

Conference Program

“Fostering a Sustainable Future for Islands in the Baltic Sea and Beyond.”

Södertörn University 6-7 March 2025

Memory Notes by Olle Nygren

Day 1. 6th of March

Time	Activity
9.00-9.30	Registration and coffee
9.30-9.45	<p>Welcome to Södertörn University. Södertörn University Vice Chancellor Gustav Amberg.</p> <p>Hosts for the conference, Lotten Hjelm, chair of National Island Federation in Sweden and Paulina Rytönen, Associate Professor at Södertörns University, greets all participants welcome. This is the 2nd SNIR-conference. Paulina presents some of the participants to show broadness and interest areas. Thereafter she leaves the floor to Vice Chancellor Gustav Amberg to give the welcome speech.</p> <p>The VC gave a short presentation of SH and its localization close to Stockholm City. About 50% is teaching and 50 % is research. Södertörn, as on old island, is somewhat the basis for this conference. Continues with the connection to research and the purpose and aim with the conference.</p> <p>Paulina thanked the VC and gave a small gift for preparedness. Then she left the word to today’s moderator Tommy Segerlind, who introduced the first keynote speaker.</p>
9.45-10.30	<p>Keynote 1. Island policies in Croatia Professor Anica Cuka. Zadar University, Croatia.</p> <p>AC has some island experience and it is not the first time in Sweden. She also was key note speaker at the 1st SNIR-conference on Holmön. She made the conclusion that we have darker winters in Sweden, but that there are many similarities for our islands.</p> <p>Island sustainability incorporate in many strategic documents and laws. There are three dimensions: Nature, society and economy.</p> <p>There are constraints in planning. Long-term planning necessary, but often comes too late.</p> <p>What about island as labs? Like canaries in coal mines? Local communities are therefore important.</p>

In Croatia there are 1 244 islands, 50 populated by 20 437 permanent inhabitants.

First island law came in 1999, second in 2018 and does the third comes in 2025?

The State has significant importance for sustainable life on islands. Some areas are specific for island with includes national, historical, economic factors.

Croatia has an Island Directorate, which plans and evaluate policies, prepare projects, and support development.

Croatia has a national plan of island development 2021-2027. A sum of 150 million EUR is assigned for island investments.

Croatia is part of the Smart Island Initiative for 2027 in EU. Focus lies on impact of climate, development of smart technologies, transition away from fossil fuel, sustainable mobility, water preservation e t c.

There are different administrative units for various island in Croatia, so it differs between islands close to each other, which creates problems.

Climate change. The Mediterranean area is very affected. Drouth, heat waves flooding and storms, concrete land stop water natural flow. Flooding cause erosion of fertile soils.

Biodiversity and wildlife. Invasive species becomes imported and destroy crops and other things. Will be regulated by national law.

Economic sustainability. Planned tourist zones will be used to protect land but also get income from tourist area. Today there are 45 tourist/inhabitant. Gives consequences to plan for is health service, infrastructure and lack of water.

Energy transition. There are many solar energy parks, Croatia has the secretariate for CE4EUI. The strategy for local communities is, however, unclear.

Cultural heritage. The preservation of the cultural heritage is very important. Both for the island identities and for the economy.

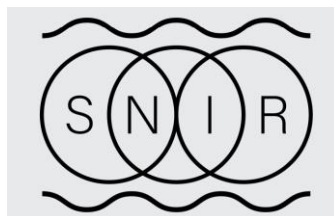
The demography is weak about 30% are 65+ for all islands, small islands over 65% are 65+.

Lack of water. Many islands only have household wells and no public water supply system. Many islands get water supply by boats. The lack of water affects the economy.

Health. There is a lack of health service on many islands. Medical boats are on the wish list. Medical transport with helicopters are expensive and not available for many small islands. Telemedicine can be a complement.

