

# The International Congress on Sustainable Development, Public Management and Territorial Governance

WSB University  
Faculty of Applied  
Sciences  
28-31 May 2019  
Dąbrowa Górnicza  
Poland



[www.wsb.edu.pl/congress](http://www.wsb.edu.pl/congress)

## Book of abstracts

Organizers:



Ministry of Science  
and Higher Education  
Republic of Poland

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|---------------------|--|
| Title               | <p><b>The International Congress on Sustainable Development, Public Management and Territorial Governance,</b><br/><b>28-31 May 2019, Poland</b></p> <p><b>Congreso Internacional sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, Gestión Pública y Gobernanza Territorial</b><br/><b>28-31 Mayo 2019, Polonia</b></p> <p><b>Congresso Internacional em Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Gestão Pública e Ordenamento Territorial</b><br/><b>28-31 maio 2019, Polonia</b></p> |
| Author              | <p><b>Organizing Committee</b></p>   |
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## INTRODUCTION

*The International Congress on Sustainable Development, Public Management and Territorial Governance will explore the ongoing dynamics, emerging issues and future challenges regarding territorial governance and public management as well as the other fields of research that may have an influence on sustainable development.*

*Contextually, several themes will be addressed, namely: Public Management; Territorial Governance and Strategies; Cross-Border Cooperation and Inter-Regional Cooperation; Inter-Organizational Cooperation; Sustainable Planning; Sustainable Development; Smart Cities; Biodiversity Policies and Strategies; Accessibility and Connectivity Transport Systems; Sustainable Tourism Management; Sustainable Culture Management; Renewables Energies; Circular and Green Economy; Environmental Rights and Legislation; Migratory fluxes - Strategies, Management and Planning.*

**The Organization Committee**

Dąbrowa Gornicza, Poland, in May 2019

## INTRODUCCIÓN

*El Congreso Internacional sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, Gestión Pública y Gobernanza Territorial explorará las dinámicas en curso, los problemas emergentes y los desafíos futuros relacionados con la gobernanza territorial y la gestión pública, así como los otros campos de investigación que pueden influir en el desarrollo sostenible.*

*Contextualmente, varios temas se abordaran, concretamente: Gestión Pública; Gobernanza Territorial y Estrategias; Cooperación Transfronteriza y Cooperación Inter-Regional; Cooperación Inter-Organizacional; Planificación Sostenible; Desarrollo Sostenible; Ciudades Inteligentes; Políticas y Estrategias de Biodiversidad; Sistemas de Transporte de Accesibilidad y Conectividad; Gestión de Turismo Sostenible; Gestión de la Cultura Sostenible; Energías Renovables; Economía Verde y Circular; Derechos Ambientales y Legislación; Flujos Migratorios - Estrategias, Gestión y Planificación.*

**El Comité Organizador**

Dąbrowa Gornicza, Polonia, en Mayo 2019

## INTRODUÇÃO

*O Congresso Internacional em Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Gestão Pública e Ordenamento Territorial explorará os desenvolvimentos recentes, as problemáticas emergentes assim como desafios futuros inerentes ao Ordenamento Territorial e Gestão Pública, bem como aos outros campos de investigação que podem influenciar o desenvolvimento sustentável.*

*Contextualmente, procura abordar, analisar e discutir várias temáticas concretamente: Gestão Pública; Estratégias de Ordenamento Territorial; Cooperação Transfronteiriça e Cooperação Inter-Regional; Cooperação Inter-Organizacional; Planeamento Sustentável; Desenvolvimento Sustentável; Cidades Inteligentes ("Smart Cities"); Políticas e Estratégias de Biodiversidade; Acessibilidade, Conetividade e Sistemas de Transportes; Gestão Sustentável do Turismo; Gestão Sustentável da Cultura; Energias Renováveis; Economia Verde Circular; Direito e Legislação Ambiental; Fluxos Migratórios - Estratégias, Gestão e Planeamento.*

**A Comissão Organizadora**

Dąbrowa Gornicza, Polónia, em maio de 2019

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## **The International Congress on Sustainable Development, Public Management and Territorial Governance – key information**

### **Organizers**

- WSB University, Poland
- University of Extremadura, Spain
- Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre, Portugal
- University of Madeira, Portugal
- FISAT, Peru & Spain

### **Patronage**

- Governor of the Province of Silesia
- Marshal of the Province of Silesia
- Mayor of the City of Dąbrowa Górnicza
- The Commission for Polish-Czech and Polish-Slovak Relations of the Polish Academy of Sciences
- The Scientific Society of Organization and Management, Branch in Dąbrowa Górnicza

### **Media patronage**

- Dziennik Zachodni
- Strefa Biznesu
- Radio Katowice

### **Partners**

- El Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado, Ministerio del Ambiente, Peru (National Service of Natural Protected Areas, Ministry of Environment, Peru)
- University of Huelva, Spain
- UFRGS - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
- LABETER Research Group. State and Territory. Planning, regions and borders, Brasil
- Obserwatorium Procesów Miejskich i Metropolitalnych, University of Silesia, Poland

The International Congress on Sustainable Development, Public Management and Territorial Governance is one of the activities arranged by the Research Institute on Territorial and Inter-Organizational Cooperation, WSB University which develops a scientific school for research on territorial and inter-organizational cooperation.

This scientific school is a four-year cycle of international scientific research, included in the project: "PERFECT - Regional Initiative of Excellence at WSB Universities", which received funding from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education under the project: Regional Initiative of Excellence competition.

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## Chairpersons

- Joanna Kurowska-Pysz (*WSB University in Dąbrowa Górnicza, Poland*)
- Rui Alexandre Castanho (*WSB University in Dąbrowa Górnicza, Poland*)
- Julián Mora Aliseda (*University of Extremadura, Spain*)

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  - Sohn, Christophe (*Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Luxembourg*)



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#### **Keynote speakers:**

- prof. **Martin Klatt**, *University of Southern Denmark, Denmark*
- prof. **António Fernández Jeri**, *FISAT, Peru*
- prof. **Elisabete A. Silva**, *University of Cambridge, United Kingdom*
- prof. **Christophe Sohn**, *Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Luxembourg*
- prof. **Hana Štverková**, *VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava, Czechia*
- prof. **Ana Vulevic**, *Institute of Transportation CIP, Serbia*

## **WSB University in Dąbrowa Górnicza, Poland**

WSB University is the non-state higher education institution. It was established on the basis of the decision of the Minister of National Education of 08.04.1995, it was entered into the Register of non-state universities and associations of non-state universities with the number 66. The University operates pursuant to the Act-Law on Higher Education of 27.07.2005 (Journal of Laws No 164 item 1365) with further amendments of 26 March 2012 (Journal of Laws of 2012 item 572). The University is supervised by the Minister competent for higher education and the Founder in the scope determined by the University Statute.



The mission of WSB University is the developing and spreading economic, social and informatics issues. Trying to meet requirements of the contemporary labour market, the University educates students who will be able to cope with the challenges of the modern world, manage information and have initiative.

The mission of WSB University is the developing and spreading economic, social and informatics issues. Trying to meet requirements of the contemporary labour market, the University educates students who will be able to cope with the challenges of the modern world, manage information and have initiative.

WSB University is also an important cultural centre that organizes symposiums and discussions and inviting guests who analyse and explain problems, bring knowledge closer and help in cross-cultural communication.

Participation in the EU and other international and research projects in the framework of Lifelong Learning Programme, ERASMUS, ERASMUS MUNDUS has grown into multilateral joint agreements with universities in many European countries and Asia. WSB University has about 350 bilateral cooperation agreements with overseas universities, both from European and non-European countries.

Along with doing research, WSB University is teaching students according to the educational challenges of the modern world. The study programs are constantly being updated and broadened, aiming especially at interdisciplinarity and internationalization. The University is increasing the number of various ways and modes of studying and provides students with the possibility of organizing their own individual schedules. The University, being present on the local, state and international level, ensures the excellence in the quality of a diploma and provides wide and unrestricted access to knowledge.

The intensive education at WSB University is assured by: knowledge, experience and skills of highly qualified scientific – academic staff. Furthermore, The University co-operates with business sector, including of the biggest Polish employers whose management staff participate in the process of creating study programs as well as take part in conducting classes.

With about 10 000 students and nearly 300 employees, WSB University offers bachelor, master, bachelor in engineering, doctorate and postgraduate programs.

The Faculty of Applied Sciences at WSB University **is entitled to confer a postdoctoral degree in economic sciences in the discipline of management science** (The decision of the Central Commission for Degrees and Titles of 19 December 2016, no BCK-II-U/dr hab.-266/16), **the degree of doctor of economic sciences in the discipline of management science** (The decision of the Central Commission for Degrees and Titles no BCK-II-U/dr-676/11 of 24 September 2012) and **the degree of doctor of social sciences in the discipline of pedagogy** (The decision of the Central Commission for Degrees and Titles of no BCK-I-U-dr-280/2017 of 18 December 2017).

The Faculty of Applied Sciences at WSB University **obtained the A academic category** in the years 2013-2016 (Resolution of the Minister of Science and Higher Education No 928/KAT/2013 of 28 October 2013). The category proves the high level of academic research and development activities and their results, compared to international standards as well as the significance of the activities of the academic unit for the development of science and innovation nationally and internationally.

WSB University obtained **institutional distinction of the Polish Accreditation Commission** at the Faculty of Applied Sciences (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 589/2015 of 03 September 2015).

The University also obtained the following curriculum assessments:

- **Distinction for the field of study of Sociology** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 276/2012 of 05 July 2012);
- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Management and Production Engineering** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 294/2015 of 23 April 2015);
- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Pedagogy** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 588/2014 of 04 September 2014).
- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Administration** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 85/2014 of 06 March 2014);
- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Management** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 13/2009 of 08 January 2009);
- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Economics** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 715/2007 of 20 September 2007 and Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 295/2013 of 06 June 2013);
- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Computer Science** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 436/2006 of 22 June 2006 and Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 612/2011 of 07 July 2011);

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- **Positive assessment for the field of study of Management and Marketing** (Resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Accreditation Commission No 343/2003 of 26 June 2003)

WSB University obtained the accreditation of the Foundation of Promotion and Accreditation of Economic Study Fields and was awarded distinction for the field of study of Management (accreditation certificate no 50/2015 of 21 September 2015).

### **Research Institute on Territorial and Inter-Organizational Cooperation, WSB University**

Using the international scientific, research and implementation experience of WSB University, related to inter-organizational cooperation in projects, programs and strategies, as well as research experience on territorial management in the local, regional, cross-border and international dimension - the University has developed *a scientific school for research on territorial and inter-organizational cooperation*. The four-year cycle of international scientific research devoted to this subject (2019–2022) is included in the project: **"PERFECT - Regional Initiative of Excellence at WSB Universities"**, which received funding from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education under the Regional Initiative of Excellence competition. From January 2019, **Research Institute on Territorial and Inter-Organizational Cooperation which was founded by the University in 2018** started the implementation of this research.

The scientific school for research on territorial and inter-organizational cooperation is unique on an international scale and based on scientific research and experts' activities conducted for many years. The actions of this innovative academic science centre are dedicated to the following topics:

- transborder and international entrepreneurship,
- innovation management,
- knowledge management,
- culture management,
- education and development of human resources,
- inter organisational cooperation, clusters and networks,
- projects management,
- transborder security,
- regional development, sustainable development.

We invite scientists from other academic centres to joint realization of international scientific research projects with the Institute.

#### **Contact:**

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## Congress Program:

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### **Day 1 – 28.05. 2019 Hotel Holiday Inn, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Aleja Róż 1a**

#### **Congress Gala Dinner combined with the Academic Gala of Innovation and Entrepreneurship**

*dress code – business smart*

*simultaneous interpretation to English will be provided*

**19.00** Reception, coffee buffet

**19.30** Introduction - Prof. Zdzisława Dacko-Pikiewicz, Rector of WSB University

Dr. Jarosław Gowin, Deputy Prime Minister,  
Minister of Science and Higher Education

Ceremony of granting prizes to persons and institutions  
supporting WSB University

**21.00** Gala dinner

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### **Day 2 – 29.05.2019 WSB University ul. Ciepłaka 1c, Dąbrowa Górnicza**

#### **Part 1. Innovation and entrepreneurship in the context of sustainable development**

*simultaneous interpretation to English will be provided*

**9.00** Reception

**9.30** Opening ceremony

- Prof. Zdzisława Dacko-Pikiewicz, Rector of WSB University

- Dr. Jarosław Gowin,

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Science and Higher Education

- Mr. Jakub Chełstowski, The Voivodeship Marshal of Silesia

**12.00** Coffee break

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## Part 2. Congress plenary session

12.30 Introduction

12.45 Keynote speakers

- **prof. Martin Klatt, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark**  
Title: *The Territorial Trap – aligning political governance to cross-border flows*
- **prof. Christophe Sohn, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Luxembourg**  
Title: *Borders as resources for European border cities*
- **prof. Hana Stverkova, VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava, Czechia**  
Title: *SMEs and the sustainability of cross-border entrepreneurship*

14.00 – 14.45 Lunch

## Part 3. Parallel panel sessions

14.45 – 16.15 **Panel session no 1** – *Presentations in English*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairperson    | <b>prof. Luís Loures</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Tourism and sustainability in unpopulated regions of southern Europe: the case of Extremadura (Spain)<br>– <b>Marcelo Sánchez-Oro Sánchez</b>                  |
| Presentation 2 | Urban Planning using geotechnical mapping of the north sector of the perimeter of Goiânia – GO, in scale 1:25.000<br>– <b>Antonio Henrique Capuzzo Martins</b> |
| Presentation 3 | Landscape Hazards: Destructive Build Environment Zones and Safe Areas in the Lower Forty-Eight of the United States of America – <b>Luís Loures</b>            |

14.45 – 16.15 **Panel session no 2** – *Presentations in Spanish and Portuguese*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairperson    | <b>prof. Luis Fernández-Pozo</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Evaluación de la Competitividad en Municipios y Regiones como estrategia para el desarrollo sostenible de un Estado mexicano – <b>Gil Arturo Quijano Vega</b> |
| Presentation 2 | Estimativa do potencial de sedimentos evitados com a implementação de sistemas agroflorestais em antonina<br>– <b>Luciano Augusto Mysczak</b>                 |
| Presentation 3 | Vinculación de la ciencia a la producción agropecuaria cooperativa para fomentar el desarrollo sostenible<br>– <b>Leidys Jiménez</b>                          |

**14.45 – 16.15 Panel session no 3 – Presentations in English**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>dr. Tomasz Studzieniecki</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Global problem, local impact: territorial approach to acts of terror – <b>Paulina Polko</b>                   |
| Presentation 2 | Water, neoliberalism and sustainable development in post-apartheid South Africa – <b>Jabulile Mathekganye</b> |
| Presentation 3 | Green and circular economy: the case of Extremadura (Spain) – <b>Demi van Huisseling</b>                      |

**16.15 – 16.30** Coffee break

**16.30 – 18.00 The workshop with the journal editors**

– *How to prepare a good quality scientific paper?*

moderators:

**dr. Natanya Meyer, Deputy Editor of Journal of Contemporary Management North-West University, Vaal Triangle, South Africa**

**prof. Sebastian Kot, Theme Editor of Polish Journal of Management Study Czestochowa University of Technology**

**Part 4. Congress plenary session**

**16.30 – 18.00** Keynote speakers

- **prof. Ana Vulevic, Institute of Transportation CIP, Serbia**  
Title: *European spatial planning and smart territorial governance. How to manage territorial governance processes?*
- **prof. António Fernández Jeri, FISAT, Peru**  
Title: *Sustainability Indicators: the case of the production of cacao criollo, Amazonas, Perú*
- **prof. Elisabete A. Silva, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom**  
Title: *Building Adaptive Planning Policy and Practice: the Contributions of Data Science and Complexity Theory to the development of a new wave of dynamic simulation urban models*

**16.30 – 18.00** Poster session

**18.00** Dinner

## Day 3 – 30.05.2019 WSB University, ul. Cieplaka 1c, Dąbrowa Górnicza

### Parallel panel sessions

10.00 – 11.00 **Panel no 4** – *Presentations in English and Portuguese*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairperson    | <b>prof. Jose Martín Gallardo</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Ciclovía do Corredor Verde do Rio Leça: Conectividade, Continuidade e Multifuncionalidade em “Urban sprawl”<br>- <b>Luís Loures</b>                            |
| Presentation 2 | Assessing social protection interventions by the South African government for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals<br>- <b>Shikha Vyas–Doorgapersad</b> |
| Presentation 3 | ACUPONIA - <b>Alan Sanchez Jacobo</b>  |

10.00 – 11.00 **Panel no 5** – *Presentations in Spanish*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Julián Mora Aliseda</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Desarrollo sostenible: la paradoja de los balnearios de Rocha (Uruguay) - <b>Elvira Demasi Zavala</b>   |
| Presentation 2 | Autogestión pública de turismo integral y sustentable en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México - <b>Eulalia Peña</b>                       |
| Presentation 3 | Perspectiva crítica de la inteligencia territorial mexicana a la luz del enfoque económico y jurídico, 2000–2019<br>- <b>Gabriel Pérez Galmiche</b> |

11.00 – 11.15 Coffee break

11.15 – 12.15 **Panel no 6** – *Presentations in English*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Luís Loures</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Analysis of the visual impact of buildings in rural populations. Practical case of the Raya Ibérica - <b>Jacinto Garrido</b>                              |
| Presentation 2 | The relevance of the legislation for the environmental protection - <b>António Jeri</b>   |
| Presentation 2 | Competences of higher business studies’ graduates in labor market (results of pilot cross-border research Poland Slovakia)<br>- <b>Magdalena M. Stuss</b> |



**11.15 – 12.15 Panel no 7 – Presentations in Spanish**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Julián Mora Aliseda</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Indicadores de sostenibilidad: caso producción de cacao criollo, Amazonas, Perú – <b>Armstrong Barnard Fernández Jeri</b>   |
| Presentation 2 | Canais artificiais e a sua influência em processos de ordenamento do território e planeamento urbano – <b>Sérgio Lousada</b>  |
| Presentation 3 | La inversión de la carga de la prueba mediante la presunción legal de responsabilidad en los procesos de reclamación de daño al medio ambiente – <b>Angelina Isabel Valenzuela Rendón</b> |

**11.15 – 12.15 Panel no 8 – Presentations in English and Portuguese**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Rui Alexandre Castanho</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Os Circuitos Curtos Agroalimentares e Seu Contributo Para o Desenvolvimento sustentável – Estudo de Caso na Beira Interior – <b>Paulo Gomes</b> |
| Presentation 2 | Overcoming borders: Creation of a European Territorial Identity against Secessionist Nationalism – <b>Demi van Huisseling</b>                   |
| Presentation 3 | The Relevance of Foreign Direct Investment for Sustainable Development – <b>Michal Wojtaszek</b>  |

