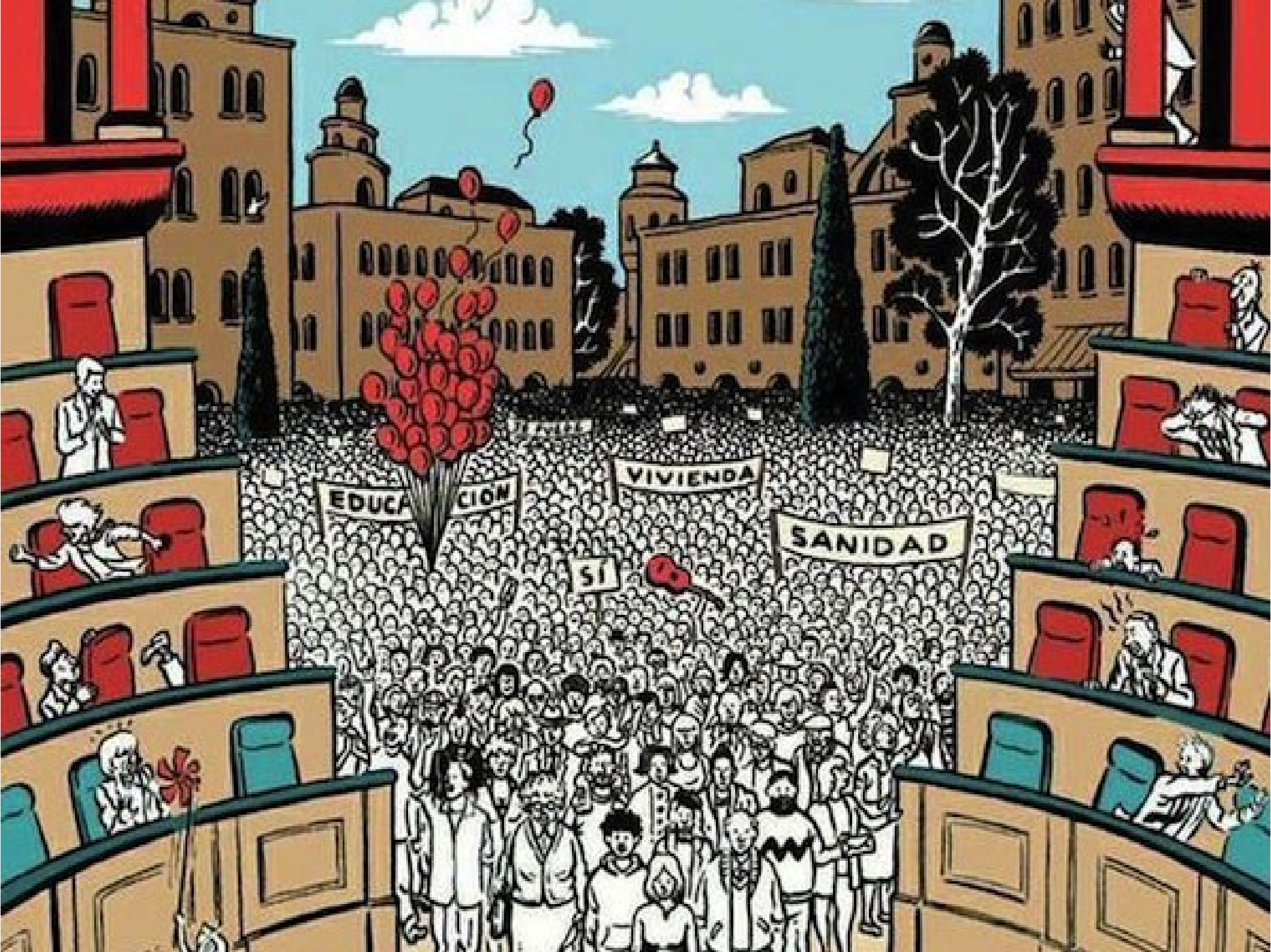


BECOMING-COMMONS OF THE
PUBLIC. CITY ADMINISTRATORS
AS PRACTITIONERS OF THE
COMMONS IN EUROPE

Chaired by Ana Méndez de Andés



Emerging commons and the Regulation of Civic Urban Use in Naples

Contribution by Giuseppe Micciarelli (University of Salerno)







Prima...



...dopo!



