



# **ABSTRAKTIKIRJA / ABSTRACT BOOK**

Maantieteen päivät / Geography days 2022

Siirtymien maantiede – Geographies of displacement

Tampere 3.–4.11.2022

# Contents

Thursday 3.11. ....	1
Keynotes.....	1
Becoming Part of the City: Local Emplacement After Forced Displacement .....	1
Shockwaves .....	1
Sessions, slot 1 .....	2
Tunteiden maantiede ja affektien tilallisuus I .....	2
Colonial Geographies of Disruption / Disruptions of Colonial Geographies I .....	5
Urban life in a climate crisis: Attitudes, anxieties, anticipation and the felt geographies of change .....	8
Mining activities and future transitions .....	10
Spatio-temporal analyses of displacement, refuge and citizenship.....	12
The moral geographies of the spaces and people in transition .....	14
Vesi ja ympäristö I .....	16
Information, innovation and technology geographies I .....	18
Sessions, slot 2 .....	20
Imaginary, discursive or real transition? From exclusive to inclusive and expert-oriented to a more diverse policy – geographies of innovation.....	20
Tutkitun tiedon kääntämisen taito.....	20
Information, innovation and technology geographies II .....	22
Tunteiden maantiede ja affektien tilallisuus II .....	24
Politics of (forced) migration: policy, agency, portrayals, and everyday life .....	26
Nature-based recreation and changing ways of using and experiencing nature.....	28
Human geographical research of future technologies: from processes to societies I .....	30
Colonial Geographies of Disruption / Disruptions of Colonial Geographies II .....	32
Friday 4.11. ....	34
Keynotes.....	34
Urban Peripheries and the Right to Suburban Space .....	34
Social Junk .....	34
Sessions, slot 3 .....	35
Human geographical research of future technologies: from processes to societies II .....	35
Open science paradigm in Geography – opportunities, impacts and risks .....	37
Etsimässä yhteisöllisyyden reunaehtoja 2020-luvun maailmassa: paikkaperustaisuus kaupungeissa ja maaseuduilla.....	39
Vesi ja ympäristö II .....	41
Tunteiden maantiede ja affektien tilallisuus III .....	43
Alueellinen oikeudenmukaisuus yhteiskunnan siirtymässä .....	44

Minoritization and spaces of difference.....	47
Poetics of everyday embodied encounters in research with (forced) migrants .....	48
Collective reflections on researching and acting on displacement: methodologies, ethics, and practices .....	49

## Thursday 3.11.

### Keynotes

10:15 – 12:15

### **Becoming Part of the City: Local Emplacement After Forced Displacement**

**Ilse van Liempt**

Arrival entails more than simply permitting entry and is inherently emotional and relational, this talk explores a series of questions around how forced displacement turns into local emplacement. It is argued that it is important to recognize that global migration is grounded through attention to the ways in which such processes are locally lived and produced (see also Massey 1994, Mitchell 1997, Lamb 2002, Hall 2021). How do forced migrants become entangled in an infrastructure laid out for them as a special category of migrants, what tensions arise between the official response to arrival and the everyday lived experiences of refugees and how do refugees themselves try to build connections and find their way in a new city. I take the concept of arrival infrastructures (Meeus et al. 2019) as a starting point. This concept allows me to look beyond the architecture of bureaucracy and legalistic logics and practices and take a closer look at all factors playing a role in starting again somewhere new, including concrete places that matter for homemaking (Boccagni, 2017). Apart from acknowledging that homemaking is a transnational phenomenon that takes place beyond borders, it is argued that concrete places and people may trigger emotional and affective responses that are part of homemaking processes, offer opportunities to socialize and are an important part of finding one's place in a new city of arrival. Focusing on everyday experiences also enables us to see how the past and present get linked (Cresswell 2010), and how identities are reinvented in relation to new environments (van Liempt & Bygnes 2022).

### **Shockwaves**

**Sara Fregonese**

This lecture traces the immediate and diffused effects of violent perturbations to urban life across contexts not commonly brought into relation: those of protracted urban conflict and terrorist attacks in cities otherwise considered peaceful. The notion of atmosphere, conceived by human geographers as a spatial expression of shared felt experiences involving human and nonhuman agencies, is considered here as an epistemological terrain to think through four moments, from protracted urban conflict in the Middle East to urban terrorism in Western Europe. The narration connects the lived experiences of street-level armed clashes in Lebanese cities, the materialities and diffused traumas surrounding one of the biggest non-nuclear explosions in history in the port of Beirut, the war-like experiences of counterterror raids in Paris, and the visceral afterlives of two phosphorous-infused bombs in the centre of Birmingham. Atmosphere as spatialised felt experience is posited as a crucial level of empirical enquiry that displaces accepted analytical boundaries and instead traces connections between protracted armed conflict and 'one-off' events of (counter)terrorism.

## Sessions, slot 1

13:30 – 15:10

### **Tunteiden maantiede ja affektien tilallisuus I**

**Organizers:** Marika Kettunen, Johanna Sitomaniemi-San & Juha Ridanpää

#### **Tahmeat tilanteet ja kaupunkirottien paikat**

**Nina Nygren**

**Virpi Valtonen**

**Venla Österdahl**

Elämme monilajisissa kaupungeissa, joissa kohtaamme erilaista elämää huomaamattammekin. Toisinaan nämä kohtaamiset kuitenkin herättävät huomiomme ja saavat meissä aikaan erilaisia tunteita ja vaikutuksia. Kaupunkirodot ovat eläneet ihmisen kanssa samassa ympäristössä pitkään, mutta limittäinen yhteiselo ei ole ollut ongelmaton kummallekaan lajille.

Olemme keränneet kaupunkirottia kohdanneiden kirjoittamia kertomuksista. Näistä 99 kertomuksesta olemme analysoineet kohtaamisissa vaikuttaneita tunteita ja affekteja ja niiden tahmaisuuksia. Tässä esityksessä keskitymme erityisesti niihin paikkoihin ja tilanteisiin, joissa nämä kohtaamiset ja tunteet syntyvät. Huolimatta kaupunkirottien maineesta inhon kohteena, aineiston rottakohtaamiset olivat moninaisia ja vaikuttavia tilanteita, ja ne saivat aikaan erilaisia tunteita ja affekteja pelosta iloon. Affektit olivat tahmaisia ja ne tarttuivat kiertäessään paitsi rottiin niin myös kohtaamispaikkoihin. Tahmaisuuksien vaikuttavat myös yhteiskunnassa kiertävät käsitykset ja ennakkoluulot rotista. Monipuoliset affektit avaavat tilaa keskustella siitä, miten suhtaudumme kaupunkirottiin ja muihin liminaalisiin ja hankaliin, yhteisen kaupunkiympäristömme muunlajisiin asukkaisiin, sekä yhteisesti asuttamaan kaupunkitilaan ja sen monilajisiin paikkoihin.

#### **Paikallistaminen kestävän asumisen mediakeskustelussa: Paikkojen epäsuora ja suora affektiivinen merkityksellistäminen**

**Liisa Käätä**

**Merja Koskela**

**Henna Syrjälä**

Ihmisillä on tunnetusti affektiivisia asenteita ja suhteita erilaisiin paikkoihin, ja tätä paikkojen merkityksellistämistä tuotetaan kielenkäytössä yhä uudelleen. Digitaalisessa journalismissa puhutaan paikallistamisesta (placefication), jossa sisältöjen tuottamisessa ja kuluttamisessa kiinnitetään huomiota niihin kytkeytyviin paikkoihin, joilla nähdään olevan merkitystä aiheen käsittelyssä. Paikallistaminen on tutkimuksemme lähtökohta, ja tarkastelemme sitä osana julkista keskustelua kestävän kehityksen mukaisesta asumisesta. Tavoitteenamme on selvittää, millä tavoin affektiivista paikallistamista tehdään valtakunnallisen median verkkouutisteksteissä sekä asumisen asiantuntijoiden, journalistien että yksittäisten asukkaiden voimin.

Tutkimus on osa Decarbon Home -hanketta, johon kerättyä media-aineistoa hyödynnämme tässä rajatusti. Aineistona on n. 70 Ylen verkkotekstiä vuosilta 2010–2020, joissa käsitellään erilaisten asiantuntijoiden

näkemyksiä kansalaisille oletettavasti merkityksellisistä (asuin)paikoista ja kansalaisten tekemiä ja kokemia muutoksia asuinpaikoistaan. Teksteissä on tietenkin läsnä myös journalistien kielenkäyttö ja puhuvat, jotka osaltaan tuottavat käsitystä paikkojen merkityksistä. Kyseessä on diskurssintutkimus, jossa yhdistämme paikallistamisen käsitteen kielelliseen merkityksellistämiseen eli analysoimme affektiiviseksi luonnehdittavaa kielenkäyttöä (esim. tunneilmaukset, arvottavat sanavalinnat) erilaisista paikoista puhuttaessa.

Alustavasti paikkoja merkityksellistetään pääosin epäsuorasti eli suoria tunneilmauksia paikoista esiintyy vain vähän. Paikoille annetaan merkitystä monenlaisen affektiivisen kielenkäytön yhdistelmänä, jossa esimerkiksi kertominen paikan roolista omalle elämäntavalle tai paikan ominaisuuksien pohtiminen implikoi affektiivista suhtautumista kyseiseen paikkaan. Kiinnostavan lisänsä tuovat myös erilaiset vertailut paikkojen välillä (esim. kaupunki ja maaseutu) tai näkökulmat paikkojen mahdollistamiin hyötyihin (esim. yhteisöllinen asuminen tai ekokyläasuminen).

## **Nuorten aikuisten yksinäisyys ja ristiriitaiset kodin merkitykset korona-aikana**

**Kotila, Katariina**

Tutkin yksinäisyyden tunteiden kytkeytymistä kotiin ja sen merkityksiin. Koti on keskeinen arjen paikka ja sille tuotetaan jatkuvasti merkityksiä esimerkiksi kodin tekemisen käytännöillä. Kotia ja yksinäisyyttä on kuitenkin Suomessa tutkittu vain vähän ja iäkkäiden kokemuksiin painottuen. Työstän parhaillaan väitöskirjani ensimmäistä artikkelia, jossa tarkastelen, millaisena yksin tai yhteisasunnossa asuvat nuoret aikuiset kokivat kodin korona-aikana ja miten yksinäisyys kytkeytyy kotiin. Keräsin aineiston touko-heinäkuussa 2022 avoimia kysymyksiä sisältävällä kyselyllä, johon vastasi 54 18–35-vuotiaasta. Käytän aineistolähtöisessä analyysissäni soveltavasti Grounded Theory -menetelmän työkaluja.

Kodin merkitykset aineistossa tiivistyvät turvallisen ja eristävän kodin ympärille. Usein koti saa erilaisia merkityksiä ja voi olla esimerkiksi turvallinen ja yksinäinen tai vuorotellen turvallinen ja ahdistava. Turvallisuus linkittyy esimerkiksi kodin tuntumiseen omalta ja siihen, että koti suojelee koronalta tai yksinäisyydeltä. Vaikka yksinäisyyttä koettaisiin kotona, sitä ei välttämättä liitetä kodin merkityksiin, ja näin suojellaan käsitystä kodista turvallisenä paikkana. Toisaalta koti saa merkityksiä eristävänä paikkana puheessa, jossa koti sulkee ihmisen sisälleen ja erottaa hänet ulkomaailmasta. Koti eristävänä paikkana liitetään aineistossa esimerkiksi korona-ajan rajoituksiin ja etätöihin ja -opiskeluun. Myös yksin asuminen saa eristäytymisen merkityksiä. Eristävyyttä purkaa esimerkiksi lähellä asuvien tuttuuden löytyminen.

Konferenssiesityksessä esittelen työn alla olevaa artikkeliani ja sen alustavia tuloksia. Tutkimukseni osallistuu keskusteluun siitä, miten tunteet ja arkinen paikka kietoutuvat yhteen.

## **Avaruus ja ihmismaantieteet**

**Mikko Karhu**

**Antti Mäenpää**

**Ilkka Luoto**

Avaruuteen kohdistuu kasvavaa ihmiskunnan tulevaisuuden reunaehtoja määrittelevää mielenkiintoa. Luonnonmaantiede on tutkinut mm. avaruuden taivaankappaleiden geologiaa, mutta ihmismaantieteet ovat perinteisesti kiinnostuneita ihmistoiminnasta maapallolla. Voiko nimensä mukaan Maata tutkiva maantiede soveltaa menetelmiään myös avaruuteen ja muille taivaankappaleille?

Avaruuden rajaaminen ihmismaantieteen ulkopuolelle voi tuntua oikeutetulta. Rajaus ei ole kuitenkaan välttämättä perusteltua, vaan suorastaan haittaa tieteenalan kehitystä. Avaruus on jo 1950-luvulta alkaen muodostanut luontevan jatkumon kestävästä kehitystä ja ihmiskunnan itseymmärrystä luotaavien aiheiden ympärille. Tekninen kehitys on kulkenut ensimmäisistä satelliiteista, avaruuslentoihin ja ihmisen vierailuun Kuussa. Sukkulalentojen myötä rakennettiin kansainvälinen avaruusasema. Nyt on jo siirrytty kaupallisten

avaruuslentojen aikakaudelle ja Mars-lentojen suunnitteluun. Ihmismaantiede tarjoaa avaruustutkimukselle tietoa myös ympäristöllisten tunne- ja kokemussuhteiden siirtymisestä avaruuteen. Humanistisen maantieteen harjoittajat ovat luonnehtineet ihmistä maanasuttajaksi, joilla on erottamaton yhteys kotiplaneettaansa. Mutta miten tuo yhteys muuttuu, kun avaruusmatkailu ja lähiavaruuden asuttaminen yleistyvät? Ihminen voi lähteä Maasta, mutta voiko Maa lähteä ihmisestä?

Maantieteilijää saattaisi kiinnostaa, miten maahan lajikehitykseltään ja olemukseltaan ankkuroitunut ihminen asuu ja elää avaruudessa sekä antaa maapallon ulkopuoliselle habitukselle merkityksiä. Avaruuden turistilennot, yritystoiminta, kaivannaisteollisuus, suurvaltakilpailu ja siirtokuntavisiot ovat signaaleja siitä, että yhteiskunnallista sekä hallinnollista perspektiiviä avaruuden tila- ja paikkakysymyksiin tarvitaan esimerkiksi ratkottaessa kiistoja omistussuhteista, päätöksentekovallasta ja osallisuudesta avaruudessa. Voidaanko avaruuden olemusta edes kunnolla ymmärtää ilman maantiedettä?

# Colonial Geographies of Disruption / Disruptions of Colonial Geographies I

Organisers: Tiina Järvi, Mikko Joronen & Mark Griffiths

## Social reproduction and settler colonialism

Jemima Repo

Social reproduction is crucial to the key aspect of indigenous life and that which settler colonialism targets: the land-based processes of livelihood of the indigenous population. In Palestine, laws on marriage, residency and mobility, as well as border practices, security technologies, and road access determine the ability of family members to access employment, healthcare, food, or even meet or live together. Social reproduction literature, however, has yet to pointedly theorise how social reproduction unfolds, both historically and strategically, in the context of settler colonialism. Autonomist Marxist feminists such as Silvia Federici (2004) and Maria Mies (1998) have argued that, along and proletarianization, primitive accumulation effected a sexual division of labour. The Marxist feminist argument about housewifization hinges on the assumption that colonialism transforms colonised subjects into wage labourers. Yet, settler colonialism primarily aims to eliminate rather than exploit indigenous populations in order to make land available to settlers. It is not only the native economy, but indigenous life itself that is under threat. How, then, does primitive accumulation shape the sexual division of labour in settler colonial contexts? Using the case of Palestine, this article fills this gap by bringing together theoretical perspectives on social reproduction and settler colonialism to argue that settler colonial processes of ongoing primitive accumulation are attacks on social reproduction that aim to eradicate, rather than re-structure and exploit, indigenous communities. At the same time, I demonstrate that social reproduction is also a site of resistance to settler colonial practices.