**12.15 – 12.30 Coffee break**

**12.30 – 13.30 Panel no 9 – Presentations in English**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Patrícia Escórcio</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Participatory budgeting – a tool of the implementation of sustainable development goals (the case of Poland) – <b>Arnold Bernaciak</b> |
| Presentation 2 | The Portuguese emigrants return and the impacts over tourism development in rural areas – <b>Rui Alexandre Castanho</b>                |
| Presentation 3 | A comparative analysis of economic and governance progression: The case of South Africa and Poland – <b>Natanya Meyer</b>              |

### 12.30 – 13.30 **Panel no 10** – *Presentations in English and Portuguese*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. José Martín Gallardo</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | The role of Smart Cities to Promote Urban Resilience and Urban Sustainable Development – <b>Christelle Auriacombe</b>  |
| Presentation 2 | Motives for buying second-hand products – the result of qualitative research – <b>Natalia Raszka</b>   |
| Presentation 3 | Participação, Inovação e Sustentabilidade, como pilares da gestão e desenvolvimento do território – Estudo de caso a vila da Lourinhã – <b>Miguel Reis Silva</b> |

### 13.30 – 14.30 Lunch

### 14.30 – 15.30 **Panel no 11** – *Presentations in Spanish*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Antonio Jeri</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Despoblamiento en regiones periféricas de la U.E.<br>– <b>Julián Mora Aliseda</b>   |
| Presentation 2 | Talleres participativos en la planeación sustentable para el desarrollo urbano en Xaltocan Tlaxcala (2017–2019)<br>– <b>Rosario Nava Ramírez</b>                            |
| Presentation 3 | Construyendo tramas estratégicas: Vinculación entre el sector Informática y la educación técnica secundaria el Gran Resistencia (Chaco/Argentina) – <b>Milagros Giménez</b> |

### 14.30 – 15.30 **Panel no 12** – *Presentations in English and Spanish*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Jacinto Garrido</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Study of actions taken by the civil defense of the municipality of Quatro Barras-PR, after joining the Program Building Resilient Cities (United Nations) – <b>Mariana Lorenzi</b> |
| Presentation 2 | Autogestión pública de cooperativas, mujeres y varones, de proyectos productivos en la gobernanza territorial de Durango, México – <b>Emilio de la Fuente Severiano</b>            |
| Presentation 3 | Índice de emprendimiento social para alumnos de educación superior en México – <b>Virginia Bravo, MBA</b>  |

**15.30 – 15.45** Coffee break

**15.45 – 16.45 Panel no 13** – *Presentations in English*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Patrícia Escórcio</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | Determinants of governing crossborder in euroregions located in Russian Federation – <b>Tomasz Studzieniecki</b>                               |
| Presentation 2 | Developing a new model for Collaborative Governance: Evidences from the Etorkizuna Eraikiz programme, Basque Country – <b>Natalia Restrepo</b> |
| Presentation 3 | Urban configuration and water balance with Aquacycle model application in Belém river basin, Curitiba/PR – <b>Juliana Wilse Landolfi</b>       |

**15.45 – 16.45 Panel no 14** – *Presentations in English*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>dr. Hynek Bohm</b>   |
| Presentation 1 | An empirical analysis of the impact of government economic activities on economic growth in Poland – <b>Daniel F Meyer</b>                                    |
| Presentation 2 | Financial Literacy for Sustainable developments: Financial Knowledge among Polish consumers – <b>Magdalena Ogórek &amp; Adam Lejman-Gąska</b>                 |
| Presentation 3 | Economic and Social Impact of International Youth Migration and Unemployment. (A case study of Nigeria and the European Union) – <b>Solomon Kunle Omgbemi</b> |

**15.45 – 16.45 Panel no 15** – *Presentations in English and Spanish*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Antonio Jeri</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Análisis de la dificultad de aprendizaje de la geografía en la asignatura de didáctica de las Ciencias Sociales – <b>Jacinto Garrido</b> |
| Presentation 2 | The information, by telephone networks, in the small town SENADOR Canedo, in GOIÁS–Brasil – <b>Joao Dib Filho</b>                        |
| Presentation 3 | Propuesta medioambiental en colonias irregulares del municipio de Puebla, México – <b>Sarahi Guillermo Garcia</b>                        |

**16.45 – 17.00** Coffee break

### 17.00 – 18.00 **Panel no 16** – *Presentations in Spanish*

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Jacinto Garrido</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | Políticas de manejo Ambiental del parque “Otomí–México” del Estado de México. Un análisis para el equilibrio socio-ambiental del área natural protegida – <b>Daniel Villegas Martínez</b> |
| Presentation 2 | Táctica y estrategias de autogestión pública ciudadana, “gobernanza” territorial y “desafíos futuros”. Caso de Durango, México – <b>Emilio de la Fuente Severiano</b>                     |
| Presentation 3 | Desigualdades territoriais e políticas públicas: o caso do estado do Maranhão – <b>Jussara – Martins Nogueira</b>   |

### 17.00 – 18.00 **Panel no 17** – *Presentations in English*

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Chairman       | <b>prof. Hana Stverkova</b>  |
| Presentation 1 | The Casual Relationship between Good Urban Governance and City Resilience: An Afrocentric Approach to Sustainable development - <b>Natanya Meyer</b> |
| Presentation 2 | Education in Czech–Polish borderland: co–operation or not? - <b>Hynek Bohm</b>   |
| Presentation 3 | Critical factors to achieve territorial success in Borderlands areas - <b>Rui Alexandre Castanho</b>   |

18.00 Dinner

### **Day 4 – 31.05.2019 Bus trip to Kraków and farewell dinner in Katowice**

- 9.00 the bus is waiting for participants in front of Pogoria Residence
- 9.15 the bus is waiting for participants in front of HI Hotel
- 11.00 estimated arrival to Kraków
- 11.00 – 14.00 guided tours in English and Spanish  
(from Wawel Castle to the Market Square)
- 14.00 – 16.00 free time on the Market Square
- 16.00 bus trip from Kraków to Katowice
- 18.00 farewell dinner in Katowice (Marysin Dwór, Katowice)
- 20.00 bus trip from Katowice to Dąbrowa Górnicza  
(Pogoria Residence, HI Hotel)



**prof. Ana Vulevic,  
Institute of Transportation CIP, Serbia**

**Biography**

Ana Vulevic received PhD from University of Belgrade (Serbia). Now she is Leading Spatial Planner and Researcher Associate at Institute of Transportation - CIP, engaged 20 years in fields of work covered by the Institute (including the so-called public sector urban planning, spatial planning, transportation planning, and environmental planning). She coordinates and collaborate in national spatial and transportation plans and projects, programs and strategies. She worked as Project manager in Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure in Department of the Spatial planning 2005-2010, then she continued her work in Institute of transportation CIP. She is also lecturer at Singidunum University and she has also delivered a large amount of trainings and lectures at different universities in Serbia. Her main research interests are spatial planning in internal and international linkages, transport geography, and territorial governance. She is the author of an extensive list of scientific publications on the topics of spatial planning in cross border areas, transportation accessibility and sustainable regional development.

**EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING AND SMART TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE. HOW TO MANAGE TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES?**

**prof. Ana Vulevic, Institute of Transportation CIP, Serbia**

European territorial governance suffered significant changes in last two decades regarding the territorial cooperation programs, the introduction of new instruments for cooperation and an increasing role of financial and regulatory framework in sector policies. Regarding this, it will be considered the latest findings on new insights towards spatial integration in cross border and transnational contexts focusing on improving territorial governance.

Considering the actual panorama of a multi-level governance on EU, we will explore how the macro-regional strategies as new instruments for territorial cooperation, fosters coordination across three dimensions: sector policies (horizontally), different levels of governance from EU to regional or local (vertically), and across administrative boundaries (geographically). We indicate that still a better understanding of relation between spatial planning 'systems' and related practices and procedures that might be seen as territorial governance is needed.

It is also seen the lack of commitment on the local regional and meso levels which must be more strongly involved in EU level and macro regional level. Moreover, by analyzing the transnational cooperation programs and macro regional strategies it is noticed that the multi-level challenge of transnational cooperation has to consider soft, flexible forms of territorial governance. Further investigation of the interrelatedness of these processes and their reciprocal influences on planning practices is needed.



**prof. Elisabete A. Silva,  
University of Cambridge, United Kingdom**

**Biography**

Dr. Elisabete A. Silva is a Professor-Reader in Spatial Planning at the Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge. She is the Director of the M.Phil in Planning and the Director of the Lab of Interdisciplinary Spatial Analysis (LISA lab). Dr. Silva has a research track record of 25+ years both in the public and private sectors. She serves in the Editorial boards of Computers, Environment and Urban Systems (CEUS), Planning Theory and Practice, and Sustainable Development. She produced over 100 publications in top peer review journals and books Publishers, recent books include: "Comprehensive Geographic Information Systems (Vol 3) (Elsevier) and the "Routledge Handbook of Planning Research methods" (Routledge).

**BUILDING ADAPTIVE PLANNING POLICY AND PRACTICE:  
THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DATA SCIENCE AND COMPLEXITY THEORY  
TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW WAVE OF DYNAMIC SIMULATION  
URBAN MODELS**

**prof. Elisabete A. Silva, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom**

The talk and my research focus on the development and application of dynamic simulation models to the development and monitoring of the implementation of planning policy and practice. These models incorporate land use, transportation and other land related physical, and socio-economic attributes, integrating them with stakeholder participation. By opposition to the past, scenarios outputted in these models aren't static, allowing the stakeholder to input and change results along time. Because these models allow detailed microsimulation and are based in stochastic and machine learning simulation the decision maker can follow the probabilities of successfully implementing a policy locally and globally, allowing the decision maker to customize policies accordingly to local conditions.



**prof. Hana Štverková,**  
**VŠB–Technical University of Ostrava, Czechia**

**Biography**

Hana Štverková, Ph.D. MBA is employed as assistant professor and active in pedagogical activities at the Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics, VSB - Technical University of Ostrava since 2004. Among the sphere of interest within her scientific activity belong SMEs within organizational design, Quality, Business Economics and Business Administration, Entrepreneurship, Business Approaches and Methods. She has experience in publishing Research papers and currently is the member of editorial board at various journals e.g. Sustainability, Materials, Administrative Sciences, etc. She worked successfully as the co-researcher of these projects: 111610602 V4 Small Grant - Cross-border BEES in V4 Countries, the international project INTERREG V-A Polsko - No. 16\_011/0001474 Polish-Czech academic cooperation to improve the quality of cross-border Research, SP2018/144 The performance of small and medium enterprises with the help of data development analysis, SP2017/140 The proposal of the categorization of resources enabling management to the University community relations, SP/2010157 Feasibility study of new restaurants and cultural services creation within the university.

**SMES AND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF CROSS-BORDER ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**prof. Hana Štverková, VŠB–Technical University of Ostrava, Czechia**

SMEs represent more than 99% of all business in the European Union, for this reason it is said they are the backbone of the Europe’s economy. A sustainable business should be the goal of every business, of every economy. Sustainability be conceived by The World Commission on Environment and Development as the process of maintaining change in a balanced environment, in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. One way to sustainable entrepreneurship is to promote cross-border Co-operation.

Based on the integration of some previous studies focused on cross-border entrepreneurship, sustainability and addresses new knowledge about entrepreneurial processes in cross-border regions is possible to identify from the point of view of entrepreneurs the factors influencing the co-operation of enterprises in the region and potential barriers to this co-operation. The results show that the entrepreneurs perceive the following significant barriers: legislative conditions, lack of information, lack of potential and resources, competition, ignorance of the partners and distrust, language barriers and communication problems, sources of funding, inappropriate interests and objectives and insufficient support and information from public institutions. Therefore, the attention should be focused on the elimination of these barriers. It needs to be explore possibilities to sustainability through circular economy, how to cut inefficiencies, that consumers could keep the same standards and quality of life.



**prof. António Fernández Jeri,  
FISAT, Peru**

### **Biography**

Antonio Fernández Jeri is Master in Law. Former Attorney General of the Nation of Peru. Nowadays, he is Acting as Attorney and Executive Director of FISAT.

## **SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS: THE CASE OF THE PRODUCTION OF CACAO CRIOLLO, AMAZONAS, PERÚ**

### **prof. António Fernández Jeri, FISAT, Peru**

In order to encourage and promote sustainable development and contribute to the eradication of poverty, in 2012, the Conference Rio + 20 promoted a new paradigm towards a holistic approach that values nature and the environment, human well-being and economic development. This new approach would respond to global economic, social and financial crises through the redistribution of natural, social and financial capital, benefiting economic development, social equity, and environmental protection.

The same approach identifies the linkage of sustainability with 3 linked and benefited aspects (social, economic and environmental). In the context of this model, the academic debate focuses on promoting sustainability as a strategic axis to achieve economic recovery, improve competitiveness, create jobs and reduce environmental risks.





**prof. Martin Klatt,  
University of Southern Denmark, Denmark**

**Biography**

Martin Klatt, 1964, is Associate Professor at the Center of Border Region Studies, University of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg. Research activities concentrate on national minorities in border regions, regional cross-border cooperation, cross-border regions in history and today, and cross-border regional governance. Current research projects:

Borders in Globalization (BIG), a network of academic partners from Canada, the United States, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, which is engaged with non-academic organizations that are involved in the management of borders and borderlands in Canada and worldwide.

European Non-Territorial Autonomy Network (ENTAN), a COST Action aimed at examining the concept of non-territorial autonomy (NTA), from both a comparative and comprehensive perspective.

**THE TERRITORIAL TRAP – ALIGNING POLITICAL GOVERNANCE TO CROSS-BORDER FLOWS**

**prof. Martin Klatt, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark**

Territorial strategies play an important role in diversifying the Westphalian system of sovereign nation states and its hierarchical territorial governance. States' territorial strategies are a symbiosis of international and domestic policies, where sovereignty and control over borders play an important role, but also economic interests and regional considerations. Border Studies have focused on the border as an instrument of state control, but also as a resource of economic gain; as a separator of people, but also as a meeting point, where social practices have sabotaged state policies of control and separation. Territorial concepts of states and their administration do not always harmonize with agency on the ground and flows of goods and people.

European integration has meant the pooling of sovereignty in classical fields of state authority, most apparent in the four freedoms of movement. It has challenged political governance's territoriality. Politicians are elected territorially and supposed to represent their voters' interest in good territorial governance. This interest is usually expressed in assuring job and infrastructure development in constituencies, municipalities, regions and states, perhaps the EU. It may intervene with business interests of overcoming borders, of free flows and avoidance of disruption. My lecture will present different strategies of territorial in Europe as policies to influence flows and improve regional development and demonstrate how they challenge and are challenged by hierarchical territorial concepts.



**prof. Christophe Sohn,  
Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research,  
Luxembourg**

**Biography**

Christophe Sohn is urban and political geographer and senior researcher at the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER). He is also co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Borderlands Studies. His research agenda focuses on the ways national borders are not only to be considered as territorial dividing lines or barriers but may also represent an economic, political or symbolic resource for border cities and regions. His most recent work focuses on the symbolic recoding of borders in cross-border regionalization initiatives in Europe and in North America.

**BORDERS AS RESOURCES FOR EUROPEAN BORDER CITIES**

**prof. Christophe Sohn, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research,  
Luxembourg**

In an era marked by resurgent nationalisms that put into question the construction of cross-border spaces predicated on principles of integration, cooperation, shared governance and identities, this presentation aims at highlighting the fact that national borders are not necessarily barriers, but they can also represent economic, political or symbolic resources. My main argument is that European border cities constitute key sites where borders are susceptible to represent opportunities for local actors to take advantage of the cross-border context they are inserted in. Firstly, I will introduce a multidimensional conceptualization of border effects and highlight the various rationales that support the idea of borders as resources. I will then mobilize a few examples from European cross-border regions to illustrate the dynamics and issues specific to each form of mobilization of borders as economic, political or symbolic resources. Lastly, I will present a cross-case analysis of the effects of borders on the performance of metropolitan areas in Europe. Given that borders are always an ambiguous source of advantages and of struggles, I will shed light on which aspects related to the border represent an advantage and which represent a disadvantage. In my conclusion, I will stress the inherent complexity of borders and the need to resist political discourses that tend to reduce them to ontological defensive lines and instruments of control. Borders can also be part of practices of connectedness, interdependence and border-crossing inventiveness, in particular for those border cities and regions that have the skills and strategic capacity to mobilize them.