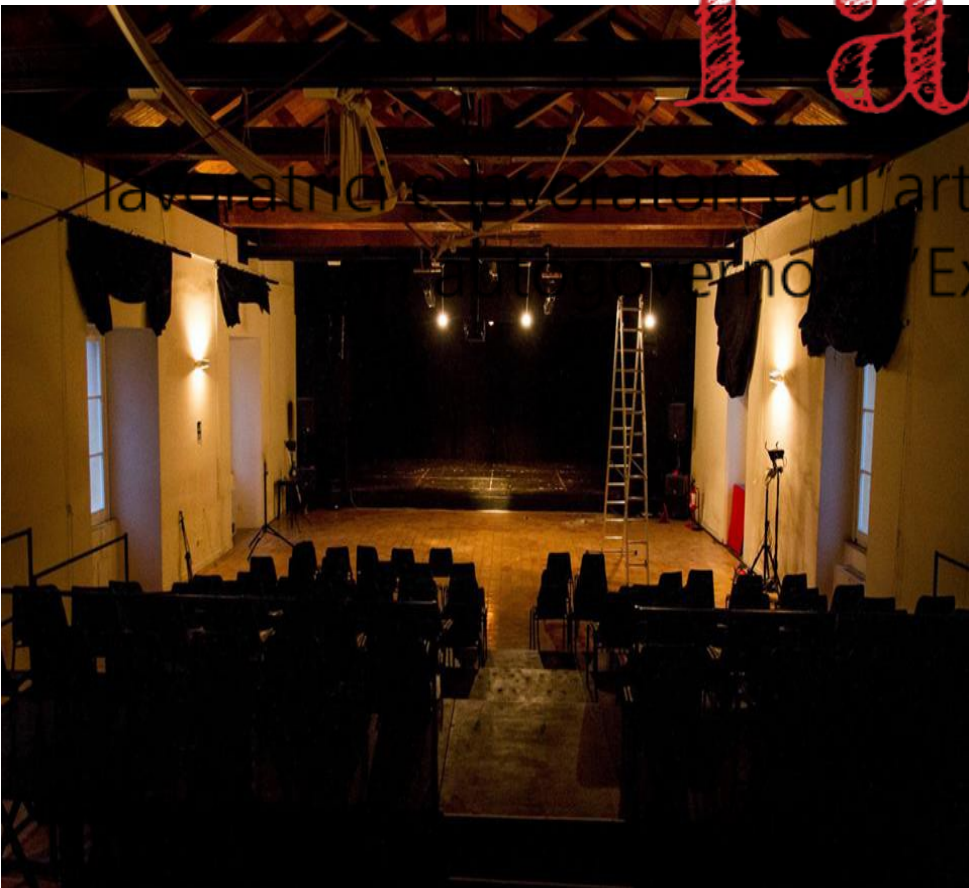
Asilo Filangieri

- This regulation has been written and theorized from grassroots, in a collective work of artists and young researcher, during three and half years of a specific working group in a squatted place, called l'Asilo Filangieri





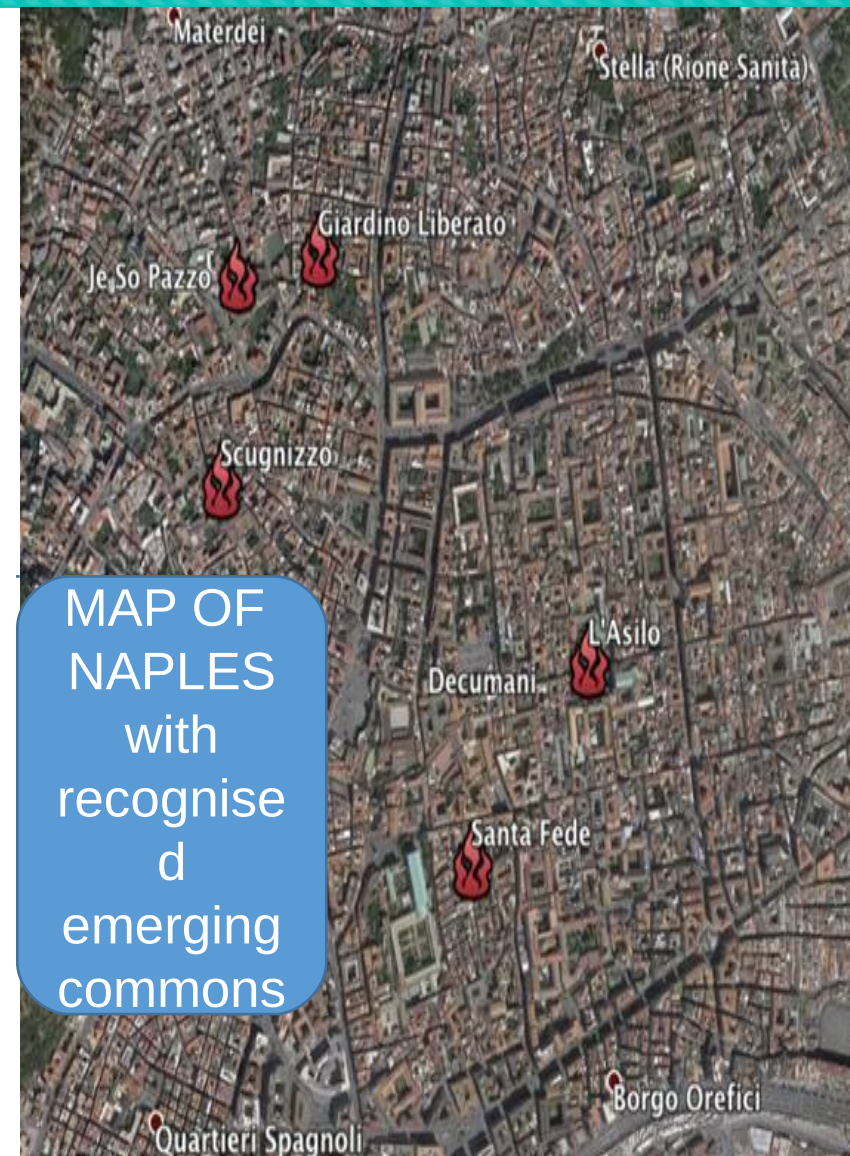
L'ASILLO



laboratori e laboratori dell'arte, della cultura e dello spettacolo
presso l'Ex Asilo Filangieri di Napoli

