areas. Considering mega-events as a territorial development agent, requires an integrated perspective taking into account both economic, social and environmental aspects. A critical review of the literature highlights that a remarkable quantity of impact evaluation studies mainly targets ex-post economic impact of mega-events while there is low attention on social and environmental aspects in the long period (Furrer, 2002). The majority of mega-events impact evaluations appears to be focused on a single dimension, while literature and practice on integrated assessment is still scarce (Barajas et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2013; Malfas et al., 2004) and guided by univocal an sectorial methodological approaches. This paper aims at filling this gap in the literature and practice, proposing a multi-faceted and integrated impact evaluation framework that will measure not only economic but also environmental and social dynamics and will cover multiple regional resolutions drawing from a variety of methodological approaches from different scholar and practitioner communities. It will allow to forecast impacts on multiple spatial scales, grasping both microscale effects, up to the level of the single building. The methodology includes on a macro level elements drawn from Econometrics and from an Industry-based Input Output Analysis of the investments. On a mesolevel the model aims to evaluate the integrated effects of Olympic infrastructures on cities through mixed qualitative and quantitative approaches. Finally, on the micro-level, focused on infrastructural buildings, the methodology assess the expected environmental and social impact at the single-building-level through a Social-Environmental Life Cycle Assessment approach. The methodological framework is applied to the 2026 Milano-Cortina Winter Olympic Games. Preliminary results of the evaluation are presented in the paper.

Keywords: impact assessment, mega sports-event, territorial development



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ID: 396

Session: Towards a Human Security System in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation

Adapting to new realities: Renewable energies and a low carbon future for the Russian Arctic in the aftermath of COVID-19

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The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented changes to the global economy and has thoroughly shaken the energy industry. The recent collapse of oil prices has underlined the fragility of the fossil fuel sector and has emphasized the importance of economic and fuel diversification. Considering the overwhelming role that fossil fuels and fossil fuel-driven industries play in Russia's economy, particularly their prevalence in the Russian Arctic region, this sectoral shock should come as a wake-up call for the country to reconsider its strategy and the role that decarbonization and renewable energies need to play in it.

The long-term sustainability of the economic development of the Arctic regions will be influenced by global environmental and climate regulation, as well as the ongoing transformation of energy markets. More robust incorporation of RES would not only provide a more sustainable route for the economic development of the region, but it would also deliver significant health benefits for local populations and regional flora and fauna. This becomes especially important as studies have been showing a correlation between poor environmental factors and viral susceptibility.

As more and more of Russia's economic partners are stepping on the path of carbon neutrality and increasing their goals to reduce emissions through improved energy efficiency measures and integration of green energy sources, Russia should strongly consider embracing these global trends and begin incorporating the necessary policy changes in order to stay relevant and competitive in the long-term. Now is the perfect time to adopt the necessary incentives and prioritize resilient investments to begin changing the country's economic structure to help drive the country towards overcoming future economic and climate challenges and turn some of these potential challenges into growth opportunities.

Keywords: energy security, Arctic, Russia, sustainability, covid-19



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ID: 397

Session: Supporting Sustainability: The Geographical Perspective on Rural Spaces for the Economic and Social Rebirth of European Countries after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Mapping demographic vulnerability during COVID-19 vaccination stages in Romania

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Aims

It's been a year since covid-19 became officially a pandemic and society was undoubtedly affected in many ways. There were millions of casualties, the economy is struggling with a recession and the sanitary system nearly collapsed. In the context of a vaccination campaign that has to be effective and as quick as possible, this paper aims to study to what extent the access to vaccination centres in Romania fulfils the population needs. In this way, further demographic vulnerabilities will also be revealed.

Methods

Using spatial statistics techniques and GIS tools, in particular Network Analyst (ArcGIS), we are analyzing the access to vaccination centres within the rural area compared to the surrounding population and the neighbouring cities, as well as the service area of these centres. It is important for the authorities to know where it is most suitable to build them, not only from an economical perspective, but also from a geographical one.

Results

The results will show whether there are areas that lack access to vaccination centres or not, and also the areas where centres were built without a significant demographic demand. These will also point out what are the rural vaccination centres that meet the needs of a numerous population from their catchment area, but lack urban settlements. The whole situation could be managed better by the government and local actors with an analysis telling which are the vulnerable areas that lack healthcare facilities.

Conclusions

Territorial disparities are induced by a poor infrastructure and an uneven distribution of a balanced hierarchy of cities. Therefore, the lack of vaccination centres will intensify the demographic vulnerability, which could lead to multiple socio-economic and demographic problems. On the other hand, mobile vaccination centres can be used very easily and the results of the present research are supporting the idea.

Keywords: healthcare spatial accessibility, multi-vulnerability, healthcare disparities, covid-19



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Session: Towards the Hopeful Anthropocene: Sustainability Experimenting from the Margins

Rarticulating the marginal within sustainability: Speculative experiments in solar energy

Dagmar Lorenz-Meyer (*Sociology, Charles University, Faculty of Humanities, Prague, Czech Republic*)

Aims and methods: This paper investigates practices and infrastructures of solar photovoltaics that are commonly associated with sustainability and unexpectedly propelled the Czech Republic to the third largest EU producer of solar generated electricity in 2011. Drawing on participant observation and workshops with local residents, as well as interviews with solar micro-producers, ecologists and industry representatives, the paper critically examines sustainability in two solar experiments: four utility-scale photovoltaic fields erected on a postmilitary brownfield, and fourteen decentralised photovoltaic rooftop installations of affluent households in Czech cities and villages. Situated within feminist critiques of the nature-culture divide, the study draws on the framework of technocologies to make tangible the constitutive implications of the technological and the ecological in photovoltaics and their effects for sustainability. A key analytical focus is the double process of articulation, or the conjoining of heterogeneous elements, and disarticulation, or the cutting off of immanent differences and exclusions within articulatory practices. *Both* are constitutive of technocological phenomena and create a milieu that enables a particular ethos, or capacity.

Results and conclusion: Focusing on the exclusions of Roma construction labour and the significance of disturbance ecologies in the postmilitary brownfield, and energy waste as well as the refusals and inability of solar micro-producers to share 'home grown' electricity, the paper engages geographical imagination to think how these differences could be re-articulated from within what is currently emerging to expand the ethos of sustainability and solidarity (or 'solarity') with and beyond the imaginary of solar plantation and island system. In such an affirmative study of failure and 'negativity', solar technocologies rework conceptions of sustainability that connote balance, harmony and zero-waste.

Keywords: solar energy, sustainability, energy waste, technocologies, sol(id)arity



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ID: 399

Session: Climate Change and Public Health

Forecasting water level and discharge in the Kupa river basin

Damjan Katušić (University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia), **Mirjana Pripužić** (VERN¹ University of Applied Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia), **Krešimir Pripužić** (University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia)

Due to the global climate change and corresponding more severe and frequent floods, there is an emergent need for putting in operation early warning systems for floods. Forecasting river water level and discharge is the main component of such a system. In this paper we present our forecasting model, for which we used historical sensor data about water level, discharge, and precipitation from 24 hydrological and 20 meteorological stations within the Kupa river basin in Croatia. In the development of our model, we have evaluated the Vector Auto-Regression (VAR) and LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) methods as representatives of statistical and machine learning approaches, respectively. The VAR and LSTM methods were evaluated on 4 downstream hydrological stations while forecasting water level and discharge for one to five days in the future. To achieve the best forecasting results we have combined data from all upstream hydrological and meteorological stations. Our evaluation has shown that LSTM is more complex to train and computationally intensive to run than a simple VAR method, but proved better than VAR method in almost all forecasting scenarios for all observed hydrological stations in the Kupa river basin. The only exception was in forecasting scenarios for several days into the future where both methods achieved similar forecasting performance.

This work has been supported in part by Croatian Science Foundation under the project UIP-2017-05-9066.

Keywords: floods, forecasting, water level, discharge, Kupa river



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ID: 400

Typological approach in scenario study: Spatial impacts of alternative scenarios for rural Croatia in 2030

Aleksandar Lukić (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Department of Geography, Zagreb, Croatia), **Petra Radeljak Kaufmann** (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Department of Geography, Zagreb, Croatia)

Aims: In recent decades, the scenario method has often been used to explore the possible future of the increasingly complex and diversified European countryside. The Croatian countryside is also very heterogeneous, but with predominantly negative demographic and socio-economic development. Although the scenario method brings useful new perspectives for participatory and strategic planning, policy and decision making, we argue that the fuller potential of future studies lies in their territorialisation, for example by using a typological approach. In this respect, many scenario exercises already consider ex-post the spatial implications of the scenarios developed, but without linking them directly to the present-day typology of rural areas. Therefore, the aim of this research is to construct alternative scenarios for rural Croatia in 2030, using the different types of rural areas as a starting point, and considering it simultaneously with the development of scenario narratives in an attempt to address the identified challenges.

Methods: The main methods used were: Factor and cluster analysis (for the development of an initial typology of rural areas); Monte Carlo simulation; and Delphi method, which involved 37 rural experts in two rounds of written questionnaires.

Results: Four scenarios were developed: Rural Renaissance, Shift, Road to Nowhere and Growth without Development. The spatial impacts of explorative scenarios were visualized through four scenario-specific typologies. Numerical simulations have shown that the alternative scenarios imply a change in the spatial distribution and size of the territory, as well as in the number of inhabitants in a given rural area type compared to the current typology. The Road to Nowhere scenario entails the most visible spatial changes in the distribution of rural area types.

Conclusion: The research findings suggest that the use of a typological approach to scenario development could support the development of more concrete and sensitive place-based policy recommendations for rural development.

Keywords: rural areas, scenario, spatial typology, Croatia



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ID: 402

Smart environments in smart suburbs. Social aspects of new environmental technologies in suburban zones

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Introduction and aim. The research on suburban zones that has been carried out for many years allows us to draw interesting conclusions about their character and the changes taking place within them. This warrants a supposition that, as in the case of urban space, suburban zones are predestined to become smart spaces. A smart city, as proposed by Komninos (2019), is understood broadly, also as an urban region whose second component besides a big city is a suburban zone. However, while new technologies are inherently present in cities as centres of innovation, their spread may be much slower and much more diverse in suburban zones which have been developing in Poland only since the system transition.

Methods. The data forming the basis for the conclusions and insights was produced by a nationwide survey conducted in early 2021.

Results. In this paper we tackle the social aspects of new technologies, in particular those related to the environmental context. First of all, we ask who treats moving to the countryside as an escape from technological innovations, whether this escape also applies to pro-environmental technologies and what are social expectations in this regard in Polish suburbs.

Conclusions. We have shown that old and new inhabitants of suburban zones highly evaluate pro-environmental technologies. What is more, innovative solutions developed in suburban zones are mainly limited to individual households rather than entire communes. It can be quite problematic because according to the inhabitants, pro-environmental solutions in a commune determine its image, long-term development and quality of life.

Keywords: innovation, suburbs, Poland, social changes



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ID: 403

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Opportunities for the development of sustainable tourism in medium-sized Polish cities based on cultural heritage

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Aim. What makes cities stand out as attractive is the broadly understood cultural value. Of course, in the case of cities, a tourist asset may be the location, natural conditions, tourist and non-tourist development, and organisation of tourist traffic related to tourist promotion and service, but the primary role is still played by cultural values. The study undertook the task of developing a method to assess the feasibility of cultural sustainable tourism in medium-sized cities.