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## **Entrepreneurship in cross-border territories: a qualitative comparative analysis for the Portuguese case**

Luis Loures<sup>1</sup>, Paulo Ferreira & Miguel Serafim

<sup>1</sup>) VALORIZA – Research Centre for Endogenous Resource Valorization  
– Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre

### **Abstract**

*Cross-border territories can be seen as enhancers of economic activities between countries, given their specific location and their proximity to foreign partners. This role is recognized, for example, in the specific case of the European Union, which has several measures to support activities promoting the creation of networks, involving such territories. In the specific case of Portugal, most of the cross-border territories also present low levels of population density, a situation that entails a set of economic problems. So, the promotion of entrepreneurship can help to overcome some of those problems. In fact, entrepreneurship can be seen as a way of stimulating job creation and business development which, in the case of border territories, can enhance the advantages of proximity to foreign territories. Although, entrepreneurship could also be seen as a way of combating population desertification. By this motive, and through the use of qualitative comparative analysis, we propose to study which are the main conditions that the different Portuguese municipalities present to promote entrepreneurship, with the results illustrating the importance of specific policies to support the cross-border territories, recognizing also that low population density may be a barrier to policies having a more effective impact on the territories.*

**Key-words:** *Cross-border territories, economic development, policies, entrepreneurship*

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## **Landscape Hazards: Destructive Build Environment Zones and Safe Areas in the Lower Forty-Eight of the United States of America**

Yoichii Kunii, Jon Burley, & Luis Loures<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) VALORIZA – Research Centre for Endogenous Resource Valorization  
– Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre

### **Abstract**

*Planners, designers, governmental organizations, and citizens are interested in creating enduring safe buildable environments. Landscape hazards such as earthquakes, wildfires, hurricanes, tornados, flooding, volcanoes, and blizzards create a complex set of destructive forces that form disturbances obliterating life and structures. In our study, we examined these forces across the lower forty-eight states of the United States of America. We applied GIS (geographic information systems) technology to identify areas of extreme hazard and areas of low risk. Our investigation indicated that most of our study area (approximately 83%) was exposed to highly reoccurring destructive forces and that only small patches and thin stretches of land were relatively secure from these forces. This means that in the long-term, much of the study area is not safe from disturbances that will destroy much of the built environment, challenging notions of sustainability for numerous metropolitan areas.*

**Key-words:** *Landscape architecture, natural resources, environmental planning, physical geography, environmental geology*

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## **The relevance of sustainability in horse riding infrastructures – the case study of Monte Velho - Portugal**

**Carlota Rico, Rute Santos & Luís Loures<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>) VALORIZA – Research Centre for Endogenous Resource Valorization  
– Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre

### **Abstract**

*Horse riding is a popular leisure and sports activity worldwide, well established in North America, Europe and Australia, and quickly expanding in the fast-growing Chinese economy since the 2008 Olympic Games. In developed countries, equestrian facilities are generally located nearby urban communities for convenience of riders, but the possibility of enjoying a close contact with natural environment on horseback has also given rise to the development of a variety of commercial tourism products, mainly based on rural areas. Even though issues concerning some of the impacts of equestrian activities on the environment and on animal welfare have been previously addressed, there is still limited research work focused on the overall positive and negative impacts of such activities, and on the adoption of sustainable practices by their promoters. In this context, a case study analysis was developed in order to establish best practice procedures able to reinforce the sustainable basis of equestrian infrastructures. The present research analyses the Monte Velho case study, a singular approach to a multidisciplinary horse riding infrastructure, which merges sustainable agriculture with different but complimentary horse riding opportunities.*

*The performed study enabled us to conclude that integrated approaches might contribute for strengthening the overall sustainability of horse riding infrastructures considering not only direct benefits associated to environmental aspects, but also significant gains regarding economic viability and resilience.*

**Key-words:** *Horse riding, sustainability, integrated approach; case study analysis*

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## The Role of Smart Cities to Promote Urban Resilience and Urban Sustainable Development

Christelle Auriacombe<sup>1</sup> & Shikha Vyas-Doorgapersad<sup>2</sup>

- 1) Director: School of Public Management, Governance and Public Policy.  
College of Business and Economics, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
- 2) Head: Academic Programmes and Staff. College of Business and Economics,  
University of Johannesburg, South Africa

### Abstract

*This article focuses on the significance of urban governance in Africa, the link between good urban governance and city resilience and the potential contribution of Smart Cities for urban sustainable development. The rapid growth of cities, the increasing complexity of their functions, and the “wickedness” of environmental problems demand innovative approaches. It also requires in-depth analyses of the various interdependent and interrelated dimensions associated with city governance such as urbanisation, climate change, energy, transport, housing, water, and waste management. Smart cities therefore could act as key drivers for urban resilience and sustainable development through the more efficient and effective utilisation of scarce resources to meet the service demand of city dwellers. The purpose of this article is to map the potential multi-level interfaces between city government resilience and smart cities to enhance the capacity of city governments to plan and react to challenges associated with sustainable development. The methodology entails a desktop analysis of literature and global reports to conceptualise the area of investigation. A qualitative description of the findings will focus on the themes that emerged from the research and the manner in which it was conceptualised by way of unobtrusive research techniques. The paper found that cities generally lack the high quality data that is necessary to provide basic services. It can also make a contribution as far as ‘civic-cyber’ exchanges (eg interaction between communities and local authorities) and urban ICT praxis are concerned. The article recommends that sustainable development to strengthen resilience of city governments should be viewed in an integrated way and that remedial government interventions and management practices should be approached in a holistic manner.*

**Key-words:** Smart cities, city governance, sustainable development, urban resilience, urban sustainable development



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## Assessing social protection interventions by the South African government for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals

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### Abstract

*The article reviews social protection interventions in South Africa to determine how they give effect to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Of particular interest are SDGs 1 and 6 which respectively target the alleviation of poverty and inequalities. South Africa as part of the developing world is one country which lags behind in terms of achieving the targets of the SDGs linked to standards of living. The United Nations' poverty barometer of US\$1.90 per day is modest, nonetheless, 42% of Sub-Saharan Africans live below this poverty line. South Africa invests hugely in social protection interventions aimed at fighting poverty and inequality. The aim of this article is to review the role that social protection interventions in South Africa play in attaining sustainable community development. The article offers that the social contract requires state-led interventions in improving citizens' welfare. A qualitative conceptual and documentary literature analysis was used as the methodology in the study, where a qualitative description of findings focuses on themes emerging from the research and the manner in which it was conceptualised by way of unobtrusive research techniques. The article recommends that social protection interventions be prioritised in public policy implementation in pursuance of sustainable development.*

**Key-words:** Social protection, poverty alleviation, inequalities, sustainable development goals

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## **The Role of Euroregions in Creative of Competitiveness of Regions and Entities in Cross-border Area - Polish Experiences**

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### **Abstract**

*The cross-border regions, which are the peripheral regions, are struggling with many troubles. They are often including high unemployment, insufficiently developed of infrastructure or inadequate language skills of residents, what are a barriers to exploiting the potential of such regions. Some kind of remedy is the assumptions of the European Union's regional policy, under which an Euroregions are created. These units, constituting a form of cooperation between the regions of the European Union member states, candidate countries and regions of their neighbors, with the support of local and regional authorities constitute support for the competitiveness and development of border areas.*

*The aim of euroregions is among others a strengthening economic and socio-cultural conditions and making decentralized regions into driving force of cross-border cooperation.*

*The polish experiences are not so long as at other parts of Europe. The euroregions in Poland exist about twenty years. It is relatively short period. But this twenty years of experience shows how the euroregions helped in development of cross-border areas.*

*The aim of the study is to show the activity of euroregions in Poland and theirs perceptions among a society. The results of research shows how the people who live in cross-border area rate the euroregions, how they perceive the role of euroregions in the proces of development and increase of competetiveness of cross-border regions. In the research the Internet questionnaire was used.*

**Key-words:** Euroregions, competetiveness of regions, Europan Union, regional development

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## **Participatory budgeting - a tool of an implementation of sustainable development goals (the case of Poznan, Poland)**

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### **Abstract**

*Participatory budgeting is an important tool of public finance management. At the same time, it seems to be a tool for application of postulates of sustainable development.*

*The objective of the research is to determine to what extent participatory budgeting contribute to an implementation of rules of sustainable development in cities. The research problem comes down to the question whether projects submitted by residents and implemented within a framework of participatory budgeting contribute to the implementation of the targets set in objective 11 of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) – make city inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*

*The research was carried out for the city of Poznan, Poland. Projects of seven participatory budgets (2013–2019) were taken into account. The objectives set for the projects were related to the targets of objective 11 of SDG.*

*The research indicates that many projects applied by inhabitants refer to objective 11 of SDG. Most of them concerns to the targets: 11.2 – provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, 11.4 – strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage and 11.7 – provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces. These three areas are most often represented among projects selected by residents for implementation.*

*Research will be continued in other cities. An attempt will be made to determine the differences in this aspect between budgets implemented in urban areas and in rural areas, as well as between individual parts of the country.*

**Key-words:** *Participatory budgeting, sustainable development, city, residents*

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## **Economic and Social Impact of International Youth Migration and Unemployment. (A case study of Nigeria and the European Union)**

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### **Abstract**

*The paper explores the effect of international youth migration and unemployment on the economic and social development of developed and developing countries. It studies the trends of unemployment on economic expansion and examines the connexion amid migration and the level of output. In ranging a suitable measure that could help in moderating the snags in migrarzwtion fluxes and unemployment, the following research questions will guide the research to a conclusion: 1. what are the causes of the increase in migration from developing countries? 2. what connection exists between unemployment and increase in global youth migration? 3. what are the effects of unemployment on economic development? 4. what are the contributions of regimes of developing and developed countries in reducing increases in global youth migration and unemployment? 5. does the youth migration from developing countries compensate for the progress of in advanced countries? The outcome of the research shows that there is a positive relationship between unemployment and global youth migration and that as against the backdrop of the populist beliefs using migration as a hostile tool, migrants have indeed contributed, to the social and economic growth of their host countries. The research outcome aims to help legislators in evaluating the level of joblessness into the trade-off between the increase in migration and unemployment. The qualitative research methods that border around the systemic review and literature review on various materials of the subject were employed, the outcome reveals a positive relationship between global youth migration and unemployment in developed and developing countries using Nigeria and some EU countries as a case study.*

**Key-words:** *Economic, International, Trade-off, Youth Migration, Unemployment*

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## Urban planning using geotechnical mapping of the north sector of the perimeter of Goiânia-GO, in scale 1:25.000

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### Abstract

*The research conducted on geotechnical mapping in Sector north of the perimeter of Goiânia-GO, in Scale of 1:25,000, based on the methodological proposal of mapping Geotechnical technique elaborated by Zuquette (1987). Data surveys were carried out in relation to the characteristics of the physical environment, from the Charter of the wealthy of Goiânia of 1981. In this way 6 cartographic documents were carried out: documentation map, rocky substrate map, material map Inconsolados, depth map of the groundwater level, declivity chart and chart of geotechnical units. The map geotechnical is a type of geological map, which offers a generalized representation of all the components of the geological environment of meaning in the planning and use of land, in projects, construction and maintenance applied to civil works and mining engineering (laeg,1976). The main objective is to characterize and map the geotechnical conditions of the northern sector of the city of Goiânia by means of systematic survey and production of information related to the physical environment. Evaluate the geotechnical characteristics of soils in the northern sector of Goiânia with a view to their use in "shallow" (direct) foundations, which represent the majority of cases in the northern sector of Goiânia and that can represent technical and political problems. To elaborate a letter synthesis of geotechnical zoning of the urban expansion area of the north sector of the municipality of Goiânia.*

**Key-words:** Geotechnical mapping, Goiânia, Urban expansion, Disorderly growth

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## **The information, by telephone networks, in the small town SENADOR Canedo, in GOIÁS-Brazil**

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### **Abstract**

*By verifying the structures of the city, one can perceive the condition and the presence of differentiated income profiles, which leads to the evaluation, to a parallel that can better represent the income difference (or appearance of income) in the areas covered by capital, here represented by telephone operators (fixed and even cell phones) and coverage spots, in a small city linked to Goiânia metropolis. The disordered urban expansion, observed in recent years, through the increasing investment in the real estate environment, in which there were several launches of lots, led to an increase in the peripheries, which triggers a linear growth of the infrastructures needed to serve the population, such as water, electricity, roads, and also, telecommunications infrastructure. This urban growth is not always compatible with the interest of private telephony companies, which are not always interested in investing in every city. It is at the discretion of the companies, the analysis of where, when, how and for whom to invest, and if there is interest in attending, and thus the attendance, predominantly, in those portions of the territory of better income status, they do not fit the social role and equity that the citizen deserves and desires.*

**Key-words:** *Senador Canedo, Telephone operators, Urban expansion Disorderly, Telecommunications infrastructure*

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## Typology of Polish Communes According to the Ways of Settling Fiscal Liabilities - the Author's Own Research

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### Abstract

*Efficient performance of pro publico bono tasks in a commune (the smallest unit of territorial government in Poland), may be achieved provided the commune generates sufficient volumes of own-revenue. The basic source of such revenue are taxes and local fees which fuel the communal budgets in different money forms e.g. cash payments made by individuals in banks and public institutions, bank transfers and card payments made through POS terminals. The money forms in use have been evolving over time and the changes have also affected the area of tax and local fees collection. The aim of the paper is to present different ways in which fiscal liabilities are settled in different communes. The typology was developed by the author who having studied the literature on the topic discovered a significant research gap regarding different forms of money through which tax transactions are carried out in respective communes in Poland. Although the issue of payment methods has been raised by the researchers for decades, the literature research conducted by the author uncovered a very small number of such studies related to local government units. The research methods adopted in the paper include the survey method and deductive approach. The research results show that implementation of innovative forms of money in fiscal payments may improve the efficiency of the commune management. However, the real reason why new payment methods are introduced in communes is the desire of local authorities to satisfy the expectations of taxpayers. The author discovered that the expectations are different in different communes and can be classified into five different categories. Hence, the typology presented in the paper consists of five types of communes. The typology may be useful for commune authorities in the process of creating optimum payment channels between local taxpayers and the commune. The typology may also fill the research gap referring to the utilisation of available forms of money in the dealings between the local government and the taxpayers. The paper features outcomes of a four-year- worth research which have never been published before. The full presentation of the research results will come out in the form of a monograph planned for 2019.*

**Key-words:** own-revenues of a commune, forms of money, financial economy, cash money, deposit money

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## **Financial Literacy for Sustainable Development: Financial Knowledge among Polish consumers**

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<sup>1)</sup> Department of Enterprise Management, Faculty of Management,  
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### **Abstract**

*Financial knowledge, now globally acknowledged as key life skill, enables individuals to make informed financial decisions which are fundamental for financial resilience, safety and well-being of households. It further contributes to sustainable development and inclusive growth of economies. Financial knowledge is especially important in the current financial landscape with increasing financial product complexity and variety, overindebtedness and the digitalization of finance.*

*Surveys remain essential for development of effective national strategies for financial education. Identification of knowledge gaps and vulnerable groups allows policymakers to take appropriately targeted actions and to reduce inequalities and financial exclusion through improvement of financial knowledge.*

*The survey was conducted among adult Polish consumers in 2018/19, using world known and recently updated tool the OECD/INFE Toolkit 2018, dedicated for both cross-country and national-level research in the area of financial education.*

*Findings showed generally low levels of financial literacy in Poland. Some financial constructs, like inflation were rather commonly understood, while within others consumers were far from achieving minimal target score. It revealed widespread illiteracy, especially connected with fundamental concepts like compound interest, risk and debt literacy.*

*Understanding of those concepts is essential for households to make sound financial decisions for the sake of their survival, financial safety and well-being.*

*Most vulnerable groups were identified. They may need to be specifically targeted with dedicated national financial education programs in order to build inclusive, sustainable societies, where no demographic group is left behind and inequalities and socio-economic gaps are reduced.*

*After implementation of such policies further research may be needed to assess the progress.*

**Key-words:** *Financial Education, Financial Knowledge, Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth, Financial Well-being*



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## **Profitability analysis of banks: comparative study of domestic and foreign banks in Kosovo**

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study is to compare the financial performance of domestic and foreign banks in Kosovo banking sector over the period 2006-2016. In order to evaluate the financial performance of banks in Kosovo, both domestic and foreign ones, first, we have analyzed the financial reviews of these banks for 10 years (2006-2016), subsequently drawing the financial reports.*

*Taking into the consideration that a bank's profit is a key factor in measuring the financial performance of a business, and this research includes banks, then the profitability indicators are generally taken as variables to be analyzed. Return on assets (ROA) is taken as a dependent variable, whereas the Return on Equity (ROE) ratio, net sales to net assets ratio and profit margin ratio are taken as independent variables.*

*To give an answer to the research question: Are banks with foreign capital in Kosovo more profitable than banks with local capital? First of all, the literature has been reviewed to find out what different authors have found in their researches concerning this area and the methods and models used in collecting, processing and analyzing data. The processing of the data of the above mentioned reports has been done in the STATA software program, specifically using linear regression, fixed effect, random effect, Hausman Taylor and GMM model.*

**Key-words:** Banks in Kosovo, banks with foreign / domestic capital, financial indicators, profitability indicator

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## Transformation of cross-border bilateral partnerships into a network collaboration model

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### Abstract

*Bilateral partnerships are the most widespread form of inter-organizational cooperation on the borderland, which has become significantly widespread and established thanks to the possibility of implementing projects co-financed from the INTERREG Program. Cross-border cooperation in partnerships is based primarily on mutual relations developed between cooperating organizations, and often also affects other groups of stakeholders operating on the borderlands.*

*The conditions for the implementation of cross-border projects under the INTERREG program result in parallel implementation of many similar projects under bilateral partnerships. The result of each of these projects should be a cross-border effect that occurs between the cooperating partners, but it is also noticeable around the whole borderland. Therefore, the question arises whether establishing cooperation between partners participating in similar projects may be due to the synergy effect and the scale effect lead to a better overall cross-border effect for cooperating organizations and for the entire border area? In order to find an answer to such a research question, the authors used the method of case study research in the literature of the subject as well as empirical research, which were carried out using the Social Network Analysis (SNA) and CATI / CAWI questionnaire interviews. The research covered a total of 66 Polish and Slovak organizations that implemented similar thematic projects as part of the INTERREG VA Poland-Slovakia Program 2014-2020.*

*The aim of the work was to analyze and evaluate the possibilities and conditions for the transformation of cross-border bilateral partnerships into the network cooperation model, including the identification of the change process on which such a transformation can be based. As a result of the research, it has been proved that the gradual transformation of bilateral partnerships implementing cross-border projects into network cooperation can be regarded as a natural integration process on the borderlands. The conditions necessary for the development of network cooperation include similarity of goals and interests of cooperating organizations, as well as a similar level of development of cross-border cooperation and lack of strong barriers to integration.*

**Key-words:** *Cross border cooperation, network cooperation, partnership, integration, borderlands*

## **Cross-border micro-projects co-financed from the INTERREG VA Program - selection criteria and implementation conditions**

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### **Abstract**

*Cross-border projects implemented using subsidies from the European Regional Development Fund are characterized by specific implementation conditions. The premium for the use of EU support is the need to maintain a high standard of management of such projects, including obtaining the so-called the effect of the cross-border project and maintaining the sustainability of the project results for a set period of time. The implementation process of the cross-border project must be preceded by its selection for co-financing. Only those projects that best fit into the evaluation criteria of co-financing applications submitted to the INTERREG VA Program are covered by EU support. Microprojects implemented in Euroregions are a special kind of cross-border projects. These are undertakings that develop cross-border cooperation on a local scale, often addressed to narrowly defined target groups. The criteria for assessing applications for co-financing and conditions for the implementation of cross-border micro-projects may have an impact on their objectives and scope. Indirectly, therefore, they shape the image of cross-border cooperation in Euroregions, which is largely based on micro-projects. The aim of the study was to determine to what extent the criteria for the assessment of applications for co-financing and conditions for the implementation of cross-border micro-projects affect the implementation of microprojects in Euroregions, and in particular their scope and objectives. Analyzes and assessments of this problem were made using case study research in the literature of the subject. Empirical studies were also carried out (CATI / CAWI questionnaires and IDI in-depth interviews). The research covered in total about 50 Polish and Slovak organizations that implemented thematic micro-projects in 5 Euroregions as part of the INTERREG VA Poland-Slovakia Program 2014-2020. As a result of the research, it has been proved that narrowing the scope of actions that can be implemented, resulting from project evaluation criteria, negatively affects the objectives of projects, and thus the development of cross-border cooperation in euroregions. The conditions for sustainable development of cross-border cooperation were also defined on the basis of actions co-financed from the European Union funds and complementary activities financed independently by the partners participating in the project.*

**Key-words:** *Cross border cooperation, cross border project, partnership, project management, borderlands, European Union*

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## **Competences of higher business studies' graduates in labor market (results of pilot cross-border research Poland Slovakia)**

