

Book of Abstracts

BUP PhD Students Training 2022

Interdisciplinary - Multicultural - International

Oral presentations given at the BUP PhD Students Training
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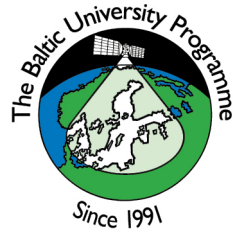


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This Book of Abstracts contains 8 abstracts from oral presentations held at the BUP Symposium 2022. The contributors are PhD students at [BUP participating universities](#).

The PhD students Training in short

The objective of the training is to give PhD students from BUP participating universities the possibility to meet and discuss scientific problems with focus on sustainable development in an interdisciplinary, international, multicultural, and regional context. In this way, students will also get the opportunity to become acquainted with other universities and their scientific traditions.

PhD students are offered training in interdisciplinary research cooperation with the guidance of an international group of interdisciplinary research experts, composed of senior scientists.

The program of the training includes: lectures, workshops, students' presentations of PhD work, individual consultancies of PhD work with international experts.

Editor

Adam Söderberg

Useful links

[Information about the BUP PhD students Training 2022](#)

[More information for PhD students at BUP participating universities](#)

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Adaptive Neighbourhood Open Space for Inclusive Aging in Place

Anna Olha

Abstract:

The global trend of today which the city currently needs to adapt to is the phenomena called “Population Aging”. Already today the cities are home to 55% of older adults and this figure is expected to reach 68% by the year 2050.

Many global organizations recognized the necessity to respect this demographic shift. In fact, the World Health Organization try’s to respond to urban aging through efforts to promote the development of “age-friendly” cities. These efforts include open space as an important element of the urban form, but provide little detail on how to design outdoor open spaces in order to better fit the needs of older adults. Original framework offers a “Checklist” of 8 essential characteristic, but as the analyses showed, the patterns of use and preferences of older adults are also largely influenced by digital technologies, socio-demographic and cultural characteristics, thus, incorporation of an additional layers of solution would strengthens the framework of proposed age-friendly living.

Preliminary results revealed that the quality of public space is increasingly correlated with the physical and mental health of its inhabitants. While cities should become more welcoming for age and program inclusive neighborhoods, so far little is known about the influence of objective and subjective features of the neighborhood built environment in relation with physical activity patterns of different age groups of older adults. The aim of the research is to identify those features with the agency perspectives in regards to planning inclusive open spaces in the neighborhoods, compiling information from different sources about the needs and preferences of older adults in regards to open space and synthesize them in the form of evaluation metrics. The ambition of the research is to expand the architectural knowledge about older people’s interactions with neighborhood outdoor environment and develop a Sustainable Open Space Assessment Standard (SOSAS) - a rating system, aiming on mitigating the ability of open spaces and its design elements to meet the needs of elderly.

Keywords: Public open space, Age-friendly, Inclusive design, Polyvalency, Social capital

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Sustainability and Digital Transformation in Higher Education Institutions: A Paradigmatic Model in Light of Complexity, Transformative and Organisational Learning Theories

Laís Viera Trevisan

Abstract:

In view of the tragedies, catastrophes, and climate change experienced by humanity, the need to train individuals and leaders who act in favour of sustainable development based on transformative learning and systemic thinking is increasingly highlighted. In this context, higher education institutions (HEIs) play a key role and may act sustainably in all their activities. In this logic, digital transformation (DT) emerges as a facilitator of the process. There is growing attention from academia to the topic of sustainability in universities, in favour of advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, and DT as a way of overcoming educational challenges in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there is a gap regarding the interrelationship between the two topics from a whole-institution perspective, that is, from the involvement of the entire university system. Hence, this study aims to understand how DT can contribute to sustainability in higher education from a whole-institution perspective, based on Complexity, Transformative and Organisational Learning theories. We propose for this thesis a multi-method approach, with a three-stage research strategy: Theoretical review (Stage 1); Qualitative exploration (Stage 2); and Quantitative research (Stage 3). The first stage was carried out by conducting a bibliometric and content analysis on manuscripts published in peer-reviewed journals in the last decades. The second stage is qualitative and exploratory. For that, we will combine qualitative techniques to enable data triangulation and the convergence of evidence. The third stage is descriptive and quantitative and will be conducted through an online survey. Based on this research, an integration model between sustainability and DT will be developed, contributing to the education of leaders and best practices in sustainability in higher education both at the educational level and in terms of research, campus operations, community outreach, and assessment and reporting.

