INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL UNION (IGU)
IGU COMMISSION GEOGRAPHY OF GOVERNANCE (C20.15)

NEWSLETTER 2/2023 July-December

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Lisbon, December 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

The second Newsletter (July-December 2023) of the IGU Commission 'Geography of Governance' reports the activity in the second semester and presents the consolidated report of all activities developed during 2023 and the updated activity plan for the following annual period.

The activity of the Commission in 2023 included participation in three IGU Thematic Conferences, in Osaka (Japan) and Milan (Italy), and collaboration with the organization of the IGU Thematic Conference in Mexico, as well as the organization of the Annual Conference of the Commission, in Budapest (Hungary), in September 2023. In sum, the Commission continued to work actively in the second semester, enhancing the debate on local and urban governance, as described below.

As before, the Commission will consider and discuss proposals for possible collaborations and will continue its efforts to expand its activities to other regions of the world, alone or in collaboration with other IGU Commissions, as well as with organisations outside the IGU.

2. STEERING COMMITTEE, AIMS, THEMES: 2020-2024

2.1 Steering Committee, 2020-2024

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2.2 Aims

1. To advance knowledge of the geography of territorial governance, at the urban, local and regional levels, namely the conditions, scale and characteristics of new modes of territorial governance, in particular those that will emerge as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, and its social, cultural, political, economic and environmental consequences.

2. To identify new perspectives and to explore new research methodologies and different geographical approaches in the field of urban, local and regional governance.

3. To provide a platform for the exchange of information, research outcomes, and best practices among its members, namely through digital tools.

4. To enhance current bilateral and multilateral research cooperation among its members and to support the creation of new research networks in the field of
urban, local and regional governance, connecting its members with existing international research programs and organizations, increasing interdisciplinary research collaboration across disciplines.

5. To support and promote the publication and dissemination of scholarly research outcomes of its members, in peer-reviewed international journals and in books.

6. To advance educational activities through workshops focused on urban, local and regional governance issues, contributing to the training of the next generation of scientists in this field.

7. To increase the awareness of urban, local and regional governance issues among citizens, local communities and governments.

8. To develop initiatives focused on specific issues in cooperation with members of other IGU Commissions sharing similar or related interests.

2.3 Themes

The Commission aims to explore, but is not limited to, the following themes:

1. Local government reforms
2. Urban and metropolitan governance
3. Local Government and the 2030 Agenda: 'localization' of the Sustainable Development Goals
5. Decentralization and multi-layered governance: new relations between national, regional and local government in the post-pandemic
6. Digitalization of local government and Citizen e-Participation
7. Governance of spatial planning processes
8. Citizen participation in local and regional government
9. Administrative fragmentation and merger reforms
10. Decentralized cooperation and development
11. Inter-municipal cooperation
12. Cross-border municipal and regional cooperation
13. Climate change, the governance of complex environmental systems and the challenges for local action
14. Age-, disabled-, minorities, and gender-responsive approaches in urban, local and regional government policies
15. Administrative systems, housing, health services, and local public service delivery
16. Local government finance systems
17. Anthropocene: changes and challenges for urban, local and regional governance
18. Governance in conflict and post-conflict areas
19. Transparency, accountability, good governance, and human rights in local and regional government
20. Big Data and new digital research methods in urban governance

3. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

During the period reported in the Newsletter 2/2023 the following activities have been developed:

3.1 Online communication tools
3.2 Digital Archive
3.3 Activity Plan in 2023
3.4 Membership
3.5 Organization of Conferences and other Meetings
3.6 Publications
3.7 Action Plan focused on 'Local Government response towards the COVID-19 Pandemic'
3.8 Action Plan focused on 'Local Governance and Climate Emergency'
3.9 Action Plan focused on 'Local Governance of Coastal and Maritime Areas'

3.1 Online communication tools. The online communication tools (website; electronic forum and mailing-list; blog) were updated and/or used for the dissemination of information. The Commission opened accounts in the Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn.

- The IGU-CGoG Website: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/home
- Mailing list: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/mailing-list
- Blog: http://igugeogov.blogspot.pt/
- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100094631568929
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/igu_geogov
- Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/igu_geogov/
- LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/igu-commission-geography-of-governance-9ba030284/

3.2 Digital Archive. The Digital Archive of the Commission has currently seven sessions and is available online (https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/archive):
At the end of the year, the Commission sends, as is usual, to the IGU Central Archive, located in the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany, the documents (PDF) related to its activities in 2023.

3.3 Activity Plan in 2023. The activity plan in 2023 includes a variety of initiatives, some in the first semester (e.g., sessions at the AAG 2023 Annual Meeting; sessions at the two IGU Thematic Conferences, in Milan and in Osaka); and others in the second semester (e.g., the IGU CGoG 2023 Annual Conference in Budapest, in September 2023; and session in the IGU Thematic Conference in Mexico City, in August 2023).

3.4 Membership. The list of corresponding members continued to expand in 2023. New members have been added after the meetings organized by the Commission and as a result of an open call for new corresponding members launched in 2021, which had an excellent result. This call will continue open until the end of the term (https://forms.gle/aVnvSzTZyTGrhNgZo8).

3.5 Organization of Conferences and other Meetings. As reported in the following sections of this Newsletter, members of the Steering Committee have been active, during 2023, in the organization of scientific meetings focused on themes pertaining to the core subject of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance, as well in the planning of other meetings for the following years.

3.6 Publications. Members of the Steering Committee continued to publish on issues related to the core subject of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance.

3.7 Action Plan and Research Project focused on 'Local Government response towards the COVID-19 Pandemic'. The IGU Commission Geography of Governance
launched, on 25 March 2020, a collaborative Action Plan and research project focused on the 'Local Government response towards the COVID-19 Pandemic' as described below in section 6 of this Newsletter. The Commission continues to address these issues in its meetings.

3.8 Action Plan and Research Project focused on 'Local Governance and Climate Emergency'. The IGU Commission Geography of Governance launched, on October 2021, a collaborative Action Plan and research project focused on the 'Local Governance and Climate Emergency' as described below in section 7 of this Newsletter. The Commission includes panels on these issues on its annual conference.

3.9 Action Plan and Research Project focused on 'Local Governance of Coastal and Maritime Areas'. The IGU Commission Geography of Governance launched, on 2023, a collaborative Action Plan and research project focused on the 'Local Governance of Coastal and Maritime Areas' as described below in section 8 of this Newsletter. The Commission organized sessions on these issues (e.g., on the two IGU Thematic Conferences on Oceans, Seas and Islands held in the first semester of 2023).

4. CONFERENCES IN 2023

4.1 - Symposium: 'New Zealand Local Government (online) Symposium 2023', School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University, Monday 13 February 2023. The interdisciplinary New Zealand Local Government Symposium is convened every three years following local government elections. The 2023 Symposium was convened by Jeff McNeill (Massey University, New Zealand & IGU CGoG Steering Committee member) following the 2022 local government elections. It was a successful online Symposium. Ten papers were presented from across a range of disciplines. Most papers focused on voting patterns in the elections. Several themes emerged, including the influence of electoral boundaries and the opportunities and challenges to providing greater voice and representation to indigenous Māori people. An eBook of the edited papers is to be published later.

4.2 - AAG 2023 Annual Meeting, 23 - 27 March 2023, in Denver, USA. The IGU CGoG held a virtual session in the AAG 2023 Annual meeting in Denver, USA, with two panels titled 'Local and Urban Governance for more Just Geographies' (I and II). The Session was proposed, organized and moderated by Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance & University of Lisbon, Portugal). Local
government has been a driving force in the promotion of quality of life, social equity, inclusion, diversity and spatial justice in human settlements. If this has been so in numerous countries, during the last century, local and city governments worldwide are now increasingly confronted with new and complex challenges, related to climate change, pandemic events, energy crisis, natural or human made disasters, among others, which call for reform and innovation in the current local government systems. This Session explored and discussed various aspects of the response of local and urban governance towards these complex challenges. More information here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HnWKU_oo6HVCJdzolyo9Y2gVlgXtPRTI/view?usp=share_link

4.3 - 7th Conference on Urban e-Planning, 27-29 March 2023, Lisbon - Portugal
The IJEPR Annual Conferences are a multi- and interdisciplinary forum for the exploration, presentation, and discussion of innovative theoretical and empirical research on Urban e-Planning. The 7th International Conference on Urban e-Planning, convened by Carlos Nunes Silva (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal, and chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance), and organized by the 'International Journal of E-Planning Research' in collaboration with the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning – University of Lisbon, was held online, from Lisbon, Portugal, on 27-29 March 2023. The program was structured into 5 tracks: Track 1 - Smart Urban Governance and E-Planning; Track 2 - Urban E-Planning and Climate Emergency; Track 3 - Managing Natural and Man Made Disasters and the Post-Pandemic; Track 4 - Urban E-Planning and the Managing of the Energy Crisis; Track 5 - Citizens E-Participation in Urban Governance. The Conference was endorsed, as in previous years, by the IGU Commission Geography of Governance. More information in the conference website: https://sites.google.com/view/uep2023conference/home

4.4 - IGU Thematic Conference on “Islands in Relations: Conflicts, Sustainability, and Peace”, Osaka Metropolitan University, Osaka, Japan, 4-6 April 2023. Yosuke Maeda (Niigata University, Japan, and member of the Steering Committee of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance) is member of the Local Organizing Committee. The IGU Commission Geography of Governance held a session titled 'Adaptive island governance and climate change: The role of local government and spatial planning systems', convened by Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance).
Commission Geography of Governance & University of Lisbon, Portugal). The Session 'Adaptive island governance and climate change: The role of local government and spatial planning systems' explored and discussed recent developments of local government systems in small islands and the respective Spatial Planning Systems, in particular in small Island States. The Session addressed, among others, the following research questions: Is the Local Government System in small Island States robust enough to address climate change and its effects? How and to what extent does the Spatial Planning System in small Island (States) consider adaptation to climate change? This Session is associated with the Action Plan on “Local Governance and Climate Emergency: Strategies, Plans, Actions, Outcomes, Impacts” of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance (https://sites.google.com/view/igucgog-climateemergency/home) and with the Action Plan on 'Local Governance of Coastal and Maritime Areas' (https://sites.google.com/view/lgcma/home). More information about the session, here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1va33GfbldKul4vL7dzierECCQ6bF23HL/view and about the conference here: https://polgeog.jp/igutc2023/

4.5 - IGU Thematic Conference on "The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought", University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy, 5-8 June 2023 and Post-conference excursion in Venice, 9-11 June. The IGU Commission Geography of Governance was one of the co-organizing Commissions of the IGU Thematic Conference "The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought", in Italy, June 2023. The Commission held a Session on 'Local Governance and Planning of Coastal and Maritime Areas', co-chaired by Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance & University of Lisbon, Portugal) and Anna Trono (Member of the IGU CGoG Commission Steering Committee & University of Salento, Italy). The session 'Local Governance and Planning of Coastal and Maritime Areas', organized in hybrid format, explored and discussed local governance and spatial planning of coastal and maritime areas, looking at the interrelationship between inland social, economic, and environmental practices and those in the adjacent maritime areas, raising awareness for the complexity of the relationships between the different users and uses in these areas. The spatial planning system include, in several countries, a spatial plan specific for the coastal area, in some cases a land strip of few hundred metres along the coast, and whose zoning and constraints the municipal spatial plans (e.g. municipal master plan; urban land use plans) must consider. Another common plan is the land use plan designed for beaches. If these plans are examples of planning instruments for coastal areas that have been in place for several decades now, marine spatial plans are more recent. The articulation between these inland spatial plans and the marine spatial plans, and between these two types of plans and spatial sector plans, as is the case of plans for heritage or tourism activities in the coastal and marine areas,
Commission on Geography of Governance

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4.6 - Web seminar: “Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development of European Cultural Routes'. The European Routes of Emperor Charles V”, Palazzo delle Arti Beltrami – Trani, 16 April 2023. The web seminar, organized by Anna Trono (Member of the IGU CGoG Steering Committee & University of Salento, Italy) illustrated the value of European cultural itineraries as a tool for enhancing knowledge and understanding of Agenda 2030’s Sustainable Development Goals, and it cites the Charles V cultural itinerary as a particularly successful example of respect for the principles of sustainability and good governance of local cultural heritage.

4.7 - Workshop on: “Maintaining the Balance: Heritage Preservation and Sustainable Tourism in Rural and Remote areas. A case study of the Cyprus heartland. UNITWIN/UNESCO Tourism Culture Development - 26-30 June 2023. Anna Trono (Member of the IGU CGoG Steering Committee & University of Salento, Italy) was engaged in the organization of this workshop.