## Yearning for Normalcy under Settler Colonial Conditions: Rawabi's Urban Middle Class and the Affective Production of Normalisation

Francesco Amoruso

This presentation explores the social and affective production of 'normality' and 'normalisation' in the context of Palestine, and specifically in the new Palestinian city of Rawabi. I aim to analyse two distinct but interrelated processes: on the one hand, the production of a 'normal future' as an affective practice among Rawabi's young middle-class families, and on the other the co-optation of this yearning for normalcy (a core collective aspiration within Palestinian national imaginary) by Palestinian economic elites (in particular by Rawabi's developers) and its transformation into a new type of 'urban normalisation'. This process entails a clear affective disentanglement from past national consensus and the reconfiguration of collective objectives as individualised, nuclear family-oriented aspirations to achieve a wealthy and peaceful existence without challenging the persistence of settler colonial expansion. This kind of affective rupture and disavowal, I argue, is crucial to our understanding contemporary future-making practices among Palestinian urban middle classes.

## Uncanny returns in a settler colonial state

Tiina Järvi

Return after a prolonged absence can be a disorienting experience, as the place one returns to is not as one remembered. Spaces have changed – both material and social – creating a feeling of strangeness. The change encountered upon return reveals the temporality of being which, I claim, inherently produces the return as uncanny, something simultaneously familiar and unfamiliar, and something that exposes our thrown not-at-homeness. In this presentation, I take this estrangement to explore the interlinking of (de)colonization and



the uncanniness of return in the settler colonial context of Palestine/Israel. I consider how the settler colonial project disrupts the being-at-homeness of the colonized who return to the transformed spaces, on the one hand, and how accepting the uncanniness as an inherent quality of return can pave way for decolonization by problematizing the competing claims for belonging, on the other. By exploring the theorization of the uncanny, my aim is thus to scrutinize the political connotations of uncanny return, and how obscuring or accepting return's uncanniness produces/has produced disruptions and can disrupt the colonial in the context of Palestine/Israel.

## **Patients' Waiting at Beit Hanoun "Erez" border in Gaza under the Israeli Occupation: Let Live or Let Die**

**Ishraq Othman**

This paper examines the politics of life and death at Erez "Beit Hanoun" border/checkpoint in Gaza, Palestine. It investigates how a health system that is subject to a debilitating siege affects patient care: many medicines cannot enter, medics are unable to travel for specialist training and patient exit permits (for treatment outside Gaza) are delayed or refused. The substance of the paper focuses on patients' waiting as a multiple space of hope or despair, not-belonging or not being 'in-time' with others – and often as a form of resistance or *sumud*. These contrasting emotions and states connect to the practice of waiting and are thus importantly spatial as they control and delimit the movement of bodies. My aim in this paper is to illustrate how patients experience eventual prospects of waiting, in clear terms: waiting for life (through permit to get treated) or waiting for death (through permit refusal). Based on first-hand accounts of patients and their families in Gaza on these stark prospects, I will argue that waiting produces a complex admixture of 'cruel optimism' and a form of *sumud* fused with both hope and despair.

## **Is East-Central European Nationalist Populism a Postcolonial Movement/Moment?**

**Robert Imre**

Postcolonial theory has been used as a critique in a number of political and social cases to demonstrate the ways that subjects have been colonized in a variety of power situations, for example in places such as Algeria and Palestine. The cogency of the critique works quite well in these areas, and in cases of quite 'obvious' colonization, usually referring to the African continent and parts of Asia, where territory and resources have been controlled by the centre of the (usually European) Empire. In this paper I want to ask the question about how much of postcolonial theory can be applied (if at all) to the East-Central European region. Most definitely there are differentiations in the region itself: there are similarities among the Visegrad Four (V4) and probably Romania, but the similarities may well not be enough if we are including the former Yugoslavia (the wars in the 1990s, and the non-aligned status of Yugoslavia in the 1970s). Further, the specific form of 'Stalinism' in the Hoxha regime in Albania and the complications of the regime in Bulgaria, might also make it difficult to employ postcolonial theory as a valuable explainer for the dynamics of the Cold War period in the entire region of East-Central Europe. These are possible limitations to using postcolonial theory that I do not discuss here, as I will ask questions about the V4 and Romania. Given those parameters, I will build on some work done previously that uses postcolonial theory, and I want to take this further to ask about populism and various forms of nationalist movements in the V4 and Romania.

In this sense the postcolonial moment in the V4 and Romania might be more similar to India's revived *Hindutva* politics in this sub-region of Europe. Nationalist populist far-right political leaders can re-create a chauvinistic nationalism that has at least some ethno-nationalist, linguistic nationalist, and antagonistic elements to it. I want to ask the question if this kind of postcolonial critique carries with it the threat of redrawing political maps in the middle of Europe, if this kind of critique risks descending in to permanent conflict due to unresolvable political issues, and if this kind of critique will also lead to a possible unification of far-right forces,

using their own version of postcolonial politics. It is in this way I want to explore the question: Is East-Central European Nationalist Populism a Postcolonial Movement/Moment?

# **Urban life in a climate crisis: Attitudes, anxieties, anticipation and the felt geographies of change**

**Organizer:** Joni Vainikka

## **Urban heat in the built environment and in the political debate**

**Jukka Käyhkö**

**Rima Almalla**

**Umer Alvi**

**Juuso Suomi**

**Jani Vuolteenaho**

A distinct feature of urban climate is the urban heat island (UHI), which refers to the relative warmth of city areas compared to the surrounding rural areas. UHI has various well-known negative consequences including distress and increased health risk during summer-time heat waves. We have developed cost-efficient methods for quantifying urban air temperatures as high-resolution continuous temperature maps. One method employs various open access GIS datasets and spatial modelling methods supported by a dense network of dataloggers, while the other method uses GIS-based linear regression for transforming land surface temperatures – derived from thermal remote sensing – to ambient air temperatures. Such temperature maps can be utilised in versatile forms of urban planning in climate change adaptation measures. These include e.g., optimising the amount and locations of green infrastructure among the built environment. Although green infrastructure is employed widely in many European cities to address the impacts of climate change and urban densification, it has not played a major role in Finnish urban planning until very lately. We highlight some problems and barriers to the implementation of green roofs from the perspective of political decision-makers and other stakeholders in urban redevelopment, with a case study from Turku.

## **Using vulnerability framework to diversify household agency: Case of Finnish housing cooperatives**

**Jani Lukkarinen**

**Senja Laakso**

Household agency has been identified one of the core areas in accelerating just transitions towards more sustainable consumption and production (Raven et al., 2022). Especially regarding the systems of energy and mobility, households form an important spatial node in changing urban geographies. However, their agency remains under-conceptualised and often idealised missing many of the sociospatial complexities related to material embeddedness of their agency. In this paper we utilise and develop vulnerability framework to provide more nuanced view on household agency in the context of Finnish housing cooperatives (Bouzarovski & Petrova, 2015). We provide conceptual angle on three interconnected aspects of exposure to risks, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to zoom into aspects that make vulnerability a dynamic and spatio-temporally evolving phenomenon rather than a stable feature attached to specific social groups. Finally, by building on lessons regarding the energy practices in the Finnish housing cooperatives we discuss how energy vulnerability can provide a useful understanding for approaching energy transitions and emerging energy crisis (e.g., Laakso & Lukkarinen, 2022; Lukkarinen et al., 2022).

## **Geographies of climate attitudes: Emerging differences in urban and rural peripheries of Finland**

**Joonas Salmijärvi**

**Joni Vainikka**

**Venla Bernelius**

The climate crisis pushes contemporary societies to a rapid transition into low- and non-carbon ways of everyday life. One important sector for decarbonisation in the Global North is housing and construction. Within it, the preconditions for decarbonisation processes interlink with socio-spatial inequalities, geographical differences in energy supply and demand and conditions and values of dwellings. Furthermore, the increasing socio-spatial segregation within and between urban and rural areas can exacerbate them.

DECARBON-HOME project focuses on socially equitable transition to climate-wise housing in Finland. One of its research perspectives is to look at citizens' attitudes towards climate change and low-carbon housing and examine their socio-spatial differences. Empirically, the project conducted a country-wide citizen survey in spring 2022. In this presentation, the main findings about the respondents' stances on climate change-related issues are presented. A special interest is taken into the differences between residents of urban and rural areas and communities with growing and declining populations as they seem to form significant socio-spatial divisions in the attitudes. At the end, possible implications of the attitudinal differences for the decarbonisation of housing in Finland are discussed.

## **Differences in opinion: Climate anxieties and anticipations in urban life**

**Joni Vainikka**

In 1988, the centennial publication of Fennia let young scholars envision the future. Yrjö Kivinen pictured "Finland in the year 2038" with a retrospective take on how humankind tackled perceived threats. He wrote that "people suddenly realized in the early years of the present millennium that nature conservation is in fact a matter of the conservation of mankind". Details of this realization are clouded, but given the current consumption cuts and speed of investments in decarbonization, we could argue that such a 'tipping point,' where a majority acknowledges the urgency of the transition, has passed. Geography has Atlas' responsibility to illustrate the relationship between people and their environment – between cities and the climate. As urban life is turning more vulnerable to extreme weather patterns, it is crucial to disentangle questions of segregation, resilience and structural obstacles to secure socially equitable adaptation. Drawing from a 2022 Housing now and in future survey, this paper will discuss the differences in climate opinion in conjunction with perceived environmental threats. By further developing the concept 'threatscape', the paper will open climate anxieties and indifference in anticipatory urban life. The results show that Finns living in cities are more concerned about the trajectories of a warming planet, whereas some other spatial and social background variables explain concerns with current (and past) well-being.

# **Mining activities and future transitions**

**Organizer:** Toni Eerola

## **Corporate conduct, commodity, and place: Mining and mineral exploration disputes and their implications for the social license to operate in Finland**

**Toni Eerola**

The mining and mineral exploration disputes (MMEDs) were mapped in Finland. Twenty disputes were identified by using Protest Event Analysis. Fourteen cases are related to mineral exploration, four to mine projects and two to mines. The contentious projects are mainly related to metals (Au, Ni, Co, Cu, Zn, U, graphite), while one of them deal with industrial minerals (P).

The long-term disputes are in northern Finland (Hannukainen, Sakatti, Rompas, Sokli), Kuusamo (Juomasuo) and Kainuu (Talvivaara). They are related to mines, and mine and mineral exploration projects. The most recent disputes are in Pirkanmaa (Kaaapelinkulma) in southern Finland and Lake Saimaa region (e.g., Heinävesi and Tuusniemi) in southeastern Finland.

Most of the MMEDs are related with land use issues (nature conservation, reindeer herding, indigenous Sámi homeland, lake areas with holiday homes and tourism), while others have association with uranium or both. In the most recent cases the companies' bad reputation, and poor corporate conduct (lack of communication and stakeholder engagement) are evident.

The mapping of MMEDs supports their studies, especially regarding their causes, dynamics and involved actors.

## **A contemporary analysis of Finland's mineral policy: the social, economic and environmental sustainability dimensions in perspective**

**Maria Iriart**

In my presentation, I will discuss about the Finnish mineral policy. The presentation is based on my thesis, which carries out a contemporary policy analysis of such a policy by specifically exploring how the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are addressed in the period 2010-2022. It provides an updated analysis of the current contents of the mineral policy of the country. This research work seeks to identify the strengths, weaknesses, gaps, challenges, and recent innovations in such a policy.

Preliminary observation indicates that Finland has a mineral policy that broadly influences the entire management of the minerals mining value chain. Insights gathered from integrated studies and analysis of coordinated action are showing the evolution of traditional silo policy approaches. Mineral policy needs be worked out in a complementary way and intertwined with other policies defined in a country. This study aims to contribute to ongoing discussions in Finland regarding how to continue mainstreaming sustainability in mineral policy.

## **Contesting the 'just' in transitions: The conflict over battery mineral governance in Finland**

**Johanna Leino**

Minerals for the low-carbon transitions are increasingly sought after globally and in Finland. Simultaneously, the opposition against increasing mineral exploration in Finland has grown into nationwide movements, that question the overall fairness of the transition. Also, the Finnish Mining Act has been under reform and can be considered as a space where social movements try to shape the preconditions for the transition. This paper

will shed a light on how the ongoing conflicts over the governance of battery minerals in Finland reveal just transition tensions and shape the ongoing transition.

Recognizing and addressing tensions is crucial to carry out a just and efficient transition. The concept of just transition is used both in academia and in political arenas, but less is known about how the 'just' is being contested and shaped by conflicts. In my paper, I present the preliminary results aiming to answer what kind of justice claims have been mobilized during the contested reform process of the Finnish Mining Act, and how social movements strategically utilize justice claims to influence the conditions for the low-carbon transition. The research is based on the content analysis of documents and semi-structured interviews.

## **Sustainable transitions in small-scale gold mining processing in Tanzania**

**Oliver Daniel Tomassi**

Transitioning towards sustainable development has become one of the main contemporary global discourses driving domestic and international policy. Increased attention has been devoted to achieving environmental and socio-economic sustainability throughout all stages of production in global value chains, including those of natural resource extraction in the global south. Against this backdrop, Artisanal and Small-Scale mining (ASM) has shown to be potentially transformative for local communities, as it provides employment for over a million people in Tanzania alone and indirectly for ten million people.

Although this activity has shown to be beneficial economically, it poses threats to human health and the environment. One of the main threats is posed by the use of mercury in the processing stage of mineral extraction, especially for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM). The diffusion of gold processing through cyanide since the late 2000s and the Minamata convention on Mercury in 2013, seemed to have had a positive impact on Tanzania, which even made the use of mercury in gold processing illegal.

This research aims at addressing this transition through the following research questions: can cyanide processing in gold mining be considered as an innovative solution and alternative to the use of mercury? How have the communities responded to such transformation?

This research finds that this technology has become widespread in the country, prompting the rise of Middle Scale Mining (MSM). However, this technology has mostly benefitted miners with greater access to capital, the new MSM miners, as the cyanide processing requires expensive equipment and capital investments. Moreover, it is not substituting the mercury processing, rather it is complementing it, posing further health hazards as cyanide is added to mercury poisoned tailings. This innovation has occurred "from above" and it has shown its challenges in spreading to most small-scale miners, who persist in using mercury processing due to limited access to capital and technology. As such, to work towards a sustainable transition, the role of cyanide processing or other alternatives need to be re-addressed: can access to cyanide processing be organised to include rather than exclude ASM miners? Can mercury free technologies be effectively used in Tanzania to push in favour of a sustainable transition from below?

# **Spatio-temporal analyses of displacement, refuge and citizenship**

**Organizers:** Camilla Marucco & Eveliina Lyytinen

## **“Let Live” but “Make Wait?”: Exploring the sovereign technologies of temporality in supplanting its power of “make die”**

**Azmeary Ferdoush**

Michel Foucault and Giorgio Agamben’s theorizations of the sovereign have predominantly influenced border and camp studies. Foucault’s analyses of biopolitics and the famous couplet of “making die/letting live” have enjoyed significant academic purchase in theorizing how the sovereign claims and retains power. Similarly, Agamben’s claim that modern sovereignty is founded on “spaces of exception,” whose populations are rendered into “bare lives” dictates our understanding of the sovereign. Nevertheless, a critical body of literature illustrates that the sovereign’s power to “make die” is waning in these spaces since it competes and/or overlaps with other sovereign bodies (e.g., the EU, different UN organizations and multi-national NGOs). Therefore, sovereign power often becomes “aleatory,” “hybrid,” and “shared.” Building on such assumption, the current paper explores the technologies of temporality through which the sovereign projects its power. In so doing, it builds on Bourdieu’s insight that “the all-powerful is he who does not wait but makes others wait” (2000:228). Taking the Finnish asylum system and the Rohingya refugee management mechanisms in Bangladesh as examples, the current paper theoretically explores whether, why, and how the sovereign supplants its power of “make die” with the power of “make wait.”

## **Migration and the Postmortem Spatio-Temporality of Border Deaths**

**Ville Laakkonen**

This paper focuses not on the living border crossers but the dead. To do that, I use historian Thomas Laqueur’s notion of the ‘deep time of the dead’ as its point of departure to analyse migrant graves and their unidentified inhabitants in Greek borderlands. Laqueur’s (2015) concern was with the various biological, social, and political timescales in the life of a dead body but, I argue, this temporality is crucially reflected in, and configured by, the spatial arrangements in how, where, and when migrant bodies are approached, processed, and interred.

I explore the ways in which Greek, and European, border regime is inflicted after death, as a continuation of border violence by other means. Drawing on my fieldwork in the Evros region, around Athens, and on the island of Lesbos, this paper seeks to address, first of all, the differentiated treatment of migrant border deaths as opposed to citizen deaths and, second of all, the spatio-temporal dimension of postmortem bordering practices from pathologists’ offices to cemeteries. Most importantly, I unpack how death becomes the border, Kovras and Robins’ (2016) words, and a political and symbolic wall of bodies is erected to stand alongside the barbed wire and defence technology.