Methods. The research included all Polish medium-sized cities. The secondary data employed in the study were derived from the Central Statistical Office in Poland and the Map of EU Grants. The primary data were collected on the basis of CATI method and in-depth interviews.

Results. The starting point is an assumption about the importance of locally-generated culture for the development of sustainable tourism. The authors propose a question: What are the conditions for cultural development in a given place? The essential elements considered here are: (1) the attitude of local authorities towards the development of culture – the recognition of its role and the resulting activities – realised and planned (included in development strategies); (2) the characteristics regarding residents' involvement in culture creation. By juxtaposing the observations gathered from these two perspectives, the question of the grounds for the development of sustainable cultural tourism in a given place can be answered.

Conclusion. By verifying the tool through interviews and questionnaires, the study additionally generalised the findings from the field research. This allowed the authors to identify some trends, both positive and negative, related to inappropriate or potentially harmful perceptions, understanding, and implementation of the role of cultural tourism.

Keywords: culture, tourism, sustainability, medium-sized city, Poland



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ID: 404

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Crossed views on the reconstruction through the case of Saint Martin island, between the French part and the Dutch part

Anne Péné-Annette (*University of French West Indies, Schoelcher, France - Martinique*), **Nathalie Pottier** (*Université UVSQ – Paris Saclay, Montigny-le-Bretonneux, France*)

Aims

The main objective is to present the reconstruction policies between the two French and Dutch parts, of the island of Saint Martin, in the Lesser Antilles, following the cyclones of September 2017 (Category 5 cyclone). So, the aim is also to identify how resilience is considered to reduce the impact of natural disasters and their domino effects, and to better face the future.

Methods

This research is based on field observations, semi-structured interviews with actors of local public governance and surveys by questionnaires with the inhabitants. Fieldwork is carried out in urban areas, on the island of Saint Martin, a small tropical island with two parts, one under French administration and the other under Dutch administration, that have different relations between local actors and services representing the central State. This research also takes into account the impacts of the COVID-19 health crisis, which leads to an analysis of the socio-economic impacts of successive crises close together.

Results

We can distinguish brakes and levers to resilience from the point of view of the public authorities as well as from the point of view of the inhabitants. Furthermore, tensions in governance are important points to analyze in the context of reconstruction, with different modalities between the French and Dutch parties.

Conclusion

The major challenge is to build indicators of territorial resilience, to manage to reconcile the short and the long term, to reconcile return to normal and business continuity necessary for economic recovery with the Build Back Better "BBB" necessary to sustainable development trajectories.

Keywords: reconstruction, vulnerabilities, public policy, natural disaster risks, Lesser Antilles



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ID: 405

If something is everything, maybe it's nothing? Reflections on terms that want to save the world

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Aims

It seems trivial to open a project stating (again) the planet's dire situation, not only from a social point of view but especially an environmental one. We are facing not only poverty and social-economic inequality but a risk of an environmental catastrophe that most people do not yet understand. Given this situation, we are witnessing an increased use of new terms (and projects based upon them). Very often they are presented as THE solution. Given this plurality and the real effects, one questions their usefulness in solving the current socio-ecological crisis. In 2006, Low and Gleeson published an article titled *If Sustainability Is Everything, Maybe It's Nothing?* Building from them, this project asks: If something is everything, maybe it's nothing?

Methods

Extensive analysis was performed of key terms (including resilience, sustainability, right to the city, circular economy, blue growth, zero waste, green economy, permaculture, social ecology, buen vivir, degrowth). Critical attention was given to the ontology, epistemology and ethics behind these terms to understand the effectiveness of these concepts (and the projects based upon them) to tackle today socio-ecological crisis.

Results

Different concepts are often used by different stakeholders, in different contexts, with different aims. This process assists in a loss of meaning, and suggests that terms and concepts expressing a single-issue approach to saving the world often conceal the necessity of a more holistic approach.

Conclusion

A deep critique of the existing dominant worldview (capitalism) is needed to solve today social-ecological crisis. Furthermore, a new relationship between humans and nature is needed, in which communities can play a crucial role. To conclude, a holistic approach is crucial as well as developing alternative ethics (like cooperation, care of others and nature, solidarity).

Keywords: sustainability, social ecology, degrowth, buen vivir, permaculture



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ID: 407

Spiritual dimension of tourism: Messages of the Holy See and Episcopal Conference of Croatia

Ives Vodanović Lukić (Institute for Tourism, Zagreb, Croatia)

Aims: Tourism is one of the dominant economic sectors in the world, and in Croatia its importance is growing year by year. The growth has also contributed to the many pressures, from environmental to social. By challenging the dominant paradigms of tourism research, this paper aims to show how religious perspective influences tourism (and vice versa), which goes beyond just religious tourism. Rather than taking primarily an economic view, Catholic Church, especially the Holy See and Episcopal Conference of Croatia, emphasise the spiritual and social dimensions of tourism as a global phenomenon.

Methods: The paper is based on the content analysis of the available messages published on the occasion of World Tourism Day by Saint John Paul II (6 documents), Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People (13 documents) and the Episcopal Conference of Croatia (9 documents) in the period from 1982 to 2019.

Results: The main themes identified in the messages analysed can be grouped as follows: Tourism as an opportunity to meet the Lord, Tourism as an opportunity to meet oneself, Tourism as an opportunity to meet others and Tourism as an opportunity to meet nature. It arises that Catholic Church sees tourism as a place for inner reflection and contemplation of created things, leading to a greater understanding of God, but also of the environment. Moreover, tourism is perceived as an opportunity for integral self-development and physical and spiritual regeneration of human beings. The role of tourism that is most emphasised in the messages is the opportunity to connect with others, which includes cultural exchange, openness to diversity, and the Christian notion of hospitality and leisure.

Conclusion: By offering guidelines for establishing more humane and spiritual tourism practises, Catholic Church contributes to existing tourism trends, especially those involving hopeful and transformative tourism.

Keywords: tourism, spiritual dimension, Saint John Paul II, Holy See, Episcopal Conference of Croatia



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ID: 408

The traffic engineering development in the Alps as a question of power compared to the Tibetan high plateau

Ingmar Niemann (TUM: MCTS, BBS: KVIK, Pécs: Earth Sciences, Technical University Munich, Germany / Budapest Business School / Pécs University, Hungary, Wolfratshausen, Germany)

Aims:

Analyzing the effects of traffic engineering developments in high mountain regions on political power: How did inner-Alpine traffic affect the spatial-economic and consequently the political situation? What was the impact of the transit traffic? To what extent are there common developments that can apply to all high mountain regions at the same time? And to what extent are there the same political developments in the different phases of the modernization of transport technology?

Methods:

Based on spatial mobility theories the traffic engineering developments of the Alps and the Tibetan plateau are analyzed, while the aspects of power are based on the political theory of Realism. In addition, a historical classification of the two regions – the penetration of the Tibetan high plateau takes place much later than the development of the transport routes in the Alps – offers the possibility of recognizing whether a generally valid, timeless evaluation can be given at all.

Results:

The inner-alpine infrastructure has cemented regional power in both high mountain regions. The further development in transport from carriage to train and car brought changes, especially in transit traffic, which had significant consequences, especially due to their technological advances. But the modernization of traffic routes in the high mountains has its limits. In the third dimension (airplanes), it is no longer possible to penetrate the region.

Conclusion:

The modernization of transport routes from the inside offers the chance to change the routes in the mountain area in accordance with the people and the given political structures. If modernization does not take place, or if the political structures cannot force modernization, the region will almost inevitably be brought under foreign control or at least severely impaired. A clear signal to all high mountain states to modernize the infrastructure in their own interest.

Keywords: Alps, Tibetan plateau, Inner-alpine traffic



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ID: 409

Session: The Historic Centers in the Aftermath of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic. Rethorics, Policies, and Practices

Changing the face of the historic center. Covid-19 and its effect on retail and tourist establishments in Ciutat Vella (Barcelona)

Dolores Sánchez-Aguilera (*Department de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*), **Jaime Martínez-Ruiz** (*Department de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*), **Ángela Martínez-Rivas** (*Department de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*)

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a series of very obvious impacts on the tourism and commercial dynamics of Barcelona. The decline in the number of visitors and the complexity of the management of the pandemic (lockdown, time and sectoral restrictions) have led to business closures -whether temporary or permanent-, particularly evident in areas that had a high tourist flows before COVID-19.

In the historic center of the city of Barcelona -characterized both by the concentration of resources and tourist facilities- the new situation related to the pandemic has led to a significant reduction in visitors which is evidenced in a significant transformation of the hospitality and restaurants infrastructures, but also in the shopping offer, which is witnessing a process of restructuring that varies in the different neighbourhoods.

The study is based on the application of quantitative techniques (the analysis of the Directory of Premises of Barcelona City Council), the performance of fieldwork to monitor the dynamics in a selection of case studies in different sectors of Ciutat Vella, and qualitative techniques (interviews with a sample of actors involved). The observation of cases has been carried out in different contexts of restriction and lockdown in the city of Barcelona.

Keywords: tourism, retail, covid-19, lockdown



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ID: 410

Session: Food Consumption and Sustainability

Some aspects of sustainable development and food consumption with geographical outlook

Peter Simonyi (Active Society Foundation, Budakeszi, Hungary), **Sándor Illés** (Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), **Brigitta Zsótér** (University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary), **Katalin Végh** (Széchenyi István University, Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary)

1987 can be acceptable as the starting year of sustainable development (SD). Key issue is the practical implementation of SD. Results achieved in the last 34 years are not considered sufficient.

The need to change paradigm has arisen from many renowned researchers but the necessary changes did not occur yet. Sustainable development should be implemented in such a way that peace and financial and economic stability in society are maintained. The question is what factors causes that situation? Can we find geographical aspects focused on food consumption?

Aim of this paper to give an outline to the problems of implementation of SD. Further aim is to provide insight into basic problems that could be defined as paradoxes of SD. Consequences and complexity of them will be analysed from the point of food-consumption.

According to the theoretical topic interdisciplinary methods and holistic approach are obligatory to research. Hypothesis, synthesis, analysis, applied in study, should be as wide as possible.

The complex structure and functioning of human society is outlined. Functioning of a modern state, society, economy can be understood more deeply. Main results are those effects, side-effects, consequences that can occur when results of basic principles of sustainability are realised.

Impact chains on field of food consumption and possible geographical aspects are discussed.

Extremely complex structure should be changed to introduce a new society, economy that match to SD. Not only new approach is needed but new social solidarity sharply different mentality, behaviour and consumption (food consumption) too.

Hopefully results help to find solution for implementation of SD, paradigm transformation and give an outline of economic changes in geographical space will be caused.

Keywords: food consumption, sustainable development, paradoxes, implementation, holistic approach



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ID: 411

Session: Impacts of Covid-19 on Tourism: Territorial and Labour Implications

Tourism in Barcelona: Four tsunamis and a challenge

Dolores Sánchez-Aguilera (Department de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain), **Jaime Martínez-Ruiz** (Department de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain), **Ángela Martínez-Rivas** (Department de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain), **Jaume Font-Garolera** (Departament de Geografia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain)

During the last two decades, Barcelona has become a reference tourist destination in Europe and is well known and analyzed as a model of success, which has managed the arrival of increasing tourist flows. The sector, on the other hand, was a strategic activity with a growing contribution in the economic income of the city.