The collective and urban civic use today

- Five resolution of City council of Naples (e.g. number 400/2012; 893/2015; 446/2016)
- 8 spaces in the city covering today an area of nearly 40 thousand square meters in different parts of the city:
- ex Carcere minorile Filangieri (actually Scugnizzo Liberato); Ex Scuola Schipa; Villa Medusa; ex Lido Pola; ex Opg (actually Opg Je so' pazz); ex convento delle Teresiane (actually Giardino Liberato di Materdai); ex convento di Santa Maria della Fede (actually Santa Fede Liberata)
- One administrative act recognised City council of Palermo (n.74/2017)
- A table work with city council of Turin
- Several declaration of urban civic use written by activists (Torino, Cavallerizza Irreale; Reggio Emilia, Casa Bettola; Palermo, Assemblea Montevergini; Mondeggi-Firenze, Fattoria senza padroni, MACAO Milan,)



Necessary common

Emerging commons

- **necessary commons**, are such by their specific nature, such as water and other natural resources. goods - material, immaterial and digital - whose utility is considered necessarily functional to the exercise of fundamental rights. By virtue of this indissoluble link with the dignity of the person, their access cannot be excluded on the basis of economic availability: in order to reinforce these guarantees some aspects of their management (among the more sensitive ones such as distribution and conservation) Should be decided through institutional procedures that involve the audience of their users or special representatives (you can imagine something similar to Porto Alegre model or similar).
- **Emerging commons** are such not by nature but because communities perceive them as such. Like necessary commons also emerging commons, material and immaterial, express functional utility connected to fundamental rights. Yet they exist in the moment in which a community of reference activate them through in a direct and nonexclusive management. This self-regulatory power is recognised by public authorities in order to ensure the use and the collective enjoyment of goods, addressing them to the fulfilment of those rights as well as the free development of the person and the safeguarding of future generations. So emerging commons definition makes possible to link political claiming with legal recognition.

Conclusion: direct administration as a new step for participatory democracy

the real challenge of commons is to find a wide and accessible common use among different

- For Political struggle this approach means that the juridical is not just to use during strategy defense, like in a judicial action.

- Moreover, it is an indispensable element for any institutional change and increase the idea that the best way to overcome the legal order is to change it.



PARTICIPALAB.
COMMONS PARTICIPATION
TECHNOLOGIES IN MADRID

Contribution by Alejandra de Diego (Medialab-Prado)

2015

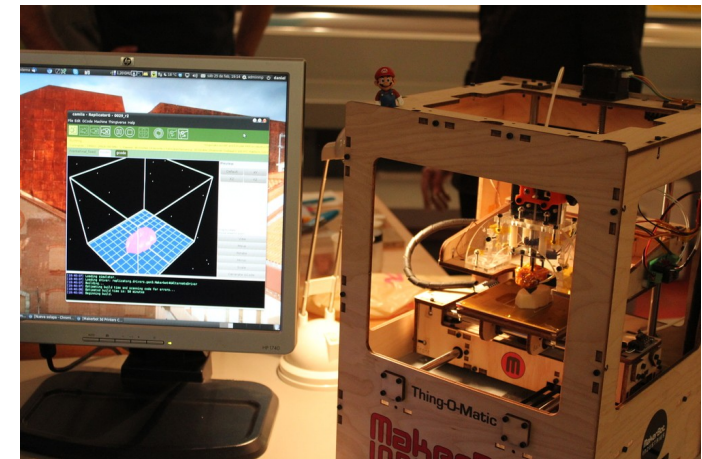
- A citizen candidature won municipal elections.
- An Area of Participation, Transparency and open government is created in the City Council.
- This area starts several laboratories at Medialab funding through Area of Culture



MEDIALAB PRADO



MADRID



What we found

- **Need of mechanisms of hybrids for participation.**
- **City council resources for the people.**
 - How to transfer
 - How incorporate citizen logics (which are very much unformal to the institution structures)
 - Which are the resources we can offer
 - Adapt language and technical vocabulary



Habitus

- Refers to the state of possessing (or “having”) an acquired, trained disposition to engage in certain modes of activity when encountering particular objects or situations.
- Habitus is defined as “a system of durable and transferable dispositions - structured structures predisposed to function as structuring structures - that integrate all past experiences and functions at all times as a structuring matrix of perceptions, appreciations and actions of expensive agents to a conjunction or event and that it contributes to produce” (Bourdieu, 1972: 178)

So... what we want to achieve?