## **Deportability and its effects on Finnish citizens with foreign spouses and their extended families**

**Eveliina Lyytinen**

**Saara Pellander**

**Jaana Palander**

‘Intimate geographies of bordering: Deportability and its effects on Finnish citizens with foreign spouses and their extended families’ (INDEFI), a new project at the Migration Institute of Finland (2021–2025, Academy of

Finland), examines how immigration control influences the intimate sphere and how the intimate features in immigration control. The negative effects of deportability go far beyond the person who lives under the threat of deportation, to influence the Finnish partners, and their extended family and friends. Scholarship on deportability tends to focus on the direct subjects of immigration control. We expand the focus to encompass their intimate relations and social networks. Through ethnographic fieldwork (i.e. interviews, participant observation) in private networks of foreign citizens whose immigration status is insecure, alongside with studying immigration authorities (i.e. interview, document analysis), the project will yield unique insight into the ways in which borders and immigration control have moved from state borders to the intimate sphere. We highlight the resonance of borders in the everyday of transnational intimacies, but also how these intimacies feed into authorities' decisions.



# The moral geographies of the spaces and people in transition

Organizers: Riina Lundman & Päivi Kymäläinen

## A moral pedagogy of climate mobility

**Kirsi Pauliina Kallio**

In this presentation I will introduce a study that sets out to develop a pedagogical perspective drawing from relational spatial theory, to address the following dilemma: How to educate the young in the trans-scalar phenomenon of climate mobility, given that their upbringing, the media, and education at large rely on the state-centered image of a territorially-bound world? Specifically, here I will address the moral aspects of such a pedagogy, that is, how to educate the young in ways that does not increase their “climate anxieties” (e.g., Bowman 2019), but instead empowers them as translocal and transnational “climate citizens” (e.g., Flemsæter, Bjørkhaug & Brobakk 2018)? This challenge is pressing in the current situation where climate change imbued forced migration remains misrecognized by states and supranational bodies and is actively excluded from humanitarian treaties and other international agreements.

In Finland, as in many other countries, environmental and global education schemes typical rely on a state-centered image of a territorially-bound world. Relational spatial perspectives that reveal the interconnected and interdependent trans-scalar reality – where climate mobility for instance takes place – are rarely introduced in formal education. Dominating pedagogical perspectives echo a broader societal understanding that the media and public discussion continue to manifest, clearly visible also in national and transnational policies. Environmental challenges including climate change and biodiversity loss, as well as different forms of migration, are approached through scalar schemes that tend to render global concerns into local, national, and regional questions. One reason behind this persisting view of the world that evidently contradicts with the globalized reality is the (un)governability of global challenges: In a state-based world, all phenomena must be territorially governable and bordered in nature.

Yet critical globalization scholarship has for long shown that neither of the notions holds: the world order does not follow the command of states, and many of the phenomena ongoing in the world are spatially dispersed and unevenly connected. While young generations’ developing understandings about climate change and forced migration remain largely informed by the territorially-bound conceptions of the world, they are not well prepared for the world where climate mobility will be an increasingly relevant issue. Specifically, children and youths in the Global North may have serious difficulties to grasp the unequal geographies of climate change, which hinders their possibilities to act towards a world where responsibility for its negative results is globally shared. On the other hand, those who become aware of the connections between climate change and forced migration, and the related inequalities, may develop serious anxiety as the world may seem unresponsive to these challenges. This situation may encourage ‘climate apathy’ and ‘climate radicalism’, as two extreme ways of relating with climate mobilities. What could pedagogical institutions do, to offer alternative approaches that empower young generations as climate citizens who identify as members of translocal and transnational political communities? This challenge motivates the HUMANE-CLIMATE project.

## Care ethics and the suburban regeneration in Kontula

**Riina Lundman**

Urban regeneration is considered as an effective and comprehensive strategic tool for developing deprived urban areas and segregated suburbs. As regeneration may lead to large changes in the socio-spatial environment of the areas under development, it is important to ask how (and if) any moral issues are taken into account in suburban regeneration projects. In this presentation, I focus on the suburban regeneration model of Helsinki and on one of its development areas, Kontula. I approach the thematic through the

normative moral theory known as the ethics of care that is based on the ideas of caring relationships, interdependency, and collective responsibility. Leaning on Joan Tronto's work on care ethics and politics, I study how the caring process in urban planning evolves from recognizing the care needs and responsibilities of different actors to the actual care practices that take place in the shared spaces of the suburb. I demonstrate how the process involves various transformations and disruptions, and how suburban regeneration can look very different from the street-level than from the designer's table. The research material consists of various city strategies and plans as well as of more than 20 interviews with the local street-level actors of Kontula.

## **Ageing in place – bliss or misery or something between?**

### **Virve Repo**

Living in an urban environment may cause specific challenges for elderly population through cognitive and physical transitions. Space and place are meaningful to the elderly as well as to social policy. It has been noted that political and societal decisions are often related to spatial aspects. For example, how the services are located.

Ageing in place is a prevailing practice, where people are encouraged to live in their homes as long as possible. The tendency is partly a result of de-institutionalization processes from the 1980s and partly related to a neo-liberal politics. Ageing in place has been studied from the viewpoint of housing and technology, mainly to create ideas that enable ageing in place. Here I critically examine ageing in place through affects and embodiment. I study, what aspects have influence on ageing in place and the quality of later life. Ageing in place arouses ethical questions, especially related to home care service, as we can read from the newspapers regrettably often nowadays. Hence, ageing in place is a complex combination of care, providing services, social policies and urban planning.

## **A case study in conflicting moral geographies over asylum seekers in Finland**

### **Tuulia Reponen**

Finland received over 32.000 asylum seekers during the European refugee crisis in 2015-2016. The nearly tenfold increase in the number of asylum seekers provoked a host of responses in a society that was officially largely unprepared to receive forced migrants. People with anti-immigration views organized protests, which called for closing the borders and prioritizing Finns' security over asylum seekers. Likewise, migrants and their supporters organized protests underscoring asylum seekers' right to live. The protests progressed into physical protest camps that occupied public space in the capital city over several months in 2017.

The entry and presence of asylum seekers in Finnish territory created a possibility for reorientation of the national identity and the ethical rights and responsibilities connected to it. In my thesis, I claim that the highly polarized views on asylum seekers are cues about conflicting moral geographies. The discourses that anti- and pro-migration movements produce embody a political struggle over the right to peaceful and thriving space.

I hypothesize that people who hold anti-immigration views subscribe to a conservative communitarian model of a community, where membership is determined by birth and responsibilities are limited to those who live within the nation-state. Furthermore, I claim that people who hold positive views about immigration have a very different moral map, their community is global and embodies cosmopolitan responsibility. Applying moral geography in the study of citizens' responses to the mobility of Others allows us to see through the emotive politics of fear and recognize legitimate concerns that people may have.

My research will furthermore shed light on potential regional differences in moral geographies within Finland through the comparison of the capital region and Northern Karelia. I will present tentative findings based on a qualitative content analysis of thematic interviews that I conducted in 2020-2022 and opinion pieces published in 2015 and 2016 in Helsingin Sanomat and Karjalainen.

# Vesi ja ympäristö I

Organizer: Petteri Alho

## **Assessing the Impact of Anthropogenic Activities on Lake Ladoga Based on Time Series Analysis of CMEMS GlobColour-Merged CHL-OC5 Satellite Observations (1997–2021)**

**Augustine-Moses Gbagir**

**Alfred Colpaert**

We studied the impact of anthropogenic activities on Lake Ladoga during the period 1997-2021. The Lake is mainly mesotrophic. However, since the 1960s parts of the lake have become eutrophic due to wastewater discharge from coastal urban areas, pulp and paper industries and agricultural sources. The aim of this study was to assess the long-term impact of anthropogenic activities on the water quality of Lake Ladoga. We used the Copernicus Marine Environmental Monitoring Service (CMEMS) GlobColour-merged chlorophyll-a (chl-a) OC5 algorithm (GlobColour CHL-OC5) satellite observations (4x4 km) for the months of June, July, August, September, and October. We used visual interpretation and geo-statistical methods to analyze the data. We calculated seasonal mean values and did a pixel-wise Mann-Kendall time series trend analysis of the monthly chl-a values to determine the direction and magnitude of change. Our results revealed that there is a moderate improvement in the water quality of Lake Ladoga. We observed most improvement in the central pelagic waters and the least in the littoral coastal waters, especially the southern shores with little or no indication of improvement. However, some points close to urban residences showed high significant improvements probably due to better wastewater management practices.

## **Long-term changes of river discharge regime in Finnish unregulated rivers**

**Karoliina Lintunen**

**Cintia B. Uvo**

**Elina Kasvi**

**Petteri Alho**

River discharges have a strong impact on biotic and abiotic processes in fluvial environments. Discharges are dependent on hydrometeorological circumstances. Under climate change, discharges and ice cover are changing in high-latitude areas of the globe. During the past five decades, spring snowmelt has started earlier in Northern Europe, leading to a shift in the timing of floods, discharge peaks, and river ice breakup. However, little is known about how these changes influenced the past and how changes will influence fluvial environments in the future. The goal of this research is to understand how river discharge regimes have changed from the past to the present in Finland. To achieve the goal, statistical analysis of time-series data is applied to detect long-term changes in discharge and how different factors affect discharge.

In this paper, long-term data of hydrological regimes are analyzed statistically to identify changes influenced by weather conditions and teleconnection patterns. Discharge parameters include flood magnitude, frequency, and timing. Combined with weather and teleconnection pattern data, parameters work as reliable indicators for assessing long-term changes caused by climate change. These changes are studied in Finnish unregulated rivers and as research data, the open-access datasets provided by different research institutes will be used. The results of this paper can be applied when future changes are considered in the boreal-subarctic climate region.

## **Mapping Arctic shoreline displacement since 1980s with scalable, state-off-the-art approaches**

**Tua Nylén**

**Carlos Gonzales-Inca**

The Arctic coast is facing rapid, irreversible changes due to melting sea ice and permafrost. Coastal communities need local-scale information to adapt to further changes. The goal of this study was to develop scalable, state-off-the-art approaches to mapping Arctic shoreline displacement. The procedure was developed using Tanafjorden in the Arctic Norway as a test area.

The approach built on a 40-year time-series of open multispectral satellite images, taken during the Arctic summer. Otsu's thresholding and supervised random forest classification were utilized to identify land and water pixels. Data fusion was utilized: open spatial data were used for automated creation of training data and as additional layers. Decision fusion was applied: images were summarized over 5-year time-steps and information from several bands, multispectral indices and additional layers were utilized. The results were validated against independent in situ data. The process was built on cloud computing and Google Earth Engine's image collections.

The results indicate that pan-Arctic shoreline data for local-scale studies can be retrieved from open satellite imagery. Data fusion is needed to focus analysis to correct areas, save computing power and reduce errors, provide information that complements multispectral satellite data and reduce the impact of short-term atmospheric and water-level effects. Cloud computing is needed to overcome the bottleneck of reading and writing huge satellite data.

## **The Effect of Flow Conditions and Fluvial Geomorphology on Brown Trout Habitats in Kauttuankoski**

**Jutta Porkka**

This study surveyed the fluvial geomorphologic situation of Kauttuankoski aiming the focus on brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) habitat requirements and survival. Flow velocity, water column depth and particle size datasets were collected in the summer of 2020 using acoustic discharge measurements and sediment sampling. A digital terrain model was created and used in building a 2D hydraulic model. The hydraulic conditions in Kauttuankoski were simulated in four discharge scenarios and the results were used in creating a brown trout habitat model and in the interpretation of erosion and deposition of sites along the study area. Suitable environments for different life-stages of the fish were detected from the study area in each scenario. In Kauttuankoski's conditions spawning and juvenile fish were found to be the most vulnerable to strong discharges. Big fish are able to find suitable spots around the area as the discharge changes. Strong velocities might erode suitable sediments for brown trout around the study area as fine sediment deposition from low discharge only occurs in a small area. Irregular flooding due to climate change might risk the success of spawning and the survival of the spawn during winter.

# Information, innovation and technology geographies I

Organizer: Tommi Inkinen

## The diversity of nearby sport environments

**Marisofia Nurmi**

**Laura Hintsanen**

**Emil Ehnström**

**Petteri Muukkonen**

Physical activity is a necessity of a healthy life. It has also various positive effects on wellbeing, health, and life satisfaction. The diversity of sport facilities and other physical activity environments nearby, support residents' physically active way of life. Providing equal access to sport environments especially in lower socio-economic neighbourhoods may level off wellbeing gaps between neighbourhoods and therefore reduce some of the effects of segregation. In this presentation we present a new index for calculating and analysing how diverse sports environments residents have in their vicinity. A tool to calculate the index of sport environment diversity is also published as part of the Finnish national sports database system Lipas. This tool supports municipalities in planning and improving equal access to versatile sport environments and allows researchers to carry out further analyses under this topic.

## Using Pervasive Information Architecture to understand urban spatial processes

**Hanna Heino**

**Miriam Tedeschi**

The urban field has become an increasingly complex intertwining of both the physical and the digital dimensions. Indeed, definitions of the city have more and more shifted towards what is called the smart, or digital city. Given the complexity of the spatial processes' physical and digital intertwinings in the urban field, systemic approaches to study them are needed. They would increase our understanding of the blended (physical/digital) dimension, as it is experienced by the urbanites in their everyday life. On the other hand, they would provide new practical tools to build an in-depth knowledge of the information flowing between the two dimensions, to build a deeper empirical understanding of spatial processes. The theoretical framework of Pervasive Information Architecture (PIA) can provide such tools.

We present the PIA framework as it was applied to the study of how urban natural environment in Turku emerges as a space of inclusive development. We explore the PIA as a theory and set of tools supporting not only the identification of the multiple physical/digital, spatially oriented elements urban life is made of, but also of the obstacles and barriers in the information flowing between them.

## Digitalized services on demand: Elements of provision and adoption

**Tommi Inkinen**

This presentation focuses on digital service provision geographies. E-services have changed everyday consumption, participation, and communication permanently. Cities have been key drivers of this change. However, cities differ in their internal structures and socio-economic profiles causing that service consumption varies according to the local conditions. The presentation discusses e-service provision according to two main axes: private and public domains. Earlier research has verified that cities and urban environments (including

urbanism and urban lifestyle) are the main drivers of digital change. This is important particularly in considering online presence and service (i.e. application) adoption and consumption. Service provision logic is different for different service categories and an interesting study topic will be the future development of public service provision and particularly public-private partnerships in their execution. There are numerous examples of successful as well as failed service launching or system changes, particularly in the context of public organizations and cities. Such examples highlight the importance of system design research and integration that need geographically focused research designs and frameworks.

## Sessions, slot 2

15:30 – 17:10

### **Imaginary, discursive or real transition? From exclusive to inclusive and expert-oriented to a more diverse policy – geographies of innovation**

**Organizers:** Kaisa Lähteenmäki-Smith & Kirsi Siltanen

#### **Open panel discussion**

This session will centre around a Nordic project AGDA, which brings into sharper focus the gender-paradoxes of innovation, especially in the area of green transition. The session brings together practitioners and researchers interested in spatial and geographic aspects of innovation policy, gender and diversity and its paradoxes, from the project partners (from Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland), as well as other researchers and practitioners.