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### **Abstract**

*The goal of higher education system as part of cross-border cooperation is to develop professionally competent, service oriented, principled and productive citizens in Poland and Slovakia.*

*There are a lot of factors influencing the possibility of undertaking rewarding jobs by students and graduates that are related to their degree, especially supply and demand of business related jobs plays significant role in the process. The analysis of degree programs, the views of working students, graduates and employers, followed by the development of research report and relevant recommendations may have a beneficial effect on the profile and quality of education and future of graduates in the countries included in the study, as well as in other countries, interested in outcomes of the project. The objective of this article is to present the results of research how higher business studies' graduates concerning the skills, knowledge and characteristics which help to be employable in Poland and Slovakia.*

*The applied research procedure combines the analysis of the literature with empirical research. Data collection questionnaires were a questionnaire for self-filling consisting. The adopted method allowed a numerical description of trends, attitudes and opinions in a selected group. It also allowed to compare the results of studies of Polish graduates and Slovakian graduates.*

*The analysis of the experiences at cross-border countries will allow to identify the most helpful and useful tools to improve the process of adaptation of young people into the labor market.*

**Key-words:** *competences, cross-border education, graduates, graduates, labor market*

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## Assessment of job performance in Czech automotive: case study

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### Abstract

*Employees are nowadays one of the most valuable resources of each organization, they are critical for organizational development and prosperity and managers should therefore know, how to determine their performance or to recognize their contribution to the organizational success. The assessment of the job performance is demanding but very important activity which helps with the effective managing of human resources in the organization.*

*The essential of presented paper is to analyse current model of performance assessment used in controlling team in the Czech automotive company Adient Czech Republic. On the grounds of the analyses, there can be proposed adjustments which would improve the process of performance assessment and its connection to company's goals and values. There are used following methods within the paper: Synthesis, Review, Analysis, Comparison, and Questioning. There was used a questionnaire of own construct, which consisted of 14 questions related to performance assessment and used criteria in fiscal years 2017 and 2018. This questionnaire should reveal what employees think about key attributes of current assessment process. Possible answers were specified as rating scales with five options from interval: Definitely No (0 %) – Definitely Yes (100 %). The questionnaire was distributed to all controlling team members.*

*The essential output of paper based on presented case study is to provide relevant proposals for improvements of job descriptions, assessment criteria and assessment methods in automotive industry.*

**Key-words:** *Competence, job description, motivation, performance, performance assessment and management*

## Transboundary landscapes and plagues in Mediterranean quercine forest

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### Abstract

*In the European southwest Mediterranean forests are undergoing transformation processes, caused by the anthropic management that has led to savaniform type structure, the pasture or "montado", where the exploitation of resources and wildlife are integrated in a balanced way. However, this balance is altered precisely by these arrangements, or rather by the misapplication of the latter. One of them is represented by *Cerambyx* sp insects, that in recent years have developed in a vertiginous way, and that being their larvae some perforators of the wood, they cause a lot of damage in the quercine wooded. Information from the CORINE (European Union) programme has been used to analyze landscape metrics in different pasture areas attacked by *Cerambyx* sp.*

*To do this, an east-west transect has been made, from the Villuercas area in Spain to the Setubal district in Portugal, close to the Atlantic coast. In each of the infected areas, a buffer of 1 km and a buffer of 5 km has been plotted on the CORINE Land Cover map by means of Geographical Information System. The different coverages and/or uses of the territory have been obtained and applied the calculation of different landscape metrics. This has analyzed the characteristics of the landscape surrounding each affected area and the level of damage achieved on both sides of the Portuguese-Spanish border.*

**Key-words:** Biodiversity, pasture, *Cerambyx* sp., landscape, CORINE Land-Cover, Mediterranean area

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## Using the Obligation to Safeguard SPAs as a Device for Juridico-Political Intervention

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### Abstract

*The concept of Special Protection Area (SPA) in the EU presented problems of definition from its inception. The object set out for protection in the Directive is the Area, when logically it clearly ought to be the birds. Based on this dialectical dissension, politicians have been using the legal figure of SPA to make changes in the distribution and/or conservation structure of Environmental Units or Complexes, and even of the Complexes themselves. In short, the figures of good nature management are being used in the service of purposes of the governance of nature that they were not intended for.*

*A clear example is the case of the amplification of the area corresponding to a lagoon, El Hito, located in the province of Cuenca in the Community of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain). This lagoon is shrinking, and shows a clear tendency for this shrinkage to accelerate with climate change. It was designated an SPA in 2004, with the area involved currently being 900 ha, including the lagoon itself and its close surroundings.*

*The current Regional Government of the Community of Castilla-La Mancha disagrees with the decision taken by its predecessor regarding the location of a Centralized Temporary Storage (CTS) facility for medium- and high-activity wastes in its territory (in the town of Villar de Cañas). As that decision was not revocable by legislative or political means, the present administration decided to use the means available in environmental conservation to revoke it.*

*To this end, it was decided to increase the SPA of the lagoon from 900 ha to 20,000 ha in the direction of the CTS, right up to and including its limit. The reason given was that the intention is to protect the birds of the lagoon, especially the Common Crane (*Grus grus*), which for years has not been recognized as in need of protection. The local town council and various neighbourhood and business associations have presented actions of legal recourse against this decision, with juridic arguments and environmental studies (part of one of which is presented here) demonstrating the terrible conditions for the survival of the lagoon's bird species, especially the cranes, not only of the area planned to add to the SPA, but also of all the area surrounding the lagoon in any direction.*

*The present study describes the methodological strategies applied to demonstrate the lack of any foundation for the idea that the place to be added is essential for the lagoon birds, and for the cranes in particular.*

**Key-words:** Politics Power, Safeguard SPAs, Conservation of birds, Lagoon, Common crane (*Grus grus*) and foods

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## **Determinants of governing crossborder cooperation in euroregions located in Russian Federation**

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### **Abstract**

*The activity of euroregions on the territory of Russia is minimal and the format of a euroregion needs modernization. First of all, it is connected with absence of full legal and regulatory framework for ensuring effective activity of the Russian participants as a part of euroregions.*

*The research objective is to analyse the activity of euroregions on the territory of Russia, justifications of ways and methods of enhancement of their efficiency. The main method of the research is- the review of literary and regulatory sources. The method of expert interviewing and the content analysis of activity of euroregions on the territory of Russia are also used.*

*The obtained results allow the authors to tell about insufficiency of the regulatory framework in Russia which covers transboundary cooperation. Only administrations of regional and local authorities can be participants of euroregions. Non-profit organizations, enterprises or public organizations cannot be legal participants. It limits functioning of the euroregions in Russia, including their work without external financing. In Russia, there is no mechanism of financial support of euroregions out of the federal budget. Deficit of the local budget most often does not allow to provide financing in due volume. As a result, the Russian participation in a euroregion is limited to associative partnership.*

*The further directions of this research are connected with justification of practical recommendations on improvement of mechanisms of the federal support of Russian participants in activities of euroregions.*

**Key-words:** cross-border cooperation, Euroregions, Russia, EU



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## **Analysis of the visual impact of buildings in rural populations. Practical case of the Raya Ibérica**

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### **Abstract**

*The use of vegetation in rural areas is not restricted to gardens and recreation areas. It can also play an active role in territorial planning to lessen the visual impact of buildings that are aesthetically poorly integrated into the surrounding landscape. This is particularly useful on village fringes and in areas bordering urban green spaces. To explore this concept, we designed partial-concealment vegetation screens comprising tree or climber species and conducted a public survey to evaluate several vegetation arrangements of exclusively native species with varying degrees of filtering. The results show the clear influence of screens on participants' responses and how, with high filtering levels and depending on the species and the arrangement, the integration of a building into the surrounding space can be substantially modified. Vegetation is therefore a tool that can be systematically taken into account, based on technical recommendations, for town planning analysis in villages and small rural settlements.*

**Key-words:** *Cross border, Landscape, Raya Iberica, Rural Buildings*

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## **Interactions between surrounding landscape biodiversity and temporal rivers: Ecosystem services in agricultural and natural landscapes in Mediterranean environments - Case Study of the Caia River**

Tatiana Kaletová<sup>1</sup>, Rui Alexandre Castanho<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>, Jose Martin Gallardo<sup>6</sup>, Luis Loures<sup>5,7,8</sup>, José Cabezas<sup>4,5</sup>, Luis Fernández-Pozo<sup>4</sup>, José Manuel Naranjo Gómez<sup>5,9</sup>, Sérgio Lousada<sup>2,5,10</sup>, Patrícia Escórcio<sup>10</sup>, Carlos Pinto-Gomes<sup>3,11,12</sup>, Mauro Raposo<sup>3,11</sup>

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### **Abstract**

*Landscape is a dynamic mosaic of various structures interacting together. Neglecting or overusing one part of this mosaic may boost up or damage the development of others. For instance, overgrazing may increase soil erosion process which may clog a river/stream. In this regard land use changes, climate change and landscape management may lead to increase the intermittency of the surface watercourses, as well as in the ecosystems services provided by riverscapes for humans. Therefore, the present research focus existing interactions between the Caia River, a temporal river located in the Mediterranean region, and its surrounding agricultural (non-intensive and intensive) and natural landscapes. The performed analyses considered the identification of the existing interaction between natural and agricultural landscapes with the Caia river defining the predictable ecosystem services provided by each element of the landscape, and assessing the potential decrease of the ES provided in case of landscape changes, which according to the performed research might enclose significant impacts both in ecologic and socioeconomic terms.*

**Key-words:** Biodiversity, ecosystem services, temporal rivers, Mediterranean area

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## Overcoming borders: creation of a European Territorial Identity against Secessionist Nationalism

Demi Wilhelmina Maria van Huisseling<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) University of Extremadura

### Abstract

*Throughout history, humanity has had the need to move in groups. First as a way of surviving and later, out of interests, to organize themselves and to expand their identity and culture. In Europe, and expanding to the rest of the world, it has led to international and civil wars, but with the creation of the European Union, this changed within all member states of this continent. This paper has the objective to analyse the creation and demarcation of nations during the past, the territorial identity that was created and the need of the European Union to create a European Identity. This identity is necessary to overcome within its territory, nationalistic feelings and movements, which have always been harmful for the coexistence of people. These secessionist movements have gained importance since the economic crisis which started in 2007 and have been rising in different regions and countries of the European Union. The main question that needs to be solved in this paper would be: How does the European Union cope with the rise of new nationalistic movements? We consider that it can only be overcome with the creation of a European territorial identity.*

**Key-words:** *European Union, Nationalism, Territorial Cohesion, Territorial Identity*

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## Culture management in transnational region on the example of the Baltic Sea Region

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2) Faculty of Applied Sciences, WSB University in Dąbrowa Górnicza

3) Department of Geography, Nature Management, and Spatial Development, Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University, Russia.

### Abstract

*The problem of culture management in a transnational area rarely appears in literature on management science. One of the reasons for this is the specificity of the transnational area.*

*An example of a transnational area is the Baltic Sea Region, which is the first macro-region of the European Union. According to the authors, a common cultural heritage allows for the identification of a transnational Baltic culture, which can be exemplified by the Hanseatic heritage.*

*In the studies of cultural management, cybernetic model and the institutional model have been used. They indicate key stakeholders and analyze the links between them. The authors also try to answer the question “what is the nature of multilevel management of the transnational region and what place does culture have in the system?”.*

*For the purpose of the paper, the authors conduct literature studies, analyze secondary data, and conduct interviews with stakeholders. The article notes that the formula of three no (no new regulations, no new institutions, and no new resources), in force in this example, is a significant barrier to cultural development. In this situation, territorial cooperation programs, with particular emphasis on transnational cooperation programs, become a key factor in the development of culture. These programs enable the implementation of flagship projects, the main beneficiaries of which are local government units and social organizations. However, they play a marginal role in the overall culture management system.*

**Key-words:** Management, cooperation, culture, Baltic, region

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## Management of the Offer of Cultural Institutions in the City Divided by a Border

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### Abstract

*In the article, by using different notions of the market, our own definition of a cross-border market for cultural services was developed, and the conditions for the functioning of this market were presented based on the example town of Cieszyn (Poland) and Český Těšín (Czech Republic). In the opinion of the author of the article, the development and functioning of a cross-border market for cultural services is essential for the management of the cultural offer in a town divided by a border. For the purpose of the article, a survey and individual interviews with experts shaping the cultural offer in Cieszyn and Český Těšín were conducted. The results of the research prove that despite numerous cross-border Czech–Polish projects carried out by cultural institutions, there are still many barriers in the town, which make it difficult for the residents to benefit from the cultural offer that is available on the other side of the border. These barriers limit the full implementation and application of the concept of management of the cultural offer in the city divided by a border.*

**Key-words:** Cieszyn–Czech Cieszyn, cross-border market for cultural services, cultural offer, management of culture, city divided by a border

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## Urban configuration and water balance with Aquacycle model application in Belém river basin, Curitiba/PR

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- 2) Geography Department, Federal University of Paraná, Hydrogeomorphology Laboratory

### Abstract

*The insertion of anthropic elements into drainage basins increases the complexity of hydrographic systems in urban catchments, due to the increase of impervious surfaces and the interaction between natural drainage systems and constructed water-supply, wastewater and stormwater systems. This article aims to verify how water balance components respond to anthropic changes in different patterns of urban space configuration. The study was executed in Belém river basin, located in Curitiba/PR, a city from South-Brazilian region. Simulations were performed in the Aquacycle model, evaluating the water balance of fourteen Hydrologic Similarity Areas, which were delimited based on the integrated analysis of the zoning law, orbital images photointerpretation and demographic density. The average of impervious surface in Hydrologic Similarity Areas varies from 45% to 97%. The relation between the urban configuration and the components of the hydrological cycle resulted directly and linearly between the increase of impermeable areas with the increase in surface runoff and the decrease in infiltration and evapotranspiration. The same is not observed for the streamflow and base flow parameters, which showed no sensitivity to soil waterproofing. These results indicate a significant contribution in water balance resulting from water-supply system leakage and from the wastewater discharge into the drainage system.*

**Key-words:** Urban Hydrology, Hydrologic Similarity Areas, Aquacycle Model, Water Balance Modeling

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## The Causal Relationship between Good Urban Governance and City Resilience: An Afrocentric Approach to Sustainable Development

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- 2) Director: School of Public Management, Governance and Public Policy,  
College of Business and Economics, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

### Abstract

*Good urban governance is an inclusive process to improve the overall living conditions and quality of life of local communities, especially of the disadvantaged marginalised and poor segments of society. Cities face various adversities and challenges, including issues associated with chronic poverty, unsustainable use of natural resources, rapid urbanisation, cyber-attacks, crime, pandemics, and climate change. The objective of this paper was to analyse the nature of sustainable development with a particular focus on the significance of urban governance in Africa and the link between good urban governance and city resilience. The methodology is based on a desktop analysis by way of a literature study. The qualitative description of the findings focuses on the themes that emerge from the research and the manner in which it is conceptualised. The information obtained compared and interpreted the connections and variations between the themes and the results that was generated. Results indicate that the notions of “good” urban governance is a prerequisite for the ability and capacity of countries on the African continent to successfully design and execute sustainable development initiatives. It was established that Africa experiences successes, but also major failures as far as good and sustainable urban governance is concerned.*

**Key-words:** Africa, local governance, sustainable development, urban governance, urban resilience

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## **Water, Neoliberalism, and Sustainable Development in Post-apartheid South Africa**

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### **Abstract**

*This article investigates the link between water neoliberalism and sustainable development in South Africa. Few studies have provided a comprehensive analysis of how privatising a public resource like water impacts a country like South Africa. This paper aims to interrogate the sustainability of the South African government's post-apartheid privatisation policy to improve access to water and sanitation for all citizens.*

*The methodology entails a desktop analysis of literature and official documents to conceptualise the area of investigation. The methodological approach includes specific dimensions of unobtrusive research techniques. The data collection sources include authoritative books, articles, regulatory and policy documents. Results indicate that the privatisation of water services in South Africa did not entail a change of ownership from public to private management. Rather, it introduced 'modern techniques', such as marginal cost accounting. The article found that this system does not support the sustainable development of water usage in South Africa's urban areas due to a lack of required skills and technological expertise to manage municipalities' water infrastructure. The principle of marginal cost accounting in South Africa's privatisation process, is a product of classical economics that is to the detriment of poor citizens who cannot afford those services.*

**Key-words:** Neo-liberalism, privatization, sustainability, sustainable development, water policy



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## **A comparative analysis of economic and governance progression: The case of South Africa and Poland**

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<sup>1)</sup> Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences,  
North-West University, South Africa

### **Abstract**

*The growth and development of the economy of any country is dependent on many factors, but theory indicates that good governance with quality institutions, which provides leadership and coordination, are important in this process. Over the last decade, South Africa as a developing country, has experienced low levels of growth and development. The country has also moved backwards in terms of its global standing and competitiveness. This study has the objective to analyse the demise of the country in terms of its global ranking taking into account a number of international indexes. The methodology included a quantitative and comparative approach in the achievement of the main objective. South Africa was analysed over the last 20 years based on global indexes within the groupings of economics, competitiveness, business environment, politics, social development and governance. The aim was to determine the country's performance over the last two decades. Results indicate that the country has lost ground regarding most international rankings and has moved backward in terms of global competitiveness and standing, especially over the last 10 years. It is especially due to poor governance, growing corruption, crime and ineffective governance. The country need to ensure clear policy formulation and effective implementation by means of quality institutions.*

**Key-words:** *Competitiveness, global indexes, governance, growth and development, South Africa*

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## Tourism and sustainability in unpopulated regions of southern Europe: the case of Extremadura (Spain)

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2) Sustainable Local Development Research Group (DELSOS)

### Abstract

*In this communication we analyse significant concepts and data related to the tourism sector of a peripheral region of southern Europe: Extremadura (Spain). The data comes from three sources; the demand from a sample of 2,200 surveys made to tourists in the region between the months of August and September 2018. Half of these surveys were conducted in the tourism offices of the region and the other half in tourist attractions of the area in both cases the selection of the information was random under the quota system (territory, age and sex). The part of the offer is analysed from the opinion of 196 entrepreneurs of the sector that the Observatory of Tourism of Extremadura surveyed in this same period of time, additionally complements this information with the assessments that tourists make on digital platforms, specifically on Tripadvisor. Tourism in Extremadura, this is the people who visit the region, is in recent years about 1,750,000 people, of which most (85%) are domestic tourists. This tourist flow allows sustaining a sector that generates about 13,000 companies and employs about 23,000 people, in a peripheral region with unemployment rates of around 30%. This paper analyses the sociological characteristics of the people who visit the region and the contribution they make to sustaining it.*

**Key-words:** *Sociology of tourism, rural tourism, sustainable tourism, depopulation*

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## Motives for buying second-hand products - the results of qualitative research