Keywords: Sustainability, Digital Transformation, Higher Education, Universities, Education for Sustainable Development

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The effects of climate extremes (Flood and drought) on illegal migration of The Gambia's youths

Demba Baldeh

Abstract:

The Gambia is confronted with numerous challenges induced by climate change extremes. Floods and droughts have constrained the livelihoods and lives of many farming communities. Consequently, many youths have shifted from farming activities to illegal migration (Locally called "Backway"). Many of them perish along the way. Therefore, the study investigated the effects of climate extremes on the illegal migration of the Gambia's youths to reform public policies relevant to societal resilience to climate effects. It intends to fulfil five (5) vital objectives: Assess the perception and causes of illegal migration; Examine the effects of climate flood and drought on illegal migration; Identify problems faced by youths during the journey; Find out their coping strategies; Evaluate measures taken by the government, and other organized institutions to address illegal migrations, and how effective are these measures. These were fulfilled by interviewing 105 survey respondents, 80 Focus Group Discussions and 12 Key Informants. The analyzed data confirmed that climate variability is negatively impacting the rainfed crops of farmers in the study area. These and many other factors are pushing many youths out of the country to unknown destinations. A good number of them perished along the journey and some never returns home. The Gambia Government and its European partners had invested huge resources to address the menace but little progress had been realized. The study concluded that Government with its stakeholders needs to support rural development by investing huge resources in the farming sector. Furthermore, there is an urgent need to invest in skill training for rural folks and support entrepreneurship. Finally, the study recommended more support for climate change adaptation projects and further research on the best options for the mitigation of climate change.

Keywords: climate change/variability, "Backway", The Gambia, youths, climate extremes

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Influence of EU Banking Recovery and Resolution Regulations on the financial situation of the bank

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Abstract:

The latest financial crisis from 2008 and following Eurozone Crisis in 2012, however, created an incentive to establish the system of financial supervision on the EU level, due to the fact that the commonly used policy tool turned out to be ineffective. With regards to the Banking Supervision the package of legislation “CRR/CRD” and “BRRD” has been adopted as a response to financial system shortcomings with the aim to make it more resilient and stable. Because the shift from regulation based to risk-based supervision was observed, and the over control the „too-big-to-fail” institutions was desired, next to Microprudential Supervision, Macroprudential Policy tools were introduced at EU level. The main aim was to reduce the systemic risk not only in Eurozone but also in each and every Member State and in turn to prevent from any possible future crisis. As one of the solutions the transition from “bail out” to “bail in” was proposed and with this aim the dedicated financial instruments has introduced in EU legal provisions, namely contingent convertibles. The legislative process of implementing those tools in Poland is still ongoing. In the thesis, I analyse the influence of EU Banking Recovery and Resolution Regulations on the financial situation of the bank by looking at the micprudential perspective to limit the distress at individual institutions: (1) by financial analysis of hypothetical case scenario and (2) by review of the questionnaire responses to the entrepreneurs’ sector. The results show a high potential for implementation. The floor is open for discussion whether there is still the room for improvement.

Keywords: Coco bonds, Prudential Regulations, Banking Union, Micorprudential Supervision, European Union, EU

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The adoption of Sustainable Development Goals by the scientific community: a case study of São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP)

Thais Dibbern

Abstract:

Launched in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require the action of various actors so that they can be achieved by 2030. One of these actors refers to the scientific community, represented by Higher Education Institutions, Research Centers/Laboratories and Funding Agencies. Considering this context, the aim of this research is to identify the reasons why the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP, Brazil). Methodologically, the research was developed based on bibliometric reviews, document analysis and application of semi-structured interviews. The analysis of the results follows the Content Analysis methodology, having as support the Atlas.ti software. Among the obtained results, it can be observed that the emergence of the SDGs theme within FAPESP is directly related to i. the Foundation's attempts to justify its importance and impact before the São Paulo society; ii. the relationship between the application of the generated/financed knowledge in the formulation of public policies (considering that the SDGs agenda is more focused on a political/governmental and development agenda); iii. the international cooperation established with other agencies and institutions, as well as the recent performance of the scientific community in general (regarding the adoption of the SDGs as a research agenda); iv. the adoption of the agenda by the Government of São Paulo. international cooperation established with other agencies and institutions, as well as in relation to the recent performance of the scientific community in general (regarding the very adoption of the SDGs as a research agenda); iv. the adoption of the agenda by the Government of the State of São Paulo to follow a governmental directive from a funding entity (although this directive is not mandatory for the Foundation, given its institutional autonomy).