### **Tutkitun tiedon kääntämisen taito**

**Organizers:** Anna-Kaisa Kuusisto, Pia Bäcklund & Vesa Kanninen

#### **Käännöksiä, muunnoksia ja yksinkertaistuksia: kokemuksia tutkitun tiedon käytöstä yhteiskehittelyssä sidosryhmävuorovaikutuksessa osana STN-hanketta**

**Vesa Kanninen**

**Pia Bäcklund**

Kysymys tutkimustiedon "siirrosta" tai "matkustamisesta" kohti sen hyödyntämistä on ollut yksi tutkimuksen yhteiskuntasuhteen keskeisistä kysymyksistä. Tämä on tullut erityisen ajankohtaiseksi viime vuosina esimerkiksi Suomen akatemian yhteydessä toimivan Strategisen tutkimusneuvoston rahoitusinstrumenttien kautta. Tähän rahoitusmuotoon liittyy olennaisesti tavoite parantaa tutkimustiedon käytännöllistä vaikuttavuutta. Käytännön tasolla kyse ei kuitenkaan ole tutkimustiedon viestimisestä tai siitä, että tieto jollakin jollain abstraktilla tavalla matkaisi hyödyntäjille tai loppukäyttäjille. Pikemminkin kyseessä on moniulotteinen prosessi, jossa niin viestinnällä, monimuotoisella vuorovaikutuksella kuin yhdessä tekemiselläkin on tärkeä roolinsa. Tiedon ja tietämisen yhteiskehittelyä on puolestaan lähestytty monista, osin ristiriitaisistakin, näkökulmista. Tavoitteena on esimerkiksi ollut löytää innovatiivisia tapoja "kääntää" tutkimustietoa käytäntöjen tarpeita vastaavaan muotoon. Samalla tavoitteena on ollut myös muovata toiminnan ja käytäntöjen reunaehdot, prosesseja ja toimintatapoja. Lopulta kyse on myös siitä, miten ja millaista tutkimustietoa tuotetaan, ja kuka sitä tuottaa. Näin myös tiedon kääntämisen yhteydessä kohdataan kysymys tutkimustiedon yhteiskunnallisesta merkityksestä ja ennen muuta siitä, miten tutkimustiedon väistämätöntä poliittisuutta kyetään käsittelemään. Esitelmämme rakentuu kahden Strategisen tutkimuksen neuvoston rahoittaman hankkeen yhteydessä kertyneistä kokemuksista.

## **Muistitieto päätöksenteon tukena**

**Anna-Kaisa Kuusisto**

**Kristiina Korjonen-Kuusipuro**

Tässä esityksessä tarkastelemme muistitiedon sovellettavuuden periaatteita ja käytännön esimerkkejä muistitiedosta päätöksenteon tukena. Haavoittuvien ihmisryhmien muistitiedon keräämiseen ja hyödyntämiseen liittyy useita eettisiä valintoja, periaatteita ja tilanteisesti ratkaistavia kysymyksiä. Lähtökohtana on aina, ettei kokemusten ja muistitiedon keruu ei saa vahingoittaa tai aiheuttaa vaaraa tutkimukseen osallistujille (esim. Kaukko & Korkiamäki & Kuusisto 2019). Tutkimuksellisissa kohtaamisissa keskiöön nousevat tutkimuseettinen sääntely sekä eletty etiikka. Elettyyn etiikkaan kuuluvat kohtaamisten myötä syntyvä luottamus ja muistitiedon kerronnalliseen ja keholliseen välittymiseen liittyvät erilaiset tiedon keräämisen ja analyysin kysymykset (Korjonen-Kuusipuro & Kuusisto 2019). Lisäksi muistitiedon hyödyntämiseen ja käytäntöön soveltaminen liittyy omanlainen eettinen velvoite.

Yksin tullessiin nuoriin liittyvissä tutkimuksissamme olemme toistuvasti havainneet, ettei heidän kokemustietoaan ole hyödynnetty palvelutarpeiden kartoittamisessa. Tämä on johtanut muun muassa toimimattomiin asumisen käytäntöihin, rikkonaisiin koulutuspolkuihin, yksinäisyyteen, kotoutumisen ongelmiin ja yleiseen kuulumattomuuden tunteeseen. Esityksessä osoitamme, kuinka lasten ja nuorten pakotettuun siirtymiseen liittyvää muistitietoa ja kokemuksia voidaan kerätä taidemenetelmien avulla. Keskustelemme, miten ja millaisten vaiheiden kautta muistitietoa voidaan kääntää päätöksenteon tueksi.

## **Ekologisen kompensaation yhteiskehittelyllä kohti luonnon kokonaisheikentymättömyyttä?**

**Johanna Tuomisaari**

Rakentaminen ja muut maankäytön muutokset heikentävät luonnon monimuotoisuutta ja ovat etenkin kaupungeissa merkittävä luontokadon aiheuttaja. Monet kunnat ovat erilaisissa ohjelmissa ja strategioissa sitoutuneet luonnon monimuotoisuuden suojeluun, ja maankäytön muutosten aiheuttamien luontohaittojen välttäminen, lieventäminen ja hyvittäminen on välttämätöntä luontokadon hidastamiseksi. Luontohaittojen hyvittäminen eli ekologinen kompensaatio tarkoittaa luonnon ennallistamista tai suojelemista toisella alueella kuin missä haitat aiheutetaan. Suomessa esimerkkejä ekologisten kompensaatioiden laskemisesta ja toteuttamista on vasta kourallinen eli se on vielä varsin uusi ja tuntematon luonnonsuojelun työkalu.

No Net Loss City -hankkeessa tutkijat kehittivät yhdessä neljän kaupungin kaupunkisuunnittelijoiden ja Kuntaliiton asiantuntijoiden kanssa niin kutsutun ekologisen kompensaation yleismallin, joka on tarkoitettu työkaluksi maankäytön muutosten luontovaikutusten arviointiin ja hyvitystarpeen laskemiseen. Hanke nojasi yhteiskehittelyyn: kunnat ja Kuntaliitto olivat mukana jo hankkeen suunnitteluvaiheessa, ja tärkein työskentelytapa oli tutkijoiden ja muiden asiantuntijoiden yhteiset ammattimaisen fasilitaattorin järjestämät työpajat. Tutkijoiden ja suunnittelijoiden tekemä työ yhdistyi konkreettisimmin Lahdessa ja Jyväskylässä toteutetuissa piloteissa, joissa yleismallia kokeiltiin yleiskaavoituksessa.

Ekologisen kompensaation yleismalli yhdistää uuden politiikkaprosessin eli ekologisen kompensaation nykyisiin maankäytön suunnittelun prosesseihin ja käytäntöihin. Työpajojen sarja osoitti, että yhtälö ei ole helppo ja kuntien välillä on paljon vaihtelua, miten kaavoitus on järjestetty. Vaikka ekologinen kompensaatio on uudessa luonnonsuojelulaissa vapaaehtoista, siitä säädetään varsin yksityiskohtaisesti. Myös maankäytön suunnittelun ohjausjärjestelmä on muutoksessa. Ekologisen kompensaation käytänteitä on siis muotoiltu ja kokeiltu tilanteessa, jossa vanhoja toimintamalleja kompensaatioon ei ole ja toimintaa sääntelevä oikeudellinen kehikko on vasta tulossa tai muuttumassa.



## **Information, innovation and technology geographies II**

**Organizer:** Tommi Inkinen

### **Geography of scientific book: Coming of Keynes's General Theory to Finland**

**Jussi Ahokas**

Over the past three decades, a new field of research has emerged in geography. The historical geography of science has sought to take space seriously in historical studies of science and scientific practices. An interesting contribution to the geographical history of science is the geography of book and reading, a field of study which concentrates on the circulation, reception, and interpretation of books in different spaces and contexts. This presentation will examine a specific research area what might be called the geography of the scientific book, epistemological and methodological aspects of it. As an empirical application, the presentation examines the arrival of John Maynard Keynes' landmark work *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* in Finland. The research questions derived from the previous research literature of the geography of book provide a coherent framework for empirical work aimed at revealing the spatial and temporal specificities of the circulation and reception of Keynes's book in Finland. The presentation will also consider the methodological choices and limitations of empirical historical research of this kind. It appears that the geography of scientific book is an interesting new area of research with a lot of potential for further development.

### **UAV for 3D Mapping Using Open-Source Drone Mapping Software**

**Augustine-Moses Gbagir**

**Alfred Colpaert**

Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) or drone have been designed to be operated by humans using a remote control (RC). UAVs were primarily developed for military use and applications. However, consumer drones are gaining popularity for recreational, research and education purposes. Drones are a relatively new technology in research and the commercial software's used to process drone images can be expensive and not easily accessible for most users.

Here, we demonstrate the use of WebODM, a free and open-source software alternative to processing UAV images. To produce the test orthoimages and 3D models, we used imagery acquired using a DJI Mavic drone. We obtained a high resolution 2D orthoimage and 3D models of different landscape features with WebODM, giving results comparable to commercial software's like AGISoft.

### **Why Caring Counts: Public Value Creation in Smart Specialisation (S4+)**

**Antti Mäenpää**

**Riikka Kangas**

Smart Specialisation is an instrument of the European Cohesion Policy and a key political principle to advance European competitiveness, innovation and welfare. Whereas smart specialisation is recognised for its focus on creating economic value through regional specialisation and new innovations, some recent arguments show that sustainable and social aspects are now defining the new smart specialisation strategy, known as S4+. In this presentation we look at the concept of public value in order to discover what broader sustainable focus might mean for the next generation of smart specialisation strategies and how regions may use their entrepreneurial discovery processes (EDP) in a new way in order to combine the vertical specialisation with

more horizontal, sustainable and, especially, social sustainability goals. Our inspection of public value via Moore's strategic triangle (1995) and smart specialisation literature shows that entrepreneurial discovery process can be seen as platform for conveying public value and this may also help in understanding how entrepreneurial discovery process may turn into an open discovery process (ODP) in future smart specialisation implementation.

## **Multidisciplinary research of human history – case of Uralic language studies**

### **Meeli Roose**

Combining thematic datasets from different scientific fields by assigning them geographical and temporal properties opens up novel insights into multidisciplinary research. The geographical approach provides the digital humanities studies useful tools and concepts of the human-environment interaction, interaction of spatiality and temporality, scalability, and representativeness. Social sciences and humanities disciplines have claimed a fairly recent 'spatial turn'. The integration of GIS into the applied uses in multidisciplinary human history has gained momentum just recently. Nevertheless, the need for systematic development of the geographical approach to integrative studies of the human past is acknowledged. Large amounts of data about the human past have been collected and made publicly available by archaeologists, linguistics, geneticist, and historians. Spatial datasets in studies of the human past have already been published in a variety of map interfaces. In my work I research spatial data platforms within a multidisciplinary context, which are least represented. The case study of my dissertation is the history of Uralic-speaking peoples and their movement in Northern Europe and Western Siberia. This area is described by diverse spatial data sets as well as long research traditions in the Uralic field in various disciplines.

## Tunteiden maantiede ja affektien tilallisuus II

Organizers: Marika Kettunen, Johanna Sitomaniemi-San & Juha Ridanpää

### Yläkoulun maantiedon kokeellinen opetus

#### Lauri Jäntti

Esitys avaa näkymiä Lauri Jäntin syksyllä 2022 aloittamaan maantieteen väitöstutkimukseen, jonka aiheena on yläkoulun maantiedon kokeellinen opetus. Tutkimuksessa painottuu erityisen tuen oppilaiden näkökulma ja sen tavoitteena on tuottaa ymmärrystä kokeellisen opetuksen tilanteissa vaikuttavista moninaisista (affektiivisista) voimista, jotta tulevaisuudessa voidaan rakentaa erilaisia oppijoita paremmin huomioivaa opetusta. Tutkimus etenee kolmen osallistavia (ja taidelähtöisiä) menetelmiä hyödyntävän kokeellisen opetuksen jatkon kautta, joissa oppimista tarkastellaan kasvatustieteellisestä (Pyyry 2022, tulossa) kehiksestä käsin. Kasvatustieteet on jälkijohdannainen näkökulma, jossa oppimisen ymmärretään kumpuavan sitä rakentavista moninaisista tilallisista suhteista, tapahtuvan aina jossakin paikassa ja jonakin aikana sekä olevan yksilön ylittävää, tilanteista, monisuuntaista ja jatkuvaa. Esitys pureutuu tutkimuksen ensimmäiseen ja parhaillaan helsinkiläisessä yläkoulussa käynnissä olevaan opetuskokeiluun. Kokeilussa tuotetaan yhdessä nuorten kanssa yhdessä työskennellen (ideoiden, kokeillen ja testaillen) ide(oi)t ja maantieteen digitaaliseen oppimispelin kehittämiseen, joka puolestaan kytkeytyy osaksi Helsingin yliopiston tiedekasvatuksen tulevaisuuden suuntia. Esitys avaa kokeilun taustoja sekä kulkua (work in progress) affektiteoreettisia näkökulmia esiin nostaan.

### Venäjän hyökkäys Ukrainaan ja venäläisen kaunokirjallisuuden tutkimuksen kriisi

#### Juha Ridanpää

Yhteiskuntakriittisessä maantieteellisessä tutkimuksessa on jo pitkään korostettu sitä, kuinka taiteelliset ja kulttuuriset tuotteet vaikuttavat ihmisten tapaan jäsentää ja arvottaa vallitsevaa geopolittista maailmanjärjestystä. Samaan tapaan myös tutkijoilla on oma keskeinen roolinsa siinä, millaisten tulkintakehysten ja rationaliteettien kautta tilaa, kulttuuria ja yhteiskuntaa jäsennetään ja arvotetaan. Kun 24. helmikuuta 2022 Venäjä hyökkäsi Ukrainaan, täytyi media shokeeraavilla kuvastoilla brutaalista väkivallasta ja samalla yleinen venäläisen kulttuurin ja yhteiskunnan arvostus romahti totaalisesti. Kyse oli geopolittisesta muutoksesta, jolla oli mittavia seurauksia useilla eri toiminnallisilla tasoilla. Tässä esityksessä käydään läpi sitä, kuinka Venäjän hyökkäys Ukrainaan on vaikuttanut suomalaisten venäläisen kaunokirjallisuuden tutkijoiden arkeen, arvoihin, asenteisiin ja mielipiteisiin. Keskeisimpänä kysymyksenä on, kuinka tutkijat itse refleктоivat omaan tutkimuskohteeseen liittyvien tunnesidosten muutosta ja kuinka käsitys kaunokirjallisuuden ja yhteiskunnan välisistä yhteyksistä on asettautunut uuteen valoon geopolittisen muutoksen myötä. Tutkimus pohjautuu syksyllä 2022 tehtyihin suomalaisten venäläisen kaunokirjallisuuden tutkijoiden haastatteluihin.

### Viipurilaisuus kehollisena tunnekokemuksena

#### Maarit Sireni

”Meidän kotipaikkamme on Viipurissa. Mieheni ja minä puhumme selvää viipurilaista, emme ole yrittäneetkään sitä muuksi muuttaa”. Näin kirjoittaa sodan jälkeistä asutustoimintaa käsitelleeseen Museoviraston kansanperinteen keruukilpailuun vuonna 1982 vastannut nainen. Muistelijat kuvasivat jälleenrakennuksen työntäyteisiä vuosikymmeniä, mutta kirjoittivat myös lähtöpaikoistaan luovutetussa Karjalassa. Tarkastelen esityksessäni, millaisia kehollisia merkityksen luomisen prosesseja Viipurista lähtöisin

olleiden siirtokarjalaisten muisteluteksteistä on tunnistettavissa. Tutkin, millaisia affekteja entinen kotipaikka muistelijoissa herättää ja miten nämä affektit muovaavat kirjoittajien suhdetta paikkoihin. Ymmärrän affektit kehollisina tunnekokemuksina, aistimuksina ja olotiloina, jotka kytkeytyvät kokijoidensa henkilöhistoriaan ja heidän elämänvaiheidensa kulttuurisiin ja sosiaalisiin konteksteihin. Myös paikat, joita tutkin, ovat koetun ja eletyn kautta muodostuneita kotipaikkoja, joita koskevat tulkinnat ovat kulttuuristen merkitysten värittämiä. Kirjoittamishetkellä kertojat, jotka ovat syntyneet 1900-luvun alussa, ovat sekä ajallisesti että tilallisesti etäällä entisten kotipaikkojensa kokemisen hetkistä. Myös oma tulkintani tuo analyysiin ajallisen kerrostuman. Luen arkistoitua tekstiaineistoa nykyhetkessä, jossa luovutettua Karjalaa tutkitaan ja sitä koskevaa yhteiskunnallista keskustelua käydään erilaisessa kehyksessä kuin neljä vuosikymmentä aikaisemmin.

