

Number	Title of session	Description of session	Organizer name	Organizer affiliation	E-mail	Name of co-organizers(s)
1	Agro-industrial transformation and crises	Amidst crisis of all sorts – economic, war, climate, zoonotic diseases, biodiversity – this panel invites interventions examining agro-industrial transformations and their implications for differentiated agro-capitals across scales. While many scholars have sought expansive, epochal conceptualizations of the current conjuncture of cascading crises and its recasting of the agrarian question(s), this panel seeks analyses that grapple with the broader ‘whole’ through conceptual and empirical specificity, examining the intersections of agro-industry and crisis but with commitment to ‘concrete analysis of concrete situations’. To further such an analytical approach, we are interested in contributions that shed light on the ongoing reorganization of agro-industry – requiring what Martín Arboleda has called an “expanded conception of agriculture”. Furthermore, we argue that these broader shifts in agro-industry need to be approached in disaggregated terms to understand specific drivers and responses to crises. In other words, we are interested in elucidating differentiated classes of capital in agro-industry along the implicated circuits of capital. As such, we invite analyses of inter-capitalist relations of simultaneous competition and cooperation, as well as of changing capital-labour relations at the interface with cascading crises. We aim to spark conversations across literatures on supply-chain capitalism, global value chains and agrarian studies.	Mariel Aguilar-Støen	Senter for utvikling og miljø, Universitetet i Oslo	m.c.stoen@sum.uio.no	Mads Barbesgaard, Department of Human Geography, Lund University Jostein Jakobsen, Senter for utvikling og miljø, Universitetet i Oslo
2	Architectures and Infrastructures of Fulfillment	We propose one or more paper sessions and a panel focused on the architectures and infrastructures of fulfillment in contemporary cities. As platform-mediated gig work has grown in importance, new architectures (e.g. ghost kitchens and dark stores) and infrastructures (e.g. Uber waiting areas; public spaces re-fashioned to accommodate delivery workers) are transforming the city. At the same time, gig workers themselves perform central infrastructural roles of social reproduction in urban spaces. These sessions will explore the forces behind these new architectures and infrastructures, and what they mean for consumers, workers, and the reproduction of urban life. We invite papers on the political economy, labor geographies, gendered and racialized processes, planning, logistics, and migration dynamics of this evolving urban transition, among other issues. We are interested in exploring the question of what it means when urban space is increasingly dedicated to the processes of fulfillment, especially when that fulfillment leads to ghostly spaces in what might otherwise be lively cities. A panel discussion will follow the paper session(s) and both build on ideas that arise from those sessions and present the findings of a soon-to-be-published special issue on the mobilities and rhythms of migrant gig labor in the fulfillment city.	Don Mitchell	Uppsala University	don.mitchell@kultgeog.uu.se	Magnus Andersen Marlene Spanger Kristina Zampoukos
3	Between farmland abandonment and agricultural intensification: understanding the gradients of land-use intensity change.	Evidence indicates that rural-urban transitions may lead to the ‘underuse’ or complete abandonment of farmlands, and becoming a widespread global phenomenon. These processes can significantly impact the environment, landscape resilience, and societal well-being. However, the driving mechanisms behind this, the emergence of new ecosystems, and landscape resilience in regions susceptible to farmland abandonment remain unclear. Theoretical explanations, existing methods, and toolboxes for measuring underuse, partial, and complete abandonment of farmlands are also insufficient. Therefore, the session aims to highlight progress and discuss existing challenges in defining and measuring low-intensity, underused, and abandoned landscapes. Presentations are welcome on: · Conceptualizing land transition processes, such as secondary forest regrowth and evolving novel ecosystems, as well as landscape resilience. · Coupling and de-coupling of abandonment rural and rural landscapes. · Research methods and toolboxes to measure underuse, abandonment, and post-agricultural transitions of landscapes. · Development of theories and evaluation of the driving mechanisms of landscape change, telecoupling, and policy responses. · Implications of such transitions on the environment and societal well-being. · Emerging land uses in post-abandonment period. This mini-symposium contributes to the activities of the Global Land Programme's "Agricultural Land Abandonment as a Global Land-Use Change Phenomenon." < https://www.land-abandonment.org/ >	Alexander Prishchepov	University of Copenhagen	alpr@ign.ku.dk	Simona Gradinaru, He Yin, Miroslava Bavorova, Alexander Vorbrugg, Suresh Chaudhary
4	Beyond socio-ecological fixes? Linking renewable energy with social and economic rural development	Rural areas increasingly gain importance in providing the spatial resources that enable the transition to renewable energy. In turn, the expansion of renewable energy is often regarded as an opportunity for reinvigorating marginalised and left-behind places. However, the contribution of renewables to promoting structural transformations of rural areas remain largely undertheorized and underexplored. Measures to bridge rural development and renewable energy siting in the Global North have either been based on benefit-sharing schemes through which developers distribute profits locally, or (co-)ownership of the infrastructures and landownership through which revenues and rents are reinvested locally. In the Global South, this has been pursued by means of attaching local development obligations to energy projects or policies encouraging the localisation of the supply chain. These attempts show that the territorial manifestation of renewable energy projects in rural areas does not necessarily or inevitably result in economic development but require proactive and voluntary measures. Indeed, renewable energy projects may effectively become isolated enclaves disconnected from the local economy or may even contribute to exacerbating processes of rural marginalisation and inequality. This session invites contributions from various perspectives that critically explore, challenge and rethink mechanisms through which renewables facilitate the development of rural areas globally.	David Rudolph	Technical University of Denmark	dpru@dtu.dk	Laura Tolnov Clausen (University of Agder) Ulrich E. Hansen (Technical University of Denmark)
5	Blueish transitions: unfolding the geographies of wet spaces and their role for societal transformation	Proceeding almost halfway on our passage through the UN fostered Decade of Ocean Science, aqueous spaces seem to appear ever more clear on the horizon as a key enabler of societal transformation. While this is prominent in calls for the exploitation of untapped wet resources and their political narrativizing as pathways to sustainable transition, the production of more-than-wet perspectives (Steinberg & Peters 2019) including the need for multiple imaginaries, blue becomings, fluid relationships, and other materialities is currently emerging in geography, other disciplines, and their research practices. Following this oceanic turn in critical geography, our session aims to dip into these conceptual waters by providing a deeper understanding on the perceived roles, the complex processes and the spatially engrained capacities of aqueous spaces for societal transformation. We therefore invite a wide spectrum of contributions reaching from perspectives on embodiments and engagement with wet spaces to analysis on their contested representations and exploitations as political and economic spaces and sites for sustainability transition. This could include but is not restricted to research on blue/oceanic spatial imaginaries, narratives and relations; critical analysis of blue economic endeavours; wet materialities and more-than-human perspectives, as well as the governmentalization of blue spaces for societal transition.	Moritz Albrecht	University of Eastern Finland	moritz.albrecht@uef.fi	Gabriella Palermo (University of Palermo)

6	Borders, Hospitality and Citizenship - on the figures of the "refugee" and their "right to have rights" (Arendt 1948)	Hannah Arendt, writing as an exile in America after she departed from Europe in 1941, was one of the first modern thinkers to problematize the figure of the "refugee" for being seen not as individuals, but as compact ethnic groups lacking the protection from a state. In recent years in Europe two waves of refugees have dominated – Syrians in 2015 and Ukrainians in 2022 – and given occasion to very different political and humanitarian reactions. This session invites both theoretical and empirical papers on the following issues: 1. Conceptual repertoire for understanding the politics of contemporary global human migration; on humanitarian and human rights. 2. The notions of hospitality and care as well as their normative implications. 3. Issues of political status and public representation, detention, and deportation. 4. Politics and experiences of human migration as it relates to space. 5. The topic of narrative and testimony; listening to the refugee voices and the experience of situated agents.	Lasse Koefoed	Roskilde University	Lmartin@ruc.dk	Kirsten Simonsen, Roskilde University (kis@ruc.dk)
7	Building solidarity against the cross-tenure housing crisis	Across a wide range of contexts, the housing crisis has become increasingly generalised across tenures. Rising rents, inflation, and the costs of mortgage debts reinforce each other, widening inequality and exacerbating unaffordability. The intertwined processes of gentrification, financialisation, and touristification occur alongside the widespread stigmatisation and defunding of public housing. In this context, we have seen a rise in the number of communities organising resistance through, for example, tenant and community unions, anti-eviction networks, or single-issue campaign groups. This panel invites contributions that consider how communities are resisting the housing crisis in particular contexts, whether successfully or not, with the aim of thinking through how solidarity across and beyond tenures can (or cannot) be enacted in the struggle for secure and affordable housing. We welcome theoretical and empirical contributions on the relationships between tenure, class, power, and agency, or the ways in which types of housing can present challenges or opportunities for organising. How do the characteristics of specific places or communities influence forms of housing resistance and their chances of success?	Meg Bishop	University of Edinburgh	meg.bishop@ed.ac.uk	Hamish Kallin
8	Challenges and Opportunities of Transformative Neighbourhoods in Nordic cities	In recent years, both large and middle-sized Nordic cities have experienced a proliferation of new neighbourhoods with high ambitions for sustainability. These neighbourhoods are touted as flagship projects intended to foster planning practices conducive to addressing issues ranging from the climate crisis to inequality and segregation. However, several studies have showed how these lofty goals often prove difficult to realise due to e.g. the institutional conditions of planners (silos, political support etc), and the strongly market-focused urban development regimes in the Nordic countries. These purportedly groundbreaking urban development initiatives often ultimately produce exclusive neighbourhoods which fall short of their broader goals. This session invites papers which explore the challenges and opportunities of the growing phenomenon these urban development projects oriented towards sustainability constitute. We particularly welcome contributions which seek to flesh out what kind of value and transformative potential these initiatives may nonetheless have. Topics may include but are not limited to: How is the realisation of the transformative goals of these neighbourhoods enabled or constrained? How and to what extent can initiatives along these lines challenge and advance dominant urban development regimes? What geographies do these neighbourhoods give rise to, and how can they foster transitions towards socioecological sustainability?	Hilda Wenander & Marcus Mohall	Linköping University	hilda.wenander@liu.se	Marcus Mohall marcus.mohall@liu.se
9	Child accessible societies? Children's agency in planning (more accessible) public spaces	Children's everyday life is constituted by interdependent movement, within and between different public/private, virtual and institutional spaces. Their movement further relate to e.g. cultural conceptions of parenthood and childhood, as well as to the spatial, social and institutional infrastructures children navigate in their daily lives. Knowledge on children's play, and physical movement in public space, between for example home, play, school, leisure activities and friends, is central for the development of child oriented planning practices. Planning for the 'child accessible society' might benefit children and the population at large, and is of major importance for both the environmental and social sustainability transition. But current societal trends such as centralization, digitalization, and automatization, and also public planning ideals, norms, and traditions are almost exclusively produced from adult perspectives - and are furthermore imbued by an economic, rather than user, rationale. Children's perspectives are very seldom sought or taken in very late in planning or policy processes. The aim of this session is to critically investigate and problematize what role children, and their experiences, ideas and knowledge have in planning and policymaking processes affecting the development of public space, concerning for example different geographies, scales, built environment, accessibility, mobility and institutions.	Linnea Eriksson	Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute and K2 (Sweden's national center for research and education on public transport)	linnea.eriksson@vti.se	Jens Alm, Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute and K2 (Sweden's national center for research and education on public transport) Tanja Joelsson, Stockholm University
10	Climate adaptation in communities and regional socio-economic impacts	Climate change is affecting regions and impacts from climate change will intensify in the future. Climate change does not respect borders, and regions must develop climate adaptation infrastructures that keep socio-economic benefits in the region whilst also securing sustainable resilience. In doing so, a range of stakeholders is involved in deciding upon and implementing solutions. There is a need to understand the involved dynamics, especially the socio-economic implications, including the impact on regional development and on vulnerable communities. Many countries have initiated legislation, often on national governance levels, putting a duty on regional communities to develop climate adaptation initiatives and respective plans. These initiatives and plans are developed in a fragmented way, at differing speed, with differing capabilities, and with little exchange or collaboration with other communities, not beyond the immediate small region and certainly not beyond national borders. We are interested in contributions that tackle the challenge of climate adaptation in regional communities from a socio-technical and/or a socio-economic perspective and that observe associated regional impacts. We are particularly interested in papers that investigate this subject matter in regions that stretch beyond national borders; thus, we seek to further develop the concept of cross-border regional innovation systems.	Camilla Chlebna	CAU Kiel	chlebna@geographie.uni-kiel.de	Mads Bruun Ingstrup, Steffen Korsgaard

