# The Co-Cities Report:

## building a "Co-Cities Index" to measure the implementation of the EU and UN Urban Agenda

CO-CITIES 2+2=5

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# Abstract

The Co-Cities Open Book is the result of years of research and experimentations on the field to investigate new forms of collaborative city-making that are pushing urban areas towards new frontiers of collaborative urban governance, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, social innovation and neighborhood economy.

This open book has roots in our conceptualization of the 'City as a Commons', the emerging academic field of urban commons studies as well as urban co-governance and the work developed in 5 years of urban experimentations in Italy and around the world. Structured around three main pillars, the Co-Cities Open Book will first provide scholars, practitioners and policymakers with an overview of the theory and methodology of the Co-City with the "Co-Cities Protocol". The open book also presents the "Co-Cities report", the results of an extensive research project in which we extracted from, and measured the existence of, Co-City design principles in a database of 500+ case studies in 150 cities worldwide. Ultimately, thanks to the Co-Cities report we were able to create an index capable to measure how cities are implementing the right to the city through co-governance. Thus, the Co-Cities index serves as a fundamental tool for the international community in order to measure the implementation of some of the objectives that have been set by the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The last section of the book consists in an appendix of articles of some of the most important researchers and practitioners studying the urban commons. These essays were conceived and offered as part of "The City as a Commons" conference, the first IASC (International Association for the Study of the Commons) conference on urban commons, co-chaired by Christian Iaione and Sheila Foster, that took place in Bologna on November 6 and 7, 2015.

## II. The Co-Cities Report: building a "Co-Cities Index" to measure the implementation of the EU and UN Urban Agenda

The second part of the open book is the Co-Cities Report, the culmination of a 5-year long research project seeking to investigate and experiment with new forms of collaborative city-making which are pushing urban areas towards new frontiers of participatory urban governance, inclusive economic growth, and social innovation. The case studies gathered here come from different types of cities located all around the world, and include groundbreaking experiments in Bologna (Italy), as well as in other Italian cities (e.g. Milan, Rome, Palermo, Bari, etc.), and global cities such as Seoul (South Korea), San Francisco (California, USA), Barcelona (Spain), and Amsterdam (Netherlands).

The report presents a dataset of 500+ examples in 150+ cities that we surveyed in a first phase over 18 months (from December 2015 to June 2017) and in a second phase for 28 months (from August 2017 to December 2019) The dataset provides 100 briefcase examples of urban commons projects and public policies from the cities mapped. The dataset consists of examples from cities located in different geopolitical contexts. In addition to presenting the case studies here, all the case studies are also published on the web platform commoning.city.. Our intention is that commoning.city will become an international mapping platform for the urban commons and for cities that want to embrace a transition towards the commons paradigm.

The goal of this research project is to enhance our collective knowledge about the various ways to govern urban commons, and the city itself as a common, in different geographic, social and economic contexts. The case studies, both the community-led ones and those institutionalized in the local government, are important data points and empirical inputs into the larger effort to explicate the dynamic process (or transition) from a city where urban commons institutions are present to one where we see the emergence of networked urban commons. Where we are able to identify a network of urban commons or some degree of polycentrism in the governance of urban resources, then we can confidently begin to see the transformation of the city into a commons — a collaborative space—supported and enabled by the state.

What are the conditions that foster the development and networking of these efforts, and allow us to identify the characteristics of a "Co-City Transition"? What are the constraints that impair the emergence of a Co-City, a city in which the ground is ripe for local actors to share and cooperate to generate and manage common goods? The dataset that we have collected is only a starting point, but it offers important examples from cities worldwide in which there are emerging community or city-level initiatives that are pushing urban areas towards new frontiers of collaborative urban governance, social and economic pooling, and inclusive and fairer city-making. The analysis of the dataset aims to highlight common patterns and differences and to test empirically the relevant dimensions of the Co-City design principles.

Ultimately, thanks to the Co-Cities report we were able to create the first index measuring how cities are implementing the right to the city through co-governance. Thus, the Co-Cities index operates as a fundamental tool for the international community in order to measure the implementation of some of the objectives that have been set by the New Urban Agenda.

### 2.1 The Co-Cities Report: building a "Co-Cities Index" to measure the implementation of the EU and UN Urban Agenda

The theoretical framework presented in this report is a fresh analysis of the theories developed in previous research of the authors, updated through the lessons learned from concrete experimentation. Empirical knowledge is crucial in providing a complete understanding of the mechanisms that promote the transition from the urban commons to the city as a commons. The Co-Cities dimensions or design principles previously articulated need to be verified/tested empirically through the observation of public policies and community-led practices around the commons in urban contexts. As such, the Co-Cities index presented here allows the categorization of cities according to the empirical manifestation and the degree of intensity of the five dimensions or design principles.

This research project also represents a significant contribution to the international urban community, as it ultimately proposes one of the first evaluation standards to measure the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the New Urban Agenda and the European Urban Agenda in

cities around the world. As previously mentioned, the empirical testing of the Co-Cities dimensions or design principles through the observation of public policies and community-led practices around the commons in urban context led to the building of a Co-City Index, a measuring instrument that can classify cities based on a gradient.

The value of this research, therefore, lies in the design of such an index – the Co-City index – that will serve as a powerful tool for cities and administrations around the world in order to measure the implementation of the principles listed in the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. While widely shared, the SDGs and the principles included in the New Urban Agenda hardly ever suggest a clear policy design or implementation strategy in order to secure the success of public policies in our cities. Especially in the case of concepts like 'the right to the city', it becomes extremely difficult to establish whether a city has been able to implement such a principle, and in turn what kind of examples are to be followed in order to implement it.

The Co-Cities Open Book, therefore, aims at providing methodological principles, case study analysis, and quantitative tools that can help implement and measure the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda especially in the Least Developed Countries. The Protocol presented in the Open Book has in fact already been tested in European and North American cities. Its application can further represent a useful opportunity for cities in the Least Developed Countries as a tool to design urban justice and democracy and thereby also measure the implementation of some of the New Urban Agenda goals, such as goals 13 and 19, or the Sustainable Development goals 16 and 17, in particular the sub-goals 16.7, 17.17 and 17.19.

Through our research and action, we demonstrated that this protocol facilitates the achievement of sustainable urban development, through collaboration with local communities, contributing at the same time to the capacity building of local authorities, fostering the active inclusion of local stakeholders and the collaboration among civic, knowledge, public/private actors for the cooperative management of urban resources.

On this platform, local practitioners, local officials, engaged residents, and others are able to "map" themselves by completing a simple questionnaire (available in the "Map Your Project" section of the website). Once mapped on the platform, the project promoter will then receive the text of the in-depth interview, allowing the project to be included on the site and as part of the research project.

We decided to strengthen the theoretical framework by analyzing case studies from different geographical contexts. Therefore, we started an exploratory research of case studies of urban commons project and public policies with the aim of building a dataset of cities in which relevant innovations of both community-led and institutional designed processes are arising. We then applied the analytical tool presented in the first section of the report with the aim of testing the key dimensions of the Co-City that we theorized and experimented in Italy and then to construct a Co-City gradient. The next two sections will introduce an updated version of the in-depth analysis of 50 cities based on interviews with key case studies testimonials (policymakers and practitioners).

## 2.2 Methodology for data selection and data collection

The case studies have been extracted from different sources, including those listed below. The Co-Cities database, that will be soon available on commoning.city, indicates detailed source of information for each case study.

1.      The papers presented at The City as a Commons conference mentioned earlier contained many relevant cases and examples of urban commons in different geographic contexts. These papers are available in the Digital Library of the Commons or published elsewhere and are thus fully accessible.

2.      Scientific magazines covering the following themes: commons (i.e. The International journal of the commons); urban studies ("CITY – analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action"; "Policy studies"; "Urban policy and research"; "Urban, planning and transport research"; "Journal of Urbanism: International Research on Placemaking and Urban Sustainability"; "Journal of Urban Affairs").

3.      Academic conferences on the commons and urban commons, in particular, urban research, cities, policy studies. In addition to "The City as a Commons conference" in Bologna, also the 4th conference on good economy; relevant thematic events on the commons and city-making (i.e. the New Democracy workshops held by Pakhuis de Zwijger – Amsterdam; Sharitaly events in Italy; GSEF 2016 – Forum Mondial de l'économie sociale; Urbanpromo conferences in Italy; Innovative City Development meeting in Madrid; the World Forum on urban violence and education for coexistence and peace held in Madrid; UNIVERSSE 2017 - the 4th European

Congress for Social Solidarity Economy held in Athens; Verge New York City 2017 held at the New School.

4.     Urban media (Shareable, Citiscope, CityLab, Cities in Transition, Guardian Cities, P2P Foundation, Remixthecommons, OnTheCommons).

5.     Direct suggestions from key experts, scholars, and practitioners: David Bollier, Silke Helfrich, Anna Davies, Marie Dellenbaugh, Fabiana Bettini, Thamy Pogrebinschi, Ezio Manzini, Eduardo Staszowski, Martin Kornberger.

6.     In order to reach geographical areas not covered through the above-mentioned samples, we also engaged in some internet data mining through established internet providers (Google, Bing) and scientific databases (Summon Discovery) using the following keywords: commons, urban commons, community land trust, wi-fi community network, collaborative neighborhood, collaborative district, collaborative governance, community-managed services.

The cities we have investigated were selected in order to endow us with sufficient knowledge of urban commons transition in different countries and contexts. The data collection protocol has been identified for all the case studies. We identified and included a group of case studies for every geographical area (i.e. Southern Europe, Central and Northern Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, Central America and Latin America, Northern Africa, Subsaharan Africa, Asia, Oceania), in order to capture diversity.

All cities have been collected in a dataset, which is going to be soon available on commoning.city, and for each of them, a short record card has been produced and uploaded on the commons map, including the main information collected through the answers to the questionnaires and through online data mining, achieved via collection of information on scientific papers and sector magazines. The record card uploaded on the website is built as follows:

| City | |
|---|---|
| Name of the Project/Public Policy | |
| Catchment Area | |
| Date Initiated | |

| Shared or co-governance | |
|---|---|
| Relationship to State | |
| Pooling of Social and Economic Resources | |
| Experimentalism | |
| Digital Infrastructure, Open Data, Other Aspects | |
| Local Need(s) or Services Provided | |
| Comment | |
| References, sources, contact person(s) | |

Hereafter, we present a view of the 195 cities mapped, for a total amount of 550 case studies.

## The Co-Cities DATASET

**Totals**

| REGION | CITIES | CASES |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 84 | 349 |
| North America | 29 | 84 |
| Central and Latin America | 20 | 40 |
| Africa | 26 | 31 |
| Asia | 30 | 38 |
| Oceania | 6 | 8 |
| **TOTAL** | **195** | **550** |

## 2.3 Coding Cities

The process for collecting the data contained in this report involved contacting and interviewing a representative for each case study mapped. This report includes 100 cities with interviewed case. This report presents the graphic visualization of the results and a descriptive summary of each of the 100 cases studies. As mentioned above, the cases are grouped for geographical regions in the following order, in parenthesis their number: Southern Europe (16), Central-Northern Europe (22), North America (15), Central-South America (18), Africa (14), Australia (5), Asia (20). The Codebook, methodology and analysis will be published on scientific journals and the link will be provided on the Co-Cities Open Book webpage as soon as they are published.

At this stage of analysis, this work does not imply any comparison between the collected case studies, which is going to be carried in a second phase of the research, when a larger number of case studies will be collected in order to have a good representation of all the geographical areas. In this report, the analysis of the 100 cities is strictly descriptive, and its aim is to start emphasizing the relevant aspects of each city and to build classification criteria for the four dimensions.

### 2.3.1 Europe

The European continent has been divided, according to the classification used in the World Cities Report 2016, into the following geographical areas:

1. Southern Europe: Greece, Italy, Serbia, Spain;
2. Central and Northern Europe: Belgium, France, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Scotland, Sweden, Ireland, United Kingdom, Denmark.

The European cities will then be presented according to this classification, and in the analysis the cities will be aggregated according to it. In order to increase the readability of the radar graphs, we have chosen to code a maximum of cities per graph: in geographical areas including more than 3 cities we have produced multiple graphs, using the geographical dimension as a criterion for the aggregation of cities.

**Southern Europe**

(**Greece**: Athens; **Italy**: Milan, Naples, Reggio Emilia, Rome, Turin, Bologna, Sassari, Messina, Lucca, Padova; **Serbia**: Belgrade; **Spain**: Barcelona, Madrid, Zaragoza; **Portugal**: Lisbon, Peniche)

*1)* **Barcelona, Spain**

The city of Barcelona has been analyzed through interviews to referents of several urban policies that introduce radical and commons-oriented changes in the governance of urban assets, resources and local public services: the Social Procurement of the City, the Citizen Heritage Regulation, the Energetic Sovereignty Plan, Other Economies, B-Mincome and the case study of Fab City Barcelona. In 2015, Ada Colau was elected as a mayor of the city. With the "Pla d'Actuació Municipal 2016-2019" (PAM) the new government claimed that the goals of their administration would be the economic and social development of the city through sustainability, and the overturning of dynamics of polarization and inequality. Nevertheless, this document has not been approved by the City Council, (Plenari del Consell de Ciutat). With these guidelines, they have launched the first plans focusing on housing, energetic and digital sovereignty, mobility and citizen participation.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood by neighborhood, policies at the city level;
- **Urban collective governance**: the city is strongly encouraging new forms of collective governance;
- **Enabling State**: strong support by municipality in terms of funding, resources and structural changes in administration;
- **Experimentalism**: shared knowledge for circular economies and supply chains;
- Process: an opportunistic methodology that looks at emerging practices to strengthen them in a new framework;
- **Tech justice:** digital sovereignty provided in the program.

