22 APRILE, VENERDÌ

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09:00 - 10:30
SALA BIANCA
PALAZZO DU MESNIL

POL-1

THE IMPACT OF SARS-COV2 LIMITATIONS ON COOPERATION. NEW
TRAJECTORIES AND METHODOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMANITIES:
SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

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CONTRIBUTI

The impact of SARS-COV2 on an Indonesian-Italian cooperative research project

A. Soriente, C. Zazzaro, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

Pandemic, mobility and cooperation amid limits and potential

E. Gamberoni, S. Pontrandolfo, Università degli Studi di Verona

Preliminary remarks on the implementation of the T-FACTOR Project in Trafaria and its challenges in an era of
uncertainty

C. Boldoni, R. Macedo, University of Lisbon

Strategie locali e campagne di sensibilizzazione relative al COVID-19 in Africa Orientale

G. Acquaviva, Università degli Studi di Torino

Il discorso pandemico nelle narrative prodotte sui social media: una prospettiva di ricerca sulla usersphere
hausofona e swahilofona

F. Aiello, G.C. Batic, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

POSTER

Mediazione linguistica, strategie comunicative e proposte per la cooperazione in epoca post-pandemica

C. Bagna, Università per Stranieri di Siena

ABSTRACTS

THE IMPACT OF SARS-COV2 ON AN INDONESIAN-ITALIAN COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT

A. Soriente, C. Zazzaro, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

Since 2019 the Università di Napoli "L'Orientale" has started a joint multidisciplinary project in collaboration with several Indonesian institutions, such as Universitas Indonesia and PuslitArkenas, titled: Indonesian Endangered Boatbuilding Traditions.The impact of SARS-COV2 was initially considered as a huge limitation for the further developments of the project, causing delay and problems also in the management of available grants. After discussions with the local counterparts and the evaluation of the new fieldwork research rules, the team decided to continue the project applying new approaches and methodologies according to the current situation.

This presentation will explain the development of such a project and emphasize the role and the empowerment of the local researchers.

PANDEMIC, MOBILITY AND COOPERATION AMID LIMITS AND POTENTIAL

E. Gamberoni, S. Pontrandolfo, Università degli Studi di Verona

This paper provides considerations regarding the Covid-19 pandemic's impact on actions aimed at supporting and encouraging cooperative activities for teachers and students as well as on research methods both in and for university cooperation.The pandemic situation has imposed severe restrictions in various ways on cooperation within the university context to the point of blocking some of its strategically important activities, such as mobility calls for international university researcher and student cooperation. On the other hand, this blockage has contributed to reshaping projects in the humanistic area, in some cases allowing previously unexplored cooperation potential to emerge and trigger discussion.This paper therefore proposes some significant examples of both the limitations and possibilities offered by the pandemic situation.In regard to limitations, we can consider those within the bureaucratic dimension involved in implementing mobility projects, which have conditioned any remodelling of mobility calls for students training. The logic of "strict definitions" (Herzfeld, 1987), typical of state bureaucracies and therefore also of educational bureaucracies such as universities, affects the reformulation of development cooperation and the redesigning of student mobility, preventing it from adapting to the pandemic context, for example, by including development contexts closer to the place of study, such as Italy.Mobility thus becomes a key concept, posing new operational and semantic challenges to cooperation.This is embedded in a scenario that already puts international cooperation in a critical situation due to the tension between national dynamics and unquestionable global urgencies (Bini, Dansero, Loda,2020).Among the potentialities that emerged, the paper will present two cases of collaborative and applied research that were able to modify their design in the course of the project due to the difficulties imposed by the pandemic:-a collaborative and applied anthropology research in the educational field carried out by StefaniaPontrandolfo and other members of the Center for Ethnographic Research and Applied