11	Climate Change Resilience in Remote Nordic Communities	<p>Nordic countries are confronted with the effects of climate change and particularly remote areas are subject to devastating natural hazards, underscoring the need for informed dialogue and innovative research. This panel addresses a pressing issue and we aim to foster a dialogue on how research, particularly in geography, can enhance our understanding of the environmental and societal transitions at local scale within the context of disaster risk management. Our focus is on the intersection of environmental change and societal resilience, particularly in small and remote communities.</p> <p>A portion of the panel will present findings of the CliCNord project (Climate Change Resilience in Small Communities in the Nordic Countries). This three-year research project (2021-24) has examined how small Nordic communities cope with adverse events, build resilience, and strategize for prevention, preparation, response, and recovery in the face of natural hazards. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for enhancing capacity building in rural communities to combat climate change. • Leveraging local competencies and resources, and organizing support from various stakeholders like authorities, civil society organizations, politicians, and the public. • Innovative approaches in preparedness, including customized warning processes and response concepts. • Assessments of vulnerability, resilience, place attachment, and the local perspective on recovery. <p>We encourage contributions not only from those involved in the CliCNord project but also from researchers and practitioners who are exploring disaster resilience and capacity building in small, remote communities. This panel provides a platform for sharing insights and formulating solutions for building disaster-resilient societies.</p>	Matthias Kokorsch	University Centre of the Westfjords, Iceland	matthias@uw.is	Rico Kongsager, University College Copenhagen, rico@kp.dk
12	Co-creative methods for collaborative understanding and governance of multi-functional landscapes.	<p>Our unbuilt landscapes are densifying; we demand more and more goods and services from each space; i.e. natural resources, access to areas for sport and outdoor recreation, and room for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation. In parallel, global changes are localized, where evident effects from climate change and biodiversity decline, influence the flow of benefits from landscapes. Practitioners increasingly express concerns about how to plan and manage such complexity, and there is a clear need for new, collaborative, and co-creative ways of thinking, knowing, and organizing that enable landscape resilience and sustainable development. As a response, research is increasingly combining inter- and transdisciplinary approaches. Hence, there is a growing community of experience in co-creation of knowledge both about multi-functional landscapes and in the practical governance of such landscapes. This session invites papers that address the potentials and challenges of co-creative methods in both research and governance of different multi-functional landscapes. That explores and discusses ways of understanding landscape multi-functionality in theory and practice, that presents insights from the application of different co-creation methods, and that dives into the practicalities of co-creative processes; i.e. the design, diversity of participants, agency and power asymmetries, diverging goals and agendas and the role of researchers.</p>	Sara Borgström	Department of Sustainable Development, Environmental science and engineering, KTH-Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden	sara.borgstrom@abe.kth.se	
13	Contemporary hydrosocial challenges. Water as risk and resource in the context of anthropogenic climate change.	<p>Water insecurity is the medium through which most people (will) experience impacts of anthropogenic climate change. Floods, drought, sea level rise, i.e., too much water, too little water, at the wrong time, in the wrong place is at the core of people's understanding of climate change (Caretta et al., 2022). Solutions for adapting to climate change induced water scarcity need to rely on water management that is place-based and dependent on interventions by territorially bound actors, calling for cross border collaboration and polycentric governance (IPCC, 2022). In this session we aim to explore challenges and solutions related to contemporary water management practices in planning and environmental policy and practice, particularly vis a vis anthropogenic climate change.</p> <p>We welcome both theoretical and data-driven papers that dwell onto geographical concepts such as, but not limited to, waterscapes, hydrosocial cycle, sociohydrology, integrated watershed management, etc. aiming to discuss the effectiveness of adaptation measures in planning and environmental policy and the water trade-off of climate mitigation measures. Ultimately, we want to showcase the nuances of current geographical academic engagements with water, as both a resource and a risk factor in the context of anthropogenic climate change.</p>	Ida Andersson	Örebro University	ida.andersson@oru.se	Martina Angela Caretta, Lund University, martina_angela.caretta@keg.lu.se Moa Tunström, Karlstad University, moa.tunstrom@kau.se
14	Contested geographies of public life.	<p>Panics over the limits and norms of public life have recently accelerated. Both online and on the streets, questions of free speech have during the last years provoked intense political debates and generated new legal frameworks to manage the limits of public discourse. To this one can add fears of logarithmically curated digital discourse fragmenting into isolated realms, not to mention the control of affluent owners over social media platforms that were until recently understood by many as digital commons. Particularly worrisome are arguments raised by political theorists about the threats to the very notion publicness as a common realm that politics, and popular sovereignty, might claim as its legitimate object of power. To understand our moment's geographies of public life we in this session thus seek to open space for discussions on how publics as concrete assemblages are, and have been, constituted. This session hopes to bring together contributions that dwell on the geographies of public life in relation to topics such as social movements' spaces, the governance of the built environment, the everyday uses of landscape and greenery, communal and community-managed-property as well as how the political limits of publics are set, managed and contested – today and historically.</p>	Johan Pries	Lund university	Johan.pries@keg.lu.se	Erik Jönsson, Uppsala university

15	Contested landscapes: Impacts of armed conflicts, military and illicit land uses on landscapes	Among the extreme yet not uncommon events are armed conflicts and disputes over land among conflicting societies, which often trigger abandonment or even illicit land uses such as illegal mining and logging. Also, past and present military land uses represent significant footprints on landscapes. Therefore, we are initiating a special issue to advance theoretical and practical understanding of how armed conflicts and illicit land uses shape landscapes and impact land systems, vulnerability, and resilience of landscapes. The primary aim of this special issue is to collectively address the question: "What are the short-term and long-term implications of armed conflicts, military and illicit land uses on landscape functioning and their various impacts on land systems"? We invite studies that comprehensively evaluate the implications of armed conflicts, military land uses, and illicit activities on the functioning and configuration of landscapes, including land-cover and land-use changes. Such studies may include the integrated use of earth observation combined with modeling approaches, landscape science methodologies, social and spatial econometric analyses, and the correlation of observed changes associated with present and past armed conflicts and military and illicit land uses with environmental and biological processes. The submission of theoretical elaborations and synthesis works is highly encouraged. We link the session with planned Special Issues through the Journal of Land Use Science.	Alexander Prishchepov	University of Copenhagen	alpr@ign.ku.dk	Alexander V. Prishchepov (University of Copenhagen), Nicholas Magliocca (University of Alabama), Cecilie Friis (University of Copenhagen), Lina Eklund (Lund University), Matthias Baumann (Humboldt University in Berlin), He Yin (Kent State University), Jamon Van Den Hoek (University of Oregon).
16	Creative practice - (trans)forming space, place and environment	This session explores creative practice-led research on space, place and the environment. It takes inspiration from the interdisciplinary field of the GeoHumanities, indicating how scholarship on key geographical concerns such as space, place, landscape and environment are advanced across arts and humanities disciplines and approaches. Key here is that artistic and creative practices are less an object of study or a form of public engagement, but that rather constitute a research approach and method that shape the whole research process (from conception to output). Creative practice is thus understood as promoting ways of seeing, sensing and thinking that creates new conditions for material interventions in, and political sensibilities, of the world. Accordingly, the session seeks contributions querying what creative practices can do (rather than what they mean) and also what they can set in motion. This includes research concerned with open-ended and creative modes of querying into the world, ideally suited to a range of of research problems, not least those around sensory experience, the imagination, the "messiness" of everyday experiences, and the embrace of the unknown, which are key to address pressing societal and environmental concerns.	Cecilie Sachs Olsen	Oslo Metropolitan University	cecilies@oslomet.no	David Pinder, Roskilde University
17	Critical perspectives on transport system transitions and transformations	The transport sector on sea, land, and air accounts for 1/3 of the global CO2 emissions (iea, 2023). This, together with the lack of substantial reductions in its emission (IPCC, 2022), places the sector at the center stage in a transition towards sustainable development. However, sustainable transformation of the transport system entails much more than merely the reduction of CO2, as Banister (2008) among others has pointed out. Policy and planning involving both public and private actors, infrastructure, vehicles, fuels, public transport systems etc., are key aspects for transformation, many of which require radical changes to create necessary impact. Coincidentally, the functionality of the transport system has major influence on the realization of several of the global SDGs, highlighting the need for institutional capacity and collaborative capabilities across sectors and actors. This session invites papers that critically explore the above-described perspectives on transport systems transitions and transformations in different geographies and all forms of transport, including, but not limited to, subjects such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional perspectives on transitions in the transport sector • Spatially uneven development of sustainable transport systems • Planning theory and practice in the transport sector • Everyday mobilities and organization of everyday life • Ideas about possible and desirable futures 	Ida Andersson	Örebro University	ida.andersson@oru.se	Linnea Eriksson, Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute (VTI) and K2 (Swedish National Knowledge center for Research and Education on Public Transport) Karolina Isaksson, Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute (VTI) and KTH Royal Institute of Technology
18	Digital sovereignty and the (welfare) state – from smart cities to eHealth and beyond	The concept of sovereignty originates from the idea of the sovereign, usually the king, and is closely connected to ideas of territory. In the recent surge of discussions around digital sovereignty, not the physical territory and its subjects, but the digital subjects and their connection to certain territories or possible mobility across territories and the risks associated with it, along with the geopolitical risks and competitions to keep the digital subjects and their concomitant data are pervasive. This can be seen in shifting EU policies towards autonomy and sovereignty (Schmitz & Seidl, 2022) and the fostering of EU single markets for technologies such as AI and eHealth (Krarup & Horst, 2023, Petročnik, 2022). Another strand of research has however tried to rethink digital sovereignty from below (e.g. Lynch, 2020). This becomes particularly pertinent in the context of the rise of the "data welfare state" (Andreassen, Kaun, & Nikunen, 2021) where the populations in countries "become a 'brand' that can be marketed" (Tupasela, 2017, in Tupasela, Snell, & Tarkkala, 2020). While there has been research on digital disconnection and digital resignation (Fast, 2021; Lomborg & Ytre-Arne, 2021), Bagger, Einarsson, Andersman Alvarez, Klausen, and Lomborg (2023) points out the impossibility to disconnect or resign from the (welfare) state. So how to (re)think digital sovereignty in relation to the (welfare) state, when the state is not only "a producer, a provider and a consumer of data" (Tupasela et al., 2020, p. 2), but also a regulator and nurtures hope of benefitting from that same data. What are its geographies and the consequences, as both the generation, production and management of data and the welfare competences occurs at different scales from the local and regional to the national in different countries. This panel session takes stock of recent discussions around digital sovereignty to explore the power dynamics between the citizens and the (welfare) states and how to (re-)imagine digital sovereignty not of the state but from below? We welcome abstracts dealing with, but not limited to questions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the (welfare) state is increasingly datafied (on market conditions) – how will it assure its citizens digital sovereignty? How can we imagine and develop weak and strong digital sovereignty? (cp. Reviglio & Agosti, 2020) How can sovereignty for our digital personas in and across space be rethought? How AI and algorithmic driven welfare provision and care based systems undermine? What forms of contestation and appropriation of digital data-driven provision are possible? How can we decenter AI, algorithmic welfare systems? How to prefigure new forms of digital sovereignty from below? 	Desirée Enlund	Institutionen för Tema, Linköpings universitet	desiree.enlund@liu.se	Ramon Ribera Fumaz, Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, rriberaf@uoc.edu

19	Ecosystems in transition	<p>Ecosystems are responding to changes in climate and hydrological condition as well as to changes in management practices. Across latitudes, changing environmental conditions have effect on the functioning and dynamics of ecosystem services and is closely related exchange of carbon and energy. Regardless of latitude or ecosystems being natural or managed, they are affected by the changing climatic conditions, which provides challenges for the productivity or sometimes hold opportunities to increase the storage or mitigate emission of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>In this session, we welcome contributions from experimental as well as modelling research in relation to ecosystems, with a focus on effects of changes in climate and carbon dynamics.</p>	Thomas Friberg	University of Copenhagen	tfj@ign.ku.dk	<p>Andreas Westergaard-Nielsen <awn@ign.ku.dk> Guy Schurgers <gusc@ign.ku.dk></p>
20	Everyday mobility and the encounters of differences in transit spaces	<p>In the discourse of sustainable urban planning, there is an increasing awareness of the need to connect spaces of mobility to the city's urban fabric and a growing attention to the role of spaces of mobility and transits to serve as public spaces. Yet the few existing studies do not quite agree about the character of encounters in public transport and their opportunity to produce meaningful contact that involves respect of differences. Further, the capacity of transit spaces in various urban contexts to serve as public spaces has not been paid much attention. There is yet little knowledge about the kind of publicness of transit spaces and what kind of sociality they provide.</p> <p>In this panel, we invite studies on the public character of transit spaces in public transport and their role as sites of encounters of differences in the city. We welcome studies of encounters in public transport (on board the bus or the train) and transit spaces (such as bus stops and train stations), as well as investigations into tactics of spatial negotiation involved in these encounters. We also welcome methodological discussions about the challenges and potential of studying personal feelings and emotions in everyday mobility.</p>	Hoai Anh Tran	Malmö University	hoai.anh.tran@mau.se	Victoria Sjöstedt Swedish Agricultural University
21	Experimental governance and how it is influencing urban and regional planning processes, practices and networks	<p>This session focuses on experimental governance (EG) and strategic urban and regional planning. EG is being implemented increasingly in cities around the world as a model for urban and regional change, through e.g. city street experiments, living labs, testbeds, innovation districts, and demonstration arenas, where experimentation is used to test innovative solutions to address urgent sustainable challenges and uncertainties.</p> <p>The set-up of experimentation is often built on public-private partnerships and co-creation processes, but where local authorities have become a key stakeholder or initiator. This stretches the responsibilities of local authorities beyond traditional practices of urban and regional planning, public services and local democracy. In particular, the expectations on local authorities to deal with complex sustainability issues at a local level are high and pose significant governance and capacity challenges to drive change. How this is done varies geographically and functionally.</p> <p>Questions of interest (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of experiments are taking place; how are they experimental? • What institutional capacity is used to govern urban and regional experimentation? • What forms of EG seem more/less effective and in which functional areas (e.g. economy, land use, health, transport, culture)? • How is EG influencing urban and regional planning processes, practices and networks? 	Kristina Trygg	Linköping University	kristina.trygg@liu.se	<p>Ida Grundel Tema Technology and Social Change, Linköping University, Sweden Daniel Keech: University of Gloucestershire, England, United Kingdom</p>
22	Feminist Geopolitics: New Areas of Study, Theories and Methodologies	<p>Over the past two decades, the field of Feminist Geopolitics has witnessed a rapid theoretical, empirical, and methodological diversification. This field critically engages with the traditional state-centric and actor-focused approach of classic geopolitical discourse. Feminist Geopolitics innovatively reframes issues such as international affairs, territorial conflicts, and inter-state matters through a lens that centers on people (Massaro & Williams, 2013) and the entanglements of multiple scales (Pratt & Rosner, 2012). It involves a holistic consideration of geopolitical processes and discourses, integrating the bodies, everyday life practices, and spaces of ordinary individuals. By doing so, Feminist Geopolitics challenges and reinterprets concepts traditionally seen as part of high politics, adopting a grounded perspective that has generated a plethora of diverse research domains. These domains encompass topics ranging from tourism encounters (Gillen & Mostafanezhad, 2019) to the everyday experiences of queer refugees (Jabr, 2021), from toxicity (Vasudevan & Smith, 2020) to forced eviction (Brickell, 2014), and from border conflicts (Smith, 2011) to reproductive issues (Schurr, 2018), thereby integrating numerous spaces, concepts, and phenomena as integral components of geopolitical analysis.</p> <p>The field continues to evolve with new case studies, methodological insights, and theoretical perspectives. We invite researchers and activists to submit proposals that reflect the current state of the field and push its boundaries, offering fresh and critical analyses of contemporary geopolitical issues through a feminist lens. We invite contributions that delve into a wide range of themes and topics, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Feminist approaches to violence, conflict, and peacebuilding · Embodied geographies and spatial practices · Intersection of bodies, migration, and environmental policies · Marginalized voices, counter-narratives, and decolonial approaches · Ethical considerations and feminist research methodologies <p>Submissions can include theoretical reflections, case studies, methodological innovations, and critical analyses. Please submit an abstract of no more than 300 words, along with a brief biography, to the organizers by [specific deadline]. We encourage submissions from early-career researchers, scholars from underrepresented backgrounds, and practitioners actively engaged in feminist activism. Accepted presenters will be notified by [notification deadline].</p>	Devran Koray Öcal	University of Bern	devran.ocal@unibe.ch	Nora Komposch, University of Bern (nora.komposch@unibe.ch)