Waste. EU regulation has been an improvement to decrease littering and more ecological waste handling. There are annual reports of how the situation develops. It is the Local Administrations that are responsible for

	<p>the waste handling. Much material is used for landfills, legal or illegal. Marine litter a big problem. Conclusion. Law and regulation are improving. Many challenges are still to overcome. The role of Local Administration is crucial. Questions from the audience. What about immigration to islands? Yes, there is immigration from other countries like Germany, UK, Australia. Gives economy to islands and contribute to society, but cultural collisions cause conflicts with locals. How will immigration be coped with? Cost for properties are increasing to unaffordable levels for locals. Over 50% of new houses on islands are built by foreigners. It is a problem and there is no good answer today.</p>
10.30-11.30	<p>Paper session 1.</p> <p>Authors: Susanna Leijonhufvud & Ketil Thor Thorgersen, Stockholms Musikpedagogiska Institutionen (SMI). Title: ACROSS: Teaching Music in the Archipelago Through Low Latency Network.</p> <p>New project. Real time communication on high competence level. Timing is crucial in music and you cannot talk one at a time. A digital platform, Nimbra, allowing simultaneous sound from different actors. Example films were shown where musicians played together from different places simultaneous. Teacher in Stockholm was instructing students in Mariehamn and they played together. Map showing in blue where the technique is in place and in red where it is developing within the project. The goal is to increase locations with this technique in place. List of previous techniques that do not fulfil the Nimbra technology in full was presented. Meta studies on similar practices, show, e g pedagogical problems (e g face to face, methodology, didactics) and technical problems (e g latency, echo, mute). Advantage: Travels are not necessary, people in different places can play together simultaneous in real time. Musicians can be home on the island and develop their skills. Challenges: Some frequencies are more difficult, some instruments more difficult, high internet speed necessary. This presentation was describing the phase 1 of the large 3-phase project lead from Mariehamn, Åland. Questions? Economy? Nimbra is a server in some central place and is about 15 000 EUR and camera/mics at the various participants 15 000 EUR/user and then cost for high-speed internet connection.</p>



	<p>Author: Ann Alderheim, Nämdö Green Archipelago, Charlse Westerberg, SH. Title: Landpaths and NGA</p> <p>Deliberative mini public (DMP). Wide invitation to broad groups. Gather around specific issue. Selection ensure diversity. Compensation to participants for their time. Other support and facilitated discussions.</p> <p>Multifunctional landscapes (LandPaths) Nämdö is an interesting object with the national park formation. It is a biosphere reserve according to UNESCO programme. Include Agenda 2030. Have local engagement. No other regulation apply. Have harmony between man/nature. Comprise innovation and research.</p> <p>DMP in Nämdö. Which challenges should be focused on? Selection and recruitment. All households contacted. Criteria: Over 18 and spend at least 1 w/y in Nämdö Archipelago (NA).</p> <p>Participants. Based on: gender, time on NA, age, political view, attitude to development and conservation, attitude focus on full-time, part-time residents and tourists. Of 61 applicants, 28 was selected and 26/25 participated.</p> <p>Desired outcome/actual outcome. Diagram show difference for each factor above. Conclusions: After selection process about 1/3 belonged to each group of selected.</p> <p>Showed a YouTube film about the DMP-process on Nämdö.</p> <p>Results: Survey before and after DMP. Diagram show that the group was more positive to NGA after DMP. Increased opinion for development. Increased opinion for preservation of local traditions. No change in opinion for number of visitors. Decreased worry that resident's interest not will be considered</p> <p>Discussion. Establish an activity centre as platform for consultation and to counteract the reduction of the population, access to drinking water, support local food production etc.</p>
11.30-12.30	Lunch.
12.30-13.30	<p>Keynote 2. Dr Madeleine Granvik. Baltic University Program (BUP). This programme is one of the largest programmes in the world with 115 universities in the Baltic region. Started 1991. Inter-disciplinary and inter-cultural approach. BUP has an international board and 10 National centres, 3 Assoc secretariates. Work according to the EU sustainability goals. BUP have 10 themes.</p>