*2)* **Athens, Greece**

Summary

The city of Athens has been analyzed through the lens of SynAthina, which is an official project of the city, supported by

the Mayor and managed by the Vice- Mayoral Office for Civil Society, to augment autonomous citizen initiatives that aim to improve the quality of life in Athens and help solve its social problems. The four-step process maps and collects, interconnects, and evaluates with the aim of supporting those initiatives, and to integrate successful projects in the city's regulatory framework. The project was funded philanthropically but aims to be autonomous after the external funding period ends in March 2018. The project aims at developing a 'toolkit of toolkits' for 'city makers' everywhere, but especially with interconnected EU-based cities. Its two flagship initiatives are a revival of a local market and a citizen-supported anti-tagging effort. The project considers itself unique in its capacity to transform the regulatory framework of the city.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: up to city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** supported by Mayor and managed by Vice Mayoral Office;
- **Enabling State:** the municipality fully supports the project up to integration in the regulatory framework;
- **Pooling economies:** shared knowledge and interconnection of projects under the leadership of the city;
- **Experimentalism**: four-step methodology aimed at replicability in other cities which includes mapping, interconnecting, evaluating and supporting;
- **Tech justice**: the tool is a web platform.

### 3) Madrid, Spain

Summary

The city of Madrid has been analyzed through the lens of the new policies on the assignment of urban spaces. In particular, we looked at a regulation aiming at making the selection process of associations to use public buildings more transparent and democratic, and at the ParticipaLab Prado, a space of interdisciplinary work orientated to the study and practice of participative processes willing to give a new impulse to a direct, deliberative and distributed democracy.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;
- **Urban collective governance**: attention to the involvement of different actors in the processes;
- **Enabling State**: enabling role of the local government;
- **Pooling economies**: strong;
- **Experimentalism**: does not apply;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

### 4) Milan, Italy

Summary

Milan has been analyzed through the experience of "Milan Sharing City', which is part of a larger "Milan Smart City' project, the case study of Macao and the Open Government Policy. The public administration of the city launched the Guidelines for Sharing Economy in 2014, after intensive public consultation. The project is city-wide and involves many different processes. They all aim at combining social innovation, upskilling of citizens, collaborative production through shared spaces and incubators, and sustainable businesses for job creation, aiming to be embedded in communities and neighborhoods. The public processes used for stimulating these factors are: a public registry which recognizes for example co-working spaces or sharing economy actors, open calls for funding, support, and access to unused spaces, matched 'civic crowdfunding' and other means. Projects are often multi-year, multi-actor processes mostly centered around shared spaces and incubators that aim to revive a resilient city economy and collaborative production. The context is a longer-term paradigm shift towards participating, sharing, resilience, sustainability, and inclusion with the city as the enabler. The city also organizes public events for deepening the self-reflection and collective learning of sharing economy actors.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: neighborhood, collective spaces and incubators;
- **Urban collective governance:** the city as an enabler to create a public process through 'open calls', registries, matching civic crowdfunding;
- **Enabling State**: enabling and facilitating role of the city;
- **Pooling economies**: strong orientation around shared spaces and incubators;
- **Experimentalism:** active listening by the city; incubating collective processes;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

Southern Europe 1

— Athens - C  — Barcelona - 5C, 1N  — Madrid - 1D, 1C  — Milan - 1D, 1C
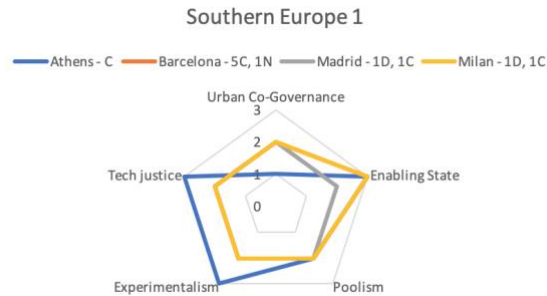
*5)* **Belgrade, Serbia**

Summary

Savamala is a district in the city of Belgrade that in the past 5 years has been experiencing a process of cultural revitalization thanks to local artists, entrepreneurs, and community members. Starting with the founding of the independent art center "KC Grad" in 2012, Savamala witnessed a wave of transformations that turned the district into one of the most active cultural, art and music hubs of the city. The many abandoned and dilapidated warehouses in the area were renovated and transformed in bars, music venues, art centers, and cultural associations. The future of the neighborhood has also been debated among the community thanks to workshops organized by the Goethe Institute, as part of the "Urban Incubator: Belgrade" project. Thanks to these discussions and to the input of artists and local community members, the neighborhood continues to go through a process of cultural improvement.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance:** a conglomerate of citizens' organizations;
- **Enabling State:** local administration supporting the organizations;
- **Pooling economies**: economy of social exchange;
- **Experimentalism:** there is a School of Urban Practices that develops strategic guidelines and fosters participative and collaborative design processes;
- **Tech justice:** Urban Cooks platform, created to design an exportable toolkit to support citizen initiatives that manage and create common space.

*6)* **Rome, Italy**

Summary

The city of Rome has been studied through the lens of the Co-Rome project run by LabGov, and two innovative experiences belonging to the same district, FusoLab, and MAAM.

*Co-Rome*

The Co-Rome project is the result of the application of the Co-City protocol to Rome. The goal was to create a replicable model for governing the urban commons with a process involving all the actors of the quintuple helix approach. The project focused on co-governance and the requalification of the Archeological Park of Centocelle, a natural and cultural common in the outskirts of the city, and is now in the process of expanding the model to the district to meet the needs of the communities in terms of services.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** district, city level;
- **Urban collective governance**: process involving all the actors of the quintuple helix approach;
- **Enabling State:** roadblocks from the local government;
- **Pooling economies:** civic collaboration fundamental for the governance of urban commons;
- **Experimentalism:** innovative and experimental methodology (the Co-Cities Protocol);
- **Tech justice**: the project fosters the overcoming of the digital divide and the empowerment of disadvantaged categories through the acquisition of competences to be re-used in an entrepreneurial way.

*Libera Repubblica di San Lorenzo*

The members - around 10 people - are all representatives of the associations ESC Atelier, Communia, Il Grande Cocomero or Nuovo Cinema Palazzo. They jointly fight against real estate speculative projects and advocate for the protection of historical buildings. The "Libera Repubblica di San Lorenzo" is a free assembly of citizens, workers and students proclaimed in 2013. With regards to the membership, it is quite heterogeneous since it gathers people coming from different backgrounds, concerned for their neighborhood.

Analysis

- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2)**: self-

administration officially entrusted but without any official status. It can be seen as devolution of power by the State;

- **Enabling State (weak 1):** Absence of financial contribution from the State. However, the municipality has always been present, not only passively in mere bureaucratic practices, but rather actively bringing up new ideas;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1):** the urban community did not develop a business model nor any form of real-estate based nor service-based economy that is able to support its sustainability.
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** The Libera Repubblica wrote the "Charter of the Commons" referring to the art. 42-45 of the Italian Constitution. It can be seen as an innovative bottom-up lawmaking initiative;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** Tech equality is taken as given as most people own a mobile device and know how to use it. Hence no current program nor policy aiming at eroding digital gap has been implemented. ESC Atelier, one of the main associations through its "Info- Migrante" program offers free Wi-Fi access to refugees.

*Rome, Italy Tor Sapienza*

Tor Sapienza Agency is a network of associations willing to cooperate with each other in order to address the problems of the neighborhood. It gathers 23 associations, most of which are non-profit, representing local communities, churches, schools, and citizens. In a period of political and economic uncertainty, these organizations gathered to launch a community-led project and put together different types of resources to promote urban regeneration.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** The Agency has experienced several phases and involved different actors, but two moments have shown to be particularly relevant such as the "ReBlock" project (URBACT) funded by the European Commission and the broadcasting of an inquiry conducted by the TV program "Report". Moreover, after the activation of other players, such as the School "Giovanni XXIII" and the growing influence of the media due to unprecedented social unrest in the neighborhood, the process regained momentum and experienced

acceleration;
- **Enabling State (absent 0):** No funds are attributed from the State. The administration failed to manage even the European Funds that the Re-Block project had made available. The administration can be seen more as an obstacle rather than a facilitator;
- **Pooling economies (absent 0):** the project does not achieve a level where both public and private actors behave as enabling platforms towards the commons;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1):** the methodology used is not truly innovative;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** low impact of technologies in the project. However, the use of a crowd-sourcing platform to gather information on buildings and brownfield sites allows citizens to map critical areas and build a useful dataset. This may also be used as leverage towards the administration.

*M.A.AM*

Il M.A.A.M, i.e. Museo dell'Altro e dell'Altrove is a space located in a former slaughterhouse, in the V Municipio (the Fifth Municipality) in South-Eastern Rome. According to the founder, the objectives of M.A.A.M are: First to "create a mixture of arts out of this occupation", second "not to use money which is forbidden", third, "to create a connection between parts of the city that do not interact with each other", and "to purify this place".

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** Activists take part in MAAM's activities. Artists from all over the world give their support through their pieces of art and volunteer associations also get involved. However, neither private entities nor the local government participates in MAAM governance;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** MAAM receives neither financial nor administrative support from the State;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** MAAM is autonomous and self-standing. There is strong cooperation, for which all actors get involved. But poolism remains low as private companies and the state do not participate;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** The project is highly innovative but as Giorgio de Finis revealed: it "stems from another project which we realized in 2011 that was called Space Metropoliz". The idea of creating a place where art and the hardship of everyday life

merge together is definitely experimental. Besides, there are no real obstacles to the reproduction of such a project elsewhere;

- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** digital platforms play a moderate role in promoting the initiatives and the principles of M.A.A.M. They only have a Facebook page but no website.



Rome

Rome (San Lorenzo) — Rome (Tor Sapienza) — Rome (M.A.A.M)

## 7) Bologna, Italy

Summary.

The Baton Rouge case study is a Co-City experimentation. The city of Bologna has been analyzed through seven years of on-field work conducted by the authors within the framework of the policy launched in 2011 to introduce collaboration as a method for governing the city and many of its resources. After two years of field experimentation in three city neighborhoods, and in the context of the "City as a Commons" project supported by the Fondazione del Monte di Bologna and Ravenna, in February 2014 the City of Bologna adopted a regulatory framework: the Bologna Regulation on Civic Collaboration for the Urban Commons. Since the approval of the Regulation, more than 280 pacts of collaboration have been signed. LabGov has been the scientific coordinator of the process, from the beginning until the end (evaluation process).

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;
- **Urban collective governance**: (moderate)the city as an enabler to create a public process through the Regulation for the governance of the urban commons and the deriving collaboration pacts;
- **Enabling State (strong)**: enabling and facilitating role of the city;
- **Pooling economies (weak):** strong orientation around co-governance of urban spaces;
- **Experimentalism (moderate):** active listening by city, incubating collective processes;
- **Tech justice (moderate)**: focused on transparency of

the process.

## 8) Reggio Emilia, Italy

Summary

The commitment of Reggio Emilia's municipality towards participation and collaboration in decision-making processes and in city-making is at the basis of the Co- Reggio Emilia project, that was promoted by the local administration in collaboration with the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia and with the scientific, strategic and organizational support of LabGov and Kilowatt.

The process began with the activation of the participatory path of #CollaboratorioRe, which brought together citizens, associations, private actors, cognitive institutions and members of the local administration (as envisaged by the quintuple helix approach of urban co-governance) and allowed them to collaboratively shape the future of the "Chiostri di San Pietro" area, an urban commons holding a particular relevance for the city and for its inhabitants. The process consisted of a series of participatory thematic workshops to collect the citizens' needs and some best practices, resulting in the drawing up of guidelines particular relevance for the city and for its inhabitants.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city level;
- **Urban collective governance (strong)**: participatory path involving all the actors oh the quintuple helix approach;
- **Enabling State (strong)**: enabling and facilitating role of the local government;
- **Pooling economies (moderate):** civic collaboration fundamental for the governance of urban commons;
- **Experimentalism (strong):** innovative and experimental methodology (the co-cities protocol);
- **Tech justice (strong):** social innovation as one of the focuses of the debate.

## 9) Naples, Italy

Summary

In the last years, the city of Naples has been the theatre of a series of experimentations and innovations in urban democracy through the commons. What makes the experience of this city particularly special is that the requests voiced by urban communities are being met by the efforts of

a local administration committed to strengthening collective participation and supportive of citizens' claims to re-appropriate urban commons, in particular, the so-called sleeping giants, buildings or complex structures located both in the center and in peripheral neighborhoods. The city of Naples embraced an enabling approach towards the commons. Since 2011, the city has been issuing a set of municipal ordinances that discipline the commons, adopting an approach deeply rooted in empirical reality, based on the practices of self-organization of the communities that co-govern the commons. The city also implemented institutional and organizational innovations to further improve its action in this field. In 2011, the city of Naples created the Assessor of the Commons and later a Specific Unit internal to the city administration that is committed to fostering and maintaining the dialogue with the civic realities involved and to finding innovative solutions to better manage the commons.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, collective spaces, and incubators;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate):** the urban commons are moderately collaborative. The partnership includes organized social actors; civic innovators; knowledge actors; public actors (only the city level);
- **Enabling State (strong):** enabling and facilitating role of the city;
- **Pooling economies (weak)**: strong orientation around cultural space and co-creation; shared spaces;
- **Experimentalism (strong):** active listening by the city; incubating collective processes; iterative approach;
- **Tech justice (weak)**: technology is not used as a key tool in urban commons governance schemes. There are not platform for collaboration.