23	From Infrastructural Politics to Infrastructural Populism? Understanding the Significance of Infrastructure to Right-wing Politics	Right-wing populism has become increasingly embedded in contemporary political systems. While geographical research has mainly focused on spatial imaginaries and expressions of right-wing populist movements, the role of infrastructure thereby has rarely been considered. Yet, infrastructure is not immune from being co-opted and politicised through nativist and exclusionary principles of right-wing populism. This session aims to shed critical light on the infrastructural dimension of right-wing populism by exploring the populist mobilisation and co-optation of infrastructure in light of multiple crises as well as societal and environmental transitions. It seeks to bring together contributions that examine the material and discursive production, utilisation, instrumentalisation of different types of infrastructures by right-wing populists in rural and urban contexts as well as the responses, resistance and counter-movements which they may trigger. Focussing on infrastructure allows us to further identify and locate right-wing politics as a set of contingent spatial-material projects and uncover the contradictions, deficiencies and malleability of its promises in various contexts.	Matthias Naumann	Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, Germany	Matthias.Naumann@BBR-Bund.de	David Rudolph (Technical University of Denmark; dpru@dtu.dk) Ross Beveridge (University of Glasgow; Ross.Beveridge@glasgow.ac.uk)
24	GEOGRAPHIES OF AGE-FRIENDLY CITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN A TRANSITIONING WORLD	A growing concern for societies globally is population ageing, effecting care needs (increased costs, lack of staff) and older people's ability to take place in society (ageism, social inclusion, respect, civic participation). Age-friendly cities and communities (AFCC) is a WHO policy aiming to overcome this. The parameters for measuring are both spatial and social, e.g., outdoor spaces, housing, social inclusion and health. Even though AFCC policy is not new, how age-friendliness could be understood, planned and designed has not been on the top agenda of geographical research. To this session, we are therefore inviting researchers to explore this topic geographically. How can we explore the dynamics of this transition and contribute with knowledge towards a more resilient, inclusive, accessible and just society where older people could take place as everybody else? How inclusive, just and accessible are our cities and communities in social and spatial terms? We welcome proposals taking on board the topic, theoretically and empirically, of ageing population and AFCC broadly (e.g., healthy ageing, ageing-in-place, loneliness, ageism, social exclusion, spatial equity, accessibility, living environments, care, urban and rural re-generation). In addressing the topic in this broad vein, this session seeks to chart the geographies of age-friendly cities and communities in a transitioning world.	Ebba Högström	School of Architecture, Umeå University	ebba.hogstrom@umu.se	Tirtha Rasaili, dep. of Spatial Planning, Blekinge Institute of Technology
25	Geographies of Extractive Abandonment	Ruth Wilson Gilmore introduced geographers to her concept of 'organized state abandonment' whereby racial capitalism continues to produce 'value in motion' through the making of immobile people, and especially through the abandonment of surplus populations. Beatrice Adler-Bolton and Artie Verkant have extended these ideas to theorise the concept of 'extractive abandonment' to think about the ways that people are deemed 'surplus', and then managed through systems of extraction. "The surplus population has become an essential component of capitalist society, with many industries built on the maintenance, supervision, surveillance, policing, data extraction, confinement, study, cure, measurement, treatment, extermination, housing, transportation, and care of the surplus... those discarded as non-valuable life are maintained as a source of extraction and profit for capital." (Adler-Bolton and Vierkant, 2022: 5). These are inherently geographical processes of the production of geographically differentiated bodies in racial capitalism. We wish to interrogate the various ways that the geographical political economies of extractive abandonment operate. We invite Geographers with a wide range of interests in political economy to join us to identify the powerful forms that extractive abandonment take in the Nordic region and beyond, and how these political economies are (re)making Nordic (and other) geographies.	Lawrence D. Berg	University of British Columbia, Canada	lawrence.berg@ubc.ca	Morgan Berg (University of Victoria, Canada)
26	Geographies of forced migration: Insights and perspectives on long-term displacement and exile	Over the past decade, increasing numbers of forcibly displaced people, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), coupled with extended periods of displacement, have given rise to protracted situations that pose complex challenges and transitions for displacement-affected communities, institutions and environments around the world which transcend immediate humanitarian concerns. This session brings together perspectives from various strands of geography and beyond on the multifaceted geographical dimensions of prolonged displacement and exile, centred on how displacement-affected communities, such as refugees, IDPs, and host populations, relate to, perceive, and shape the lands, places, and spaces they have left, currently inhabit, and continue to relocate to. Encompassing themes such as human-environment interactions, urban/rural livelihoods, land use practices, and place-making, we aim to foster nuanced understandings of displacement and resettlement across multiple spatial and temporal scales. Our session actively seeks to reconcile existing conceptual and methodological binaries, such as remote-sensing-based analyses of land cover change in host environments on the one hand, and in-depth ethnographic studies of emplacement on the other. Not least, given the increasing relevance of related crises such as climate/environmental change and conflict, we hope to provide a platform for integrated perspectives on the study of displacement and exile in geography.	Hanna Geschewski	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), Bergen, Norway & University of Bergen, Norway	hanna.geschewski@cmi.no	Yograj Gautam, Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), Bergen, Norway Anwasha Dutta, Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), Bergen, Norway
27	Geographies of Urban Surfaces	Scholars from a range of disciplines are increasingly concerned with urban surfaces, however there is yet to emerge a comprehensively geographical engagement with this particular concept. Geographical work of this nature has typically focused on graffiti (e.g. Cresswell 1996; Iveson 2007) or outdoor advertising (e.g. Cronin 2006, 2008; Dekeyser 2018), though new avenues of empirical focus include stickering (Awcock 2021), hoardings (O'Mahony and Lawton 2019) and street art (Ward 2022). Following Andron's (2023) assertion that the right to the surface is the right to the city, this session invites papers, from a range of disciplines, that engage geographically with urban surfaces and take walls seriously as sites of empirical focus that can reveal the cultures, politics and inequalities of the city. Papers may discuss walls, street art, graffiti, advertising, signs, stickers, typefaces, murals, hoardings, architecture, windows or any manner of foci under the 'urban surfaces' rubric, and from any perspective (e.g. legal, financial, visual, semiotic, commercial, heritage, memory, planning), though papers should be explicitly geographical in their analysis. The session aims to stimulate an imaginative dialogue about, and bring together, geographical research on urban surfaces and the politics of vision in the urban environment.	Tom Ward	Uppsala University	tom.ward@kultgeog.uu.se	

28	Geographies of vélomobility I: Planning, Mobilities and Infrastructure	The movements of people are always affected by the geographies and spatial dynamics where the movements are happening. This is especially the case for cycling, since as previous research has shown, cycling is often marginalised in public spaces. Urban mobilities are dominated by car driving, however, the promotion of different, more sustainable mobilities is increasing in cities around the world. Nonetheless, the dominance of the car in today's societies makes it hard for cycling to become more than just a leisure time activity. In planning cities there is a preceding absence of social considerations when traditional transport studies still dominate the ordering of urban space. This session focuses on the geographies of vélomobility and the physical and social infrastructure that affects peoples' mobilities and might marginalise cycling. The differences of planning traditions, infrastructure and narratives of cycling are the focal point of this session. The aim of this session is to enhance our understanding of the interplay of geographies, infrastructure and planning and its effects on cycling and the mobility narrative in today's transport systems.	Till Koglin	Lund University	till.koglin@keg.lu.se	Jens Alm, VTI; Alexander Paulsson, Lund University; Annika Otto, VTI
29	Geographies of vélomobility II: labour, acceleration and sustainability	Cycling is today entwined in the development of a new economy. As part of the platform-based gig-economy, cycling is seen as a smart and efficient way of urban deliveries, especially for food, e-trade parcels and last-mile logistics. However, the social impact of this is rarely addressed from a geographical or mobility perspective. So, even though cycling is comparatively slow and sustainable mode of transport, it is used to speed up urban deliveries, boost e-consumption and undermine labour standards. Furthermore, the increased speed of the gig-economy and urban life has led to a dyssynchronization between work-life, everyday routines and the attempts to accelerate the transition to a sustainable transport system. The question is, then, how does this impact cities, workers and customers? Who work for these new cycle logistics companies, who use them and what is their impact in terms of social and ecological sustainability? How is the cycle appropriated by the growing gig-based companies? The aim of this session is to critically investigate the latest developments and the emerging consequences of cycling in terms of labour, acceleration and sustainability, and problematise these developments from a geographical and social perspective.	Annika Otto	VTI - The Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute	annika.otto@vti.se	Alexander Paulsson, Lund University, School of Economics and Management LUSEM, Department of Business Administration Jens Alm, The Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute Till Koglin, Lund University, Faculty of Engineering LTH, Department of Technology and Society
30	Governing, producing, and negotiating reindeer landscapes – towards fair and sustainable use of land	The session discusses ways to minimize land-use conflicts and co-produce knowledge about approaches to more inclusive and comprehensive management of contested landscapes considering societal needs in the transition to a low-emission society. The four papers presented will shed light on different knowledge systems for understanding coupled human-nature systems: The Norwegian management regimes for habitats of wild and domestic reindeer (reindeer landscapes). Sound management of these landscapes are crucial for the conservation of Europe's wild reindeer, indigenous Sámi reindeer livelihoods and culture, and biodiversity in general. Yet today, these landscapes are under increasing pressure from a variety of land-uses, as well as environmental and climate change. Local right-holders simultaneously argue that their knowledge and concerns are often excluded in land-use management. There is only one species of reindeer, but the management of reindeer and its landscapes engages different sectors, discourses and regulations, and are informed by different research communities and knowledge systems, depending on whether the landscapes are inhabited by 'wild' or 'tame' reindeer. The session includes presentations by the paper authors, followed by feedback by a discussant and an open facilitated discussion with the session participants.	Kathrine I. Johnsen	Norwegian institute for water research (NIVA)	kij@niva.no	
31	Human Geographies of Health and Well-Being in the Context of Climate Change	Climate change is poised to exert a growing impact on the health and well-being of urban and rural populations, calling for a better understanding of these dynamics. The expanding body of scholarly work across disciplines delves into the intricacies of changing medical conditions for both individuals and groups, with environmental factors, social determinants and political governance as emerging topics, particularly concerning heat waves and floods in urban areas. We uphold that a human geography perspective to these phenomena supports valuable insights into issues of equity and justice in sustainable urban transformation. Our objective in this Paper Session is, therefore, to engage in a comprehensive discussion on the human geographies of health and well-being amid evolving climate conditions. This entails an open and multifaceted exploration encompassing theoretical, methodological, and empirical dimensions. We encourage contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that utilize key concepts such as place, (therapeutic) landscapes, life-worlds, intersectionality, spatial planning, urban governance, and vulnerability • that make novel methodological contributions employing innovative quantitative, qualitative, or integrated approaches • that provide novel insights on the complex interplay between urban environments, social determinants and the health of their inhabitants. This session aims to foster a collaborative exploration of the intricate relationships between climate change, spatial contexts, and human well-being.	Susann Schäfer	University of Jena	susann.schaefer@uni-jena.de	Sören Becker
32	Implications of the EU Deforestation Regulation	The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requires operators to document that imported goods into the EU has not caused deforestation. This includes georeferenced documentation of place of origin. This session will present research on socio-ecological implications of the EUDR and to what extent remote sensing can be used to monitor deforestation and compliance with the EUDR.	Martin Rudbeck Jepsen	Geography at UCPH	mrj@geo.ku.dk	