But the success of Barcelona as a relevant destination has been questioned in the last five years, when a succession of unexpected facts have altered this perception. These changes –or tourism tsunamis- have beaten this activity and suppose a major risk for the former activity. The first one is a growing tourism-phobia, related to the overtourism in some areas of the city. Second, the media effects of a terrorist attack (August 2017) in the heart of the touristic city, Las Ramblas. Third, the impact of the political instability in the Catalan scenario as a consequence of the process of independence launched by the Catalan regional government (since autumn 2017). The episodes of urban violence along the last three years have damaged the image of Barcelona. And last, the effects of pandemic and the lockdown of tourism from March 2020, that represent a decrease of 75% of tourist flows.

The aim of this paper is to study the consequences of these four elements (tourism-phobia, territorial attacks, political dynamic and restrictions due to COVID-19) on the recent tourist flows in the city of Barcelona based on the analysis of available statistics and interviews with actors related to the sector.

Keywords: overtourism, tourism lockdown, tourism tsunamis



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ID: 412

Session: Sustainable Food Systems

Food direct selling strategies for smallholders in Romania and Spain

Kinga Xénia Havadi-Nagy (*Geography Department, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*), **Ana Espinosa Seguí** (*Human Geography Department, University of ALicante, Alicante, Spain*)

It is undeniable that the food sector value chain starts with the food production, and in this sense the producers should be its key agents. However, logistics intermediaries and retailers take the lead, limiting the entrance of smallholders in the intermediate links of the value chain. In this sense, the current conventional food distribution channels oust final consumers from producers, who do not interact or share important knowledge and information about the food.

In an attempt to reconnect food systems with places and people, alternative food networks (AFN), usually short food supply chains, link both extremes of the food value chain.

This paper analyses the logistics strategies taken by local small-scale producers in two urban areas of Romania and Spain, Cluj-Napoca and Alicante, for connecting them with their final consumers. We focus on the context of their emergence, their evolution, the participating stakeholders and possibilities of growth. The objective of the survey is to reveal the potential contribution of AFNs in sustainable production and distribution of local produce.

To achieve our goal we conducted interviews with the coordinators of the investigated initiatives, and we applied a survey for the involved producers. Informal discussions with AFN stakeholders and observations conducted by the authors as consumers complete the data.

As preliminary conclusions we can state, that both countries hold significant resources for the implementation of AFNs thanks to numerous favorable circumstance. Besides the profile of producers involved in AFNs, first results show both similarities and differences of the Romanian and Spanish networks. Similarities are, for instance, the raising demand for local and regional products, and the emergence of AFNs rather in the proximity of urban centres, whereas in Spain are marketed mainly certified bioproducts, and in Romania “regional” and “traditional” seems to be more important for the consumers than certified bio.

Keywords: alternative food networks, Romania, Spain, sustainable consumption, direct marketing



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ID: 413

Overproduce and locally energy supply in the settlement stock

Balázs Kulcsár (*Department of Basic Technical Studies, University of Debrecen Faculty of Engineering, Debrecen, Hungary*)

During the examination of the settlement stock, the question rightly arises: in the process of the energy transition, whether 100% settlement energy self-sufficiency can be achieved. In our study, we sought to determine the level of self-sufficiency of the Hungarian settlement stock in the electricity and transport sectors. We also examined the possibilities of regional distribution of overproduced electricity and its use for transport purposes.

In the study of self-sufficiency, the focus was on the proportion of locally available renewable energy sources. We took into account the performance of small-scale power plants, and in the settlement vehicle fleet, we focused on the proportion of purely electric vehicles.

We established a settlement ranking based on the locally produced electricity proportion, and the proportion of electric vehicles. We have identified the settlements, which can produce renewable electricity to own vehicle fleet and determined the settlements which capable supply overproduced electricity for the neighboring settlements.

According to the results, the power plants of 30 small settlements produce more renewable electricity than the annual consumption of the settlement. With their overproduced electricity, those will be another 29 neighboring settlements to 100% green energy consumers. The proportion of purely electric vehicles is low in overproducing settlements. Their number is higher in the cities, however, these settlements are not yet able to overproduce, so no energy surplus has been created for the local transport sector.

The number of small power plants increased so fast that those can meet the electricity needs of a settlement with a population of more than 2,000. The population of 75% of the Hungarian settlement stock is less than 2,000 per capita, so 2/3 of the country's settlement stock could become technically self-sufficient. The overproduced electricity can be further export towards larger settlements or can provide electricity demand of settlement's vehicle fleet.

Keywords: energy geography, self-sufficiency settlements, renewable energy export



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ID: 414

Session: Unpacking Metabolisms: Bridging the Gap between Different Epistemologies and Methodologies

From understanding to anticipating the circulation of building materials in France: what metabolic scale?

Laetitia Mongeard (*Ecole Urbaine de Lyon, Lyon, France*)

Building material flows are among the most important within territorial metabolisms. Among these flows, we consider those of waste from construction activities. Initial studies devoted to demolition waste during using a "follow the thing" method, carried out during a thesis in geography, had highlighted the particularly local scale of management of these materials, in a logic of proximity in order to limit costs.

A more recent study interested in materials excavated in underground works, in post-doctoral studies, asked us to apprehend the metabolic approach of these materials in a different way. In conjunction with the engineering departments responsible for supporting the project owners, we were asked to contribute to organize the management of excavated materials, by considering the circulation of possible materials or those to be used. This applied research approach in fact questioned the scales of metabolism.

The circulation of the different materials considered is governed by economic, technical and regulatory logics. The French and European framework imposes the limitation of waste, its recovery as well as local management in order to limit greenhouse gases. These issues make it necessary to manage materials on a local level. To what metabolic scale do these specific materials correspond? How to define their territory of circulation? The confrontation between two types of research – fundamental and applied – which are interested in the same type of materials leads us to consider the dialogue between two methodologies of approach to metabolism – follow the thing and territorial. Can the knowledge acquired through a follow the thing method be made available to define the appropriate scale for their management, the scale of an "optimal metabolism"?

Keywords: demolition waste, excavated materials, metabolic scale



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ID: 415

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Places and practices of temporariness

Barbara Brollo (*MEMOTEF, Università "La Sapienza", Roma, Italia*)

Aims: Many scholars are interested in how mobilities shape urban organization. I am particularly interested in their impact on neighborhoods and in the city system. I try to put together studies about gentrification, touristification and gentrification. I find they are all characterized by a medium or short term permanence of individuals and groups who have huge effects on livability of places. I propose to focus on the concept of temporariness. It is a feature that can help explaining some social and demographical changes in European cities.

Methods: I begin with a revision of the academic literature about different mobility flows, with a specific focus on their impact on neighborhoods. I consider as case study the city of Rome. I present an original dataset about some temporary population, georeferenced in the areas of the city where they use to stay. I analyze their spatial features, as distribution and concentration, and the relation of their presence with urban characters, considering census data and infrastructures.

Results: I find an interesting spatial outputs, revealing processes of change that census data and other more orthodox population analysis don't show. For example, the substitution of population in the city center began before the arrival of tourism, but the presence of this inflow makes this area more inaccessible than before. Generally tourists and students don't overlap, but they both live in high standards neighborhoods and occupy increasing share of apartments.

Conclusion: The choice of focusing on the concept of temporariness opens new theoretical and empirical opportunities that widen the study of contemporary cities. Transient populations are a challenge in urban organization and sustainability, we need to explore these proposals about theories and methods to grasp their effects.

Keywords: urban studies, spatial data, population change, mobility, temporariness



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ID: 417

Session: Reconsidering the Efficacy of Smart Cities in Covid Era

How artificial intelligence is applied in smart city initiatives to combat COVID-19

Zongtian Guo (*Department of Geography, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland*)

Cities around the world are piloting combinations of technologies to develop smart cities. To date, many cities have created and implemented policies and programmes intended to transform them into smart cities. More importantly, the fundamental purpose of smart city initiatives is not only to make the city better but also to meet citizens' needs. Based on the findings of Yigitcanlar, it can be argued that the future technological infrastructure of a smart city is essentially based on AI-enabled innovations. Moreover, with the rise of the concept of a citizen-centric smart city in recent years, how artificial intelligence and smart city technologies can address social needs has become a research hot-spot. To date, there is a need to fill a gap in research on how to apply artificial intelligence technologies in smart city initiatives to combat the COVID-19 and meet citizens' needs.

Using Guangzhou, the largest city in the south of China, as a case study the research will examine what are the strategies employed by the Guangzhou government to combat COVID-19 via smart city initiatives. Research participants will include citizens in the Guangzhou metropolitan area (i.e., Guangzhou city; Foshan; Zhaoqing; Qingyuan; Yunfu; Shaoguan). The research will employ both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. A web-based questionnaire will be used to collect quantitative data for the research. In terms of qualitative data, the research will be addressed by policy analysis. Meanwhile, the purposive sampling method will be employed to select participants for the semi-structured interview and focus groups.

Overall, the findings of the research will contribute theoretically and empirically to the "smart city and covid-19" academic debate by providing a fuller and more critical understanding of the relationship between technologies and COVID-19 infection prevention and control.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, smart city, China, covid-19



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ID: 418

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Mobility and sustainability at the beginning of XXI. century

Peter Simonyi (*Active Society Foundation, Budakeszi, Hungary*), **Brigitta Zsótér** (*University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary*), **Sandor Illés** (*Active Society Foundation, Budapest, Hungary*), **Katalin Végh** (*Széchenyi István University, Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary*)

Mobility of man has got a new dimension since II. World War. The new global economy, exponentially growing transport, tourism and mobility have a serious side effect on environment, natural resources. Climate change, depletion of resources and unexpected disease COVID-19 gives new challenge for Mankind.

First aim of this paper to give a short introduction into consequences of increasing level of mobility. The environment, pollution, nature has changed dramatically in the last 60-70 years. How can we tackle that in context global environmental problems? Which expectation has changed after COVID-19?

Role of mobility is examined not only in focus of environmental questions but economic, social ones too. Although it is well known that if one of them changes the other will change also. But outcome of changes is typically unknown. Even though predictable future has more and more extremely importance. Outline of some scenarios for next years are involved.

Keywords: mobility, sustainability, side-effects, climate change



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ID: 419

Session: Dynamics of Economic Spaces in Connection with Industry 4.0 and Covid-19 Pandemic

Changes in consumption habits of Brazilian immigrants in Dublin (Ireland) during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Jeferson Hugo Pacheco de Rezende (*Department of Geography, University of São Paulo – USP, São Paulo, Brazil*),
Silas Santos de Amorim (*ESALQ, University of São Paulo -USP, Dublin, Ireland*)

In 2016 we started a research within the study group Consumption, Commerce and City in the Department of Geography on the consumption habits of fashion articles by Brazilian immigrants in Ireland, which was presented at the VI International Seminar City, Commerce and Consumption in Lisbon, in 2017.

In the following years, the research followed the evolution of these habits, since the number of Brazilian immigrants in this destination grew. According to the 2016 Irish census, the Brazilian community is the third largest among non-Europeans, trebled in size since 2006.