Southern Europe 4
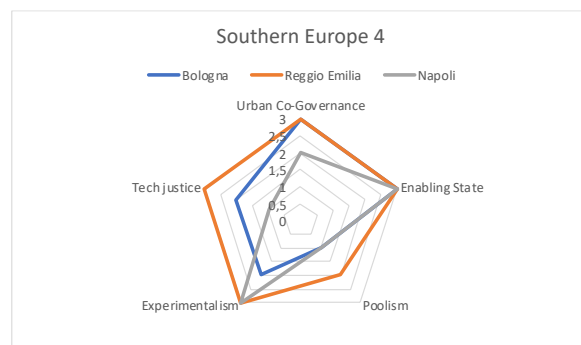
10) **Turin, Italy**

Summary

*Co-City Torino*

The city of Turin recently won the Urban Innovative Actions European contest with its project "Co-City Torino", fostering collaborative management of urban commons to counteract poverty and socio-spatial polarization. The project takes as its starting point the Regulation of the commons and adopts the collaboration pacts as an instrument to foster collaboration between citizens and local administration. The project addresses the challenge of regenerating the most deprived city's neighborhood and fighting social exclusion. It aims at transforming abandoned buildings and vacant land into hubs of residents' participation, in order to foster community spirit and to create social enterprises, reducing in this way unemployment and urban poverty. The commons will be entrusted to the care and management of citizens through forms of active participation, supported by the Case di Quartiere (Neighborhood Houses) network. The project will adopt digital instruments such as First Life, a platform developed by the University with the aim of facilitating citizens' involvement and mapping community projects.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** the process envisages forms of collaboration between citizens and local collaboration;
- **Enabling State:** enabling local administration;
- **Pooling economies:** wireless infrastructure as open commons for all to use;
- **Experimentalism**: non-profit volunteers as stimulating local engagement;
- **Tech justice:** adoption of digital tools.

*Cantiere Barca*

Cantiere Barca, in Turin, is an artistic project of urban marginalized neighborhood regeneration. It was co-led by the Anthropologist Alessandra Giannandrea, the Architect Francesco Strocchio, the Goethe- Institut in Turin, and the Education Department of the "Fondazione per l'arte contemporanea" which managed to involve a school in the project. It is based on the idea that art has a transformative role. The project aims at promoting youth creativity in a place where the living conditions of the youth are difficult. The goal was to develop a process of re-appropriation and exploitation of urban space, using recycled materials.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city-level;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3)**: although the main actors involved in the project are local residents, the project was supported in diverse ways by public institutions as well as private institutions;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** the State (Region Piemonte) allocated a large part of the funds as well as banks such as Compagnia di San Paolo, one of the two bank foundations from Turin. La Fondation de France of Paris also matched funding;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2)**: one of the projects consisted of regeneration community bonds through the space revitalization, and involved people from the local neighborhood as well as children. A center for young people was also created;
- **Experimentalism Strong (strong 3):** the project has a strong experimentalism vocation;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** a platform for digital storytelling was created, however it could now be considered as outdated.



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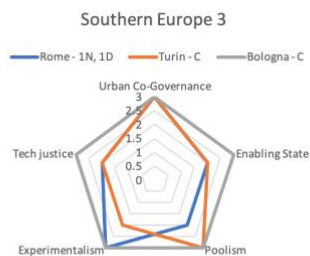
*11)* **Sassari, Italy**

Summary

TaMaLuCa is born as a research group in 2017 within the Architecture, Design and Urban Department of Sassari University in Italy. It turned into a Startup with the administrative support of the University. Following a methodology based on Tactical Urbanism and the "Right to the city" principles, the project aims at improving the living conditions of neighborhoods in Sardegna and developing the use of unconventional tools e.g. playgrounds to stimulate people commitment.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** TaMaLaCa has partnered with street Plans, The Argentinian architect (Collectiu.6), the Italian National network SLURP, and other informal partners. Local citizens are being integrated for certain purposes but not systematically;
- **Enabling State (weak 1)**: the State has been supportive neither in financial nor in administrative terms;
- **Pooling economies**: does not apply;
- **Experimentalism**: does not apply;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** technology is used to engage people: there is a game/app on urban exploration for children as well as for a project on autonomous mobility for people with autism. A platform was also created to diffuse to work of the startup.

*12)* **Matera, Italy**

Summary

The project was inspired by the activity that the non-economic public body ATER (social housing agency) Venezia followed in the 2016 Biennale Pavilion on the Giudecca of Venice and the 32 new apartments designed by Alvaro Siza. The architect Stefania Spiazzi was the manager of the Portuguese pavilion and has always dealt with issues related to social housing, from an administrative and architectural point of view. In the pavilion, the projects of 4 different cities were presented and compared: Aia, Porto, Berlin and Venice, realized through in-depth interviews on the theme of shame: shame for citizens who had had to relocate due to housing problems and move elsewhere. The Architecture of Shame association, considering the interesting projects, suggested to conduct something similar in Matera, city in which the special law of 1952 on the restoration of the Sassi forced the residents of the Sassi district to move to the new quarters comprising public housing designed in those same years. The transfer process began with interviews of residents and stakeholders in order to incorporate their own vision and desire.
The methodology adopts an interdisciplinary approach and is guided by architecture analysis, meetings, public debates, ATER interventions and public space architecture, video interviews with a social matrix, archive research. The latter are fundamental as they have allowed the previous projects and

the past calls to emerge, as well as the human and decision-making aspects of the people who lived there (with respect to which the ATER archives are rich in materials). First, the crucial exploratory phase allowed to reconstruct the history from 1951 to the present. The next phase was that of interviews, which started in June 2017: two weeks of interviews with intellectuals, local politicians and inhabitants. Eventually, the process comprised an open public debate with the citizens. In October 2017 all the interviews conducted first in Venice and then in Matera were presented at the State Archive. From that, two unique volumes of research were written.

Analysis

- **Urban co-governance (strong 3):** in relation to the survey on non-inhabitants of Matera, the project is promoted by the Architecture for Shame association in collaboration with ATER Matera, which is an instrumental body of the Region, but the heritage is the property of the Province. ATER Matera has initially engaged its own resources in the project, with managerial (and non-operational) tasks, while a resource of ATER Venezia (Arch. Spiazzi) is the true active subject of ATER that acts as a bridge between the territory and the institutions. The Basilicata Region is involved through a counselor who has participated in all public debates. The participation of the Municipality of Matera is not clear, while the State Archive of Matera and a cultural association of Matera are involved. Furthermore, the residents have been involved in the interviews and a broad model of participation and collaboration is expected. A multi-stakeholder approach therefore emerges even if the project is only at the beginning. A contest for architects will then be carried out with the aim of identifying useful methodologies and tools for the redevelopment of the area in co-planning with the residents. The project is still in an initial phase in which it operates in terms of knowledge acquisition; this corresponds to what in the Co-City protocol is called cheap talking (knowing phase), that is informal conversations with privileged interlocutors. It will be necessary to monitor the development of the project to define which gradient of co-governance is outlined;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** in relation to the survey on non-inhabitants of Matera, the main public subject is ATER Venezia, which acts as a bridge for local relations with ATER Matera. The Region and the State Archive are also involved. The role of the municipality is not clear. But it is clear that ATER is

also moving in the South trying to do social innovation;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** in the survey on non-inhabitants of Matera it is expected that the partnerships that characterize the process, active paths of social and economic sharing of resources and cooperation between the actors involved, in particular in terms of activation of the inhabitants so that they are co-creators of the projects and they organize themselves for the realization of the interventions. At the present time, however, it is not possible to analyze the dimension of economic and social pooling in depth.
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** From the survey on non-inhabitants of Matera with respect to the dimension of experimentalism, satisfaction emerges on the part of ATER for what has been done. At the moment there is also talk of buying private homes to put them back into public property but it is not yet known with which legal formula or model will prevail;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** Survey on non-inhabitants: videos have been made. There is also a site, which however is little used. In fact, it is all within Matera 2019 so resources will also be used to develop digital aspects but starting from mid-2018.

*13)* **Padova, Italy**

Summary

La Casa Onlus Foundation was established on March 26, 2001, by order of C.C.I.A.A. of Padua, A.C.L.I. Provincials of Padua, Nuovo Villaggio social cooperative and Banca Popolare Etica. It is a non-profit participation Foundation which acts as an interlocutor of the institutional subjects that make the necessary political choices for everyone to have a home, and as a concrete response to the new needs of people living in hardship. To pursue its objectives, La Casa Onlus Foundation promotes initiatives and projects, with the aim of helping to resolve the housing problems of Italian and foreign families residing in the territory, favoring their access to decent housing. In some projects, the role of La Casa Foundation is to inform the municipal administration of the availability of a vacant apartment and to identify through rankings which subjects are best suitable. It means to realize a real public service subsidiary to the public administration, a public service acted by a subject of a private nature (thus anticipating the third sector code). The main objective of the participation foundation is to facilitate the integration of families residing on the territory in the economic-productive fabric of the

Veneto Region, promoting human growth and social integration. The Foundation is based in Padua and is present in 5 other provinces, excluding Belluno and Vicenza.

Analysis

- **Urban co-governance (strong 3):** La Casa Foundation has a strong collaborative dimension and manages several projects all characterized by multi-stakeholder governance. "La Casa Foundation works to tackle housing problems alongside public bodies, private companies and the third sector to promote a modern welfare system". In the various projects proposed by the Foundation, the community of residents is encouraged to participate in social activities proposed by the social cooperatives involved and to take action in the co-production of services, but there are no forms of co-management of the buildings. Co-governance, therefore, fits into the second level of the gradient, namely that of collaboration;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** In La Casa Foundation's projects, the latter stands as a private subject capable of providing a public service subsidiary to the public administration. The role of the Municipalities is crucial in the relationship with the Foundation and the other local actors;
- **Pooling economies:** does not apply;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** La Casa Foundation is reaching the third sector code by proposing itself as a private entity supporting the public administration in providing a public service;
- **Tech justice (weak 1)**: currently there aren't specifications on the use of digital technologies in Foundation's projects.

## 14) Zaragoza, Spain

Summary

Zaragoza recently launched 'Zaragoza Activa', a municipal project designed as a learning and social innovation ecosystem composed by enterprises, public programs, social organizations and citizens. It applies a diverse range of innovative methodologies for each project, for example, La Colaboradora is a community of 200 entrepreneurs who share the workplace and form a time bank and collaborative environment, the Grupos Residentes de ThinkZAC Las Armas is an auto-learning collaborative space opened to citizens and focus on the procomùn theme. They affirm that their natural

interaction space is the link between public-private and social, and that their "playground" is the fourth sector: that is why they are also allied with social organizations, universities, administrations, and big corporations. They have some interesting apps, as a virtual coin and CVZAC, and decided to implement their own social network in order to have sovereignty over data and communities' information. The next step is to open ZAC's code so that other platforms can use the system too.

Analysis

- **Catchment area: c**ity level;
- **Urban collective governance: p**ublic-private- social partnership, allied with universities, big corporations, social organizations;
- **Enabling State:** Zaragoza Activa depends on the Ayuntamiento;
- **Pooling economies:** it generates an SROI=3,14 in terms of creation of jobs, transfer of knowledge;
- **Experimentalism:** different innovative methodologies tailored on projects;
- **Tech justice**: they have their own social network to have possession of data, and they are going to open the code.

## 15) Lisbon, Portugal

*Associaçao Locals*

Summary

Promoting the slogan "Think Global, Act Local", Associaçao Locals is a non-profit organization which intends to conceive and organize local and participatory development actions. Their work is based on three main principles: "Transforming (regeneration)" i.e. fostering sustainable development in all its aspects; "Knowledge (information)" i.e. promoting reciprocal learning based on a peer-to-peer approach, open source and sharing knowledge with other local/national/international groups; and eventually "Participation (integration)", namely building up close trust relationships, involving stakeholders in participation processes so as to strengthen and dynamize the contexts and places in which they intervene. The objective and actions were analyzed under the lens of two main projects UPI: Diagnóstico participado and Diagnóstico territorial d'Ajuda.

For the "UPI: Diagnóstico participado" project, Associaçao Locals drew inspiration from the methodology of Citizens Foundation an Icelandic organization aimed at creating e-

democracy. Funded by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the UPI: Diagnóstico participatory project aimed at creating a platform (available on phone/on the web), and based on the open-source code conceived by Citizens Foundation and welcoming people's ideas and projects. However, the team progressively decided to develop more peer-to-peer contact and listen directly to local people's demands, ideas, and initiatives. For the Association Locals, the emergence, nurturing of a civic environment is a crucial and essential element to predisposing to debate and enabling to cultivating it. The promotion of "liquid democracy", "direct democracy", and participatory budgets are also mentioned as key. Also, another difficulty mentioned by the Association whilst building projects is to be found in the "Egos" within a collective, which usually entangles shifts from collective and co-operative management to misused, self-centered management.

The other project is Diagnóstico territorial d'Ajuda, resulting from a process initiated in 2011 in the neighborhood of d'Ajuda in Lisbon. It was meant to make a diagnostic of the neighborhood together with locals. This was made possible by listening to people's needs, allowing for the construction of trust relationships and making it possible to conceive long-term impactful projects.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:**
- **Urban co-governance (strong 3):** the Diagnóstico territorial d'Ajuda project saw the collaboration of 40 partners. For the "Feira da Galo"(Rooster's fair), in particular, all actors of the quintuple helix ("local shops", universities, private sector, citizens and public sector) were involved;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** although lacking money, the government was really supportive and is interested in promoting and working on socially oriented projects. For the Diagnóstico territorial d'Ajuda project, the local government was pro-active and notably supported the project through Bip/Zip, a funding program for interventions in urban priority neighborhoods;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the project adopts a peer-to-peer approach and focuses on involving citizens in the design of the governance and urbanization process. The association believes in "creative intelligence" and involves locals in activities such as painting houses or creating gardens;

- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the association organizes various artistic and experimental activities and strongly relies on co-creation to build up participation. Art in all its forms but in particular in pictures is indeed seen as a necessary guide as it provokes people to think deeper and reflect on their values. Associaçao Locals, for instance, conceived and organized the festival, "Feira da Galo"( the "Rooster's fair"), as part of the d'Ajuda project meant to expose the situation in the Ajuda Barrio and present all their projects supporting local development;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** For the UPI Diagnóstico participado's project, the association focused on the use of digital tools to foster locals' participation, yet offline actions were eventually preferred.