Anthropology(CREAa) at the University of Verona in collaboration with the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais(UFMG) (Brazil) and with some indigenous (Maxakali, Xakriabá, Ye'kwana) and traditional (Ciganos-Calons) communities. In this case, the collaboration in terms of bringing Brazilian students fromindigenous or traditional communities to Italy was remodelled to become remote collaborative research through online workshops;-a geographical research on female migration in West Africa, conducted by a team that includedEmanuela Gamberoni: the times and practices of this research necessarily had to take into account the pandemic conditions in the different geographical areas concerned.The aim of the paper is mainly to initiate a comparison and dialogue, starting from the above-mentioned experiences, with other similar realities, bearing in mind both the difficulties and the potential that the persisting pandemic situation offers and, therefore, which practices might be possible in the near future.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE T-FACTOR PROJECT IN TRAFARIA AND ITS CHALLENGES IN AN ERA OF UNCERTAINTY

C. Boldoni, R. Macedo, University of Lisbon

T-Factor is a Horizon 2020 project, developed in different urban areas throughout Europe. Among these,the village of Trafaria, in the district of Almada, within the Lisbon hinterland. In line with the urban regeneration's goal of T-Factor, a team of researchers aim to strategize ways to create a dialogue between the academic environment and grassroots organizations. Among the activities planned, there is the creation of a community museum, aimed to activate local participation in the cultural and social change in the area. This museum is not understood as a traditional one, but as a social tool for the local regeneration and empowerment of local communities. The global pandemic has of course put some limitations on the original projects, but also new perspectives and opportunities.This presentation aims to discuss how museology and heritage can be thought as instruments for social care,change and inclusion.

STRATEGIE LOCALI E CAMPAGNE DI SENSIBILIZZAZIONE RELATIVE AL COVID-19 IN AFRICA ORIENTALE

G. Acquaviva, Università degli Studi di Torino

Considering the spread of Covid-19 infection in East Africa, there are many questions we have asked ourselves regarding the containment measures and strategies adopted by local governments, also in collaboration with international cooperation.

Starting from the empirical data of the spread of Covid-19 in East Africa, with particular reference to Kenya and Tanzania, it is necessary to take into account the cultural implication in dealing with the virus, and probably also a 'decolonization' of research in the health field.

My speech will focus on the awareness campaigns carried out by local associations, sometimes in collaboration with international cooperation, or independently, and on the ways of transmitting the message through the media and artistic genres that vary from iconographic images to written and oral literature and performances. These are forms of information transmission of the viral infection that are not new to the territorial context considered and that had already been adopted during other critical periods such as in the case of the AIDS pandemic od epidemics due to cholera or Ebola.

IL DISCORSO PANDEMICO NELLE NARRATIVE PRODOTTE SUI SOCIAL MEDIA: UNA PROSPETTIVA DI RICERCA SULLA USERSPHERE HAUSOFONA E SWAHILOFONA

F. Aiello, G.C. Batic, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

I social media assumono un ruolo cruciale nella diffusione di informazioni (Tsao et al.), ricoprendo un ruolo al contempo educativo e divulgativo. Tuttavia, la funzione veicolare social media è modulata da contesti culturali, sociali e religiosi capaci di distorcere e manipolare il discorso in funzione dei dispositivi ideologici locali o areali. Questo fenomeno di distorsione–sovente associato al termine infodemico–è al centro di una prolifica discussione scientifica (ricordiamo tra gli altri, Cinelli et al. 2020;Orso et al. 2020; Vériter 2020 et al. 2020; Zarocostas 2020). Alcuni studiosi hanno affrontato il tema del discorso pandemico nel contesto africano (Chimuanya &Igwebuike 2021,Kiptinness 2021), e il meccanismo 'infodemico' non è sfuggito alla Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità, entepatrocinatore della "Africa Infodemic Response Alliance" (AIRA) (https://www.afro.who.int/aira). Finora, però, l'analisi del discorso ha ignorato la produzione di testo (sotto forma di 'post' su Facebook, Twitter e Instagram) in lingue africane. In particolar modo, e specialmente nel contesto hausofono e swahilofono, si registra una carenza di dati sul lessico pandemico, sul suo utilizzo in una prospettiva valoriale, e sulla sua distribuzione all'interno dei principalisocial media.Il paper intende illustrareil quadro teorico e metodologico, nonché i primi risultati,del progetto UniOr "Lessico e narrative della pandemia da covid-19 in hausa e swahili". Il progetto è incentrato sull'analisi qualitativa e quantitativa del discorso pandemico nei social media a base hausofona e swahilofona.