	<p>Work with giving education for PhD-students, support research, conferences and arrange projects. BUP working model means co-operation in inter-disciplinary and inter-cultural means. Mobility grants. BUP-RaP Handbook of theory and practice of sustainability island research. Different activities in all 10 themes. BUP for teachers. Supervisor collegium PhD & Master. Pool of supervisors, students get support and supervisors gain expertise. Teachers courses, teachers days. Bank of educational material. BUP for students: conferences, science and sail, master and PhD training. BUP projects. Capable common academic practice and ability to learn research, RESSU other programs BUP symposium in Upsala University 26-28 nov 2025, 80 researchers, 5 sessions on climate change, energy secured, international impact, civil society and preparedness, resilient food system and water secured BUP PhD training. 2-28 nov, 30 PhD students. BUP course platform Check: www.uu.se/en/Collaboration-innovation/the-baltic-university-programme</p>
13.30-14.30	<p>Authors: Håkan Tunón, Hannes Norr, Anna-Karin Utbult Almkvist & Marie Kvarnström. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Swedish Archipelago Federation Title: Safeguarding traditional livelihoods on small islands Presentation of agricultural life on islands with pictures. Examples by active farmers presenting the specific difficulties associated with grazing on many small islands with simultaneous visiting boat tourists on the same islands. Also, how different economical support systems disfavour animal husbandry on islands and own sea transport capacity. Discussion followed with questions of specific difficulties and possible solutions.</p>
14.30-14.45	Coffee
14.45-16.15	<p>Authors: Margareta Bohlin & Nora Bohlin, Gothenburg University. Title: Promoting Vitality and Sustainable Development on small Islands: Insights from Community Perspectives Sustainability depends on permanent residents while tourism drive the economics. Demographic is declining with aging population. Geographic isolation shapes the culture.</p>

Åstol Is the project case object. Small and densely populated. Significant shift from fishing to tourism. Part of Tjörne municipality. It has sustained social cohesion and adapted to modern life.

Method. Participatory community-based survey with 64 interviews with various groups.

Analysis. Interviews divided into groups.

Islandsness: geographic isolation and limited resources, strong community cultural identity, environment awareness.

Perception of the island: Tranquillity in nature, essential service. Why do tourists come? How to achieve sustainable tourism?

Åstol opportunities. Risk losing service, Civil engagement. Volunteers, ecological initiatives.

Conclusion: population decline, geographic isolation, strong engagement, remote work, tourism, inter-island collaboration, long-term sustainability, need for housing, infrastructure, ecology.

Authors: Fredrik Leijonhufvud. Gothenburg University.

Title: Interpreting and Reconstructing a Boatbuilding Tradition in the Stockholm Archipelago

Boat building teacher. PhD student.

In 2021 Nordic clinker-boat tradition became an immaterial heritage by UNESCO.

Clinker boat tradition is weak in Sweden today. Once a widespread vernacular heritage, today only a fraction remains. Can a craft tradition that is about to be forgotten be revitalised?

Case study in Stockholm archipelago.

Types of cultural heritage: Mobile heritage, tangible heritage/intangible heritage, heritage no longer used, heritage risk to be lost, heritage still in use. Is there any idea to preserve heritage?

Case study with 8 original boats from 1860 and onwards.

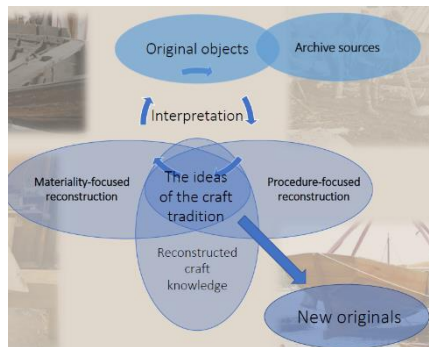
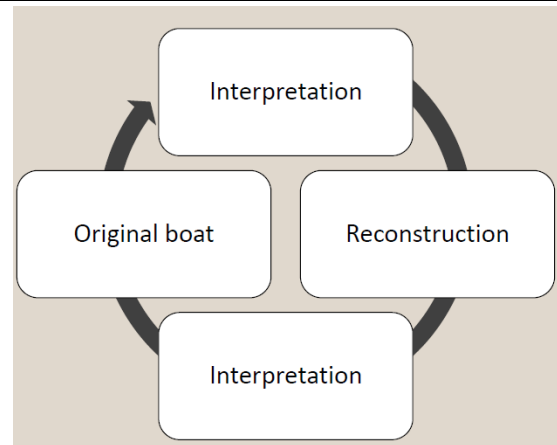
Linear method did not work. A more circular process was applied.