According to PINUD (UN), Ireland has the 2nd highest HDI on the planet. It is also the country that has the 2nd highest minimum wage in Europe, ahead of other countries that also attract immigrants, becoming an important pole of attraction for them.

Although, the main functions that these immigrants occupy in the labour market are operational, the remuneration is higher than in any relevant positions in their countries of origin. Throughout the research, we identified that fashion goods gains great relevance in the consumption habits and preferences of these immigrants, mainly because the perception of best quality and price are relevant points for this group.

However, the start of the pandemic situation in 2020 changed these and other consumption patterns significantly.

Resorting field works, surveys, bibliographic and hemerotechnical research, this paper aims to identify, analyze and understand the main changes observed in the consumption habits of Brazilian immigrants in Dublin.

Studying the consumption habits of Brazilians in Dublin allows us to understand other current dynamics of these immigrants and their relationship with the city, ranging from their places of residence and work to the way of interacting with retail and their participation in the local economy.

Keywords: consumption, Dublin (Ireland), Brazilian immigrants, covid-19 pandemic, urban spaces



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ID: 420

Session: Measuring the Territorial Cohesion: Territorial Impact Assessment Approaches for Regional Development

Small and medium-sized towns of Romania – measuring demographic resilience and vulnerabilities

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Small and medium-sized cities have always played a key role in the structure of the national urban system, being the most important link between urban and rural and during the communist regime, the focus turned to our cities, the main investments went to the heavy industry and agriculture, in parallel with increasing housing capacity.

With increasing demand for workforce, small and medium sized cities became more attractive, offering job opportunities and collective housing, rural populations began populating the cities, creating real colonies relying only on the workplace.

The end of socialism in Romania and the newly liberal market brought the heavy industry on the verge of collapse, the mammoth industries being the first that were being often privatized and closed, due to the disastrous management. All of the factors combined, made the specialized workforce to search for other places to work and live – the already fragile small and medium sized cities began losing not only their territorial influence, but a large number of inhabitants.

Thus being said, the main goal of this paper is to measure demographic resilience and the vulnerabilities of the small and medium sized cities that were caused by the phenomenon called "shrinking cities" – a total number of 278 cities in Romania that are below 50.000 inhabitants, that are classified as small and medium sized towns, according to ESPON and national classification. There are no key studies of the national authorities that were carried out in the last two decades, despite the effort of the academics to bring into attention the problem of the small and medium sized towns, so it is vital to have a national scaled study that uses GIS methods and statistics to find, analyze, group and describe the socio-economic problems of the cities we study.

Keywords: shrinking cities, GIS, post-socialism



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ID: 422

Session: Change and Sustainability. Preserving and (Re)Constructing Place Attachment during Territorial Development Challenges

Changing meanings of agricultural landscape heritage: the case of Czechia

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The paper aims to discuss the importance of considering changing meanings of traditional agricultural landscapes for sustainable landscape management. Traditional landscapes, practices and products are often believed to represent authenticity and sustainability, and to contribute to the common sense of identity and stability. However, transformations within landscape and society may make the meaning of traditional landscapes relative. Especially in post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, local agricultural landscapes have witnessed significant transformations during the 20th century, including land consolidation and intensification as well as reforestation and extensification. These transformations took place within wider political, societal and economic contexts. As a result, in Czechia majority of agricultural land (over 80 %) is managed by a small number of a very large agricultural companies (even with the size of more than 1,000 ha). Thus, general understanding of a traditional agricultural landscape and its heritage may be different when compared to countries where there prevail small and mid-size farms. Major transformations of agricultural landscape in Czechia and its driving forces during the 20th century are shown with the use of data collected in the database monitoring long-term land use changes. Then present meanings and styles of management of agricultural landscapes are discussed, and future prospect of traditional agricultural landscapes is considered.

Keywords: traditional landscape, landscape transformations, agricultural landscape, countryside, Czechia



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ID: 423

Session: Digital Technologies and Social Media in Fostering Children and Young People Engagement Towards Sustainability. Critical Perspectives on European Initiatives in Education and Beyond

Raising environmental awareness among university students of the Tourism Degree in Alicante (Spain)

Ana Espinosa Seguí (Human Geography Department, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **Carlos Cortés Samper** (Human Geography Department, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **Josep Ivars Baidal** (Regional Geographical Analysis and Physical Geography, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **José Antonio Larrosa Rocamora** (Human Geography Department, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **Antonio Martínez Puche** (Human Geography Department, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **Rosario Navalón García** (Regional Geographical Analysis and Physical Geography, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **Alfredo Ramón Morte** (Regional Geographical Analysis and Physical Geography, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain), **Mari Paz Such Climent** (Regional Geographical Analysis and Physical Geography, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain)

Education for Sustainability is an interdisciplinary educational approach that should provide teachers and students, at any educational level, knowledge, good practice examples, and strength to develop sustainable-based strategies in the classroom.

However, at the university level, introducing education for sustainability is more difficult than at lower educational levels because of the isolation and fragmentation of information in subjects and problems with connecting lecturers through cross-curricular activities.

Since 2017, a network of lecturers teaching in courses of Geography in the Degree of Tourism of the University of Alicante has been focused on coordinating sustainable tourism contents in the geographical-based subjects taught in the degree and promoting environmental awareness among the students.

Building on the experience of project-based learning, in 2021 we have carried out a project whose main goal is to make our students more aware about their carbon footprint in both their daily lives and while being tourists. In order to make them understand their participation in the deterioration of the environment, students have worked out their carbon footprint with the help of an online calculator. Once they obtained their results, students were asked in class to reflect on more environmentally-friendly lifestyles and patterns of behaviour while tourists.

The preliminary results showed us that, despite the majority of the students were shocked about the results of their impacts, they didn't know how to make significant changes in their daily routines and how to slow down their rhythm of over-consumption.

However, their wills for changing their patterns of behaviour when practicing tourism were more idealistic than on their daily basis.

Keywords: carbon footprint, environment, sustainability, calculator, Degree of Tourism



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ID: 424

Session: Sustainable Multiple Spatial Mobilities – Migration, Commuting and Tourism

Mobility strategies for commuting in Eastern Poland

Łukasz Fiedeń (*Faculty of Geography and Geology, Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*)

Mobility is an inseparable element of human life. This is due to the uneven distribution of resources in space. One of the most important purposes of people's movements is commuting.

Aim

The aim of the presentation will be to show the mobility strategies used in commuting among residents of non-metropolitan rural areas in Eastern Poland.

Methods

Research results are based on the conducted survey. The research area was 11 communes (gmina) in Eastern Poland, where poor accessibility of public transport was identified. The study covered 8-10% of households in each commune.

Results

The vast majority of commuters use cars – mainly as drivers. The use of carpooling is also popular. A big problem in choosing the means of transport is the poor accessibility of public transport. For this reason, very few people use public transport to commute to work. The use of other mobility strategies (e.g. cycling or walking) is very rare and is closely related to the distance traveled.

Conclusions

The use of individual modes of transport has many economic and social consequences. In addition to the obvious cost increase resulting from car owners, it causes losses among residents who cannot use cars. The lack of public transport accessible to all leads to the exclusion of some inhabitants from both economic and social life. Currently, the only means of mitigating the negative consequences of this phenomenon is the use of carpooling.

Keywords: commuting, Eastern Poland, mobility strategies, non-metropolitan rural areas, rural areas



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ID: 425

Are we safe in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic? Reflections from Poland

Emilia Bogacka (Department of Social Geography, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland)

The main purpose of this research is to determine broadly understood safety perceptions in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland. The aim was accomplished by analysing people's (1) general fear of COVID-19, (2) keeping up to date with information on the pandemic and what implications it has, (3) perception of safety in selected urban places before and during the pandemic, (4) identification with selected statements concerning different aspects of life during the pandemic, (5) opinions on the restriction imposed. Survey together with observations and photographic documentation show that the COVID-19 pandemic significantly changed people's life in many aspects and therefore affected perceived safety. Level of fear of the pandemic was varied and so was keeping up to date with information about the pandemic outcomes. Before the pandemic people felt safer in the analysed various places. Implication of the pandemic for everyday behaviour was significant, resulting e.g. in leaving home when it is absolutely necessary, working from home. Most of the imposed restrictions were rated positively.

Keywords: covid-19 pandemic, perception of safety, Poland



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ID: 426

Session: Disability and Geography: Spatialities of Disability and Social and Professional Integration

Social agriculture and therapy: work, self-esteem and protean living together. The case of the Diénet farm (Ain, France)

Franck Chignier-Riboulon (*UMR Territoires, Clermont-Auvergne Université, Clermont, France*)

The work of caring for and supervising patients with mental and psychiatric problems has changed a lot in recent decades; some were pioneers of these new ways of doing things, such as Tosquelles (Rappard, 2003) and Bonnafé (Nevoux, 2012). More generally, consideration for patients has gradually supplanted exclusion, even lockdown (Gaberan, 2012; Gouifès, 2001). In the 1980s, establishing a relationship with the outside world became a structuring element in taking the person into account. Moreover, it is no longer a question of occupying but more of including, with multifaceted approaches. Within this framework, structures have been developed which combine agriculture, social work and therapy. These three entries build links between different perspectives: the relationship with nature, and more concretely with animals and plants, the relationship with others within work, and outside, the relationship with an identifiable production, with a chain upstream-downstream offering a complete view of fact, to everyone. This approach is all the more particular as it takes place in rural areas. These spaces present, beyond their poverty, games of territorialities, local networks, systems of suppliers and external services. To put it another way, the structure and its users are not isolated, but included in daily geographic scales (Chignier-Riboulon, 2014). This is reflected, in particular, by an inter-knowledge of the actors, sometimes politicians, often territorially invested in the projects. The Diénet farm, located in Dombes (Ain, France), offers a field situation to highlight such an approach.

Keywords: rural environment, social inclusion, local networks, territorialities, well-being



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ID: 427

Session: Disability and Geography: Spatialities of Disability and Social and Professional Integration

Living and working in a rural workshop (French acronym, ESAT), between geographical exclusion and inclusion through work: the example of ESATs in Colombier and Blénière (Loire, a Département, a French administrative level)

Meddy Escuriet (*UMR Territoires, Clermont-Auvergne university, Clermont, France*)

Rural departments have a higher rate of equipment in medico-social establishments for people with disabilities than in urban areas (Rapegno, 2014). These territorial disparities give rise to issues relating to spatial justice. Indeed, the over-proportion of establishments located in rural areas can create physical and geographical exclusion and call into question the right of people with disabilities to choose their place of life and their professional activities. According to everyone's origins, life stories and wishes, is it possible to ensure that as many people as possible can flourish, work, choose their life and integrate into rural areas? Since 1985, the ESATs of Le Colombier in Bussy-Albieux and La Blénière in Crémaux have been offering agricultural activities to people with mental and psychological disabilities. They were created under the leadership of elected officials who noted the difficulties encountered by people with disabilities in integrating and finding their place in rural areas. By questioning ourselves on the interactions between geographic exclusion and inclusion through work, the communication aims to return to the socio-territorial context in which these ESATs are established and to the issues that led to their creation. We will see how they are integrated into the local socio-economic network and how the territorial resources are used to offer the possibility to the people accompanied to live and work with a handicap in rural environment.

