



Reinterpretation of Regional Resilience in the Context of Global Crises –Experiences of Internal Peripheries in Poland and Challenges for the EU’s external border regions

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Outline of the presentation

Context:

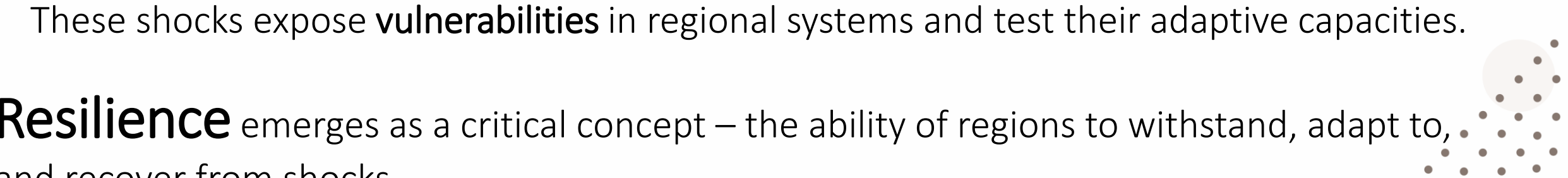
Why resilience matters?

**Lessons from
TIPERICO**

**New project RECORU:
Objectives, Assumptions,
challenges**

Paper Idea






These shocks expose **vulnerabilities** in regional systems and test their adaptive capacities.

Resilience

emerges as a critical concept – the ability of regions to withstand, adapt to, and recover from shocks

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consisting of a cluster of small, light brown dots arranged in a roughly circular pattern.



The Trajectories and Challenges of the development of inner peripheries in the new conditions of cohesion post SARS-CoV-2

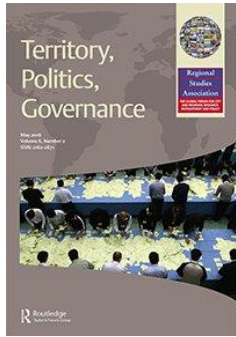
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Selected forms of disseminating the results



Adamiak C., Rodríguez-Pose A., Churski P., Dubownik A., Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., Rosik P., 2024.

Places that matter and places that don't:
Territorial revenge and counter-revenge in Poland.

Territory, Politics, Governance.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2024.2431702>



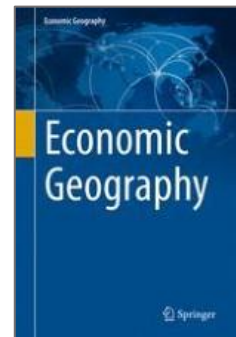
Churski P., Adamiak C., Dubownik A., Komornicki T., Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., Śleszyński P.

The changing role of functional urban areas in regional policy: New challenges for place-based policy in new conditions of development.

Regional Science Policy & Practice.
Special Issue: Left Behind Areas. Past, Present and Future



after the review



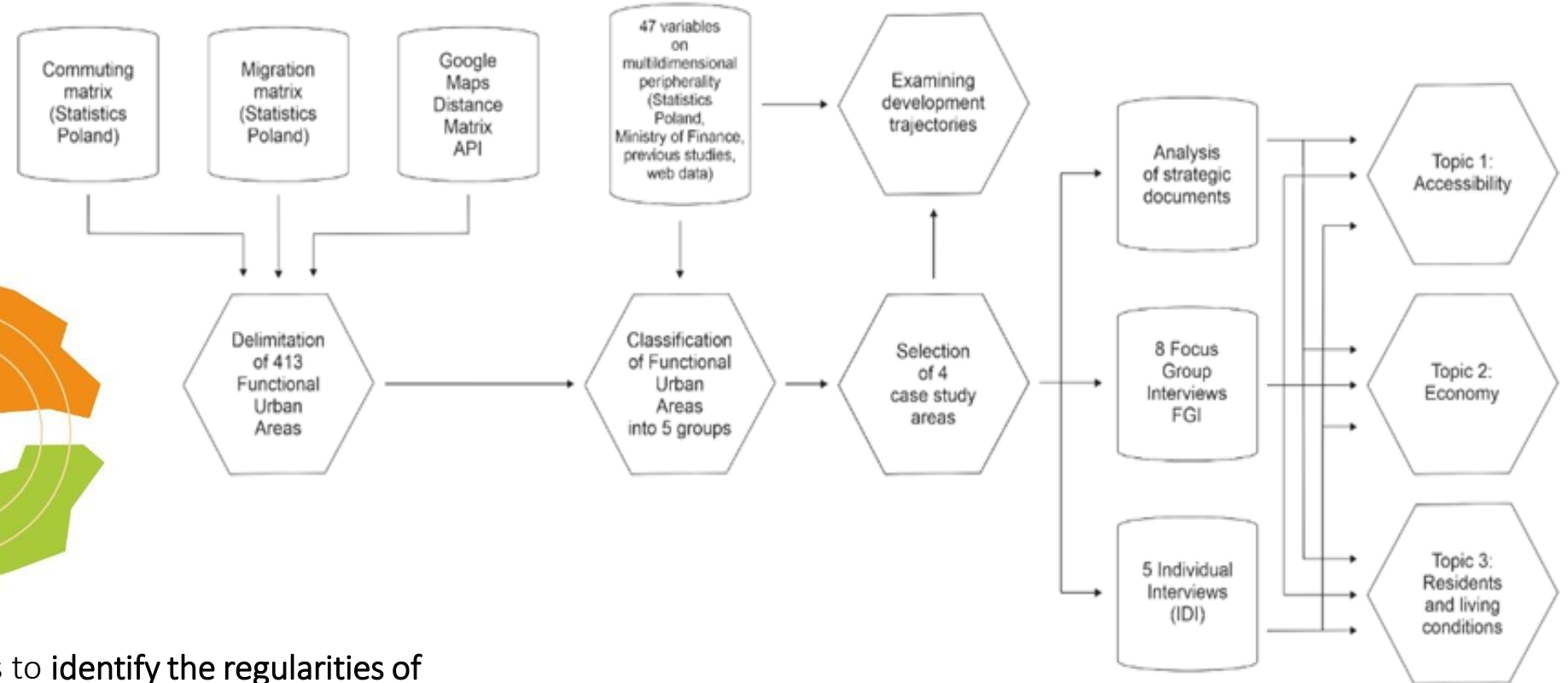
Churski P., Adamiak C., Dubownik A., Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., 2025.