Investigate, reconstruct, analyse, document applied on boats.

Puzzle piece for piece. Use various sources:
Old boats, old tools, old sketches, archive material, interviews with old boatbuilders, old photos etc.

Showed photos from old boat building.

Find missing pieces in the puzzle and reconstruct.



Authors: Christian Widholm, Södertörn University.

Title: Islands, Overtourism and Instagramism

Case study of Sandhamn. Seaside resort since late 1800. About 100 full time residents. Resident/tourist ratio 1:1000. Extreme seasonal variation. Problem with fresh water supply and waste management.

Overtourism? Mass tourism does not fully cover this concept. It is an individualized form of travel.

Instagram. Images matter. Could be old but usually new.

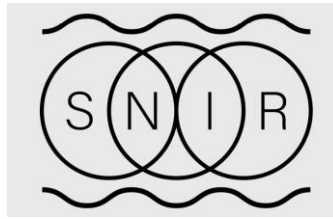
Instagramism. Using aesthetical pictures to tell the story.

Method. Sampling (1000 posts), pattern (reflexive thematic analysis), secondary meaning (perspectives from reflexions).

Stockholm archipelago. Generally romantic landscapes with sea.

Sandhamn have landscapes, but also often crowded with humans, boats and various activities, many with high-society.

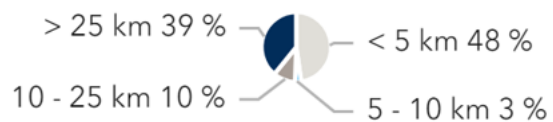
	<p>Conclusion. Generally, few people in pictures from Stockholm archipelago, but lots of people in pictures from Sandhamn. Never mind! You get the party, high-society on Sandhamn.</p>
<p>16.15-17.30</p>	<p>Panel discussion. <i>The research front and the researcher's role: What do we know? What do we need to know?</i></p> <p>Participants: Dr. Margareta Bohlin, Gothenburg University Professor Eric Clark, Lund University Dr. Urban Nordin, Stockholm University Professor Owe Ronström, Uppsala University</p> <p>Moderator: Associate professor Paulina Rytkönen, Södertörn University</p> <p>Panel presented themselves and their view on the researcher's role.</p> <p>Key phrases during the discussion. Successful research has to include islanders. What do we know of islanders? Improvement versus habitat. Finances necessary and banks need to be more active here. Resistance to change needs to be addressed. Large engagement for their life among islanders gives strong identity. There are many minorities on islands. Migration from islands is low. Is there an island identity? Identity is broad. Islanders can be numerous different identities.</p> <p>Important questions: Why do you want to live on an island? How do you support that? Why? Many islanders work away from the island but frequently come back. Research shows that this is much more common than for mainlanders. Why is it so? Is it difficult to do research of the conflict/difference between full time residents and part time residents, e g consequences of increasing price of properties? We researchers should have taken more part in the political debate concerning island policies. One problem is that not much of the research comes back to the islands as useful knowledge.</p>



	<p>Final words: We islanders usually know what the problem is and sometimes also the solution. The researchers do not come with a solution. Usually the answer from research is: It can be that, that or maybe that.</p> <p>Paulina thanked all participants during the day and closed the session.</p>
18.00	Dinner

Day 2. 13th of October, 2023.