Keywords: rural environment, social inclusion, socio-spatial exclusion, territorial resources, spatial justice



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ID: 428

Session: Europe and India: New perspectives of Comparative Science of Cultures

What do anti-caste activists want?

Prakash Shah (*Law School, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom*)

While law making on caste has been a long pedigree in India, campaigns to have laws against caste discrimination enacted have recently taken off in several countries. With the spread of the Indian diaspora, anti-caste activists are responding by claiming that caste is being globalised. Since the 2000s a campaign was initiated through the United Nations to have legislation against caste discrimination enacted in places where there is an Indian diaspora. Mauritius became the first country to legislate against caste discrimination in 2008. A campaign to have a similar legislative recognition of caste discrimination also took off in the UK during the 2000s. Although the UK government ultimately staved off the demand after a long and complicated series of events, a parallel process took off in the British courts to establish the unlawfulness of caste discrimination in case law. Although this part of the campaign bore fruit, anti-caste activists remain dissatisfied with case law and have renewed their campaign for legislative recognition of caste discrimination. In the meantime, court action is currently being pursued in California and supported by anti-caste activists to establish the unlawfulness of caste discrimination. As in the UK, however, no legislative enactment recognises caste discrimination directly although California does recognise ancestry based discrimination. On the face of it, the strategies pursued in the UK and US appear incompatible and contradictory. Despite their success in establishing case law in the UK, anti-caste activists have continued their campaign for legislative recognition. In California they pursue case law. How can we explain these seemingly incompatible strategies? This presentation seeks to explain the strategies in the UK and US and tries to reconcile them despite their seemingly contradictory appearances.

Keywords: caste, India, California, United Kingdom, legal systems



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ID: 429

Session: The Geographies of Youths' Environmental Engagement: The Shifting Geographies of Daily Activities and Habits

Covid-19 and university provided student residential accommodation: (Dis)placement in living-learning environments

Zachery Spire (Bartlett Real Estate Institute, Global Centre for Learning Environments, University College London, London, England), *Alexis Alamel* (University of Lille, France, Lille, France)

This paper examines the impacts of Covid-19 on a set of English university provided student residential accommodation. Covid-19 is influencing the operations and management of university provided student residential accommodation across England. During the 2019/20 academic year and into 2020/21, Covid-19 has altered the protocols, practices and procedures that underpin daily operation and management of university provided student residential accommodation. Concerns over costs and access, the legal and financial responsibilities of universities, students and private providers drove many to question whether a 'return to living and learning' via university provided student residential accommodation was based on sound empirical research, or, concerns over financial, legal and personal responsibilities. Additionally, Covid-19 drastically altered the number of students residing in university provided student residential accommodation. Students were often displaced, remaining 'home' and 'zooming' into lectures. Quality of life, quality of housing and student mobility feature in formal and informal study of Covid-19 and student housing experiences. Students and staff also feel the tolls of Covid-19 on quality of life, quality of services provided and requisite work required to fulfil a university's duty of care to its students and staff. While media and news outlets focus on student mobility, accommodation fees, costs and habitability of student residential accommodation during Covid-19, less has been discussed about the near-medium term impacts Covid-19 has had on residents and staff members' experience and engagement of residing and working in student residential accommodation throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. Drawing on informal feedback from staff, students, estates administrators from a set of three universities based in two English cities for academic year 2019-2020. This paper examines pre-Covid-19, what impacts Covid-19 had on university provided student residential accommodation provision, practice, policies and protocols and how Covid-19 may influence access and participation in university provided student residential accommodation for the near future.

Keywords: universities, student residential accommodation, mobility, environment, services



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ID: 430

Session: The Geographies of Youths' Environmental Engagement: The Shifting Geographies of Daily Activities and Habits

Daily mobility behaviour of peri-urban students : between car dependency and environmental engagement

Chloé Morhain (*University of Lyon, Lyon, France*)

This paper analyses the mobility behaviours of young students from periurban spaces from a sustainable development perspective. Travel mode choices are intrinsically linked to the residential location of individuals. We are therefore going to analyse the mobility practices of individuals who are a priori constrained by their location because they live in sparsely populated areas near Lyon.

The data used in this paper are from the POPSU (Observation Platform for Urban Projects and Strategies) research programme in which I worked with two other researchers (Maryame Amarouche, Elodie Dupuit – University of Lyon). The main topic of this programme is about students living in suburban municipalities near Lyon. We will use a panel of 14 qualitative semi-structured interviews conducted between March 2019 and October 2020. All respondents are first-year geography students at two local universities. These interviews deal with different themes such as growing up in the suburbs, being a student in Lyon and the relationship with the city. In this paper, we will only analyse the passages related to students' mobility behaviour.

Through this study, we seek to analyse the relationship between young people's environmental convictions in mobility and their constraints due to the peri-urban environment with poor public transport links. Often dependent on cars, what role can their relationship to ecology play in their modes of transport? We will analyse the sometimes contradictory relationship between young people's desire to use environmentally friendly modes of transport and their daily constraints.

Keywords: mobility, peri-urban areas, students



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ID: 431

Session: The Geographies of Youths' Environmental Engagement: The Shifting Geographies of Daily Activities and Habits

'To see is to believe' : students' perceptions of their energy consumption in all-inclusive dwellings

Alexis Alamel (*Geography and Urban Planning, University of Lille, Lille, France*)

In France, the residential sector contributes to 11% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and 15% of CO₂ emissions. In terms of final energy consumption at the national level, the housing sector consumes more than the industrial sector and almost as much as the transportation sector. Although the unit consumption of heating in housing has decreased by about 35% since 2000, it represents a considerable share of final energy consumption in housing in 2019.

This paper explores students' domestic energy consumption in the light of accommodation with all-inclusive energy packages. Largely provided in the French social student housing sector, the inclusion of energy bills in the monthly rental cost is assuredly appealing to students as they do not have to 'worry' about subscribing to energy providers. Yet, as students do not have feedback on their actual energy consumption, such rental bundles do not necessarily provide incentives for students to adopt more considerate energy practices.

Based on an online survey (over 350 responses) and 33 semi-structured interviews with subsidised students residing in the north of France, this paper explores residents' perceptions of their domestic energy consumption. In addition, it analyses the obstacles and advantages of adopting sustainable practices as well as the ways their beliefs in climate change and the need for action are translated in their energy behaviours and uses. Finally, this paper discusses the importance of increasing the education of young people's energy practices as well as advocates for more transparency from the housing providers regarding residents' actual energy consumption.

Keywords: students, all-inclusive energy packages, energy consumption, housing, sustainability



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ID: 433

Session: Migration and Climate: A Fallacious Relationship

Cumulative socio-natural displacements: Reconceptualizing climate displacements in a world already on the move

Kimberley Thomas (*Department of Geography and Urban Studies, Temple University, Philadelphia, United States*), **Lisa Kelley** (*University of Colorado-Denver, Denver, United States*), **Annie Shattuck** (*Indiana University, Bloomington, United States*)

Climate-induced displacement is attracting increasing attention among development scholars and practitioners, albeit often in a way that understands migration as either an example of climate adaptation or a failure thereof. Whether interpreted as success or failure, both framings can invisibilize the pre-existing socio-environmental processes that render climate-induced migrations necessary—or conversely, that can inhibit them entirely. Geographic theories of displacement offer a third register that looks beyond unidirectional socio-economic or environmental drivers to document how uneven development reproduces displacements relationally and historically. Drawing on these theorizations, as well as empirical research from agrarian Southeast Asia, this paper develops the notion of ‘cumulative socio-natural displacements’ as an approach for conceptualizing socio-ecologically driven displacement in a world already on the move. We demonstrate this approach through an analysis of displacement in Southeast Asia that begins by tracing the evolving state, market, and agro-ecological relations that have made mobility integral to agrarian viability while simultaneously setting the stage for more intense climate impacts. In doing so, we also center the long-term (non-climatic) environmental changes that are often sidelined in both anthropocentric debates on rural displacements and climate doomsday scenarios. We argue that examining climate-induced migration as just one facet of cumulative socio-natural displacements is necessary for overcoming the ontological and political impasses engendered by prevailing narratives that collapse climate migration into convenient but misleading binaries.

Keywords: climate change, migration, agrarian change, Southeast Asia, displacement



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The evolution of the Syrian conflict: the Turkish and Iranian geostrategic interests

Maurizio Scaini (*Department of Political Sciences, University of Trieste, Italy*)

The events that led to the current Turkish military presence in Northern Syria have attracted the attention of several commentators. Since the beginning of the war, the Syrian scenario has become more complex and, in the last period, important economic evaluations have taken place. Despite the precarious situation, the Idlib district, during the last year, has registered an unprecedented economic vivacity, highlighted by the birth of over 3,000 mixed business. Contemporary, since 2011, also Iran has laid the groundwork for its economic role in Syria.

Despite the latest frictions between Turkey and Iran over the conflict in Syria, both countries have noticeably succeeded in scaling down tensions through multilateral dialogue and conflict management platforms in the last few years. Turkey views Iran as a strategic source for crude oil and natural gas supplies. Iran's sizable population also makes it an important market for its non-oil exports. Additionally, Turkey increasingly uses Iran as a transit route to Central Asian markets. For Iran, Turkey is the biggest importer of its natural gas and a key importer of its crude oil. It is, also, a future economic gateway to European energy and non-oil energy markets.

While external economic pressures on Iran affect Turkey's non-oil exports to Iran in the medium-term, and potentially its security if Iran is destabilized, these pressures also provide Turkey with some economic opportunities. For example, Iranian citizens were the second nationality after Iraqis to invest in Turkey's real estate sector in 2019 and the first to establish companies in Turkey last year. Overall, Turkish investments in Iran during 2019 are believed to have increased.

Considering that new models of territorial management are emerging in Middle East, this article aims to highlight the possible Turkish and Iranian geostrategic interests in Syria.

Keywords: Syrian conflict, Iran, Turkey, Middle Eastern geopolitics



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POSTERS



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ID: 36

Urban development and suburban spaces in Indian megacities

Yoshimichi Yui (Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan)

1. Purpose

Indian cities are divided three parts; traditional bazar city, well-planned colonial city in British era and modern suburban expansion. Since the New Economic Policy of 1991 (commonly referred to as the New Economic Policy), Indian cities have undergone rapid growth and development and become the country's most distinctive landscape. Urbanization in India is noted for its unique characteristics, unlike the European and another Asian cities. The aim of this study will explore the realities of urban structures and suburban spaces in India.

2. Method

Suburban development is described in this study as: the joint reshaping of space and society by new middle classes that have emerged during the period of economic growth; the residential and commercial developments that are targeted towards this new class; and urban policies and planning implemented by the government. This study try to research the development control and developers' activities in Delhi metropolitan region.

3. Findings

Regions on the outskirts of megacities bristle with high-rise condominium and suburban office buildings that have been constructed private developers in Delhi metropolitan region. India's rapid economic growth has expanded the ranks of the affluent and middle classes who have migrated to the new towns located on the urban fringe. The modern cityscapes of these new towns have become a symbol of India's economic rise. And middle class families enjoy the western life style in suburbs.

On the other hand, it is not uncommon to find traditional farming villages located within the midst of immense urban development. Such villages present a traditional townscape within the modern city, and a traditional way of life is maintained within these villages. These villages have been dubbed "urban villages", existing settlements have been entirely left behind by development.