*Joa Seo Medo*

Summary

Joa Seo Medo  is a social business of entrepreneurs for entrepreneurs that started in the middle of the economic crisis that was affecting Portugal as a private initiative. The initial intention was to create a group of small startups and complement each other sharing services.
The project put real and aspiring entrepreneurs in dialogue in a physical location that was changing (coworking spaces or private homes), providing mentorship activities to help individuals developing their entrepreneurial idea. Joa Seo Medo was based on the idea that entrepreneurship is a method, like a scientific method that can be studied, used and improved. The company collaborated with the city administration and universities for several social and educational programs.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city, community;
- **Urban co-governance (strong 3):** Joa Seo Medo collaborated with the city and with local authorities and developed collaborations with universities and research institutes. Most of the entrepreneurs had small businesses, the private sector was involved as well. Private asked Joa Sao Medo to manage programs;
- **Enabling State (strong 3)**: the state supported their activity. Lisbon administration tried to transform unemployment subsidies in subsidies for entrepreneurs. The relationship with the municipality was really synergetic;

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- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the communities gave rise to companies and associates;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** Everything Joa Seo Medo did was action-based and experimental. The high level of social innovation detected can be observed in the "evolutionary entrepreneurship" approach used: the work of entrepreneurs should be multi-generation stakeholders, addressing the need of the planet, and the well-being of all living creatures.
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

### 16) Peniche, Portugal

Summary

Peniche is a Portuguese city that was originally a fisherman town and has recently become a surf mecca. The design team called Komuhn proposed to open a coworking/makerspace in the city - within a refurbished 18th-century farm - aimed at gathering and making people work together differently from normal work and giving them diverse functions. It relies on open source technology and participatory design. Komuhn proposed The Great Good Place project, which was then created with the help of other actors. The Great Good Place is meant to be a welcoming environment for people to share ideas, resources, skills and knowledge and through that building up a community.

Analysis

- **Urban co-governance (strong 3):** the government is a collaborator, 6 schools around Portugal are associated with the project. Associations, as well as the municipal library and local shops, take part through spreading the concept and breaking the preconceived ideas about the project;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the State is a collaborator yet limits are to be underlined in that the help of the municipality is not always efficient;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** The Great Good Place project is based on radical openness meaning that instead of preparing projects secretly, the emphasis is put on the preparatory process and not on the achievement itself. Humility and honesty are two main important values to be adopted to foster collaboration. The Great Good Place project is a collaborative economy becoming closer to a commoning economy as space is collectively managed, independent, involving local actors;

- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the ideas and the project, as well as the mentality promoted, are very innovative. One example is the "library of things" project, based on the sharing of free tools (ranging from basic drill to suits) of quality, or requiring membership. It is quite original and supports the development of sustainable ways of sharing and the circularity of tools, therefore it helps to reduce consumption;
- **Tech justice (strong 3):** the project itself is the product of digital tools and in particular of social media groups and is based on the concept of Tech Sovereignty in that the Great Good Place community participates in a cooperative platform.

**Central and Northern Europe**
**(Belgium:** Brussels, Ghent**; France:** Lille, Paris, Bordeaux, Colombes, Grenoble, Marseille; **Germany:** Berlin**; The Netherlands:** Amsterdam, Utrecht, Eindhoven**; Scotland:** Edinburgh; **UK:** London, Liverpool; **Ireland:** Callan; Glasgow; **Sweden:** Malmo; **Czech Republic:** Ostrava**; Norway:** Oslo; **Denmark:** Aarhus, Copenhagen**)**

### 17) Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Summary

While many studies have focused on the experience of Amsterdam in becoming a Smart City, it is important to note that the city has been working in several other directions with the aim of improving their citizens' life. The government, in fact, is also committed to the promotion of new forms of economy based on sharing, collaboration, and circularity. This is manifest when we look at the Amsterdam Sharing City project and at the activities of the Amsterdam Economic Board. - The Amsterdam Sharing City project saw two phases:

1. The platform ShareNL declared Amsterdam a Sharing City and in 2015, with the support of Amsterdam Economic Board, drafted a white paper on the potential of Amsterdam as a Sharing City.
2. The Mayor and the Executive Board of the Amsterdam's Municipality have agreed on the Action Plan on Sharing Economy (https://www.slideshare.net/shareNL/amsterdam-actionplan-sharing-economy).

We also analyzed the case study of Civic Source, a neighborhood organization developed with the facilitation of social innovator Aura de Klyn, which gains capital for the neighborhood in a sustainable way, with and for its inhabitants. This capital is used to support civic initiatives that

can ameliorate the quality of life and the environment in the neighborhood.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** from neighborhoods to city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** Assembly of the Commons based on consensus-based decision-making;
- **Enabling State**: minimal or no support from city or state;
- **Pooling economies**: very strong stress on sharing;
- **Experimentalism**: focus on collaborative culture and common social protocols;
- **Tech justice**: absent.

*AKKA, Amsterdam*

Summary

AKKA's involvement in different projects starts way before design; it starts with alignment and understanding of the different groups of people and their needs, namely the community of users of a building, including everyone somehow related to the project (the bus driver, the street cleaner, the passerby...). Also, before the architectural project is proposed, AKKA collected insights from people on the basis of whether they can develop a project vision. The idea is that architecture even if it could be a work of art, should not be approached like art, and that architects are serving people and should, therefore, create projects that add value to their lives. AKKA's projects are based on a methodology created by Stephany Akkaoui Hughes composed of 4 steps: A-appreciated (aligned understanding) K-Kernel (shared understanding) K-Kickstart (learning by doing) and A-Adapt (observing behavior).

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** the methodological process is a collaborative process affirming that the users of a building are the experts on how space can benefit social exchanges. Consultation happens "actively" before the development of a project and "passively" i.e. through spontaneous interactions when users are starting to live in the building and react on what should be adjusted. Collaboration between civil society (users of space) and the private sector

(AKKA) happens as part of the interplay of the AKKA's methodology used for every project. People living in areas where the projects are designed are also involved in the project. AKKA is currently in conversation with universities and research parties to investigate research collaboration;

- **Enabling State (weak 1)**: no project was financed by public national funds;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the company's income comes from commissions and assignments. AKKA also promotes innovation and the sharing of knowledge for 'architecting interaction' through regular events, trainings, speeches and master classes hosted in Amsterdam and all over the world;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3)**: AKKA has its own methodology based on three main layers: Vision (client or stakeholder must agree with it otherwise there is no right client match), Principles (although the principles are very thorough, there is a certain margin for adaptation always based on a bottom-up approach of architecture), and Application (adaptable based on input of users);
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** AKKA is currently investigating how sensors and technology can be used to understand how people occupy a space and how they navigate around it. In the future we can imagine establishing face recognition of emotions to get an insight into not only what people say, but also the instinctive reaction they get. However, it is facing problems such a privacy.



Amsterdam (AKKA)

*18)* **Berlin, Germany**

Summary

The Social City Initiative was born as a national project in order to support and provide help to communities in disadvantaged neighborhoods. The Initiative has been implemented in Berlin through the Neighborhood Management (NM) program. The

strategy that lies at the heart of the NM program is one of participatory decision-making used as a tool for community empowerment and socio-economic advancement. Involving residents in the decisions regarding their neighborhoods, the project set up "Neighborhood Councils", which serve as an organizational framework to allow for discussion and consultation to happen among citizens. Thus, the idea that the program wants to promote is that local citizens are the "experts" to be consulted first in decision-making processes, the ones that know best what are the issues to be solved.

The program indeed wants to focus on communities' social capital, giving them a voice in their neighborhood's future and a platform to exercise this voice together with their neighbors, in turn creating an opportunity for people to build a network. Thanks to this focus on community building and empowerment, the program approaches socio-economic issues in an innovative way, proving that there is a strong local community which is key for economic advancement.

The Councils, therefore, tackle problems of segregation and discrimination, lack of educational and working opportunities, service inadequacies, housing support, and revaluation of urban areas.

The funding comes from different sources: namely, from 1999 to 2015, the national government, the European Union and Land Berlin have allocated a total of 364 million euro that have been spent in the neighborhood management areas.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance:** moderate;
- **Enabling State:** strong;
- **Pooling economies:** moderate;
- **Experimentalism**: strong;
- **Tech justice:** weak.

### 19) London, UK

*London CLT*

Summary

London CLT aims at providing permanently affordable homes, addressing in this way the growing gap in the housing market between people who qualify for social housing and those who can afford to buy a home on the open market. London CLT was born as the East London CLT in 2007, set up by London Citizens. It was the result of a long-lasting grassroots campaign led by Citizens UK, with its roots lying in the 2004 bid for the Olympic Games. In 2015, local community groups in

Lewisham, Croydon, and Southwark asked to work on the construction of CLT's in other areas. London CLT is an independent organization, governed by its own members according to the principles of community organizing. Anyone who lives or works in the area can buy a share for £1 and become a member. Each year, the members chose the components of the Board through an election process. Apartments prices are set according to local wages, based on the idea that a person should not spend on housing more than 1/3rd of his salary. Houses are allocated by an independent panel. The first CLT to be created is St. Clement's CLT.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** independent organization, open governance;
- **Enabling State:** local government acted as a mediator with the private owning the land;
- **Pooling economies:** anyone who lives and works in the area can buy a share for £1 and become a member;
- **Experimentalism**: classic CLT methodology;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

*Loughborough Farm*

Summary

The Loughborough Farm is a self-organized group supported by the Loughborough Junction Action Group (a local charity). Space is shared and everyone grows together sharing the harvest at the end of the bi-weekly volunteer growing session. The Farm has become a platform for individual creativity to flourish, as well as a place that brings people together across social and other divides. The focus on food (both in the farm and via one of the prospective tenants, a start-up kitchen facility and the addition of an on-site Anaerobic Digester) is a particularly strong factor in that it is demonstrating a closed-loop food system (being something that brings people together enables education/sharing knowledge about sustainable living and away into the economy for lower-skilled people).

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** decision-making happens at a monthly Farm meeting. The complexity for the farm comes with the introduction of the LJ Works project which brings more concrete

governance structures and commercial or at least social- entrepreneurial expectations into space in order to satisfy the Council requirement;

- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** Loughborough Farm proposes to actively collaborate as a way to have more influence in the process. If councils can help secure long-term space  (as opposed to temporary) for urban commons this would be a benefit though, due to political shifts, councils are often reluctant to think long-term;

- **Pooling economies (weak 1)**: as with many of these new 'public-private' or in this case 'public - commons' partnerships there will be a profit share with Lambeth Council however the majority of any economic gain will be put into training schemes for Loughborough Junction residents and into keeping the space accessible to as many as possible;

- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** the project aims to demonstrate closed-loop energy and food cycles through a small-scale anaerobic digester, a localized waste-to-energy system. This system replicates a cow's stomach taking in food waste from the on-site café, kitchen incubator and the local area and produces fertilizer and methane gas. The methane gas, in turn, powers LJ Works buildings and the fertilizer is used by the Loughborough Farm and other local growing projects to produce more food, closing in this way the waste loop;

- **Tech justice (moderate 3):** the project uses (yet it is still at a very early stage) Wikihouse, an open-source project to reinvent the way homes are made. It is being developed by architects, designers, engineers, inventors, manufacturers, and builders, collaborating to develop the best, most sustainable high-performance building technologies, which anyone can use and improve. It is based on CNC technology so files can be downloaded and printed at any local CNC operator. Its construction is linked to the assembly of a building-sized 3Djigsaw puzzle and to be constructed by 2-3 unskilled people.

## 20)        Paris, France

Summary

Urged by local associations already taking care of some urban gardens in Paris, the City of Paris passed in 2003 the "Main Verte" program, which promotes the creation of urban community gardens by citizens associations, that are enabled through technical assistance, land use rights and sharing of know-how. Other than receiving requests for the creation of

new gardens, a Resource Center for Urban Gardeners also assists citizens by organizing meetings and workshops. According to the "Convention et Charte Main Verte", the gardens are usually set up on the city's land but they can also grow on other land types. This chart and regulation are to be signed by the City and the association in charge of the garden, who establishes the rules and the allowed usages of the gardens. The inhabitants who manage the gardens must commit to keeping the gardens open to the community and the public and to following sustainable management methods.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** independent organization, open governance;
- **Enabling State:** local government acted as a mediator with the private owning the land;
- **Pooling economies**: anyone who lives and works in the area can buy a share and become a member;
- **Experimentalism:** absent;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.