Time	Activity
8.45-9.15	Coffee
8.15-10.45	<p>Session 4. Authors: Gustaf Onn, Södertörn University. Title: Islands, populations, transportation and entrepreneuriality in the Stockholm archipelago</p> <p>Background. Stockholm county divided into 26 municipalities. About 30 000 islands and about 8 000 residents on 186 islands. About 40 000 second homes. Map showing commuting routes and volumes. About 39% have > 25 km and 40% < 5 km distance. A majority of residents, 63 %, commute with car or car and ferry. Similar table for tourists is more complex with more categories of transportation.</p> <p>Extended statistics. Calculated from background data. Tables showing various categories of transports. Table showing density (no residents/km²) and (no business/km²) on islands. Some statistics on business in relation to residents and island size. Larger islands have relative more business. Table with ranking of travel time to city. Plan to chart more islands.</p> <p>Conclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intermediate ($r = 0,605$) correlations between number of businesses and island size • Significant low ($r = 0,281$) correlations between number of businesses and population size



- No clear picture on covariation between number of businesses on the one hand, temporal proximity and societal agglomeration (level of social services proxied by *Kärnö*-concept).
- Same goes for various conglomerate measure, like density of business
- The lack of these suggest that polycentrism may be at hand

Remains to be done:

- Survey of societal services on prime islands
- Proper Property prices assessment.
- Scale type analysis of constituent variables and choice of analytical tool
- Proper survey of differences in visitor attractions

Authors: Saeid Abassian and Gustaf Onn. Södertörn University.

Title: How increased tourism flows in Swedish archipelagos is perceived by their residents?

Sweden has the most islands in the world > 267 000. Study investigates how the risk over overtourism is perceived by residents. Islands in Stockholm and Gothenburg archipelagos.

Theory. Small islands are more vulnerable. Social Carrying Capacity (SCC) number of tourists in relation to residents is a value that can be estimated and give a measure of the vulnerability.

Method: Survey with 477 respondents with both quantitative and qualitative questions. Content analysis applied to data.

Some demographic data was presented.

About 1/3 in Stockholm say tourism is a problem and 2/3 in Gothenburg.

Mostly transport and crowding are the problems.

About 33% (more in Gothenburg than in

Stockholm) believe that overtourism will be a problem in the future.

Tourism itself is not the problem – it is the lack in infrastructure that cause the problem.

Paulina Rytkönen, Natallia Pashkevich & Carin Nordström. Södertörn University.

Table 1. Demographic background of the respondents

Gender	Female 62%, male 37%, other 1%
Age	18-24 (2%), 25-34 (4%), 35-44 (12%), 45-54 (20%), 55-64 (29%), 65 or older (33%)
Occupation	Employee in public sector (22%), employee in private sector (26%), self-employed (15%), student 7 (2%), retired (31%), other (4%)
Educational level	Elementary school (2%), secondary school (16%), post-secondary school (15%), university education (64%), other (3%)
Island environment belonging	Stockholm archipelago 50%, Gothenburg archipelago 49%, do not want to specify 1%
Living situation in relation to the archipelago	Permanent residents (62%), recurring holiday accommodation (33%), Otter (5%)
Livelihood in relation to the archipelago	Permanent employment in the archipelago (16%), Permanent employment outside the archipelago (46%), other (38%)

Source: Authors

Title: The struggle over last mile delivery – Grocery stores, service points and digitalization in the island context.

Lack of agglomeration, schizotropic societies, lack of skilled labour, multicentric exertion of power. Grocery stores are crucial for isolated populated areas.

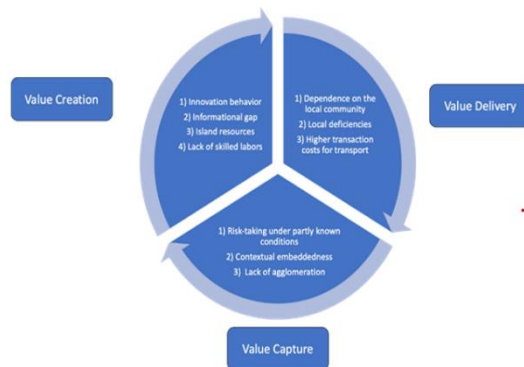
Digitalization changes the food retail system logistics, particularly at the far end.

Last Mile Logistics (LML).