Keywords: Indian megacities, urban development, city planning, suburb, urban village



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ID: 59

Roman and Byzantine empires influence on agriculture in the Negev Highlands desert south Israel

Eli Ashkenazi (Geography Department, Oranim College, Israel; and Beit Berl College, Israel., Midreshet Ben Gurion, Israel), *Yoav Avni* (Geological Survey of Israel, Israel, Jerusalem, Israel), *Yona Chen* (Department of Soil and Water Sciences, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, Rehovot, Israel)

Ancient agricultural systems based on runoff harvesting techniques are abundant in the Negev Highlands desert area of southern Israel. In this study investigations on the classification and distribution of ancient agricultural systems prevailing till the modern era in the surrounding of the Roman-Byzantine towns Avdat and Shivta. It led the investigators to the elaboration of the traditional classification of runoff agricultural systems in this region. It was found that the key factors for building these agricultural systems were the geological and geomorphological characteristics of the specific site locations and the site geographic distance from the ancient towns and roads. Depending on these factors, different types of agricultural systems were constructed in accordance and adaptation to the physical characteristics of the local desert environment. Thus, the large diversity of ancient agriculture systems indicates that they were constructed by local farmers and not imposed on these communities by an external authority. In this presentation we shall discuss the influence of the Roman and Byzantine empires on agriculture in this region throughout the generations since the Roman-Byzantine periods until today.

Keywords: runoff, harvesting, geomorphological characteristics



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ID: 151

Prioritization within protected areas: what deserves protection and what not?

Tomáš Janík (Department of Physical Geography and Geoecology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic), **Dušan Romportl** (Department of Physical Geography and Geoecology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)

Aims

Nature protection is a public interest – but not the only one (e.g. municipal development). These interests affect one another, for example the spatial development of urban area within the municipality interfered nature protection. In context of higher level of urbanization in Central Europe, we are pushed to delimit area for development and protection precisely, especially when we consider only relatively small fragments of preserved nature to protection.

Methods

Šumava National Park (ŠNP) is the one of the biggest relatively intact fragments of nature within Czechia and with Bavarian Forest National Park one of the biggest forested area in Central Europe.

We selected ŠNP as a laboratory for prioritization. This relatively large area went through discussions about its zonation and management. Moreover, natural processes as bark beetle outbreak and subsequent forest disturbances took place and repeatedly started discussions about the level of protection of ŠNP. Therefore, it is a suitable area for using prioritization concept.

We gathered data describing valuable natural features and anthropogenic activities in the study areas. The natural features were represented by records of protected species and data on habitats. Anthropogenic activities were represented by built-up and recreational areas; furthermore, developmental areas were analysed. We run habitat suitability models for each species, which were inputs for analysis of prioritization in freely available Zonation software. This software computes how valuable is each inputted pixel on 0-100 scale. Then, we analysed intersection of results from Zonation and anthropogenic structures.

Results and conclusion

Our results correspond with current zonation approximately on the half of the area, it is more than in case of previous zonation, but it is still not much. The significant area of developmental areas lay on the relatively valuable part of the ŠNP according to our results. It can be a support for protection of ŠNP.

Keywords: Šumava National park, zonation, protected areas, nature protection



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ID: 154

Outdoor education at elementary school: analysis of the situation, benefits, and obstacles

Karel Nepraš (Department of Preschool and Primary Education, University J. E. Purkyně in Ústí nad Labem, Faculty of Education, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic), **Jan Musil** (Department of Preschool and Primary Education, University J. E. Purkyně in Ústí nad Labem, Faculty of Education, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic), **Ladislava Filipová** (pULec – První ústecké environmentální centrum, z. s., Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic)

The aim of the presented contribution is to present the current scope of outdoor education and its key benefits and to draw attention to the fundamental obstacles related to it.

Based on systematized research, relevant sources dealing with the issue were analyzed. A qualified selection based on a pilot analysis of outdoor education resources was carried out in order to select keywords and phrases, for which results were searched in Web of Science and Scopus databases. In this way, data characterizing the benefits that the general form of outdoor education brings and limits that can restrict the successful implementation of outdoor education were collected. To support the national context, the obtained results were accompanied by publications focused on outdoor education in the Czech environment, including the authors' own surveys conducted in recent years.

Outdoor education is to some extent implemented in most Czech schools, most often in the short term and rather occasionally, especially in school gardens and the immediate vicinity of schools. Other areas in which it is applied are school field trips, adaptation courses, and project teaching, with special emphasis on place-based learning. Currently, environmental education centers have a rapidly growing influence on the form and scope of outdoor education in our country. These centers focus both on the implementation of specific programs for schools and on the education of teachers in the given segment and significantly contribute to the expansion of outdoor forms of teaching. Compared to teaching in the classroom, outdoor forms of teaching are more fun for children and teachers, improve children's mood and health, stimulate interest in learning, and have the potential to reduce disciplinary problems. However, climatic conditions, outdoor facilities, the environment around the school, and the readiness and willingness of teachers to implement outdoor teaching prove to be limiting for outdoor education.

Keywords: outdoor education, elementary school, fieldwork



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ID: 213

What drives park revitalization in Czech cities? An empirical glimpse over the current practice

Eva Nedorostová (Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Ústí nad Labem, Czechia), **Pavel Raška** (Department of Geography, Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Ústí nad Labem, Czechia)

Parks have long been part of cities with a significant impact on broad range of social ties. Whether they were built to satisfy the need of people to stay in touch with nature; to become places for people to meet; or simply just to make a city more attractive they evolved in order to keep up with evolving human needs and demands. The look of parks has changed during the centuries. In the context of extensive research in the field of perception of natural features by urban dwellers, the presence of adequate parks in a city gained its importance. The positive effect of urban greenery is being demonstrated in various ways, including, e.g., human health, both physical and psychological; feeling of safety, as the green and pleasant urban space generally contributes to the willingness to spend time outside and to deepen social relationships in the neighbourhood; or the urban economics with regard to, for example, value of surrounding buildings. Along with these arguments, we take in this paper a stance that the policymakers and stakeholders are the actors responsible for initiating and supporting the transition of inadequate urban greenery into the adequate one. The adequacy is based on local conditions. What today cities deal with, is the necessity to make parks and other urban greenery different – safe, inclusive, pleasant, healthy and most importantly, accessible. The paper introduces the examples of park revitalization in Czech cities that are members of the network of healthy cities. This membership leads the cities to commit themselves to improving every aspect of urban health. The aim of the paper is therefore to critically evaluate, whether the motivations for and paths of park revitalization meet the variegated character of urban health, including the broader societal aspects of accessibility, inclusiveness and justice.

Keywords: urban greenery, parks, park revitalization, inclusiveness



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ID: 229

Determination of dust load of agricultural origin using attic powders in a sample area of Szeged, Hungary

Katalin Csányi (Department of Geoinformatics, Physical and Environmental Geography, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary), **Cintia Kiss** (Department of Geoinformatics, Physical and Environmental Geography, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary), **Andrea Farsang** (Department of Geoinformatics, Physical and Environmental Geography, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary)

Aims

Nowadays, increasing deflation sensitivity of our soils is not only a soil protection problem, but also an economic (nutrient loss), environmental, and human health issue in some settlements due to the pollination of agricultural land. This is because the finer soil particles transported by the wind, when entering the city / villages, can contribute to the dust load of the settlements due to dry and wet atmospheric deposition. Due to their size, they easily reach the lungs and bronchus during inhalation, causing serious respiratory illnesses. Atmospheric dust undoubtedly contributes to the dust deposited in households, as it penetrates homes through ventilation openings, doors and open windows. Dust deposited in households can be used to assess people's exposure to various pollutants, including pollutants from outside. To detect the long-term background load, analyze the dust deposited in the attics could be helpful. The aim of the research was to determine the extent of the background load on agricultural pollutants and residents with the help of attic dust samples in the case of the city of Szeged. The results help to quantify the magnitude of the atmospheric load of pollutants from agricultural sources on settlements surrounded by agricultural land.

Methods

The attic dust samples was collected by a brush from the suburbs of Szeged, and we also designated a control point as a reference point in the city center. The samples were analyzed for 189 organic compounds and 17 PAH by GC-MS and 7 heavy metal (Cu, Zn, Pb, Cr, Ni, Co, Cd) by ICP-OES.

Results, and Conclusion

Results indicate that attic dust contains trace amounts of pollutants, including those which have previously been phased out or banned, and suggest that undisturbed attics are acting as repositories for atmospheric dust.

Keywords: attic dust, pesticides, heavy metals, PAH



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ID: 257

Problem-based and interdisciplinary outdoor learning, suitable for the Covid-19 era

Natalija Špeh (*Environmental protection college Velenje, Velenje, Slovenia*), **Anja Bubik** (*Environmental protection college Velenje, Velenje, Slovenia*)

One of the social areas that faced the strongest challenges during the Covid-19 era is that of education. Lecturers are forced to change their rules of operation, teaching techniques and concepts, and adopt more and more digital-based social, educational, and innovative approaches for the live broadcast of the knowledge. Mostly, to keep the students motivated through the studying process. But pandemic generated not only significant risks, crisis, or costs, but also (lifelong) learning opportunities.

On Environmental Protection College, students performed interdisciplinary problem-based outdoor challenge based on collaborative perspective. The approach brought together geographical, ecological and chemical knowledge using fieldworking as a widely proved education method. We tested it at a defined topic, contact karst and drinking water supply. Learning process was divided into 4 work packages:

- a. Introduction lecture: physical and social geographic background of the area researched.
- b. Individual (outdoor) fieldwork: observations, water sampling and field measurements.
- c. (Online) laboratory analysis: water quality results (statistical analysis, interpretations).
- d. In groups-discussion and finding out solutions and connections to natural and antropogenic environment.

Fieldworking enabled diverse, robust and innovative study goals achievement. During the problem-based education process students achieved new field surveyed findouts, eg. research data interpretation based on landscape features. They gained lifelong skills and competences, like critical integration and application of theory and research into practice, clarifying and analysing fieldwork issues within the environmental and social framework.

The coronavirus pandemic has shown the need for a rapid transformation or upgrade of practical approaches within the study. Problem-based outdoor learning proved to be suitable for Covid-19 conditions. It has been more time and brainstorm consuming. Final reflexion emphasized the facilitate learning as the main benefit. Inspired by the Agenda 2030 sustainable goals, we are planning to strengthen that lecturing approach.

Keywords: field working, interdisciplinary geography, facilitate learning, water sources, contact karst



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ID: 260

A border as a factor of territorial changes in the Polish-Ukrainian borderlands and their perception by the local citizens

Alexandra Seidlová (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*), **Geti Mubeenová** (*Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague, Czechia*)

European borders are undergoing significant changes. In the context of integration, the function of those borders is changing – volume of permeability is rising, and the process of reterritorialization takes place, so the activities of states are reaching out of their politically defined territories. However, these changes do not only concern the internal space of the EU, also its edges.

To increase security, prosperity and quality of life, the EU seeks to stimulate cross-border cooperation, especially in the East. Non-member countries, as Ukraine, are thus becoming part of European integration. The Polish-Ukrainian borderland find itself in a controversial situation. The boundary here increases throughput and acts as a bridge for a cooperation. However, the securitization of the external border develops its barrier function and thus strengthens its symbolic role as the border of civilizational differences between East and West.