MEDIAZIONE LINGUISTICA, STRATEGIE COMUNICATIVE E PROPOSTE PER LA COOPERAZIONE IN EPOCA POST-PANDEMICA

C. Bagna, Università per Stranieri di Siena

The pandemic has unprecedented effects on the ways we organize and regulate all aspects of our lives.Universities, especially those aiming at promoting international relations and connections, have experienced several difficulties for international mobility and cooperation.The experience of lockdown and self-isolation, as well as the transition to virtual communication, have led the academic community to analyze the future of education in the post-pandemic context.This poster shows different possibilities such as coming back to the pre-Covid era by deciding to prioritize students' mobility; giving more space to online activities replacing

onsite education with online modalities, or preferring for a more hybrid approach(De Vit 2020).However, to hypothesize the future it is necessary to look at the different strategies adopted to face the pandemic challenges. In fact, in addition to mobility restrictions, the Covid-19 disease has shown that communication is a fundamental matter.At the beginning of February 2020, at the outbreak of Covid-19 in Italy, the Chancellor of University for Foreigners of Siena felt the need to personally address the large Chinese student community via the institutional YouTube channel. Once spread the news that the virus had departed from China, there were episodes of racial hatred against Chinese people. Newspapers from various parts of the world reported episodes of discrimination fueled by prejudice and fear. Chinese students became an extremely vulnerable and sensitive group that had to face a pandemic in a foreign country with concern for the health of their families and friends at home. For this reason, solidarity message from our Chancellor had been so important.Solidarity and closeness were reciprocal: when face masks were impossible to find in Italy, our Chinese partners sent us masks as a gift. These packages were accompanied by letters of friendship and support. Another kind of communication has been addressed to other international students. The staff of our University Welcome Office has constantly given information about Covid restrictions and Italian Policies to resolve mobility problems and explain the transition to online education.Similarly, all the students–international or not–have been informed about the government measures and the administrative orders. In addition, all the Delegates for International Relations of Italian Universities organized a group to discuss the measures the help the students (Italian abroad and international students in Italy) to help them to come back home.These communication strategies have been revealed to be fundamental because they helped students to orient themselves in a context characterized by an overproduction of information, an additional pandemic called "infodemic":too much information including false or misleading information in digital and physical environments during a disease outbreak. It causes confusion and risk-taking behaviors that can harm health. It also leads to mistrust in health authorities and undermines the public health response.At the same time we decided to analyze if similar situations happened in the university campus of different countries: in China, in Russia, in Korea, in Vietnam and how the communication in this phase(2020 and 2021) have changed the cooperation.We analyse also (Mazzi 2021; Bagna, Bellinzona inpress) the impact in the communication and mediation of the Covid-19 and a general crisis of the plurilingual communication during the first period (migrants and other groups, low-literate have found difficulties to understand the official message and the communication strategies). In many areas of the world(from the United States to China, to the countries of Africa)information on the prevention,identification and management of the virus has not always been accessible, often information was provided only via official languages of the country.The Chinese cities were unprepared as regards the multilingual resources and used voluntary interpreters and translator,fundamental in front of language barriers during the first pandemic period.Consequently,also for international cooperation,we asked ourselves:Are the universities ready to meet the challenges of the post-Covid era, also in the cooperation?Document EUA (February 2021)University without walls. A vision to 2030 highlightsThe Covid-19 pandemic has accelerated change.This is leading to a rapid expansion in digital provision and research capacity to solve major societal challenges.