## **Tunteet ja tilallisuus osana nuorten koulutuspolkuja**

### **Marika Kettunen**

Nuoruuden ja koulutuksen maantieteen tutkijat ovat viime vuosina kiinnittäneet huomiota tunteisiin ja kehollisiin kokemuksiin kasvatuksen ja koulutuksen konteksteissa. Tässä esityksessä keskityn koulutuspolitiikkaan ja sen koettuihin vaikutuksiin liittyviin tunteisiin. Tarkastelen miten peruskouluun päättävät nuoret neuvottelevat koulutuspolitiikkaa affektiivisesti tulevia koulutuspolkuja ja tulevaisuutta pohtiessaan. Pohjois-Suomen pienillä paikkakunnilla asuvien nuorten näkemysten kautta tarkennan analyysiä risteävien hallintapyrkimysten, koulutuspolitiittisten intressien ja alueellisen muutoksen sekä nuorten toimijuuden ja tunteiden risteymiin paikantuviin jännitteisiin. Siinä missä kansallinen koulutuspolitiikka esittää nuoret rationaalisina päätöksentekijöinä ja pyrkii edistämään tehokkaita koulutussiirtymiä asteelta toiselle, esityksessäni keskityn pohtimaan miten nuorten omien kokemusten tarkastelu auttaa valottamaan tunteiden ja affektiivisuuden merkitystä osana koulutuksellisia neuvotteluja sekä piirtämään esiin näissä neuvotteluissa kehkeytyviä tilallisia ja affektiivisia subjektiviteetteja.

# **Politics of (forced) migration: policy, agency, portrayals, and everyday life**

**Organizers:** Gintarė Kudžmaitė & Aura Lounasmaa

## **The Green Bus and the Viapolitics of Intra-State Deportations in Syria**

**Nadine Hassouneh**

Scholarship on conflict-induced displacement predominantly focuses on movement that entails crossing state borders from the so-called south to the so-called north. This paper addresses internal displacement within Syria placing the displacement vehicle, the Green Bus, at the core of the inquiry. It probes a form of internal displacement that occurs following cessation of openly violent conflict through “reconciliations” reached between main conflict stakeholders. The paper investigates the bussing of hundreds of thousands of Syrians from the until then opposition-held territories to the northwest of the country between 2014 and 2018 in what resembles deportations, albeit intra-state. Based on the author’s work in the humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis between 2016 – 2019, followed with academic research on internal displacement, this paper illustrates the bus as a site of power, contestation, and resistance (Walters, 2015) to the bussed and the bussers. It also demonstrates the complexities and [via]variations of moving people in a complex and heterogenous conflict setting. The paper contributes to debates on internal displacement, viapolitics, and intra-state deportation via centering the experience of bussing in its linguistic context and referring to the abundant displaced-produced knowledge shared on various online outlets.

## **Highly skilled migrants’ integration into Finnish ICT companies and the society**

**Niina Kotavaara**

**Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola**

Migration literature focusing on low-skilled migrants and refugees has identified several challenges in migrants’ integration into a foreign country. Less attention has been paid to the integration of highly skilled migrants who have been assumed to be highly mobile following the best job offers, moving from place to place on a low threshold and integrating easily into a new host society. The presentation problematises these assumptions studying the integration of highly skilled migrants working in the ICT sector in Finland, with plans for long-term or permanent settlement in the country. The focus is on their work environment, free-time social interactions and family bonds.

## **Struggle over personhood: creating and contesting ‘governable bodies’ in asylum encounters**

**Gintarė Kudžmaitė**

**Jouni Häkli**

**Kirsi Pauliina Kallio**

**Aura Lounasmaa**

The paper presents first results from a research project that explores embodied encounters between asylum seekers, the migration regime that regulates border crossing and asylum admittance, and the societies that host refugees. Drawing from philosophical anthropology, we approach embodiment as not only the medium of agency but also the locus of our fundamental vulnerability as persons. This, we contend, renders the migrant body an arena for the politicization of asylum migration as ‘struggle over personhood’. In the project, we analyze embodiment of asylum seekers from two perspectives. First, using critical policy analysis, we examine

portrayals of asylum migrants in a set of key policy documents by the European Union and Finland, to explore how precarious 'governable bodies' often lacking agency possibilities are created through seemingly neutral policy-making bound by international treaties and European humanitarian principles. Secondly, we engage in ethnographic research with a small number of asylum seekers in Finland, in an effort to understand how asylum seekers themselves experience their everyday encounters in European societies through their bodies and as people with in/visible bodies that are subject to these policies. As these policies are realized in various administrative practices where asylum seekers encounter the migration regime, their impact to the subject formation of asylum migrants is immense. This study aims at gaining in-depth understanding about how experiences of (not) being encountered as a person connect with asylum seekers' capacities to agency.

## **Problematizing the Changing Media Narratives of Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh**

**Morsaline Mojid**

My paper argues how media narratives portraying refugee issues in a particular manner often compromise ethical responsibilities that at once influence and are influenced by popular interests. Specifically focusing on the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, I discuss that Bangladesh's media or news reporting tend to favor populist narratives and sided with the national politics when covering news on Rohingya refugees. This not only abandons media responsibility on laying out the facts of refugees' struggle but also bears a significant ramification on labeling refugees as deviant and (un)deserving. By analyzing stylistic, linguistic, and rhetorical features of narratives of a leading newspaper in Bangladesh, I discuss how the media has been (re)constructing perspectives on (Rohingya) refugees since the recent exodus in 2017. In doing so, I resort to the theoretical analysis of "framing" (Goffman, 1974) to understand the underlying assumptions and themes communicated through media contents. I demonstrate that media coverage on Rohingya issues has taken a sharp turn from representing them as fellow neighbors fleeing violence to unwelcome "burdens" and "security threat" for the nation. The emotive impulses that initially created a "humanitarian appeal" gradually disappeared and have increasingly been replaced with repatriation and security issues concerning Rohingyas. This quickly shifting narrative contributes to an understanding of the loopholes in media responsibilities by reflecting on numerous ways the media fails to engage with the suffering of refugees.

## **Quest for work-based immigration: problematics of objectification**

**Henna Jousmäki**

In Finland, it has become common sense to say that the country needs masses of work-based immigrants annually to compensate for the lack of skilled workers due to the declining population rate and, through that, to maintain economic growth (e.g., Ruuskanen & Honkatukia, 2022). Even the right-wing suspicions towards this have become less salient in the early 2020s. Meanwhile, a concern has been raised towards the sustainability of work- and competence-based immigration. For example, Vaittinen et al. (2022) argue it is not ethically unproblematic that the Finnish welfare state is safeguarded by importing labor from other countries. The presentation will address the public discourse on the need for immigration with a view on agency vs. objectification and, through that, sustainable regional development.

# **Nature-based recreation and changing ways of using and experiencing nature**

**Organizers:** Riikka Puhakka, Nora Fagerholm & Kati Pitkänen

## **Pandemic urban resilience in the Nordic context: a cross-city analysis on associations between outdoor recreation and green infrastructure**

**Nora Fagerholm**

Recent empirical research has confirmed the importance of green infrastructure and outdoor recreation to urban people's well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, only a few studies provide cross-city analyses. We analyse outdoor recreation behaviour across four Nordic cities ranging from metropolitan areas to a middle-sized city. We collected map-based survey data from residents (n=469-4992) in spring 2020 and spatially analysed green infrastructure near mapped outdoor recreation sites and respondents' places of residence. Our statistical examination reveals how the interplay among access to green infrastructure across cities and at respondents' residential location, together with respondents' socio-demographic profiles and lockdown policies or pandemic restrictions, affects outdoor recreation behaviour. The results highlight that for pandemic resilience, the history of Nordic spatial planning is important. To support well-being in exceptional situations as well as in the long term, green infrastructure planning should prioritize nature wedges in and close to cities and support small-scale green infrastructure.

## **Memorable nature experiences of Finnish adolescents: a study based on visualized and written material**

**Riikka Puhakka**

**Eemeli Hakoköngäs**

**Saana Peura**

Younger generations' decreasing contact with nature has raised concerns in urbanized societies. In particular, the adolescence has been seen as a "time out" in people's preference for the natural world. Meanwhile, the health and well-being benefits of nature are increasingly recognized. Positive nature experiences also help to build an empathetic relationship with nature and promote environmental responsibility.

In this study, we examine how adolescents describe their memorable nature experiences and what kinds of well-being effects they associate with these experiences. The study is based on artworks (drawings, paintings, photographs and collages) and writings created by 15–16 years-old participants (N=21). The data was collected in two art-oriented classes in Lahti in 2020 and analysed using hermeneutic phenomenological analysis.

The findings show that memorable nature experiences arise in a wide range of situations from everyday life to travels far away. Almost all participants highlighted the well-being effects of nature. The most common themes were calming down in nature and uplifted moods, while many participants also highlighted the beauty of nature. Nature served both as a refuge and as a source of recreation for adolescents. The results can be used in planning outdoor activities, environmental education and well-being interventions for young people.

## **Why should we care about geodiversity?**

**Maija Toivanen**

Geodiversity is an integral part of natural diversity – the non-living counterpart to biodiversity. Geodiversity consists of the variation in geology, soils, topography, geomorphology, and hydrology. It is beyond doubt that

geodiversity matters to humans. We are highly dependent on various materials and processes that geodiversity provides, such as sand or hydrological cycle.

Where we, as humans, might have a very material-oriented view on geodiversity, other species live and thrive in the settings that geodiversity creates. Geodiversity can be seen as the stage of nature where species are the actors.

Here, I represent the concept of geodiversity and some ways to measure it, focusing on geodiversity–biodiversity relationship. Linking abiotic and biotic nature is not particularly a new idea, but by acknowledging the full diversity of non-living nature as geodiversity should advance our understanding of the relationships between living and non-living environment. By acknowledging geodiversity, we can achieve a more holistic understanding of the diversity of nature. And further, integrate geodiversity in conservation assessments across scales.

Moreover, the use of these geodiversity measures does not limit to biodiversity research and conservation, but they have wide potential in health or tourism geography, and more.

## **Sähkövirtaa vai virkistystä? Uuden virtavesipolitiikan rantautuminen valjastettuihin vesistöihin**

**Jarmo Kortelainen**

**Pertti Rannikko**

Virtavesien patoamisen luonnolle ja erityisesti vaelluskaloille aiheuttamiin ongelmiin on alettu etsiä entistä pontevammin ratkaisuja. Yhtenä keskeisenä syynä tähän on ollut vesistöjen virkistys- ja matkailumerkityksen korostuminen. Pienten vesivoimalaitosten olemassaolo on asetettu kyseenalaiseksi sekä luonto- että matkailuarvoja korostaen. Muutamia on jo purettu ja monen tulevaisuudesta keskustellaan. Nämä keskustelut kytkevät yhteen EU:n ja kansallisen tason virtavesipolitiikan ja paikalliset hydrososiaaliset verkostot. Virtavesien vapauttamiseen pyrkivät laajat poliittiset prosessit strategioineen, sääntelyineen ja tukijärjestelmineen pystyvät jalkautumaan käytännöiksi vain sinne, missä paikalliset hydrososiaaliset verkostot sekä niiden ihmis- ja ei-inhimilliset toimijat tarjoavat sille mahdollisuuden. Tarkastelemme kolmen varsin erilaisen tapauksen, Pohjois-Karjalan Sähkön omistamien Puhoksen, Louhikosken ja Palokin voimalaitosten avulla sitä, miten paikallisesti kiinnittyneet mutta ylipaikallisesti kytkeytyneet hydrososiaaliset verkostot ehdollistavat poliittisia pyrkimyksiä avata kalojen vaellusreitit ja kunnostaa kutualueita. Tutkimalla saman energiayhtiön voimalaitosten hyvin erilaisia ratkaisuja, saamme tarkemman kuvan niin vesistöjen biofyysisten ominaisuuksien kuin paikallisten ihmisyhteisöjen merkityksestä ja roolista purkuprosesseissa. Kiteen Puhoksen ja Nurmeksen Louhikosken vesivoimalat olivat molemmat voimantuotannoltaan vähäisiä voimaloita, mutta siitä huolimatta sähköyhtiö uudisti vain Puhoksen voimalaitoksen vuonna 2020 ja purki seuraavana vuonna Louhikosken voimalan. Heinävedellä sijaitseva Palokin voimalaitos on näitä kahta huomattavasti suurempi ja voimataloudellisesti merkittävämpi, mutta alueen kuntien aktiivisuuden vuoksi sen tulevaisuus on saatu nostettua valtakunnan politiikan asialistalle.



# **Human geographical research of future technologies: from processes to societies I**

**Organizers:** Thomas Berhndt, Johanna Hautala, Paulina Nordström & Roosa Wingström

## **Future-oriented dialectics and governance of state space**

**Toni Ahlqvist**

In the presentation, I open up a future-oriented dialectical perspective to state spatial governance and planning. In the classical Hegelian sense, dialectics is about conceptualising societal trajectories as theses and antitheses, and, when these integrate, syntheses. I suggest an outline for future-oriented dialectics and discuss variegated dialectical positions, such as tensions, contradictions and antagonisms, and their spatiotemporal dynamics. The discussion focuses on future imaginaries and expectations related to technological changes in the context of the Finnish state. As stylised empirical examples, I scrutinise two strategic-technological perspectives of the Finnish state: bioeconomy and artificial intelligence.

## **University-industry relations and advanced knowledge creation: global South and North perspectives**

**Päivi Oinas**

Universities, through education, basic research, and university-industry interactions, are key parties in creating and disseminating advanced knowledge and technologies. Volatilities in the labour market due to economic uncertainties, technological leaps, and the rising and falling of industries, however, make it challenging for universities to predict the skills and competency needs of the labour market. These are concerns for basic and continued education. At the same time, employers tend to struggle to find employees with skills and competencies relevant for their current needs. Coordination is therefore needed among stakeholders of the university sector to help introduce revisions in higher education policies, university curricula, research, and university learning and research infrastructures to enhance the capacities of universities to address labour market requirements.

The need to create coordination amongst higher education and societal stakeholders is a global challenge, and mobile policy thinking is homogenising expectations but universities around the world are not equally equipped with capacities to address labour market needs and engage with stakeholders. The paper discusses the nature of the challenges in the global North and South and outlines an agenda to fill the gap of knowledge on the Southern university sector in particular.

## **Time-geographic perspective on the creative processes of computer scientists**

**Roosa Wingström**

Creativity has long been a topic of interest for economic geographers as it remains a firm part of innovation and other economic activity. We understand creativity as a spatial process where people, resources, artifacts, and ideas interact and move in space and time. These interactions are highlighted particularly in the modern era when digitalization and new technologies bring about new socio-material spaces and affect the dynamics of creative work. I approach the topic from a time-geography framework that allows the examination of multifaceted human activities and social processes in varying space-time contexts.

In my paper, I follow the creative process of 9 computer scientists during a two-week study period. Here, I examine how their everyday creative process with various technologies, such as AI, is organized in physical-virtual spaces. I investigate (i) the spatial dimensions of the creative processes of computer scientists and (ii)

how time-geographic methods can be utilized to better analyze such processes. With time-geography, I approach creativity with a processual perspective and investigate how the creative process is constantly 'becoming' along with space.

The data of the study include time-geographic creativity diaries, GPS-based tracking, and interviews. The creativity diaries and interviews were used to record the unique creative processes of the participants. Then, the GPS data is used to visualize the individual time-geographic processes of the participants on 3D maps, covering the temporal and physical-virtual dimensions. In the analysis phase, I utilized thematic content analysis to examine the different stages of the participants' creative processes along their space-time 'prisms'. I particularly considered the digital and material dimensions of the process, thus gaining insight into the multiplicity and multimodality of creativity. The novel research setting allows a compelling analysis of individual-level creative processes and scrutinizes the role of time-geography in novel geographical research.

## **Spatial justice in the data driven society: Towards a new paradigm?**

**Miriam Tedeschi**

This presentation illustrates the bases upon which the newly funded Academy of Finland PostDoc project JuDiCe (Justice in Digital Space) is founded. JuDiCe is developed around three premises. The first one is that the urban environment is a blended (physical/digital) space, where being off the internet is no longer an option. Such blended urban spaces are not separate from human beings but play an active part in their identity formation and everyday lives. Technologies permeating these spaces keep on harvesting data, and with this data they create a 'data-double'. This data-double is a copy of ourselves and mirrors our movements in the blended urban space. Thus, the second premise of JuDiCe is that the data-double may start to live its own blended life and differentiate from ourselves. Often, we are unaware of what it is doing, and if it (mis)behaves. This is JuDiCe's third premise: (in)justice occurs in blended urban spaces. A fair and just behaviour of the data-double needs to be determined, to guarantee a fair and just navigation across increasingly datafied and datafying urban spaces. Thus far, the right to the city has only included its digital counterpart in a limited way.