- Work with lines that give spaces for work on processes of political co-production through: participation, citizen innovation and open data analysis.
- To offer a place where institution (public workers) can meet citizens to listen and co-design public policies (Human rights plan of the city, plan of sustainable consum, Air quality plan, etc.)
- Work on law innovation to explore the possibilities of local normatives to protect commons.



So... what are we trying?

Work on participatory processes with digital tools to promote direct democracy through decide.madrid.es (where citizen can make proposals for the city or decide participatory budget)

- Support physical spaces for participation as local Forum
- Work and experimentation with methodologies and tools to support and increase impact of this processes.

Which are our tools?

- Deliberation processes: G1000, local forum.
- Direct democracy: decide.madrid.es, participatory budget.
- Innovation: Experimenta Distrito (neighborhoods), Legal experimentation Lab, Collective Intelligence for Democracy call.
- Research.
- Data Visualization.

- **Institutional habitus:**

- Complex Language.
- Complex institutional alliances.
- Flexibility of the law and Legal security.
- Security vs discretionary nature.
- Lack of relationship institution and citizenship (specially on design of public policies or technical work):
 - Lack of flexibility and an inherent difficulty of adaptation to a complex social system.
 - Lack of procedures to integrate these spaces in institutional dynamics.

Social habitus

- **General interest is no longer appropriate to public interest.**
- **Demand on working and opening new communication paths with the institution.**
- **Legitimacy**
- **How to integrate the informal of social on the institution.**

Other important questions

- Which are the mechanism for transferring power to the people?
- How to make indicators to measure social return?
- How can we measure use value?
- What is community management?

CIVIC BUDGETING IN CHISINAU

Contribution by Victor Lutenco (Chisinau City Council)





THE PROCESS OF
REORGANIZATION OF A
CORUÑA CITY IN DISTRICTS
INTRODUCING A COMMON
DISTRICT

Contribution by Claudia Delso (A Coruña City Council)

* NEIGHBORHOODS AND OTHER AREAS OF IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE RECOGNITION



Escala: 1/20.000 (A1) - 1/40.000 (A3)

INITIAL PROPOSITION: TEN DISTRICTS AND THE COMMONS DISTRICT.

