LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel)	: Settlements Growth and Development in Semarang City Centre
	Area, Indonesia
Jumlah Penulis	: 3 penulis
Status Pengusul	: Bitta Pigawati, Nany Yulistuti, Fadjar Hari M
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :	a. Nama Jurnal : Journal of Settlements and Spatial Planning
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	http://jssp.reviste.ubbcluj.ro/arhiva/v10n22019en.html
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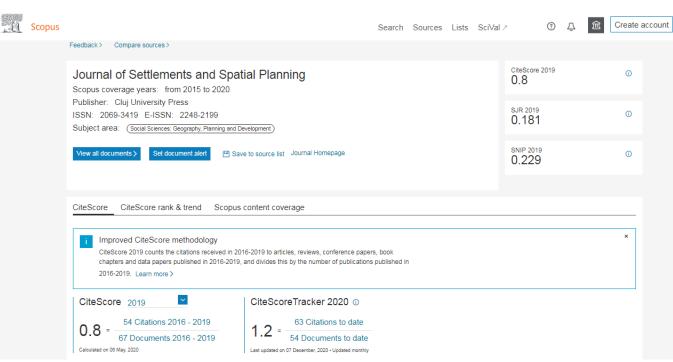
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Vulnerability and Resilience of the Mining Communities. The Case of Bukovina Region, Romania

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Keywords: vulnerability, resilience, mining communities, mountainous rural areas, development

ABSTRACT

The decision to cease mining activities in Bukovina between 1997 and 2007 was a major challenge for the population of the whole region. It made the local and regional communities and public authorities to mobilize and manage other available economic resources, namely forest, wood, water, tourist attractions or agricultural land. The economic vulnerability of communities has increased both due to the loss of jobs by a large number of people and the lack of taxes and royalties that the mining community owed to communities. This lack of source of community investment has become unavailable together with the financial support provided by a series of services related to the mining site, also used by the community: water supply, social services, supply or transport infrastructure. This study is the result of a survey based on questionnaires and interviews carried out in three mountainous communities of Bukovina, where the cessation of mining activity has led to an escalation of social and economic vulnerabilities. Authors investigated the source of origin of post-mining investments to obtain information about the resilience level acquired by the communities. The final analysis corroborated the results obtained from questionnaires with data from national statistics and local administration. The research results highlight the need to approach sustainable development by two types of concurrent processes: the co-participation of community members to improve living conditions, with emphasis on their own decisions, and secondly, the adoption of policies by local governments to encourage initiative, self-support and mutual help to make them more effective.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 1987 when the term *sustainable* development first appeared, mountain regions have been considered central elements of the environmental and sustainable development policies. Their problems and difficulties in adapting to the dynamics of the world economy and climate change require constant attention. The reason for this concern is mostly economic and caused by the resources of these mountainous areas. Regardless of which resources are targeted, their capitalization (or cessation of

capitalization, in the case of mining resources) affects both the biodiversity and the well-being and dynamics of local community development. Obviously, the prospect of economic development is very important at the regional and local level, but for the local communities that are directly dependent on the resources offered by the mountains, it first, triggers vulnerability. Other causes of vulnerability are generated by the proximity of forestland to permanent settlements, forest ownership status, climate conditions, distinctive features of morphoclimatic systems, limited accessibility due to morphometry, lack



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Transformative Actions towards Sustainable Development. The Case of Boscoreale Municipality, Italy

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DOI: 10.24193/JSSP.2019.2.04 https://doi.org/10.24193/JSSP.2019.2.04

Keywords: sustainable land use, urban planning, urban resilience, transformative action, municipal master plan (PUC)

ABSTRACT

This paper describes the outcomes of the technical-scientific consulting activity carried out by the Department of Civil, Building and Environmental Engineering to draft the Municipal Master Plan of Boscoreale in Campania Region (South of Italy). The Boscoreale case study is significant because this city is located on the slopes of Vesuvius, in an area with a great tourism potential, which is also characterized by high risks due not only to the volcano, but also to pollution and hydrogeological phenomena, and yet compromised in terms of urban, landscape and environmental planning. The proposed methodology developed in our study aims to provide local authorities support in planning and decision-making, especially in the process of dividing the municipal territory into homogeneous urban areas, to define the compatible transformations for each area. The theoretical basis of the methodology is to identify a flexible set of potential transformations, rather than a fixed transformation structure, considering that the evolution of the urban system can be potentially affected by unexpected events. The methodology is intended to define a range of physical configurations in order to protect both the available resources and the existing uses within each area and the surrounding territory. Results show that the set of possible transformations is oriented to optimize land use, for instance, uncompressing areas where urban activities have disproportionately impoverished soil's resources and transforming areas with no agricultural and natural value. In conclusion, the range of compatible and suitable transformations of the areas of the city is defined by a procedure that allows us identify those alternatives of transformation that result to be practicable according to the environmental, historical, geomorphological compatibility as well as to the "demand" expressed in the urban context of reference.

1. INTRODUCTION

The paper presents the results of the technical-scientific consulting activity carried out by the Department of Civil, Building and Environmental Engineering (DICEA) to draft the Piano Urbanistico Comunale (PUC - Municipal Master Plan) of Boscoreale (Naples, Italy) (hereafter referred to as PUC). It refers to the context in which the needs of urban transformation, aimed at improving the quality of life of the inhabitants, must be reconciled with the wide and complex system of constraints, limits and conditions

imposed by the current Provincial and Regional legislation framework and the founding principles of sustainability.

In the last decades, the sustainable urban transformation paradigm has become the new focus of the scientific and professional fields, in addition to indicators and useful procedures deriving from well-established researches, designed to support decision-makers to gain urban sustainability goals at different territorial scales (Gargiulo et al., 2018; Ioppolo et al., 2019; Lützkendorf and Balouktsi, 2017; McCool and Stankey, 2004). The sustainable urban transformation