## **Territory-as-practice: A practice theoretical approach on the constitution of state territory**

**Christopher Lizotte**

**Juho Luukkonen**

In the field of political geography, the interest in conceptualizing and examining the everyday production of territory has recently grown significantly. However, these accounts have been rather limited in terms of their conceptual and empirical framings of both territory and practice. First, territory is seen as an effect of practices rather than constituting of them. Second, the view on practices has been rather conventional by means of mainly focusing on "hard" and repressive territorializing practices (e.g. large-scale infrastructural, border control, biopolitical surveillance) through which the state occupies geographical areas or makes its presence visible. This article aims at diversifying this disciplinary discussion first, by paying attention to seemingly neutral bureaucratic policy practices in the crafting of state territory and second, by studying these practices as constitutive elements of territory, i.e. as sites in which state territory becomes materialized. It does so by examining changes in the administrative territories of the late 19th-century French school system. Although the system was significantly remade under the Third Republic (1870 – 1940), its territorial organization built upon previous layers of church and secular administration in ways that demonstrate the embedded – and contested – territorial practices that make up the idiosyncratic church-state relationship in France.

## **Colonial Geographies of Disruption / Disruptions of Colonial Geographies II**

**Organisers:** Tiina Järvi, Mikko Joronen & Mark Griffiths

### **Stinking colonialism: olfactory materialities of Israel's 'skunk machine' technology in Palestine**

**Wassim Ghantous**

**Mikko Joronen**

This paper examines the use of particular colonial technology of sense in Palestine – the spraying of 'skunk water' – and the broader materialities of (in)security it is constituted through. Co-developed by the Israeli Police and Odortec company in 2008, the skunk water was designed to quell Palestinian demonstrations and gatherings through spraying of extremely foul-smelling liquid most commonly fired from truck-mounted water cannons. Branded as an 'eco-friendly', 'organic', 'effective', and 'non-lethal' crowd control technology, the skunk water has received global attention and has now been imported by several militaries and Police departments worldwide. Beyond such brandings, however, the skunk water indiscriminately targets people and covers vast areas (shops, homes, religious sites, streets, etc.) with a fetid smell that causes immediate gagging, nausea, vomiting, and various skin and eye reactions, but also sticks to bodies and surfaces it lands on, often for considerably long periods of time. The effects are as much economic as they are social and affective. In this paper our aim is to follow the colonial materialities of (in)securitization, particularly the ways in which various (mal)odorous forms (drops, clouds, dried powder) of Israeli 'skunk machine' constitute colonial regimes of disruptive violence and collective punishment through the movement of matter (in space and time). By thinking the atmospheric formations, transformations and fluidities of skunk water in relation to Israel's colonial regimes of control, the presentation aims to provide new insights to the weaponisation of olfactory materialities in Palestine, and beyond.

### **Disrupting the colonial innovation city: innovating political temporalities in Rawabi and East Jerusalem**

**Antti Tarvainen**

Disruption has emerged as a house-hold metaphor of innovation capitalism, pointing toward radical and societally destabilizing 'leaps' of technological development. Drawing from the profoundly eurocentric work of Joseph Schumpeter, the 'prophet of innovation', disruption is often imagined as the progressive capitalist break in time, enabling the evolutionary cycles of 'creative destruction' to advance. This paper explores the dialectical possibilities of techno-capitalist disruption, approaching it as a field of political conflicts waged in the urban landscapes of innovation in Palestine/Israel. Drawing from Walter Benjamin's idea of the now-time (jet-zeit), I analyze how both colonizing and decolonizing 'breaks in time' (disruptions) become possible in the design, development and re-imagination of innovation cities in Palestine/Israel. Particularly, I analyze how colonial/decolonial disruptions become embedded in the urban development strategies and aesthetics of the innovation city by looking at the cases of East Jerusalem and Rawabi - two urban areas increasingly connected to the Zionist visions of techno-capitalism. These imaginative 'breaks in time' enable us to see the plurality of potential political futures emerging from urban spaces where the colonial and techno-capitalist expansions become entangled.

The article is based on research material on urban development strategies, urban aesthetics and interviews with Israeli and Palestinian entrepreneurs and capitalists collected during a 1-year long fieldwork in 2019.

### **The deferred violence of aerial assaults on Gaza**

**Mark Griffiths**

In this exploratory paper I consider the residues of harmful weapons that remain in the soil and aquifer with reference to reports of carcinogenic and teratogenic effects among the population of Gaza. I argue that attending to these effects revises our understandings of modern military operations in terms of time and space. Spatially, while analyses of war tend to look upwards, to apprehend harm in its fullness involves consideration of the ground below where toxic remnants leach and seep. Temporally, harm unfolds over months, years, generations, emerging through radioactive decay, genetic mutation, cellular dysfunction. Explicating these effects I attempt to sketch out a time-space of military assault capable of documenting and examining the environmental and public health legacies of weapons residue in Gaza (and beyond).

## **Slowly Erasing the Indigenous: The Subvisible Erasure of Indigenous Episteme, Identity and Agency in Palestine**

**Bram J. De Smet**

The elimination of the Indigenous within settler colonialism, just like some of the types of slow violence used, also remains out of sight and subvisibly dispersed across temporalities and spatialities including in Palestine. The gradual violences exerted upon bodies, the uncertainty of death and eventual grievance, and the displacements that occur in settler colonial slow violence cannot be separated from the individual, the experience, and ultimately, the narrative. Hence, bodily injuries and grievability of the dead are not just discursive constructs; neither are they about blood and warring bodies with quick extermination of life on a temporal scale. The different types of violence Palestinian bodies are confronted with, whether physical or psychological, institutional or structural, cultural or symbolic, epistemic or epistemological, slow violence or slow wounding, often come across as detached events in space and time. This research especially has a focus on the microcosm of imprisonment, interrogation, and torture. Bringing together these forms of violence ranging from epistemological erasure to the erasure of identity and agency discovered during multiple data collection periods in Palestine, an overarching new concept of erasure, supported by the data, becomes apparent, leading to the conceptualization of the theory of slow erasure.

## **Friday 4.11.**

### **Keynotes**

10:00 – 12:00

### **Urban Peripheries and the Right to Suburban Space**

**Päivi Kymäläinen**

This lecture discusses urban peripheries in the context of Nordic high-rise suburbs and suburban ways of living. Many suburbs in the Nordics are currently under urban development and renovation plans, which has increased the threat of displacement, and raised questions about the right to suburban space. In addition to the lack of affordable housing, there is a fear that future development will make it more difficult for some groups to make a life in the suburb, or to carry out alternative uses of public spaces. However, not only the suburbs themselves, but also their conceptualizations are under transformation. Recent scholarly debates have suggested a new understanding of urban peripheries that would reveal and deconstruct spatial categories and the assumed relations between the powerful center and the dominated urban fringes. In this speech, I will approach suburbs as significant places for urban existence, constituted in everyday life and in the claims for the right to suburban space. By utilizing research material on everyday suburban life, and latest debates on suburbanisms, urban peripheries and socio-spatial justice, I will outline how Nordic suburbs are constituted in the negotiations over rights, inclusion and belonging, and how today's suburbanisms could be better understood by thinking outside of the boxes of traditional geographical categories.

### **Social Junk**

**Natalie Oswin**

Queerness is a residue, an elision, a shadowy presence within urban theory since the queer – and the non-normative of various description – is everywhere within mainstream urban thought and praxis; as prop, as foil, as problem in need of correction, as object out of place. This talk charts a tradition of queer urban studies as it emerged out of the dominant grammar of *The City*, the 1925 collection of essays by Chicago School sociologists Ernest Burgess and Robert Park. Still widely taught today as 'foundational' to urban theory, and reissued for a second time in 2019, this text is not only ripe for queer analysis. Its authors played a pivotal, paradoxical and widely unrecognized role in spurring on queer and other critical 'underdog' scholarship on the urban and urbanization that exists today. This text's role in the history of queer/ urban studies as both facilitator and foil shows that while there is no 'queer urban theory' per se, radical queer aims may in fact be better met without one.

## Sessions, slot 3

13:00 – 14:40

### **Human geographical research of future technologies: from processes to societies II**

**Organizers:** Thomas Berndt, Johanna Hautala, Paulina Nordström & Roosa Wingström

#### **AI technologies in the Russian universities: Surveillance, capital, and neo-imperial aspirations of the Russian state**

**Iuliia Gataulina**

In the paper, I analyse the role of technologies in higher education, particularly, proctoring software in Russian universities. The proctoring technologies are based on AI algorithms and aimed at organizing and evaluating online exams for university students. This analysis is part of the broader PhD project where I see this technology as one of the material-semiotic components shaping the university assemblage. The assemblage analysis shows how proctoring introduces new actors into university assemblage: global EdTech companies which in the scholarship from Global North have been criticized for increasing power of capital in universities. In the Russian case proctoring companies creates friction and also show the power of the state in their neo-imperial aspirations to make the Russian economy competitive through such innovations. Moreover, proctoring companies connect academia subjects in a complex topological manner “managing” time and space: online examination through proctoring is aimed at overcoming Russian geographical vastness and at saving time of busy urban academic subjects. At the same time, I show how proctoring AI algorithms become a surveillance mechanism over untrustworthy academic subjects, i.e. students.

#### **The Indigenous Metaverse – Indigenous knowledge creation processes and agency in the virtual space**

**Lauri Hooli**

**Outi Laiti**

Our research increases understanding of Indigenous knowledge creation processes in the metaverse. Succeeding PC, internet, and mobile and cloud technology the metaverse will bring 4th era of digitalisation that will fundamentally change our interaction, labour, time, leisure, and existence. The metaverse is conjunction of technologies that enables humans’ multisensory interactions in virtual environments also with digital objects irrespective of geographical location. Increasingly Indigenous communities have conceived that the metaverse development will provide opportunities to improve interaction and revitalisation of culture and languages, which are in danger of extinction.

The Indigenous metaverse enables actors’ cognitive interaction, intermediation of tacit and embodied knowledge regardless of physical proximity in ways not possible before. This creates new prospects for empowerment of Indigenous knowledge holders and their self-expression. On the other hand, these processes need to be based on broad participation of Indigenous communities, their self-determination, and ownership of knowledge. Otherwise, there is a risk of repeating unequal postcolonial power structures and increase the sense of otherness also in the virtual space. Therefore, there is an urgent need for knowledge and activities to shape the Indigenous metaverse already before it has been properly established.

In our study, we first scrutinize metalevel development, agency, and usage of the Indigenous metaverse globally, and secondly, our ethnographic inclusive research processes are done together with Sámi Indigenous communities. In our research, we aim to develop novel ethical research methods that are based on relevancy,

reciprocity, and respect, and supports agency of Indigenous people in the virtual space. Together with Indigenous communities we scrutinize: i) how Indigenous knowledge creation processes in the metaverse are spatio-temporally organized; ii) what kind of agencies Indigenous people have in these processes; and iii) how Indigenous knowledge processes are defined in the future?

## **Co—creating the immersive opera Laila – from creative idea to chaotic and monument in the rebuilding of opera**

**Paulina Nordström**

Laila is an immersive space and a character in opera, described both as a diva and an AI actor. As such Laila both challenges and follows the traditions of opera as an institution. The opera Laila is an outcome of a co-operation between Opera beyond by the Finnish National Opera and Ballet, composer Esa Pekka Salonen, dramaturg and pop-artist Paula Vesala, sound artist and designer Tuomas Norvio and Ekho collective – a group of artists, designers and technology professionals. The primary contribution we make in this paper is to contemplate the co-creative process of making the immersive opera Laila, where different creative fields were involved from the realms of art and technology. We discuss the co-creative process by employing the concepts of idea, chaotic and monument by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari (1991/1994) in the book *What is philosophy?*, where they write about creation in art, philosophy and science. By the way of studying Laila, we propose the value of the three elements in the co-creative process for cultural geographies of art and creativity: the creative idea as collective, the chaotic as creative mode of coping with chaos and uncertainty, and the monument as an artwork that both collects the sensations of the process and, and in the case of Laila also rebuilds the traditions of opera.

## **AI strategies as roadmaps for governing knowledge-based societies**

**Thomas, Behrndt**

Following the advent of Big Data and increasingly sophisticated algorithms over the past two decades, we are now entering an era of ubiquitous and deeply integrated AI applications. AI, understood here as a larger phenomenon and exceeding a technically restrictive framing, is transforming modern knowledge-based societies and their practices of governing.

The paper starts from two simple premises: (I) first, AI is a tool for knowledge-based societies, which is inextricably linked to knowledge creation processes; secondly (II), practices of governing, or governing itself, have become algorithmic, with AI taking an increasingly formative role. While there is no one accepted definition of AI, it is widely acknowledged as something which needs to be governed and has increasingly become the subject of governance. Practices of governing are informed by specific governmental imaginaries and are informed by those “new ways of knowing” – associated with AI - and importantly, themselves sustained by such notions as objectivity, accountability, and trust.

We analyse AI strategies of Finland (2017), Germany (2018), Denmark (2019), Singapore (2019), Japan (2019) and Australia (2021) to see how knowledge is discussed in the strategies and identify different roadmaps for governing knowledge-based societies.

# Open science paradigm in Geography – opportunities, impacts and risks

**Organizers:** Antti Vasanen, Niina Käyhkö & Nora Fagerholm

## **Vuorovaikutus tutkimuksen vaikuttavuuden välineenä / Research impact through interaction**

**Venla Bernelius**

Interaction is a central - if not the most central - component of research impact. Open science is the necessary prerequisite for impact, but it is not alone sufficient to ensure accessibility to knowledge for multiple user groups, nor the relevance of the results for different societal or economic challenges. Both scientific knowledge and its relevance need to be translated and adapted. Best tool for this is often interaction in societal, governmental or economic networks. This is time consuming and challenging for individual researchers, but the societal importance and meaning of scientific understanding typically really develops only by co-creation, in a dialogue between the need for knowledge and open, humble topical understanding. At the same time, interaction brings invaluable opportunities for researchers, who get access to silent knowledge bubbling in the networks, as well as different types of knowledge to help formulate their own research and open completely new research pathways.

## **Avoimen lähdekoodin mahdollisuudet paikkatietoalalla / Possibilities of Open Source in geospatial field**

**Sanna Jokela**

Open data and FOSS4G tools (Free and Open Source Software for GeoSpatial) have transformed the GIS business and performing geospatial tasks in the last decade. GIS is used in almost every field of society but is it used enough in the decision making processes and if not why. The tools are ready and data is abundantly available but we are not using the potential of geographical information to the fullest.

We should also start discussing what happens next. The last 30 year of GIS has been about 1. Performance of the computers, 2. Available software and tools and 3. Data. What is the next phase for geographical information systems and science? What are the future needs for businesses and the education of GIS? In this talk the shift from closed systems to open business platforms is described in a business context and the future trends and possibilities are discussed.

## **Accelerating open science impacts through the Resilience Academy**

**Niina Käyhkö**

**Msilikale Msilanga**

**Masoud Manga Hamad**

**Venla Aaltonen**

**Mercy Mbise**

Africa's cities are increasingly vulnerable to climate risks due to rapid and largely uncontrolled growth with weak urban and land use planning, a widening infrastructure gap and little information to assess vulnerability and risks. Tanzania Resilience Academy is a digital skills development and service provision model of the universities to deliver climate action for sustainable and inclusive development. It represents a commitment



and partnership of the universities and the World Bank to improve skills and knowledge base of the African youth for inclusive, safe and resilient urban development. Resilience Academy aims at strengthening digital competences of the universities and students through open science practices in education, research and service provisioning related to geospatial data, climate risk information management, and resilient future development. Since 2019, Tanzania Resilience Academy cooperation has been led by four Tanzanian universities (ARU, UDSM, SUA, SUZA) in partnership with the University of Turku (UTU) from Finland and the World Bank. In this presentation, we reflect transformative impacts of open science approach of the Resilience Academy to sustainable urban development and management of climate risks in the Global South.

## **Asumisen tutkimus tiedolla johtamisen välineenä Helsingissä / Housing research as a tool for knowledge management in the city of Helsinki**

**Jasmin Bayar**

The task of the Housing Unit of the City of Helsinki is to prepare and manage the housing policy of the city. Housing research plays a significant role in knowledge management and therefore functions in a key role as a tool for supporting decision-making. The emerging research needs arise from the everyday needs of the city and its residents, which can be derived from the city strategy and the Implementation Programme on Housing and Related Land Use. Therefore, the research results are also used to evaluate the effectiveness of the targets and to systematically measuring them. Housing research primarily follows the principles of open science and publishing is open. The city of Helsinki holds large amounts of public data. The city is committed to publish the data for anyone to use freely in a public domain.