4.8 - Poznań Days in Kiel Department of Geography. Workshop in geography on 'Urban Geography and Governance – Research and Teaching Perspectives' followed by an excursion on "Urban Geography and Planning of the Kiel Region". In 2022, a large UAM team visited CAU for the sixth time. Among the nearly 70 participants from Poznań were literary scholars, linguists, Polish historians, philologists, lawyers, theologians and geographers (under the direction of Tomasz Kaczmarek). The "Sixth Days of Poznań in Kiel" significantly enriched the existing cooperation between CAU and UAM and allowed to develop new areas of joint activities in the field of urban geography and governance AMU Poznań and CAU zu Kiel are linked by long-standing, intensive research and teaching connections. More here: https://www.international.uni-kiel.de/de/internationale-kooperationen/hochschultage-posed/dateien-posener-tage/programme/flyer-kieler-tage-in-poseden-2022.pdf [info not included in the 2022 IGU CGoG Newsletters]
4.9 - IGU Thematic Conference Mexico 2023 on "Urban transformations: Towards resilient cities", Mexico City, 18th to 25th of August 2023. The IGU Commission Geography of Governance was one of the co-organizing Commissions of the IGU Thematic Conference "Urban transformations: Towards resilient cities". The Commission was engaged the sub-thematic session 2 - "Local and Urban Governance: lessons from the past and prospects for resilient and sustainable development in a time of global emergencies and transitions". This sub-thematic session, proposed by the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance, intended to examine and discuss lessons from the past, successes and failures in the field of local and urban governance, and prospects for the future, namely in what concerns the challenges associated with globalization, the Covid-19 pandemic, and climate change, as well as to explore innovative approaches on how local and urban government can fulfil its role in the implementation of the principles and goals of the current global sustainable development agendas, such as the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. More information about the Session proposed by the Commission, here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c5gFmYPCKGfH_KFGt5fe3OReOyUMrhRs/view

No member of the Commission Steering Committee was able to be present in person in the conference venue, as the local organization commission was informed well in advance. Notwithstanding this fact, all information and support required by the local organization committee was given by the Commission during the entire process, through e-mails, networking, and meetings through the Zoom platform. All information the Commission has about the outcome of the conference is here: https://igumexico2023.org/

4.10 - Annual Conference of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance in 2023 - 'Paradigm Shifts in Local and Urban Governance', Budapest, Hungary, 4-6 September 2023. The 2023 Annual Conference of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance - 'Paradigm Shifts in Local and Urban Governance', organized by the Commission in collaboration with the Centre for Economic and Regional Studies - MTA Centre of Excellence, Hungary, co-convened by Ilona Pálné Kovács (Chair of the Local Organization Commission & CERS, Hungary) and Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance & University of Lisbon, Portugal), took place in Budapest, Hungary, 4-6 September 2023. The Conference explored and discussed shifts and innovations in Local and Urban Governance, in the context of the increasingly complex and uncertain policy context, at multiple governance levels, namely in crisis management. It was a forum for the discussion of the state-of-the-art of research on these issues. Within this overall goal, the 2023 Annual Conference of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance intended to provide the opportunity for comparisons between countries, in different regions of...
the world. The Conference brought together researchers from academia, public and private sectors, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, in an effort to present and debate their research on local and urban governance, and to share knowledge, viewpoints, methods, research outcomes and policy ideas. The conference was organized into 3 main tracks: Track 1 - Institutional shifts in Local Governance; Track 2 – Resilient Local Governance; Track 3 - Governance of Spatial Planning Systems. More information in the Conference website:
https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2023/home

5. FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES: 2024

5.1 - Annual Conference of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance in 2024 - 'Reimagining Local Governance: just, sustainable and diverse'. The 2024 Annual Conference of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance - 'Reimagining Local Governance: just, sustainable and diverse', is organized by the Commission in Maynooth, Ireland. It is co-convened by Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance & University of Lisbon, Portugal) and Carla Maria Kayanan (Local Organization Commission & Maynooth University, Ireland). The conference celebrates the 40th anniversary of the Commission. It aims to reflect on the past sub-national institutional and policy changes, its outcomes and impacts, and to explore and discuss the future of some of the key emerging trends, challenges and opportunities with which local and urban governance is confronted worldwide. The Conference is an opportunity for inter-disciplinary discussions on a broad spectrum of ground-breaking research within the field of the Geography of Local and Urban Governance. The Conference will bring together researchers from academia, public and private sectors, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, in an effort to present and debate their research on local and urban governance, and to share knowledge, viewpoints, methods, research outcomes and policy ideas. The conference is organized into three main tracks with several themes each: Track 1 - Territorial Reforms, Multi-level Governance, and Democracy; Track 2 – Sustainability, Resilience and Justice in Local Governance; Track 3 - Spatial Planning Systems and Local Governance. The 2024 Annual Conference of the IGU-CGoG takes place in the two days before the 35th International Geographical Congress (IGC) - ‘Celebrating a World of Difference’ - (Dublin, 24 - 30th August 2024). Maynooth is easily accessible from Dublin (~30 mn by train or bus). More information in the Conference website, here: https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2024/home
5.2 - 35th International Geographical Congress - 'Celebrating a World of Difference', 25 - 30 August 2024. The IGU Commission on Geography of Governance is present in the next IGU Congress in Dublin, Ireland, in 2024. The Commission on Geography of Governance hosts several sessions:

- Session: 20th anniversary of the EU's biggest enlargement - territorial implications (Session Proposer: Tomasz Komornicki)
- Session: A new model of governance for accessibility and cultural tourism: issues, sectors and facilities (Session Proposer: Anna Trono)
- Session: Agriculture and climate futures: Addressing interlinked planetary crises through place agency and law reform (Session Proposer: Robyn Bartel)
- Session: Local and urban governance: trends, challenges and innovations in a world of difference (Session Proposer: Carlos Nunes Silva)
- Session: Local opportunity structures for planning-related protest in international perspective (Session Proposers: Mary Kazemi and Rob Kitchin)
- Session: Smart city, neighbourhood change and spatial inequality (Session Proposers: Ami Crowther; Piers Reilly; and Camilla Seeland)
- Session: Unpacking the socio-political dimensions of (local) low-carbon transitions (Session Proposers: Ami Crowther; Piers Reilly; and Camilla Seeland)

More information in the Congress website: www.igc2024dublin.org
More information available also in the Commission website: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/next-conferences

5.3 - Session title: "LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE: TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS IN A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE" - in the 35th International Geographical Congress - 'Celebrating a World of Difference', 25 - 30 August 2024
- Session organizer & Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
- Session track: Commission Geography of Governance
- Session abstract: Local government is of prime importance for the sustainability and resilience of cities and other human settlements. Hence, the study of local governance has been central in the study of cities and other settlements in the last decades. And in doing so, geographers have been confronted with a world of difference, in the problems with which cities and other settlements are confronted, but also in way they have been governed. This pattern of difference, in the problems and in the responses of local government, has been painted in the 21st century by new challenges, including those associated with the response of local government to emergencies, such as the pandemic, to climate change, to sea-land interface and marine areas, among others. The session aims to explore the changes, challenges, and innovations, both institutional and social, confronting, in different
ways, the governance of cities and other human settlements worldwide. We invite abstracts that concern various aspects of local government institutional reforms and governance transformations, particularly those concerned with the new challenges of the 21st century. Papers submitted to this Session can be focused, but not limited, to the following themes or issues:

- Institutional reforms in local governance
- Centralization and decentralization trends
- Governance and spatial planning
- The responses of local governance to the global climate emergency
- Local governance and planning of coastal and maritime areas
- Local governance and the post-pandemic

More information available in the Commission website: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/next-conferences

Flyer: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jMY9ltnPW-PK-BAw3Y3Z1jaYtOR4-7fU/view?usp=drive_link

5.4 - 8th Conference on Urban e-Planning [Virtual / Online], 25-26 March 2024, Lisbon - Portugal. The IJEPR Annual Conferences are a multi- and interdisciplinary forum for the exploration, presentation, and discussion of innovative theoretical and empirical research on Urban e-Planning. The 8th International Conference on Urban e-Planning, convened by Carlos Nunes Silva (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal, and chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance), and organized by the 'International Journal of E-Planning Research' in collaboration with the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning – University of Lisbon, takes place online, from Lisbon, Portugal, on 25-26 March 2024, is endorsed by the IGU Commission Geography of Governance. The program is structured into 4 tracks:

- TRACK 1 - SMART URBAN GOVERNANCE AND E-PLANNING - This track examines and discusses current practices, trends, challenges, and innovations in the governance and planning of Smart Cities, including in the context of crisis management;
- TRACK 2 - CITIZENS e-PARTICIPATION IN URBAN GOVERNANCE - This track examines and discusses the multiple forms of e-participation, including Citizen Science, and its role in urban e-planning;
- TRACK 3 - URBAN E-PLANNING AND CLIMATE EMERGENCY - This track explores, examines and discusses the role of urban e-planning in local / urban adaptation and mitigation policies, and the respective challenges and outcomes;
- TRACK 4 - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN URBAN GOVERNANCE - This track explores and discusses the complex relationship between artificial intelligence and urban e-planning.

More information in the conference website: https://sites.google.com/view/uep2024conference/home
6. ACTION PLAN AND RESEARCH PROJECT - 'Local Government Response Towards the COVID-19 Pandemic' - IGU Commission on Geography of Governance (IGU-CGoG)


More information available in the project website: https://sites.google.com/view/igucgog-covid19/home

Collaboration in this Action Plan is open to all members of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance (Steering Committee and Corresponding Members) and to anyone interested on these themes. For additional information, please contact us: igu.geogov@gmail.com

7. ACTION PLAN AND RESEARCH PROJECT FOCUSED ON 'LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND CLIMATE EMERGENCY'

The IGU Commission on Geography of Governance launched in October 2021 the Action Plan on 'Local Governance and Climate Emergency' as an international collaborative research platform that seeks to survey, examine, and compare the responses of local government to the global climate emergency. It seeks to collect
and to curate a list of resources related to the strategies, plans, policy measures, and actions taken by local government, across the globe, towards the Climate Emergency, and its outcomes and impacts. The Commission has already promoted sessions in its own meetings or panels in wider meetings in which it was present. It plans to continue doing so in 2023-2024. More information is available in the website: https://sites.google.com/view/igucgog-climateemergency/home

8. ACTION PLAN - 'LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF COASTAL AND MARITIME AREAS'

The IGU Commission Geography of Governance launched, on June 2023, a collaborative Action Plan and research project focused on the 'Local Governance of Coastal and Maritime Areas'. It seeks to survey, examine, and compare the responses of local government to the challenges with which society is confronted in coastal and maritime areas. It collects and curates a list of resources related to the strategies, plans, policy measures, and actions taken by local government, across the globe, towards the planning and governance of coastal and adjacent maritime areas, and its outcomes and impacts. The Commission organized sessions on these issues (e.g., on the two IGU Thematic Conferences on Oceans, Seas and Islands held in the first semester of 2023) and plans to hold other meetings in the second semester (e.g., IGU CGoG 2023 Annual Conference; IGU Thematic Conference in Mexico 2023). More information is available in the website: https://sites.google.com/view/lgcma/home

9. PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS (2023 & forthcoming)


Horeczki, Réka & Kovács, Ilona Pálné (2023). Governance Challenges of Resilient Local Development in Peripheral Regions. Baranya County (Hungary) Case
Study. Presentation at the IGU Commission Annual Conference 'Paradigm Shifts in Local and Urban Governance', Budapest, Hungary, 4 - 6 September 2023.


Özer, Irmak; Tan, Evrim; Razin, Eran & Hazan, Anna (2023). Municipally owned corporations and autonomy in centralized states—A comparative analysis of Turkey and Israel, Public Money & Management, DOI: 10.1080/09540962.2023.2271245


"The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought", Milan, Italy, University of Milano-Bicocca, 6-7 June 2023.


https://www.academia.edu/98179979/Cultural_Routes_of_the_Council_of_Europe_Cultural_Heritage_Landscape_and_Tourism


10. ANNEXES

10.1 ANNEX
IGU Commission on Geography of Governance, 2020-2024
(In: IGU CGoG website: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/aims)

I. Introduction

The International Geographical Union (IGU) is an international, non-governmental, professional organization devoted to the development of the discipline of Geography. The IGU was formally established in Brussels in 1922. Its instruments are its National Committees (101, in 2016), Commissions (38, in 2016) and Task Forces (3, in 2016).

In 1984, the International Geographical Union established a Study Group under the title 'Geography and Public Administration', which was then used as the preliminary status before a Commission could be launched. It was replaced in 1988 by a Commission on 'Geography and Public Administration'. Since then, the Commission was renamed twice to reflect new issues and perspectives on the relation between territory and public administration. In 2000 became 'Commission on Geography and Public Policy' and in 2008 adopted its current title 'Commission on Geography of Governance'.