Inner Peripheries in the New Conditions of Cohesion
post-SARS-CoV-2 - recommendations for European Cohesion Policy.

Economic Geography. Springer. In review



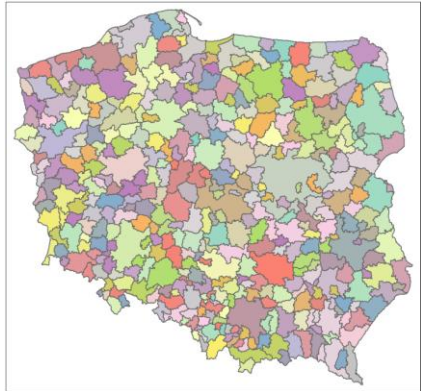
TIPERICO project



The objective of the project was to **identify the regularities of changes to the socio-economic development in selected inner peripheries in Poland** with special attention given to their sensitivity and resilience to the consequences of the SARS-CoV-2 crisis, and the resulting recommendations for the changes in the development policy interventions.

The application-related goal of the project refers to recommendations on the **direction and ways of making developmental intervention (including the choice of instruments) in inner peripheries in Poland** with special emphasis placed on the importance of the local cities to creating conditions for networking and diffusion of developmental processes.

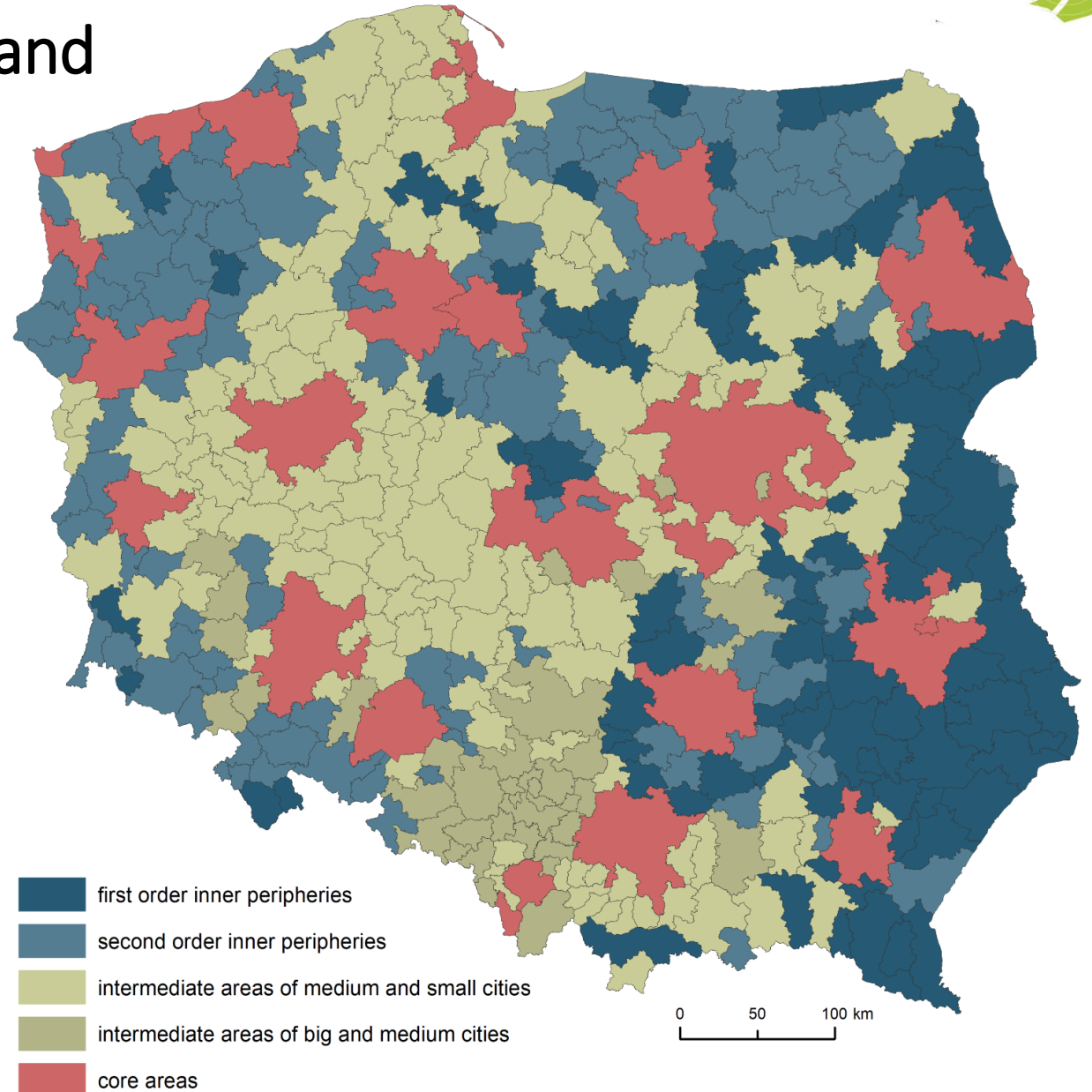
Identifying Inner Peripheries in Poland



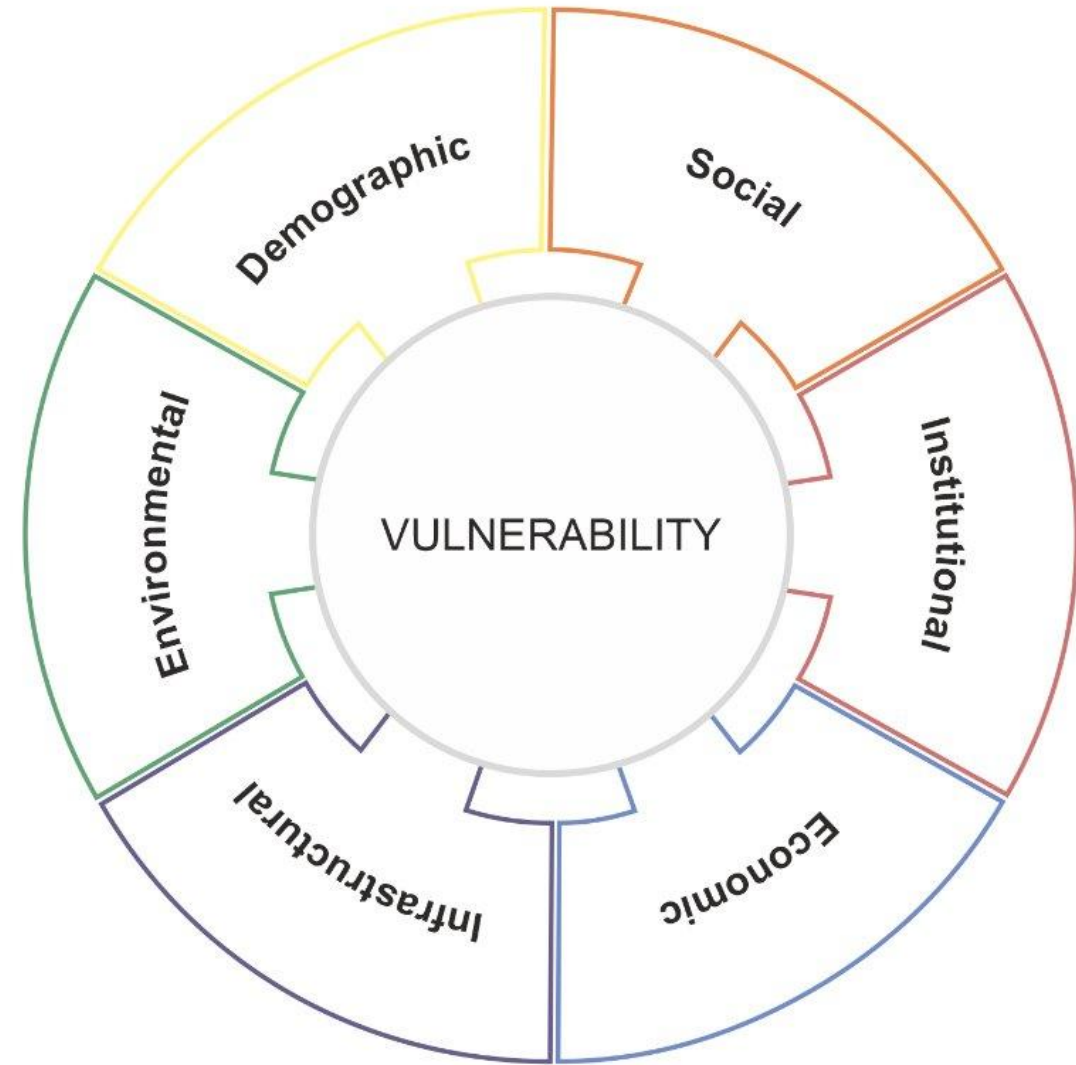
Delimitation of 413 functional urban areas (FUAs)



Classification based on 47 indicators of 6 factors of territorial capital (accessibility, human capital, social and institutional capital, financial capital and material capital)



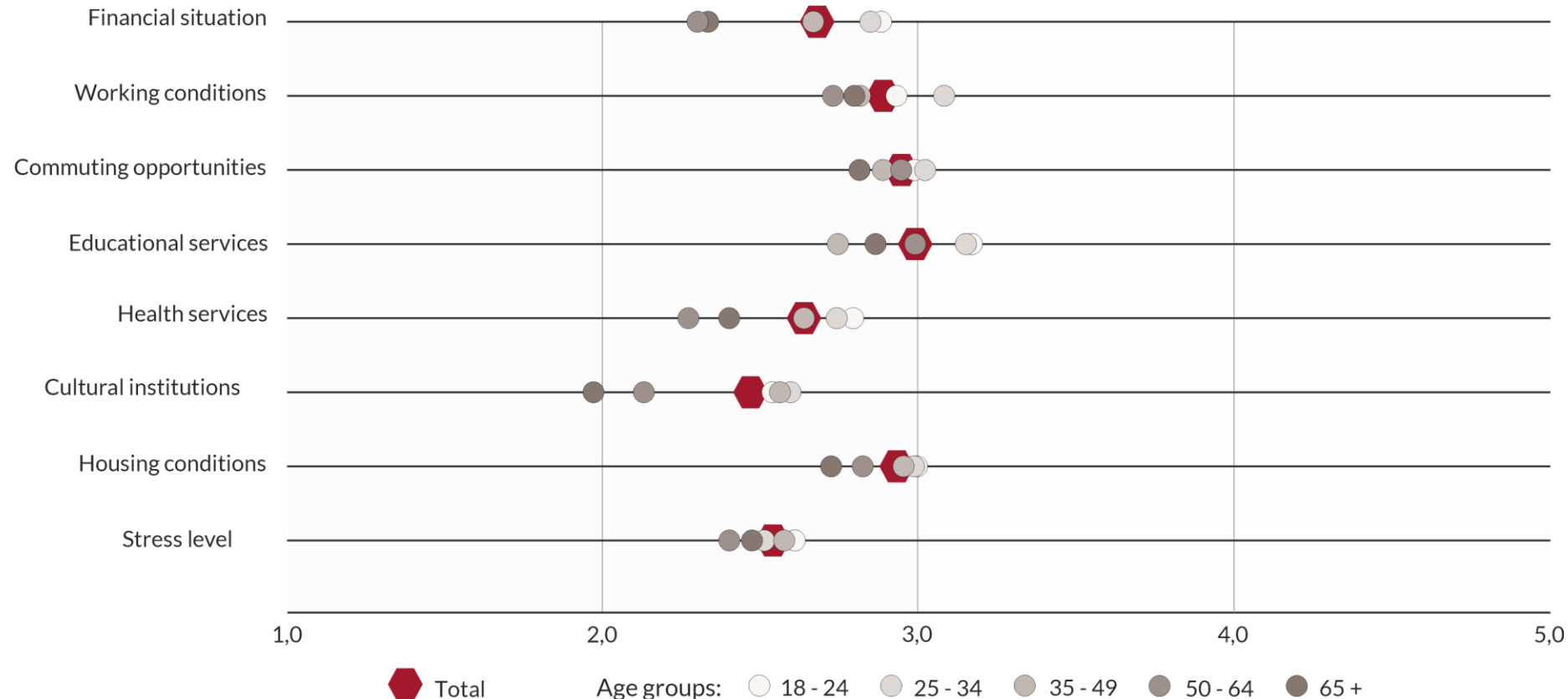
Dimmensions of vulnerability



Social vulnerability

In relation to social resilience, it is also important to consider how access to cultural offerings has changed, as well as how stress levels among residents of internal peripheries have increased. People experiencing high levels of stress are usually less active and less engaged in community matters and often struggle to cope with personal problems.