This poster outlines a dissertation project focused to analyze changes of the external European border's functions and their impact on the region. The project provides systematical analysis of the objectifiable changes – (geo)political and economic; and the subjective role of those changes – their perception and impacts on the quality of life of the local population. It aims to compare the manifestations of these changes on both sides of the border – in the member (EU) and non-member part of the region. Project's methodology and further aims will be presented.

Keywords: EU external borders, reterritorialization, borders' permeability, quality of life



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ID: 307

Tourism in nature protected areas: Consequences, development and regulation before and after COVID 19

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In recent decades, tourism has become part of the everyday life and at the same time a measure of the quality of social life or social credit. During the recent COVID-19 outbreak, the tourism patterns significantly changed: while the regulations affected the cross-border mobility, the domestic countryside tourism seem to experience distinct growth, in turn. This study will shed light on the recent changes in tourism frequency in the Bohemian Switzerland National Park and its possible effects on sustainability of local economies and environment.

The research will be based on an extensive study of the literature dealing with impacts of tourism on rural livelihood and environment. The study will also include analytical data from tourism monitoring and analysis of the current state and other possibilities for the development of municipalities or drivers.

The results indicate significant increase in number of tourists in the studied area, but also certain changes in the spatial pattern of their mobility/destinations. It is outlined how these changes affected rural livelihoods and environmental conservation, and the specific reactions from the National Park Authority are discussed.

This work would help broaden the horizons of tourists in the field of tourism opportunities and also to educate them in safe tourism that supports the local economy. Further benefits of the work would be based mainly on the balance of requirements of service providers and customers and on their basis recommendations for development policy would be set. Part of the output of the work would be the determination of tools in accordance with the basic requirements of natural protection areas, which service providers could use.

Keywords: tourism, COVID 19, national park, tourism monitoring



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ID: 320

Long-term development trend of the historical cultural landscape of the UNESCO monument: Vlkolínec (Slovakia)

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The presented paper focuses on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site of Vlkolínec (Slovakia), changes in its cultural landscape and the possibilities of its preservation for future generations. However, it is also a living settlement with residents who have demands for their standard of living. To analyze the development of changes in the landscape of the Vlkolínec protection zone, we used available relevant data such as historical maps and aerial photographs from selected time horizons 1769, 1823, 1949, 2007 and 2017. Overall, we interpreted a total of 13 landscape elements, paying special attention to historical landscape structures. For the land use elements, we focused mainly on determining their area and percentage of the landscape in relation to their changes in the period under review in the context of natural and socio-economic conditions. In order to gain a realistic view of the future development and use of the Vlkolínec area in the context of direct users of the area, we decided to apply a questionnaire survey in 2017. The questionnaire is a written form of a structured interview. We determined a target group of respondents—residents of Vlkolínec and users of this area (holiday cottage owners, foresters, farmers), i.e., we processed the opinions of people directly influencing Vlkolínec and its immediate surroundings—the landscape. The interviews were focused on identifying problems and proposing solutions so as not to disturb the uniqueness of this site, but at the same time to also attract tourism participants. Based on the results of the survey, we evaluated the identified phenomena, structures and values and compared them with the desired state of protection of the landmark. Subsequently, we prepared plans for the preservation and sustainable development of this important site.

This paper was the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the Contract no. APVV-18-0185"

Keywords: Vlkolínec, UNESCO, Slovakia, historical structures, land use changes



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ID: 416

Genius loci: Pedagogy of place

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In actual world our educational system should prepare students for their future life. The aim of this topic is to present a part of continuous research which connects local region, multicriterial education, genius loci and principles of active education.

The place as geographical phenomena is one of the most mentioned term in geographical education. Due to principle of place-based education and similar STEM education model this research should bring new point of view to geographical education related to the local region. Especially with the rule “think global, act local”.

The research is still in progress by four groups of students who have been lead in local themes. Average age of students in these groups is 10 years. We tried to achieve not only cognitive results as well. In the present time we have realized the third part of the research aimed to the local patriotism of student’s groups. This part has not been finished yet.

Presented conclusions leads to next steps and future research to find out other possibilities of pedagogy of place in primary geographical education.

Keywords: place, place-based education, genius loci, pedagogy



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ID: 432

The decline of mountain chalet farming and land cover change in the vicinity of selected mountain chalets in the Giant Mountains and the Hrubý Jeseník Mountains from the middle of the 20th century to the present

Tomáš Hejda (Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Prague, Czechia), **Lucie Kupková** (Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czechia)

The end of World War II was an important milestone as for the land use in Czechia, which in the following years and decades caused dramatic changes in land cover. The aim of this paper is to summarize the current knowledge of the development and extent of mountain chalet farming in selected areas of the Giant Mts. and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. and to analyse land cover changes from the beginning of agricultural decline to the present.

Changes in land cover were analysed in the ArcMAP software using multitemporal vector land cover data processed on a base of georeferenced aerial images. The time horizons of 1936 and 2020 (the Giant Mts.), resp. 1946 and 2020 (the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.) were analysed. The following categories of land cover were evaluated: forests, dwarf pine shrubs, grasslands, artificial areas. The analysis was performed for Dvoračky (Giant Mts.) and Švýcárna (Hrubý Jeseník Mts.) study areas.

The results of the analysis show that during the monitored period (74 and 84 years, respectively) there were significant land cover changes in both monitored areas. The decline of mountain farming caused significantly greater land use changes in case of Dvoračky area, where we recorded almost 50% increase of forests in the period.

1936–2020. The largest decrease was recorded in the category of grasslands. The Švýcárna area did not undergo such a dramatic increase of forested areas at the expense of grasslands.

Our analysis showed that there were significant changes in land use in the vicinity of the monitored chalets after the termination of the mountain chalet farming in the Giant Mts. and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. In our further research, we will focus on the evaluation of several partial time horizons and we will monitor the progress of succession in the vicinity of other mountain chalets.

Keywords: mountain chalet farming, land cover change, land use change, the Giant Mts., the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.



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AIC Bulletin (Bulletin of the Italian Association of Cartography)

The AIC Bulletin is one of the oldest scientific journals of Cartography in Europe (www.aic-cartografia.it) and is the official voice of the Italian Association of Cartography responsible for the organisation of the XXX International Cartographic Conference (www.icc2021.net) to be held in Florence from 14th to 18th December 2021. The journal, which has been in print since 1963, publishes contributions on the subject of cartography in its various forms, but also on all aspects of geography and related disciplines and is classified as a Band A scientific journal. The open access journal includes scientific articles and is published quarterly by EUT (Edizioni Università di Trieste); it also includes special issues and is supported by a series of monographic studies. Accepted contributions are subject to double-blind review and, with the respective DOI, are published online on the journal's website where they can be freely downloaded (www.openstarts.units.it/handle/10077/9933). Besides cartography (thematic, technical and special) and its graphical and theoretical-methodological or technical-constructive implications, the areas of interest are spatial analysis, GIS, remote sensing, dashboards, geography, tourism, environment, cultural heritage, land use and land cover, voluntary geographic information, the relationship between geolocation, internet of things, artificial intelligence, connectivity and smart grids. Accordingly, proposals of special issues by organizers of the EUGEO sessions, as well as contributions by single participants, will be welcome. For more details, you are invited to contact the editorial committee of the journal (executive director Professor Giuseppe Scanu: gscanu@uniss.it) or the organizing committee of the EUGEO 2021 congress.

Annals of the Austrian Geographical Society (Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft)

The oldest (since 1857) still existing geographical journal of the German-speaking area is published by the Austrian Geographical Society annually in a print and an open-access electronic version with contributions in German and English. The journal invites authors from all the various branches of geography and related disciplines plus cartography and has its regional focus on Central Europe in the widest sense. Several articles on a focus theme are usually accompanied by theoretical and empirical treatises on a wide range of additional topics as well as short research and conference reports. Scientific articles are peer-reviewed, and the journal is listed and evaluated by the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), ISI Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports (JCR), Geobase, Elsevier, Scopus, Google Scholar, EBSCO, ERIHPLUS and others and has an impact factor. We cordially invite participants of the 8th EuGeo Congress in Prague (Praha) contributing to our journal. For more information about the journal, visit www.moegg.ac.at.

AUC Geographica

AUC Geographica is a scholarly academic journal continuously published since 1966 that publishes research in the broadly defined field of geography: physical geography, geocology, regional, social, political and economic geography, regional development, cartography, geoinformatics, demography and geodemography. The open access journal is published periodical twice a year by Karolinum Press and indexed in Scopus. AUC Geographica has been selected for coverage in Clarivate Analytics products and services. Beginning with 1/2017, papers are indexed and abstracted in Emerging Sources Citation Index of the Web of Science. The journal offers possibility of publishing to EUGEO participants. All submitted contributions will be peer-reviewed before accepted for the publication. For more information about the journal, visit www.aucgeographica.cz. For more details regarding the publication offer, contact the journal editorial board (executive editor Eva Štefanová, eva.stefanova@natur.cuni.cz) or the 8th EUGEO congress organizing committee.



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Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana

Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana (BSGI) is the official journal of the Italian Geographical Society. Founded in 1868 and awarded "Class A" by the National Agency for the Evaluation of the University System and Academic Research (ANVUR), it is the oldest Italian geographical journal and one of the oldest in the world. BSGI is an open access peer-reviewed academic international journal focusing on a wide range of topics in geography. Each issue includes key contributions to the scholarly debate, news and reviews, providing a number of theoretical and methodological approaches to large-scale investigation. It is published biannually (June and December) by the Italian Geographical Society and is freely available at the website <https://riviste.fupress.net/index.php/bsgi/index>. BSGI is pleased to welcome paper proposals from EUGEO 2021 sessions. After an initial assessment by the editor for suitability for the journal, all submitted papers are subject to double-blind peer review process. The selected contributions will be published in the second issue of 2021 or in the first one of 2022 (deadline: September 30, 2021). For further details and information, please contact bollettino@societageografica.it. Check the Author Guidelines for more details <https://riviste.fupress.net/index.php/bsgi/about/submissions>.

Czasopismo Geograficzne

Czasopismo Geograficzne is a periodical published since 1923. Its publisher is one of the oldest scientific societies in Poland - the Polish Geographical Society. The seat of the Editorial Office of the journal is the Faculty of Human Geography and Planning of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. The journal is indexed in SCOPUS. Czasopismo Geograficzne is a peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary, open-access scientific journal, currently published as a semi-annual journal. It publishes studies in the following disciplines: socio-economic geography and spatial planning; earth and environmental sciences. The editors also accept scientific papers in the field of architecture and urban planning, environmental engineering, mining and energy if they correspond to the thematic line of the journal and take into account the spatial aspect. Original theoretical or conceptual studies, as well as empirical and experimental studies are particularly desirable. However, they must be distinguished by their deep embeddedness in the literature on the subject. Narrow, contributory local studies, based on a standard methodology and being mainly a presentation of basic data, do not correspond to the current program line of the periodical and are not eligible for publication, even if they are factually correct. Articles in Czasopismo Geograficzne are published in Polish or in English. Please send your papers via the Editor-in-Chief, Cezary Mądry cezary@amu.edu.pl or cezary_madry@o2.pl.