33	Intergenerational relations: cooperation and conflict in challenging times	Intergenerational relations are constantly evolving, influenced by societal, economic, environmental and technological shifts. In today's rapidly transforming societies, such change may spur new connections and cooperation, or exacerbate divides and conflict, all of which have significant generational and intergenerational dimensions (Vanderbeck and Worth, 2015). Recent scholarship has questioned the future viability of the 'intergenerational contract' in supporting social welfare and practices of reciprocity, raised questions about 'intergenerational justice' in the context of climate change, highlighted the importance of everyday 'intergenerational encounters', and advocated for 'intergenerational practice' and 'intergenerational spaces and places' to enhance relationships between younger and older generations. This session will explore the complexities inherent in intergenerational relations in today's transitioning geographies. We encourage submissions from diverse global contexts on topics including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of urbanization and globalization on family roles and intergenerational relations • Dynamics of social welfare, solidarity, reciprocity, and caregiving among and across generations • Impact of technological advancements on communication and interaction among generations • Effects of economic fluctuations, livelihood changes, and shifting family structures on intergenerational support systems and familial bonds • Impact of environmental challenges and climate change on intergenerational relations, assessing vulnerabilities, adaptive strategies, and concerns for the future 	Katherine V. Gough	Loughborough University	K.V.Gough@lboro.ac.uk	Thilde Langevang, Copenhagen Business School tla.msc@cbs.dk
34	Interrelations between landscape, law and justice	Both formal law and various types of legal institution, including customary law and other informal types of regulation, are significant for the substantive forming of landscape, conceptually, politically and materially. Both law and landscape are in turn shaped by different conceptions of justice and what is considered just and unjust in different polities and within other social groups. This session invites papers that explore interrelationships between landscape, law and justice both historically and at the present time. Questions that may be addressed include: How do landscapes both reflect and provide a setting for formal and informal legal institutions? How do different understandings of justice and injustice influence legal and extra-legal actions that influence landscapes? How do contestations over what is considered just and unjust in different societies play out in landscapes? This session is related to a special session at the NGM 2024 where the book "Landscape, Law & Justice 20 Years" (2024) will be launched. This volume presents twelve essays developed from presentations at a symposium held in 2022 to mark the 20th anniversary of the international research group "Landscape, Law & Justice" that functioned in Oslo in 2002–2003.	Michael Jones	Department of Geography, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim	michael.jones@ntnu.no	Kenneth R. Olwig, kenneth.olwig@me.com
35	Justifying mineral extraction for green transition in a time of urgency: implications for local participation, planning and democracy	Global and local efforts to achieve a low-carbon society have accelerated the electrification and digitalization of societies. The demand for minerals used in green energy technologies has accordingly seen a significant increase due to climate change, geopolitical tensions and economic development. This has created a sense of urgency, which has opened up for fast-tracking policies and planning processes. Communities are, accordingly, expected to take on a geopolitical role, contributing to the aim of achieving a net-zero society, which may overshadow local democratic processes in favour of expedited mineral extraction. In this way, the heightened demand for critical minerals necessary for green transitions presents both opportunities and pressures on regions and their communities where these minerals are found. Hence, in this session, we address how notions of urgency justify mineral extraction for the green transition and the implications for practices of democracy and experiences of justice on the ground. Particularly, we welcome papers that, from a variety of empirical contexts, address how different actors, such as local communities, civil society organizations, governments, and corporates, respond to the pressure to open their lands for critical mineral extraction in support of the green shift.	Nanang Indra Kurniawan	Norwegian University of Science and Technology – NTNU	nanang.i.kurniawan@ntnu.no, hilde.nymoene.rortveit@ntnu.no, stale.angen.rye@ntnu.no	Hilde Nymoene Rørtveit, Ståle Angen Rye
36	Left-behind places of corporate (ir)responsibility	This session invites contributions exploring the role of corporations in producing, using and claiming responsibility for "left-behind places" (LBPs). Geographical research has analysed the various (spatial) inequalities associated with LBPs and their makings, whether these are shrinking urban regions or sparsely-populated "peripheries". The aim of the session is to zoom in on the (ir)responsibility of corporations towards LBPs in which they operate. We are particularly interested in contexts where the state and/or local governments actively pursue regeneration and 'leveling up' of LBPs through large corporate investments, for instance through constructing infrastructure, ensuring favourable terms for land use, or exploiting local natural resources. Relevant questions include, but are not limited to: How does the (ir)responsibility of corporations toward the place come across from the perspective of LBPs? How is corporate responsibility discourse deployed in these contexts? While our particular aspiration is to bring together economic geographers and critical corporate responsibility scholars, the session is broadly open to diverse academic approaches. We welcome contributions engaging with various geographical contexts, whether they are framed as resource peripheries of Nordic countries, crisis-ridden old industrial enclaves in the Global North or areas in need of "development" in the Global South.	Eija Meriläinen	Örebro University	eija.merilainen@oru.se	Nikodemus Solitander (nikodemus.solitander@hanken.fi) Martin Fougère (martin.fougere@hanken.fi)
37	Legal Geographies of Migration and Borders	What is the role of law and legal spaces in moments of political transformation around borders and migration? This session brings together papers on political and legal geographies of migration, borders, and law. There is a growing body of literature addressing the overlapping and multiple landscapes of bordering practices, which profoundly shape migrants and refugees' lives and trajectories. Recent work by geographers and related scholars has called attention to the entanglements of law and bordering regimes (Coleman 2008; El-Enany 2020; Gilbert 2019; Gorman 2017; Gorman & Wilson 2022; Jacobsen 2021; Maillet et al. 2018; Mayblin 2018). Building on this work, this session focuses on how law, legal practices, and legal knowledges are crucial sites of political struggles over the rights to move, remain, and return. We welcome papers concerned with (geo)political struggles over movement and access to territory. In particular, we hope to convene a conversation on the (geo)politics and materialities of law and legal spaces in bordering processes. We welcome insights from various disciplinary perspectives, research locations, and theoretical lenses (e.g., feminist geopolitics, postcolonial studies, critical race studies, legal geography, critical border studies, relational poverty) to advance scholarship on political and legal geographies of migration and borders.	Austin Crane	University of South Carolina, United States; Walker Institute of International and Area Studies, Department of Geography	craneja@mailbox.sc.edu	Malene Jacobsen: Newcastle University, United Kingdom; Department of Geography

38	Lessons from bottom-up urbanism for sustainable cities	<p>Citizens have real agency in changing cities. Individuals, community groups, and grassroots actors such as guerilla gardeners, skateboarders, DIY enthusiasts, and more formal placemaking initiatives can impact urban everyday lives, change governance practices, and transform broader socio-spatial structures.</p> <p>Whether or not having strictly environmental goals, bottom-up urbanism often answers to local needs, operates creatively with small resources, and applies or modifies existing urban infrastructures. Bottom-up urbanism also involves creative ways of sharing and learning new skills and knowledge that hold the potential to contribute to urban sustainability. While governments in many cities struggle with decision-making and implementing actions that meet the required physical and social changes, citizens' urban everyday agency is crucial in creating solutions to the climate crisis and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>This panel is interested in how the teachings of bottom-up urbanism can contribute to the transition towards more (socially, economically, culturally, and environmentally) sustainable cities. Presentations can, for example, deal with grassroots organizations, community activism, DIY urbanism and placemaking initiatives, and governance perspectives on bottom-up urbanism. Presentations can be based on case studies, theoretical or methodological discussions, or practical experiments.</p>	Mikko Kyrönviita	Tampere University	mikko.kyronviita@tuni.fi	Antti Wallin, Tampere University antti.wallin@tuni.fi
39	Literary Geographies	<p>This session should serve as a platform fostering novel research and collaborative endeavors within the realm of literary and geographical studies. In response to the burgeoning interest in literary geographies, the session invite contributions that integrate themes and methodologies drawn from literary studies, cultural geography, cartography, and spatial theory.</p> <p>Acknowledging the multifaceted nature of the term 'literary geography' and its variations across languages, as well as its diverse applications within various academic traditions, we adopt a comprehensive perspective on its subject matter. The session embraces the diverse meanings and practices associated with 'literary geography,' accommodating a broad spectrum of scholarly inquiries and promoting interdisciplinary dialogues at the intersection of literature and geography.</p>	Keld Buciek	Roskilde University	buciek@ruc.dk	
40	Machine learning based segmentation of remote sensing imagery	<p>The goal of the session is to present and discuss state of the art methods within semantic segmentation of land cover using satellite remote sensing imagery and comparisons to traditional approaches. Traditional Machine Learning (ML) algorithms have long been the go to in land cover classification, but the emergence of Deep Learning (DL) algorithms have challenged this standard. While traditional ML for image segmentation often rely on smaller, pixel-based datasets without considering spatial information, DL, despite necessitating larger datasets, excels in incorporating and leveraging such spatial information in its processes. It is not completely clear whether DL has the advantage over ML under such restrictive conditions. The large data requirements of DL may be outweighed by the relative simplicity of traditional ML classifiers.</p> <p>The focus will be on presentations that either use the newest DL methods, compare the use of ML and DL algorithms or that present a publicly available training dataset for the segmentation of RS imagery.</p>	Ask Holm Carlsenb	IGN, KU	ahc@ign.ku.dk	Rene Arum Rafael Lee <rene.lee@ign.ku.dk>
41	Nature and space in far-right politics and mobilisation	<p>The recent rise and normalisation of far-right parties and ideologies (e.g., Rydgren 2018) in times of intensifying ecological crisis has led to the revival of defensive and exclusionary conceptualisations of space channelled through environmental themes. From green nationalism to localism (e.g., Hultgren, 2015; Benoist, 2023) the radical and extreme right mobilises various, often contradictory, concepts of nature in their spatial politics. For instance, the ideas of rootedness in the homeland, or of bordering as an environmental measure, revolve around affective and exclusionary constructions of belonging, 'the people', community and territory.</p> <p>Combining the emerging literature on the political geographies and ecologies of the far-right (e.g., Forchtner, 2019; Pietiläinen and Prokkola, forthcoming; Varco, 2023), we want in this session to discuss how far-right spatial imaginaries and practices are entangled with what they consider as the(ir) 'natural' environment. The questions/areas to be addressed include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * What is the role of nature in the far right's spatial imaginaries and practices (e.g. place-making, bordering)? * How does the far right engage in different strategies of place-based (anti-)environmental responses? * How can we study the synthesis of spatial and nature politics within the discipline of political geography? * What kind of scales of analysis can we apply? 	Lise Benoist	Department of Human Geography, Uppsala University	lise.benoist@kultgeog.uu.se	Sonja Pietiläinen, Geography Research Unit, University of Oulu Sonja.Pietilainen@oulu.fi

42	New Forms of Urban Political Economies and Ecologies	<p>This session is organized by the Nordic Urban Political Economy Network (NUPE) and explores how urban political economies across the Nordics respond to the changing dynamics of global capitalism and the escalating ecological and social crises today. Internationally, the Nordic welfare states are often regarded as exemplary models promoting equality and sustainability. Yet, they have experienced profound changes with growing uneven development, increasing poverty rates, heightened segregation, and housing shortages over the recent decades. Urban political economies in the Nordics are today marked by neoliberal, growth-first agendas urging welfare cuts, privatizations, speculative property development, and expanded natural resource extraction. This call focuses on the transformations of urban political economies in the context of the Nordic welfare states, from highly explored cities to less explored geographies like urban hinterlands, medium-sized towns and rural areas. We invite contributions exploring transformative processes in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financialisation and assetization of housing and urban space • Urban entrepreneurialism, land policy and Infrastructural investments • Cities' climate change and sustainability strategies • Social investments and new financial tools • Local governing • Techno-monopolies and urban space • Rent and rentier capitalism • Reproduction of racial geographies • Digitalisation and platform economies • Changing forms of production, social reproduction, and welfare provision • Resistance and anti-capitalist activism 	Özlem Celik	University of Turku	ozlemcelik.mail@gmail.com	Lina Olsson, Malmö University, lina.olsson@mau.se
43	New geographies of sustainability transitions and implications for social justice	<p>Sustainability transitions and accompanying policies and strategies are increasingly scrutinized because of their societal implications. Sustainability is a polarizing topic, and implementation and upscaling of innovative and novel models in the name of sustainability may work in ways that exclude parts of the population, exacerbate existing exclusionary practices and inequalities, or create tensions between social groups. Emerging themes within our discipline are for example energy poverty, just mobilities and green or low carbon gentrification. In this session we explore the geographies of sustainability transitions, focusing on a broad range of approaches across scales, with a particular interest in how sustainability transitions are transforming everyday landscapes, spaces and practices in ways that have exclusionary, disruptive and polarizing implications. We invite contributions from different geographical subdisciplines, or related disciplines, to present empirical research or theoretical work that may uncover such implications or contribute to developing concepts and tools to explore them. We also invite contributions that aim to deal with the politics of the described issues or remodel policies and strategies within public or private spheres.</p>	Per Gunnar Røe	Professor at the University of Oslo, Department of Sociology and Human Geography and Include - Research centre for socially inclusive energy transitions	p.g.roe@sosgeo.uio.no	<p>* Ulrikke Bryn Wethal, postdoctoral fellow at University of Oslo, Centre for Development and the Environment and Include - Research centre for socially inclusive energy transitions</p> <p>* Arve Hansen, researcher at University of Oslo, Centre for Development and the Environment and Include - Research centre for socially inclusive energy transitions</p>
44	New regional governance arrangements for sustainable welfare and wellbeing	<p>In the context of current conjunctural ecological and social crises, established notions of prosperity that are based on economic growth and respective indicators of economic development are challenged.</p> <p>To incorporate alternative understandings of prosperity into regional political development strategies and spatial planning, it is crucial to establish agreement on revised development goals, narratives and models of regional planning. Additionally, there is a need for suitable methods of assessing prosperity in a wider sense – especially regarding the reformulation of indicators. We see civil society initiatives, municipalities and regional networks as important pacemakers in fostering transitions towards sustainable socio-ecological systems.</p> <p>In this session we seek conceptual and empirical contributions addressing the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What alternative understandings of prosperity are currently employed in conceptualising regional development (e.g. economy for the common good, donut economy, well-being economy, etc.)? What limitations and arise in translating these concepts into practical implementation? • What is the role of civil society groups and municipalities in the transition process towards ambitious objectives such as decarbonization, climate neutrality, and alternative understandings of production and consumption patterns, well-being and prosperity? • How can alternative understandings of prosperity be appropriately monitored and what meaningful indicators are available for this purpose? 	Sabine Weck	ILS - Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Dortmund, Germany	sabine.weck@ils-forschung.de	<p>Benedikt Schmid, University of Freiburg, Germany</p> <p>Christian Schulz, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg</p> <p>This session is organised in co-operation with ARL-(Academy for Territorial Development in the Leibniz Association), Working Group „Wohlstandsalternativen und Regionalentwicklung“, Hannover, Germany.</p>
45	Nordic Regions in Transition	<p>Recent years have witnessed an increasing gap between regions that experience economic growth and regions that do not. This has generated a vibrant debate on how to sustain employment and welfare in both core and non-core regions in the Nordic countries. A key problem often noted when discussing the challenges of struggling regions is the decrease in job opportunities caused by a decline in traditional industrial sectors which dominate in these regions. The economic and industrial transformation leads to a mis-match between the supply and demand of labour. Current drivers of change can have profound influence on these regions: The rise of remote work is leading to a changing geography of labour; digitalization, green transition and industry 4.0 create new manufacturing landscapes; Geopolitical tensions and disrupted supply chains drive the regionalization of sustainable supply chains and re-shoring of manufacturing activities. This session calls for papers that engage in the debate of how to create jobs in regions that struggle. We welcome studies that look into the role of labour skills, industries and the public sector when analysing opportunities and limitations for Nordic regions.</p>	Høgni Kalsø Hansen	University of Copenhagen	hh@ign.ku.dk	Josephine Rekers - Lund University