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### Abstract

*Second hand buying helps to decrease the level of production and for that reason may be recognized as a sustainable behaviour of a consumer. The main goal of the article is to define and recognize the motivations, opinions, and beliefs about the purchase of second-hand products sold in various retail trade formats and to learn whether customers are motivated by their care for the environment, the desire to escape from the consumption system or attempt to follow the principles of sustainable consumption. The research was carried out using FGI – Focus Group Interview with seven people aged 20-30 consisted of five women and two men. The criterion of the selection of respondents was the fact that they bought a used product in the last 12 months. The survey was conducted on 15th April, 2019. Answers and their analysis have shown that sustainable consumption is not the main respondents' motivation to buy used products. The most common reason is the low price of the products. However, some responses were indirectly related to sustainable consumption, but not all respondents agreed on that. There is a research gap in Poland regarding the motivation to buy used products especially motivations unrelated to economic reasons. This leaves space for further research, which may show motivations of various social groups.*

**Key-words:** *Second-hand buying, sustainable consumption, used goods, used products*

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## Leisure industry SME's, as the part of smart cities

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### Abstract

*The article shows that the smart city is not only technology. Sustainable development for smart cities assumes not only technological progress, but also the user interaction with technologically advanced object, which becomes a smart city.*

*Contemporary smart cities can strengthen the individuality of consumption and could be too much focus on technology. In this situation, is important to identify the elements that ensure sustainable development.*

*Article shows the 4 factors that seem to be helpful in creating a sustainable environment development in the smart cities. The text on the basis of an analysis of the literature and a review of existing startup's initiatives, proposes 4-fractional factorial model of small enterprise, which is part of the sustainable smart city.*

*The article also shows the solution from the leisure industry sector, where the model 4 – a fractional factorial design is implemented. Also indicates, on the case study examples, that the implementation of the 1-2 factors of 4 may interfere with the sustainable development of small enterprises and urban space by not created.*

*Identified 4 key factors may be helpful in the development sustainable business environment – at the level of SME's – also beyond the leisure industry.*

**Key-words:** *Entrepreneurship, leisure industry, sustainable smart cities*

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## **An empirical analysis of the impact of government economic activities on economic growth in Poland**

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### **Abstract**

*Government interventions and economic activities could have significant impacts on the economies of countries. Effective governance and quality institutions are required for sustainable economic growth in both developed and developing countries. Therefore, the primary objective of this study was to analyse the impact of government economics activities on economic growth in Poland. The study followed a quantitative research approach, employing time series data from 1995 to 2017 including GDP as the dependent variable with variables such as government spending and debt, size and effectiveness of government, and the level of corruption as independent variables. The relationships between the variables were analysed by making use of an Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) econometric model. The results indicated that there are both long- and short-run relationships between the variables. Other results indicated that government variables included in the study, caused changes in economic growth as assessed via a Granger causality analysis. A number of recommendations were listed which include inter alia that effective government spending and management have a positive impact on the economy, while efforts to limit the levels of corruption also contributes to economic improvements in a country.*

**Key-words:** CPI, economic growth, Manufacturing, Poland, PPI

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## Education in Czech-Polish borderland: co-operation or not?

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### Abstract

*The contribution deals with the integration of Czech–Polish border region in the field of education. Despite the European integration has advanced in a very progressed form and many cross-border initiatives managed to weaken the existence of manifold barriers, the major barrier still can be found in an absence of a missing joint labour market field there. One of the causes of that is the lack of cross-border co-operation in the field of school education. We therefore analysed how do the schools at both sides of national borders deal with their geographical location. We studied whether the school curricular documents of education institutions at all levels take into account their geographical location. Moreover, we also studied marketing strategies of education institutions from both sides of the borders vis-à-vis the neighbour. Quantitative research methods were complemented by the means of qualitative elements, which mainly had a form of semi-structured interviews. Research revealed that there is no single cross-border education market, however some exceptions apply. This is mostly case of Euroregion Tesin/Cieszyn Silesia, where the presence of Polish minority schools in the Czech part is often exploited also by students from Poland.*

**Key-words:** *Czech-Polish cross-border co-operation, education, barriers, curricular documents*

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## **Determinants of management of international territorial organizations on the example of Euroregions in Poland**

Tomas Studzieniecki<sup>1</sup> & Ivan Gumenyuk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Gdynia Maritime University, Department of Management and Economics

### **Abstract**

*International territorial organizations are a key instrument of cross border cooperation in Europe. These include Euroregions established by regional and local authorities. The subject of research are all Euroregions functioning on the borders of the Republic of Poland. They are characterized by a complex structure, turbulent surroundings and the specificity of management. The epistemological aim of the work is to enrich the knowledge of the management of territorial organizations by identifying their key determinants of functioning and building a model of their environment. The research used two basic, complementary methods, namely induction and deduction. Program and financial documents as well as key regulations were identified and analysed. Information obtained by means of interviews was used.*

*System analysis, in conjunction with literature studies, allowed to identify key determinants*

*of Euroregional management in supranational and national terms. It was shown that transnational structures lacking legal personality are characterized by limited efficiency and autonomy. They face numerous barriers and are hard pressed to meet the challenges of cross border cooperation. National structures acting almost everywhere as local self-government associations function more efficiently. However, such a construction makes it impossible to include other important stakeholders in the cooperation. Euroregions play a small role in the management of territorial cooperation programs, which causes their marginalization in the system of cross border cooperation. The problem is the diversified coherence of the areas of operation of Euroregions and areas of eligible EU programs.*

*Considering the fact that the new EU territorial cooperation instrument (EGTC), promoted by the EU, is still far from perfect, it should be expected that Euroregions in Poland will continue to play an important role in the development of cross border cooperation. Therefore, the challenge is to seek solutions that improve the cooperation of stakeholders and thus improve the management system of the Euroregions.*

**Key-words:** Territorial, cross border, cooperation, organization, management

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## **Evaluating SME's engagement in environmental activities by means of SBA's indicators – the empirical study from Slovak SMEs**

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Faculty of Economics, Matej Bel University

### **Abstract**

*Problems concerning the SME's engagement in environmental activities come to the front nowadays in all European countries. Climate change, energy security and increasing scarcity of resource are the key challenges for SMEs, which have to adopt more suitable production and business models. The demand for environmentally friendly products and services also opens the way for new business opportunities. SMEs need to adapt to these challenges in order to turn them into opportunities. This is also the core of one of the principles of Small Business Act for Europe. The aim of the paper will be to present the environmental concerns as one of the ten principles of the Small Business Act (SBA) for Europe, to assess the results of implementing SBA's initiative in Slovakia in this policy area, to identify main drivers and barriers to develop the environmental activities by Slovak SME's and to formulate the main measures to be taken to improve the state in the mentioned area. Following the aim a set of research question will be formulated. To fulfil the settled aim several scientific methods of examination, namely the method of analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction as well as statistical methods will be used.*

**Key-words:** *Environmental activities, small and medium enterprises, Small Business Act, Slovak Republic*



## The Portuguese emigrants return and the impacts over tourism development in rural areas

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- 8) Institute of Research on Territorial Governance and Inter-Organizational Cooperation, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Poland.

### Abstract

*The present study intends to demonstrate how the return of a segment of Portuguese emigrants can influence tourism development in their origin places – mostly from rural territories.*

*Contextually, through the use of an exploratory methodology it was possible to assess the Portuguese emigrants perceptions. Therefore, it was possible to verify that Portuguese emigrants’s who wish to return with financial capital to invest and have a job in tourism businesses are aged with 29–39 years old and owns a second home in a rural county.*

*Besides, they would like to control their own working hours in Portugal aiming to return to a countryside lifestyle (origin) – practicing agriculture or/and have a job in the tourism business, are just a few examples. Also, during low tourist demand season they could continue to work instead of benefiting from State support.*

*In fact, when considering their experiences and migratory features it is possible to say that exists a tendency regarding the return of emigrants from Southern European countries should also consider for the tourism development in those low-density areas.*

**Key-words:** *Emigration fluxes, Low-density areas, Portugal; Sustainable planning, Tourism development*

## **Territorial Planning and Management: Maritime Infrastructures and Their Influence on Environmental Quality. A Practical approach to Madeira Island Ports**

**João Pedro Gomes Gouveia<sup>1</sup>, Sérgio António Neves Lousada<sup>1</sup> & Rui Alexandre Castanho<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>**

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### **Abstract**

*The present work aims to study the optimization of regional planning and environmental preservation regarding coastal lines. Thus, the authors examine which urban planning strategies are more relevant to a well-planning of the coastal line as well as to get a wide range of remarks considering the directions of new/different procedures to adopt.*

*Thus, Coastline Plans (SPMs) and similar tools from other regions of Macaronesia were analyzed. In this regard, we consider measures of protection and preservation towards coastline areas, proposals for action on coastal defense, sediments transportation, and emergency procedures.*

*Contextually, a Case Study Research Method was used – the Madeira Island, Portugal; highlighting the following Ports: Funchal, Caniçal and Praia Formosa.*

*Thus, to address relevant information regarding the impact of maritime infrastructures in terms of seas contamination levels, and also assess the contribution of the territorial planning and management instruments in use which may influence the construction processes.*

*Moreover, it was developed a simulation in a small-scale model using a Wave Tank to understand the impacts of the most dangerous wave heights in the shoreline constructions of Madeira Island - relevant providing data concerning the most efficient designs for protection structures.*

*Through the study it is expected to bring a significant improvement in the quality of bathing water and sea life in each of the analyzed cases.*

**Key-words:** *Bathing Water Quality, Ocean Energy Use, Pollution Control, Ports of Madeira Island, Shore Line Management Plans*

## Passive House concept in Portugal: insights and challenges towards a sustainable development

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### Abstract

*The revised Energy Performance Building Directive 2018/844/EU focused on efficiency gains in the EU building sector has a huge potential for accelerating the cost-effective renovation of existing buildings, with the vision of a decarbonised building stock by 2050. Member States have until 10 of March 2020, to transpose the new provisions of the present directive into their national laws. In the case of Portugal the code requirements are still far from achieving energy efficient and comfortable buildings, therefore the Passive House concept is regarded as an effective strategy for reducing global energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions to more effectively meet the European Directive goals.*

*This paper firstly focuses on the Passive House (PH) applicability in the Portuguese context (newly built and refurbishment buildings) including a comprehensive review of the existing PH building stock in Portugal.*

*Next, the paper will present and discuss constructive solutions details for different climate regions in Portugal needed to comply with energy consumption for heating and cooling defined by the PH concept, using real and simulated data, as well as the total primary energy.*

*From the results, a reduction up to 60% and 70% is achievable for the heating and cooling demand, respectively, proving that Passive House concept leads to excellent results for the moderate Portuguese climate, typical of Southern European country and should be highly incentivated at a national scale as a standard and not an option. However, for a successful implementation of the concept an adaptation of the opaque constructive solutions as well as the window types is of paramount importance.*

**Key-words:** Energy efficiency, Thermal comfort, Near zero energy buildings, European directives goals

*The quality of the content and abstract translation is the sole responsibility of the authors*

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## **Global problem, local impact: territorial approach to acts of terror**

Paulina Polko<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) WSB University (Akademia WSB)

### **Abstract**

*The aim of the article is to present a territorial approach to the phenomenon of terrorism, in particular, the problem of estimating the cost of terrorist acts from the perspective of local communities. This approach is basically absent in the contemporary discourse on terrorism, which is considered to be violence directed against whole societies, nations or states, rather than specific locations. In such a perspective, the cost of this phenomenon counts and proposes ways to combat it.*

*The case study method used in the article (10 acts of terror after 2001) allows us to indicate with varying accuracy which share of losses and costs generated by acts of terror is paid by the state / nation / society as a whole, and which remains solely with the local community.*

**Key-words:** *Terrorism, local governance, internal security*

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## Proposed mitigation measure for urban areas subject to flooding

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### Abstract

*Increased flooding is still a challenge to be overcome, especially in densely urbanized areas. Living together with flood events has become increasingly frequent and intolerable, bringing constant risks of human losses and enhancing economic losses. That said, this is the reality of the park Gilberto Machado, popularly known as Unimed park, in the city of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim - ES. With the use of computational systems such as Geobases, Orthophotomosaic and SIG, it was analyzed that the region has a hydrographic basin of approximately 15 ha and a highly rugged terrain, where all surface runoff is directed to the park, causing flooding. Through the hydrological study of the region, coupled with concepts of Hydraulics and Urban Drainage, the need to implement a detention basin was evidenced, which has the objective of storing the surplus volume of water, allowing the existing drainage system to work without excesses. Thus, the dimensioning of the Detention Basin was made taking advantage of the original circular form of the park, obtaining in this way, a cylindrical reservoir. The capacity of the Detention Basin corresponds to 9450.95 m<sup>3</sup>; this volume was calculated considering the complete failure of the existing drainage system. The proposed solution also includes the use of booster pumps, which will discharge the volume of water in the drainage system after the end of the precipitation. Finally, a budget estimate was prepared, which should be analyzed the cost-benefit ratio of the methodology used.*

**Key-words:** Surface Flow, Floods, Detention Basin

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## Collaborative Spatial Planning for Sustainable Growth in the European Union

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### Abstract

*The global landscape of human habitat has changed dramatically with the explosion in the global population from 1800 onwards. The global population in 1800 was 1 billion people. Today its 7 times that number with over 7.5 billion people<sup>1</sup>. World Health Organization (WHO) states<sup>2</sup> that global urban population of 34% of the total global population in 1960. In 2014 it increased to 54% and by 2020 almost 5 billion people globally will be living in urban areas. These facts point to a myriad of challenges that are facing the planet and its resources which are being tested to the limits. Contemporary human habitat pose serious challenges for the spatial planners at all levels. Also at the heart of these planning challenges is the diversity and disparity in the consumer demands for services. The governments through various regulatory bodies try and carve out a space in this area as well. Spatial planning bodies have emerged as an integral policy initiative at all levels of governments. European Union (EU) which is a unique experiment in collaborative legal and policy making which emerged at the end of the second world war. EU places emphasis on spatial planning that allows the EU regions to create communities that can live in harmony with their environment<sup>3</sup>. Such spatial planning goals aim to create habitats that are environmentally and economically sustainable. This paper aims to review the collaborative spatial planning initiatives within the EU. We will review the existing literature and offer case studies to support our arguments. We argue that EU has made substantial progress in formulating frameworks that support EU wide spatial planning had improved its data protection laws<sup>4</sup> that would enable EU collaborative spatial planning to introduce the concepts of 'smart communities' in the near future. guidelines within its laws. We also argue that EU.*

**Key-words:** *Spatial Planning, Cross-Border Collaborative Planning, International Policy Planning, Territorial Governance and Management, Environmental Sustainability*

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- 1) <https://ourworldindata.org/world-population-growth>
  - 2) [https://www.who.int/gho/urban\\_health/situation\\_trends/urban\\_population\\_growth\\_text/en/](https://www.who.int/gho/urban_health/situation_trends/urban_population_growth_text/en/)
  - 3) [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/research/newsalert/pdf/25si\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/research/newsalert/pdf/25si_en.pdf)
  - 4) <https://eugdpr.org>. The General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("GDPR")

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## Critical factors to achieve territorial success in Borderlands areas

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### Abstract

*The experiences of Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) are undertaken all over the globe – even if these synergies are more evident in European territories. In fact, over the last few decades, border territories have attained a status of special interest, not only with respect to national sovereignty but also regarding cooperation between populations.*

*These interactions gained increasingly more emphasis when we know that in several countries more than half of the population lives across the border, tending to be more affected by common policy-making, and by the gaps that plague such policies. This scenario is particularly evident in European countries. In this regard the identification of influential factors of territorial success in cross-border areas is considered to be critical to achieve sustainable development through Cross-Border-Cooperation (CBC) Strategies.*

*Therefore, the present research through the study of 20 Cross-Border-Cooperation (CBC) European case studies have identified 14 critical factors to achieve success in CBC areas.*

**Key-words:** *Borderlands, Cross-Border-Cooperation, Spatial planning Sustainable development, Territorial cohesion*

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## The Relevance of Foreign Direct Investment for Sustainable Development

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### Abstract

*Environmental pollution is an important issue in the process of economic growth. The deterioration of environment begins to have direct impact on the quality of human life, or even a threat to the survival of mankind. In today's society foreign direct investment has often been considered an important source of development and even sustainable development, one of the main goals in the world in which we live today, among the areas of interest of scientists. This is a generous context in which the document aims to discuss the importance of FDI for sustainable development, as reflected in literature and empirical studies in selected countries. The methodology uses data interpretation and data comparison. The results of the research, including the definition of FDI and the measurement method, with the potential to generate rather positive effects. Therefore, we could consider that FDI are relevant to sectors with environmental impact, which ultimately influence and contribute to sustainable development. Although the benefits of FDI in developing countries can be potentially numerous. Most economic theories of sustainability show that unless there are laws and regulations in place to protect and preserve vital ecosystems, FDI and economic growth in general will intensify the present levels of degradation.*

**Key-words:** *Foreign direct investment, sustainable development, sustainable investing, environmental pollution*



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## Transitando hacia la smart tourism destination

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### Resumen

*Las nuevas tecnologías digitales, juegan un rol fundamental en su tentativa de crear espacios más sostenibles, eficientes e inter comunicados para mejorar la calidad de vida de las ciudades. El auge que tienen estas tecnologías en nuestras vidas, empiezan a generar importantes cambios en la vida de las ciudades. Los entornos urbanos siempre han tenido que capotear con distintos problemas como el planeamiento y ordenación territorial o el impacto ambiental. La idea de la ciudad inteligente ha tenido -y tiene- una gran propaganda mediática, institucional y académica, desplegándose multitud de propuestas, inversiones e iniciativas. Centrando la mirada en las ciudades intermedias cuyo principal motor económico es el sector turístico, éstas se ven abocadas a adaptar este concepto de ciudad con la tentativa de mejorar la calidad de los servicios, la competitividad y combatir la obsolescencia turística tal como lo propugna la ciudad turística inteligente. Pero, ¿cómo transitan las ciudades turísticas intermedias al paradigma inteligente? Este trabajo pretende dar respuesta a la formulación planteada, ejemplificando como caso de estudio de ciudad intermedia, a la ciudad de Gandía (España), y dar cuenta de los retos que supone alinearse a los requerimientos que proclama el hecho de convertirse en un destino turístico inteligente.*

**Palabras Claves:** Destino turístico, Ciudad inteligente, Destino turístico inteligente, Grupos de interés, Gandía

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## **Perspectiva crítica de la inteligencia territorial mexicana a la luz del enfoque económico y jurídico, 2000-2019**

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### **Resumen**

*La inteligencia territorial conformada por el vínculo entre el Estado y la sociedad, caracterizada por una sustentarse en una economía compartida y la aplicación de instituciones jurídicas que generan un nuevo modelo de gobernanza.*