An important aspect of the initial period (1984-1988) was participation of Commission members in early debates about restructuring of local and regional government in the central European countries then dominated by the Soviet bloc. Two of the main meetings held in this period dealt with specific aspects of Poland and Hungary, and the wider debates in other Central European countries. Catalan regionalism and separatism also became a very live issue, with the Commission holding a meeting in Barcelona specifically to engage in the debate. A feature of the Commission’s activities was collaboration with other organisations, such as the Academy of Sciences in Budapest and in Warsaw, and with the Institute of Catalan Studies in Barcelona. An important partnership was a collaboration with the sister organisation of IGU, the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS). Robert Bennett represented the IGU Group at an IIAS meeting in Berlin in 1984 just prior to the launch of the IGU Commission (Study Group). This founded collaboration with a Study Group of IIAS on L'Amenagement du Territoire (The management of territory), formed mainly of lawyers and administrative scientists, who were also centred on Central European reforms. As well as its own IGU Commission publications, collaboration with the IIAS produced a key publication in 1988: L'Amenagement du Territoire et les Pouvoirs Locaux et Regionaux face aux Mutations Economiques (Regional Planning and Local Government confronted with Economic Change), ed. Gerard Marcou (University of Lille). This was interdisciplinary with members of the IIAS, with 5 of the 11 chapters written by IGU members. In February 1988, at the end of the Commission's first four years, a path-breaking
meeting was held in Washington D.C. jointly with the US Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and taking place in the Indian Treaty Room of the White House.

The Study Group formally became a Commission at the IGU Congress in 1988 in Sydney. A key feature of the period 1988-1992 continue to be restructuring of local and regional governmental in the central European countries. In the build-up to the removal of the Berlin Wall in 1990, and its aftermath, the Commission took an active role in many activities to implement new laws and reforms in countries now freed from limitations on open debate. One of its members, Jerzy Regulski became the minister for Local Government reform in Poland; other members in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Russia became politicians, or were active as advisors and consultants. It was a dramatic period of change throughout central Europe in which the Commission played a small but important role. The Commission meeting in Moscow in September 1991 was uncertain, but did begin just as the siege of the Russian Parliament and Boris Yeltsin came to an end, with the parliament building surrounded by tanks. Collaboration continued with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), and new collaborations developed. A major meeting sponsored by the United Nations University (and others) took place in Spain in 1991 that widened the IGU Commission's brief to developing countries, and also focused on the other key themes of the period of decentralisation geographically, and to markets, often focused on privatisation. The Commission over this period also diversified through many bilateral collaborations focused on developing expertise in the new regimes of Central Europe. Key exchanges occurred with Amsterdam (through Petr Dostál) and the London School of Economics (through Robert Bennett) to help colleagues in Prague, Bratislava, Budapest, Warsaw and other centres to access library resources and advice to develop new curricula for students, and to re-equip their teaching and library resources.

The third four-year period (1992-1996) of the Commission maintained a close focus on Central European developments, but also now added routine sessions at the major annual conferences of Geographical bodies in many countries, especially the USA. There was also diversification of the Commission's interests into wider concepts of governance taking debates further into understanding how partner bodies operated with formal government administration in different contexts.

Commission members meet now regularly at its annual conference, held in different parts of the world, and during the sessions or panels organized within the program of the major IGU Congresses and Conferences. Field trips to study and discuss local issues has also been held as part of some of its annual conferences.

The Commission has been highly active during its first three and half decades of existence, holding numerous sessions in all IGU major congresses and conferences, in addition to its own annual thematic conferences. The Commission facilitates the exchange of research outcomes, experiences and perspectives on local and regional governance issues in
different contexts around the world. One of the outcomes of this joint work is the
publication of several books and edited collections of selected papers in peer-reviewed
international journals, namely in 'Environment & Planning C: Government and Policy',
'GeoJournal', Acta Universitatis Carolinae / Geographica, Bulletin de la Société
Languedocienne de Géographie, and in the 'International Journal of E-Planning Research'.

The Commission publishes a Newsletter twice a year, which is sent by e-mail to all its
members. The Newsletter informs about its past and future activities, and provides
information on meetings organized worldwide by national or local groups of geographers
focused on local and regional governance issues.

The Commission has its own website, a blog and an electronic mailing-list focused on issues
of urban, local and regional governance.

An archive of its past activities (1984-2020) is available in the website.

Colleagues interested in the Commission activities are welcome to contact the Commission
Chair, Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon, Portugal, e-mail: cs@edu.ulisboa.pt)

10.2 ANNEX - URL / SOCIAL NETWORKS

- **Commission website**: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/home
- **Commission blog**: http://igugeogov.blogspot.pt/
- **Corresponding Members mailing list**: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/mailing-list
- **Commission e-mail**: igu.geogov@gmail.com
- **Commission Facebook**: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100094631568929
- **Twitter**: https://twitter.com/igu_geogov
- **@igu_geogov**
- **Instagram**: https://www.instagram.com/igu_geogov/
- **@igu_geogov**
- **LinkedIn**: https://www.linkedin.com/in/igu-commission-geography-of-governance-9ba030284/
10.3 ANNEX - AAG 2023 Annual Meeting, 23 - 27 March 2023, in Denver, USA. The IGU CGoG held a virtual session in the AAG 2023 Annual meeting in Denver, USA, with two panels titled 'Local and Urban Governance for more Just Geographies' (I and II), proposed, organized and moderated by Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance & University of Lisbon, Portugal). More information here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HnWKU_oo6HVCJdz0lyo9Y2gVlgXtPRTI/view?usp=share_link

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Annual Meeting of the American Association of Geographers
23-27 March 2023, Denver, Co, USA

Call for Abstracts
AAG Annual Conference 2023, Denver, Co, USA, 23-27 March 2023

SESSION TITLE
'Local and Urban Governance for more Just Geographies'
(Organizer & Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Description
Local government has been a driving force in the promotion of quality of life, social equity, inclusion, diversity and spatial justice in human settlements. If this has been so in numerous countries, during the last century, local and city governments worldwide are now increasingly confronted with new and complex challenges, related to climate change, pandemic events, energy crisis, natural or human made disasters, among others, which call for reform and innovation in the current local government systems. This Session, sponsored by the International Geographical Union Commission on Geography of Governance (IGU-CGoG), aims to explore and discuss various aspects of the response of local and urban governance towards these new and complex challenges. Papers can be focused on any aspect of these recent developments and challenges with which local government is confronted worldwide, including comparative research. Papers might address, but are not limited to, the following topics:
· Local government systems: reforms and innovations
• Urban governance in the post-pandemic city
• Energy crisis and local government policy
• Climate action by local and city governments
• Local governance and spatial planning of coastal and marine areas

Abstracts of those engaged in the activities of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance (IGU CGoG), as well as from anyone with a relevant contribution in this field, are most welcome.

This is a 'Virtual Paper Session' at AAG 2023. A 'virtual paper session' includes a series of individual oral presentations followed by a discussion (80-minute session, 15 minutes per presentation; 4 or 5 presenters, with an optional discussant). It takes place in a Zoom meeting room.

If you wish to discuss the possible inclusion of your oral presentation in this virtual session, please send your expression of interest or the 200-250 word abstract, before October 31, to: Carlos Nunes Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal (cs@campus.ul.pt)

[Note: the deadline for abstract submission in the AAG platform is 10 November 2022; after formal submission in the platform, send your abstract code to: cs@campus.ul.pt]

Deadline for abstract submission: 10 November 2022

For additional information on this session, please contact:
Carlos Nunes Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal
E-mail: cs@campus.ul.pt

Session link: https://aag.secure-platform.com/aag2023/solicitations/39/sessiongallery/5462

Registration and abstract submission: https://aag.secure-platform.com/aag2023/

IGU Commission Geography of Governance:
https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/next-conferences
10.4 ANNEX - THE IGU THEMATIC CONFERENCE - THE OCEAN AND SEAS IN GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT -, MILAN, 6-7 June 2023

The IGU Commission on Geography of Governance participated in the IGU Thematic conference "The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought" with Session 10 - "Local Governance and Planning of Coastal and Maritime Areas" (see here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yZVneCYwkhj-kAIWX-37ECE7LRnwASif/view )

THE OCEAN AND SEAS IN GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT
IGU Thematic conference

Conference venue: Milan (Italy), University of Milano-Bicocca, 6-7 June 2023
Conference website: https://igu-chg-2023.unimib.it/
Post-conference: Venice (Italy), 8-9 June 2023 (in collaboration with Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, CNR-ISMAR and Ocean Space/TBA21-Academy)

SESSION 10
Local Governance and Planning of Coastal and Maritime Areas
Chairs: Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
Anna Trono (University of Salento, Italy)

CALL FOR PAPERS

The session aims to explore and discuss local governance and spatial planning of coastal and maritime areas, looking at the interrelationship between inland social, economic, and environmental practices and those in the adjacent maritime areas, raising awareness for the complexity of the relationships between the different users and uses in these areas. The spatial planning system include, in several countries, a spatial plan specific for the coastal area, in some cases a land strip of few hundred metres along the coast, and whose zoning and constraints the municipal spatial plans (e.g. municipal master plan; urban land use plans) must consider. Another common plan is the land use plan designed for beaches. If these plans are examples of planning instruments for coastal areas that have been in place for several decades now, marine spatial plans are more recent. The articulation between these inland spatial plans and the marine spatial plans, and between these two types of plans and spatial sector plans, as is the case of plans for heritage or tourism activities in the coastal and marine areas, call for new research and critical debate.
Papers submitted to this Session can be focused, but not limited, to the following themes or issues:

- Spatial Planning Systems: planning instruments for coastal areas.
- Marine Spatial Planning: instruments, practices and outcomes.
- Spatial data infrastructure to support marine spatial planning.
- Integrated and sustainable planning and management of coastal and oceans areas.
- Spatial planning and marine spatial planning in small islands states.
- Governance and planning of marine protected areas.
- Spatial planning and management of protected areas in coastal regions.
- Governance and spatial planning of coastal cities.
- Heritage and tourism in spatial planning in coastal areas.
- Heritage and tourism in marine spatial planning.

The Session looks especially for contributions which bring a multidisciplinary approach and framework to the understanding of the local governance processes in coastal and maritime areas and to spatial and marine planning more specifically.

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SESSION 10 - Local Governance and Planning of Coastal and Maritime Areas
Chairs: Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
Anna Trono (University of Salento, Italy)

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- Spatial planning and marine spatial planning in small islands states.
- Governance and planning of marine protected areas.
- Spatial planning and management of protected areas in coastal regions.
- Governance and spatial planning of coastal cities.
- Heritage and tourism in spatial planning in coastal areas.
- Heritage and tourism in marine spatial planning.

The Session looks especially for contributions which bring a multidisciplinary approach and framework to the understanding of the local governance processes in coastal and maritime areas and to spatial and marine planning more specifically.

Session 10 (slots or panels)

6th June, Martini Hall, U6 Building
S10-1 11:00-12:30 (hybrid)
Local governance of coastal and maritime areas (Chair: Anna Trono, University of Salento, Italy)

6th June, Martini Hall, U6 Building
S10-2 14:00-15:30 (hybrid)
Heritage and Tourism in coastal and maritime areas (Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

7th June, Room U6-42
S10-3 11:00-12:30 (hybrid)
Risks and Environment in coastal and maritime areas (Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

7th June, Room U6-42
S10-4 14:00-15:30 (hybrid)
Marine and Coastal Plans (Chair: Anna Trono, University of Salento, Italy)
SLOT 1

6th June, Martini Hall, U6 Building
S10-1 11:00-12:30 (hybrid)
Local governance of coastal and maritime areas (Chair: Anna Trono, University of Salento, Italy)

Alessandro Vitale, The transformation of Russia’s Arctic Ocean coast and its coastal cities
Alice Moret, A double regulation to protect the Bosphorus
Orli Ronen and Ophir Paz Pines, Central government and local government? Can the two meet? Israel case study in the context of coastal zones [NOT PRESENTED]
Elizabeth Havice, Ocean Data Science Initiatives and the Making of Ocean Worlds
Bhanwar Vishvendra Raj Singh and Saniya Chawda, Role of Ecotourism in Sustainable Coastal Management; In the context of local governance, India

THE TRANSFORMATION OF RUSSIA’S ARCTIC OCEAN COAST AND ITS COASTAL CITIES
Alessandro Vitale
Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

ABSTRACT

Russia's Arctic Ocean coast and the coastal cities of this extensive maritime region - ranging from Murmansk to the Bering Strait - are undergoing a dramatic transformation. Under the pressure of accelerating re-militarization, colonization caused by resource extraction, and rapid urbanization necessary for the development of the naval route north of the Siberian continent, Russia is developing a maritime spatial strategy based on the closure of the world’s longest Arctic coastline. However, by proclaiming its exclusive right to its "internal waters," understood as a border to be defended, it is also developing a chaotic strategy that is hardly sustainable. Military pressures cause the reopening of dozens of bases on the coast, the settlement of thousands of people, and the installation of nuclear weapons and infrastructure in vulnerable areas. Resource extraction, offshore and on the coastline, attracts large ships and encourages the construction of new ports, which mayors increasingly have difficulty to manage, with the arrival of Chinese and Indians interested in natural resources. Coastal erosion forces the relocation of coastal villages to the inland. Ecological problems, caused by state-owned, oil and mining companies as well as Arctic cities, are multiplying for the circumpolar
A DOUBLE REGULATION TO PROTECT THE BOSPHORUS