46	Nordic urban liveability in question	<p>This session seeks to question and challenge how Nordic urban liveability is imagined and practised. 'Liveability' and 'liveable cities' are international concepts that have been central to discourses and practices of much urban development and governance in the region while being strong components of the international profile and circulation of its urban planning, design and architecture. Nordic cities, and Copenhagen in particular, have also featured highly in global indices of the 'most liveable'. Yet the increasing inequalities, segregation and unaffordability of supposedly liveable cities, as well as their damage on other beings, make it imperative to look beyond appearances and to ask: liveable for whom? The session approaches liveability as a negotiated, contested and ideological construct. It invites papers that asks questions about liveability such as: who defines this category and what interests does it serve? Are there distinctive Nordic models of urban liveability and how are these constructed, promoted, marketised and exported? What are the roles of expert knowledges, institutions and companies in these processes? What can be learned from the contested histories and geographies of liveability? How can genealogies of the term unsettle or challenge its common framings? What alternative senses of liveability exist or may be developed?</p>	David Pinder	Roskilde University	dpinder@ruc.dk	Guy Baeten (Malmö University), Anniken Førde (UiT The Arctic University of Norway), Lasse Koefoed (Roskilde University) and Cecilie Sachs Olsen (Oslo Metropolitan University)
47	On the Nuclear Renaissance: Memory, Practices, Futures	<p>A sudden focus on national energy independency following intensifying climate change mitigation efforts, EU sanctions on Russian gas, and reported breakthroughs in nuclear fusion all seem to point in the direction of a nuclear renaissance. The state and corporate interest in so-called small modular reactors (SMRs) is reaching new peaks, and old promises of nuclear technology are being revived.</p> <p>Nuclear power is routinely portrayed as the source of limitless amounts of clean energy and as the stable source of carbon-free electricity. The rhetorical move from speaking about 'renewable energy' to 'fossil-free energy' is increasingly evident.</p> <p>Amidst this prospective renaissance, the task of managing the radioactive leftovers from nuclear energy production becomes more pronounced. Whilst the immediate storage of highly radioactive matter has been in place for decades, the question of long-term storage has caused intense political debates and numerous cancelled construction projects. Not least are debates around how best to communicate memory of these nuclear waste leftovers thousands of years into the future.</p> <p>In this session we gather geographic research engaging critically with practices of this seeming nuclear renaissance. We invite papers engaging with topics including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Critical readings of nuclear renaissance practices in historical and/or national contexts · Nuclear geographies and theorizations of nuclear practices including relating to nuclear matter, agencies, and powers · Memory research into the remainders of nuclear matter, events, and institutions · Archival research into atomic heritage · Deep future and future studies engagements with the nuclear · Research into nuclear waste repositories and its politics 	Thomas Keating	Linköping University, Sweden	thomas.keating@liu.se	Anna Storm - Linköping University, Sweden
48	Opportunities and limitations of small cities in creating more sustainable and just futures	<p>Small cities are key components in the settlement patterns of many countries (Banski 2021). Still, international research has generally focused on larger cities (Atkinson 2019, Mayer & Lazzeroni 2022). Small cities have been largely ignored in urban research (Cf. Bell & Jayne 2009, Grossmann & Mallach 2021), though there is some evidence that scholarly interest is growing (Wagner & Growe 2021).</p> <p>Small cities need more scrutiny, as there is a great variation in their trajectories and conditions within the same countries and regions, between different countries, and between their trajectories of growth, decline and regrowth. Small cities have characteristics that distinguish them from larger cities and rural areas.</p> <p>In this session, we welcome empirical and theoretical contributions that focus on the characteristics, roles, relations, institutional capabilities and development patterns that promote or limit sustainable and just development in small cities. Possible research questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \- How can research of small cities contribute to urban geography? \- What factors promotes or prevents sustainable development in small cities? \- What relations to other geographies are central to development of small cities? \- How do small cities contribute to regional development? \- What institutional capabilities strengthen sustainable development in small cities? 	Heidi Bergsli	Norwegian Institute of Urban and regional research OsloMet	heidibe@oslomet.no	Aase Kristine Lundberg, Nordland research institute Mathias Brynildsen Reinar, Nordland research institute

49	Participatory Planning and Nature – How Are Nordic Countries Dealing with the Climate and Biodiversity Crises?	<p>The Nordic countries is said to have a high degree of participatory planning oftentimes perpetuated with planning processes in which citizen involvement is key to successful implementation. As local communities increasingly experience the effects of climate related events, public participation and local decision structures has come into quest. Moreover, there is growing pressure on land, not only from agriculture and urbanization, but increasingly from mitigating climate change, biodiversity collapse, the promotion of bioenergy, wind- and solar energy farms and more. While public climate assemblies have been initiated at state level (in contrast to Biodiversity), regional and local public climate assemblies have differed significantly from context to context. Yet, the effects and result of participatory planning on climate and biodiversity (in)action have been less studies.</p> <p>This session highlights citizen involvement in the planning and management of natures in transition. One important knowledge gap, we argue, relates not only to citizen engagement in responding to the climate and biodiversity crises, but also to the institutional structure of Nordic democratic planning systems, and partly raises questions about the citizen's role, influence, and involvement. We particularly invite papers that critically examine the ladder and level of democratic participation with critical analysis of whether it contributes to reaching climate and biodiversity goals at local, regional and national scales.</p>	Thomas Skou Grindsted	Roskilde University	tskoug@ruc.dk	
50	People-nature connections – place-based participatory approaches	<p>The rapid urbanization places urban nature under pressure and limits the opportunities for everyday interaction with diverse natural systems, leading increasingly to human-nature disconnections. This is mirrored in widespread sustainability challenges, such as biodiversity loss. The interlinkages between human-nature connection and well-being, health and quality of life are vital, which have brought both political and public attention. This drives the rethinking of diverse human-nature relationships and fostering a multi-species urban transition, further forging new visions for interventions and policy pathways to a more sustainable future. Various participatory approaches offer the opportunities to investigate the diverse human-nature connections with the knowledge from the public in a place-based manner.</p> <p>This session invites empirical and theoretical presentations exploring diverse human-nature relationships by various participatory approaches. We welcome discussions on the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to understand human-nature relationships from the perspectives of both humans and other species? • How to elicit and integrate diverse human-nature relationships into design, planning and governance of urban nature? • How to include often marginalized voices to better understand human-nature relationships? • How does human-nature relationships vary in different contexts or by different population groups (e.g. while commuting to work, by urban lifestyles, by gender or age, or by type of outdoor recreation)? 	Nora Fagerholm	University of Turku	ncfage@utu.fi	Yu Liu, Anton Stahl Olafsson
51	Place based interventions for local development – social, cultural, and institutional factors	<p>The Barca report from 2009 made arguments about the importance of place for regional development and that the geographical context really matters. The ideal of place-based development initiatives has become an important pillar for EU cohesion policy and resonates with policy objectives for the 2021–27 program period to enhance the involvement of regions and cities for EU policymaking. Scholarly work on place-based development initiatives is proliferating. The research debate also raises critical reflections in relation to how the idea of place-based development initiatives is conceived, as well as for the regional effects they are found to achieve. This debate includes indications of an over-emphasizing of the endogenous determinants of a region's development capacity and that the impacts of multi-level as well as extra-local relationships for local interventions are neglected. In addition, research gaps expose how we understand that qualitative factors, stressed through the place-based approach, develop and impact local development.</p> <p>With this background we invite papers for this session that discuss place-based development interventions from various angles. Main topics include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of institutions for local development and how these transforms over time • The interrelationships between local and extra-local relations for place development 	Brita Hermelin	Linköping University, Sweden	brita.hermelin@liu.se	Daniel Keech, University of Gloucestershire, UK ((dkeech@glos.ac.uk)(mailto:dkeech@glos.ac.uk))
52	Placing Neighbourhoods	<p>Neighbourhoods are important geographic sites of our day-to-day lives as places where we live, play, or even work. They are sites of familiarity, friendship as well as conflict and isolation. Neighbourhoods comprise of complex social, material, and symbolic geographies defined by the diverse groups living within each neighbourhood but also by those living outside of local geographies; be they other neighbourhoods, planners or even the state. In this session, we explore the multi-layered character of neighbourhood geographies with a focus on the lived-in experience of neighbourhood life.</p> <p>The neighbourhood is a central unit of our inquiry and we welcome papers that also explore it using qualitative approaches that draw focus on how day-to-day experiences shapes different geographies and people's lives over and through specific contexts. We welcome papers that explore the complexities of neighbourhood meanings and experiences, from various empirical contexts including urban and rural areas as well as discussions of neighbourhoods in the global South and North.</p> <p>Papers may include, but are not limited to, topics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social infrastructure, place attachment and social interactions • Lived experiences and emotions of the neighbourhood and related micro-geographies. • Feelings of safety, belonging, exclusion etc. • Life course relations of families and individuals • Temporalities of lived-in neighbourhood life • Digital life and neighbourhood relations • Qualitative methods and approaches to neighbourhood studies 	Natasha A. Webster	Örebro University, Department of Human Geography	natasha.webster@oru.se	Sofi Johansson (Stockholm University) Sara Forsberg (Uppsala University) Natasha Webster (Örebro University) Danielle Drozdowski (Stockholm University)

53	Platformed cities: digital platforms and multi-layered urban restructuring.	The emergence of digital platforms has shaken the foundations of the social and economic fabric of cities (Rose , 2015; Barns, 2019) this session welcomes contributions seeking to unveil the distinctive features that shape the economic, spatial and social foundations of digital platforms within urban environments. First, we are particularly interested in presentations that dissect, both theoretically and empirically, the nature of the profit-making strategies being carried out through digital platforms (Sadowski, 2019; Srnicek, 2017), including case studies from platforms such as private transport, food delivery, social interaction apps, short-term letting or clouding systems. Second, we welcome contributions that explore how rentier dynamics brought forward by digital platforms are triggering processes of digital-led urban restructuring (e.g., Rosen & Alvarez-Leon, 2022). Last but not least, we welcome papers addressing the labor dimension of the emergence of digital platforms in cities: from the emergence of gig workers and their ways of engaging in unionization and other urban struggles (e.g., Wells et al, 2021), but also the spatialities of highly-skilled workers from platforms or the social and urban impacts of the massive layoff of workers from digital platforms from 2022 onwards.	Ismael Yrigoy; Jorge Sequera	Universidade de Santiago de Compostela	ismael.yrigoy@usc.es	Jorge Sequera (UNED)
54	Political landscapes	Urbanization, energy transition, climate impacts, and the broader green shift all contribute to reshaping and renegotiations of our landscapes, often controversial and disputed. However, contemporary landscape research largely fails to explore politics and value contestations. Existing discussions often reduce landscape politics to portraying landscapes as mere backdrops to democratic processes. This understanding neglects the interplay of how politics and power dynamics shape landscapes. Landscapes, far from being neutral, emerge as dynamic sources, sites, and manifestations of politics. This reciprocal relationship is essential for understanding societal values and practices in relation to the land. The proposed session explores the interplay between politics, power, and landscapes, drawing on diverse disciplines such as political ecology, cultural geography, and political science. Contributions scrutinize the politics of landscape critically and theoretically, recognizing politics as a multifaceted force operating on multiple institutional levels and scales. This perspective underscores questions of power, investigating how power relations are unfolded and manifested in the landscape. Through the session we aspire to enrich the landscape research paradigm by embracing a holistic understanding of politics, paving the way for a more nuanced and inclusive examination of the intricate connections between landscapes and the political forces that shape them.	Marte Lange Vik	HVL (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences)	marte.lange.vik@hvl.no	Andrew Butler, SLU (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), andrew.butler@slu.se
55	Political Ecology Framework of Low-carbon Transition: Socio-Ecological Risk and Impacts in Global South Countries for Energy Transition Minerals (ETMs) Extraction	This research will present a new perspective on analyzing ecological changes through a political lens. The focus of this study is to depict how mineral extractions in various countries worldwide accelerates the creation of low-carbon technologies while simultaneously causing ecological and social repercussions. This process inevitably involves the crucial roles of political institutions in determining how natural resources are managed, including through licensing, regulating, and operationalization. Consequently, this article adopts the Political Ecology framework (Sovacool, B. 2021) which delineate four pivotal points-enclosure (capture of land or resources), exclusion (unfair planning), encroachment (destruction of the environment) and entrenchment (worsening of inequality or vulnerability) to analyze the socio-ecological risk and impacts in Energy Transition Minerals (ETMs) extraction in multiple global south country.	Department of Politics and Government	Gadjah Mada University	andrew1999@mail.ugm.ac.id or andikawidiyanto1996@mail.ugm.ac.id	1. Andrew 2. Andika Widiyanto
56	Reclaiming Geographical Histories – Other Networks, Sites and Circulations	This session explores the genre of transnational and transdisciplinary encounter in the post-WWII institutionalisation of modern geographical thought. Moving away from idiographic descriptions of the Earth towards a search for scientific rigor and societal relevance, geographers sought out new methods, technologies and conceptual frameworks to reimagine what geographical practice could be, the worlds it wished to construct for the future. For some, inspiration was actively sought out in encounters with intellectual traditions lying outside the individual's own national-disciplinary milieu. Nevertheless, these events often remain footnotes in the annals of our shared disciplinary history; blank spots persist regarding the contributions of women, minorities and foreign scholars to the production of geographical thought as a global intellectual endeavour. Adding to recent decolonial and feminist studies that have begun to question this narrative, the session aims to bring together research that recuperates lost or overlooked exchanges that circulated in and beyond national-disciplinary frontiers. We are interested in stories from across all disciplinary subfields (quantitative-theoretical, Marxist, feminist, postcolonial), sites and institutional contexts that offer, e.g., "micro"-geographical histories of overlooked individuals or groups; unredeemed histories of intellectual ferment; boundary crossing intermediation, translation and transformation, and; practical, methodological or theoretical challenges to recuperating geography's global history.	William Kutz	Lund University	william.kutz@cors.lu.se	Henrik Gutzon Larsen, Lund University, henrik_gutzon.larsen@keg.lu.se
57	Remittance practices and urban climate change governance	Asia and Africa are urbanizing at an unprecedented pace in history. This transformation coincides with increasing environmental challenges related to climate changes that are affecting the Asian and African continents disproportionately compared to the global north. Asia and Africa host large cities, but in many regions, urbanization is caused by the emergence and growth of small towns and medium-sized cities. In all cases, migrant remittances and returning migrants substantially impact on the changing urban fabric and directly and indirectly on the urban political landscapes. While these parallel processes are well-known, they are seldom addressed together. For this session we invite contributions that critically explore how migration and remittances have implications for the urbanization process and urban climate change governance, not least small urban centres. However, research of migrant/diasporic communities that can shed light on the issue is also welcome.	Jytte Agergaard	University of Copenhagen	ja@ign.ku.dk	Cecilia Tacoli, IIED , London