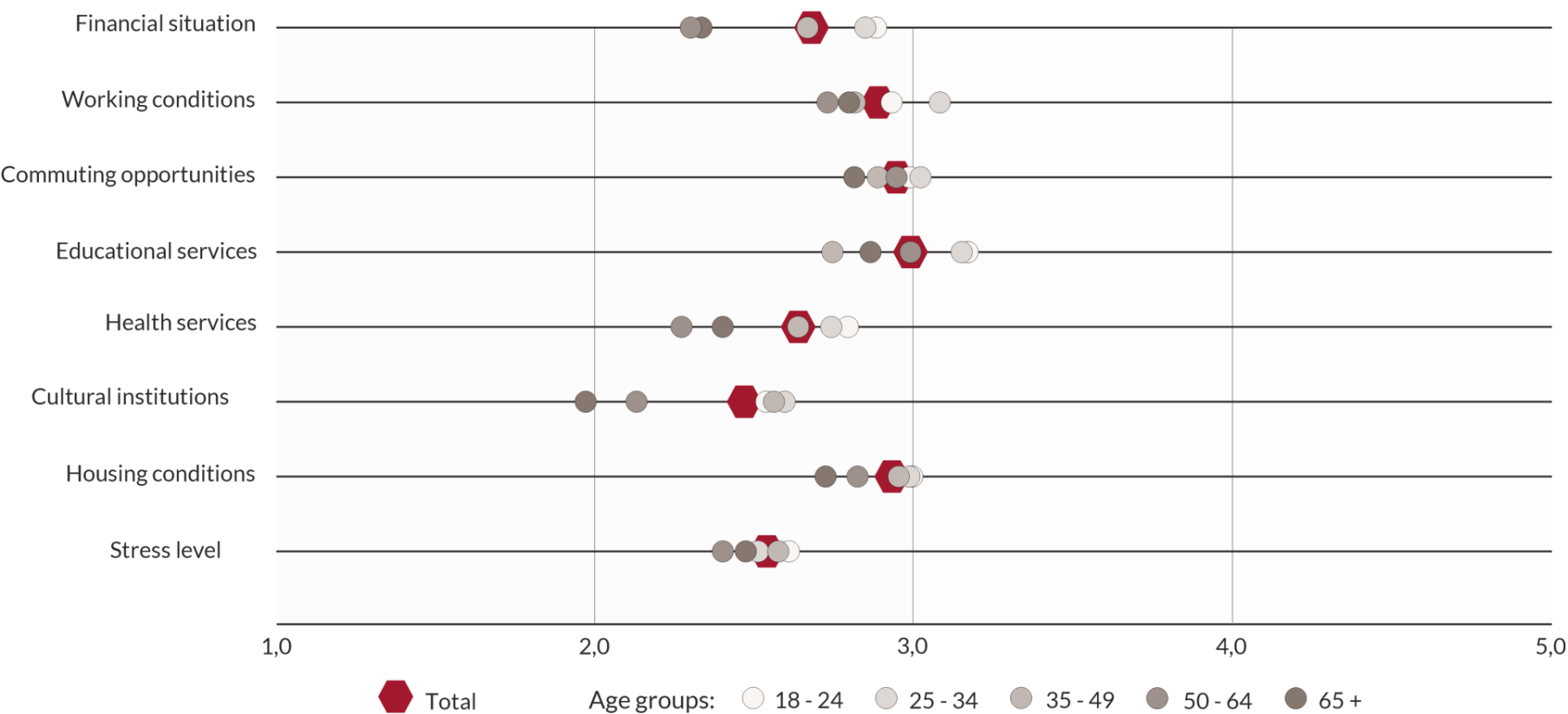
Average assessment of change in life situation due to Covid pandemic (from 1 to 5)