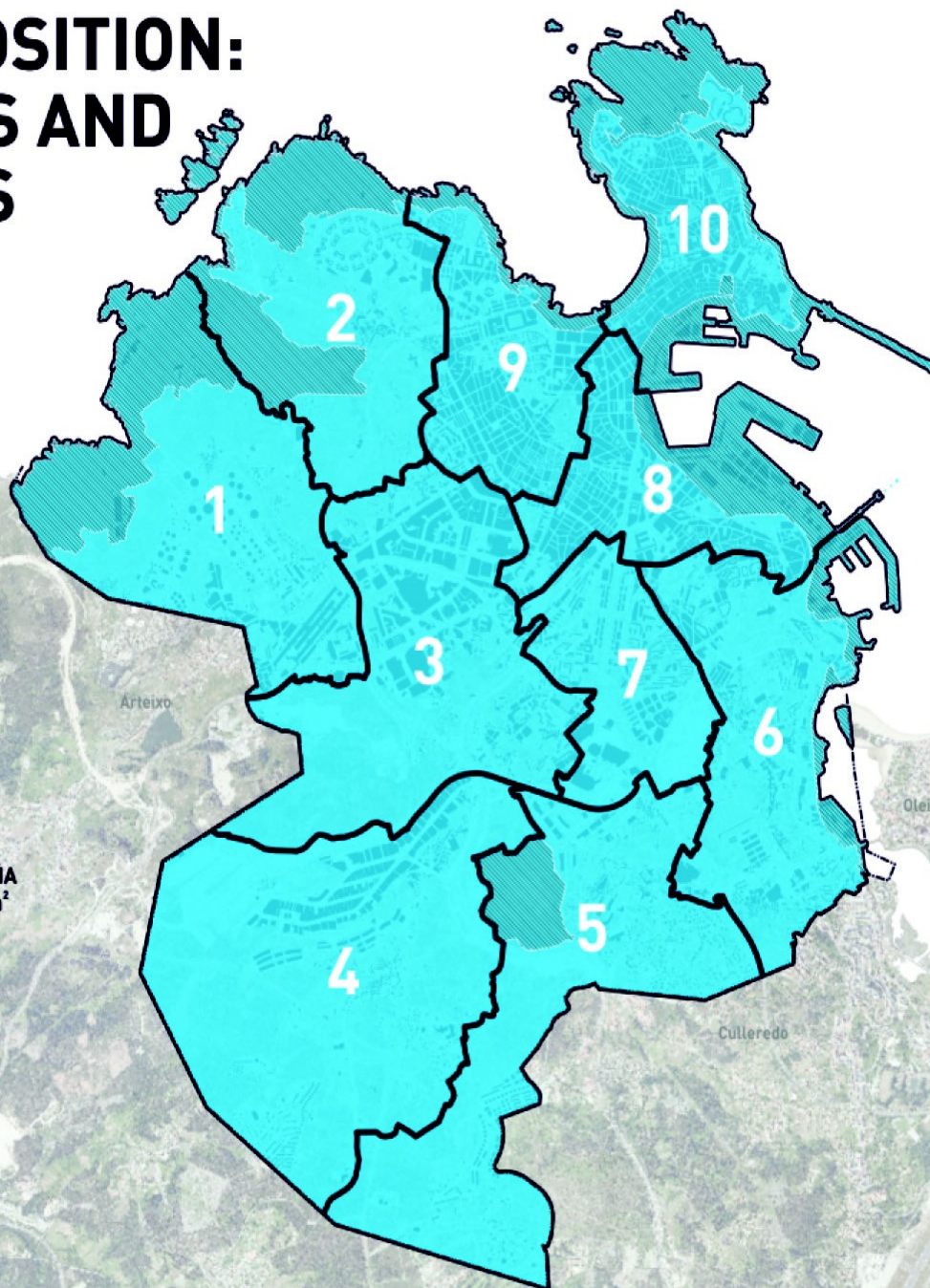
SUPERFICIES ABSOLUTAS E RELATIVAS DE CADA DISTRITO RESPECTO AO MUNICIPIO

4,82 km ² (12,41 %)	DISTRITO "1"
4,04 km ² (10,60 %)	DISTRITO "2"
4,78 km ² (12,31 %)	DISTRITO "3"
6,56 km ² (17,09 %)	DISTRITO "4"
4,86 km ² (12,52 %)	DISTRITO "5"
3,64 km ² (9,37 %)	DISTRITO "6"
2,08 km ² (5,38 %)	DISTRITO "7"
2,67 km ² (6,96 %)	DISTRITO "8"
2,29 km ² (5,96 %)	DISTRITO "9"
3,09 km ² (7,94 %)	DISTRITO "10"

SUPERFICIE DO
DISTRITO DO COMÚN 4,33 km²
(11,29 % do municipio)

SUPERFICIE DO DISTRITO

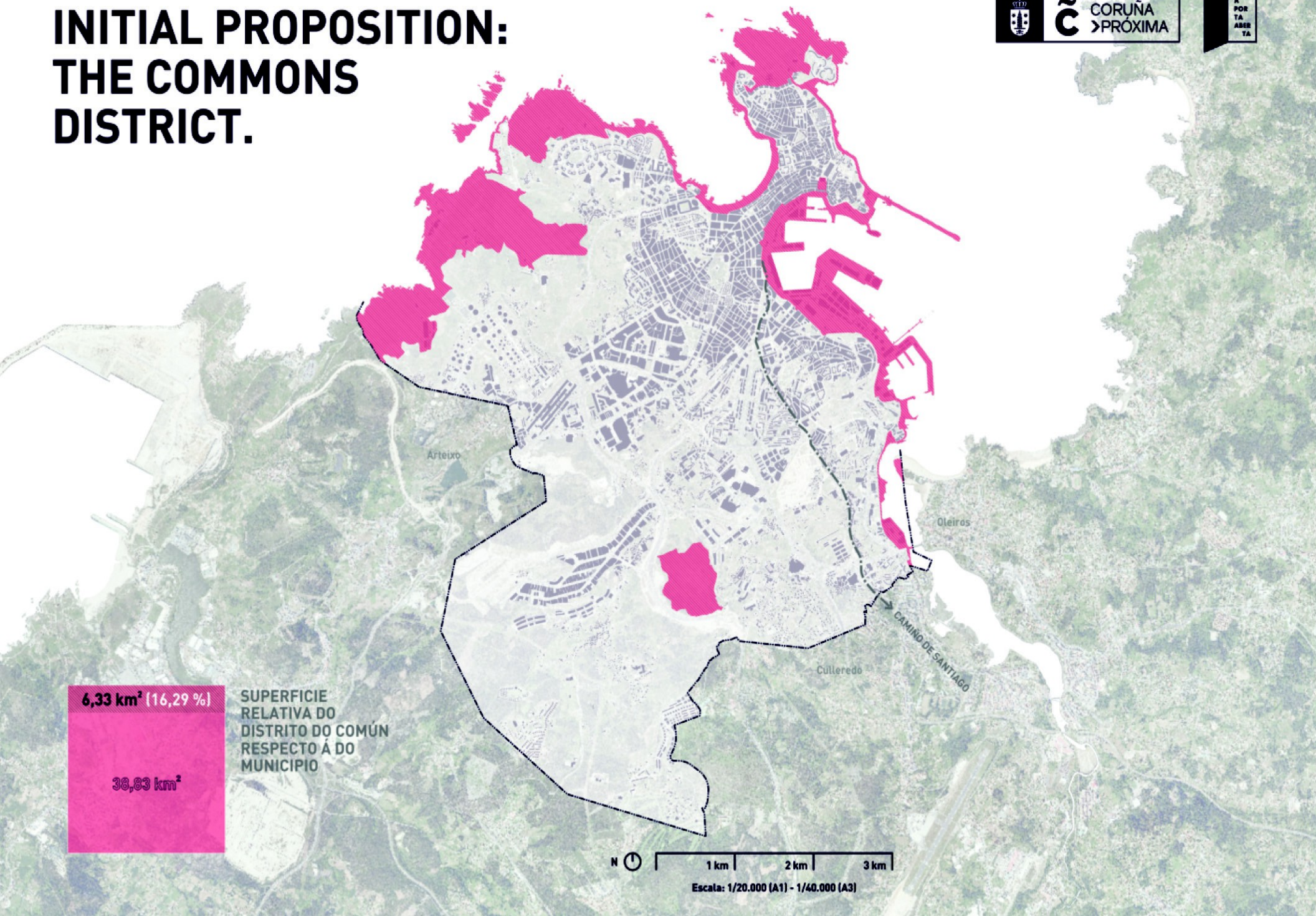
A CORUÑA
38,83 km²



1 km 2 km 3 km

Escala: 1/20.000 (A1) - 1/40.000 (A3)