58	Repl-EO: Representation learning for earth-observation data	<p>Earth observation data, like satellite and aerial imagery, is abundant but lacks a real-time, large-scale processing system. Despite the rapid growth of deep learning, the bottleneck persists due to the need for extensive manually annotated data. Representation learning, including self-supervised learning (SSL), provides an opportunity to address these challenges, enabling large-scale Earth observation models with fewer annotated examples (few-shot).</p> <p>The session aims to explore research on enhancing neural network representations through auxiliary handcrafted prediction tasks, self-supervised contrastive and non-contrastive methods, or generative methods for earth observation data. Topics include tailoring representation learning for Earth Observation Challenges, understanding unique challenges in satellite and aerial imagery, strategies for adapting representation learning to diverse landscapes and conditions.</p> <p>Furthermore, the session aims to cover recent advancements in self-supervised learning techniques specifically applied to earth observation data. By fostering conversations around these topics, we aim to contribute to the ongoing dialogue on optimizing the utilization of machine learning models for processing and interpreting Earth observation data efficiently.</p>	Ankit Kariryaa	University of Copenhagen	ak@di.ku.dk	Rasmus Fensholt, University of Copenhagen, rf@ign.ku.dk
59	Rethinking Path Dependence and Lock-Ins in Regions, Economy and Society	<p>In our current crisis-ridden times, of multiple, cascading pressures, shocks and disruptions, there is an increasingly pressing need for adaptation, flexibility and change in regions, economies, societies and policy models. However, no matter whether present-day crises have a long durée character or are sudden shocks, the needed change is often hindered by inertia and hindrances to change. There is a tension between the pressure for change and the path dependent legacies and structures of past developments: between transformation and lock-in. The notions of path dependence and lock-in are prominent conceptual ideas emphasizing the various self-reinforcing, self-reproducing and autopoietic mechanisms that impart inertia and strong continuity in the economy and society. Path dependence and lock-ins are by definition context-dependent and hence geographically different. Over the years, path dependence and lock-ins have been used in an increasing number of disciplines and topics, such as sustainability transitions (carbon lock-ins), the agricultural sector and infrastructural projects, and at the micro level (social capital and bonding). Moreover, increasing attention is paid to situations in which negative effects of path dependence and lock-ins can be avoided or weakened, such as in the issue of lock-out, digitalization processes and platforms weakening physical lock-ins, leapfrogging in emerging and developing economies, processes of exnovation, and path break-out. This special session aims at rethinking the impact of path dependence and lock-ins on regions, the economy and society. This special session is related to a forthcoming Call for Papers in the Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society <https://academic.oup.com/cjres></p>	Robert Hassink	Kiel University	hassink@geographie.uni-kiel.de	<p>Camilla Chlebna, Kiel University (chlebna@geographie.uni-kiel.de)</p> <p>Han Chu, Kiel University (chu@geographie.uni-kiel.de)</p> <p>Markus Grillitsch, Lund University (markus.grillitsch@keg.lu.se)</p>
60	Rewetting agricultural soils: Interdisciplinary approaches to rewetting and restructuring carbon-rich lowland soils	<p>Retiring and rewetting of cultivated carbon-rich lowland soils play a pivotal role in the sustainable transformation of agriculture due to the potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the sector. However, the transition occurs slowly due to contestations in natural, economic, social, and historical processes as well as diverging perceptions of the soils, their use, and their cultural contexts. There is a need for more knowledge about the long-term effects and consequences of draining and rewetting, which sparks discussions about the management of wetlands.</p> <p>This panel seeks to address and discuss rewetting of carbon-rich lowland soils through an interdisciplinary perspective. Questions such as how emission numbers are used and (mis)used in political discussions and policymaking are of particular interest. Papers may focus on the role of scientific validity, uncertainty, and science-based policy in decision-making, as well as the role of ownership structures and regulatory instruments in agricultural transitions. We also encourage papers that discuss the gap between local users and expertise knowledge, and the bureaucracy caught between these two positions.</p>	Freja Marie Hegelund	Department of Human geography, Lund University	freja_marie.hegelund@keg.lu.se	<p>Nina Toudal Jessen, Section for Biodiversity, Globe Institute, University of Copenhagen, ninatj@sund.ku.dk</p> <p>Martin Rudbeck Jepsen, Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen, mrj@ign.ku.dk</p>
61	Seasonal Cultures: Elements of Change, Transition and Adaptation	<p>Seasonality is a meaningful part of everyday life, language, custom and culture. Examining how we encounter, or re-make, seasonal culture and seasonal change is one transitional response to the planet's changing climates. What does it mean to acknowledge slow shifts in folk-knowledge and collective memories of winter cold or summer heat? When the rhythm of the seasons, our deeply socialised building blocks of time and calendar, no longer make full sense or seem scrambled, who is impacted and how? What sorts of social practices, activities and events are taking place that reclaim seasonal cultures, or enable adaptation to irregular seasonal patterns? What might it mean existentially if our sensibilities and values no longer take their measure from a deep sense of seasonality?</p> <p>We invite paper-presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \- exploring changing ways of knowing and being in- , or, out-of- , season \- witnessing or anticipating versions of scrambled seasonality in local, material worlds \- engaging with shifting seasonal cultures conceptually and methodologically \- connections and divergences between Scandinavian, Scottish and other Northerly cultures, practices and sensibilities relating to seasonal transition \- considering the ways that mental health and well-being are connected intimately to seasonal living 	Shawn Bodden	University of Glasgow	shawn.bodden@glasgow.ac.uk	<p>Hester Parr (University of Glasgow)</p> <p>Hayden Lorimer (University of Edinburgh)</p>
62	Small but Smart? Digital transformation in small and medium-sized cities	<p>In recent years, digitalisation has become a central element of urban development. Local strategies for digitalisation and digital transformation play an increasingly important role, especially in the area of sustainable urban development. The strategies address various issues in urban development as economic development of cities, digitalisation of local administration or comprehensive environmental protection.</p> <p>While large cities as Barcelona, Cologne and Amsterdam have been tackling the challenges of digital transformation for years, small and medium-sized cities still seem to struggle with the necessary changes. The creation of technical infrastructure, the acquisition of qualified personnel or the provision of sufficient funding are just some of the issues that pose major challenges for the transformation of smaller cities.</p> <p>The session encourages submissions pertaining, but not limited to case studies on challenges and solution strategies in the course of the digital transformation.</p>	Holger Kretschmer	University of Cologne	h.kretschmer@uni-koeln.de	Alexander Follmann

63	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – ENABLING SPACES, NETWORKS AND SERVICES FOR SOCIALLY JUST NEIGHBOURHOODS	<p>Global transitions and challenges continuously highlight the urgency to create healthy, inclusive, and socially just cities that promote equal life chances at the spatial scale accessible to everyone, namely the neighbourhood. Social infrastructure (SI), understood as the range of spaces, networks and services within which social capital can develop, that meet local needs and contribute towards good quality of life, represents a critical element of social sustainable cities and neighbourhoods (Klinenberg 2018; Greater London Authority, 2017; EuroHealthNet, 2018).</p> <p>In this session, we invite empirical and theoretical contributions for discussing the need for establishing and facilitating SI in contemporary cities at the neighbourhood scale (e.g. public libraries, schools, playgrounds, sports facilities, shared green spaces and meeting spaces). We focus on the governance and planning of such facilities in relation to broader processes of segregation, gentrification, urban renewal and NIMBY-processes, and on the social consequences for individuals and the social cohesion of the wider community. We are interested in contributions that approach SI at the neighbourhood level in their historical, contemporary and, possible, future dimensions. In addressing the topic in this broad vein, this session seeks to chart the potentials of the geographies of social infrastructure in the Nordic context.</p>	Christine Benna Skytt-Larsen	University of Copenhagen	cbs@ign.ku.dk	Lita Akmentina (Tallinn University of Technology), Matilda Alfengård (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), Lina Berglund-Snodgrass (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), Johanna Holvander (Estonia Urban Lab), Ebba Högström (Umeå University), Alisa Korojova (Riga Technical University)
64	Social-spatial-technical relations in the making of rural and nature spaces and places	<p>Rapid technological advancement has resulted in an unprecedented scale of social, economic and spatial change but our collective understanding of social-spatial-technical relations in the reproduction of rural and nature spaces and places remains largely limited. While there is a strong emphasis on digital infrastructure and spatial access to digital resources in different kinds of rural spaces, most of these perspectives emerge from the State or other external actors. In this process, rural digital geographies and their complex social-spatial-technical relations risk being overshadowed by urban digital geographies. Moreover, rural digital practices may offer unique perspectives to the complexity of digital mediation and everyday life. This session calls for an examination of rural and nature perspectives in digital geography and vice versa, which addresses the complexities of rural and nature spaces and places from a variety of scales, sites, and perspectives. We hope to explore many diverse kinds of rural and nature including studies from the Global South, those using intersectional and decolonial perspectives as well as a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches. We welcome papers with theoretical, empirical, methodological and ethical engagements in digital, rural and/or environmental geography.</p>	Qian Zhang	Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University	qian.zhang@humangeo.se	Natasha A. Webster (Department of Human Geography, Örebro University) Shengnan Han (DSV, Stockholm University) Linn Axelsson (TEMA, Linköping University)
65	Spatial analyses of recreational use of nature in times of transitions	<p>Our society is undergoing many ecological and social changes with consequences for people-nature relations. (Re)connecting people and nature has been suggested as solutions to challenges such as the climate and biodiversity crisis as well as the public physical and psychological health crisis. The way most people in the Anthropocene interact with nature is in leisure time and through recreation and tourism. Hence, focus on nature-based recreation is key for understanding people-nature relations in the Anthropocene. Nature-based recreation is studied as visitor monitoring with focus on managing and mitigating ecological impacts of tourism and recreation (disturbances, trampling, pollution), while promoting satisfactory experiences of visitors (experiences of nature, tranquility, exercises and social interactions). However, our society and the way we do nature-based recreation is changing with new spatial media and e-technologies that both might change the act of nature-based recreation it-self, while also promoting new opportunities for visitor monitoring of spatial patterns across scales and time.</p> <p>This session invites contributions focused on spatial and temporal analyses of nature-based recreation based on novel approaches to recreational monitoring. This includes studies based on location-based big data from social/mobile media as well as PPGIS and other novel approaches to visitor monitoring.</p>	Anton Stahl Olafsson	Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen	asol@ign.ku.dk	Hans Skov-Petersen and Ping Chang (Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen) Tuuli Toivonen, Matti Hästbacka, Tatu Leppämäki (Digital Geography Lab, University of Helsinki, Finland) Partners and associate partners in the VIMAS project (< https://www.nmbu.no/en/research/projects/vimas >)
66	Spatial Policy and Governance for Left-Behind Places	<p>‘Left behind places’ and ‘places that do not matter’ have become prominent topics in economic geography and policy debates (Pike et al 2023; Rodríguez-Pose 2018). Dominant policy narratives suggest that ‘lagging’ regions must ‘catch-up’ by closing the productivity gap with more prosperous regions and unleashing their own economic potential. This may remain a wishful thinking under conditions of prolonged economic decline, depopulation, poor access to infrastructure and services, limited transport connectivity, and poor institutional capacity. While economic development policies have to be ‘place-based’, the meaning and content of that imperative also remains poorly specified. This session focuses on the development of ‘left behind places’, their predicaments, development prospects, policies and development models. We welcome contributions around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning and governance in ‘post-neoliberal’ era • Characteristics and trajectories of ‘left behind places’ • Local impacts of austerity and changing forms of service provision • Local impacts and perceptions of regeneration strategies • Economic development policies for ‘left behind places’ • Role of multi-level governance and redistribution mechanisms • Spatial policy through the foundational economy perspective • Value and limitations of endogenous, place-based models of development 	Dr Nadir Kinossian	Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, IfL	n_kinossian@leibniz-ifl.de	Dr Maryame Amarouche, Université Jean Moulin Lyon III ([maryame.amarouche@univ-lyon3.fr])(mailto:maryame.amarouche@univ-lyon3.fr); Dr Tim Leibert, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, IfL ([t_leibert@leibniz-ifl.de])(mailto:t_leibert@leibniz-ifl.de))