- The last step of the delivery process when a parcel is moved from a transportation hub to its final destination.
- Route optimization
- Different alternatives. Lorries, Cars, Boats, Bikes, Drome's, Robots, Lockers.

Focus on.

- Business models and value chains
- Which innovative solutions are implemented to meet current changing market?
- Can we identify innovative solutions to challenges used to turn challenges into business opportunities?
- What does digitalization and an increased over last mile delivery influence island-based grocery stores business models?
- Which lessons can be drawn for decision-makers, for islanders, and for research?
- How can a deeper knowledge about how grocery stores on islands meet challenges contribute to island entrepreneurship theories, to business model theories and to logistical theories?

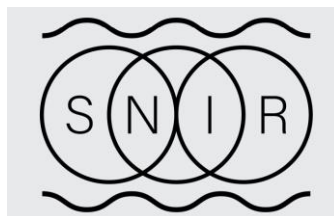


Examples. Boat deliveries to small islands from a shop on an hub island. Boat shops. The boat comes and you get on board and shop.

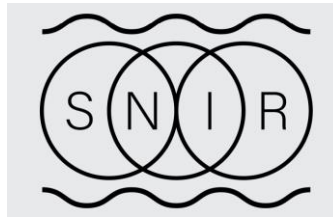
Project just started. Have done 4 pilot interviews so far and no conclusions so far. Over 200 stores in the database for study. Business models and inbound logistics. Digital payment system. Hybrid shops. Totally unmanned stores. Stores as social hubs.

Suggestions for further research.

10.45-11.30	<p>Keynote 3 Professor Carmen Freitas, University of Madeira (Online). Title: Entrepreneurial Process on Small and Remote Island Economics</p> <p>CF is Assoc Prof in Entrepreneurship on Madeira in the Atlantic Ocean outside of Portugal. She started her talk with a short presentation of Madeira.</p> <p>Introduction. Entrepreneurship (ES) is a creative destructive process that destroy existing structure to create new ones. Involves discovery and evaluation and exploitation of opportunities. It is a process to take care of opportunities and creation organizations to make use of them. ES establish and use social networks, cognitive processes, based on environmental or contextual factors.</p> <p>ES has to be seen in spatial context. Can be geographical och societal. <i>Small and remote island context:</i> Boundedness, smallness, isolated, littoral. Numerous factors and conditions are involved in this context. This situation gives unique challenges.</p> <p>Lack of info hinders entrepreneurial tasks. Islands entrepreneurs are more motivated by push factors (negative) than pull factors (positive). Little is known about island entrepreneurship where problems are different and stack together. Several reports suggest to study this.</p> <p>Research Question. What do entrepreneurs believe is difference between island and mainland?</p> <p>There are several hypotheses (more difficult on island, more difficult to see opportunities on island, more difficult with authorities on islands, more difficult with economy on island) of which some are supported in data and other only partly supported.</p> <p>The study aligns with previous data. Detailed data from several studies were presented.</p> <p>Conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a remote island the identification of a business opportunity will not only depend on context but also on the nature of the business. • Individuals in a remote island, characterized as having a disadvantaged spatial context, will be more motivated by negative situational factors to become entrepreneurs. • The remote island context does not provide all the conditions, resources, and organizations, to help promote entrepreneurial activity. • Entrepreneurs in remote islands will have a smaller pool of resources to choose from, considering resource-based theory, this will detract
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	<p>their ability to obtain a competitive advantage to procure the survival and growth of their firms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship motivation literature needs to include spatial context when conceptualizing the push and pull theory. • Both location and the nature of the activity need to be considered when conceptualizing about the entrepreneurial phenomenon on remote islands. • Promotion of entrepreneurial education, at all levels, to encourage a more risk-taking and achievement-driven society. • Create conditions to take advantage of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ globalization and follow innovation trends, ○ modern information and communication technologies ○ ecological modernization (Stratford, 2008) • Governments in remote islands should contribute to an increase on the entrepreneurial capability of local firms by promoting their interaction with international and national network of universities and research centres.
11.30-12.30	Lunch
12.30-13.30	<p>Session 5. Author: Jens Westerkov Andersen. Lund University. Title: Can a small island be too small? Mathematical conditions of the social morphology of island communities in modern history</p> <p>Investigation of depopulation trajectory. What happened with Danish small islands when the world got modern? Introduction of the concept social morphology.</p> <p>In Denmark in 1925 there was 94 inhabited islands and in 2025 only 39 inhabited islands. Of these 94 islands 36 was depopulated and 24 bridged. In 1973 the Black report stated “islands with < 500 residents will vanish”</p> <p>Positive effect: political awareness, ferry subsidies and Danish island federation</p> <p>Social morphology has been modified for small islands. Focus on population in relation to houses, houses in relation to livelihood, livelihood in relation to resources.</p> <p>Lyö as example. Population increased 1787-1911 with other professions than farming and crofting. After that came a large depopulation to 20% of population in 1911. Technology increased production so farmers need more land of the limited island space and the number farmers decreased. Tipping point is about 60 residents calculated from historical data. Island inter-bridging or mainland bridging can help.</p>