Keywords: scientific community, sustainable development goals, research agenda, FAPESP, Brazil

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Co-creation of natural third places in European cities: Comparative study of community gardens in Krakow and Brussels

Fanny Téoule

Abstract:

Nowadays, more than 70% of the population lives in European cities, which highly contributes to unsustainability. At the same time, cities offer the possibility for socio-ecological transitions, allowing alternative practices to emerge at the local scale, impacting the global scale. Transitions practices are based on the production of a system highly resource-intensive towards sober modes of production, such as usage of renewable resources. It is possible to achieve a socio-ecological transition, creating synergies between economy, society, and democracy. The natural third place facilitates socio-ecological transitions in the long run by promoting collaborative learning and stakeholder engagement. Although it has not been demonstrated by current research, natural third places encourage eco-responsible practices, participate in the reuse of abandoned places, and develop new modes of production, consumption, and use toward nature. These places are undoubtedly an example to follow and support in rethinking our impact on the world towards greater sustainability. The emblematic illustration of natural third place is the case of community gardens. Current studies have well demonstrated the health benefits of community gardens, leaving aside their social and ecological impacts. The proposed study aims to fill the current gap by demonstrating that gardening is used as an urban planning tool accompanying the ongoing urban transition movement. The community gardens reveal an alternative way of dealing with the place of inhabitants as actors in the city. The appropriation of the city through gardening practices places the garden at the heart of an ecological, political, and social reflection on urban space. Furthermore, as most studies focus on the North American community gardens cases, this project will investigate the unexplored European cases. The main aim of the study is to investigate the appropriations and functions of community gardens as natural third places and understand their impact on the socio-ecological transitions of cities in Central and Western Europe.

Keywords: Socio-ecological transitions, Community gardens, Third place, Co-creation, Poland, Belgium

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Goods marking as a multimodal artifact: structural-semantic and sociolinguistic aspects (English-language iHerb brands as a case study)

Yuliia Lukianova

Abstract:

The relevance of the work is determined by the focus of modern linguistic research on the study of communication in its diversity. The emergence of a new advertising and communication phenomenon, packvertising, necessitated a comprehensive study of the semantic and pragmatic features of verbal and non-verbal means of marking goods placed on packaging, taking into account the influence of extralinguistic factors and the communicative and pragmatic features of modern advertising. The dissertation research aims to establish and describe the structural-semantic and sociolinguistic aspects of goods marking on packaging as a type of advertising discourse. The subject of the study is the compositional and functional structure of goods marking, language and paragraph-based means of communication, manipulative strategies and tactics that help to influence the addressee's behavior, and the ratio of paragraph-based and verbal components of the message. The material of the research is the texts placed on the packages of goods of English-language iHERB brands. The scientific novelty of the study is that, for the first time in domestic linguistics, marking on packaging as a type of advertising discourse has been theoretically substantiated and practically investigated; the lexical-semantic aspects of goods marking are highlighted, namely, the means of expressing the object, its signs and quantity, and actions of the subject; the compositional and functional structure of the verbal component of goods marking is analyzed; communicative strategies specific to packaging marking are highlighted; the role of paragraph semantics in the realization of the argumentative potential of marking is specified; a semiotic analysis of the visual component of the marking was carried out and the communicative and pragmatic functions of the marking color were established.

Keywords: compositional structure, goods marking, text, structuring, packaging, packvertising

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Role of Collective in Daily Life of Maidens of Kyiv Institute of Noble Girls in 19th and Early 20th Centuries

Zhovta Ilona

Abstract:

Kyiv Institute of Noble Girls was one of the biggest women's boarding-school, founded in 1838. The girls always stayed in the institutes during the whole six-year period of their education, except for vacations and holidays. Our thesis reveal topics such as how the staff of the Kyiv Institute provided all the necessary conditions for the life of pupils. Among them, it was about the safety and comfort of girls' accommodation, provision of clothes and shoes, food and medical care. In general, we came to the conclusion that the institution has always had problems with financing. The lack of funds had a negative impact on the condition of the building and sanitary conditions. The carelessness of the team affected the fact that the girls were malnourished. The uniform was comfortable and the fabrics were often worn out due to poor quality. The medical care of the team was good and provided help to the girls at any time. Also, we reveal how the team raised and taught the girls, participated in their routine and festive practices. In particular, we are talking about teachers' pedagogical techniques, punishments, love relationships and attitude of girls towards their mentors within the walls of the institute. We compare the upbringing of girls with practices that were established in the army or asylums.

Keywords: Kyiv Institute of Noble Girls, boarding-school, collective, maidens, history of daily routine life, microhistory

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