*Los modelos anteriores de gobernanza en Latinoamérica, han buscado consolidarse mediante conceptos de transparencia, gobierno abierto y participación ciudadana; sin embargo, dichos elementos se perciben nebulosos sin una estructura óptima económica- jurídica, sobre todo en un territorio nacional (México), que presenta una economía proteccionista a los hegemonés internacionales, una precaria participación ciudadana y una percepción de falta de certeza jurídica.*

*El objetivo principal del presente artículo es “Analizar el concepto de inteligencia territorial mexicana a la luz de la esfera económica y jurídica, aportando un panorama analítico sobre las propuestas para subsanar las deficiencias estatales en dichos rubros.*

*El presente trabajo de investigación se guía mediante el método Analítico- sintético y catalizador; se expone que, independientemente de los elementos integradores de la metodología propuesta por la “European Network of Territorial Intelligence (INTI)”, con la intención de generar un viable y oportuno modelo de crecimiento y desarrollo, incorporando los elementos económicos de forma prioritaria y ponderar un marco jurídico que ofrezca certeza y protección al ciudadano.*

*La presente investigación: “Perspectiva crítica de la inteligencia territorial mexicana a la luz del enfoque económico y jurídico, 2000-2019”, se enfoca a contribuir a la solución del desarrollo económico, un sólido marco jurídico e impacto en la sociedad mexicana, que significará el inicio de futuras investigaciones sobre Gobernanza local y sub nacional.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Inteligencia territorial, Estado, Sociedad, Crecimiento y Desarrollo*

## **Desigualdades territoriais e políticas públicas: o caso do estado do maranhão, Brasil**

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### **Resumen**

*O território brasileiro, por sua dimensão continental, impõe desafios para a gestão do território do período colonial na contemporaneidade. O ordenamento territorial, enquanto política pública, se coloca como estratégia para combater as desigualdades socioeconômica, devendo promover a equidade entre a população dos diversos territórios, principalmente no interior do país.*

*O Estado do Maranhão apresenta um território marcado pelas desigualdades, pelos baixos índices de desenvolvimento humano, além da baixa densidade demográfica e carência de infraestrutura. O objetivo deste trabalho é apontar caminhos para a gestão pública a partir das regiões administrativas tendo como estratégia o ordenamento territorial com ações apropriadas, com processo contínuo de avaliação de desempenho e governança.*

*A metodologia utilizada partiu dos debates da Política Nacional de Ordenamento Territorial, da Política Estadual de Regionalização e do estudo de caso com apresentação de iniciativas de políticas públicas como estratégia de ordenamento territorial.*

*Como resultado preliminar cabe destacar a ausência de vontade política dos governantes nas instâncias superiores, ausência de planejamento e continuidade nas políticas, com avaliação de resultados e desempenhos e possíveis proposições oportunizando redirecionamentos nas ações.*

*Como conclusão pode-se apontar a necessidade de ampliação da discussão que leve o ordenamento territorial como política de Estado e não política de Governo. Os governos locais e sua população devem compreender a importância de se apropriar dos instrumentos enquanto mudança de cultura política bem como estabelecimento de novo posicionamento diante da gestão pública.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Gestão Pública, Governança, Ordenamento Territorial*

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## **Modelo de gestión pública para el desarrollo de las microempresas agropecuarias del Cantón Jipijapa - Ecuador**

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### **Resumen**

*Se presenta una propuesta de creación de un modelo con una estructuración metodológica integrada por cuatro fases y once pasos encaminados al logro de una gestión pública para el desarrollo de las microempresas agropecuarias, desde los GAD a escala municipal con una proyección integral, inclusiva y contextual, entre los diferentes componentes y sus relaciones funcionales. Se desarrolla el análisis sobre la gestión pública desde sus dimensiones teóricas fundamentales hasta su aplicación por parte de los GADs del Ecuador. La validación del modelo se efectuó mediante criterio de un grupo de expertos con amplios conocimientos y experiencia en el tema.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Modelo, gestión pública, microempresas agropecuarias, gobiernos autónomos descentralizados*

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## **Desarrollando un nuevo modelo para la Gobernanza Colaborativa: Evidencias desde el programa Etorkizuna Eraikiz, País Vasco**

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### **Resumen**

*La nueva institucionalidad está enmarcada en un contexto global que presenta diversos desafíos y requiere un esfuerzo de aprendizaje social, político y económico compartido entre administraciones y ciudadanía. El nuevo modelo de gobernanza requiere, por tanto, la definición y aplicación de estrategias territoriales que implique a organizaciones, empresas, asociaciones, universidades a trabajar en forma colaborativa para asegurar un desarrollo integrador y equitativo. Este trabajo, analiza como la construcción de un modelo de gobernanza colaborativa puede fomentar la toma de decisiones y el desarrollo colectivo de proyectos que mejoran la gestión territorial. A través del análisis cualitativo del programa Etorkizuna Eraikiz (Construyendo el futuro) implementado en la región de Gipuzkoa ubicada en el País Vasco, España, el artículo operacionaliza las dinámicas desarrolladas en el marco del programa configurando un mapa de procesos que evidencia las conexiones, el liderazgo y los propósitos comunes para desarrollar agendas territoriales de manera colaborativa. Los resultados de este análisis muestran que la articulación entre administración y ciudadanía desempeña un rol decisivo para garantizar una gestión integradora en los territorios. El conocimiento aplicado de esta nueva forma de gobernanza puede ser útil para impulsar una mejor gestión y planificación de los territorios y para enriquecer el debate sobre el desarrollo regional y el valor público.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Gobernanza territorial, gobernanza en red, valor público, participación, mapa de procesos*

## **Evaluación de la Competitividad en Municipios y Regiones como estrategia para el desarrollo sostenible de un Estado mexicano**

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### **Resumen**

*La presente investigación busca analizar el comportamiento económico de municipios y regiones del estado de Sonora. Para ello se propone obtener indicadores de competitividad de los municipios más importantes del estado de Sonora, en México, con el fin de integrar un diagnóstico detallado acerca de la situación competitiva de la entidad, tanto por municipio como por región socioeconómica. Dicho análisis se desarrollará tomando como referencia la propuesta metodológica de Michael Porter (Diamante de la Competitividad), que se utiliza para realizar el Reporte Global de la Competitividad del Foro Económico Mundial, además de otros modelos que ya se aplican en el país (IMCO, ITESM, CIDE, aregional, entre otros). Para llevar a cabo el estudio se eligieron los municipios de mayor influencia en el desempeño social y económico del estado, y posteriormente se desarrolló una tipología regional para analizar la competitividad no solo a nivel municipal sino también desde un enfoque regional. El trabajo de campo consistió en 1,115 cuestionarios aplicados a empresarios de todo el Estado de diferentes giros productivos, así como distintos tamaños de empresas.*

*Los resultados permitieron identificar el municipio y la región con mayores ventajas competitivas, así como los factores más importantes para elevar la competitividad del Estado de Sonora. También se encontró que a nivel regional puede haber eslabonamientos productivos entre municipios que permitan potenciar sus actividades económicas. Al final se proponen unas estrategias para mejorar su situación competitiva y con ello propiciar un más alto y equitativo nivel de bienestar entre la población del estado.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Competitividad, Desarrollo, Municipios, México*



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## **Estudio de la innovación de producto turístico a través del desarrollo del capital social mediante la metodología del outdoor training: caso Isla de Madeira**

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### **Resumen**

*La región autónoma de Madeira es un destino turístico excepcional para la práctica de turismo de incentivos y negocios, aunque no está explotado en la actualidad. Se propone el desarrollo de este segmento a través de la metodología del Outdoor Training enfocado a los directivos de empresas de algunas de las regiones de Macaronesia (Azores, Canarias y Madeira). Se estudian los puntos clave de las competencias sociales y emocionales, se crean sinergias de networking y negocios entre ellos, que tiene como consecuencia que se vuelvan promotores de la marca Madeira como destino del segmento de turismo de incentivos.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Desarrollo de competencias sociales y Emocionales Madeira, Outdoor training, networking, Turismo de incentivos/negocios*

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## Acuponia

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### Resumen

*Se conoce como acuaponía al sistema de producción sostenible de plantas y peces que combina la acuaponía tradicional con un sistema de iluminación natural para el desarrollo acelerado de las plantas. Con el presente proyecto se pretende utilizar un sistema de iluminación natural para producir plantas de una manera acelerada y de forma natural, para ello se utilizaron contenedores de plástico, sustrato para sembrar, agua, peces y tubería de pvc, vidrio color azul turquesa, el resultado es un dispositivo de acuaponía autónomo y con resultados acelerados de un 25%. El cual puede ser utilizado tanto en viveros como en los hogares de una manera eficiente.*

*La acuaponía es un sistema intensivo de producción agrícola sostenible que combina los sistemas hidropónicos y acuícolas para producir múltiples cultivos comerciales con un reducido uso de agua y fertilizantes.*

*El objetivo de este proyecto es optimizar un sistema de acuaponía usando un sistema de iluminación para un desarrollo acelerado en la producción de plantas de manera natural y ecológica.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Acuaponía, iluminación, aceleración, producción, sostenible*

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## Indicadores de sostenibilidad: caso producción de cacao criollo, Amazonas, Perú

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### Resumen

Se tuvo como objetivo elaborar los indicadores de sostenibilidad en la producción de cacao criollo (*Theobroma cacao* L.) en Amazonas. La población fue de 184 fincas cacaoteras y un tamaño de muestra de 65 fincas (10% error). Se caracterizaron las fincas y luego se construyeron los indicadores para las dimensiones económico, ambiental y social. Luego, se estandarizaron los indicadores y ponderaron. En el análisis de la dimensión económica se consideraron rentabilidad de la finca, ingreso neto mensual y riesgo económico. En la dimensión ambiental se consideraron conservación del suelo, riesgo de erosión y manejo de la biodiversidad. En la dimensión social se consideraron integración social y conciencia ecológica. Los resultados principales fueron: el 60% de las fincas producen de 800 a 1000 kg/ha; más del 90% del cacao es exportable. El 90% de productores obtienen un pago económico que cubre sus necesidades básicas de servicios y alimentación. El 70% de las fincas tuvieron del 60% al 90% de cobertura vegetal; alrededor del 80% de las fincas no tienen riesgo de erosión y realizan un manejo de la biodiversidad. Solo el 40% de las fincas tienen agua potable; el 90% de los productores tienen acceso a luz eléctrica y principalmente tienen estudios en educación primaria. Casi en su totalidad los productores tienen conciencia ecológica. Finalmente, al realizar el cálculo de índice de sostenibilidad, resulta que sí es sostenible la producción de cacao.

**Palabras Claves:** Indicadores, sostenibilidad, *Theobroma*, Amazonas, Perú

## **La inversión de la carga de la prueba mediante la presunción legal de responsabilidad en los procesos de reclamación de daño al medio ambiente**

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### **Resumen**

*El acceso a la justicia ambiental resulta relevante. En el proceso (llamado juicio) para reclamar la reparación del daño al ambiente, en un esquema tradicional (como el mexicano), la carga de la prueba le corresponde al actor: el demandante habrá de probar la responsabilidad del demandado. El proceso puede resultar tortuoso para el actor debido al costo y los conocimientos necesarios para aportar pruebas. Muchas veces el actor será una comunidad, mientras el demandado será una empresa con mayores recursos y conocimientos sobre el daño. Se trata de una problemática de asimetría procesal que requiere mecanismos que la contrarresten. Se pretende demostrar que es conveniente invertir la carga de la prueba mediante una presunción legal de responsabilidad, lo que coadyuvaría a garantizar el acceso a la justicia ambiental.*

*Se han empleado las siguientes técnicas metodológicas: deductiva, comparativa y de síntesis o cartesiana. Si bien es cierto que la inversión de la carga de la prueba rompe con los principios tradicionales de la Teoría General del Proceso, se concluirá, al final de este estudio, que aquélla resulta conveniente para reducir la asimetría mencionada, tomando en cuenta el principio in dubio pro natura. Se destaca que la inversión legal de la carga probatoria en los procesos ambientales ya es una realidad en países como España, Argentina y Costa Rica. Serán objeto de futuras investigaciones el análisis de otros obstáculos para acceder a la justicia ambiental y las cargas probatorias dinámicas.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Carga probatoria, asimetría procesal*

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## **El nuevo modelo de gobernanza territorial en las Comarcas Valencianas (España)**

**Ricard Calvo Palomares<sup>1</sup>, Enric Sigalat Signes<sup>1</sup>, Bernat Roig Merino<sup>1</sup>  
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### **Resumen**

*El nuevo modelo de gobernanza representa el actual contexto de intervención para la definición y aplicación de estrategias territoriales. Esto es, sin duda, el principal indicador de inteligencia territorial. Así, la articulación de actores, dinámicas y recursos territoriales como base para la alineación y armonización de políticas y programas de apoyo al desarrollo local y regional, son el sustrato de la inteligencia territorial. Los términos municipales no pueden continuar siendo el ámbito sobre el cual se definen las políticas y gestionan los recursos. Pues las dinámicas socioeconómicas y espaciales, hace tiempo que sobrepasan esos límites. El actual escenario global -donde los esfuerzos por separado no son suficientes- precisa que los municipios apuesten por modelos de trabajo conjunto, como estrategia para dinamizar social y económicamente el territorio regional. Sin embargo, para ello, se precisan de herramientas que den respuesta a las singularidades y los problemas de desarrollo socioeconómico del territorio. El presente trabajo parte de la realización de diagnósticos de carácter territorial dentro del marco del proyecto Avalem Territori del gobierno valenciano, y da cuenta de las estrategias territoriales surgidas y su ejemplificación en el caso de estudio de la comarca valenciana de La Safor (España).*

**Palabras Claves:** Territorio, Gobernanza territorial, Actores, Dinámicas, Recursos

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## **Desarrollo de actividades de inclusión Etno-Generacional en las agrupaciones Corales de Portoviejo – Festival Cantos de Villa Nueva**

**Carlos Gonzalo Wellington Sornoza<sup>1</sup> & Jessenia Herminia Morán Chilán<sup>2</sup>**

1) Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio – Museo Portoviejo y Archivo Histórico

2) Universidad Estatal del Sur de Manabí – Área de Cultura Deportes y Saberes Ancestrales

### **Resumen**

*El presente artículo pone en manifiesto la importancia de la inclusión generacional en eventos culturales y de cómo cada edad del ser humano es necesaria para un aprendizaje mutuo, de esta forma se pretende analizar los beneficios que el canto coral aporta a la mejora del entorno social y cultural. Bajo este objetivo se examinan las participaciones de diversas delegaciones artísticas que abarcan desde períodos infantiles hasta la tercera edad dentro del Festival Cantos de Villa Nueva. Así mismo se pone a disposición la experiencia documental de primera mano recopilada durante los cinco años continuos que lleva el festival en actividad ininterrumpida. Con la intención de abordar la temática con la mayor claridad posible, se ha dividido el trabajo en dos partes bien definidas. En primer lugar, se consideran los beneficios que tiene el canto coral para la educación general, a partir de estudios sociológicos e inter-disciplinarios. En segundo lugar, se abordan los aspectos positivos de la inclusión de diversos grupos sociales con base a la música coral y la inclusión de la diversidad étnica. Finalmente se muestran los resultados que abren un abanico de opciones para futuros congresos y discusiones alternativas*

**Palabras Claves:** Festival coral, canto académico, inclusión, tercera edad, música y universidad, Buen Vivir Ecuador

## **Desarrollo sostenible: la paradoja de los balnearios de Rocha (Uruguay)**

**Elvira Demasi Zavala<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1)</sup> Área de Estudios Turísticos, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

### **Resumen**

*En 1987 se publica el Informe Brundtland, donde se describe de forma detallada el estado de la vida humana en la Tierra. Con el paso de los años se comenzaron a difundir los conceptos que se presentaban en el informe, haciéndose énfasis en el trinomio sociedad-ambiente-economía. En incontables documentos se explica cómo se construye el equilibrio entre los tres componentes del trinomio, y que en ese punto de equilibrio se alcanza el anhelado “desarrollo sostenible”. La descripción y análisis de este trinomio contiene la clave para la elaboración de una política pública, pero no es la estrategia en sí misma.*

*La identificación de los problemas que existen en estos tres ámbitos se traducen en tres tipos de acciones diferentes: modificación en el modelo de producción, modificación en el producto y modificación en el hábito o modelo de consumo.*

*En este sentido, se considera que el desarrollo del turismo en Uruguay está lejos de entenderse como sostenible, a pesar de que en 2009 se publicó el Plan Nacional de Turismo Sostenible (2009-2020). Como caso de análisis se tomarán algunos balnearios de la costa de Rocha, que han tenido un gran crecimiento en la última década.*

*Mediante una investigación documental y recopilación de trabajo de campo se pudo constatar que las acciones llevadas adelante adolecen de una falta de diagnósticos y evaluaciones apropiadas y han permitido un crecimiento de la actividad que no se traduce en beneficios sociales, ambientales o económicos para las comunidades receptoras de la forma esperada en el marco del desarrollo sostenible.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Crecimiento turístico, desarrollo sostenible, política pública, Uruguay*

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## **La Administración Pública y la cuarta Transformación en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Proceso de estudio a través su gestión**

Edmundo Perroni Rocha<sup>1</sup>, Mariano Velasco Torres<sup>1</sup>, Humberto Cantellano Rodríguez<sup>1</sup> & Andrés Cruz Hernández<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) Facultad de Administración, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, México.

### **Resumen**

*Problema de investigación. La Administración Pública Federal ha sido ineficaz en la incidencia del desarrollo para la mayoría de la población mexicana, sus políticas recientes no han revertido la situación de deterioro social que experimenta nuestra sociedad. Su renovación el 1 de diciembre 2018, ha considerado iniciar una modificación radical de la situación para obtener el bienestar, denominada cuarta transformación; sustantiva Reforma del Estado para la promoción del desarrollo.*

*Objetivo. Comprender el impacto al desarrollo y al sistema político caracterizando la actual Gestión Pública del gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, mediante las reformas estructurales y programas de gobierno. Métodos y técnicas. Se analizará las recientes reformas en la Administración Pública Federal; la naturaleza y significación de los programas prioritarios para identificar y caracterizar, si la Gestión Pública es Efectiva para el bienestar de la sociedad. Resultados. Comprendemos que la prospectiva de la Gestión Pública a través de las reformas estructurales y la orientación de los programas de gobierno de la nueva Administración Pública Federal del gobierno mexicano inciden en la orientación adecuada del desarrollo. Conclusión. Los cambios en la Gestión Pública motivarán el desarrollo y un cambio estructural con incidencia en el bienestar de la población. Asimismo la caracterización y comprensión de las transformaciones actuales, serán de utilidad para funcionarios públicos e investigadores para la toma de decisiones fundamentadas y realización de estudios precisos. Se caracteriza que las estrategias de desarrollo instrumentadas a través de las concreciones en la Gestión Pública son Efectivas para lograr el desarrollo sostenible.*

**Palabras Claves:** Cuarta transformación, Estrategias de desarrollo, Desarrollo sostenible, Gestión pública, Reforma del Estado



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## **Análisis del clima marítimo en la Región Macaronésica. Consideraciones generales a tener en cuenta en los archipiélagos: Casos prácticos en las Islas Canarias**

**Josué Suárez Palacios<sup>1</sup> & Sérgio António Neves Lousada<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>**

- 1) Pharos Ports & Coastal Engineering.SLP of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain;
- 2) CITUR - Madeira - Centre for Tourism Research, Development and Innovation, Madeira, Portugal;
- 3) Faculty of Exact Sciences and Engineering (FCEE), Department of Civil Engineering and Geology (DECG). University of Madeira (UMa), Funchal, Portugal;
- 4) VALORIZA - Research Centre for Endogenous Resource Valorization, Portalegre, Portugal;
- 5) Institute of Research on Territorial Governance and Inter-Organizational Cooperation, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Poland.