	<p>The actual tipping point is related to the social morphology. The social morphology is related to housing. The development can go two ways: Change from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one living recourse (e g fishing, farming) to another resource (e g tourism) • to no resource in the island and commuting instead. <p>Author: Jørgen Rasmussen, Sammenslutningen af Danske Småøer (SADS) Title: Small Islands as Proper Places for Processes “Bildung”? The Idea of an Untraditional “Cultural Formation” in the Global Era</p> <p>Explore the German concept “Bildung”. Enlightenment, idealism, romanticism Close relation to education but not the same. Islands offer conditions like alienation, hypermobility and volatility. Two dimensions interact social and natural to “bildung”. Vertical phenomenology. Everybody makes marks and traces. Horizontal phenomenology. Ecophilosophical conception. Island life is more resilient. Encourage including the place where place and space becomes united “middle of the world”. Various aspects Linear vs circular thinking Analog vs digital concept Dystopian (collapse), utopian (flourishing) and retro-topian (past as future) concept.</p>
13.30-15.00	<p>Session 6. Author: Jessica Berg, VTI (Statens väg- och transportforskningsinstitut). Title: Navigating towards a sustainable archipelago - accessibility, transport and infrastructure in Sweden</p> <p>Specific conditions for transport to islands, Limited access, car dependency. Uneven load on infrastructure, challenges for economic, social ecological sustainability. Study of public documents about coast and archipelago (c&a) Public documents n=28 only 16 on c&a Conflicting goals Geography and population sprawl Bureaucracy and politics Fluctuation in visitors and population</p>

Challenges with leisure boats
Infrastructure in need of maintenance and new investments
Potential of waterways
Linking of transport modes
Public transport difficult to achieve
Steer towards sustainable use
Collaboration between actors

New study 2024-2026

How transports help to develop c&a and experiences of islanders?

Research questions: Driving forces; Influence and responsible for priority, impact for residents

Pic of theoretical consideration

Study will be carried out in Östergötland and Kalmar. Interviews 15 – 20 respondents. Quantitative survey.

Authors: Tommy Larsson Segerlind, Södertörn University.

Title: No island is an island, even so they are still islands - the long process of deinsularisation in Sweden

Deinsularisation is the concept that islands develop towards mainland. Sweden has many small island societies. Only one island (Gotland) is its own region of 26 regions. Only one islands (Öckerö) is its own municipality of 290 municipalities. About 400 islands are populated with no land connection.

Complex multi-governance on small and near islands. There have been several municipality reforms, and EU membership, EU regional policies, no island law, several reforms of the public sector.

Example: Västerviks municipality has 21 inhabited islands with residents of only 0,3 % of Västerviks population. Large imbalance cause marginalization.

EU 174 article important but EU island definition has its deficiencies.

EU island definition => only 25 island in Sweden => Definition inappropriate.