Alice Moret
École Normale Supérieure de Lyon, laboratoire EVS, IFEA, France

ABSTRACT

Being a waterway of first importance going through a growing metropolis of more than 16 million inhabitants, the Bosphorus strait (Turkey) provides a good example of the governance, reglementation and planning practices in both maritime and inland areas, in order to protect a much appreciated scenery. In this talk, we aim at analyzing the double specific regulation of both the Bosphorus strait and the nearby neighbourhoods, regarding both navigation and urbanization. At sea, the navigation in the strait is highly regulated, especially since the implementation of the Turkish Straits Vessel Traffic Service in the 1990s (with lines, lights, signs, pilots, requirements…). This regulation is justified by the specific geographical, hydrological and meteorological features of the Strait (tricky currents, narrowness, sharp bends, fog…) but also by the importance of the population, activities, heritage and scenery of the surrounding urbanised areas. I will address the goals of this traffic system and reglementation, its means of implementation, its effects on navigation, on the risks of accidents and also on the maritime landscape (such as buildings, equipments or presence of ships queuing). Inland, the shores of the Bosphorus are regulated by a specific planning office of the Istanbul Metropolitain Municipality, with special plans. They are also governed by the Bosphorus Protection Law, adopted in 1983 with the aim of protecting the scenery. This law, based on the view, prohibits new constructions in some areas. However, urbanization, densification and transformation are going on. I will discuss these planning instruments and regulations, and the exceptions, circumventions and adaptations by the local actors in the coastal districts of the city. In this talk, I will address the articulations between this maritime regulation and these inland reglementations and planning, with a focus on the everyday practices of institutional as well as ordinary actors.
Environmental Department, Tel Aviv University, Israel

ABSTRACT
Local authorities of the Mediterranean are continuously challenged with balancing development and management in the pursuit of sustainability. At the present, existing tools and experience are relatively limited, specifically in Israel and the friction between Central and Local is ever present. The case study will present the Israel Coastal Authorities Forum, as an emerging mechanism for integrating between local and central government in the context of coastal planning and management. The Israeli Mediterranean coastline extends 195 kilometers from north to south-west. The responsibility for the management of the coastline is divided among 13 Government ministries and between 21 Local municipalities. The authorities are highly diverse, ranging from 14,000 residents to nearly half a million, from one km of coast to 42 km's. The authorities also differ greatly in their economic and social composition. There are also enormous differences in municipal budget and ability to invest in coastal preservation and maintenance. Coastal zones are certainly an economic opportunity for local municipalities, in developing tourism and hospitality together with marine and port industries. The coastal and marine areas are not considered as one integrated unit there are multiple authorities governing these areas. This can lead to poor management of problems artificially divided across jurisdictions. The Israel Coastal Cities Forum was established in 2015 with the understanding that coastal authorities face unique challenges, and share common boundaries and responsibilities. The forum is a voluntary mechanism, embraced by the local authorities and the government but with no formal standing or authority. This unique platform is succeeding in bridging the gaps, because of its unique characteristics and possibly because of its lack of status and jurisdiction.

OCEAN DATA SCIENCE INITIATIVES AND THE MAKING OF OCEAN WORLDS
Elizabeth Havice
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, USA

ABSTRACT
New data about, and visualizations of, the oceans have proliferated in recent years, making previously unknown ocean processes, resources, and uses visible and legible for governance in a moment that coincides with the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the rise of ‘blue economy.’ These new ways of ‘knowing’ are possible through the work of ocean data science initiatives (ODSIs) – collaborations of scientists, non-government organizations, businesses, state and/or inter-state agencies developing and mobilizing new data technologies to gather and analyze data on oceans with the express goal of informing or improving ocean
conditions. The data and visualizations that ODSIs produce and circulate are powerful; they provide new insights into oceans and play a role in setting governance agendas and suggesting governance possibilities. As such, ODSIs have world-making effects and are important ‘actors’ in the moment of contemporary, expanding, global and regional oceans governance (Drakopulos et al 2022). In this paper, we explore our Catalog of Ocean Data Science Initiatives (n>100) to broaden understanding of the ways in which ODSIs collectively reimagine oceans and their governance. We analyze the funding, partnerships, purpose, and data products – including data visualizations – across ODSIs in order to illustrate the networks and logics that enable the production and circulation of data and data products, and the implications thereof in a moment of expanding efforts to govern the oceans.

ROLE OF ECOTOURISM IN SUSTAINABLE COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE, INDIA
Bhanwar Vishvendra Raj Singh and Saniya Chawda, India

ABSTRACT
The impact of climate change in coastal areas is gradually stressing local ecosystems that are already under intense and growing gravity. Numerous countries are facing severe impacts such as aggregate cyclones, flood occurrence probabilities, erosion, inundation, rising water tables, saltwater interloping, and biological effects. Meanwhile, coastal areas with enormous potential for environmental resources and are connected to social, economic wellness, and cultural activities. Anthropogenic activities and physical development in coastal areas are currently causing concern since they are unregulated. This research paper addressed local governance initiatives regarding land use change, surface water, and forest resource availability as well as key features that could be assessed from Gujarat to West Bengal. As we know, resilience is a multi-disciplinary approach to operationalize pliability in environmental management and specifically Indian coastal governance thorough understanding of the concept of resilience and its different approaches is indispensable. In the era of climate change, at the local level, there is a variety of area-based management approaches for coastal governance, such as Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), and Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in which the concept of local coastal resilience to climate change can be embedded.

Slot 2
6th June, Martini Hall, U6 Building
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ISLES AND COASTAL AREAS
Anna Trono
University of Salento, Italy

ABSTRACT
In the general pattern of tourism flows in Europe, the strong and constant growth of the Mediterranean isles and coastal areas as destinations constitutes one of the most significant tendencies of the last ten years. This is producing strong tourist pressure with a tendency to standardise and stereotype the experience, which then takes on the character of mass tourism, with the loss of specificity, environmental quality and the slow corrosion of autochthonous social structures. To counter mass tourism new forms of quality tourism have been growing steadily in the last years and make it necessary for providers to adapt and differentiate their product range. Indeed, tourists are increasingly interested in the 'local' as a source of material culture and nature, and they demand tailor-made products yielding experiences that meet specific expectations. The presence of considerable cultural and natural heritage, confers great value on the Mediterranean isles and coastal areas and gives them a competitive advantage and the certainty of success. Cultural itineraries can be the cornerstone of this holistic process for a significant number of quality tourists, and they represent the new frontier of cultural tourism. Combining rural villages and urban attractions, they reawaken the history of places and recover the
value of their cultural heritage and landscapes. In line with these new trends in supply and demand, local government plans on all geographical scales have recognized cultural routes and itineraries as not only an expression of a qualitatively different approach to safeguarding and preserving the landscape and cultural heritage, but also as an opportunity for gaining recognition and for the sustainable development of new tourist destinations. The paper shows how cultural routes, considered to be a complex cultural product, can contribute to sustainable development, especially in inlands and/or marginal regions of Eastern Mediterranean islands and coastal areas.

CONSTITUTION. TERRITORIES IN TENSION BETWEEN THE SEA, THE RIVER AND THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY
Massimiliano Farris
Department of Geography, University of Chile, Chile

ABSTRACT
The coastal city of Constitución, in south-central Chile, a traditionally agricultural and recently forested territory, has undergone multiple processes of territorialisation and reterritorialisation, determined by changes in the preferred economic orientation and which have involved the daily life of the territory and the relationship between the local community and places such as the Maule River, the Mutrún Hill and the South Pacific Ocean. In this way, the city has gone through different periods where the protagonism in the construction of the space has passed through the port sector, with the boom and decline of the shipyards, then the tourist development associated with its coastal nature and its difficult relationship with the forestry industry, once the CELCO pulp mill was built, between the city beach and the estuary of the Maule River. The research proposes to reconstruct this historical-territorial transition, focusing on analysing specifically the process of reterritorialisation that has taken place since the dramatic earthquake and tsunami of 2010, which devastated an important part of the city. We propose an analysis of the results over time (2010-2022) of the Sustainable Reconstruction Plan of Constitución (PRES) and its scope in contributing to the most recent reconfiguration of this urban-rural territory in its relationship with the ocean and the river. Through archival work, local oral memory and cartographic analysis, dynamics, changes and rootedness are identified in this process in which an asymmetry of power and interests between different territorial actors such as the state, the transnational forestry company ARAUCO, the tourist industry and the local community is evident. The PRES has been configured, particularly in its initial design phase, as a milestone in the change of paradigm in territorial planning, as it
has been defined and financed mainly by the transnational forestry company ARAUCO.

MILITARY HERITAGE OF THE SOCIALIST ERA ON THE CROATIAN ADRIATIC. POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AS MARITIME HERITAGE OR FORGOTTEN MONSTERS BY THE SEA?
Martina Jakovčić
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Department of Geography, Croatia

ABSTRACT
Throughout the centuries, the eastern Adriatic coast has been a traditional frontier and a place of conflict. This delicate geostrategic position led to the development of various military complexes, from Venetian and Austrian fortresses to the construction of numerous barracks by the Yugoslav army. After the 1990s, the process of demilitarization began. The Croatian Army left most of these sites to local authorities, which often lack both knowledge and money to redevelop them. 
While Venetian and Austrian fortresses are often rebuilt with European funds, most barracks are still empty and ruined. This paper focuses on barracks and military brownfields built or rebuilt on the Croatian coast during the socialist era. The aim of the paper is to map military brownfields on the Croatian coast, categorize them according to their former use, and examine their current condition and potential for future development. The second part of the paper deals with two case studies for the city of Pula, the former Muzil Barracks and the Barracks Sveta Katarina - Monumenti, and the local government’s plans for their redevelopment.

DYNAMICS OF THE COASTLINE OF THE CITY OF SALE
Oumaima TALBI et al.
Laboratoire Génie Civil et Environnement (LGCE). Equipe Matériaux, Eaux et Environnement, Ecole Supérieure de Technologie de Salé, Université Mohammed V de Rabat, Maroc

ABSTRACT
Coastal areas are environments known for their fragility and their importance from the economic and environmental point of view. The coasts constitute a transition zone (Ecotones) between marine and terrestrial ecosystems and as such provide fundamental ecosystem services. In recent years, the change in morphology of coastal areas has become one of the most important environmental problems facing coastal areas due to climate change. The Atlantic coast of the city of Sale, with its important city and activities, plays the role of a structuring pole of the national economy. This coveted space knows of this fact important forms of
pressure, at the origin of degradations and pollutions. It is the place of a strong land speculation and anarchic urbanization, but also of installation of important projects of industrialization, logistics and tourist development, in addition to the functions pertaining to the port and the halieutic. This study evaluates the environmental impact of climate change due to anthropic activities that the coastline of the city of Sale has experienced. In this work we have evaluated the dynamics of the coastline of the Atlantic coastline of the city of Sale. The methodological approach is based on geomatics: collection, processing and analysis of cartographic data. This perspective is completed by transects along the coast to characterize the nature, type and condition of the coast. The results show that the impact of climate change on the coastline of the city of Sale seems to have diminished at first sight (by a few millimeters per year).

COASTAL AND MARITIME TOURISM STAKEHOLDERS’ NEEDS AND MOTIVATIONS TO LEARN ABOUT REGENERATIVE DESTINATION DESIGN
Charlotte Röhl
HZ University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands

ABSTRACT
Coastal and maritime tourism is the largest maritime activity in the European Union. However, limited awareness of the specific skill needs, existing skill gaps and mismatches hamper the competitiveness of the sector. A European project has started that aims to make a fundamental change to sector-specific skills development and the quality and digitalization of thematic higher education in CMT. An international project team investigated the needed sector-specific skills and qualifications in CMT to tackle skills gaps and mismatches. These were used to develop a curriculum to strengthen the strategic and structured cooperation of higher education institutions in CMT education. In the developed education, the use of innovative digital technologies, methods and tools as well as open educational resources (OER) for skills development in CMT is integrated. The curriculum itself consists of four courses, 5 European credits each, forming a specialization in coastal and maritime tourism. Although the education is offered to higher education and vocational institutions, the primary target group also exists of tourism industry stakeholders as for example the potential and existing labour force, tourism entrepreneurs and others that are somehow related to tourism development in the coastal zone. The project and the curriculum that has been created focuses on European cold water destinations: the Baltic Sea, the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. In this related research, it is studied to what extent stakeholders in the Dutch province of Zeeland are interested in actually completing the online curriculum. A key theme in this is regional regeneration in relation to destination
design. Results indicate what kind of stakeholders have what particular interest in completing which part of the curriculum in which way. In this, the possibility of online education is extended to have related in-person workshops at the higher education institute within the region.