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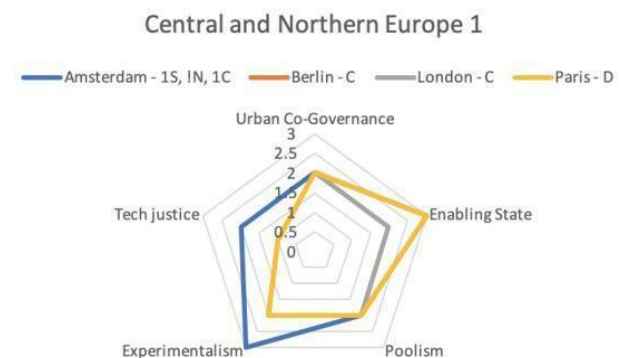
## 21)        Colombes, France

Summary

In terms of architecture, the initiator of R-Urban - atelier d'architecture autogerée (aaa) - has been using participative architecture and self-managed architecture principles: a type of architecture that is co-created, used and long-term managed with and by the citizens themselves. The project has also been conceived following ecological principles: reversibility, zero carbon emission, use of recycled or reclaimed materials in construction (cradle to cradle), producing energy on-site, reducing water and energy consumption with the help of a number of ecological servicing

devices: rainwater collector, greywater phyto-filtering device, compost heating device. R- Urban in France, for example, consisted of the creation of multiple eco-sustainable places. The AgroCité - a unit of urban agriculture - is made of community gardens, permacultures, composting and rainwater recycling systems, as well as devices and systems for energy production and educational and cultural spaces. It also involves The Animalab, a domestic farm whose production is directly embedded in the local distribution network through its Agrocité shop. Eventually, the Recylab is made of urban waste recycling equipment, which enables the transformation into eco-construction materials.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3)**: the R-Urban cooperative land was founded by a number of members, among which aaa, La Nef and La Nef Gestion. The partners include Public Works (architectural practice in London), City of Colombes and EC Life, (European Commission) as well as national and international universities;
- **Enabling State (weak 1)**: the main roadblock to R-Urban was a new local election that completely changed the municipal team that was in place when the implementation of the project occurred. A new Mayor was put into power, one coming from the real estate sector and from a family of developers claiming back the land where R-Urban was established. This led to the demolition of R-Urban. There was a long process of citizens protests, and a case that was brought to court but was eventually lost (there was no formal way to protect the land from development since city property is not formally protected by law);
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the community has a low skills threshold and is very inclusive. Thanks to local publicity campaigns, more and more people were attracted. The project is also embedded in local distribution networks that sell their products on local markets. It also features a local canteen where local products are consumed and thus contributes to feeding the circular economy;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the project is very innovative as it tries to find a way to work towards its goals;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

Colombes
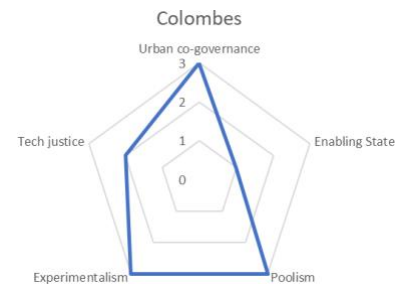


### 22)    Marseille, France

Summary

Created in 2009, the Collectif Etc wishes to activate not only public spaces but more globally common spaces using different mediums and gathering various skills. It promotes self-reflection and autonomy of action and focuses on bringing together various city users (inhabitants and professionals) and making them actors and "do-ers" of their own city through involving them in the urban creation process. The productions of the Collective take different forms including urban or architectural studies, collective projects, scenography, video productions, meetings, open workshops, teaching, or reflexive research. The interest for these experiments is not found solely in the results, but also and mostly in the processes that shape them as well as in the new environments and the new behaviors that these experiments generate. For the Collective, experimentations are progressively leading to an understanding of how to produce spaces in the long-term.
In 2014, Collectif Etc set up with some others actors a "publishing hut" called Hyperville. It was created, and is now supported and deployed by people engaged in urban collective practices, and interested in reviving and transforming the Public Space. The objective is to gather common cultural reference i.e. written publications or maps. It also nurtures and encourages organizations and actions across a broad network.
Since 2016, the Collective also animates the "Turfu Embassy" whose objective is to deploy useful, friendly and convivial actions for the district of la Belle-de-Mai in Marseille and its inhabitants, through the sharing of its diversified and creative know-how. The "Turfu Embassy" provides for living and co-working spaces shared by associations and activist artists.

Analysis

- **Urban co-governance (moderate 2):** many actors of the quintuple helix are involved. First of all, local

people are at the heart of the project, intermediary people strengthen the projects by linking the various structure and harmonizing. The Collective also collaborates with private associations who are managing and taking care of cultural spaces, as well as with social centers. Public services and Foundations also contribute, mainly through funding;

- **Enabling State (strong 3):** the State is one of the main collaborators and supports the Collective Etc's projects through financing;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3)**: The Collective Etc's vision and its actions are oriented towards, and close to reaching, the "commoning economy", a collectively managed and multi actors system. They also aim at making people autonomous in their environment. Furthermore, the projects pursue the transfer of resources from public to collective groups and are pushing towards the realization of "right to the city";
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the Collective believes in the action of "living" or Habiter which supposes "acting" in and for the city rather than just "consuming" or "passing" through the city. In order to reach people's commitment in building structures and co-conceiving and co-constructing projects, fiction is used. For instance, the Collective invites people to co-participate to film making, or performances. One example of an imaginary story that was made up is La Ruée vers l'autre (the rush to the other), a photo-novel narrating the story of people from Marseille in 2048 who are lost in time and arrive in 2018 France. While they meet inhabitants called "casseurs-cueilleurs", they face exclusion and hatred. Through this photo story, the collective wants to address and arouse reflection on themes such as the fear of the Other. The role of the Collective Etc in accompanying a structure into becoming more a public space can also be illustrated with the example of the Fort de Tourneville in le Havre where a sheepfold and a music playground have been designed and set up. The methodology is adapted according to each context just as the imaginary stories co-conceived with the inhabitants change according to the context;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the Collective does not adopt technology as its main tool enhancing collaboration.

*23)* **Glasgow, Scotland**

Summary

Co-operative Glasgow is an urban communing initiative created to provide advice and support to individuals, businesses and social enterprises in developing cooperative business models within the city. Business Development grants are made available to encourage the creation of new co-operatives and to strengthen existing cooperatives. Recent updates from the initiative show positive trends: since March 2017, a new city administration took the lead of the city. There were doubts about whether the new administration would have supported Co-operative Glasgow. These concerns have been totally dismissed as the new administration promoted the initiative even further. Currently, there is a push for boosting the social enterprise strategy. Co-operative Glasgow grew substantially over the past 3 years. There are now 730 social enterprises that are active in Glasgow, of which 61 % are led by women. These enterprises mainly hire employees that were formerly unemployed and promote the growth of local businesses. They encourage social enterprises to take advantage of the 'community benefit clause' in order to win commercial contracts. Keeping money in the local economy is a challenge that is crucial for the future sustainability of Co-operative Glasgow.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** Glasgow Cooperative is rooted in the interaction between civil society, (social) businesses and governmental institutions (in particular, Glasgow City Council). Beyond these three actors, schools and universities are also involved;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** the government acts as a primary initiator. It is hard to say whether specific legal changes have been influenced, but a clear impact has been exercised on the Scottish Government, for example in regard to resource allocation. Moreover, "Glasgow continually identifies the most appropriate ways to encourage the incorporation of co-operative models and legal structures into day to day working";
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the cooperative is enabling communities to be direct beneficiaries through the access to goods and services; the support of a more balanced distribution of wealth; and the fostering of greater community-based innovation and knowledge transfer. Co-operative Glasgow is based on social justice and tries to reach also the marginalized and unemployed people through grant allocation. Glasgow city council is

particularly concerned in keeping the money within the city, reinvesting it. Another example is empowering a local group by facilitating ownership and lease of green spaces. With regard to tailor-made strategies for local conditions, it should be mentioned that Co-operative Glasgow allows cities to respond to their specific needs and those of its citizens, rather than a top-down approach to service provision;

- **Experimentalism (moderate 2)**: Glasgow has devised governance structures that include legal frameworks, memorandum of understanding models, partnership agreements and joint venture models that can all be adapted and utilized by other cities;
- **Tech justice (strong 3)**: The use of digital tools was crucial to the success of the initiative. For example, it was mentioned the project 'Digital Glasgow' aimed at making technology available to people. Digital tools played a key role both in approaching the citizens and in involving academia and industry.



Glasgow

## 24) Brussels, Belgium

Summary

The CLT Brussels was born as an initiative carried out by a local organization and "housing militants" as a reaction to the housing crisis in Brussels in the early 2000s. After a trip to the US to visit one of the most important CLTs, its founders organized a platform of organizations and convinced the Regional Government to conduct a feasibility study. After that, they earned subsidies to develop the first pilot project. They apply the classic CLT methodology, but tailoring it to each case and project. Five members of the board are from Brussels Capital Region, who gives them yearly grants and subsidies. Every citizen who wants to buy a house has to be a member, with voting rights. They give priority to low-income citizens and the poorest neighborhoods and they adapt the price of the houses to everyone's income.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;
- **Urban collective governance**: independent organization, open governance;
- **Enabling State**: local government acted as a mediator with the private owning the land;
- **Pooling economies:** anyone who lives and works in the area can buy a share and become a member;
- **Experimentalism:** classic CLT methodology;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

## 25) Edinburgh, Scotland

Summary

Since 2012, the city administration is explicitly committed to community-led and cooperatives-based development, which includes a Community Plan 2015-2018, with annual evaluations and updates. Co-production methodologies are applied across the board, citizens are involved in service design and multi-stakeholder cooperation is promoted. For example, 17 'community coops' have already been created. Scottish legislation such as the Equalities Act and Community Empowerment Act are used as the legal framework for such initiatives as well.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** from neighborhood to city;
- **Urban collective governance**: full city commitment to co-production and community-led cooperative model;
- **Enabling State**: Acts of Scottish Parliament as framework plus city regulatory frameworks;
- **Pooling economies :** support for community and cooperative models;
- **Experimentalism:** co-production and user-involvement in service design;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

## 26) Callan, Ireland

Summary

The Bridge Street project is part of a long program of developments in Callan (Kilkenny, Ireland) aiming at engaging local communities in participative planning and renewing a sense of civic pride in rural town centers. It evolved out of a

series of participative research projects initiated by Callan based Curators looking at ways for encouraging active and creative citizenship. For instance, a series of coffee mornings where locals could swap a story or memory of Bridge Street for a cup of tea and a cake were organized.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: neighborhood, city-level;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the project was realized through time, money and skilled labor donated by community volunteers and local businesses and pubs. Local art organizations and local primary schools also participated. A large proportion of the materials and infrastructure for the play and architectural interventions were received through local sponsorship;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** in addition to providing match funding for some elements of the project the local government provided support through advice and assistance on legal and logistical issues such as planning, permits and road closures for events;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2)**: their inclusive, multidisciplinary approach and close working relationship with consultants, local government and the community has meant that they have been able to apply and be eligible for a wide range of funding streams, bringing money and expertise to their small rural town and capitalizing on existing local capacities whilst striving to build further local capacity;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the Bridge Street project developed over a year-long period as an interdisciplinary collaboration between the two disparate disciplines of theatre and architecture. Each discipline independently responded to the same challenges faced by the town center, with the common goal of a ground-up re-imagining of the civic space within Callan. At the start of the project Equinox Theatre company took over an empty shop on the street for a weekend and offered a free cup of tea and cake in return for a story about the street –past or present. The community popped in over the week and a plethora of stories, memories and photos were collected and contacts were made and informed about the future plan of developing this material into a play the following year with a community cast;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the Communication strategy, which involved both digital and nondigital elements

was key in enabling a diverse cross-section of the local population to take part and increase the outreach potential of the project. The strategy included accessing local community groups through existing Facebook networks and using Twitter to disseminate project information more widely.



Callan
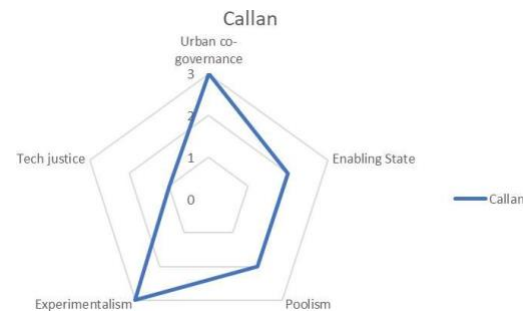
### 27) Utrecht, Netherlands

Summary

In 2010, the City of Utrecht adopted the universal standard of human rights to guarantee a high quality of life for all its inhabitants. In line with this aim, Utrecht has been working on promoting a human rights culture in the city, fitting the identity of an open, inclusive and social city. In 2013, a Local Human Rights Coalition was born, consisting of NGOs, local civil society organizations, businesses, politicians, policy officers and scientists. The Coalition's aim is to create local awareness of human rights in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens by translating global value(s) into local practices. Although the initiative does focus on this local bottom-up governance approach, best practices are shared with other cities at the national and international level.

This innovative project involves a partnership, and actually, the partnership itself is one of the innovative elements, being a public-community-private collaboration. So far, the leading partner, or better, the facilitator, is the City of Utrecht. However, the coalition is increasingly horizontally structured, with the city of Utrecht becoming more and more a member of the coalition like the others. Therefore, the 'leading' role can better be seen as a 'facilitating' role. Since the coalition is unique in the Netherlands, several national organizations (ministries, Dutch association of Municipalities, the Ombudsman, researchers, the national human rights institute) are supporting the initiative, in addition to the local partners.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;

- **Urban collective governance:** public- community-private partnership;
- **Enabling State**: municipality as facilitator of the process;
- **Pooling economies:** the coalition comprehends civil society organizations and businesses;
- **Experimentalism**: best practices are shared with other cities at national and international level;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

Central and Northern Europe 2
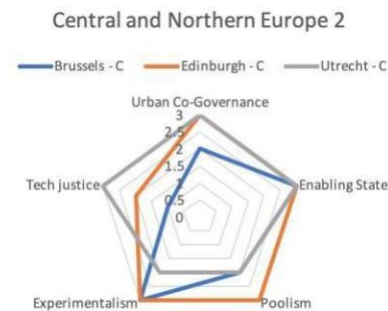


### 28) Eindhoven, Netherlands

Summary

The urban commoning transition processes held in Eindhoven are being supported by City of Tomorrow, School of Talents and sustainocratic communities including AiREAS, FRE2SH, COS3i. The processes are guided by core human values and multidisciplinary co-creation with no time horizon. In fact, the projects are enhancing sustainability for the long term whilst having no profit aim. The main project, launched in 2013, aims at using a technology intelligent measurement system (ILM) to collect data on everyday human pollution. Among the difficulties mentioned lies the fact that the political and economic realities that steer institutions are money-driven and are nonetheless solvable through the building of a parallel reality with projects expanding to many other cities through proactive citizens. Although core human values are universal, the application is prioritized on a very peer-to-peer basis. Individual empowerment occurs through shared responsibility rather than focusing on self-interests only.