67	Spatialities of social reproduction	<p>Social reproduction features as a central aspect of the multiple ongoing crises. The concept has emerged within feminist debates as both a political demand and a theoretical lens through which to examine everyday life at different scales, individual and collective strategies for survival, institutional responses to care deficits, austerity, or policymaking. By social reproduction we mean the various kinds of work – mental, manual, emotional, paid, and unpaid – necessary to sustain and reproduce life, our communities and labour power on a daily basis, and intergenerationally. These activities form a dynamic continuum with productive work.</p> <p>Despite its importance, social reproduction remains underdiscussed in human geography. We therefore invite both conceptual and empirical contributions that explore the relations between social reproduction and space. Potential topics could be:</p> <p>How is the spatial organisation of reproduction reconfigured in the current crises? How do gendered practices in the everyday life shape and are shaped by the production of space. How does social reproduction change due to transformations in production / climate change / welfare state retrenchment? How exactly do reproductive tasks shift between sites and actors? How are struggles addressing issues of social reproduction? How does urban planning respond to questions of social reproduction?</p>	Sophia Erhard	Umeå University	sophia.erhard@umu.se	Dimitra Spanou, Goethe University Frankfurt Eva Isselstein, University of Bayreuth
68	Still so different? Contemporary Nordic housing policy in an age of transition	<p>Studies of housing are inextricably linked to questions of justice and sustainability, and housing policy is closely linked to the contemporary ideologies that guide (especially national) governance. The Nordic context is particularly interesting for studying housing policies; although there are strong links to Keynesian Welfarism in each of the Nordic states, and the Nordics are often grouped for comparison, in reality their housing regimes differ significantly. Comparative analyses do exist, such as the anthology “Varfor så olika?” edited by Bo Bengtsson (2013). However, there are several ongoing transitions for housing in the Nordic context. For example, an era of increasing neoliberalisation has ushered in new rounds of welfare state retrenchment. This, coupled with increasing migration, mounting inequalities and a volatile financial situation is putting pressure on housing policy. As such, a renewed understanding of the similarities and differences of Nordic housing path dependencies would be beneficial for actors in the Nordic countries and internationally. This session therefore seeks to bring housing researchers from the Nordics together to understand the respective ‘states of play’ in the region.</p>	Matthew Howells	Aalborg University	matthew@plan.aau.dk	Kristian Olesen (AAU) Henrik Gutzon Larsen (LU) Martin Grander (MAU)
69	Streets as Spaces of Urban Transformation	<p>Streets are the circulatory systems of cities. Their primary function is to facilitate the movement of people and goods but they also serve as public spaces, provide ecological and infrastructural services, and contribute to the physical characteristics of the built environment. Today, streets are being targeted for radical changes through urban experiments and laboratories, tactical and meanwhile land uses, pedestrianisation and cycling infrastructure development, green and blue infrastructure solutions, logistics and digitalisation strategies, and more. Actors from the public and private sectors as well as civil society and academia are designing and implementing a range of interventions to deprioritise automobiles in favour of other activities to enhance the public realm and the lives of urban residents. Streets are at the frontline of contested urban futures.</p> <p>In this session, we invite theoretical and empirical presentations on the various ways that streets are being mobilised as spaces of urban transformation. We invite studies involving experimental, participatory, ecological, and digital interventions to realise new spatial configurations, ownership and maintenance models, collective services, and everyday experiences. The session will provide an opportunity to compare and contrast these interventions and to critically examine how they collectively influence urban development dynamics.</p>	Andrew Karvonen	Lund University	andrew.karvonen@abm.lth.se	Martin Emanuel, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, martinem@kth.se Daniel Normark, Uppsala University, daniel.normark@ekhist.uu.se
70	Sustainable Cities: The Role of Urban Gardening	<p>The concept of sustainability and a sustainable city has been over-simplified. This has led to policymakers focusing mainly on the multi-functional dimensions of sustainability without considering their complementary and sometimes conflicting interactions. The role of urban agriculture in building sustainable cities is undeniable. However, the nature of agriculture in cities should be informed by the unique characteristics of the particular city. Urban gardening is a multifaceted issue with many often contradictory visions and interests involved. Urban agents (gardeners, citizens, technicians, managers, politicians, businessmen, etc.) have singular visions of urban gardens, in some cases similar, but in other cases, contradictory. This session seeks, in particular, to provide information on these contradictions. Of particular interest are studies that focus on: Different perspectives on urban gardens as tools for social development; Different visions of the spatial policy of urban gardening; Local examples of the impact of urban gardens on the sustainability of cities; Economic conflicts of urban gardens.</p>	Barbara Maćkiewicz	Faculty of Human Geography and Planning, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland,	basic@amu.edu.pl	Raúl Puente-Asuero Department of Geography, History and Philosophy, Department, Pablo de Olavide University, Sevilla, Spain
71	Tech and the City	<p>Digital technology plays a significant role in shaping and transforming cities today. The integration of AI, data platforms and automated systems in urban environments has far-reaching implications for urban life, including sustainability, urban governance and planning, the liveability, social justice, and overall quality of life. The session invites for contributions that critically examine the effects of digital technology on cities, housing, and/or urban life and address challenges of, for instance, (new) social disparities, platform economy and tech monopoly, technological lock-ins, or processes of ‘techgregation’. The session also welcomes contributions that provide historical perspectives on digital urban visions and systems of the past allowing for discussion of repeated reproduction of (uncritical) techno-optimism and solutionism.</p>	Maja de Neergaard	Roskilde University	mldsn@ruc.dk	Adriana de La Pena Espinosa Malmö Universtiry
72	Technological advancements in participatory and collaborative spatial planning – opportunities and barriers for sustainability transformations	<p>The fast expansion of digital technologies has led to a rapid increase in the development and application of spatial digital environments for landscape and urban planning in the past two decades. Considering the significant challenges in guiding human societies towards sustainability, these novel technologies should not only assist decision-makers in adapting to changes but promote fast, transformative shifts in how urban and landscape planning is done in practice. With the communicative turn in democratic spatial planning, participatory and collaborative methods are tightly integrated into planning processes. New place-based technological solutions, such as , digital participatory mapping applications, immersive 3D environments or augmented reality or gamification applications, are tempting for effective communication to understand the citizen and stakeholder perceptions and values about future environmental changes. While visual, multisensory or dynamic place-based communication in digital environments can open up planning options to wider audiences, participants may find challenges, for example, in terms of usability of novel technologies. We invite to this session presentations that address development, testing, application, and evaluation of novel digital technologies in participatory and collaborative urban and landscape planning.</p>	Nora Fagerholm	University of Turku, Department of Geography and Geology	ncfage@utu.fi	Carolyn Klonner, University of Turku, Department of Geography and Geology Salla Eilola, University of Turku, Department of Geography and Geology

73	The agrarian legacies of liberalisation in the global south: Contract farming and beyond	Agricultural deregulation and liberalisation in the final years of the 20th century removed some obstacles for the unfettered penetration of capitalism in the countryside and also provided ripe conditions for the expansion of financial capital and globalised supply chains in geographies of the global south had not been integrated, or only unevenly so, to agricultural export markets. This process transformed both traded and domestic agricultural production and markets (FAO 2022) and resulted in a process of productive restructuring with effects for rural poverty, outmigration, land tenure relations, land use change and deforestation. This session looks back at the agrarian legacies and conflicts prevalent in the 21st century. It focuses on the consolidation of contract farming and other forms of heightened control over direct producers such as agrifood standards, vertical integration, asset-light production, supermarket revolutions and financialization. This seminar welcomes papers engaging these topics from any social science background but in ways that are mindful of spatial dynamics, history and power relations.	Helena Perez Nino	ISS Erasmus University Rotterdam	pereznino@iss.nl	Niels Fold <nf@ign.ku.dk> Mark Vicol <mark.vicol@wur.nl> Sudha Narayanan (IFPRI-New Delhi) <S.Narayanan@cgiar.org> Caroline Hambloch <caroline.hambloch@hu-berlin.de>
74	The cultural renegotiation of urban cemeteries and graveyards: multi-functional spaces of death, sacredness, recreation and ecosystem services.	This session invites papers that explore the cultural renegotiation of urban cemeteries and graveyards, their physical planning, design and function in the city. While these spaces are foremost characterized by their very specific function of being a burial site, they have high values for biodiversity, recreation and various regulating ecosystem services. However, this increasing demand for multi-functionality in densifying cities is not without conflict. On the contrary, urban cemeteries and graveyards are arenas where sensitive topics such as cultural norms surrounding death and religion are negotiated in relation to other diverse interests of access to unbuilt spaces. The renegotiated meaning ascribed to cemeteries and graveyards are not exclusively experienced and practiced by the visitors, but also among city officials tasked with planning for the added benefit of social and cultural integration and urban green spaces. Contributions may explore, but are not limited to, topics such as: • Cemeteries and graveyards as multi-functional cultural and sacred spaces which include aspects of biodiversity and urban recreation. • Geographies of death as spaces for changing and hybrid cultural norms. • The meaning of spaces for death, memory and contemplation in urban life. • Cemeteries as interreligious spaces and spaces of integration. • Critical reflections on eco-friendly, green or natural burials. • Geographies of the subterranean aspect of the cemetery. • Geographies of death as place identity, city branding and tourism.	Johanna Adolfsson	Department of Physical Geography, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden.	johanna.adolfsson@natgeo.su.se	Sara Borgström, Department of Sustainable development, environmental science and engineering, KTH – Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden (sara.borgstrom@abe.kth.se) Annika Dahlberg, Department of Physical Geography, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden. (annika.dahlberg@natgeo.su.se)
75	The dilemmas of “strategic” urban planning and beyond	The idea of strategic planning has stressed the need of town planning’s engagement with urban, local, and regional economic development. In a Nordic context national agencies and urban governments have embraced strategic planning as a way to deal with the crisis of the welfare society. “Strategic planning” is thus first defined in contrast to more restrictive tasks in municipalities/local authorities’ planning regulation. Second it implies that planning agencies engage in cooperation with business investors, and one version of this is associated with the delegation of strategic planning tasks to development corporations, performing entrepreneurialism as critically conceptualised by Harvey (1989). Another approach has been to deal with the “strategic” in Spatial Strategy as a more practical “how to” issue (Healey 2009). None of these two approaches seem sufficient in building planning strategies coping with the emergency of the climate crisis, where needs of action are enormous, but where planning can no longer be driven by economic growth imperatives. There is a need of alternative imperatives, approaches, and examples. The session welcomes both theoretical and empirical papers. Also we expect that the dilemmas of the “strategic” in planning apply to different fields and scales of local development.	Jørgen Ole Bærenholdt	MOSPUS Research Unit, Department of People and Technology, Roskilde University	job@ruc.dk	Majken Toftager Larsen Thomas Skou Grindsted
76	The future of landscape geography, in the Nordics and beyond.	These panels centre on three crucial questions for landscape geography: 1) What is the intellectual/political merit of thinking with and conceptualising ‘landscape’? 2) What difference might theorizing ‘Nordic’ landscapes, or theorizing landscapes within ‘Nordic’ academia, do? and 3) Where should landscape geography go from here? Landscape has since long been a concept at the very heart of Geography as a discipline, from Sauer’s (1925) attempts to understand the morphology of cultural landscapes, to Cosgrove’s (1988) explorations of landscape as a ‘way of seeing’, or Olwig’s (1996) work on self-governing polities. And much like all concepts at disciplines’ centre, ‘landscape’ is surrounded by both calls to reinvent scholarship (Inwood & Alderman, 2023; Mason & Riding, 2023; Mitchell, 2008; Whatmore, 2006), and attempts to anchor new topics to the concept, ranging from morality (Setten & Brown, 2009), environmental justice and human rights (Egoz et al., 2011; Krupar, 2013; Mels, 2023), to memory and heritage (Burlingame, 2020; De Nardi & Drozdewski, 2019; Gandy & Jasper, 2020). In an ever-evolving discipline, focused on understanding geographies in transition, we aim to continue a dialogue about the meanings and possibilities of ‘landscape,’ including its relevance in deciphering contemporary socio-spatial processes and an unfolding climate crisis.	Erik Jönsson	Uppsala University	erik.jonsson@kultgeog.uu.se	Maja Lagerqvist, Uppsala university Adam Lundberg, Uppsala university