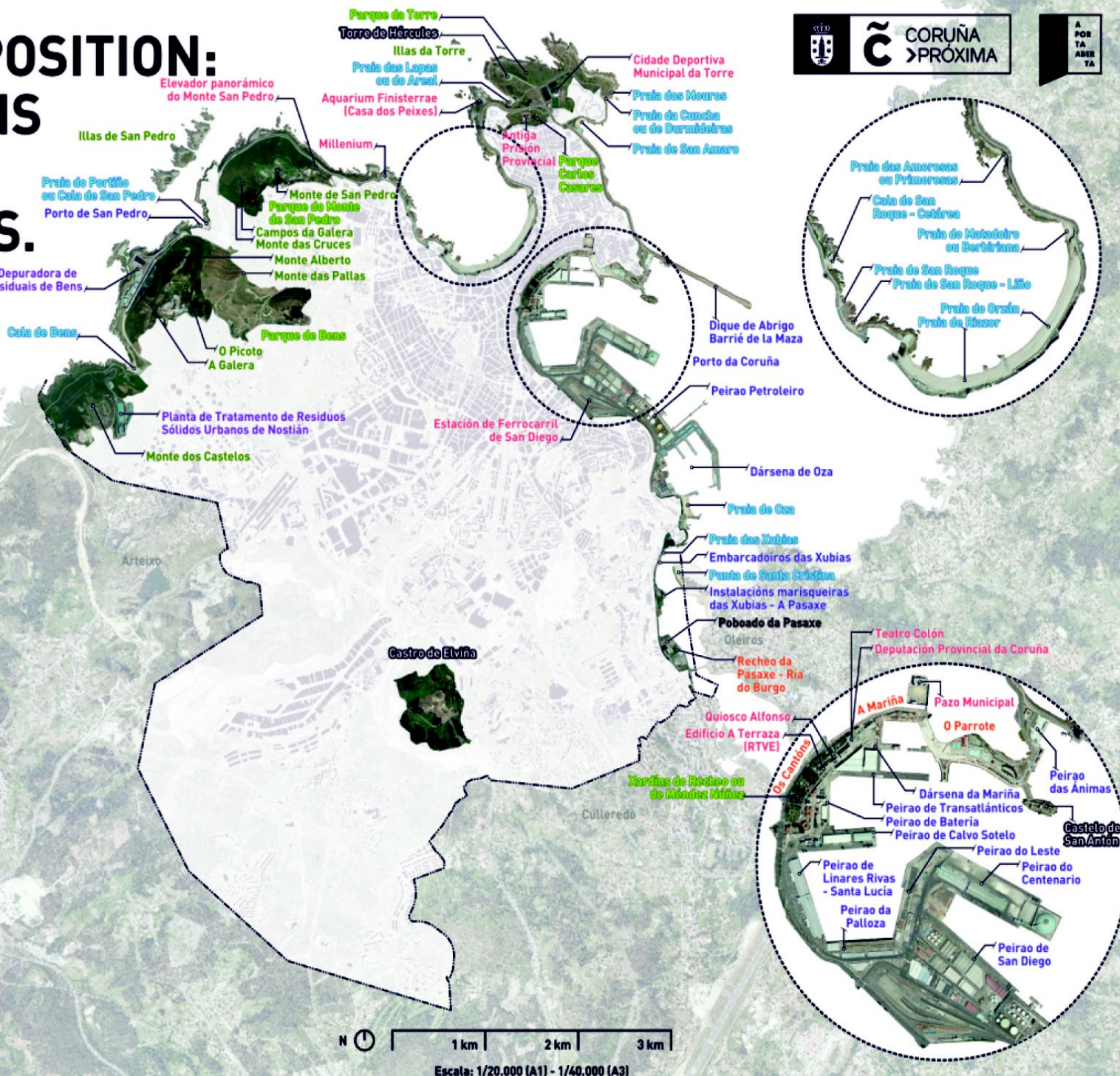
INITIAL PROPOSITION: THE COMMONS DISTRICT.



INITIAL PROPOSITION: THE COMMONS DISTRICT COMPONENTS.