Analysis

- **Urban co-governance (moderate 2):** the actors involved in the co-governance include citizens, government, education institutions, science, and innovative entrepreneurship together. For instance, the launch of the intelligent measurement system (ILM), saw the collaboration of citizens along with

technological organizations such as Philips, Imtech and ECN. Universities including Utrecht, Twente, and Amsterdam did health research and diffusion to the population. The city council of Eindhoven and the Provincie Noord-Brabant were engaged to Local AiREAS Eindhoven through their membership. The co-governance is guided by authenticity, equality, respect and trust, values that leave room for sharing ideas;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the government provides for some public resources. But interests nurture tensions at the co-creation level;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2)**: the project operates on a very local basis, as it aims at promoting locals' engagement and works towards a commoning economy where shared responsibility is achieved thanks to technology. It contributes to regional resilience through citizens' undertaking and by increasing institutional commitment to building a "vital participative community";
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the city of Eindhoven installed in 2013 the ILM, an intelligent measurement system that was made available through co-creation among the participants which were citizens, renown technological organizations and universities as well;
- **Tech justice (strong 3):** very developed, it entails urban artificial intelligence-based mostly on pollution data. The measurements are made available on the internet in real-time and enable people to realize how their daily file choices affect local air quality.

### 29) Ghent, Belgium

Summary

The analysis of the city of Ghent started from Oikos, a Belgian/Flemish 'social-ecological' think-thank, and the Ghent Community Land Trust. Oikos observed and studied the fast-growing number of local initiatives concerned with either social-ecological transition or issues of social justice and poverty, and examined the conditions of its further flourishing. The municipality moved from a classic reliance on setting up frameworks and criteria for funding to more horizontal forms of co-production in which the outcome is uncertain at the beginning. It is now looking at the initiatives through a 'social innovation' framework and it focuses on how to fund and support them in new ways, such as 'matching' crowdfunding campaigns with public money. Amongst the more successful projects supported by the city, the following

are cited:

1. Leefstraat, which creates climate-friendly car-free streets;
2. The use of a complementary currency to combat social exclusion ('Torrekens', in the Rabot neighBorhood);
3. Supporting collective housing for less carbon output;
4. An active multi-stakeholder Food Council.

These projects are also increasing networked in thematic federations such as networks of renewable energy. The city is committed to studying how to further support a commons-based collaborative economy.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** mostly neighborhood-based, city level;
- **Urban collective governance**: citizen-led but with support from city administration;
- **Enabling State:** commitment to social innovation;
- **Pooling economies:** creation of thematic networks for knowledge exchange such as Food Council;
- **Experimentalism:** co-production between city and citizen groups;
- **Tech justice:** not the main factor.

### 30) Bordeaux, France

Summary

Darwin was created as an urban ecosystem inside of an old military barrack that was left abandoned in the city of Bordeaux. The project includes small businesses, a co-working space, shared offices, cultural, artists, and residents' associations, apiculture activities and urban farms, cafés, bars and restaurants, sports areas, and a hostel among others. The whole system follows a governance model that is collaborative and participatory, thanks to the "Darwiniens" association. It is a sustainable structure as it hosts workshops for the recycling of various materials. It sets up spaces employing recycled furniture. It follows an advanced recycling system for the waste produced. Finally, it makes use of renewable energy and collects rainwater. The Darwin project is, therefore, an example of sustainable renovation that remains inclusive and fosters community building in the city.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city level;

- **Urban collective governance:** an initiative from a local organization and housing "militant" citizens;
- **Enabling State**: the Brussels Capital Region Government is in the board; it provides subsidies and funds;
- **Pooling economies:** common land ownership, separation of ownership for land/buildings (typical CLT model); the inhabitants of the houses are members of the organization with voting rights;
- **Experimentalism:** for each project is used a diverse methodology, tailored on the neighborhood and on the future inhabitants of the house;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

### 31) Grenoble, France

Summary

The Atelier Populaire d'Urbanisme de la Villeneuve is an initiative launched in the Fall of 2012 by a citizens' movement in order to build an alternative urban regeneration project in Villeneuve, in the city of Grenoble. Organized as a big working group that gathers the inhabitants of the neighborhood, it was created as a result of the refusal of the top-down planning practices of the City of Grenoble. In 2013, many workshops have started to formulate a new democratic urban project. In the following years, the Ateliers have continued fighting to stop a certain number of contracts and deliberations passed by the old local administration and to design a new vision for the neighborhood.

Moreover, in an effort to co-build the neighborhood, the association organizes meetings every week in order to discuss monthly thematic subjects concerning the new development (housing, environment, cultural and sports activities etc.). The Ateliers plays a central role still today in the fight for a more democratic urban planning. Through workshops, conferences, festivals, and mobilizations, it engages with citizens' demands and empowers neighborhoods in the face of big development projects that do not take into account the citizens' demands.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city
- **Urban collective governance:** (moderate 2)
- **Enabling State:** (weak 1)
- **Pooling economies:** (weak 1)
- **Experimentalism:** (moderate 2)
- **Tech justice** (moderate 2)

### 32) Lille, France

Summary

Lille has an expanding network of spaces focusing on collaborative culture and commons-oriented initiatives. It started with the Coroutine and Mutual coworking spaces, that aim for cheap accessibility so that collaborative projects have spaces to connect and cooperate. These places, groups, and projects are also linked in an Assembly of the Commons, that is actively reflecting on the connection between commons, the private sector and the public administration, on ways to protect the integrity and autonomy of such projects. This process has been ongoing but the interconnection is more recent. Cooperative decision-making is based on consensus and tools that favor it such as Loomio. With few exceptions, most of the projects are not supported nor funded by the public authorities, and commercial extraction of value is avoided through a focus on more cooperative or social-entrepreneurial forms of business. The Lille commons community is actively interconnected with other cities in France and networks such as Ouishare and the P2P Foundation.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** thematic networks and localized projects;
- **Urban collective governance:** Assembly of the Commons based on consensus-based decision-making;
- **Enabling State:** minimal or no support from city or state;
- **Pooling economies:** very strong stress on open documentation and shared protocols and search for forms of collective property (no-dominion, etc…);
- **Experimentalism:** focus on collaborative culture and common social protocols;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

### 33)  Malmo, Sweden

Summary

Malmo is a diverse city in Southern Sweden located very close to Copenhagen. A significant amount of city officials are committed to commons-based approaches to achieve both social (migration and refugees) and ecologically sustainable outcomes around infrastructural projects. The projects discussed involved a maker space and an upcycling (waste management station), ReTuren. The approach is called

'infrastructural commoning' and is based on participation and co-ownership. It focuses on aligning diverse sets of infrastructures and social groups in exploratory processes that take conflict into consideration but also recognize diversity as enrichment. One of the main lessons of this project is that user-management does not necessarily lead to inclusion because it reinforces cultural affinity of certain groups, resulting in the exclusion of others. Therefore, enabling and facilitating co-governance models are set up with a mandate to work specifically on achieving inclusion through mediating institutions such as an NGO for management. The project is funded through public funds and with a strong commitment to city officials.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: infrastructural commons in neighborhoods;
- **Urban collective governance:** co-governance through mediating institutions rather than user governance;
- **Enabling State:** public funding and strong commons commitment of various city officials;
- **Pooling economies**: focuses on infrastructures as commons, i.e. 'infrastructural commoning'; on diversity and inclusion.
- **Experimentalism**: mediation, not consensus;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.



Central and Northern Europe 3
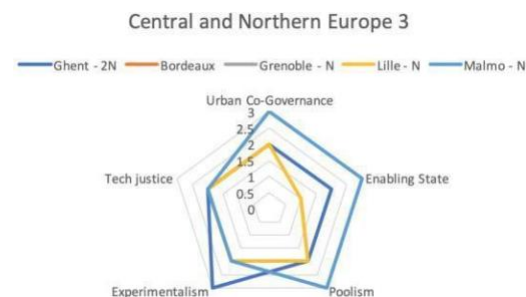
### 34)  Ostrava, Czech Republic

Summary

FajnOva is the name of a brand created in the end of 2015 as a communication tool for the preparation and implementation phases of the big strategic developing plan of the City of Ostrava. Having a plan made for and by the citizens, ensures that the city vision lives in people's minds. It also ensures a sustainable long-term vision that could be less exposed to political change. The FajnOva brand covers dozens of projects

on several areas such as 1) Building an interconnected city 2) Revitalizing the historical city center 3) Being a center for top-quality education 4) Enhancing the business environment 5) Supporting communities and citizens' involvement in public life 6) Creating a great environment for all generations 7) Bringing the city closer to nature.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** FajnOva comprises the involvement of all five quintuple helix actors. The brand FajnOVA is owned and governed by city hall authorities. It has successfully involved 20.000 citizens from different social and age groups such as Hospitals, SMEs, universities, cultural centers and NGOs, by using different tools;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** FajnOVA was launched and is now collaboratively led by the state. The project is supported mainly by city budgets and European funds. Moreover, some projects were done through cooperation with other public actors i.e. universities or libraries, and financed by their grants. In FajnOVA, the State uses co-design as a tool for innovative and long-lasting decision-making, independent of political changes;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** FajnOVA has created a participatory budget of urban districts. The circuit will earmark the money. Residents can come up with project ideas. They vote and choose the project to be implemented but there is still space for improvement. Creating a common space could be done also through a subsidiary program for revising the public area in the town. Active citizens or NGOs can apply for their own project and receive 500.000 Kč (2.000E approx.) for its realization. The projects developed in 2017/2018 consisted mainly of revitalizations of common spaces;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** The project adopts an innovative methodology for its internal organization, for the governance of the common resource, for the provision of public utility services or for the production of goods and services. One issue is that not all documents are translated into English yet, hence the content and methodology are not accessible to all.
- **Tech justice (strong 3):** FajnOva relies mainly on citizens' cooperation and commitment. This engagement is mostly realized online. FajnOVA works at a very high level with all social media platforms. The leaders of the project are aware of

omission of some groups which don´t have access to internet (elderly people, disadvantaged people) or which are not interested in participating in a such a project in the first place (children, teenagers). Hence the participation was allowed by different means, such as personal meetings of the city hall with citizens, urban cafés, paper questionnaires, message boards in the city districts, social media involvement, etc. Thanks to this, vulnerable minorities and populations without digital access were not left behind. The project also seeks to overcome ethnic and age minorities exclusion by providing Wi-Fi in the city and also in more than 600 city transportation wagons for free; therefore, tech justice is strenghtened.
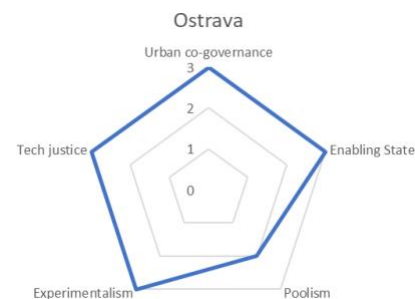


*35)* **Copenhagen, Denmark**

Summary

The district of Ørestad in Copenhagen, situated on Amager Island was partially made up as an experiment and a showcase for new and sustainable Nordic architecture. Its plan, realized by the ARKKI company was comprising of four mini-districts with dense habitation straddled by two canals and separated by green areas (Andrew Mellor, "Smart City" of the past, present and future). Although the first decade of the project focused on the construction of offices (Stan Majoor, 2015), the results did not reach the expectations neither in terms of quality nor in terms of quantity. Also, in the second decade, even if the district was designed to host numerous residential buildings such as the VM Mountains and benefitted from good public transportation, it did not manage to attract as many people. In great part this seems to be because of the housing crisis (Stan Majoor, 2015), that led to a drop in housing prices in Copenhagen and left the buyers of the unbuilt plots without much chance of getting developing proposals. Besides, and still, because of the financial crisis, the development company found itself pressured to devaluate their still unsold land and extend their debt repayment periods (By & Havn, 2013). The

planning crisis was amplified by the increasing competitive environment and coincided with the dissolution of the Ørestad Development Corporation (ODC) and the set-up of the CDP company allowing for new management, in particular with sub-departments allowing for bottom-up activities and specific tasks (Stan Majoor, 2015).

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighbourhood;
- **Urban co-governance (moderate 2)**: although in the first phase the project fostered public participation, once the master plan was selected, it quickly shifted to a closed developers' deal-making and financial process (Stan Majoor, 2015). If the project did not allow for much involvement from the civil society some example of collaboration occurred. One example is the creation of a venture putting into relation the more important corporations with the smallest households, namely the Ørestad's homeowners association (Andrew Mellor, "Smart City" of the past, present and future);
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** this project was mainly led and supported by the State along with Architects. It was led by the Ørestad Development Authority (Ørestadsselskabet) (ODC) set up in 1993, owned at 55% by the city and at 45% by the State which played the role of the developer of both the newborn districts and the metro system (partly in Ørestad itself but also in the rest of the city). But the best example of the role of the State in the project is the advent of the CDP who enabled more co-governance and promoted neighborhood participation in the project, in particular regarding the regeneration of the underused or low exploited public spaces of Ørestad; one example is the appropriation and re-activation of the waterways by citizens through locals' initiatives (Ifversen & Lindhe, 2013);
- **Poolism (weak 1):** the project did not aim at building a collaborative economy nor a commoning one;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** Ørestad's plan integrated several smart solutions. For instance, the district canals serve as rainwaters reservoirs.
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** does not apply.