Economic vulnerability

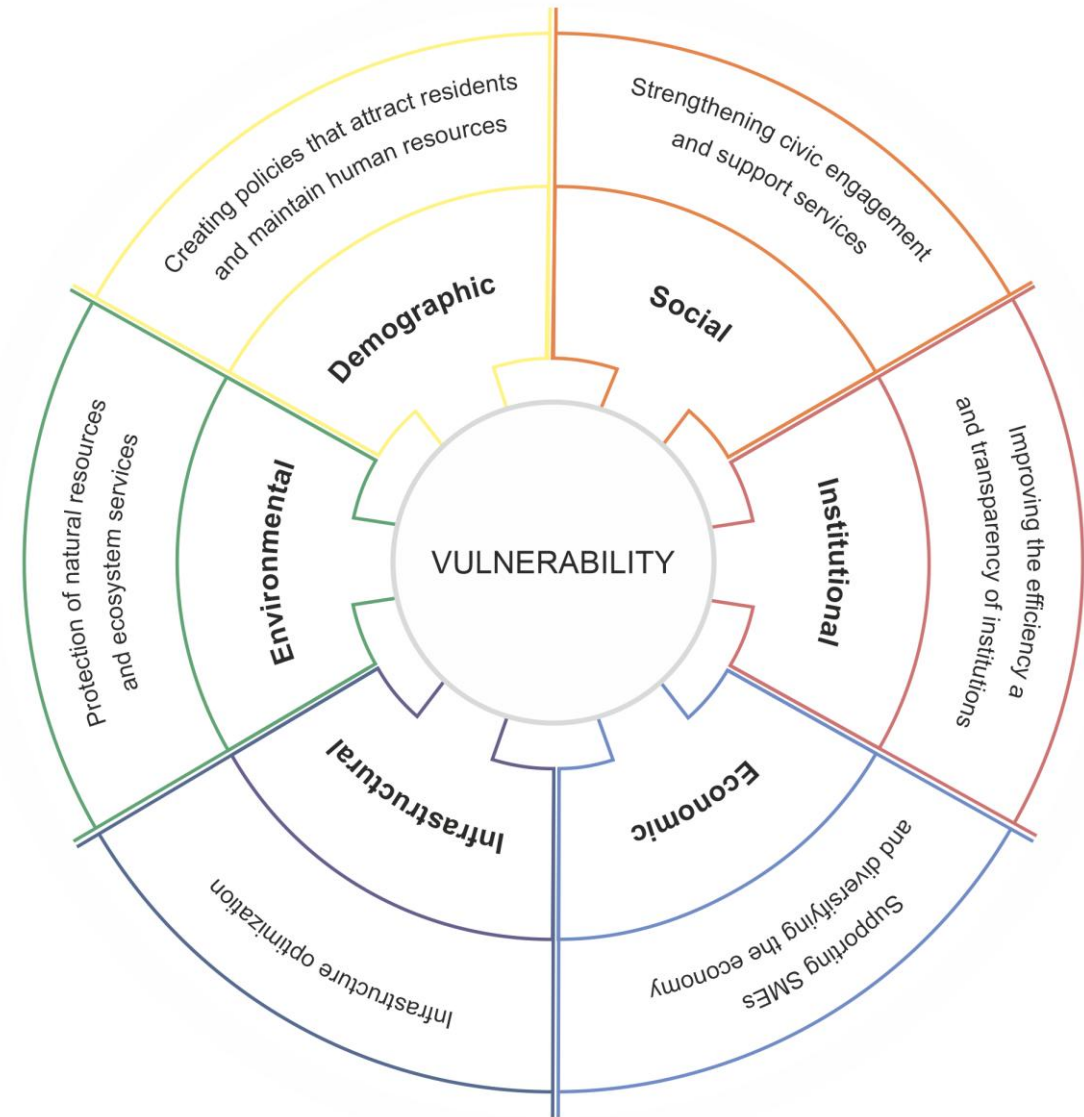
In relation to economic resilience, it is important to address the financial situation of residents in internal peripheries. The survey results indicate that, as a result of recent crises, the financial situation has worsened—particularly for the elderly, who rely primarily on pensions that are not being adjusted at the same pace as wage growth.

Average assessment of change in life situation due to Covid pandemic (from 1 to 5)



Challenges and directions for molding resilience

1. Strengthening the transformational capacity of local economies
2. Enhancing the internal potential to seize opportunities arising from digital transformation
3. Creating conditions for glocalization



RECOVERABILITY

Recoverability → the evolution of regional policy in the countries and regions of the European Union (EU)



NEW RESEARCH PROJECT

Regional policy in Europe under conditions of development shocks – challenges of regional development resulting from the socio-economic consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine



PROJECT OPUS 26 2023/49/B/HS5/00256

Cooperation:

- University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu
- Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning (ISR), Erkner;
- Bucharest University of Economics Studies, Bucharest

Budget: 1 097 024 PLN
Duration: 2024 - 2028

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Main objective: Identification of spatial differences in selected social and economic consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, and explanation of their impact on the transformation of regional development processes and the evolution of regional policy in EU countries and regions.

Research:

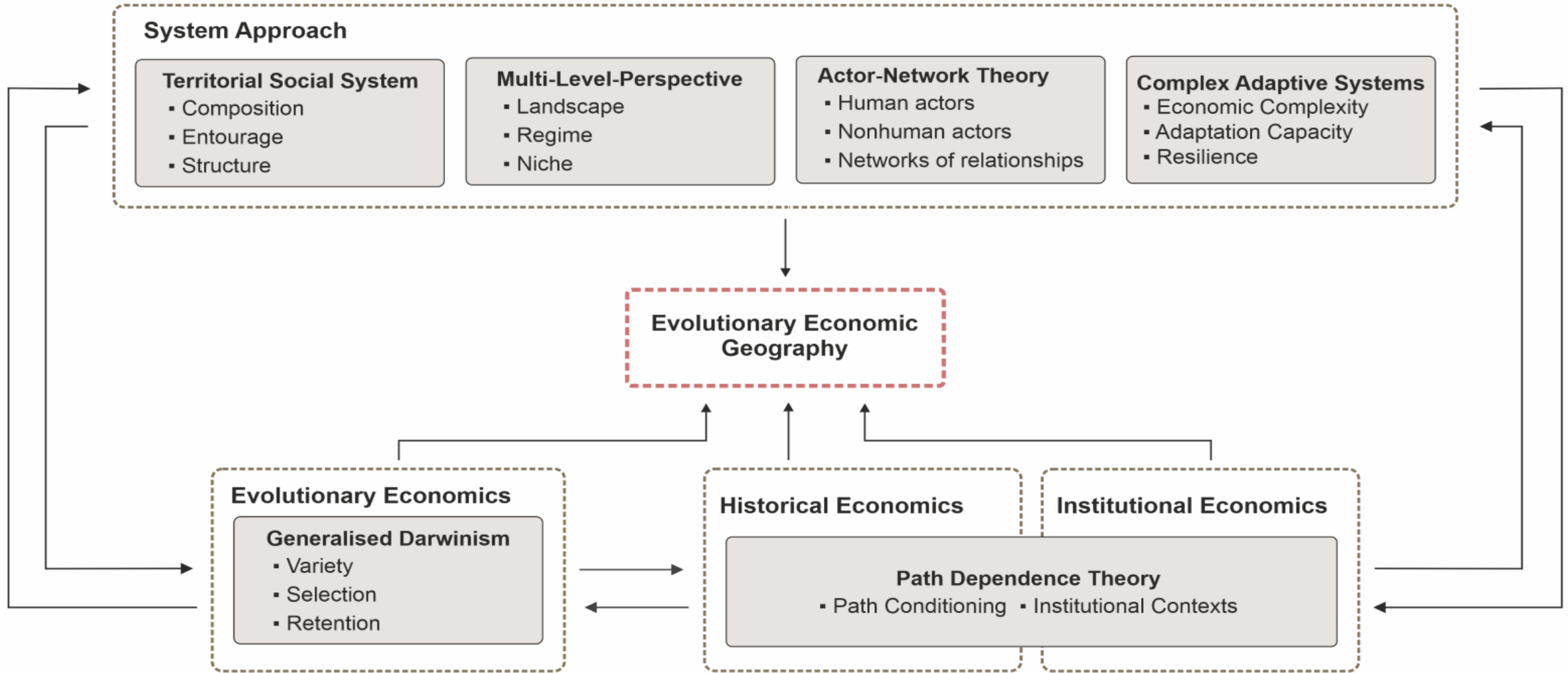
- Theoretical basis of regional development under shocks
- Socio-economic impacts of war on EU regions
- Stakeholder views on war impacts and responses