Tipos de elementos

-  Praias
-  Porto da Coruña
-  Outros espazos portuarios e produtivos
-  Montes
-  Illas
-  Parques e xardíns
-  Outros espazos urbanos públicos
-  Elementos patrimoniais históricos
-  Equipamentos e outras instalacións públicas
-  Infraestruturas urbanas
-  Ámbitos habitados

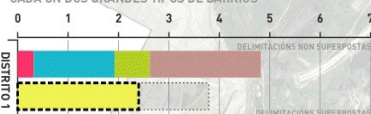


DISTRITO "1"

GRANDES TIPOS DE BARRIOS* QUE COMPOÑEN O DISTRITO

- Barrios "comúns"**
1. A Artística; 170. Meizende; 200. O Pelón
- Barrios "funcionais"**
37. Área Industrial de Bens - San Xosé
- Barrios "núcleos"**
54. Bens; 95. Comende; 149. Masado; 187. Neolán; 284. San Xosé
- Ámbitos non urbanizados**
10. A Bolla; 28. A Seixeira; 34. Aguilón; 48. As Torres; 58. Bujaleiro; 62. Cala de Bens; 64. Campos; 74. Casar Velho; 76. Castelo; 77. Castiella; 84. Castro; 89. Casillas; 98. Coiro; 101. Cortigueira; 104. Crousos; 108. Crousos; 109. Da Caba; 110. Da Gira; 114. Da Moleira; 131. Fontes; 132. Fontes; 135. Fraga da Pedra Branca; 138. Lacerón; 147. Mato Grande; 174. Monte Alberto; 182. Monte dos Castellos; 210. Os Carvós; 215. Parcelas; 224. Pedraza; 244. Penizais; 245. Penizais; 255. Pedraza; 259. Pomón; 265. Queimón; 268. Redondo; 272. Revolta de Vazquez; 273. Revolta do Campo; 272. Sabe de Siro; 275. Tras Vilar
- Barrios "territorio"**
57. Bens (territorio); 110. Neolán (territorio)
- Áreas reconhecibles / "sub-barrios"**
125. Estación Separadora de Augas Residuais do Bens; 232. Planta de Tratamento de Residuos Sólidos Urbanos de Neolán; 243. Praderia; 249. Refinería de Petróleo; 271. Urbanización Gato - Comenda
- Barrios "extra"**
137. Siro

SUPERFICIE (km²) QUE OCUPA CADA UN DOS GRANDES TIPOS DE BARRIOS



SUPERFICIE

4,82 km²
(12,41%)

2,08 [min]

DENSIDADE
83 hab./km²

POBOACIÓN
400 hab.
(<1%)

400 [min]

6,56 [máx]

67.000 [máx]

MOBILIDADE PÚBLICA (BUS)

- Parada de bus
- Percorrido das liñas de bus

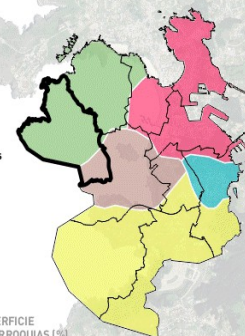


1 km 2 km 3 km

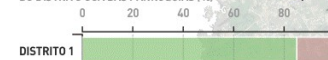
Escala: 1/20.000 (A1) - 1/40.000 (A3)

PARROQUIAS

- A Coruña*
- Oza (Santa María)
- Elviña (San Vicente)
- San Cristovo das Viñas (San Cristovo)
- Visma (San Pedro)



SUPERPOSICIÓN DA SUPERFICIE DO DISTRITO COA DAS PARROQUIAS (%)



EQUIPAMENTOS

- Centros de Saúde
- Centros Cívicos
- Mercados Municipais
- Colexios de Educación Infantil e Primaria
- Institutos de Educación Secundaria
- Centros de Educación Especial
- Centros Integrados de Formación Profesional



OUTRAS CARACTERÍSTICAS

- CONTACTO COA COSTA
- LÍMITE MUNICIPAL
- AFECCIÓN AERONÁUTICA
- AFECCIÓN DA REFINERÍA

RELACIÓN CO DISTRITO DO COMÚN

- sup. relativa á sup. do distrito: 30,29 %
- superficie absoluta do DC: 1,46 km²
- sup. relativa á sup. total do DC: 23,06 %

Connecting Policy and Practice

**Contribution by Olga Alexeeva and Nicola Mullenger
(European Cultural Foundation)**

A NEW MODEL OF PHILANTHROPY

Characteristics of traditional, strategic and catalytic philanthropy

	TRADITIONAL PHILANTHROPY	STRATEGIC PHILANTHROPY	CATALYTIC PHILANTHROPY
<i>What is the objective?</i>	<i>The foundation gives donations to charity</i>	<i>The foundation develops solutions</i>	<i>The foundation shares responsibility with its partners in its ambition to create a better world</i>
<i>What is the key question?</i>	<i>Which charitable organisations should be supported, and with how much money?</i>	<i>How can philanthropic organisations contribute to creating sustainable solutions?</i>	<i>How can a project achieve a catalytic impact with quantifiable results?</i>
<i>Who bears the responsibility for success?</i>	<i>The beneficiaries</i>	<i>The donors and the beneficiaries</i>	<i>The donors, the beneficiaries and the partners</i>
<i>What is being supported?</i>	<i>Individual projects and organisations</i>	<i>Individual projects and initiatives</i>	<i>Cross-sectoral processes</i>
<i>What types of projects are being supported?</i>	<i>Charitable standalone projects</i>	<i>Strategic standalone projects</i>	<i>The long-term process of change</i>
<i>Which tools are being used?</i>	<i>Applications, grants</i>	<i>Partnerships, knowledge, grants</i>	<i>All possible tools: networks, partnerships, in-house skills, advocacy, etc.</i>
<i>How will the information be used?</i>	<i>To compare requests for funding</i>	<i>As a good example</i>	<i>To support and inspire change</i>
<i>How will the impact be measured?</i>	<i>Donor evaluation</i>	<i>Project, donor and internal evaluations</i>	<i>The broad outcomes and tangible effects</i>