Slot 3

7th June, Room U6-42
S10-3 11:00-12:30 (hybrid)
Risks and Environment in coastal and maritime areas (Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Elisa Magnani and Annaclaudia Martini, Managing risk in coastal communities: a comparison between Japan and Senegal
Najimi Chaymae, Essediya Cherkaoui, Mohamed Khamar and Abderrahman Nounah, Environmental Assessment of a Coastal Development Project Impacts: A Case Study of the Bouregreg Estuary in Morocco
Florian Drouaud, La gouvernance des risques fluvio-marins dans le geo système de l’estuaire de la Loire (France) en contexte d’incertitude
Jing Xie, The role of wetlands in mitigating land surface temperature variations in subtropical coastal cities in South China
Barbara Staniscia, Environmental conflicts and protected areas in coastal regions: a case study in central Italy

MANAGING RISK IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN JAPAN AND SENEGAL
Elisa Magnani
Department of History and Cultures University of Bologna, Italy

ABSTRACT
The use of seawalls as a tool for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster management has been accompanied by a public debate encompassing political, economic and cultural aspects. In modern societies, governmental agencies and international institutions and donors, as well as in a consistent number of academic works, seawalls and technological sea defences have been identified as the most efficient solutions to counteract short-term risks (sudden disasters such as tsunamis) and long-term ones such as the coastal erosion that affects many islands and coastal areas facing the impacts of climate change. However, such technocratic solutions -as the technological tools supported by international institutions are defined- are not the only viable solutions to reduce environmental/climate risks in
coastal areas. Many local communities support more environmentally-friendly - nature-based or community-based- solutions aimed at creating integrated plans to reduce environmental risks. The Authors propose a reflection on the controversial implementation of technocratic strategies to counteract risk - the construction of seawalls, embankments, and other sea-defence infrastructures- and their socioeconomic impacts in two case studies: Senegal and Japan. In Japan, after the 2011 unpredictable and unprecedented triple disaster (earthquake, tsunami and nuclear meltdown in Fukushima), the government promoted the construction of 400 km of sea defense along the northeastern coast, highly contested by local communities. In Senegal, technological solutions to limit coastal erosion have often produced critical or even negative results that have worsened the living condition of the local population, who promote other, nature-based, actions. While very different, a comparison between the two cases allows us to address crosscultural understandings of risk, and the unpredictable nature and increasing size of catastrophes today (be it tsunamis or climate change-induced changes).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF A COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPACTS: A CASE STUDY OF THE BOUREGREG ESTUARY IN MOROCCO
Najimi Chaymae*, Cherkaoui Essediya, Khamar Mohamed & Nounah Abderrahman
Civil Engineering and Environment Laboratory (LGCE), Materials, Water and Environment Team, Higher School of Technology of Salé, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

ABSTRACT
The Bouregreg Estuary, one of the main estuaries on Morocco's Atlantic coast, located in the heart of the Rabat-Salé conurbation, this area is rich in natural, ecological, and historical heritage, as well as a hub of economic activity. However, the increasing pace of urbanization in the region has placed the estuary at risk of anthropogenic disturbances. It has seen numerous comprehensive planning and Spatial management policies that have been implemented to promote Coastal development that balances urban and economic progress with preservation of the estuary's cultural, historical and environmental heritage. This study was conducted with the aim of assessing the impacts of a major coastal development hallmark project in Bouregreg, which is an integral part of the Moroccan National Coastal Plan aimed at achieving sustainable economic and social development of the coasts while protecting its coastline and natural environment. Our objective is to evaluate its sustainable performance regarding the environmental pillar by evaluating the response of estuarine communities to morphological changes of the estuary in response to urban development over time and space. This coastal development plan devoted significant emphasis on the...
environmental concerns, as evidenced, by its contribution to the depollution of the estuarine and coastal region, achieved through the elimination of various infrastructure sources of water and landscape pollution. Consequently, the execution of such measures will usher in a salubrious impact on the water quality of the estuarine ecosystem and the adjacent coastal beaches considering their intimate association. However, other planning decisions related to the improvement of navigation and the reduction of flood risk have the potential to significantly alter the hydrodynamic and sedimentary conditions of the estuary, thus disrupting its flora and fauna, leading to changes in the composition of benthic macrofauna and the disappearance of endemic vertebrate species. It is therefore crucial that spatial planning decisions incorporate environmental respect to ensure its long-term sustainability and the rational management of natural resources. However, this expectation is not always easy to achieve because it is often hampered by compelling socio-economic requirements.

LA GOUVERNANCE DES RISQUES FLUVIOMARINS DANS LE GEO SYSTÈME DE L’ESTUAIRE DE LA LOIRE (FRANCE) EN CONTEXTE D’INCERTITUDE
Florian Drouaud
Laboratoire LETG - Nantes Université, France

ABSTRACT
territorialisation, ses échelles, le rôle des acteurs et leurs représentations socio-spatiales.

THE ROLE OF WETLANDS IN MITIGATING LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS IN SUBTROPICAL COASTAL CITIES IN SOUTH CHINA

Jing Xie  
School of Geography and Planning, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China

ABSTRACT

Wetlands influence land surface temperatures of coastal cities. However, their impacts on mitigating surface urban heating islands in comparison to impervious surfaces, built types, and heavily and lightly vegetated spaces in different urban–rural local climate zones, remain unknown yet. Here, we use land surface temperature (LST) data and local climate zone (LCZ) maps derived from the earth observation data to infer the strength of wetlands in mitigating LST variation through seasons across urban–rural LCZ gradients. We examine nine subtropical cities of the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macau Greater Bay Area in China, from 2000 and 2021. We show that the wetlands exhibit the smallest difference between daytime and nighttime LST among all LCZ types through spring, autumn, and winter. Both daytime and nighttime LST in wetlands tended to be lower in pace with the urban–rural gradient, i.e, a higher LST is more pronounced in downtown having compact and high-rise built areas than some regions farther in suburban and countryside. In the daytime, wetlands mainly exhibit cooling effects that are pronounced in downtown throughout the year; however, in the nighttime, wetlands mainly show warming effects that are significant in suburbs and the countryside. While the potential of wetlands to mitigate the warming effects is secondary to the dense trees, the warming and cooling extremes overall have not been observed in wetlands. Besides, the spatial urban–rural variation and inter-annual changes of the daytime cooling or the nighttime warming effects of wetlands, are more negatively associated with evapotranspiration than albedo in spring and summer, but they are more positively correlated with albedo than evapotranspiration in autumn and winter. Our study revealed that the effect of wetlands on LST variations could highlight the benefits of wetlands for professionals of urban local climate planning and wetland management for coastal cities.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS AND PROTECTED AREAS IN COASTAL REGIONS: A CASE STUDY IN CENTRAL ITALY

Barbara STANISCIA  
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
ABSTRACT
According to the UNEP-WCMC (2022) statistics, 8.97% of the marine and coastal areas in the European territory are covered by Marine Protected Areas (MPA), and 13.63% of the land areas in the European territory are covered by Terrestrial and Inland Waters Protected Areas (TIWPA). Those figures are even higher in Italy, where MPA cover 10.61% of the marine and coastal areas, and TIWPA cover 21.58% of the land areas. Despite these large figures, the process leading to the designation of protected areas is not free of conflicts. These latter occur especially in highly densely populated areas as coastal regions are. Conflicts emerge because of conflictual interests of the local stakeholders; according to several scholars, local community involvement and participation is a way to manage those conflicts. Nonetheless, there is evidence that participatory processes are not always enough to reach conflicts’ resolution. This paper aims at exploring the 20-year history of environmental conflicts that have characterized the delimitation of the Costa Teatina National Park (CTNP) boundaries, along the Teatina coastal area, in central Italy. Officially designated in 2001, the CTNP has not been implemented yet, due to the opposition of some groups of stakeholders and public representatives, both at local and regional levels. This paper will unearth the roles played by the different stakeholders, their salience and representativeness, and the local groups’ relations and dynamics in the CTNP case study. It will highlight lessons learned and viable solutions for conflicts mitigation.

Slot 4

7th June, Room U6-42
S10-4 14:00-15:30 (hybrid)
Marine and Coastal Plans (Chair: Anna Trono, University of Salento, Italy)

Eleonora Gioia, Eleonora Guadagno and Filippo Celata, Analyzing coastal planning and risk perception in an area of the central Tyrrhenian Sea (Gaeta Gulf): A multidimensional approach
Guohan Yin, Marine spatial planning in Morocco: from regulatory framework to integrated blue growth
Tim Stojanovic, Planning and governance of marine and coastal areas: comparative approaches
Dritan Rustja, Establishing and managing Marine Protected Areas in Albania: the case of Buna River – Velipojë Protected Landscape
Carlos Nunes Silva, Spatial Planning Systems and Marine Spatial Plans: instruments and practices
ANALYZING COASTAL PLANNING AND RISK PERCEPTION IN AN AREA OF THE CENTRAL TYRRHENIAN SEA (GAETA GULF): A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH
Eleonora Gioia
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

ABSTRACT
The coasts, in their complexity and, at the same time, anthropic and natural fragility can be considered as a crucial element of the geography of risk and a key element in territorial governance. In those contexts, a high socio-environmental vulnerability has always been associated with planning and management practices, whose actions have sometimes aggravated the coastal exposure making it more prone to extreme natural phenomena, such as coastal floods and storm surge, as well as degradation. The case of the physiographic unit of the Gaeta Gulf (Central Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy), 15 municipalities with a total population of almost 500,000 inhabitants, allows to investigate these criticalities, both in coastal areas and inlands structurally related, and to understand how administrations and populations perceive, experience and face the coastal risks posed to the community and the riparian ecosystems. These aspects will be analyzed through a multidisciplinary approach that highlights the political, social, environmental, and economic practices of these areas and the possible impacts on coastal planning policies. In addition, this contribution will show the results of a qualitative survey involving the administration of questionnaires related to the perception of coastal risk, the level of information such as the mitigation and adaptation practices of communities living in these areas.

MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING IN MOROCCO: FROM REGULATORY FRAMEWORK TO INTEGRATED BLUE GROWTH
Guohan Yin
Department of Human Geography, Lund University, Sweden

ABSTRACT
This paper offers a historicised overview of the development of marine spatial planning in Morocco since its independence in 1956. In the early post-independence decades, ocean governance was almost absent from the national agenda except a few legislations on marine fisheries. With the ratification of the UNCLOS, Morocco declared its EEZ in 1981. Since then, a regulatory framework was gradually established with subsequent legislations defining major governance bodies (such as L’office National des Pêches and Les Chambres des Pêches Maritimes) and their responsibilities. With the turn of the new millennium, the Moroccan state started to
take more proactive roles in developing its ocean economy by implementing strategic plans on coastal tourism (Le Plan Azur) and marine fisheries (Le Plan Halieutis) which aimed to strengthen the productivity, competitiveness, and sustainability of its marine sectors simultaneously. From 2010 onwards, Morocco embraced the vision of blue growth by developing collaborative projects on marine pollution control, aquaculture investment, and institutional reforms with the World Bank. The approval of Le Plan National du Littoral – the first national-level comprehensive marine spatial plan in Morocco – on May 23, 2022 marked a more ambitious endeavour by the state to direct its marine sectors with the prospect of blue growth and spatial integration. Its major objectives also revealed the prevalence of neoliberal and sustainability discourses in Morocco’s marine spatial planning in recent years. While claiming to promote the welfare of coastal communities with this latest plan, the voices of fishermen remained very weak in the planning process. Without balancing the unequal power relations between extractivist capital and coastal communities through stakeholder participation, marine spatial planning as a policy instrument seems unlikely to achieve social objectives such as environmental justice and food sovereignty in Morocco.

PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE OF MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS: COMPARATIVE APPROACHES
Tim Stojanovic
University of St Andrews, UK

ABSTRACT
Efforts to govern the oceans have expanded dramatically over the last two decades, with over 128 commitments to develop marine spatial planning worldwide (IOC Unesco, 2021), and the proliferation of networks of marine protected areas, with a Convention on Biodiversity target to protect 30% of the world oceans. This paper considers how marine and coastal planning systems can be evaluated in a comparative perspective within nations, between regimes, across jurisdictions, or through time. Such a perspective needs to remain cognisant of the unique characteristics of marine spaces and places, whilst also considering the broader lessons and principles which can be elucidated across varying geographies. A key intellectual question is to understand whether these efforts at planning are leading to more sustainable futures, how states and other actors frame their approaches to planning, and what is causing failures in implementation giving rise to continued environmental degradation, reduced social and economic benefits and/or ineffective bureaucracies. Geographical thought is of considerable relevance to these issues, with ideas on multi-scalar governance, human-environment interactions and theorisation of sustainability. The paper will illustrate the relevance
of a comparative approach and the deployment of these concepts through two case studies. Firstly development of marine planning in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland 2006-2022, and secondly the growth of a marine protected area network within Scotland 1994-2022. The paper will conclude with a consideration of how the mobilisation of geographical ideas can contribute to both theory development and professional practice for oceans governance.