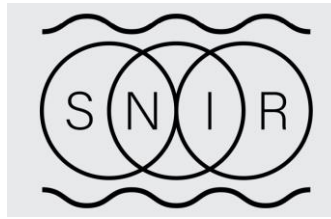
Swedish islands become invisible in policies and islanders' voices are not heard and islands are marginalized.

Reforms of public sector have strengthened the trend of deinsularisation.

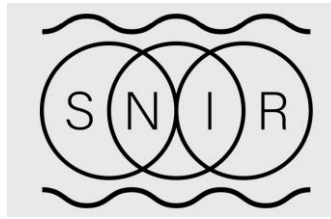
Autonomous authorities emphasize this trend.

It is a need to strengthen island research. It is necessary to point out and show this trend and how it can be turned around and give islands societies their role and sustainability.

	It is necessary with validated research to get adequate data to work for reinsularistaion in Swedish governance structure.
15.00-15.15	Coffee
15.15-16.00	<p>Keynote 4 Cecilia Lundberg, Åbo Academy University. Title: Habitability – a method for viable island communities. The concept and lessons learned so far.</p> <p>Habitability is based on UN Agenda 2030, but focused on local aspects on island or in small rural societies. Habitability handbook generalises the knowledge from the analysis made on the Finish Island Kökar. The book is available in Finish, Swedish and Croatian. The book contains 45 factors that forms the island habitability. The analysis comprise 7 aspects with the 45 factors that are summarized in a circular diagram. Each factor receive a numerical value, which is illustrated in the diagram. The higher value the better function. The analysis gives the factors that are good and the factors that are needed to focus on to improve the habitability.</p> <p>Island-center: for the islander by the islanders. Local and concrete The handbook is free to use and is available at Åbo Akademi website. Some basic factors are: Indicator 3 & 4: Total population All year X persons x 365 days Season Y persons x days/year Visitors Z persons x days/year Indicator 8: perceived distance a. Real distance b. Perceived distance (add distance with different speed a km x b km/h + c km x d km/h + ...) gives total travel time. Habitability analysis has been made at about 20 island in Finland (5 islands in big lakes). Also islands in Sweden and Denmark. Lesson so far. There are differences between very small and small islands. Role of citizen science (islanders participation) important.</p>



	<p>Who will own the knowledge? Research for improvement. Gender, security & preparedness, renewable energy are important. Convert the procedure for other areas, e g remote mountain villages, remote Mediterranean islands. Will expand the use of habitability analysis concept. Habitability research examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island labs, what makes a society habitable? • What is and ought the role of governance be? • Models for sustainability of various functions (infrastructure, energy). <p>Authors: Associate professor Pelle Åberg & Professor Johan von Essen. Marie Cederschiöld University Title: Local civil societies in conflict, and their role in civil preparedness</p> <p>Civil societies in rural areas have many roles and functions to fill. Gaps in different type of service, creating local identity, offer local public places, enable political mobilization, create social capital. Studies of 6 local rural communities in 4 different regions. Total of 60 semi-structured interviews. Additional observations were included. Informal network creates an “informal infrastructure” based on 4 aspects. Four aspects: Local public places, Network, residual organizations, local entrepreneurs. What happens when a conflict/crisis arise? Affects the relations between local community, civil society and public authorities. Time was essential. The conflict can strengthen the civil society and the informal infrastructure can become an important factor so an adequate solutions can be found. The bridging and bonding of the social capital became a strong force for the collaboration and trust which can lead to acceptable solutions.</p>
16.00-16.45	<p>Open discussion - Preparedness/Beredskap</p> <p>Introduction to the discussion focused on factors for preparedness on islands. Various aspects that came up during the discussion were:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The factor of island geographical isolation.• Islands are often a small part in a larger community (municipality) and can become marginalised and authorities lack in preparedness for their islands.• Islands and islands residents often more prepared than cities and residents in cities.• In case of a crise, will the archipelago be crowded of city residents hoping for better conditions (food, warm dwelling) and how can islands cope with that.
16.45-17.00	<p>Closing speech: Lotten Hjelm, The Archipelago Federation.</p> <p>Lotten summarized here impressions and thanked all participants and closed the conference.</p>