MM **FIGURE 1** Catalytic philanthropy differs significantly from both traditional and strategic philanthropy in relation to its objective, partnerships, distribution of funds, tools and use of information.

Source — Mark Kramer, FSG and Monday Morning.

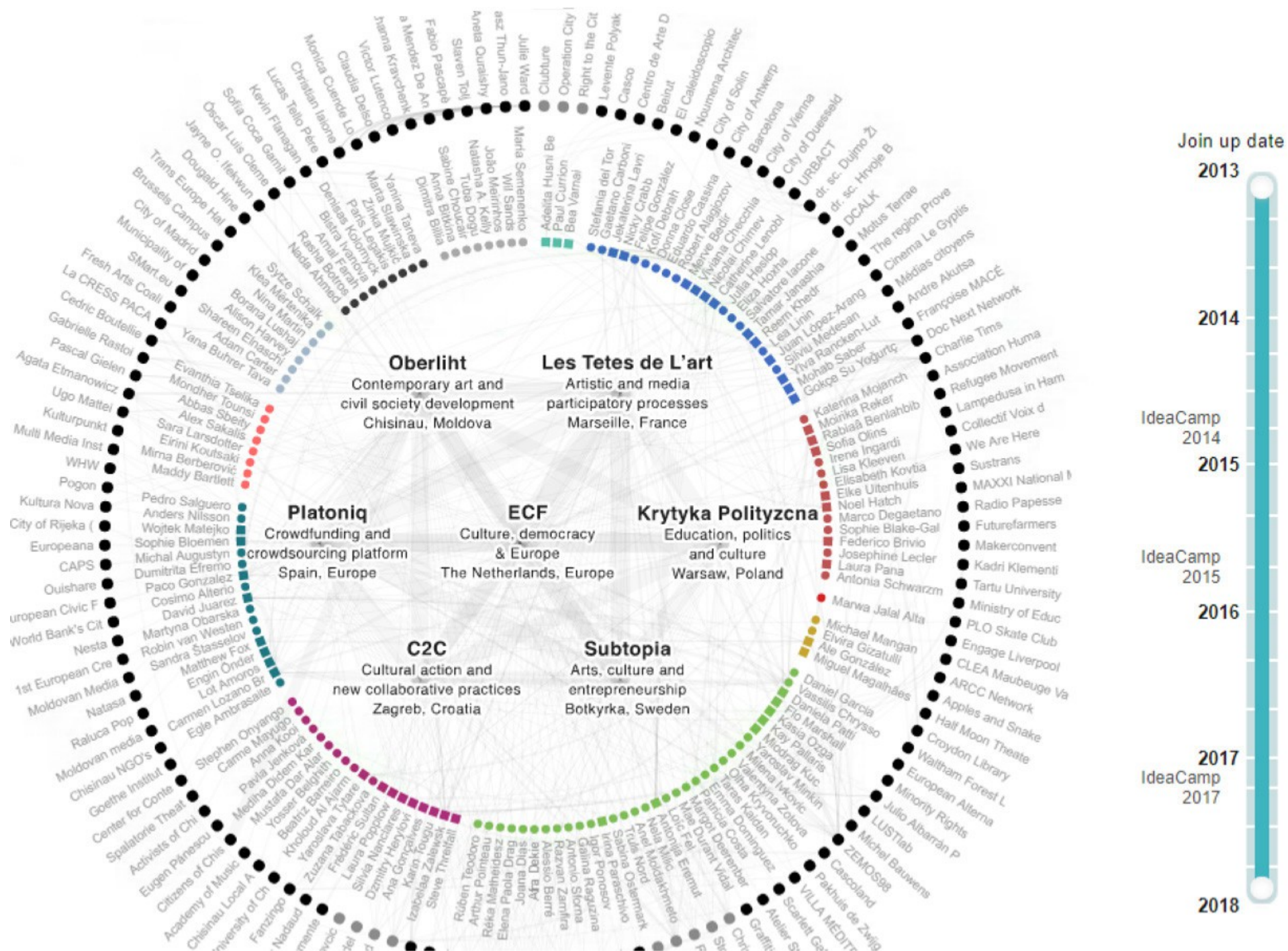












[illegible]

¶ Ita de nobis fecerunt prius et ultimus in se in fine non sunt. Et tunc de rebus cum habuit et tot modo de ultimus rebus. De forensis de aliorum et remansit forensis.

Practitioners Lab

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