*36)* **Oslo, Norway**

Summary

The Juss Bus project started with a bus, as a moving clinic to give free legal support to people who could not afford legal assistance. It began as a research project in 1971. Initially, the clinic was informal, the founders had a bus and traveled around, they went to places where they thought there were people in need of legal aid. Thanks to their work on the field they published articles on legal sociology during the years. The goal is still today to help and inform social groups about legal aid and legal rights. Today it evolved into an office with 30 law students working in four groups of selected areas of law that are not covered by other organizations, namely immigration law, prison law, debt, financial assistance and social law. The project is addressed to both people that have a problem with the law and people who don't know they have a problem. The main office is in Oslo, but every week the students travel to cities all around the country doing an outreach work. The center is hosted by the university and financed by the state, it provides legal aid and law and politics research. Students use this work to answer hearings and they write in the media to generate awareness in society. At the same time, students can also write their master's thesis in this area, their works are published as reports that can be consulted freely online. It is a way for students to learn about the field, and also to see how it works in real life.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city, community;
- **Urban Co-Governance (strong 3)**: in everyday life, Juss Bus works with citizens in need. Every six months they organize a group division to visit other places in the country, other social centers. There is a collaboration with the regional government that gives 30 students scholarship stipends and there is money given from the state. The building they are in is rented by the university (double-check that tho). Other than the state they collaborate with the region, and additionally they  have similar but smaller Legal Aid Clinic in Tromso and Bergen;
- **Enabling state (moderate 2):** the state supports economically the project. Despite some political conflict, Juss Bus was given a space were to operate throughout the years;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1)**: notwithstanding collaboration with private initiatives, Juss Bus is very strict in not partnering economically. The project doesn't have among its aims the creation of a collaborative economy nor a commoning one. The economic regime is one of public governance, where the organization has an independence in managing its budget;

- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** Juss Bus started as a highly experimental project and throughout the years its model has been replicated and scaled up to national level. It is now present in most Norwegian main cities. The project was also replicated abroad. There is exchange and coordination among separate sections in the different Norwegian cities;
- **Tech justice (strong 3):** high access to open data and online resources for Juss Bus clients and all citizens.

## 37) Liverpool, England

Summary

Granby Four Streets Community Land Trust works on providing affordable housing to people in need, fostering energy in the neighborhood community and creating green, innovative, multi-cultural and artistic places. The projects ran by the CLT comprise the renovation of houses and Victorian terraces, some for low-cost homeownership and others for affordable rent, with the support of housing providers and developers. The projects aim at ensuring that houses are affordable for residents in the long term. This new neighborhood will include the construction of a hub resulting in the renovation of empty shops located in Granby street. Besides, within the neighborhood, the Granby Street is working towards becoming a monthly street market through the flourishment of shops and businesses. Eventually, one other aim of the project is to deliver apprenticeships and jobs and provide training schemes for local people.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban co-governance (moderate 2)**: the project is based on collaboration within the neighborhood, involving the municipality, citizens and local businesses;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** there is moderate support from the State;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** Granby Four Streets works on inserting families into the area by creating community spaces and renting spaces for artists. Providing citizens with sustainable and affordable dwellings is a major issue. Difficulties have been encountered because of the lack of financial resources. The project aims at achieving the "right to the city" through helping people accessing opportunities and creating an environment in which they feel better in their daily lives;

- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** innovation can be seen in the sustainability objective of the Granby Streets CLT, consisting of providing solar panels on houses.
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** does not apply.

## 38) Aarhus, Denmark

Summary

The NGO Mejlgade Lab is operating in Aarhus, the second-largest city in Denmark. The city is involved in the green transition and the CO2-neutrality by 2030 features in the Aarhus agenda. However, the project manager observed that the sustainable transitions founding needs to be improved, mostly because of political obstacles. This objective will be reached in the long-term by using more sustainable materials for district heating, establishing an electrical tram/light rain, and encouraging citizens in using shared and electric cars. But for now, the municipal priorities and investments need to transition from short-term and black/coal investments to 100% green and sustainable ones.
The projects led by the NGO include the resource upcycling project, Fra Grums til Gourmet (From Grounds to Gourmet). Coffee grounds that would otherwise be burned in the city's incinerator are collected by ten young people from the Latin quarters of Aarhus and are used to grow oyster hats.
Mejlgade Lab also works on local and citizen-driven rainwater initiatives, focusing on the reuse of rainwater in a neighborhood called Nørre Stenbro. The project progressed through anthropological pre-studies, ethnographic portraits as well as through open workshops allowing for the creation of shared and sustainable solutions. Among the roadblocks, some are to be mentioned: the difficulty of getting the needed funding, of having a self-sustaining NGO and of gaining means and support for realizing concrete green projects and solutions.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, city;
- **Urban co-governance (moderate 2)**: all of the NGO's projects adopt an interdisciplinary approach and are made possible thanks to the collaboration of different schools, universities, NGOs and non-profit organizations;
- **Enabling State (strong 3)**: the State takes part in cross-sectorial cooperation with Mejlgade Lab. The implementation of greeneries in the city of Aarhus was supported by the alderman of the Municipality's Technical Department and the organization sought

political support for other projects. Another specific example of municipality support could be the collaboration to obtain and define an area on the harbor to build the 'Grounds to Gourmet platform' a citizen-driven urban garden. Over time, the municipality support for Mejlgade Lab has increased, fostering the implementation of large-scale projects;

- **Pooling economies (strong 3)**: Mejlgade Lab is working towards a "commoning economy" through the involvement of users in the design of the productive process and the setting up of cross-sectoral co-operation. As well, through its greening activities and through the co-creation of neighborhood solutions for rainwater reuse, the organization fosters the transition of resources from public to collective groups;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3)**: The Fra Grums til Gourmet or 'Grounds to Gourmet' project is particularly innovative as it associates two different organic species and makes them mutually nurturing, as the coffee ground stimulates mushrooms.
- **Tech justice (weak 1)**: technology is not the main focus of the NGO.

### 2.3.2    America

**North America**
**(USA:** Chicago, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Baton Rouge, Washington DC, Cleveland, Detroit, Miami, Madison, Savannah, Jackson. **Canada:** Montreal, Québec, Toronto)

### 39)    Boston, USA

Summary

The Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative (DSNI) is a non-profit, community-run organization whose mission is "to empower Dudley residents to organize, plan for, create and control a vibrant, diverse and high-quality neighborhood in collaboration with community partners." It was first conceived by a group of residents living in the Dudley Street area located in the Roxbury and North Dorchester neighborhoods of Boston, an underdeveloped, underserved, low-income area with a strong presence of minority groups. DSNI is now well known as the first community-run grassroots organization to have gained power in an eminent domain, one that was typically a government-only area of action. It is also known as the largest community land trust (CLT) in the nation. It has served as the inspiration and model for other CLTs in the Boston area and elsewhere in the United States, and it has been the subject of many studies and reports.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** a tripartite model of governance;
- **Enabling State**: relation with municipality, but independent from it;
- **Pooling economies:** community empowerment as crucial factor; creation of affordable housing
- **Experimentalism:** replicable innovative model;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

### 40)    Chicago, USA

Summary

In Chicago, we analyzed NeighborSpace, the only non-profit urban land trust in the city that preserves and sustains gardens on behalf of dedicated community groups. They shoulder the responsibilities of property ownership — such as providing basic insurance, access to water, and links to support networks — so that community groups can focus on gardening. NeighborSpace's mission is to preserve and support the development of community managed gardens and open spaces throughout the City of Chicago. This mission is accomplished by acquiring land on behalf of communities to protect community established and managed gardens from real estate development, supporting the long-term success of these community efforts, and building awareness of how these urban "Edens" improve quality of life for residents.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** run by no-profit;
- **Enabling State:** not related;
- **Pooling economies:** the NGO shoulders responsibility for property ownership;
- **Experimentalism:** innovative model;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

### 41)    New York City, USA

Summary

In New York City we analyzed several projects. 596 Acres is a community land access effort that wants to transform 'places' into 'spaces', focusing on identifying publicly owned vacant

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land that can be used for community development in neighborhoods, under the leadership of the local community but with the organization as a support and advocacy platform. 596 Acres identifies land on a website, contextualizes it (LivingLotsNYC), and posts a physical sign alerting neighbors that they could claim the land from the city for common use. It then helps the engaged citizenry to navigate bureaucratic mazes. Municipal support is needed, but not always available, and depend much on speculative and economic cycles, i.e. more support is forthcoming during big cyclical downturns, such as after the fiscal crises or the 2008 meltdown. The project is also seen as part of restorative justice since access to green community spaces is often determined through income and race, and such spaces lead to proven public health improvements. The project, founded in 2011, has already helped to claim 30+ places and protect 14 existing ones and is now moving to a next phase involving a Real Estate Investment Cooperative, to add locally controlled commercial spaces. The model is spreading to several other US but also other global cities.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: neighborhoods located around transformed vacant public land;
- **Urban collective governance**: self-organized efforts by local community, facilitated by 596 acres as intermediary to city bureaucracy;
- **Enabling State:** city support is needed, but not always forthcoming and depends on political/economic context;
- **Pooling economies:** public spaces seen as urban commons managed by local communities;
- **Experimentalism**: identifying vacant land, encouraging local engagement, ongoing support;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

## 42)   Baltimore, USA

*Charm City Land Trust and NEHI*

Summary

The Charm City Land Trust is a Maryland based non- profit organization whose slogan is "stewarding land in Baltimore." It has engaged in a variety of land renewal projects in Baltimore in coordination with community residents and groups and in collaboration with the non- profit and private sectors, local churches, as well as the local   and   state government. They are run by a 15- member board, whose

components come from the East Baltimore neighborhoods. The CCLT maintains close and strong ties with the communities it works in. For example, it developed a long-term relationship with communities in East Baltimore, particularly McElderry Park, where it partnered with the Amazing Grace Lutheran Church on a number of ventures. As such, the community, and its residents, are very involved in the work of the CCLT; they are consulted and invited to join the organization as a member, or to apply to be a board member. The CCLT's core goals include the stewardship, democratic inclusion and community-control of land. One of their largest projects, creating the "Sacred Commons," involved creating an open space where all were welcome, where the community as a whole could meet and have a say in how the space is used.

The NEHI began as a Catholic Church group, and it then evolved into a much broader coalition of community members, religious groups and activists of all backgrounds, all of whom live in East Baltimore neighborhoods. They are dedicated to building change for Baltimore through community land trusts and personal ownership. NEHI's hope is to allow most of the control over homeownership and use of the land to reside with the homeowner, and therefore the community members. In this way, ownership and control of the land will be shared and co-governed.  However, NEHI remains not only the owner of the land but also a "backstop" in the event that the homeowner comes into trouble and needs some help, as for example in cases of mortgage default. By creating a CLT, NEHI also helps to control and monitor how their land is used, and therefore, can prevent gentrification or private development of community land. They have many partners and collaborators, which include local and state government actors, community associations, other non-profits, foundations, lending institutions and community developers. Each has a role in the realization of NEHI's vision. Its board of directors is composed of individuals drawn from three sectors, all equally represented: 1/3 community residents, 1/3 lessees, and 1/3 community leaders. It has worked closely with local university and knowledge institutions, notably including the University of Maryland Law School Clinic, and has also consulted with local community developers and other community groups, who help with their advocacy and fundraising work.

Analysis

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: neighborhood
- **Urban collective governance:** (strong). engaged in a

variety of land renewal projects in Baltimore in coordination with community residents and groups, and in collaboration with the non-profit and private sectors, local churches, as well as the local and state government. Strong community commitment. NEHI is still undeveloped and in its very early stages.

- **Enabling State (moderate):** The State enabled CCLT to acquire, develop and maintain the land they now possess, yet no funding has been deployed up till now;
- **Pooling economies (strong).** The Sacred Commons, a welcoming space for the community, is not exclusive nor private, anyone can come and benefit from its beauty, open and green spaces, artwork, and places for quiet reflection or play. In NEHI, urban poolism will probably become strong because of its aim to be collectively owned, and it is a multi-actor project which implies the transfer of resources;
- **Experimentalism (weak)**: The CCLT provides access to shared, green urban spaces for communities in East Baltimore. It transformed dilapidated, vacant homes and land into playgrounds and beautiful open spaces full of art. It aims to protect spaces from gentrification, private development, or further deterioration. It also seeks to provide affordable permanent housing through its CLT program, which is still in its early stages;
- **Tech justice ( weak):** does not apply.

### 43) Washington DC, USA 11th Street

*11th Street*

Summary

In December 2013, the 11th Street Bridge Park officially became a project of BBAR and the intensive stakeholder engagement was finally translated "into a bona fide organization with a solid funding base and a significant early proof-of-concept win" (Bogle, Diby, Burnstein 2016: 7). Up to 2014, over $1 million in funds have been raised from public and primarily private sources to hire two full-time staff people (including Kratz as the new 11th Street Bridge Park project director) and build out the Bridge Park website. The project consists in creating an elevated park (privately operated and publicly owned), reconnecting Capitol Hill community to Anacostia community by enhancing equitable and inclusive growth.
The project's main objective is to make the river landscape accessible to the community. Hence the designed structure
provides spaces for comfort, refreshment, gathering and relaxation, showcasing cultural and natural history, seasonal programmed events with strong roots in the adjacent communities, performance, cafés, playgrounds and access to the river.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** DC's Capitol Hill/ Navy yard and Historic Anacostia/ Fairlawn Neighborhoods (ward 6,7,8);
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** a non-profit utility (Building Bridges Across the River i.e. BBAR) manages the project, the DC government has the ultimate ownership right on the park (DC Housing Authority and DC Office of Planning), active citizens associations (Fairlawn Citizens Association), knowledge institutions (such as the Urban Institute, the Urban Land Institute, the DC Fiscal Policy Institute) and universities (such as University of the District of Columbia's College of Agriculture, Urban Sustainability and Environmental Sciences) are directly involved in meetings, task forces, planning, design competitions, the Anacostia Festival and volunteer activities. The project counts about 1,000 stakeholder meetings since 2014. Moreover, private foundations not only contribute through donations in order to finance the park but also influence decision- making processes through their participation in meetings and task forces;
- **Enabling State (strong 3)**: the State's role in facilitating and allowing the process has been strong throughout the Commoning process and has represented the first sponsor of the project. Indeed, the idea to create an elevated park on the 11th Street Bridge has been proposed by Harriet Tregoning, the Director of City Planning and by the DC Department of Transportation. The state is also usually involved in meetings, task forces, and design competitions;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the 11th Street Bridge Park's main goal is to envision equitable and inclusive growth by creating affordable housing, jobs, and economic activities; by ensuring a healthy community and a safe place for residents, thereby resembling a collaborative economy;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3)**: the approach has not only followed an experimental objective, but also a replicable method of engagement and co-design;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** Does not apply. So far it does not represent the main concern, although should be addressed in due course.