Methodological:

- Conceptual model of spatial war impacts
- Spatial modelling of war consequences in the EU
- Regional resilience and adaptation to war impacts

Applicative:

- Policy recommendations to enhance regional recoverability from war-induced shocks





- **Engineering resilience:**

Focuses on a rapid return to a pre-shock equilibrium. Quantifiable via economic indicators (e.g. GDP, employment). Suitable for short-term shocks. (Martin 2018; Holling 1996)

- **Ecological resilience:**

Allows for path shifts between multiple equilibria. Emphasizes system stability and absorption capacity until collapse threshold. Applies to severe disruptions. (Capello et al. 2015)

Equilibrium approach

- **Evolutionary Resilience**

Views resilience as a path-dependent process of adaptive reconfiguration and creative destruction. Emphasizes learning, actors, and institutional change. (Boschma 2015; Bristow & Healy 2018)

- **Transformative Resilience**

Involves fundamental systemic transition to a new development trajectory when existing structures become dysfunctional. Linked to MLP and just transition. (Sutton et al. 2023; Geels & Schot 2007)

Evolutionary approach

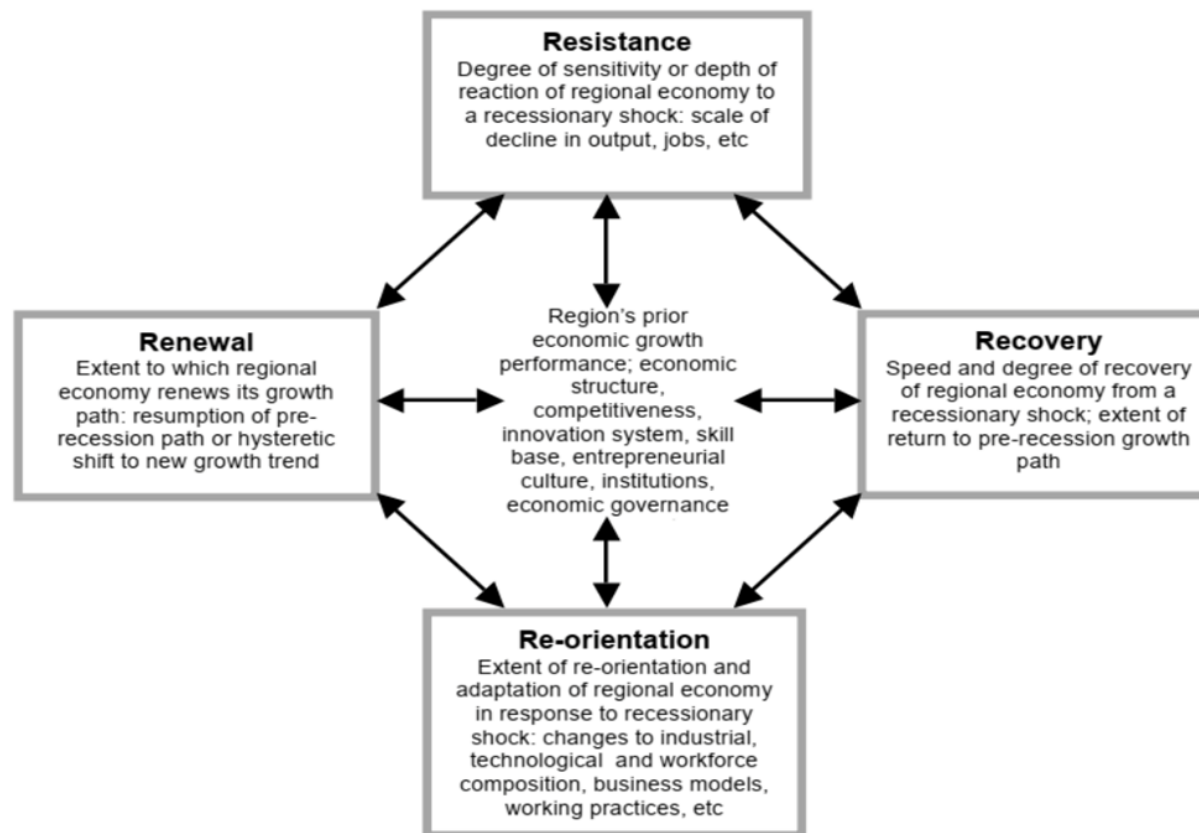
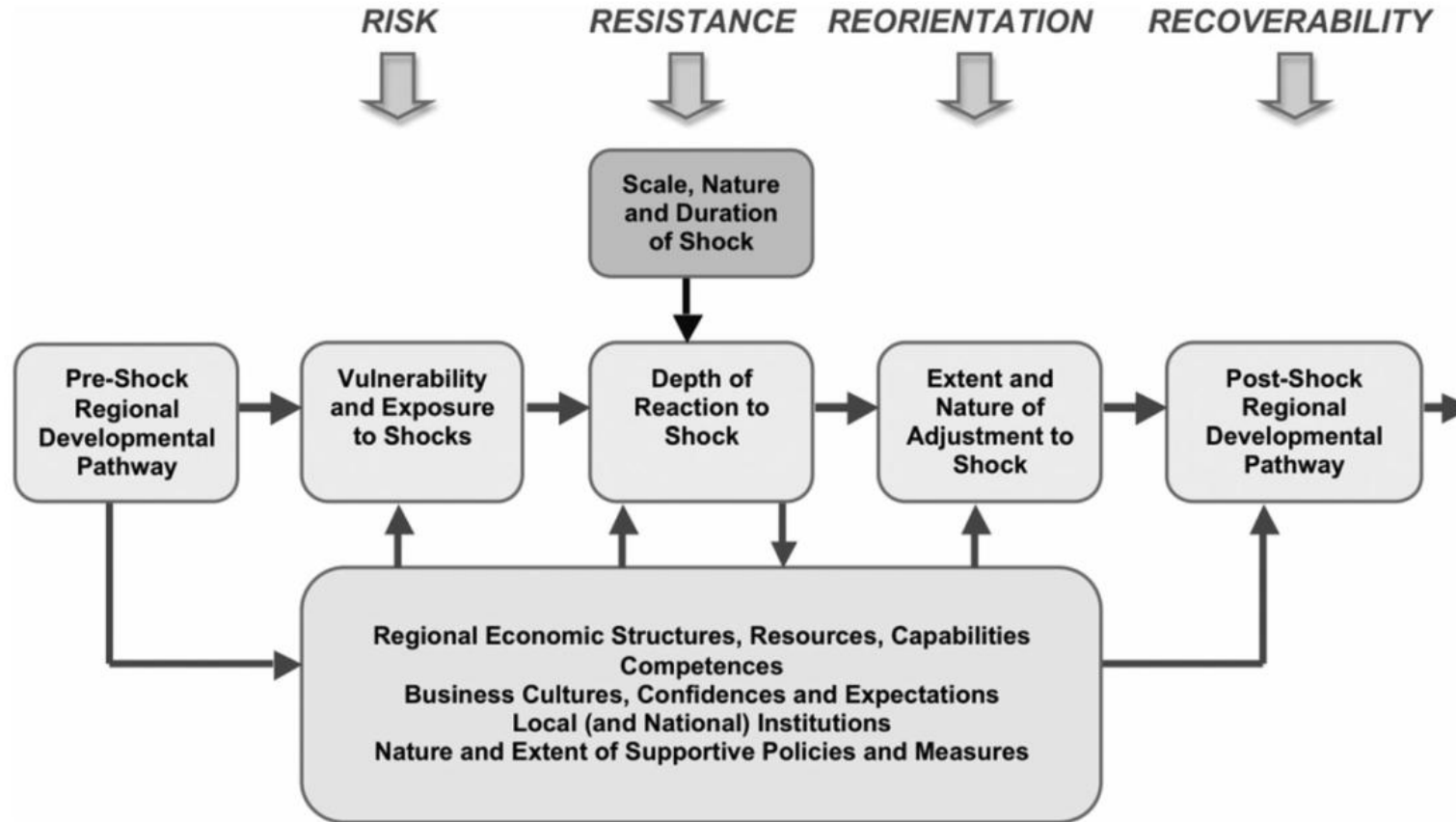
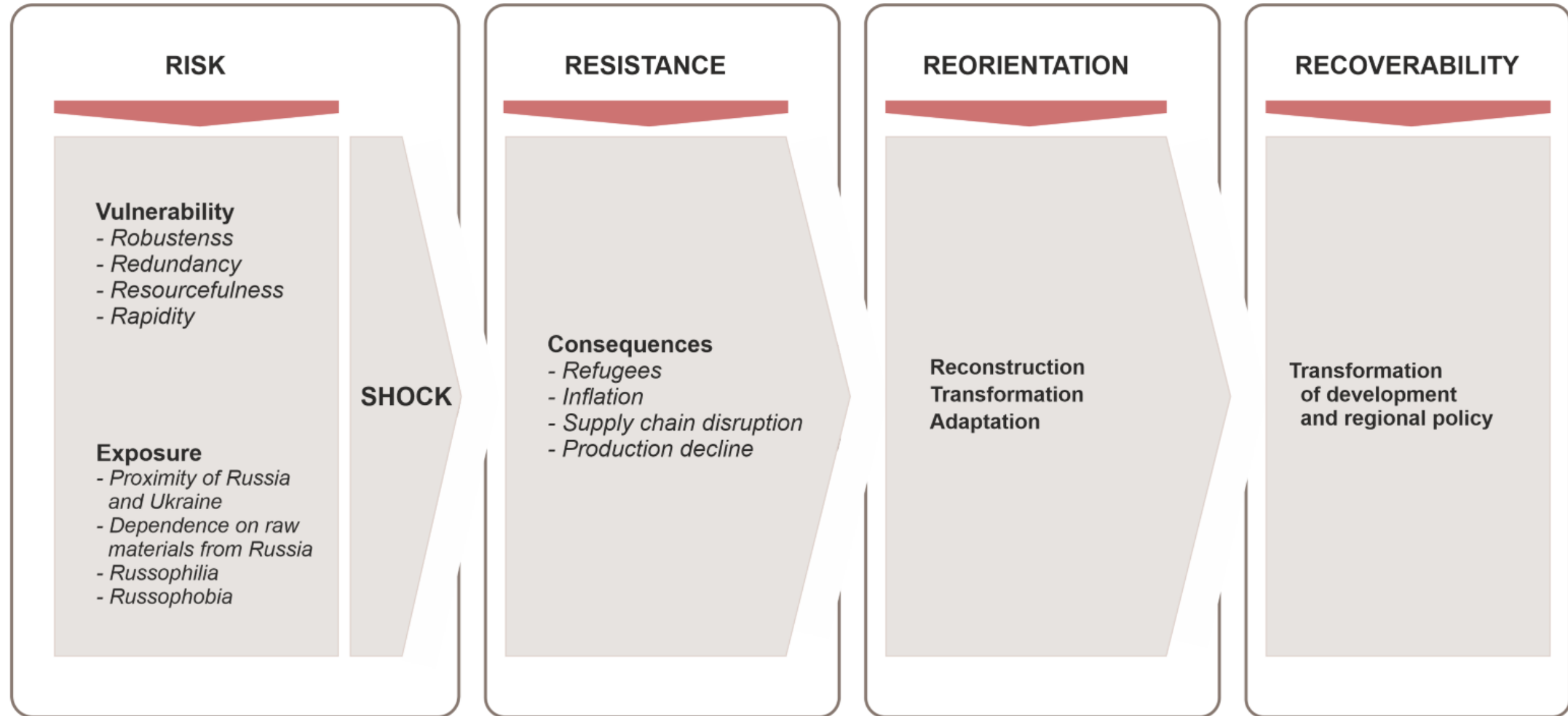