### **Resumen**

*El presente trabajo pretende estudiar las diferentes fuentes fiables que existen actualmente para el análisis del Clima Marítimo en la Región Macaronésica. Estos datos son base de partida fundamental para poder desarrollar planes estratégicos en zonas costeras ya que, entre otros nos permiten: optimizar la ubicación de infraestructuras portuarias, calcular y dimensionar las obras portuarias y costeras, realizar estrategias y planes de contingencia frente a inundación y cambio climático, etc.*

*Las islas y especialmente el conjunto de ellas que conforman archipiélagos, presentan ciertas particularidades con respecto al análisis del oleaje en áreas costeras continentales. Las islas son territorios rodeados de agua y sus costas están expuestas a diferentes acciones de oleajes según las direcciones de presentación. Una característica singular y muy importante a tener en cuenta en los archipiélagos es el fenómeno de abrigo local. Este abrigo natural puede producirse en determinadas condiciones con respecto a las islas vecinas y deben considerarse dentro de los estudios de Clima Marítimo.*

*Se ha tenido en cuenta para este estudio el caso particular de las Islas Canarias, desarrollando ejemplos con las diferentes casuísticas que se pueden producir en el análisis extremal de oleajes. De esta forma los conceptos son fácilmente extrapolables a los fenómenos producidos en el resto de los archipiélagos de la Macaronesia.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Análisis del oleaje extremal, Clima marítimo en Macaronesia, Datos de oleaje, Islas Canarias*

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## Vinculación de la ciencia a la producción agropecuaria cooperativa para fomentar el desarrollo sostenible

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### Resumen

*A nivel mundial se impone la adopción de tecnologías sostenibles que tributen al desarrollo endógeno y la seguridad alimentaria en aras de incrementar la producción de alimentos para la alimentación humana y animal, por lo que el objetivo de este trabajo fue vincular la ciencia a la producción agropecuaria cooperativa para fomentar el desarrollo sostenible. El estudio se realizó en cuatro cooperativas de créditos y servicios del municipio San José de Las Lajas, Mayabeque, Cuba. Se aplicó el método histórico lógico y sistémico. Se empleó la observación y medición como métodos empíricos. Se aplicaron las técnicas de análisis documental, observación, encuestas y lluvia de ideas. Los resultados se procesaron mediante estadística descriptiva y tablas de contingencia, mediante el paquete estadístico SPSS versión 19.0. Se obtuvo la caracterización de las cooperativas y las necesidades de capacitación. Se confeccionó un diagrama de Ishikawa con las causas que influían en la falta de capacitación y 4 programas de capacitación. Se impartió la capacitación y 4 talleres de intercambio de saberes. Se aplicaron 8 tecnologías de producción de alimentos sobre bases agroecológicas con incrementos productivos. Se concluye que la vinculación de la ciencia al sector cooperativo permitió fomentar el desarrollo sostenible.*

**Palabras Claves:** Ciencia, Producción agropecuaria, Desarrollo sostenible

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## Políticas públicas y sustentabilidad en el Estado de Tabasco, México

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<sup>1</sup>) División académica de ciencias económico administrativas,  
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

### Resumen

*A medida que avanza el siglo XXI nos enfrentamos a una serie de eventos naturales que impactan negativamente en el crecimiento y desarrollo de las poblaciones, especialmente aquellas que viven en los márgenes de los ríos y en condiciones de pobreza, por lo que el objetivo de esta investigación fue analizar las políticas públicas locales referentes a la sustentabilidad y los impactos que han tenido en los últimos seis años en el estado de Tabasco, México. A través de una investigación bibliográfica y de entrevistas con autoridades locales se obtuvieron los datos que nos permitieron analizarlos y evaluarlos. Los resultados obtenidos señalan que a pesar de que existen un conjunto de leyes y políticas públicas establecidas en los planes de desarrollo municipal y estatal, el impacto es poco significativo como consecuencia de la falta de aplicación de los programas que impidan el aumento de los deterioros sufridos por los ecosistemas al mismo tiempo se observa una desviación de recursos por parte de los administradores público lo que ocasiona que, muchas veces, no se apoye a las poblaciones más vulnerables, lo que ha provocado que se pierdan playas y un crecimiento de la mortandad de aves y peces, por la contaminación del aire, del suelo y del agua.*

**Palabras Claves:** Sustentabilidad, políticas públicas, pobreza y desarrollo

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## **Políticas de manejo ambiental del Parque “Otomí-Mexica” del Estado de México. Un análisis para el equilibrio socioambiental del área natural protegida**

**Daniel Villegas Martínez<sup>1</sup>, Jesús Gastón Gutiérrez Cedillo & William Gómez Demetrio**

<sup>1)</sup> Facultad de Química. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

### **Resumen**

*El objetivo de este estudio fue realizar la Identificación, análisis, descripción y representación cartográfica de las Políticas de manejo ambiental del Parque “Otomí-Mexica” del Estado de México. Para lograr el objetivo de esta investigación, se procesó información cartográfica con la zonificación de políticas de manejo ambiental (Aprovechamiento, Conservación, Protección y Restauración), que rigen el marco administrativo del Parque “Otomí-Mexica” del Estado de México. Una vez obtenida esta información se integró al acervo cartográfico dentro de la interfaz del software Arc-Gis 10.2, donde estuvo disponible una imagen de satélite Spot 6 del año 2017, que cubre en su totalidad el área de estudio. Por medio del método de sobre posición, entre la imagen de satélite y la capa de información que contiene las políticas de manejo ambiental en formato (.shp), se realizó la actualización correspondiente a cada una de las políticas. A partir de métodos de fotointerpretación, se obtuvo la representación cartográfica de la zonificación ambiental actualizado al año 2017 bajo los criterios de la Comisión Estatal de Parques Naturales y de la Fauna (CEPANAF), a partir de este mapa se realizó el análisis y descripción de cada política de manejo ambiental.*

**Palabras Claves:** Área natural protegida, equilibrio socioambiental, políticas de manejo ambiental, Sistemas de Información Geográfica

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## **Las actividades culturales y deportivas, bajo la dinámica de la mano invisible dentro de la formación académica en la Universidad Estatal del Sur de Manabí**

Jessenia Herminia Morán Chilán<sup>1</sup> & Carlos Gonzalo Wellington Sornoza<sup>2</sup>

1) Universidad Estatal del Sur de Manabí – Área de Cultura Deportes y Saberes Ancestrales

2) Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio – Museo Portoviejo y Archivo Histórico

### **Resumen**

*El presente artículo muestra la importancia de las actividades culturales y deportivas que se encuentran influenciadas bajo la dinámica de la mano invisible, terminología aplicada por el filósofo económico Adam Smith en su teoría clásica en referencia al buen funcionamiento de los mercados, sin embargo este término se ha aplicado a través de los tiempos en diferentes ámbitos económicos, sociales y políticos. La influencia de la mano invisible propone una nueva alternativa de fondo para poner en debate que la cultura se encuentra inmersa en los diferentes procesos de formación académica, demostrando que un término en economía está directamente relacionado en las diferentes actividades diarias que involucran la formación académica y científica, principalmente en los estudiantes que conforman el Grupo Cultura UNESUM, beneficiarios procedentes de las diferentes provincias del Ecuador hoy pertenecientes a la Universidad Estatal del Sur de Manabí. Cómo objetivo principal se demostró la influencia de las diversas artes a través de la sensibilización de los involucrados, mejorando no sólo su bienestar social, si no que a través de los procedimientos establecidos en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo del Ecuador, ha contribuido que los diferentes escenarios intervenidos sean inducidos a una transformación social y cultural. Se demuestran los resultados de 120 estudiantes involucrados en los diferentes escenarios universitarios durante dos años de preparación cultural y deportiva, así como la influencia de las artes en el desarrollo profesional de las diferentes carreras de la Universidad Estatal del Sur de Manabí.*

**Palabras Claves:** Arte universitario, bienestar, academia, grupos culturales, mano invisible

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## Talleres participativos en la planeación sustentable para el desarrollo urbano en Xaltocan Tlaxcala (2017 – 2019)

Rosario Nava Ramírez<sup>1</sup>, Marco Aurelio Rojas Aguilar, Lucero Monserrat Cuautle García & Sarahi Guillermo García<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla. Facultad de Arquitectura

### Resumen

*Uno de los problemas existentes en la planeación del territorio es el hecho de que no hay una consideración real de las demandas urbanas de los diferentes sectores sociales, y esto no se logra porque no existe una cultura de participación, pero tampoco hay leyes que garanticen la participación efectiva de los diversos sectores sociales. La participación de los actores sociales debe tener como base el conocimiento de su realidad en sus diferentes niveles de profundidad, conocimiento y comprensión de las diversas intencionalidades y perspectivas explicativas y así, desde este encuentro dialógico llegar a acuerdos en la orientación estratégica de las políticas públicas encaminadas a formular acciones y proyectos urbanos concretos.*

*La finalidad del desarrollo de talleres participativos en el municipio de Xaltocan, Tlaxcala, sea una experiencia que permita la construcción de una política de desarrollo urbano participativo, además de construir un soporte jurídico y normativo apropiado, que pueda generar sinergias entre los actores sociales, políticos y privados desde una orientación sustentable. Fortaleciendo mecanismos de participación social en la toma de decisiones para el desarrollo del municipio, considerando la opinión de la sociedad de Xaltocan, permitiendo liberar sistemas jerárquicos y crear espacios de dialogo. Metodología: Revisión teórica sobre la participación social; elaboración de un diagnóstico sobre las condiciones urbano-territoriales del municipio y de las condiciones jurídicas y normativas en torno a la participación social; desarrollo de los talleres participativos con procedimientos y técnicas apropiadas; obtención y evaluación de resultados. Nuestro fundamento se centra en el entendimiento complejo de la realidad.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Participación social, talleres participativos, planeación participativa, sustentabilidad y toma de decisiones*

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## **Análisis de la dificultad del aprendizaje de la geografía en la asignatura de Didáctica de las Ciencias Sociales**

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2) Departamento de Ciencias Humanas, Universidad de La Rioja

### **Resumen**

*El aprendizaje de las Ciencias Sociales es fundamental para la formación de los futuros docentes de Primaria, de Secundaria y de Bachillerato. Pero, a pesar de ser una materia de larga tradición, en la que se ha investigado y se han aplicado metodologías innovadoras, especialmente, en las últimas décadas, en la producción científica sigue existiendo un desequilibrio importante entre la Historia y la Geografía. Por ello, en el presente estudio se realiza una encuesta para constatar el grado de conocimiento y ubicación de elementos geográficos del entorno más próximo de los alumnos universitarios del Grado en Primaria de la Universidad de La Rioja. El análisis de las respuestas de los alumnos universitarios encuestados muestra que la mayor parte de ellos no recuerdan los contenidos que aprendieron en niveles educativos anteriores, ni siquiera a escala local. Este dato resulta alarmante, dado que estos alumnos serán los futuros maestros que enseñen en los colegios los conocimientos de Geografía adquiridos en su formación como docentes. Pero, además, queda patente la complejidad de enseñar a enseñar contenidos de geografía cuando no se tienen los conocimientos básicos en teoría adquiridos en las diferentes etapas formativas.*

**Palabras Claves:** Ciencias Sociales, Geografía, La Rioja, Grado en Primaria

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## **Autogestión pública de cooperativistas, mujeres y varones, de proyectos productivos en la gobernanza territorial de Durango, México**

**Emilio de la Fuente Severiano<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>) Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas (IIEc), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).

### **Resumen**

*Justificación. En la propuesta de la Ley de Fomento y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Actividad Cooperativa, se especifican las Secretarías y órganos desconcentrados para la autogestión pública de cooperativistas, mujeres y varones, de proyectos productivos.*

*Delimitación. La administración pública, centralizada y paraestatal, en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México.*

*Hipótesis. La autogestión pública de cooperativistas, mujeres y varones, de proyectos productivos es mediante las Secretarías y órganos desconcentrados de la Administración pública centralizada y paraestatal.*

*Objetivo general. Exhibir la Comisión Intersecretarial para la autogestión pública de cooperativistas, mujeres y varones, de proyectos productivos en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Gobernanza, cooperativas, autogestión, México*



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## **Propuesta medioambiental en colonias irregulares del Municipio de Puebla, México**

**Sarahi Guillermo García<sup>1</sup>, Lucero M. Cuautle García, Víctor Hugo de Gante Cabrera, Rosario Nava Ramírez, Marco Aurelio Rojas Aguilar & José Silvestre Toxtle Tlamani**

<sup>1)</sup> Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

### **Resumen**

*El deterioro y degradación del medio ambiente producido por el crecimiento de la población y las altas concentraciones de habitantes, causa graves daños a los recursos naturales. La presencia de áreas verdes en la estructura de las ciudades, desempeña un papel fundamental e insustituible, que asegura el bienestar de la población. La Comunidad de San Miguel Canoa Puebla, México, está conformado por población indígena, que sufre un proceso acelerado de degradación de sus recursos naturales, siendo una de las áreas forestales más deterioradas del país. El objetivo de esta investigación es proponer un modelo medioambiental que impulse la inserción y recuperación de áreas verdes urbanas. La investigación formula como parte de la metodología, un instrumento para aplicar encuestas con datos sociales, económicos y ambientales. Partiendo de un análisis espacial, mediante el registro de cantidad y calidad de dichos espacios. San Miguel no cuenta con áreas verdes públicas, la autoconstrucción predomina y no existe un sentido de pertenencia por parte de la población y autoridades para la conservación de sus recursos naturales. Evaluar desde una visión analítica y armónica las áreas verdes con la población de San Miguel, permitirá desarrollar propuestas que garanticen ciudades sostenibles como clave para mejorar la calidad de vida de sus habitantes, una cultura ambiental que fortalezca el trabajo colectivo entre los diversos sectores, bajo valores de inclusión y cuidado ambiental.*

**Palabras Claves:** Autoconstrucción, propuesta medioambiental, calidad de vida, zonas urbanas, áreas verdes

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## **Autogestión pública de turismo integral y sustentable en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México**

Eulalia Peña Torres<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas (IIEc), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

### **Resumen**

*Justificación.* En la propuesta de la Ley de Fomento y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Actividad Cooperativa, se determinan los tipos de ramas de la actividad cooperativa de prestación de servicios sociales turísticos para la autogestión pública (Fuente, E. de la, 2017:61).

*Delimitación.* El tipo de ramas en las regiones sociales y económicas intermunicipios de la actividad cooperativa de turismo cultural en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México.

*Hipótesis.* En el planteamiento de la Ley se fija el tipo de rama de prestación de servicio social de la actividad cooperativa cultural para la autogestión pública.

*Objetivo general.* Explorar el tipo de rama de turismo cultural de la actividad cooperativa.

**Palabras Claves:** Autogestión pública, turismo integral y sustentable, Gobernanza territorial, México

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## **Táctica y estrategias de autogestión pública ciudadana, “gobernanza” territorial y “desafíos futuros”. Caso Durango, México**

**Emilio de la Fuente Severiano<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas (IIEc), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).

### **Resumen**

*Justificación.* Uno de los fines de la UNAM es “organizar” y “realizar” investigaciones sobre condiciones y problemas nacionales.

*Delimitación.* Ley de Fomento y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Actividad Cooperativa en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México.

*Hipótesis.* La UNAM organiza y realiza la investigación científica y tecnológica, por medio del IIEc, en coordinación con el pueblo y comunidad indígena comunal del Tepehuano Odam y los ciudadanos, para su autogestión pública ciudadana de la Ley y desafíos futuros.

*Objetivo general.* Exponer la táctica y estrategias de autogestión pública ciudadana para presentar la Ley y “desafíos futuros” en la “gobernanza” territorial de Durango, México.