Geoadria

Geoadria is a scientific journal that primarily publishes the results of research on the Croatian littoral area and Croatia in general, then the research results of different geographic and geography-related scientific disciplines dealing with the Adriatic area, the Mediterranean and Europe. Papers of any topic dealing with the issues and interactions of physical and human components of the environment using theoretical, methodological or applicable means are welcome. We especially encourage publication of results gained through geospatial tools and methods as well as those that build on previously published research results in Geoadria. Geoadria has been published by the Croatian Geographical Society in Zadar and the Department of Geography, University of Zadar, since 1996. From 2006 onwards, all papers in the journal are published in Croatian and English or only in English (for foreign authors). The journal is published twice a year. Manuscripts are double blind peer-reviewed. The journal does not charge article processing charges (APC). Geoadria is indexed in following databases: Web of Science Core Collection - Emerging Source Citation Index (ESCI), SCOPUS, ERIH PLUS, GEOREF, DOAJ, Current Geographical Publications, Environmental Sciences, GEOBASE (TM), GeoArchive Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts, ProQuest, EBSCO. For more information about the journal, please visit



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<https://morepress.unizd.hr/journals/geoadria/>. Already published issues of the journal are available at <https://hrcak.srce.hr/geoadria>.

Geografický časopis

Published by the Institute of Geography of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava since 1949. Geografický časopis is an international, peer-reviewed and open access journal. Journal publishes original and timely scientific articles that advance knowledge in all the fields of geography and contributions from the related disciplines. Papers devoted to geographical research (main focus on Central and Eastern Europe) and to theoretical and methodological questions of geography are especially welcome. Papers are written either in English or Slovak. The Journal is indexed in Web of Science and SCOPUS databases. Geografický časopis welcomes proposals of special issues from EUGEO session organizers as well as contributions from the individual EUGEO participants which will be offered priority support during the review process. For more information about the journal, visit geograficky-casopis.sav.sk. For more details, please contact the editor-in-chief Vladimír Ira (geogira@savba.sk) or editorial office of Geografický časopis (geogcasp@savba.sk).

Geografie

Published since 1895, Geografie is one of the oldest scientific journals in Central Europe. Geografie publishes contributions on all aspects of geography and related disciplines. The open access journal is published quarterly by the Czech Geographical Society and is indexed in the Web of Science (impact factor 0.957) and Scopus. The journal welcomes proposals of special issues from EUGEO session organizers as well as contributions from individual EUGEO participants which will be offered priority support during the review process. Accepted contributions may be published in the online first regime on the journal website, this means before being assigned to a particular issue of the journal, to increase visibility of the articles. For more information about the journal, visit geografie.cz. For more details about this offer, please contact either directly the journal editorial board (executive editor Vít Jančák: vit.jancak@natur.cuni.cz) or the 8th EUGEO congress organizing committee.

GeoScape

GeoScape was established in 2006 as the first Czech geographical journal with a strict Open-Access policy and is currently indexed in ESCI WoS, Scopus and ERIH+ databases. Its editorial board makes its best to protect the journal's status as a non-profit publication platform free of any APC (Article Processing Charge). The journal focuses on landscape and territorial research in its broadest meaning. In all its content the journal accentuates the practical implications of the research for public administration, planning, and regional development. Therefore, the papers ideally discuss the relevance of the methodical procedures and of the results for the respective fields. The journal welcomes proposals of special issues from EUGEO session organizers as well as individual contributions from EUGEO participants. All manuscripts submitted as original papers, research reports and discussions are subject to initial evaluation by editorial board and to double-blind peer-review. For more information about the journal, please visit sciendo.com/journal/geosc. For more information about the publication offer, please contact the editorial board directly at pavel.raska@ujep.cz.

Geotema

Geotema is the official journal of the AGel Association of Italian Geographers, established in 1978. The magazine was founded by Alberto Di Blasi in 1995 to give voice to the new paths of geographical research that originate



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from the activity of Italian universities. It has a quarterly periodicity and is structured in thematic dossiers produced within the AGel working groups, that is to say by teams of scholars working on a common research topic. The thematic issues are alternated with miscellaneous files and annual supplements. Classified A level scientific journal, it stands out for its contribution to the scientific debate on emerging issues and hosts only original and unpublished articles, in Italian, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, and German. Therefore, Geotema welcomes the submission proposals deriving from the EUGEO 2021 presentations. The papers submitted for publication are subjected to the binding evaluation of two members of the Review Committee (referees), according to the peer review procedure known as “double blind”. All the issues published from 2009 onwards are available open access through the Association’s website at www.ageiweb.it/geotema/archivio/. More information on the AGel and its official journal Geotema can be found at www.ageiweb.it.

Hungarian Geographical Bulletin

Published by the Geographical Institute, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences in Hungary, Hungarian Geographical Bulletin is an international, cross-disciplinary, peer-reviewed and open access journal in the field of geography and the wider geosciences. The journal is issued quarterly both in online and printed versions, and it publishes articles on a wide range of topics in the discipline, discussing both theoretical and empirical results, and both in the fields of physical and human geography. The geographical focus of the journal is on continental Europe, with special emphasis on the post-socialist countries and their geographies. The journal is indexed in Geobase, Scopus, EBSCO, CAB Abstracts and DOAJ databases. This is a high-quality (Q2) journal by Scimago Journal Rankings. Hungarian Geographical Bulletin is looking forward to publish contributions to the 8th EUGEO Congress both as standalone papers or special issues. For more information about the journal, visit ojs.mtak.hu/index.php/hungeobull/index. For more details about this offer please contact the editor-in-chief Zoltan Kovacs (zkovacs@iif.hu).

J-READING - Journal of Research and Didactics in Geography

J-READING was founded in 2012 and it is registered at the Rome Court (Italy). It is a biannual International Journal of the Italian Association of Geography Teachers and it is published online by Nuova Cultura. J-READING has been awarded "Class A" by ANVUR (National Agency for the Evaluation of the University System and Academic Research), placing it at the top of the ranking of Scientific Journals. J-Reading was born with the basic aim of highlighting and enhancing the relationship existing in geography between research and didactics, strategic for the recording of state of the art progress, by means of scientific contributions and comparisons at international level. This basic objective is developed in various directions through theoretical, methodological and applicative research. J-READING also publishes thematic issues, having the added value of providing in-depth geographical considerations and analysis on aspects and phenomena that attract the attention at national and international level. J-READING – which is an international peer-reviewed open access journal that publishes original works – is glad to welcome proposals of thematic issues from EUGEO sessions and also contributions from individual EUGEO participants. These thematic issues and individual contributions will be considered for the number 1 2022 of the Journal (deadline 4th October 2021). For more information about the journal, visit www.j-reading.org/index.php/geography. For further details and information, please contact the editor-in-chief (Cristiano Pesaresi: cristiano.pesaresi@uniroma1.it; Editorial Support Davide Pavia: davide.pavia@uniroma1.it).



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Prace i Studia Geograficzne (Studies in Geography)

Prace i Studia Geograficzne (wgsr.uw.edu.pl/pisg/?page_id=815) is an open access quarterly journal published by the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies of the University of Warsaw since 1964 (from 2018 on-line version). The journal publishes original scientific theoretical, empirical, methodological and review articles in Polish or English in the fields of socio-economic geography and physical geography, and related fields such as spatial management, urban studies, sociology, economy and environmental protection. Articles are reviewed by two independent reviewers, maintaining the double-blind review process. The journal is indexed in following databases: Index Copernicus International (ICV 2019 = 100.48), Elsevier-SCOPUS, AGRO, Bibliography of Polish Geography, OCLC WorldCat, Google Scholar, CEEOL. Proposals of special issues from EUGEO session, as well as contributions from individual EUGEO participants are welcome and they will be offered priority support during the review process. Accepted articles may be published in the online version, before being assigned to a particular issue of the journal ("early view"), enabling readers to access information faster. For more details about this service, please contact either directly the journal editorial board (assistant editor Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska: pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl) or the 8th EUGEO congress organizing committee.

Przegląd Geograficzny

Przegląd Geograficzny (Polish Geographical Review) is the longest-running (since 1919) Polish geographical journal with countrywide coverage. The journal publishes original papers that cover a range of theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues, with subject-matter reflecting both main trends as well as an evolution going on in physical or socio-economic geography. Majority of papers is published in Polish, and occasionally in English. The journal is indexed by Scopus, GeoRef, ProQuest-IBBS, Geobase, Current Geographical Publications – Contents, Bibliographie Géographique Internationale. Przegląd Geograficzny is the most cited geographical journal in Polish. The journal welcomes contributions from individual EUGEO participants. Submitted articles will be published in 2022 after positive reviews. For more information about the journal, visit przegladgeograficzny.igipz.pan.pl. For more details on the publication offer, please contact directly the journal editorial office (Tomasz Paczuski, przeglad.geograficzny@twarda.pan.pl).

Rivista Geografica Italiana

The aim of Rivista Geografica Italiana (RGI) is to provide a high-quality forum for Italian and international scholars of geography and related disciplines, who wish to bring their work before the scientific geographical community. RGI is one of the oldest scientific journals in geography in Italy, first published in Florence in 1894. Since then, the strictly scientific nature of its publications has remained a fundamental characteristic of the editorial approach. Today RGI is the pre-eminent vehicle for geographical studies in the Italian linguistic and cultural area, the only Italian human geography journal that is listed in the Scopus repertoire since 2013. English, French, Spanish and Italian are RGI's official languages. RGI is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) and is available open access starting from vol. 128(1) 2021 (ojs.francoangeli.it). Rivista Geografica Italiana welcomes submissions derived from EUGEO 2021 presentations. These could be submitted in the Articles section. This section includes scientific papers whose originality and quality assessment is subject to the system of blind peer review. Papers published in this section can provide an elaboration and discussion of original empirical material (research articles) or an overview of specific themes or authors (review articles). In both cases, articles must be original and relevant for the advancement of the state-of-the-art of the research area. Please find Author Guidelines at www.francoangeli.it/Riviste/NR/RGI-norme_EN.pdf. For more information about the journal, please visit the website www.rivistageograficaitaliana.it.



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Semestrare di Studi e Ricerche di Geografia

The Italian journal *Semestrare di Studi e Ricerche di Geografia* is a Sapienza University of Rome free international peer-reviewed bi-annual journal now classified in the top class (A) of Scientific Journals by the Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University System and Academic Research. Published since 1988, it inherits the tradition of the *Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto di Geografia*, based in Rome and founded by Roberto Almagià, first published in 1931. The journal website operates on the Open Journal System; *Semestrare* is sent in print to over 300 universities around the world, too. The *Semestrare* publishes papers which apply multiple points of view and employ interdisciplinary methodologies to address territorial issues and phenomena, with a specific focus on mobility and migration, gender studies, territorial identities, landscape and memory, visual representations, and urban geography. The journal welcomes proposals of special issues from EUGEO session organizers as well as contributions from individual EUGEO participants. For more information about the journal, visit hrosa.uniroma1.it. For more details, please contact the journal editorial board (editor-in-chief Riccardo Morri: riccardo.morri@uniroma1.it; editorial board's chief Sandra Leonardi: sandra.leonardi@uniroma1.it).