ESTABLISHING AND MANAGING MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN ALBANIA: THE CASE OF BUNA RIVER - VELIPOJË PROTECTED LANDSCAPE
Dritan Rustja
University of Shkoder "Luigj Gurakuqi", Albania

ABSTRACT
This proposal takes into consideration the creation and development of Marine Protected Area (MPAs) in Albania. Along 427 km of coastline, its marine ecosystems and coastal wetlands are rich in habitat typologies and associated biodiversity. In situ nature preservation in Albania started some 50 years ago, but it was strongly developed after 1990. There are currently 15 national parks in Albania: anyway, despite the long coastline and the important role of the marine ecosystem in the country’s nature and biodiversity, history, culture and tourism, there were no marine protected areas established in Albania until 2010. The first MPA proclaimed was the Sazani Island – Karaburuni Peninsula in 2010, with the status of National Marine Park, which remains the only one to date. Other areas have been proposed as potential MPAs: among them is also the Protected Landscape of Buna River - Velipojë, which is taken in special consideration in this proposal. This Protected Landscape was established in 2005 and part of it is the Buna River mouth - Viluni lagoon area, which was proposed to be nominated as an MPA in 2013, but has not yet been established. By analyzing the data in disposition, it results that the main threats to this area and to the coastal marine environments in Albania are: uncontrolled urban and tourism development; increased pollution in particular due to untreated waste and sewage discharged into the sea; deforestation and erosion; low public awareness and education level on marine and coastal issues; abusive interventions in river beds and watersheds; unsustainable land reclamation in coastal wetlands; illegal fishing and hunting; and unsustainable fishery and aquaculture. Focusing on our specific case study, this proposal concludes on giving some useful recommendations about the measures that should be taken to preserve marine ecosystems and landscapes in Albania, where it is strongly indicated to legally recognize the proposed MPA.
SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS AND MARINE SPATIAL PLANS: INSTRUMENTS AND PRACTICES
Carlos Nunes Silva
University of Lisbon, Portugal

ABSTRACT
The paper explores recent developments in the governance and spatial planning of coastal and maritime areas. If spatial plans for coastal areas have been part of spatial planning systems, marine spatial plans are more recent and still scarcely considered in practice. The spatial planning system in some countries include a spatial plan specific for the coastal area, in some cases a land strip of few hundred metres along the coast, and whose constraints the municipal spatial plans (e.g. municipal land use plans) must consider. However, even in these cases, marine spatial planning tends to be part of a different planning framework. The aim of this paper is to map and discuss the way the two planning frameworks - inland spatial plans and marine spatial plans - are articulated, and to explore the challenges with which planning authorities are confronted in coastal and marine areas. The paper addresses two research questions: How are coastal and maritime areas considered in the spatial planning system in inland countries and in small island states? What is the role of Local Government in marine spatial planning? The analysis is illustrated with evidence from the spatial planning systems in Portugal and in Cape Verde.
10.5 ANNEX - PARTICIPATION OF THE IGU COMMISSION GEOGRAPHY OF GOVERNANCE IN THE IGU THEMATIC CONFERENCE - "ISLANDS IN RELATIONS: CONFLICTS, SUSTAINABILITY, AND PEACE" - OSAKA, JAPAN, 4-6 April 2023

The IGU Commission on Geography of Governance participated in the IGU Thematic conference "Islands In Relations: Conflicts, Sustainability, and Peace " with Session - "Adaptive island governance and climate change: The role of local government and spatial planning systems" - Organizer & Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal & IGU Commission Geography of Governance) " (see here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1va33GfbIdKuI4vLTdzierECCQ6bF23Hl/view?usp=share_link)
Session

Adaptive Island Governance and Climate Change
The role of Local Government and Spatial Planning Systems

6 April, 15:30 – 16:50 JST

Organizer & Chair:
Carlos Nunes Silva
(Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal & IGU Commission Geography of Governance)

Adaptive Island Governance and Climate Change
The role of Local Government and Spatial Planning Systems

Yosuke Maeda (Nagata University), Takafumi Yokoyama (Ritsuko University), and Aikiko Ikeguchi (Yokohama National University)
Administrative Reforms and Coastal Ecological Change: A Comparison Between Two Islands in the Goto Archipelago, Japan

Andrea Salustri (Sapienza University of Rome)
Climate Adaptation Planning in Small Island States: Leveraging Good Practices from the EU and Italy

Kerri Griffith (The University of West Indies) and Julia Kotzebue (The University of West Indies)
E-resilience in Disaster Management: Insights from Trinidad and Tobago

Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon)
Local Government and the Spatial Planning System in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe: Constraints and Challenges for the Local Adaptation Policy
Yosuke Maeda (Niigata University), Takafumi Yokoyama (Rissho University), and Akiho Ikeguchi (Yokohama National University)

Administrative Reforms and Coastal Ecological Change: A Comparison Between Two Islands in the Goto Archipelago, Japan

This paper will explore how islands respond to recent coastal ecological changes triggered by global warming, in the context of experiencing administrative reforms. More specifically, the paper will examine it through cases of two small islands, Ojika and Uku Islands in the Goto Archipelago, Japan, using public documents and data collected by our fieldwork.

Recent global environmental changes have had an impact on livelihoods of offshore islands. Ojika and Uku islands are also subject to the influence of environmental changes. Indeed, because fishing has been one of the main industries and the communities have depended on the marine resources, changes in coastal and marine ecosystems, including seaweed deforestation (koyake), have had economic and social impacts on both islands. While the ecological changes have been experienced, administrative and financial reforms at the national scale caused drastic changes in resource governance institutions as well. In these environmental and institutional circumstances, different trends were observed in the responses of the two islands to recent coastal ecological changes. Ojika island has tended to respond to environmental changes at the island level, by making use of new forms of public subsidies and implementing new initiatives on fisheries, perhaps due to its rich experience in managing natural resources at the island level. On the other hand, Uku island, which consists of culturally and historically different areas, has tended to respond to the problems at the settlement level rather than at the island level.

Andrea Salustri (Sapienza University of Rome)

Climate Adaptation Planning in Small Island States: Leveraging Good Practices from the EU and Italy

Digitalisation and ecological transition are key issues of the European Green Deal, but their conceptualisation and implementation in insular territories cannot overlook the environmental, social, and cultural specificities of the localities. Within this broader framework, Italy is at the forefront of the European recovery and resilience process and has activated numerous initiatives to preserve its small islands. Given the vulnerability of territorial capital (understood at least in its environmental, economic, social and cultural dimensions), spatial planning becomes an essential activity for the sustainability of human activities. Moreover, insularity has effects on all relevant dimensions of development, often leading to counterintuitive solutions compared to those that might work in broader contexts. Finally, islands are often far from being economically and socially isolated, so geomorphological insularity does not necessarily correspond to anthropic localism. On the basis of these premises, the research illustrates the approach to development elaborated for the Italian Small Islands and some good practices already implemented, comparing them with aspects of spatial planning specific to Small Island States.
Kerri Griffith (The University of West Indies) and Julia Kotezbu (The University of West Indies)

**E-resilience in Disaster Management: Insights from Trinidad and Tobago**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become an inextricable aspect of everyday life and in the field of disaster risk management. Due to the environmental, physical, and socio-economic vulnerabilities of small island developing states in the Caribbean to climate change, there has been a shift toward the use of ICT as a mechanism to reduce the impacts, to respond to and recover from disasters. E-resilience according to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) can be defined as followed: “E-resilience refers to the use of ICT during all phases of disaster risk management—prevention, reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery—to reduce risk and impact and maintain the gains made towards sustainable development, including through e-government” (ESCAP 2020). Trinidad and Tobago has ICT resources allocated to disaster risk management. However, based on preliminary investigation, there is limited published research on E-resilience. Insufficient access to knowledge and information on E-resilience in disaster risk management increases the level of risk and exposure of people to hazards, and by extension, increases the cost of response and recovery (Scott-Joseph, 2019). This study investigates the availability and utilisation of ICT and digital resources for E-resilience in disaster management in Trinidad. The research examines the availability and use of ICT and digital resources for E-resilience. Expert interviews with stakeholders from the Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government and the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management have been conducted. This report will outline the preliminary findings of an ongoing pilot study.

Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon)

**Local Government and the Spatial Planning System in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe: Constraints and Challenges for the Local Adaptation Policy**

The study on which this oral presentation is based explores the nature of local government and spatial planning systems in two island states in the Atlantic ocean - Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, two countries with a common administrative culture, developed during the long colonial period and more recently as a result of similar political and institutional changes that followed the independence in the mid 1970’s. The paper compares and discusses the capacity of the local government system in these two countries to deal with the constraints and challenges related to the climate emergency. Both countries became independent in the mid 1970’s, adopting a similar single party political regime, highly centralized, during the first decade and half, changing both for a multi-party democratic regime in the early 1990’s. Notwithstanding this apparently common path, the local government and the spatial planning systems in Cape Verde and in Sao Tome and Principe seem to have different capacities to develop local adaptation policies. The paper provides insights on these apparent differences and a critical view on the reasons for these institutional and policy differences.
Carlos Nunes Silva

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IGU Commission Geography of Governance: https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/
E-mail: igu.geogov@gmail.com

The International Geographical Union (IGU)
Thematic Conference on:

Islands in Relations: Conflicts, Sustainability, and Peace

University Media Center,
Osaka Metropolitan University, Osaka, Japan
10.6 ANNEX - IGU CGOG 2023 ANNUAL CONFERENCE - ‘PARADIGM SHIFTS IN LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE’ - BUDAPEST, 4 - 6 SEPTEMBER 2023

The program (below), the abstracts, PowerPoint presentations, photo-gallery, and other elements are available in the Conference website: https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2023/home

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PARADIGM SHIFTS IN LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE
IGU Commission Geography of Governance
Annual Conference - 2023
Budapest, Hungary • 4 - 6 September 2023

PROGRAM

Venue: Humanities Research House (MTA Humán Tudományok Kutatóháza), H-1097 Budapest, Tóth Kálmán street 4., building T

CONFERENCE CONVENORS: Ilona Pálné Kovács (Chair of the Local Organization Commission, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Hungary) & Carlos Nunes Silva (Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

MONDAY – 4th September 2023

SLOT 1 - Monday, 4th September, 9:30 - 11:00

Session A1

TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance

CHAIR
Eran Razin (Department of Geography, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel)

DISCUSSANTS
Edit Somlyódyné Pfeil (AKMK Department of Regional Science and Rural Development, Széchenyi István University, Hungary)

MONDAY, September 4th, 9:30 - 11:00
Room A

METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE: TOO DIFFICULT FOR THE TRANSITION COUNTRIES?
Iván Tóscs (Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary)

REGIONAL CAPITAL NO MORE: HOW THE REFORM OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT HAS MARGINALIZED POLISH MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES
Borys Cieślak; Paula Nagler; Frank van Oort (Gran Sasso Science Institute, L’Aquila, Italy)

REBELLIOUS CITIES AND WHERE TO FIND THEM? CONTESTED RECENTRALIZATION IN POLAND
Virgínia Aksztejn; Marta Lackowska (University of Warsaw, Poland) & Łukasz
**Session B1**

**TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance**

**CHAIR**
Viktor Varjú (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies - MTA Centre of Excellence, Hungary)

**DISCUSSANTS**
Marius Pieterse (School of Law, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

**Monday, September 4th**
**9:30 - 11:00**
**Room B**

- **TRANSFORMATION CHALLENGES AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES OF LUSATIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN REGIONAL STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN PHASE-OUT OF LIGNITE MINING**
  Jochen Franzke (Institute for Local Government Studies, University of Potsdam, Germany)

- **DECISION-MAKING OF HERITAGE PRESERVATION PLANNING IN CHINA: PROCESS, RATIONALES, AND IMPACTS ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE**
  Ran Wei (Department of Geography and Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

- **GOVERNANCE AND MIGRANT FOOD SECURITY IN KAMPALA, UGANDA**
  Andrea M. Brown (Global Governance, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Political Science Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada)

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**Session C1**

**TRACK 3. Governance of Spatial Planning Systems**

**CHAIR**
Alan Mabin (School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

**DISCUSSANTS**
András Donát Kovács (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute for Regional Studies, Hungary)

**Monday, September 4th**
**9:30 - 11:00**
**Room C**

- **THE CHALLENGES FACING SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SHAPING HOUSING ADEQUACY AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FORMAL TOWNSHIPS**
  Lucia Leboto-Khetsi (Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Free State, South Africa)

- **URBAN PLANNING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICA**
  Mareli Hugo; Johannes Bhanye; Abraham Matamanda (Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Free State, South Africa)

- **GOVERNING RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS IN TRANSITIONAL REGION: A CASE STUDY OF HUKOU SYSTEM REFORM IN THE GREATER BAY AREA OF CHINA**
  Joseph Hongsheng Zhao (Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom & Urban Studies, School of social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

11:00 - 11:30 **BREAK**

**SLOT 2 - Monday, 4th September, 11:30 - 13:00**

**Session A2**

**TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance**

**CHAIR**
Iván Tosics (Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary)

**DISCUSSANTS**
Jeff McNeill (Massey University, New Zealand)

**Monday, September 4th**

- **MICRO-REGENERATION IN CHINA: A NEW GOVERNANCE MODE FOR A MORE**
11:30 - 13:00  
Room A  
SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT?  
Manqi Wang (The Bartlett School of Planning, University College London, United Kingdom)  

BEYOND NEOLIBERAL LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING? – GOALS AND CONSTRAINTS OF MUNICIPALITIES IN AN ILLIBERAL CONTEXT  
Gergely Olt; Adrienne Csizmady & Márton Bagyura (Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungary)  

