Survey on regionalized scientific networks in the Carpathians

Forum Carpaticum, Stara Lesna, SK
S4C - Scientific Steering Committee Meeting
May 30, 2012

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Regionalization and Mountains

Mountain massifs:
- Alps
- Carpathian mountains
- Apennines
- French/Swiss middle mountain
- Central Europe Middle mountain 1 *
- Central Europe Middle mountain 2 **
- Pyrenees
- Iberian mountains
- Western Mediterranean islands
- Western Mediterranean islands
- Turkey
- Balkan/Southeast Europe
- British isles
- Nordic mountains
- Atlantic islands

COST - EcoTREG
Survey

- Who is who list in Carpathian Research (342)
- 18 questions
- 114 responses
Transnational
Does/did your work imply to work transnationally between at least two Carpathian countries?

- All the time: 9
- Most of the time: 33
- Never: 8
- Rarely: 13
- Sometimes: 44
Pan-Carpathian

Does/did your work imply to work at the scale of the Carpathian mountain range?

![Bar Chart]
- 13 respondents answered "all the time".
- 30 respondents answered "most of the time".
- 10 respondents answered "never".
- 15 respondents answered "rarely".
- 42 respondents answered "sometimes".
Work

What sort of work do you carry out in the Carpathians? (93.7%)

- R only: 64.4%
- Development & Conservation: 24.3%
- Consulting: 17.1%
- Policy: 12.6%
- Other: 6.3%
- Admin: 4.5%
- Funding: 3.6%
- Other: 6.3%
Transnational Scientific Cooperation in the Carpathians

- Benefits
- Impediments
- Actions
Benefits
As a researcher, what benefits do you see in transnational scientific collaborations in the Carpathian region?
Benefits

- Funding (international visibility, EU).
- To be international - publish.
- Idea incubator - new research projects.
- Compare-exchange perspectives on research topic.
- Push a theme - to have a critical mass.
- To have impacts - final goal is SMD.
Impediments
What are the 3 main impediments for building scientific networks in the Carpathian region?

1. Different approaches
2. Funding
3. Isolation

Other impediments:
- Languages: 16
- Borders: 12
- Admin: 10
- Visibility: 3
- Local focus: 3
- Motivation: 5
- Pool: 13
- Time: 2
- Other: 4
Actions
What actions should be taken to promote transnational scientific collaboration in the Carpathian region?

- fund: 32
- joint projects: 21
- meetings: 20
- network: 18
- other actors: 3
- collaboration: 7
- communication: 4
- admin: 4
- data harmonizing: 3
- publication: 8
- visibility Carp: 3
- other: 12
Social Network Analysis

To see how actors are "embedded" in the overall network

Star network

Line network

Circle network
Social Network Analysis

Name the five persons with whom you have interacted the most regularly in the context of your work in the Carpathians. It does not matter whether these persons work in the same country as you or in another country, and whether these persons are listed on the "Who is who in Carpathian Research" or not.

Matrix:       100x100
               385x385
               283x283
Network – General View (283)
Network - Centrality
Network - Betweenness

The extent to which a node lies between other nodes. Measure the connectivity.
Network – Betweenness – Institutions

Red | Uni-research
Blue | NGO
Purple | IO
Grey | Consulting
Black | State Agency
White | No information
Network – Eigenvector

The eigenvector approach is an effort to find the most central actors (i.e. those with the smallest farness from others) in terms of the "global" or "overall" structure of the network.
Network – K-plex (cluster)
CONCLUSION

- Not all sciences are equivalent;
- International actors ("outside");
- Final motive is SMD (R. Agenda).