**Palabras Claves:** Desarrollo sustentable, estrategias de autogestión, gobernanza, México

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## **Construyendo tramas estratégicas: Vinculación entre el sector Informática y la educación técnica secundaria el Gran Resistencia (Chaco/Argentina)**

**Milagros Giménez<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>) University of Birmingham (Institute of Local Government :INLOGOV)

### **Resumen**

*La vinculación educación- trabajo es estratégica por dos razones fundamentales. Por un lado, por lo esencial que los jóvenes estudiantes de la escuela técnica reciban una educación de calidad que fortalezca sus competencias de formación para el trabajo. Por otro lado, porque la educación técnico profesional es un factor clave para potenciar el desarrollo del país.*

*La presente investigación analiza bajo el enfoque del desarrollo local cómo se configura actualmente la vinculación entre la oferta educativa técnica secundaria y el sector Informática en el Gran Resistencia (Chaco/Argentina) y describe de qué manera operan los actores protagonistas de este entramado.*

*Primero, el trabajo caracteriza los actores protagonistas del entramado (establecimientos educativos, empresas del sector informático y los funcionarios provinciales con directa vinculación en la modalidad técnica). Segundo se describe la actual articulación utilizando como herramienta de análisis una tipología construida en base a características deseables de esta articulación, alta calidad (sustentable, estratégica y contextualizada) y frecuente. Para finalizar dimensionando las brechas entre lo real y lo deseable para trazar los caminos de posibilidades que conduzcan a un fortalecer esta articulación estrategia para el desarrollo de la región.*

**Palabras Claves:** Vocational education training, partnership, IT sector, local economic development, Argentina

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## Índice de emprendimiento social para alumnos de educación superior en México

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### Resumen

*La economía del mundo actual requiere mayor desarrollo económico para enfrentar dos de los más graves problemas: la pobreza y el Cambio climático. En los últimos años el emprendimiento social ha tenido una gran aceptación en los círculos académicos y empresariales, no se trata de una forma de llevar a cabo actos de caridad, tienen un evidente deseo de mejorar el bienestar social y ambiental, con visión a largo plazo. Encaminando la presente generación como catalizador para que el emprendimiento social tenga una mayor presencia, tanto a nivel empresarial como el ámbito de la sustentabilidad, esta investigación se realizó dentro de los campus del Tecnológico Nacional de México, utilizando para ello una escala de 25 elementos que contienen seis dimensiones empresariales (innovación, pragmatismo, riesgo, planificación proactividad y autodirección) y cuatro de valores sociales (benevolencia, ética, universalismo y conciencia social), elementos que proporcionan un mayor desarrollo de los valores y actitudes necesarias para ser un emprendedor social con una visión ecológica. Se aplicaron 985 cuestionarios en seis Institutos Tecnológicos de los estados de Chihuahua y Sonora, con lo cual se elaboró un índice utilizando distintas herramientas estadísticas entre ellas un análisis multivariado que determinó aquellos elementos categóricos que den un perfil que permitan conocer la disposición de los alumnos a participar en proyectos de emprendimiento social tendientes a resolver la problemática del cambio climático y la pobreza que aquejan las economías de países emergentes. Actualmente se aplica el mismo instrumento en otras Zonas del País y en diferentes países de Latinoamérica, para elaborar un comparativo de los diferentes perfiles.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Emprendimiento Social, pobreza, conciencia social*

## **La economía verde y circular: El caso de Extremadura (España)**

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### **Resumen**

*El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar la relevancia de la Economía Verde y Circular para la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura (España). Con este propósito, se estudiará los objetivos y resultados de la Red Natura 2000 y la Estrategia Europea 2020. De acuerdo con ello en el esquema se hará una diferenciación entre las recomendaciones internacionales a través de sus programas de referencia: Objetivos del Milenio, dentro de la Agenda del Desarrollo Sostenible 2030 (ONU), así como el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), sin olvidar las políticas de la Unión Europea en esta materia.*

*En el año 2015, la Comisión Europea adoptó un plan de acción para contribuir a la aceleración de la transición de la Unión Europea hacia un nuevo modelo, basado en la economía circular, la competitividad mundial y la promoción del desarrollo sustentable para crear al mismo tiempo nuevos puestos de trabajo en diferentes áreas surgidas con la aplicación de estas medidas llamadas genéricamente “economía verde”.*

*En sintonía con todo lo anterior, Extremadura (España) ha puesto en marcha la denominada “Estrategia 2030 de Extremadura” con la determinación de los objetivos y la influencia que tiene cada uno de ellos en el medio ambiente y la Economía Verde y circular en cada ámbito territorial.*

*Por consiguiente, en esta aportación hemos realizado en el nivel Autonómico un estudio para analizar el documento base, con sus fines y propuestas, para conocer el proceso de transición de la economía de Extremadura, con muchas deficiencias en la actualidad por ser región de Convergencia (PIB inferior al 75% de la media de la Unión Europea), cambios y consecuencias.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Economía verde y Circular; Extremadura; Estrategia 2020-2030*

## **Distribución espacio temporal del ozono en aire en la Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Toluca. Un análisis para la resiliencia urbana**

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### **Resumen**

*El presente estudio tiene por objetivo el análisis espacio temporal del contaminante del aire Ozono (O<sub>3</sub>), lo que permite identificar temporalmente los periodos estacionales y anuales, en los que este contaminante atmosférico presenta valores más altos y espacialmente las áreas con mayores niveles de contaminación. Aquí se presenta la aplicación a la Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Toluca.*

*La metodología aplicada se conforma de las siguientes etapas: 1) la etapa de obtención de la información se abordó a partir de los datos registrados en las siete estaciones de la Red Automática de Monitoreo Atmosférico de la Ciudad de Toluca (RAMA Toluca); 2) se seleccionó la información de siete años (2011-2017), para el Ozono (O<sub>3</sub>) del aire; 3) los datos fueron codificados y analizados estadísticamente mediante el programa Excel versión 2013, lo que permitió obtener las medias mensuales, estacionales (verano e invierno) y anuales; para toda la zona y para cada estación de monitoreo; 4) el análisis espacial y su representación mediante cartografía automatizada se elaboró en SIG Arc Gis versión 10.2. El resultado obtenido sobre las tendencias espaciales y temporales puede ser considerado una herramienta en apoyo a la toma de decisiones para aumentar la resiliencia urbana.*

**Palabras Claves:** *Análisis espacial, calidad del aire, cartografía automatizada, monitoreo atmosférico, resiliencia urbana*

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## Resumos - Tabela de conteúdos

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## **Ciclovía do Corredor Verde do Rio Leça: Conectividade, Continuidade e Multifuncionalidade em “Urban sprawl”**

Laura Costa<sup>1</sup> & Luis Loures<sup>1</sup>

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– Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre

### **Resumo**

*A implantação de uma ciclovía ao longo do rio Leça na Área Metropolitana do Porto (AMP) permitiu o entendimento de que paisagens complexas compostas por múltiplos sistemas que interagem entre si são oportunidades de implementação de Edge spaces, ou seja, de Corredores Verdes em espaço urbano de reduzida expressão espacial. Planear, projetar e construir um elemento de mobilidade suave numa paisagem com características de “Urban Sprawl”, implica ter uma atitude de percepção, integração e adaptação de memórias, símbolos, aptidões e vocações dessas mesmas paisagens.*

*A ciclovía do rio Leça enquanto elemento linear que integra o sistema de mobilidade encontra-se intimamente associado aos sistemas hídricos – rio Leça –, urbano/industrial e rural/florestal podendo dinamizar ações de proteção e conservação dos principais sistemas fundamentais à vida com que interage. A ciclovía do Leça constitui-se como elemento linear estruturante da implementação de um Corredor Verde ao longo do rio Leça que permitirá a conectividade entre corredores verdes da AMP, continuidade ao longo da linha de água e multiplicidade de funções e de usos. A definição da ciclovía ao longo do rio Leça no município de Matosinhos numa extensão de 18 Km traduziu-se também na oportunidade de recuperar a relação da população com a linha de água por implicar a aquisição de espaço público e pela preservação da memória do lugar.*

*Este caso de estudo é uma oportunidade de entender como os Corredores Verdes - Edge Space associados a infraestruturas de mobilidade de escala metropolitana contribuem para a requalificação urbana, continuidade, conectividade e multifuncionalidade ecológica, numa oferta de espaços públicos diversificados, conferindo visibilidade ecológica, estética e social a corredores verdes lineares urbanos.*

**Palavras chaves:** *Corredor Verde, Edge Space, Ciclovía, Urban sprawl, Rio Leça*

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## Laboratório circular do Alentejo - Um território transformado em laboratório

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<sup>1</sup>) VALORIZA – Research Centre for Endogenous Resource Valorization – Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre

### Resumo

*É cada vez mais reconhecido que a sociedade atual necessita de mudar as suas práticas de produção e de consumo, tendentes à consolidação de uma cultura mais favorável à racionalização de recursos, o que passa necessariamente por integrar a Ciência e o Conhecimento na Sociedade. De facto, tem-se observado, ao longo dos últimos anos, que o sucesso das políticas de investigação e desenvolvimento tecnológico não tem tido correspondência na economia real, nomeadamente nas regiões com maiores dificuldades ao nível dos meios e recursos.*

*O presente artigo analisa, através da aplicação de uma abordagem metodológica baseada em estudos de caso, exemplos de sucesso na aplicação de estratégias de economia circular (Delta e Esporão), considerando o universo de empresas sediadas na região Alentejo, mediante uma análise custo-benefício, avaliando qual o papel do Laboratório Circular do Alentejo enquanto peça chave na estratégia de criação de valor económico com base no conhecimento, tendo por base os seus objetivos, áreas de intervenção, competências e atividades previstas.*

*Da análise efetuada pode dizer-se que o Laboratório Circular do Alentejo funciona como uma rede colaborativa capaz de integrar todas as vertentes do conhecimento, constituindo-se, em primeiro lugar, como um facilitador da comunicação e informação entre a rede de instituições a trabalhar no território, potenciando desta forma os meios já existentes no terreno. Constituindo-se como um elo da Cadeia de Valor da Investigação e Desenvolvimento ao nível da região Alentejo, o Laboratório Circular do Alentejo potencia ainda o estabelecimento de pontes entre o território (e os seus mais diretos intervenientes, começando pelas populações) e a Ciência, a Investigação e a Tecnologia, numa rede que integra todas as áreas e domínios de intervenção de forma transversal.*

**Palavras chaves:** Território, Economia Circular, Governança, Cadeia de Valor

## **Proposta metodológica para a redução do consumo de água em culturas regadas – o caso de estudo do perímetro de rega do Caia**

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### **Resumo**

*A água é um recurso natural único, e o seu uso eficiente deve ser uma preocupação ao nível da preservação ambiental. Esta realidade adquire especial importância em determinados sectores de atividade, como é disso exemplo o sector agrícola, responsável, em média, por 70% do consumo de água doce a nível mundial. Este facto, torna-se ainda mais relevante se considerarmos que segundo a ONU, até 2050, a população mundial aumentará cerca de 2,6 mil milhões de habitantes, o que obrigará a um aumento da produção agrícola em cerca de 30%, que naturalmente terá de ocorrer à custa de intensificação cultural.*

*Neste sentido, considerando a necessidade de desenvolver ferramentas que potenciem a poupança do recurso água, pretende-se através da presente investigação lançar as bases para o desenvolvimento de uma ferramenta tecnológica, de fácil utilização, capaz de determinar em tempo real as dotações máximas de rega para as diferentes culturas, contribuindo de forma efetiva na redução do consumo de água na agricultura, constituindo-se ainda como uma ferramenta de apoio à decisão na seleção das melhores culturas para cada local, sempre com o objetivo de poupar água. Através da análise dos dados inerentes à profundidade útil do solo no Perímetro de Rega do Caia, recolhidos de forma georreferenciada, posteriormente sobrepostos com dados referentes à textura do solo, à precipitação média e à pluviosidade efetiva é possível estimar a capacidade de armazenamento de água do solo.*

*Os dados preliminares recolhidos permitem concluir que a presente ferramenta poderá contribuir não só para uma redução efetiva do consumo de água, na ordem dos 20-30% nas principais culturas regadas, mas também para mitigar os desperdícios de água na agricultura com efeitos consequentes a nível ambiental e económico.*

**Palavras chaves:** *Água; sustentabilidade, regadio, paisagem agrícola*

## **Participação, Inovação e Sustentabilidade, como pilares da gestão e desenvolvimento do território – Estudo de caso a vila da Lourinhã**

Miguel Reis Silva<sup>1</sup> & David Margarido<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) Município da Lourinhã

### **Resumo**

*Um território municipal deve encontrar estratégias para o seu desenvolvimento, tendo por base as suas características económicas, sociais, demográficas, geográficas e culturais. Considerando que as pessoas são o coração dos territórios e sobre elas, e sobre as suas necessidades e expectativas devem ser desenvolvidas estratégias que contribuam para o desenvolvimento sustentável das diferentes redes que esses mesmos territórios, sugere-se uma estratégia de desenvolvimento baseada em três pilares: Participação, Inovação e Sustentabilidade. A implementação desta estratégia apoiada pelos cidadãos de forma participadas, e apoiadas por parcerias locais, regionais e nacionais, sejam elas públicas ou privadas, ganha uma dimensão que permite garantir dinâmicas próprias e impares no panorama da gestão dos territórios. O estudo de caso que apresentamos é o da Lourinhã (Portugal), e de que forma esta estratégia de materializou e quais os seus resultados nos seus diferentes níveis e vetores. Como exemplo de alguns projetos, enumeramos o Orçamento Participativo; #Governança Transparente; Rede Social; Loja Social; Conselho Municipal do Associativismo; Portal do Município; “Lourinhã, city as a platform”; e “Lights ON Lights OFF”. Todos eles são uma referência regional, e permitiram aumentar a qualidade de vida dos cidadãos, aproximando a autarquia das necessidades e expectativas das pessoas, sem nunca esquecer a necessidade de atração de pessoas e empresas, os que nele residem e trabalham, e sem nunca esconder os problemas estruturais ao nível social. Este é um projeto de pode ser replicado noutras autarquias, e noutros países.*

**Palavras chaves:** Participação, Inovação, Sustentabilidade, Território

## **Estimativa do potencial de sedimentos evitados com a implementação de sistemas agroflorestais em Antonina - PR**

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### **Resumo**

*Em detrimento da manutenção dos canais de navegação portuária e da preservação de ecossistemas aquáticos ocorre, na baía de Antonina/PR, localizada no litoral da região sul-brasileira, a intensificação do assoreamento, advinda de práticas não conservacionistas no uso do solo. A valoração dos serviços ecossistêmicos provenientes dos sedimentos evitados na baía perpassa pela estimativa de volumes e dimensionamento de impactos. Neste sentido, e de forma análoga ao conceito de carbono evitado, este estudo tem por objetivo estimar o potencial de sedimentos que podem ser evitados com a implantação de Sistemas Agroflorestais nas bacias hidrográficas da porção oeste da baía de Antonina. A estimativa do volume de sedimentos foi realizada a partir da análise de multicritérios, álgebra de mapas e interpolação da carta de suscetibilidade geopedológica com o mapa de uso do solo e cobertura vegetal. Foram simulados dois cenários: um atual e outro com a implementação de Sistemas Agroflorestais em áreas degradadas. Os resultados demonstram que 4,6% da área encontra-se degradada e que esta contribui com 21% do volume total de materiais disponibilizados anualmente. A simulação do segundo cenário revela que a produção de sedimentos pode ser reduzida de 21% para até 1,4%, mitigando a disponibilização de sedimentos das áreas onside.*

**Palavras chaves:** Erosão; Assoreamento, Agrofloresta, Serviços Ecossistêmicos

## Canais artificiais e a sua influência em processos de ordenamento do território e planeamento urbano

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### Resumo

*O presente estudo pretende efetuar uma análise a fenómenos de cheia em áreas urbanas, estabelecendo uma comparação das casuísticas quanto à sua localização, fatores climáticos e principais parâmetros de pressão antrópica verificados.*

*Os fenómenos de cheia decorrentes de intempéries têm ao longo do tempo assolado o arquipélago da Madeira, particularmente a ilha da Madeira a qual se diferencia, entre outras, pelo seu relevo acentuado. Estas características, associadas aos fenómenos de cheia, conduzem a dezenas de vítimas mortais, centenas de afetados direta ou indiretamente e milhares de milhões em custos monetários associados.*

*Os canais artificiais, deveriam condicionar a predisposição do tecido urbano de qualquer cidade, região ou país uma vez que em casos extremos de precipitação, eles são os principais responsáveis pelo correto escoamento, minimizando qualquer tipologia de risco associado a cheias. Contudo, o que é verificado década após década é uma contínua ocupação urbana na proximidade das principais linhas de água, com a agravante de se intensificar mais a jusante o que obviamente promove um acréscimo à sua perigosidade – uma vez que, estas zonas são as mais propícias a serem afetadas por enxurradas e/ou cheias através do galgamento dos leitos das ribeiras.*

*Insurge-se deste modo como prioritária a necessidade de simular com o maior rigor possível, o escoamento das linhas de água com maior relevância neste tipo de catástrofes, de modo a procurar minimizar os seus riscos e consequências, bem como articular os princípios de planeamento urbano em vigor na região.*

**Palavras chaves:** *Escoamento, Instrumentos de Gestão Territorial, Linhas de Água, Planeamento Urbano, Região Autónoma da Madeira*

*The quality of the content and abstract translation is the sole responsibility of the authors*

## **Os Circuitos Curtos Agroalimentares e Seu Contributo Para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável – Estudo de Caso na Beira Interior**

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### **Resumo**

*Em zonas de baixa densidade, como é o caso da Beira Interior, o papel das IPSS-Instituições Privadas de Solidariedade Social, como consumidores coletivos de produtos agroalimentares é apreciável; no entanto os produtores locais dificilmente conseguem entrar neste mercado e daqui resulta que a produção local é preterida em função da produção exterior que é comercializada a preços mais competitivos.*

*A implementação de um circuito curto agroalimentar entre estas instituições e os produtores locais constitui um importante fator de desenvolvimento sustentável com impactos ao nível económico (aumento e consolidação do rendimento dos produtores locais e efeito multiplicador sobre a economia local), social (reforço das ligações entre atores locais, preservação do modo de vida rural, melhoria na qualidade da alimentação) e ambiental (diminuição das emissões de CO<sub>2</sub>, preservação do ecossistema local, manutenção da biodiversidade).*

*Na investigação em curso pretende-se criar e testar um modelo que permita quantificar estes impactos. Para isso, procedeu-se à caracterização da procura e da oferta locais de produtos agroalimentares, criou-se uma bateria de indicadores de desenvolvimento sustentável e procedeu-se à sua análise. Por fim, são identificados os principais desafios que se colocam à implementação destes circuitos de comercialização.*

**Palavras chaves:** *Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Circuitos Curtos Agroalimentares, Comércio Eletrónico, Beira Interior*

## **Estudo das ações realizadas pela defesa civil do município de Quatro Barras-PR, após adesão ao programa construindo cidades resilientes (Organização das Nações Unidas)**

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### **Resumo**

*As primeiras ações, estruturas e estratégias de proteção e segurança dirigidas à população, tanto no Brasil como no resto do mundo, foram realizadas nos países envolvidos na Segunda Guerra Mundial. O primeiro país a preocupar-se com a segurança de sua população foi a Inglaterra que instituiu a CIVIL DEFENSE (Defesa Civil), após os ataques aéreos sofridos entre 1940 e 1941, causando milhares de perdas de vida na população civil, de acordo com o portal do Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional. Hoje, em todo o mundo, a Defesa Civil se organiza em sistemas com a participação dos governos locais e da população no desencadeamento das ações preventivas e de resposta aos desastres, objetivando salvar vidas e evitar prejuízos econômicos. Devido à grande importância do tema foi realizado um estudo acerca das ações realizadas pela defesa civil do município do Quatro Barras, localizado no Sul do Brasil, no Estado do Paraná, após a sua adesão ao Programa da Organização das Nações Unidas Construindo Cidades Resilientes, em outubro de 2015. Foi realizada entrevista com a Coordenadora Municipal com objetivo de obter dados sobre a estrutura e sobre a atuação do município. Foi verificado que dos dez passos do Programa, a não adequação construtiva e de prevenção de incêndio dos estabelecimentos de ensino e de saúde em sua totalidade são os que mais levantaram preocupação, porém, diversas outras ações adotadas pelo município demonstraram o entendimento do poder executivo da importância da prevenção e da educação da população, visando tornar a comunidade local um ambiente seguro.*

**Palavras chaves:** Defesa Civil, Planejamento Urbano, Cidades Resilientes, Desenvolvimento Sustentável