SMART CITY STRATEGIES WITH TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE  
Tamás Gyulai (Doctoral School of Regional and Business Administration Sciences, Széchenyi István University, Győr, Hungary)  

Session B2  
TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance  
CHAIR  
Jochen Franzke (Institute for Local Government Studies, University of Potsdam, Germany)  
DISCUSSANTS  
Amanda Spies (Faculty of Law, Nelson Mandela University, Gqeberha, South Africa)  

Monday, September 4th  
11:30 - 13:00  
Room B  
PARADIGM SHIFTS IN URBAN CLIMATE GOVERNANCE CASE STUDIES FROM HUNGARY  
Ágnes Övári; Jenő Zsolt Farkas & András Donát Kovács (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute for Regional Studies, Hungary)  

CLIMATE-NEUTRAL TRANSITION IN PéCS – A FLAGSHIP IN HUNGARY?  
Viktor Varjú (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies - MTA Centre of Excellence, Hungary)  

LOCAL POLICY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION - THE DICHOTOMY BETWEEN STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS AND THE CLAIMS OF POLICYMAKERS?  
Patryk Kaczmarek (Department of Regional and Local Studies, Faculty of Human Geography and Planning, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland)  

Session C2  
TRACK 3. Governance of Spatial Planning Systems  
CHAIR  
Sylwia Dołzbłasz (Institute of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Poland)  
DISCUSSANTS  
Andrea M. Brown (Global Governance, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Political Science Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada)  

Monday, September 4th  
11:30 - 13:00  
Room C  
INTEGRATED PLANNING: SPATIAL GOVERNANCE ACROSS SECTORS AND ACTORS  
Barbara Tempels (Wageningen University, The Netherlands)  

CENTRES AND PERIPHERIES REFLECTED IN DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF EU COHESION POLICY FUNDING ON THE EXAMPLE OF BARANYA COUNTY, HUNGARY  
Zoltán Pámer (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute of Regional Studies, Hungary)  

CAN WE UNDERSTAND THE CONSTRUCTION OF TERRITORY THROUGH THE PRISM OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE? A CROSS-OVER BETWEEN LIMA AND TUNIS  
Irene Valitutto (ED Geography, Paris1 Sorbonne-Panthéon, UMR PRODIG- 8586 and CNRS, France)
**Commission on Geography of Governance**

**NEWSLETTER 2 / 2023**  
C20.15 - Geography of Governance  
July-December 2023

Commission website: [https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/home](https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/home)  
Commission e-mail: igu.geogov@gmail.com

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<td>13:00 - 14:30</td>
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| SLOT 3 - Monday, 4th September, 14:30 - 16:00 | **TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance**  
**CHAIR** László Kákai (Department of Political Science and International Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Pécs, Hungary)  
**DISCUSSANTS** Alan Mabin (School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)  
**Monday, September 4th 14:30 - 16:00**  
**Room A**  
GOVERNANCE DYNAMICS IN TRANSNATIONAL MUNICIPAL NETWORKS: EXAMPLES FROM THE BALTIC SEA REGION  
Lisann Schmidt (Institute of Geography & Geology, University of Greifswald, Germany)  
URBAN AUTONOMY IN A NEO-NATIONALIST AGE: THE CASE STUDY OF TEL- AVIV-JAFFA  
Nufar Avni & Tal Alster (Department of Geography, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)  
‘DEMOCRACY SPATIAL LEGACIES’: IMPLICATIONS ON SOUTH AFRICAN SPATIAL GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING  
Abongile Mgwele (Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Free State, South Africa) & Abraham R Matamanda (Department of Geography, University of the Free State, South Africa)

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| SLOT 3 - Monday, 4th September, 14:30 - 16:00 | **TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance**  
**CHAIR** Eran Razin (Department of Geography, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel)  
**DISCUSSANTS** Philip Harrison (School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)  
**Monday, September 4th 14:30 - 16:00**  
**Room B**  
GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES OF RESILIENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN PERIPHERAL REGIONS: BARANYA COUNTY (HUNGARY) CASE STUDY  
Réka Horeczki & Ilona Pálné Kovács (Institute for Regional Studies, CERS ELKH, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Pécs, Hungary)  
PATERNALISTIC GOVERNMENT ROLES IN A RURAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY IN ODISHA, INDIA  
Takuya Nakagawa (Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Czech Republic)  
URBAN GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SYSTEMS IN SECONDARY CITIES: CONTESTATIONS AND STRUGGLES FROM CHITUNGWIZA, ZIMBABWE  
Abraham R MATAMANDA; Wesley SELEMANI & Hussein MUGUMBATE (Department of Geography, University of the Free State, South Africa)

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</table>
| SLOT 3 - Monday, 4th September, 14:30 - 16:00 | **TRACK 3. Governance of Spatial Planning Systems**  
**CHAIR** Carlos Nunes Silva (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal)  
**DISCUSSANTS** Marek Furmankiewicz (Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Poland)  
**Monday, September 4th 14:30 - 16:00**  
**Room C**  
COMPARISON AND TERRITORIAL PATTERNS OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN CASE OF HUNGARY-CROATIA AND HUNGARY-SLOVENIA IN THE 2014-2020 PERIOD
Zoltán Pámer (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute of Regional Studies, Hungary)

SHIFTING BORDERS THROUGH WORDS: THE EVOLUTION OF SPATIAL PLANNING IN A TRANSBOUNDARY AGGLOMERATION (1989-2023)
Sébastien Lambelet & Luca Piddiu (Institute for Environmental Governance and Territorial Development (GEDT) – University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Sylwia Dołzbłasz & Andrzej Raczyk (Institute of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Poland)

16:00 - 16:30 BREAK

Session A4 TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance
CHAIR Ilona Pálné Kovács (Institute for Regional Studies, CERS ELKH, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Pécs, Hungary)
DISCUSSANTS László Kákai (Department of Political Science and International Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Pécs, Hungary)
Monday, September 4th 16:30 - 18:00 Room A
THE EUROPEAN UNION NUDGING URBAN POLICIES: PARIS, BERLIN AND WARSAW MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
Chloé Senecat (PLACES Laboratory – CY Cergy Paris University, France)
CAN SOUTH AFRICA REBUILD ITS LOCAL GOVERNMENT?
Verna Nel (Urban and Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa)
PARADIGM SHIFTS IN THE GOVERNANCE OF URBAN MOBILITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VEHICLE-SHARING SERVICES
Timothée Mangeart (LVMT, École des Ponts, Univ Gustave Eiffel, LVMT, Marne-la-Vallée, France)

Session B4 TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance
CHAIR Philip Harrison (School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)
DISCUSSANTS Viktor Varjú (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies - MTA Centre of Excellence, Hungary)
Monday, September 4th 16:30 - 18:00 Room B
RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC ACTION IN TOULOUSE METROPOLIS, FRANCE: NAMING TO TRANSFORM?
Louise Edrei (Department of Political Science, Sciences Po Toulouse, France)
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICIES FOR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS: A CASE STUDY IN NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE (FRANCE)
Margaux Alarcon; Nathalie Corade & Bernard Del’homme (Environnement Territoires en Transition, Infrastructures, Sociétés & National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment, France)
THE GOVERNANCE CONTEXT OF KIBERA SLUM UPGRAADING OPPORTUNITIES
Daniel Solymári (Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta (HCSOM), Political Science Doctoral Programme, Interdisciplinary Doctoral School,
### Session C4

**TRACK 3. Governance of Spatial Planning Systems**

**CHAIR**
Abraham R Matamanda (Department of Geography, University of the Free State, South Africa)

**DISCUSSANTS**
- Melinda Smahó (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute for Regional Studies, West-Hungarian Research Department, Széchenyi István University, Hungary)

**Monday, September 4th**  
**16:30 - 18:00**  
**Room C**

**DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS OF SECOND-TIER CITIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: EVIDENCE FROM A FIRM-LEVEL ANALYSIS**
Ildikó Egyed & Zsuzsanna Zsibók (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies Institute for Regional Studies, Pécs, Hungary)

**RECENT FRONTIERS OF ITALIAN SPATIAL PLANNING: MILAN METROPOLITAN TERRITORIAL PLAN**
Renzo Riboldazzi (Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

**LOCAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURES FOR PLANNING-RELATED PROTEST IN MAJOR GERMAN CITIES**
Grischa Bertram (Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany) & Gerhard Kienast (Department of Urban Regeneration and Planning Theory, University of Kassel, Germany)

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**Monday, September 4th**  
**19:00**  
**Conference reception**

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**TUESDAY – 5th September 2023**

**SLOT 5 - Tuesday, 5 September, 9:30 - 11:00**

**Session A5**  
**TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance**

**CHAIR**
Carlos Nunes Silva (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

**DISCUSSANTS**
Iván Tosics (Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary)

**Tuesday, September 5th**  
**9:30 - 11:00**  
**Room A**

**POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF REORGANISATION IN PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A UNITARY STATE FROM INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**
Edit Somlyödyéné Pfeil (AKMK Department of Regional Science and Rural Development, Széchenyi István University, Hungary)

**HOUSING CRISIS, SOCIAL INNOVATIONS AND STREET LEVEL BUREAUCRACIES. THE CONTESTED GOVERNANCE OF HOUSING SQUATS IN ROME, ITALY**
Margherita Grazioili (Social Sciences Area, Gran Sasso Science Institute, L’Aquila, Italy)

**DECENTRALIZATION AND SUBSIDIARITY IN CENTRALIZED FEDERALISM: LESSONS FROM SPATIAL DISPARITIES IN AUSTRALIA’S SCHOOL SYSTEM**
Eran Razin (Department of Geography, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel) & Joseph Drew (Institute of Public Policy and Governance, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)
Session B5  TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance  

CHAIR  
Gerhard Kienast (Department of Urban Regeneration and Planning Theory, University of Kassel, Germany)

DISCUSSANTS  
Nufar Avni (Department of Geography, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Tuesday, September 5th  
9:30 - 11:00  
Room B  
LEGAL DIMENSIONS OF PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN RESILIENT URBAN GOVERNANCE: NAVIGATING DUAL CRISSES OF COVID-19 AND DROUGHT IN NELSON MANDELA BAY, SOUTH AFRICA  
Marius Pieterse (School of Law, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa) & Amanda Spies (Faculty of Law, Nelson Mandela University, Qeberha, South Africa)

RESILIENT LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN NYÍREGYHÁZA IN AN INTER-COVID SITUATION [not presented]  
László Körei (University of Pécs, Hungary)

NEW SOCIAL ACTORS IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN THE FACE OF CRISSES: THE CASE OF THE MARGINS OF SÃO PAULO  
Angèle Proust & Blanche Panchot (UMR 586 Prodig, France)

Session C5  TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance  

CHAIR  
Jeff McNeill (Massey University, New Zealand)

DISCUSSANTS  
Verna Nel (Urban and Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa)

Tuesday, September 5th  
9:30 - 11:00  
Room C  
INDIGENOUS TERRITORY AND STATE GOVERNANCE: FROM COLONIZATION, CO-GOVERNANCE TO AUTONOMY USING THE COU PEOPLES AS AN EXAMPLE  
Ming-Huey Wang (Department of Geography, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

SACRED SPACE, BODY MAPPING, AND RESILIENCE EDUCATION OF MOUNTAIN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN TAIWAN  
Along (Y.L.) Chen (Department of Civic Education and Leadership, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITARIAN GOVERNANCE OF NANAO’S TRIBES IN TAIWAN: LOCAL PRACTICE AT AYNOMI ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION  
Yin-Jen Chen (Graduate Institute of Earth Science, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)

11:00 - 11:30  BREAK

SLOT 6 - Tuesday, 5th September, 11:30 - 13:00  

Session A6  TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance  

CHAIR  
Ilona Pálné Kovács (Institute for Regional Studies, CERS ELKH, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Pécs, Hungary)

DISCUSSANTS  
Jochen Franzke (Institute for Local Government Studies, University of Potsdam, Germany)

Tuesday, September 5th  
11:30 - 13:00  
URBAN RENEWAL AS A LENS TO TRACK SHIFTS IN URBAN GOVERNANCE: A SOUTH-EAST COMPARISON (SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL AND SAINT PETERSBURG,
Room A

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND THE OXYMORON OF FORMALIZING SELF-ORGANISATION FOR DEMOCRATIC SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS
Igor T. M. Pessoa (University of Twente, The Netherlands)

REIMAGINING LOCAL AUTHORITIES’ BOUNDARIES: CHANGES DRIVEN BY METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE IN ROMANIA [not presented]
Dana Alexandru (Department of Political Sciences, International Relations, and Security Studies, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Sibiu, Romania)

RESILIENT GOVERNANCE IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE ARGANERAIE BIOSPHERE RESERVE: FOR A VARIABLE GEOMETRY GOVERNANCE
Wafaa BENHSAIN; Salima SALHI & Said BOUJROUF (Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech, Morocco)

Session B6

TRACK 3. Governance of Spatial Planning Systems
CHAIR
Verna Nel (Urban and Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa)