# **Etsimässä yhteisöllisyyden reunaehtoja 2020-luvun maailmassa: paikkaperustaisuus kaupungeissa ja maaseuduilla**

**Organizers:** Ilkka Luoto & Hanna Heino

## **Monipaikkaisuuden paikka paikkaperustaisessa kehittämisessä**

### **Mari Kattilakoski**

Monipaikkaisuus on kasvava ilmiö. Se koskettaa jo miljoonien suomalaisten elämää sen tarkoittaessa käytäntöä, jossa ihminen viettää arkea ja vapaa-aikaa yhden kiinteän asuinpaikan sijaan useissa eri paikoissa. Monipaikkaisuus voi olla päivittäistä, viikoittaista tai kausittaista ja siihen liittyy monia syitä kuten vapaa-ajan vietto, työssäkäynti, sosiaaliset syyt tai omaisuuden hoito. Monipaikkaisuuden merkitys korostuu erityisesti maaseutualueille, jossa erilaiset monipaikkaiset ryhmät ovat lisääntyneet samaan aikaan kun vakituinen rekisteröity väestö on vähentynyt. Monipaikkaisuus synnyttää myös merkittävää vuorovaikutusta kaupunki- ja maaseutualueiden välille.

Monipaikkaisuuden muodot ja vaikutukset eri paikoissa ja alueilla vaihtelevat, mikä korostaa tarvetta paikkaperustaiseen kehittämiseen ja tietopohjaan. Monipaikkainen Pohjois-Karjala (MONIPOKA) - tutkimuksessa on selvitetty monipaikkaisuuden ilmiötä ja tähän liittyvää potentiaalia ja kehittämistarpeita Pohjois-Karjalan maaseutualueilla erityisesti kolmesta teemasta, jotka ovat monipaikkainen työ ja yrittäjyys, monipaikkainen kansalaistoiminta ja monipaikkainen hoiva. Kokonaiskuvaa hahmotetaan tilasto- ja tutkimuskatsauksen, vapaa-ajan asukkaita koskevan rekisteriaineiston ja kyselytutkimuksen sekä järjestökunta kumppanuuspyörien tuottaman laadullisen aineiston pohjalta.

Esityksessä avaamme tutkimuksen tuloksia sekä pohdimme, millaisia haasteita ja mahdollisuuksia monipaikkaiset ja monipaikkaisuuden ilmiöt avaavat yhteisöllisyydelle ja paikkaperustaiselle kehittämiselle. Tulokset osoittavat, että jopa lähellä toisiaan sijaitsevilla kunnissa monipaikkaisuus paikantuu hyvin eri tavoin ja nostaa esille erilaisia kehittämistarpeita ja -mahdollisuuksia. Monipaikkaisuuden ottaminen osaksi maaseudun kehittämistä vaatii paikkaperustaista otetta, ja toisaalta sitä, että alueet jakaisivat toisilleen nykyistä enemmän tietoa toimivista malleista ja käytännöistä.

## **Lähiöyhteisöllisyys: tapaustutkimus Vaasan Ristinummelta ja Olympiakorttelista**

### **Ilkka Luoto**

Tutkimme asukkaiden, viranhaltijoiden ja poliitikkojen käsityksiä vaasalaisten asuinalueiden yhteisöllisyydestä. Menetelmänä käytimme CUPL (Community Urban Planning Lab) -sessioita (7 kpl, 30 henkeä) sekä teemahaastatteluja (26 kpl). Erotimme haastattelujen perusteella kolme pääkategoriaa. Ensimmäisen kategorian mukaan yhteisöllisyydessä perustavaa on yhteinen tekeminen kuten makkaran paisto, lentopallon pelaaminen tai hiihtokilpailut. Nostalgisen positiivisen yhteisöllisyyden kuvaus painottui Ristinummen perustamisen alkuaikaan 1970–1980-luvuille. Toinen kategoria liittyy kokemuksiin yhteisöllisyyden vähenemisestä ja hajoamisesta. Etenkin 1990-luku kuvataan levottomaksi ajaksi, josta lähiöihin kohdistuvat negatiiviset mielikuvat pääasiassa juontavat juurensa. Yleinen kokemus, varsinkin alueilla pidempään asuneiden ja vanhempien vastaajien mielestä on, että yhteisöllisyyttä oli aiemmin enemmän kuin nykyisin. Kolmas kategoria liittyy maahanmuuttajien kokemaan yhteisöllisyyteen ja sen erityispiirteisiin, kuten suuriin perheisiin ja sukulaisuuden korostumiseen. Maahanmuuttajien etninen yhteisöllisyys tulkitaan usein hyvin eri tavoin yhteisön sisältä kuin sen ulkopuolelta käsin.

Viranhaltijoiden käsitys yhteisöllisyydestä kiinnittyy ajatukseen edellytyksien luomisesta sekä konkreettisten tapahtumien, henkilöstöresurssien, hankkeiden ja tilojen tarjoamisesta. Yhteisöllisyyttä voidaan edistää

yhteisen kielen, tekemisen ja yhdessä sovittujen sitoumusten sekä sääntöjen kautta. Yhteisöllisyyttä määritellään ja ylläpidetään myös digitaalisesti sosiaalisen median kautta. Silloin se ei välttämättä ole sidoksissa yksiselitteisesti paikkaan, vaan määrittyy muiden tekijöiden kautta. Alueen päivähoidon, koulujen ja harrastamisen tilojen kehittäminen edistää alueen asukkaiden hyvinvointia. Nykyisten lähiöiden yhteisöllisyys on monimuotoista, eikä sitä tulisi määritellä vain kantaväestön kokemana yhteisöllisyytenä. Eräs tapa uudistaa asuinalueiden asukkaiden välistä yhteisymmärrystä, on panostaminen aidosti osallistavaan yhteiskehittämiseen. Sen avulla lisätään inklusiivisuutta sekä maahanmuuttajien ja kantaväestön vuorovaikutusta.

## **Contested planning efforts for revitalization of small-town centres in Finland**

**Moritz Albrecht**

**Jarmo Kortelainen**

Many Finnish small towns have started revitalization plans for town centres to counter the problems of decline, rebrand the town, and compete for residents and businesses. Accompanied with municipal branding efforts, the infrastructure projects provide the small towns with an improved appearance. Yet, often designed by national planning firms and consultancies and materialised by private investors, it remains unclear if the changes suit the needs and socio-spatial peculiarities of the places they are intended for. The article sheds light into downtown revitalization efforts by case studies in six shrinking Finnish small towns which have moved beyond a draft planning phase in their downtown revitalisation projects. The research is based on mixed-methods approach, and pairs assemblage conceptualization with concepts of small-town planning and place-making. The relational approach enables to show the challenges for shrinking small towns to materialize well-intentioned revitalization plans and place-based solutions in a complex place assemblage with conflicting pressure from big commercial actors, unifying consultancies, reluctant investors, limited local economies and demographics in decline.

## **“Espoo, mitä vittuu tääl ees on?”: paikallisuus suomiräpin performansseissa**

**Annukka Saaristo**

Alueilla ja erityisesti lähiöillä on ollut hiphop-kulttuurissa tärkeä merkitys sen synnystä asti. Graffiteilla, tanssilla ja musiikilla viestitään ylijärjestyksestä paikallisuudesta, joka läpileikkaa koko hiphop-kulttuuria. Paikallisia ryhmiä löytyy ympäri maailmaa ja hiphopin avulla viestitään usein oman yhteisön toiveista ja arjesta sekä siitä, mikä yksilölle on ajassa ja paikassa tärkeää.

Myös Suomessa paikallisuudella on ollut suuri merkitys hiphopin kehityksessä ja muotoutumisessa. Esimerkiksi räpin retoriikka nojaa vahvasti asuin ympäristöihin sosiaalisen kuuluvuuden perustana. Musiikkivideot kuvataan usein itselle tutussa lähiössä ja sanoitukset kertovat koetusta tai kuvitellusta arjesta alueella.

Tutkin folkloristiikan alan väitöskirjassani espoolaista kotiseutua suomiräpissä, jossa paikallisuus muotoutuu performansseissa moninaisiksi kaupunkikokemuksiksi. Rääpärit leikittelevät espoolaisuuden mielikuvilla ja herättävät nostalgian kokemuksia yleisöissään. Samalla he nostavat esiin sellaisia Espoon puolia, joita strategioissa ei korosteta tai jotka koetaan jopa kiusallisiksi. Stereotyyppien, liioittelun ja arjen huomioiden sekoittuminen esityksissä rakentavat kokonaisuutta, josta kuulijat tulkitsevat paikallisuutta. Esityksessäni käsittelem espoolisräpin monikerroksista kokonaisuutta paikallisuuden rakentumisen näkökulmista.

## **Vesi ja ympäristö II**

**Organizer:** Petteri Alho

### **Meander change and sediment connectivity — combining field data and morphodynamic modelling of one hydrological year**

**Linnea Blåfield**

**Mikel Calle**

**Petteri Alho**

**Elina Kasvi**

Patterns of fluvial and geomorphological processes, such as sediment connectivity, vary according to the meander planform type; connectivity is therefore usually understood as the cause of river form. Thus far, the state-of-the-art technology has not been used to investigate and model relationships among sediment connectivity, flow, and meander characteristics to understand the hierarchy of these processes, especially timewise. In this study, a comprehensive field campaign dataset and a morphodynamic model were used to survey connectivity, flow, meander characteristics, and their interactions during one hydrological year at a high spatial–temporal resolution. First, we evaluated the morphological characteristics of each meander bend based on field data; then we analysed the morphological changes by volume and timing based on the model results; finally, we assessed the effect of bend characteristics on connectivity and vice versa. The results indicated that the morphological changes were controlled by the spring discharge. In addition, the characteristics of individual bends affected the connectivity; hence, the connectivity was a consequence of the meander forms, characteristics, and flow. On a large scale, connectivity behaved sectionally inside the river reach, leading to different zones. To our knowledge, this study is the first large-scale connectivity model that covers a long time series of intensive and frequent field observations at a high resolution.

### **Creating digital twins by utilizing close-range remote sensing**

**Mohammadreza Hassanvand**

In river basin management, the green data transformation has a significant impact on deploying digital solutions such as observation technology, modelling and data transfer systems. Moreover, connectivity is a necessary parameter in river basin management. In this project, the main objectives are to create digital twins of the river basins by close-range high-resolution remote sensing, 3D mapping and geoinformatics and classifying river shoreline vegetation and shallow water areas. For creating it, a wide range variety of data are required and lots of equipment is used like ADCP (bathymetry and discharge), laser scanning (morphology), Sonar (bathymetry), drone, in Tana, Kuusinkijoki and Oulanka river. According to this data, a high temporal resolution will be obtained for improving the monitoring of catchment hydrological connectivity, river routing and lake description, sediment transport, and hydro-morphological processes in river basins. On the other side, lidar data processing and setting up a detailed 3D visualization model of the selected shoreline and shallow water areas help to reveal, map, and classify sensitive near-shore vegetation and shallow water habitat areas. In addition, by using supervised classification methods, river shoreline vegetation and shallow water areas will be classified. Ultimately, it will be used for managing river basin problems.

## **Utilising Hydrological Digital Twins to Model River Systems' Connectivity**

**Amin Sadeqi**

River systems inherently are influenced by natural phenomena, but recently climate change has also been affecting the hydrological process significantly. Furthermore, anthropogenic development has increased the complexity of river systems and has made modelling river systems more challenging. Hence, sustainable management of water resources needs a proper understanding of the interactions of river basins. In this research, state-of-the-art close-range remote sensing system and high-resolution sensors were used in Oulanka and Tana River basins to collect essential data to create a hydrological digital twin. A digital twin uses an integrative system that monitors and predicts the effects of human activity on the environment and the reaction of nature to those impacts. Data from the hydrological digital twins will be used to model hydraulic processes and morphological changes in the river basins. The hydraulic model simulates river channel flow characteristics based on a collection of mathematical equations. With this novel approach, we will be able to figure out hydrological connectivity in the river basins that can be used in developing land use strategies in order to mitigate climate change impacts and achieve sustainable development.

## **Tunteiden maantiede ja affektien tilallisuus III**

**Organizers:** Marika Kettunen, Johanna Sitomaniemi-San & Juha Ridanpää

### **Finland extended: encounters with film and the emerging post-social landscapes of youth**

**Raine Aiava**

**Noora Pyyry**

On February 24th, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. Pharmacies in Finland quickly ran out of iodine, people located their air-raid shelters, and shooting courses began selling out. On May 27th, the new Top Gun movie, Maverick, came into cinemas, becoming the highest grossing film of the year and a trending topic on Tiktok with young people. In this presentation, we engage with this timely film – and the 1986 original – with a group of teens in Helsinki, Finland, to probe the post-social landscapes of youth that emerge with contemporary media. By this, we refer to the new geographies of young people beyond nationalities, localities and scales that are formed through these extended techno-timespaces. These discussions pay special attention to the new absent localities in the globalized media landscapes to consider: what means of processing the affective atmospheres of war are available to Finnish youth? How do young people reflect on the films in relation to their everyday dwelling? What kind of place-making happens when engaging with films and how do these new geographies emerge? Conceptualizing this landscape of ‘representation’ in a nonrepresentational frame, we focus on the ongoingness of the world: the fleeting, affective, and relational nature of young people’s post-social landscapes.

### **Studying the emotional geographies of curiosity: genealogical and curriculum studies perspectives**

**Johanna Sitomaniemi-San**

This paper approaches the study of the emotional geographies of education through Foucauldian genealogical and curriculum studies perspectives. Specifically, the paper presents work emerging from a project that examines ‘curiosity’ as a cultural notion and educational ideal in the past and present. In bringing together for analysis a range of material, including curricular texts, pedagogical literature, academic publications, and children’s literature, the paper will consider how emotion and spatiality figure in educational and childhood discourses through which the child is produced as a learning, knowing, and feeling subject.

### **The content of geography lessons in culturally diverse classroom: teachers’ experiences about possibilities and challenges**

**Petteri Muukkonen**

This presentation examines geography teachers' experiences and thoughts about the content of geography lessons in the culturally diverse classroom. How do teachers feel about possibilities and challenges in the context of cultural diversity? A total of six geography teachers from secondary and high schools from Helsinki metropolitan area, Finland, were interviewed, using a thematic interview approach. The unanimous response was that no culturally or ethnically sensitive topics should be avoided in their classrooms, but such topics should be handled in a sensitive way, by softening and adapting teaching accordingly. This is important because some immigrant students might feel uncomfortable about certain topics due to ethnic differences, religious differences or due to their personal unpleasant experiences. Yet, cultural diversity can also be a possibility. Culturally diverse classroom might enhance the geography teaching if students want to share their experiences and knowledge. Some students do not feel comfortable doing this. Those who are willing to share their experiences can provide valuable enhancements for geography classroom.

## **Alueellinen oikeudenmukaisuus yhteiskunnan siirtymissä**

**Organizers:** Venla Heiskanen & Olli Lehtonen

### **Maaseudun alueellinen oikeudenmukaisuus ja monipaikkaisuus**

#### **Venla Heiskanen**

Alueellisen oikeudenmukaisuuden teorian tausta on vahvasti kaupunkimaantieteessä ja -suunnittelussa, mutta se on käyttökelpoinen myös tarkastellessa maaseutualueiden sekä maaseutujen ja kaupunkien välistä oikeudenmukaisuuden toteutumista.

Tässä esityksessä esittelen alueellisen oikeudenmukaisuuden teorian soveltuvuutta maaseudun kontekstiin. Monipaikkaisuuden merkitys on kasvanut viime vuosikymmeninä, ja koronapandemia toi odottamattoman sysäyksen monipaikkaisuuden lisääntymiselle. Monipaikkaisuudella on vaikutuksia resurssien käyttöön ja niiden oikeudenmukaiseen jakautumiseen sekä erityisesti harvaan asuttujen alueiden alueellisen oikeudenmukaisuuden toteutumiseen. Monipaikkaisuuden huomiotta jättäminen yhteiskunnan resurssien allokoinnissa asettaa monipaikkaisuuden kannalta erilaiset alueet eriarvoisiin aseisiin. Jos monipaikkaisten kuntien alueellinen oikeudenmukaisuus vaarantuu, ovat myös kunnan vakituiset asukkaat eriarvoisessa asemassa samaisen kunnan kausiväestöön verrattuna.