77	The Geography of Marx's Capital Vol. II	At the heart of prevailing Marxist geography is the tension between 'fixity' and 'motion' in capital's spatiality. Volume 2 of Capital is arguably the most mature and developed treatment of these dynamics. While we should therefore perhaps expect Volume 2 to be central for geographers, it remains curiously overlooked. Notable exceptions of course exist: Fitzsimmons' (1986) and Henderson's (1998) examination of production time and labour time in agriculture or recent elucidations of the circulation process of capital as a whole as it pertains to mining (Arboleda 2020) and the sea (Campling & Colas 2021). But we contend that there is more to be done. The three parts of Volume 2 moving through capital's metamorphosis in its circuit, capital as a turnover with different components and finally the whole circulation of commodities collectively provide a deep understanding of capital as process with its attendant spatiality, but are also littered with analytical tools that can be mobilised towards a range of contemporary debates in political and economic geography. These tools should appeal to geographers' commitment to the empirical and this panel is an invitation to mobilise them to that end – or at least think about how to do so.	Mads Barbesgaard	Department of Human Geography, Lund University	mads.barbesgaard.2321@keg.lu.se	Matthew T. Huber, Syracuse University Jostein Jakobsen, Universitetet i Oslo Axel Sievers, Linköping University
78	The material geographies of global infrastructure: Socio-spatial (in)justice and uneven development	From regional development banks and private equity firms, through to emerging plans by China, the US, and the EU, to national planning authorities and logistical companies we are witnessing a new age of global infrastructure. These investments transform built environments at speed: from railways, ports, and special economic zones, to smart cities, speculative real estate, and commercial projects. There are hopes that these investments may create essential life-supporting infrastructures and services, contributing to poverty reduction and sustainability initiatives. However, communities across the globe increasingly contest the loss of livelihoods, life-worlds, and housing due to the intensification of land grabbing, displacement, and dispossession processes, causing concerns that the new era of global infrastructure and its socio-spatial and socio-environmental transformations unevenly transform geographies across multiple scales. Emerging research has offered insights that point to the unequal geographies of global infrastructure projects and the way places, natures, and communities are profoundly affected. Despite the importance of these analyses for unravelling emerging inequalities, critical geographical approaches focused on a comprehensive analysis of the links between global infrastructure transformation and inequality, including how the latter varies along lines of class, gender, and race, and an exploration of how different injustices are interconnected, require further debate.	Nikos Kapitsinis	University of Copenhagen	nka@ign.ku.dk	Alan Wiig, University of Florida, alan.wiig@umb.edu Elia Apostolopoulou, University of Cambridge and University of Barcelona, ea367@cam.ac.uk
79	The role of the state in Global and Regional Value Chains: A focus on the Global South	Many Global South countries, struggling with historical underdevelopment and informal dominance, see global value chains (GVCs) as a way to diversify their economies and address issues such as poverty and unemployment. Recently, however, regional value chains (RVCs) have gained attention as potential stepping stone or alternative pathways to GVCs. This session seeks to explore the multifaceted role of the state in facilitating and shaping pathways for businesses in the Global South in both global and regional value chains. We invite contributions that address how the state shapes, regulates and influences entrepreneurial activities in global and regional markets, thereby fostering the emergence of RVCs and GVCs. Furthermore, we welcome contributions that shed light on the impact of state intervention on participation in global and regional markets as well as on business upgrading and economic diversification. Against the backdrop of current crises and related impacts on the geopolitics of global trade, which influence the emergence and demise of certain value chains, the session also invites contributions exploring the role of the state in navigating these complexities, for example, in terms of creating resilient value chains.	Mfundo Mlilo, Emma Gailbraith, Javier Revilla Diez	University of Cologne, Institute of Geography	mmlilo@uni-koeln.de	Mfundo Mlilo Emma Gainbraith Javier Revilla Diez
80	The state of space – relational geographies of state-space relations and the production of marginality, uneven development and territorial stigmatization	The role of the state is pivotal in contemporary forms of socio-geographical marginality, uneven development, and territorial stigmatization. However, there is a gap in the literature when it comes to empirical studies of state-space relations that take the analysis of the state seriously as something more than a relation of capital or a system of regulation. This session is a call for (urban) studies that tackle 'the state' directly and open the black box of the state. Methodologically, how should we deal with the state, and how should we understand the relationship between the political field (policies) and the bureaucratic fields of the state, and their part in the struggles over space? How can we, in a relational perspective, understand the deeply embedded character of the relations between the state and particular places, and vice versa? This implies studying empirically how struggles over and within the state, including programs, policies, planning, and neighborhood renewal (de-)stigmatization strategies, and the real-estate market contribute to the production of physical, social, and symbolic space. We invite (working) papers with the ambition to move the neglected theoretical, methodological, and empirical debates on state-space relations forward.	Kristian Nagel Delica	Roskilde University	kdelica@ruc.dk	Troels Schultz Larsen: tschultz@ruc.dk Roskilde University

81	Transformative or incremental? Agricultural change in the context of climate change and green transition	Transformation in the agricultural sector is urgently needed for adapting to and mitigating climate change and for achieving long-term sustainability. The so-called 'green transition' currently features policy narratives and instruments regional development. It intends to drive an agri-food transformation through contested and contradictory ways which highlight new technology, efficiency, and economic growth. Concomitantly, agriculture is otherwise positioned in different national contexts in the broad framing of climate change policy as mitigation or adaptation. Meanwhile, farm-based actors who are sensitive to changing biophysical conditions of farming and care about sustainability are actively changing agricultural practices through experiments and innovations. Incremental adaptation to climate change might be seen on farms but farmers in practice may be constrained by finance, time, labour, farm structure and historical trajectories to make transformative change. In this section we want to explore how green transition policies complicate everyday farming practices. We welcome papers that theoretically, methodologically and empirically examine how and why agriculture is changing in relation to new climate and agricultural policies, as well as new knowledge and values on farms reflecting climate change concerns. We are interested in papers that address these issues in Nordic and European contexts, and those with comparative perspectives.	Qian Zhang	Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University	qian.zhang@humangeo.su.se	Martina Angela Caretta (Department of Human Geography, Lund University, martina_angela.caretta@keg.lu.se), Johanna Jokinen (Department of Human Geography, Uppsala University, johanna.jokinen@kultgeog.uu.se), Anders Wästfelt (Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University, Anders.Wastfelt@humangeo.su.se)
82	Transitions to urban artificial intelligence	Once confined to the realm of science fiction and small-scale technological experiments, artificial intelligence (AI) is now emerging as an impactful feature of the life, planning and governance of 21st-century cities. During its evolution, AI has increasingly become urban in nature, by taking material form in urban spaces, urban technologies and urban infrastructures, and operating primarily in urban settlements. Some urban AIs, such as autonomous vehicles and robots, are visible, tangible and observable in the contemporary city. Others are more elusive, but their impact on cities and urban living can be substantial nonetheless. City brains, for instance, can manage multiple urban domains including transport, safety, and health, while algorithms calculate who will qualify for a home mortgage and who is likely to commit a crime in the city. Overall, the transition to urban AI is leading cities toward a new and uncertain urban era replete with risks and opportunities. This session builds upon the main theme of the conference (Transitioning Geographies), to examine how transitions to urban AIs, across different spaces and scales, are reshaping the social, environmental, economic and political functions of cities.	Federico Cugurullo	Trinity College Dublin	cugurulf@tcd.ie	Andrew Karvonen (Lund University)
83	Underground Urbanism: thinking with the subsurface in times of climate emergence	The subsurface plays an essential role in urban development, even when not fully acknowledged (Von Der Tann et al. 2021). Currently, the theme is gaining relevance as subsurface functions, both natural and human made, are essential for human (urban) life to cope with increasing threats of climate change. The subsurface provides a medium to build on; physical space for underground constructions and urban infrastructure; extraction of ground water, energy, and material; and storage (Lundin Frisk et al. 2022). It also provides the habitat needed for ecosystem services and surface life (Fox et al 2020). However, underground interventions tend to be discussed in their technoscientific dimension, often disengaged from their social, political, and economic implications (Melo Zurita 2020). Thinking with transitioning geographies, this session invites contributions at the surface-subsurface interface that engage with the possibilities open when the subsurface is systematically considered in urban planning and development. We therefore invite contributions working with, but not limited to: * The governance of the subsurface; * Vertical planning and the surface-subsurface interface in urban development; * Social, economic and environmental relevance of geosystem services; * The relevance of the concept of geosystem services for urban planning; * Soils, water and their surface subsurface interactions (e.g., stormwater systems, trees, aquifers); * The subsurface as spaces for containment, storage, transportation and mobility.	Lorena Melgaço	Lund University	lorena.melgaco@keg.lu.se	Marilu Melo Zurita Olof Taromi Sandström Jenny Norrman Paula Lindgren Emrik Lundin Frisk Fredrik Mossmark Victoria Svahn Tore Söderqvist Yevheniya Volchko
84	Unraveling the Multifaceted Backlash in Energy Transitions	Backlashes have been explained as escalating negative feedbacks or contentious politics explained in terms of either a populist or 'just transitions' agenda. The tactics of backlash often referred to as "obstruction" are also evolving. The literature has given specific focus on populist far-right its discursive tactics against energy transitions. Yet, conflicts regarding energy transition (e.g., investments in certain renewables) have expanded to include diverse voices and preferences and mobilize across diverse communities seeking procedural justice. While these multifaceted backlashes are still early in development and fragmented, the scant empirical work documenting such developments in the Nordic countries, as well as in North America indicates that opposition to the energy transition is rising over time. There is thus a need to identify various types of backlash and the actors behind it as well as their interests, discourses, and strategies of opposition to energy transition. Thus, this session will center on exploring backlash and its various expressions; inviting geographers whose work ranges from studying far-right populist backlash to understanding social oppositions that advocate for spatial justice and seek recognition for intersectionality (e.g., indigenous groups) in decision-making.	Mahir Yazar	University of Bergen, Department of Geography, Center for Climate and Energy Transformation	Mahir.Yazar@uib.no	

85	Urban foraging and access to green commons in a changing world. Knowledge, practices and consequences seen through an environmental justice lens.	<p>Research on urban foraging is increasing, also in the Global North, which indicates its societal relevance. Urban foraging can be defined in multiple ways. Here we include foraging of natural resources, i.e., fungi, berries, fruits, herbs, and fish, conducted in urban commons such as parks, waterfronts, nature reserves, and other protected areas, but also less defined spaces such as street greenery and ephemeral sites.</p> <p>We invite papers on a multitude of topics, for example: What and how do people in urban settings forage? Who forages and why? What barriers exist and who has access to green commons and foraging knowledge, including awareness of the Right of public access (Allemansrätten)? How does immigration and socio-cultural backgrounds influence foraging? How does foraging relate to issues of environmental justice? How can cities nurture and plan multifunctional landscapes which include practices of foraging? What are the challenges and possibilities of encouraging urban foraging, and what is the role of urban decision-makers and planners? Finally, may foraging nurture a sense of place and connections to nature including responsibility and caring? For this session, we will provide a generous space for deep and generative discussions on just access to urban green commons with a focus on foraging practices.</p>	Anja Moum Rieser	Environmental Humanities Laboratory, KTH- Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden	amrieser@kth.se	<p>Annika Dahlberg, Department of Physical Geography, Stockholm university (annika.dahlberg@natgeo.su.se)</p> <p>Sara Borgström, Department of Sustainable Development, Environmental Science and Engineering, KTH-Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden (sara.borgstrom@abe.kth.se)</p>
86	Urban Mobility	<p>Global challenges such as the climate crisis, pollution, mobility injustice, and rapid urbanization call for urgent transitions in urban mobility. The increasing focus on this issue in recent research indicates that cities worldwide face major challenges in delivering sustainable and resilient urban mobility. This session welcomes theoretical and empirical contributions on contemporary trends in mobility in cities and urban regions in various geographical contexts from the Global North and Global South.</p> <p>Topics include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel behavior: e.g. latest trends in travel behavior in cities; urban and transport policies for effective and rapid transition to environmentally friendly travel behavior • Accessibility or inaccessibility: e.g. mobility restrictions in urban neighborhoods; impacts on livelihoods; strategies for urban accessibility • Mobility justice: e.g. different types of mobility-related social exclusion; socio-spatial inequalities and transport; environmental injustice related to urban transport • Emerging trends in urban transport: e.g. integration of urban and transport planning; new urban models such as the 15-min city and the Superblocks; emerging mobility solutions such as e-scooters and car-sharing • Urban mobility impacts: e.g. emissions; pollution; health and well-being • Novel methods for urban mobility studies: e.g. GIS; PPGIS; remote sensing; social media; AI; machine learning; Virtual Reality 	Kostas Mouratidis	University of Copenhagen	km@ign.ku.dk	Lasse Møller-Jensen
87	Urban Solutions to Green Transitions: Case Studies from a Living Lab in Nordhavn, Copenhagen, Denmark	<p>Challenges of climate resilience elevate cities to the top of the global political agenda, positioning them as sites of both environmental challenges and solutions. Transnational calls for nature-based solutions (NBS) for urban climate resilience focus on integrated, innovative solutions at the intersection of social, ecological, and technological systems. Yet social and political contestations can slow progress toward green transitions, illustrating that NBS are not neutral concepts. There is a need to better account for who is driving the local NBS agenda and how NBS contribute to global sustainability goals. The University of Copenhagen Green Solutions Centre Living Lab for Urban Solutions to Green Transitions in Nordhavn is working to answer these questions and move us toward more green, inclusive cities. The post-industrial neighborhood of Nordhavn is a rapidly developing district with ambitious sustainability goals and a global profile, and the Living Lab is actively working to better understand these developments. In this session we will convene researchers and practitioners exploring the green transition in Nordhavn, from the meanings of cultural heritage to the challenge of biodiversity conservation to the possibilities for new languages, methods, and data. Together these papers will elucidate what we can learn from Nordhavn to build more inclusive, climate resilient cities, locally and globally.</p>	Megan Maurer	University of Copenhagen	megm@ign.ku.dk	Natalie Gulsrud
88	Value conflicts, ideology and power dynamics in policy and planning for a 'green transition'	<p>This session explores value conflicts, ideology and power dynamics in contemporary policy and planning initiatives intended to lead to more sustainable paths forward in fields such as urban planning, housing, transportation, energy and industry. The aim is twofold: 1) to explore empirical and theoretical findings on ideological conflicts and tensions permeating current initiatives for a 'green transition', and 2) to share insights and reflections regarding initiatives, concepts, methods and institutional arrangements that have a potential to challenge dominant power structures and spark deeper transformation.</p> <p>To the session we invite research focusing on a range of topics such as explicit political communication, strategic policy initiatives, land-use politics and planning as well as the role of bureaucracy and expertise. We welcome papers that provide perspectives on issues that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideology of dominant expertise in current plans and proposals intended to lead to sustainable pathways • The handling of value conflicts and deep differences in current policy and planning for 'green transitions' • Issues related to politics, political contestation and leadership for deep transformation • Voices and perspectives from planners, politicians, civil society actors 	Karolina Isaksson	VTI (Swedish national road and transport research institute) and KTH	karolina.isaksson@vti.se	<p>Christina Lindkvist, Malmö University</p> <p>Karin Thoresson, VTI</p> <p>Karin Winter, Lund University</p>