DISCUSSANTS
Daniel Solymári (Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta (HCSPM), Political Science Doctoral Programme, Interdisciplinary Doctoral School, University of Pécs, Hungary)

Tuesday, September 5th
11:30 - 13:00
Room B

SMART SURVEILLANCE: A MEDIUM OF CENTRALISED PENAL POPULISM?
Miklós Dürr (Department of Geography, Durham University, United Kingdom)

COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS: NEW FRONTIERS FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES?
Carlos Nunes Silva (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

TOWARDS A BETTER INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADING APPROACH: PLANNING PRACTICE REALITY AND OUTCOMES IN MATLHARANTHENG, BLOEMFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA
Monaphathi Timothy Lehobo (Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Free State, South Africa)

Session C6

TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance [Session on 'Indigenous knowledge systems, Communitarian, and Digitalization: Exploring the Resilient Governance of Taiwan’s Indigenous Peoples']
CHAIR
Jeff McNeill (Massey University, New Zealand)

DISCUSSANTS
Gerhard Kienast (Department of Urban Regeneration and Planning Theory, University of Kassel, Germany)

Tuesday, September 5th
11:30 - 13:00
Room C

COLLABORATIVE MAPPING ON TRADITIONAL TERRITORY OF TAIWANESE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES BASED ON VOLUNTEERED GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
Sendo Wang (Department of Geography, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

CITY DIPLOMACY AS AN INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GLOBAL
## RECOGNITION OF SMALL COUNTRIES TAIWAN (ROC) PERSPECTIVES
Tamara Klicek (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

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<td><strong>Session A7</strong></td>
<td><strong>TRACK 1. Institutional shifts in Local Governance</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CHAIR</strong></td>
<td>Edit Somlyodyné Pfeil (AKMK Department of Regional Science and Rural Development, Széchenyi István University, Hungary)</td>
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<td><strong>DISCUSSANTS</strong></td>
<td>Eran Razin (Department of Geography, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel)</td>
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<td><strong>Tuesday, September 5th, 14:30 - 16:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LOSING THEIR WAY IN HUNGARY OR IS THERE STILL SOME WAY TO GO?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Room A</strong></td>
<td>László Kákai (Department of Political Science and International Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Pecs, Hungary)</td>
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<td>NEO-ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE: THE COMPARISON OF LOCAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BETWEEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIAL CROSS-SECTORAL PARTNERSHIPS (LOCAL ACTION GROUPS) IN POLAND (2015-2023)</td>
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<td>Marek Furmankiewicz (Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Poland) &amp; Jane Atterton (Rural Policy Centre, SRUC - Scotland’s Rural College, United Kingdom)</td>
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<td>TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MOBILITY STRIKES IN RURAL AREAS: NEW SOLUTIONS FOR NEW ACTORS ?</td>
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<td>Agathe Daniel (MATRis - Cerema-CY University &amp; LVMT, Gustave Eiffel University, France)</td>
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## RECOGNITION OF SMALL COUNTRIES TAIWAN (ROC) PERSPECTIVES
Tamara Klicek (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

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<td><strong>TRACK 2. Resilient Local Governance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CHAIR</strong></td>
<td>Marius Pieterse (School of Law, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<td><strong>DISCUSSANTS</strong></td>
<td>Sylwia Dołzbłasz (Institute of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wrocław, Poland)</td>
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<td><strong>Tuesday, September 5th, 14:30 - 16:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>CRISIS MANAGEMENT SPENDING AS AN ELEMENT OF RESILIENCE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Room B</strong></td>
<td>Krystian Koliriński (Faculty of Human Geography and Planning, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES OF AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES IN FUTURE CITIES</td>
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<td>Melinda Smahó (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute for Regional Studies, West-Hungarian Research Department, Széchenyi István University, Hungary)</td>
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<td>PARADIGM SHIFT IN URBAN LOGISTICS BY INTRODUCTION OF AUTONOMOUS FREIGHT VEHICLES – DO THE V4 CAPITAL CITIES PREPARE?</td>
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<td>Erika Madarász (Széchenyi István University, Győr, Hungary)</td>
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## RECOGNITION OF SMALL COUNTRIES TAIWAN (ROC) PERSPECTIVES
Tamara Klicek (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

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<td><strong>TRACK 3. Governance of Spatial Planning Systems</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CHAIR</strong></td>
<td>Andrea M. Brown (Global Governance, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Political Science Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada)</td>
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<td><strong>DISCUSSANTS</strong></td>
<td>Verna Nel (Urban and Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday, September 5th, 14:30 - 16:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>CHALLENGES AND CHANGES IN CONTEMPORARY PLANNING OF CAPITAL CITY REGIONS ON FOUR CONTINENTS</strong></td>
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## Room C

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<th>Alan Mabin &amp; Philip Harrison (School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)</th>
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<td><strong>INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION BETWEEN ETHNICALLY HETEROGENEOUS LOCALITIES IN CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamar Arieli (Politics and Government Program, Tel Hai College, Israel)</td>
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<td><strong>STRENGTHENING NEW ZEALAND’S REGIONAL LEVEL OF GOVERNANCE</strong></td>
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<td>Jeff McNeill (Massey University, New Zealand)</td>
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## Tuesday, September 5th

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<tr>
<td><strong>CONFERENCE CLOSING SESSION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilona Pálné Kovács (Conference co-convenor &amp; Chair of Local Organization Commission)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Nunes Silva (Conference co-convenor &amp; Chair of the IGU Commission Geography of Governance)</td>
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## WEDNESDAY – 6th September 2023

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**International Conference**

**PARADIGM SHIFTS IN LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE**

**IGU Commission Geography of Governance**

**Annual Conference - 2023**

**Budapest, Hungary • 4 - 6 September 2023**

Conference website: [https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2023/home](https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2023/home)

Conference e-mail: igu.geogov@gmail.com
The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought

IGU Thematic conference

Conference venue: Milan (Italy), University of Milano-Bicocca
6-7 June 2023
Post-conference excursion: Venice (Italy), 8-9 June 2023

Session 10
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING OF COASTAL AND MARITIME AREAS

Chairs
Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
Anna Trono (University of Salento, Italy)

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

Session type: hybrid

Session description: The session aims to explore and discuss local governance and spatial planning of coastal and maritime areas, looking at the interrelationship between inland social, economic, and environmental practices and those in the adjacent maritime areas, raising awareness for the complexity of the relationships between the different users and uses in these areas. The spatial planning system include, in several countries, a spatial plan specific for the coastal area, in some cases a land strip of few hundred metres along the coast, and whose zoning and constraints the municipal spatial plans (e.g. municipal master plan; urban land use plans) must consider. Another common plan is the land use plan designed for beaches. If these plans are examples of planning instruments for coastal areas that have been in place for several decades now, marine spatial plans are more recent. The articulation between these inland spatial plans and the marine spatial plans, and between these two types of plans and spatial sector plans, as is the case of plans for heritage or tourism activities in the coastal and marine areas, call for new research and critical debate.
Papers submitted to this Session can be focused, but not limited, to the following themes or issues:
• Spatial Planning Systems: planning instruments for coastal areas.
• Marine Spatial Planning: instruments, practices and outcomes.
• Maritime Spatial Strategies and Marine Spatial Plans.
• Spatial data infrastructure to support marine spatial planning.
• Integrated and sustainable planning and management of coastal and oceans areas.
• Spatial planning and marine spatial planning in small islands states.
• Governance and planning of marine protected areas.
• Spatial planning and management of protected areas in coastal regions.
• Governance and spatial planning of coastal cities.
• Heritage and tourism in spatial planning in coastal areas.
• Heritage and tourism in marine spatial planning.

The Session looks especially for contributions which bring a multidisciplinary approach and framework to the understanding of the local governance processes in coastal and maritime areas and to spatial and marine planning more specifically.

Keywords: local governance, spatial planning, marine spatial plans, coastal areas, maritime areas

IGU Thematic Conference website: https://igu-chg-2023.unimib.it/
E-mail: geografia@unimib.it

Session 10 - 'Local Governance and Planning of Coastal and Maritime Areas':

Submit the Abstract (Google form) here:
https://igu-chg-2023.unimib.it/call-for-abstract/

Deadline: 9 January 2023

For additional information about this Session, contact:
Carlos Nunes Silva: cs@campus.ul.pt / igu.geogov@gmail.com
IGU THEMATIC CONFERENCE

ISLANDS IN RELATIONS: CONFLICTS, SUSTAINABILITY, AND PEACE

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

SESSION (Virtual)
Adaptive island governance and climate change: The role of local government and spatial planning systems

Session co-chairs: Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
Yosuke Maeda (Niigata University, Japan)

The Session aims to explore and to discuss recent developments of local government systems in small Islands and the respective Spatial Planning Systems, in particular in small Island States. The Session will address, among others, the following research questions: Is the Local Government System in small Island States robust enough to address climate change and its effects? How and to what extent does the Spatial Planning System in small Island (States) consider adaptation to climate change? This Session is associated with the Action Plan on “Local Governance and Climate Emergency: Strategies, Plans, Actions, Outcomes, Impacts” of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance (https://sites.google.com/view/igucog-climateemergency/home). The Session seeks papers on the role of local government on climate action in small islands (states), in Seas and in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION, HERE: https://polgeog.jp/igu-tc2023/abstracts/

Deadline for Abstract submission: 15 October 2022

For more information, before you submit your abstract, contact:

Carlos Nunes Silva (University of Lisbon, Portugal): cs@campus.ul.pt
IGU Commission on Geography of Governance: igu.geogov@gmail.com

IGU THEMATIC CONFERENCE WEBSITE: https://polgeog.jp/igu-tc2023/
Participation Fees (Virtual Sessions):
Faculty/Non-student: USD 80  Student: USD 50
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PARADIGM SHIFTS IN LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE

International Geographical Union (IGU) Commission Geography of Governance Annual Conference - 2023

Budapest, Hungary
4 - 6 September 2023

Abstract submission: 15 February 2023
Acceptance notification: 28 February 2023
Registration: 15 April - 31 May 2023

Conference website:
https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2023/home

IGU Commission Geography of Governance & Centre for Economic and Regional Studies - MTA Centre of Excellence, Hungary
Commission on Geography of Governance

Commission website: [https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/home](https://sites.google.com/site/igugeogov/home)
Commission e-mail: igu.geogov@gmail.com

**NEWSLETTER 2 / 2023**
C20.15 - Geography of Governance
July-December 2023

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**International Geographical Union (IGU)**
Commission Geography of Governance

**Annual Conference - 2024**

**REIMAGINING LOCAL GOVERNANCE: JUST, SUSTAINABLE AND DIVERSE**

Maynooth, Ireland
23 - 24 August 2024

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS**

Abstract submission: 15 January 2024
Acceptance notification: 15 February 2024
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Conference website: [https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2024/home](https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2024/home)
Contact: igu.geogov@gmail.com
Call for Papers
Session 'Local and Urban Governance ...'

35th International Geographical Congress
Dublin, Ireland, August 24-30 2024
IGU Commission: Geography of Governance (C.15)

Session title: "LOCAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE: TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS IN A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE"

Session organizer & Chair: Carlos Nunes Silva, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Session track: Commission Geography of Governance

Session abstract: Local government is of prime importance for the sustainability and resilience of cities and other human settlements. Hence, the study of local governance has been central in the study of cities and other human settlements in the last decades. And in doing so, geographers have been confronted with a world of difference, in the problems with which cities and other settlements are confronted, but also in the way they have been governed. This pattern of difference, in the problems and in the responses of local government, has been painted in the 21st century by new challenges, including those associated with the response of local government to emergencies, such as the pandemic, to climate change, to sea-land interface and marine areas, among others. The session aims to explore the changes, challenges, and innovations, both institutional and social, confronting, in different ways, the governance of cities and other human settlements worldwide. We invite abstracts that concern various aspects of local government institutional reforms and governance transformations, particularly those concerned with the new challenges of the 21st century.

Papers submitted to this Session can be focused, but not limited, to the following themes or issues:
• Institutional reforms in local governance
• Centralization and decentralization trends
• Governance and spatial planning
• The responses of local governance to the global climate emergency
• Local governance and planning of coastal and maritime areas
• Local governance and the post-pandemic

This session is sponsored by the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance.
The call for papers is open and will close on 12 January 2024.

Submit your abstract, here: https://igc2024dublin.org/call-for-abstracts/
Congress web: https://igc2024dublin.org/
Contact: Carlos Nunes Silva, U. Lisbon, Portugal (e-mail: cs@edu.ulisboa.pt)

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The IGU Commission Geography of Governance’ 2024 Annual Conference takes place on Maynooth University, in the two days before the opening of the IGU 35th Geographical Congress, on 24 of August evening, in Dublin. Maynooth town is in close proximity to Dublin with commuter services running around the clock (~ 30 mn by train or bus). For information and CFP, see here: https://sites.google.com/view/geogov2024/home
We welcome contributions to this Session of the 35th IGC Congress in Dublin and to the 2024 Annual Conference of the IGU Commission on Geography of Governance in Maynooth (30 mn from Dublin).
Commission on Geography of Governance

Contact

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