Lähestyn aihetta kvantitatiivisen tutkimuksen kautta, ja tapausesimerkkinä käytän tieverkon kunnan ja kunnossapidon alueellista vaihtelua. Tarkastelen tieinfrastruktuurin kuntoa ja investointeja sen valossa, kuinka paljon alueella oleskelee väestöä, jota tilastoitu väkiluku ei huomioi.

### **Kasvun moninaiset merkitykset ja rajat Itä- ja Pohjois-Suomen kutistuvilla alueilla**

#### **Maija Halonen**

Kasvu esitetään tyypillisesti keskeisenä osana aluekehityksen tavoitteita. Kasvun merkitykset kuitenkin vaihtelevat tai voi olla epäselvää, mitä kasvulla eri konteksteissa tarkoitetaan. Kasvu tavoitteena on erityisen mielenkiintoinen Itä- ja Pohjois-Suomessa, missä monet alueet ovat luonnonvaroiltaan rikkaita, mutta monin tavoin myös kutistuvia. Alueiden kehitystä kehystävät näin ollen samanaikaisesti sekä luonnonvaroihin kytkeytyvä kestävyysmurros kasvuun ja kasvun vähentämiseen tähtäävine tavoitteineen että sosiaalinen ja taloudellinen kutistuminen vaikutuksineen. Tässä haastatteluihin pohjautuvassa tutkimuksessa analysoidaan, miten aluekehittäjät ymmärtävät ja kehystävät kasvua eri näkökulmista. Huomio kohdistuu erityisesti kasvun erilaisiin merkityksiin sekä mahdolliseen kritiikkiin ja rajoihin. Erilaisissa tavoissa ymmärtää ja kehystää kasvua yhdistyvät kestävään kehitykseen liitetty globaalit, alueelliset ja paikalliset näkökulma, kutistumisesta ja mahdollisesta taantumisesta aiheutuvat ongelmat sekä odotukset paremmasta, jotka liittyvät vihreän kasvun avulla avautuviin mahdollisuuksiin sekä alueellisiin koheesiopyrkimyksiin. Kasvu ilmenee suotuisana keinona ratkaista sosiaalisia ja taloudellisia ongelmia, mikä heijastaa missio-orientoitunutta tavoitteenasettelua. Kriittisimmät näkökulmat puolestaan kohdistuvat politiikkoihin ja rahoitusinstrumentteihin, jotka eivät näytä tukevan koheesiopyrkimyksiä tai alueellisesti tasapuolista kasvua. Yleisesti ottaen, kasvun rajojen asettaminen vaikuttaa triviaalilta pitkään kestäneen kutistumisen, harvan asutuksen ja mittavien luonnonvarojen kontekstissa. Olennaisempaa on keskittyä kutistumiseen liittyvien ongelmien ratkaisemiseen ja luonnonvarojen hyödyntämisestä aiheutuvien hyötyjen tai haittojen alueelliseen jakautumiseen.

## **Monipaikkaisuuden vaikutukset kuntien digi-infrastruktuuriin**

**Olli Lehtonen**

**Olli Voutilainen**

Tämän tutkimuksen tavoitteena on kartoittaa monipaikkaisuuden merkitystä tietoliikenneyhteyksien saatavuuteen Suomessa. Aikaisemmat havainnot mobiiliyhteyksien latausnopeuksien kuntaluokittaisista ja kunnittaisista eroista antavat viitteitä siitä, että monipaikkaisuus voi vaikuttaa digi-infrastruktuurin saatavuuteen ja sen kehitykseen erityisesti harvaan asutulla maaseudulla, jossa monipaikkaisuus on suurinta.

Tässä esitelmässä paneudutaan kysymykseen, miten monipaikkaisuus vaikuttaa kuntien digi-infrastruktuurin kehitykseen ja siihen liittyviin kehitysmahdollisuuksiin. Tutkimusta varten kunnat luokitellaan ryhmittelyanalyysillä vapaa-ajan asumisen sekä työn ja opiskelun monipaikkaisuuden kuntatyyppeihin. Tutkimuksessa analysoidaan kaltaistamismenetelmällä monipaikkaisuuden vaikutusta digi-infrastruktuurin kehitykseen kunnissa sekä postinumeroalueilla. Analyysi keskittyy kiinteän laajakaistan sekä matkaviestinverkkojen saatavuuteen sekä mobiiliyhteyksien latausnopeuksiin. Tuloksia tulkitaan alueellisen oikeudenmukaisuuden näkökulmista keskittyen paikallisten asukkaiden näkökulmaan.

Alustavien tulosten perusteella monipaikkaisuus kuormittaa merkittävästi monipaikkaisten kuntien digi-infrastruktuuria kausittain, mutta osassa monipaikkaisia kuntia digi-infrastruktuuri on myös kehittynyt heikommaksi kuin kunnan keskimääräinen väkiluku edellyttäisi. Tämä heijastuu näissä kunnissa myös digitaalisten mahdollisuuksien hyödyntämiseen, kuten esimerkiksi etäpalvelujen ja -työn yleisyyteen. Tutkimuksen tulokset konkretisoivat tarvetta huolehtia siitä, että tietoliikenneyhteyksien saatavuutta voitaisiin kehittää siten, että se pystyisi paremmin huomioimaan infrastruktuurin kuormituksen kausittaisuutta.

## **Ilmastopolitiikan alueellinen oikeudenmukaisuus – kansalaisten näkemyksiä kolmella tutkimusalueella Suomessa**

**Tikli Loivaranta**

**Jukka Käyhkö**

**Annukka Vainio**

**Piia Lundberg**

**Oona Honkanen**

Ilmastonmuutos on valtioiden rajat ylittävä ongelma, jonka hillitsemiseksi ja jo olemassa oleviin muutoksiin sopeutumiseksi tarvitaan ilmastopolitiikkaa. Suomi pyrkii olemaan hiilineutraali vuoteen 2035 mennessä ja sen jälkeen hiilinegatiivinen. Suomen ilmastopolitiikassa on otettu huomioon oikeudenmukaisen siirtymän toteuttaminen, mutta ilmastopolitiikka ei siitä huolimatta välttämättä näyttäydy kaikille kansalaisille oikeudenmukaisena ja oikeudenmukaisuuden kokemus voi vaihdella Suomen eri alueilla. Oikeudenmukaisuuden tutkiminen on tärkeää, sillä aiemman tutkimuksen mukaan se vaikuttaa ilmastopolitiikan hyväksyttävyyteen. Suomen Ilmastopaneelin ClimaSos -hankkeemme selvittää oikeudenmukaisuuskysymystä alueellisesta näkökulmasta. Keräsimme kesäkuussa 2022 alueellisesti edustavan kyselyaineiston Helsingistä, Varsinais-Suomesta ja Pohjois-Pohjanmaalta (n=1487). Valitsimme kolme erilaista aluetta, jotta tavoitettiin Suomen eri piirteitä kattava kokonaisuus. Vastajilta kysyttiin myös postinumero, jolloin voitiin tarkastella vastausten jakautumista tutkimusalueiden sisällä. Tarkastelimme ilmiötä ilmasto-oikeudenmukaisuuden näkökulmasta seuraavien tutkimuskysymysten kautta: 1) Kuinka oikeudenmukaisena ilmastopolitiikka koetaan eri tutkimusalueilla? 2) Kuinka oikeudenmukaisena ilmastopolitiikka koetaan erilaisilla asuinympäristöillä? Analysoimme aineistoa laadullisin ja määrällisin



menetelmin, ja havaitsimme oikeudenmukaisuuden kokemuksessa tilastollisesti merkitseviä eroja sekä tutkimusalueiden että erilaisissa asuinympäristössä asuvien vastaajien välillä. Tutkimuksen tuloksia voidaan soveltaa ilmastopolitiikan suunnittelussa ja toteuttamisessa, jotta ilmastopolitiikka olisi mahdollisimman oikeudenmukaista ja myös koettaisiin oikeudenmukaisena ja näin ollen hyväksyttävänä ja siten helpompana toteuttaa.

## **Minoritization and spaces of difference**

**Organizers:** Mélodie Sommier & Derek Ruez

### **On Purpose - Solidarity by Accident or Design**

**Ali Ali**

My research is on aspects solidarity, community and belonging in queer exile/migration. This text is on the 1) trickiness of defining these three (emboldened) terms and then 2) tracing them in a meaningful academic research according to a formula of methodology and findings. This paper is based on an ethnographic research among queer exiles in Helsinki. I discuss how aspects of community and belonging are hard to grasp, both in the lived experience and in within the research process that strife to capture that experience. To make things more complicated, or to bring the complexity into the light, I highlight 1) how the researcher gets entangled in the meaning-making and formation of the community and the sense of belonging they look into 2) how conceptualization of community and community politics breaks open in this messiness (methodological and epistemological perplexity) to decenter identity politics. These two aspects, I argue have a political potential to reconfigure politics of self-hood and belonging as an ongoing inter- and intra- group dialogue rather seductive but reductive notions of static identities and settled groups/communities.

### **Who is heard and who gets to belong in hip-hop? The counterspaces of women and gender minority rappers in Finland**

**Inka Rantakallio**

My paper focuses on a forthcoming book chapter on factors which advance and hinder the participation of women, non-binary and other marginalised people in hip-hop, i.e. what contributes to inclusion and exclusion. I present an overview of four initiatives from the past five years that have sought to advance minority participation and inclusion in Finnish rap music: 1) D.R.E.A.M.G.I.R.L.S, an all-female group of eight rap/r&b artists and two DJs (2018–19); 2) Matriarkaatti, a hip-hop feminist project featuring clubs and audiovisual releases (2017–); 3) Finnish hip-hop feminist anthology Kuka kuuluu? Kirjoituksia hiphopista ja feminismistä (2021); and 4) Monsp Records bootcamps and mixtapes (2020–) where up-and-coming women and non-binary artists have an opportunity to practice studio work and record their songs.

I utilize the conceptual framework of “counterspaces” (Solórzano et al. 2000; Ong et al. 2018; Rantakallio 2021) which can be defined as physical and/or ideological spaces of belonging, where marginalised people can express their identities and create alternative ideas, communities, and practices. While counterspaces are a response to discrimination, I argue that counterspaces also illuminate and challenge hip hop culture’s and society’s norms and thus have the potential to push music scenes towards inclusivity.

### **Muslimness in a changing urban space**

**Riina Sinisalo**

Simultaneous urbanization and growing diversity shape the city space and the way we inhabit it. Religion takes place in this context, and religions and urban places influence each other (e.g., Knott 2009). This becomes visible especially through negotiations that minoritized groups engage in both locally and transnationally.

In my paper, I focus on the concept of negotiating Muslimness and will look at how these debates are shaped by contesting understandings of how the city space is used and by whom. The paper is based on my on-going

doctoral research project where I study the presence of Muslimness in Helsinki, as well as how it is maneuvered through everyday urban practices in a context framed by rapid physical and social change.

I will present my project as well as emerging themes from my ethnographic fieldwork to provide examples of how difference is spatialized and how religion and other intersecting categories influence urban experience.

## **Melodine Sommier**

### **Race and space in the city of Bordeaux (France)**

This presentation shows which discourses about race and racism materialize in everyday surroundings in the city centre of Bordeaux (France). Focusing on race and space helps capture the contradictory nature of European discourses of race and racism that dismiss Europe's racist past even though it is embedded in "the archite(x)ture of European space" (Goldberg 2006: 340). The presentation focuses on the city of Bordeaux, a major actor of slave trade which started to acknowledge this past only recently. In 2020, I took photographs on two occasions in the city centre of Bordeaux. This ethnographic field work was informed by literature about racial landscapes (Redclift, 2014), and about discourses of race and racism in France (Fila-Bakabadio 2011) and in Europe (Essed & Trieniekens 2008). Visual and critical discourse analyses were used to access the city as a semiotic and discursive terrain. Three main themes were identified: Consuming the racialized Other, Competing discourses of diversity, and Race, tourism and globalization. The findings point to the role played by consumer culture in articulating racial representations (re)produced in city centres. Furthermore, the competing discourses of diversity identified hint at the agency of racialized people to challenge dominant discourses (re)produced in and through space.

### **Racialized trajectories, queer spaces, and migrant categories**

#### **Derek Ruez**

Critical research and activism have long highlighted how scholarly and societal approaches to the 'integration' of people who have migrated are shaped by racializing assumptions and structures that harm people who have migrated and constrain critical analysis of what actually happens 'after' people arrive in a new place. This paper is part of a broader project seeking to develop alternatives to those prevailing approaches in the context of the politics of migration in queer spaces by attending to the (queerly) racialized politics of reception, encounter, and place-making that shape post-migration trajectories. Understanding those trajectories, however, also requires attending to a broader set of circulations, and this paper seeks to do this by developing a story of multiple, intersecting trajectories, including thinking through my own relatively comfortable migration from the United States to Finland and considering the global circulation-transformation of intellectual-political frameworks for naming, understanding, and relating queerness, racialization, and migrantization as they travel and encounter an always already relationally constituted 'local' context.

## **Poetics of everyday embodied encounters in research with (forced) migrants**

**Organizers:** Aura Lounasmaa, Gintarė Kudžmaitė, Nicholas Haswell, Yelyzaveta Glybchenko & Sonia Quintero  
/ Newham Poetry Group

An open workshop that allows participants to discover, observe and take part in collaborative research practices using poetry and visual arts and reflect on their potential in research and community building

# **Collective reflections on researching and acting on displacement: methodologies, ethics, and practices**

**Organizers:** Camilla Marucco & Leonardo Custódio

## **Following our guts and legal archives of security, freedom and justice in asylum/citizenship rights from colonial difference**

**Kolar Aparna**

**Mehrnoosh Farzamfar**

In this paper we unpack the relationalities between the over-representation of Man (drawing on Wynter) and the production of subrational/irrational human across spatio-temporalities of asylum/citizen rights and the making of imperial nation-states. We use methods of law as archive, in our pursuit of attending to legal archives as part of reading our bodies in the absences and presences in asylum law and how the law enacts everyday forms of violence and possibilities. We dive into what Anghie calls the 'darker side of sovereignty', 'transparency thesis' by Da Silva and Mamdani's 'making and unmaking of minorities' to follow our guts in reading legal historical texts and contemporary struggles for (asylum) citizenship.

We speak as women of colour currently living in Finland and who have been working, living and resisting the shifts and limits of asylum in EU for the last decade in the Netherlands and Finland. We speak as refugee-migrant women looking for the presences and absences producing non-European others in modern legal thought to situate our present crisis of Europe's borders since what Mezzadra calls the "long summer of migration".

## **Studying endemic renewal in post-displacement communities**

**Ari Lehtinen**

Community displacement often occurs in the form of (more or less) forced or voluntary migration. It can also take the shape of disruptive transformations that do not turn into migratory movement. Displacement then proceeds via local adjustments to pressures of more general origin. Hence, communities seem to evolve reactively, affected by impulses emerging from the surrounding society and according to translocal demands. However, according to my research findings, the emphasis of the more general societal drivers of local change easily undermines, if not completely ignores, the endemic motives and acts of community change. Therefore, I'd argue, communities should not be seen only as objects for the general forces of displacement but, in addition, as subjects making and commemorating histories of their own. Communities should also be identified as actors of change that evolve via endemic acts, that is: through a gradual renewing of shared memories and collective practices that are grounded on the experience of belonging and which become effective as part of the gradual changing of everyday conditions. Consequently, distinct communities should not be reduced to the general processes contributing to their existence. They should not only be treated as particular outcomes of general effects, but instead domains enriched by succession of customs that appreciate the shared memories. This presentation is based on findings from several research projects documenting the endemic aspects of community change in arctic and boreal conditions

## **Life before the paper: embodying feminist theories through asylum activism**

**Camilla Marucco**

Who is a geographer? What do geographers do? Where, when, for whom?

These are some of the questions which have been haunting me during my PhD, activism and life in the past years. In this presentation, based on a manuscript I am finalising, I hope to discuss with you how I have been exploring these questions through autobiography. Precisely, I propose an understanding of being a geographer as a researcher, an activist and a human who – willing or not, aware or not – is embedded in phenomena e.g. related to asylum and deportability in Finland. To support my idea, I combine arguments from critical and feminist geography and refugee studies. I call for re-centering our subjectivities as humans in the practice of geographical research. Doing so, I strive to blur between human, researcher and activist subjectivities, as well as between their corresponding practices, spaces and times. I show how embracing our embeddedness in the world can affect ethically, methodologically and perhaps theoretically the practice of researching people in marginalised positions.