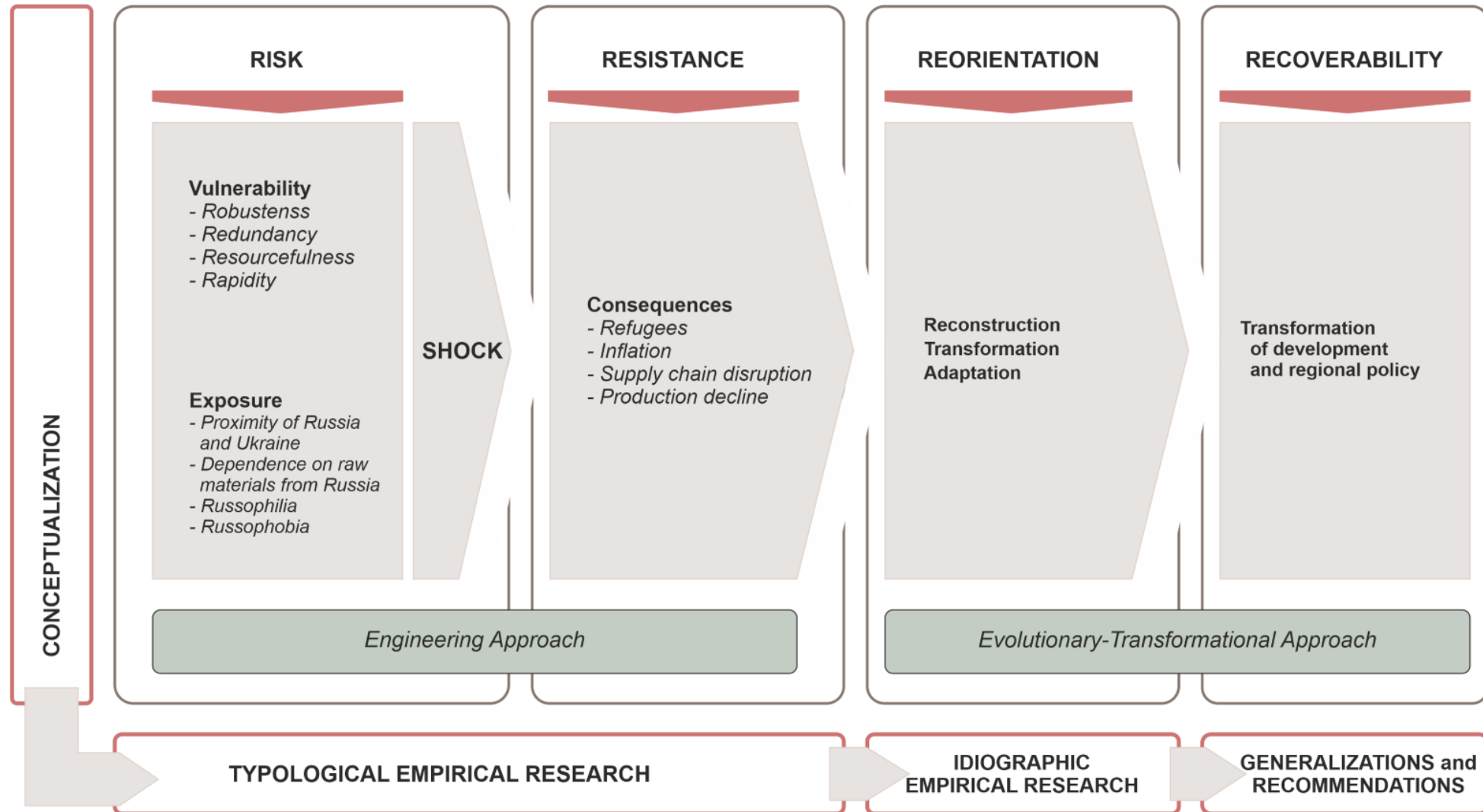
Figure 4: Four Dimensions of Regional Economic Resilience to Recessionary Shock

Źródło: Martin (2012, s.16)



Source: Martin, R., Sunley, P., Gardiner, B., & Tyler, P. (2016). How regions react to recessions: Resilience and the role of economic structure. *Regional Studies*, 50(4), 561-585. p. 565. Permission from the publisher of the Journal.







Dimension	Proposed indicators
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of population aged 65+ • Dependency ratio • Educational attainment • At risk of poverty or exclusion (AROPE) • Social trust / capital
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP per capita (PPS) • Unemployment rate • Employment rate • Sectoral structure of GDP/employment • Economic diversification index • R&D spending / innovation • Share of SMEs in employment
Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport accessibility index • Urbanisation level • Road/motorway network density • Broadband internet access

Dimension	Proposed indicators
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate risk index • Carbon footprint per GDP • Share of renewables in energy • Water consumption per capita • Share of protected areas
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of government index (EQI) • Local institutional capacity • Trust in local authorities • Level of decentralisation • Institutional crisis experience
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for anti-establishment parties • Voter turnout • Stability of regional governments • Protest index



Dimension	Proposed indicators
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density Share of foreign-born population
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export as % of regional GDP Export to Russia/Ukraine Gas consumption per capita Inflow of FDI
Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance from shock source Border region status

Dimension	Proposed indicators
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of extreme events Energy import dependency Presence of environmentally sensitive sectors
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis institutions load
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geopolitical significance Country's political status



Dimension	Proposed indicators
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees per 1000 population • Change in poverty rate • Change in population size • Excess mortality / life expectancy
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP change • Peak-to-trough GDP drop • Change in unemployment rate • Number of business bankruptcies • Change in household income • Energy poverty rate
Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal migration balance • Change in freight transport volume • Change in urban vs rural population • Change in regional disparity index

Dimension	Proposed indicators
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emission rise due to crisis • Change in air quality • Change in energy consumption • New RES installations
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New crisis policies • Change in local government spending • Efficiency in using crisis funds • Change in EQI
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in voter turnout • Change in support for radical parties • Number of pro-resilience political initiatives



- Evidence from the TIPERICO Project
- Theoretical Grounding: RECORU Framework on Regional Resilience to War: Assumptions of the RECORU approach towards Regional resilience impact of War in Ukraine
- Policy Implications: Reorienting Regional Strategies for Recoverability: Regional policy reorientation to enhance the recoverability (transformation of economies, exploitation of digital technologies, glocalization – within Functional Urban Areas),
- Empirical Contribution: Preliminary results from empirical research



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PROJECT OPUS 19 -2020/37/B/HS4/01034 PROJECT OPUS 25 -2023/49/B/HS5/00256



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