*Solar United Neighbors*

Summary

SUN is an example of a successful urban project that grew from a very small, neighborhood-based idea into something much larger and more robust. Its original visionary and founder, Anya Schoolman, continues to be the key impetus and organizer behind the organization, which now has branches in nine states and its headquarters in Washington DC. Although SUN is now a national organization, it remains very committed to maintaining its emphasis on local communities and empowering individual solar owners to govern and own their own energy sources.

SUN, in addition to being an actual technical organization that facilitates the installation and maintenance of rooftop solar systems, is an advocacy organization, which purports to represent the interests of solar owners and clean energy supporters. It is committed to equitable accessibility of social energy, through pooling community resources together and making bulk purchases. Eventually, the project relies on digital technology to accomplish its goals and disseminate its key messages. The project adopts an experimental approach and shapes its methodology thanks to its adaptability and responsiveness to changing needs and local contexts.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** SUN has branches in 8 states (Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia) and the District of Columbia. It is based in Washington DC;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the organization actively collaborates with many other non-profit entities and with civil society actors, as well as universities and knowledge institutions;
- **Enabling State (strong 3)**: although there is no direct funding from the State, it participates through incentives and federal tax credit. However, the overall project's relationship with the State is more antagonistic than collaborative.
- **Pooling economies (strong 3)**: Solar United Neighbors is committed to making rooftop solar more affordable and accessible to all. The way it works is to form co-ops; co-op participants then pool their bulk purchasing power to select one installer through an open, competitive bidding process;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** The approach has not only followed an experimental objective, but also a replicable method of engagement and co-design. It

should be replicable in another context since it is also connected to other national similar projects such as the High Line Park in New York.
- **Tech justice (absent 0)**: Does not apply. So far doesn't represent the main concern, although should be addressed in due course.



## 44) Cleveland, Ohio (USA)

Summary

In Cleveland, we analyzed the Evergreen Cooperative project, whose aim is to create a revitalized local economy based on 'community wealth' by leveraging the spending power of anchor institutions such as university, big hospitals, etc. The idea is that their purchasing power is used to order from newly created for-profit cooperatives, in an internetworked system that is inspired by Mondragon. The support of the city is considered essential for its success, as is the right choice of industries to start from, which depends on local conditions.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** cities and neighborhoods around anchor institutions;
- **Urban collective governance**: stakeholder approach involving the city, anchor institutions, and community groups;
- **Enabling State**: role of the city considered essential to convince anchor institutions, initial financing and land acquisition;
- **Pooling economies:** Cooperative but for-profit format; purchasing seen as a public resource;
- **Experimentalism:** Cooperation among multiple stakeholders;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

## 45) Detroit, USA

Summary

In Detroit, we analyzed Live6, a non-profit planning and development organization whose mission is to enhance the quality of life and economic opportunity in Northwest Detroit. It was born in 2015 through a partnership of community, philanthropies and city stakeholders. The project strives for authentic and inclusive neighborhood revitalization and serves as a central convener and coordinator between the community, institutions and key stakeholders who contribute to positive change in the community.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** from neighborhood to city;
- **Urban collective governance:** partnership among community, philanthropies and city stakeholders, and run by the university;
- **Enabling State**: not enabling;
- **Pooling economies**: does not applys;
- **Experimentalism**: innovative model;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

### 46) Madison, USA

Summary

In Madison, we analyzed MAN, a project led by Stephanie Rearick. The project sees itself as part of the 'restorative justice' movement and has focused on projects like creating a food coop in a food desert area. The project is connected to 16 other cities. Its ultimate aim is to create a sophisticated system of solidarity that people can rely on when they have economic and social difficulties. It aims to function largely outside of the logic of capitalism, to the degree that this is possible.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** focus on poorer neighborhoods;
- **Urban collective governance:** cooperative management;
- **Enabling State**: occasional city grants;
- **Pooling economies**: focus on non-monetary exchanges and time-banks;
- **Experimentalism**: participatory process;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

### 47) Savannah, Georgia, USA

In Savannah we analyzed the project Emergent Structures, which was inspired by the Asset Based Community. The project identifies waste material from construction and demolition for material repurposing and re-use for community development. The repurposed material helps municipalities deal with blight and results in products for communities (park benches, community greenhouses), while the process re-dynamizes local crafts, skilled jobs, and community engagement. The project uses a tri-sector collaboration model (municipal agencies, for-profit business, non-profit civil society organizations) under the lead of the Emergent Structures NGO, and in collaboration with already existing or newly created community organizations. Funding comes from a similar mix of municipal funding, private donations and crowdfunding. Since waste, city blight and community underdevelopment are huge problems, this project potentially deals with vast material streams that make it socially, economically and ecologically beneficial. It sees itself as part of a post-growth, post-consumption paradigm, and uses a variety of empowering and participatory methodologies.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhoods, communities;
- **Urban collective governance**: main NGO leading tri-sector collaboration (gov, bus, NGO);
- **Enabling State:** collaboration with municipal agencies;
- **Pooling economies:** waste as a common resource for material repurposing;
- **Experimentalism:** matchmaking, asset-based development, theory U, action research, community development;
- **Tech justice:** innovation is part of the process.



### 48) Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA

The Baton Rouge case study is a Co-City experimentation. Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, is a city divided by race and income. In particular, the Plank Road Corridor concentrates a high number of abandoned businesses, vacant

lots and crumbling buildings and is an area of violent crimes and general impoverishment. EBRRA (East Baton Rouge Redevelopment Authority), alongside with the Georgetown Co-City team, is leading an urban revitalization process in this area, firstly based on a transit-oriented project.

- **Catchment area**: neighborhood;
- **Urban co-governance (moderate):** the public local urban authority (the EBRRA) together with a team mixing experts, politicians and professors and locals are taking part in the project;
- **Enabling State (strong):** the State is embodied by the EBRRA;
- **Pooling economies (strong):** the project aims at involving locals in the planning **;**
- **Experimentalism (strong):** the project is based on the co-city cycle;
- **Tech justice: (weak)** does not apply.

### 49) Miami, USA

Summary
TU started when Tony Garcia realized that the large- scale and expensive projects he was working on did not bring progress. TU was created after the 2007-2008 economic recession, as a tool to address the many citizens' needs which the government was not responding to. Tactical Urbanism approach uses the short term, low cost and scalable interventions to build long term change.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: neighborhood, suburbs;
- **Urban collective governance (strong):** more than three actors of the quintuple helix are part of the projects. Collaboration indeed occurs through schools and universities (architecture, business depending on the project), the public sector, NGOs, the private sector and civil society;
- **Enabling State (weak):** TU did not start with the support of the State but rather through citizens advocating for more city care;
- **Pooling economies (weak):** projects engage voluntary citizens in the process;
- **Experimentalism (moderate)**: it does not involve a new methodology but draws inspiration from community-led urbanism, planning by doing urban prototyping;
- **Tech justice (strong ):** the origins of TU are rooted in digital communication and blogging to advocate for the project. Digital tools are used as they represent

powerful ways to reach many people with very little money. Besides, technology is also used for designing e-newsletter and communicating with people. A free Tactical Urbanism open guide is displayed on the website.

### 50) Jackson, Mississippi

Cooperation Jackson is a network of cooperatives born out of an important political movement initiated with people inspired by the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement. The self-managed and open cooperatives that make up Cooperation Jackson aim at building co-governance and are oriented towards the construction of an economic system relying on increased participation and therefore enabling collective and socially oriented decisions. The cooperatives promote economic sustainability through a redistribution system in which the surplus is transferred to new jobs development, to community development, to social security system based on reciprocal solidarity and responsibility and to cooperation with other institutions enhancing social transformation. In that sense, the cooperatives are working towards retrieving control on labor but also getting back the control on the land to tackle the threat of gentrification resulting from the transformation of the place into a medical corridor.

The cooperatives are also constructing urban agricultural sustainability solutions through the Freedom Farms Cooperatives, whose first pilot site is the Balagoon center. No pesticides, herbicides, GMOs are used, but compost and other plants to feed the soil with necessary nitrogen. In the long term, the Sustainable Community Initiatives are aimed at forming an eco-village, namely a work-live community where solar energy is used and where people are granted urban farming plots, and where compost and recycling are adopted. Providing affordable and stable housing is one of the main objectives of the Fannie Lou Hamer Community Land Trust, hence the project of setting up housing cooperatives to be collectively managed and therefore enabling the transfer of resources from the public sector to the cooperatives. Eventually, the cooperatives are willing to build up a Center for Community Production comprising a Fab Lab, a coding and digital programming innovation hub as well as a maker space. This initiative, called the Community Production Initiative, will provide for industrial manufacturing based on 3rd and 4th generation industrial technology including 3D printing or quantum computing. The latter will be collectively owned and democratically used by defined communities.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;

- **Urban collective governance (moderate):** the project involves many actors of the quintuple helix including farms, Community Land Trusts, locals;
- **Enabling State (weak):** the City nor federal authorities are directly involved, nor supported with an enabling experimentation.
- **Pooling economies (strong)**: the project is centered on building a collaborative network, collectively managed and owned (in particular regarding the Community Production Initiative cf. Tech Justice) by cooperatives and whose objective is the transfer of the resources from the public/private to the community;
- **Experimentalism (moderate):** experimentalist methodology is visible, notably through the way sustainable agriculture is envisaged as well as its work-live community project;
- **Tech justice (weak)**: Cooperation Jackson has not yet adopted technological solutions to bridge the digital divide. The Cooperatives are indeed willing to build up a Center for Community production comprising a Fab Lab, coding and digital programming innovation hub as well as a maker space. The Community Production Initiative will provide for industrial manufacturing based on $3_{rd}$ and $4_{th}$ generation industrial technology including 3D printing or quantum computing. The latter will be collectively owned and democratically used by defined communities;



North America 3
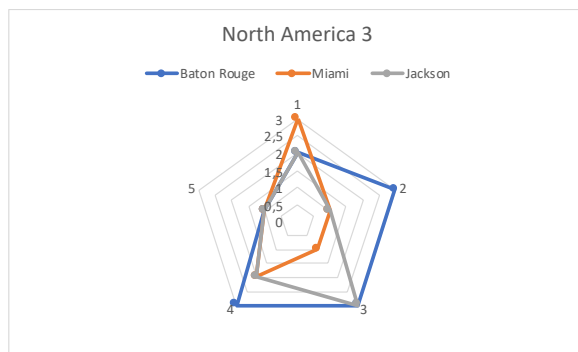
*51)* **Montréal, Canada**

*Solon Collectif*

Summary

Solon Collectif is a non-profit collective based in Montreal which aims at supporting citizens in constructing and leading projects whilst providing them with methodological and

technical tools and proposing incubation processes. It started with street cleaning and evolved into a collective which is now part of the Coop Carbon, cooperative supporting firms and collectivities in reducing carbon emissions. Among the many projects, Solon Collectif is undertaking a project on mobility sharing, intitled Locomotion, focused on energy reduction through a heat transfer fluid circulating in underground pipes called Celsius. It received the support of the Arrondissement Rosemont, of the city and of the Ministry of Economy, Science, and Innovation. Another project is CO-PO, a community-based project which aims at giving more access to local fruit and vegetables through local canning with the idea of reducing waste, reinforcing the local fabric and promoting healthy food.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the project aims to support people and communities in acting for their neighborhood and is based on the collaboration of Knowledge Institutions (UQAM) with several research chairs. Additionally, the project is supported by schools, public authorities (city, arrondissements), private actors (local shops for the logistic, technology suppliers, coop carbon), the cooperatively-led financial group DesJardins and other NGOs, the Esplanade;
- **Enabling State (strong 3)**: for certain projects such as Locomotion the Government showed interest in that it provided the freedom to act, yet without providing active support at first. The city helped more in the structure, while the provincial and federal levels provided funding for the local projects, in particular in the context of "Défi des villes intelligentes", in which 50 million $ were allocated to the winning city which happened to be Montreal. And the city also engaged through the "Agenda ancré dans l'appropriation citoyenne". As said by one of Solon Collectif's members, if "cities are a creation of the provincial" (when evoking notably the financing aspects), this fact is currently changing as the city is getting more and more interested in co-built projects. Other than the provincial, foundations such as the McConnell, Trottier Family Foundation, or the Beati foundation (quite importantly) also participated in the funding of projects;
- **Pooling economies: (strong 3):** the collective aims at realizing the "right to the city" through several projects, in particular those relative to shared mobility. It works as a collaborative economy and

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involves the locals in project building;

- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the experimentalism aspect of Solon Collectif mainly regards co-governance (with support and expertise from other organizations), new technologies, and new energy reduction systems;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** technologies are one of the focus of Solon Collectif projects. Indeed, new digital tools are being tested such as a digital padlock to unlock cars and a platform for car sharing. One limit for their shared mobility project mentioned by one of Solon's members is the hacking of vehicles.

*Lande*

Summary

From its first year of existence in 2015, the purpose of Lande is to support citizens in the appropriation of vacant land in a three steps process "mapping, supporting, transforming". The first tool provided is indeed an online map on which they can localize the land. When Lande sees a growing interest for one specific land, a billboard is installed on the vacant land to affirm the intention of appropriation. They put in relation designers, gardeners and other local structures/organizations with people to help them in accomplishing their ideas and wishes. The role of Lande members, mainly volunteers, is to facilitate the process, delegating the tasks, providing tools, advising on the negotiation process and adapting their support to each citizen/community/organization specific request. Empowering is Lande's key mission. Among the main roadblock faced there is the contact with private owners, as when the land is private it is usually difficult to gain the owner's confidence (hence the preference for public land). They use many entry points to mobilize people, community gardens, community spaces more generally.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3)**: first of all, Lande collaborates with community organizations and individual entrepreneurs based on the shared responsibility principle. Lande members work along with multiple non-profit organizations for the greening (Sentier Urbain), but also with Solon Collectif, La Pépinière, or the Centre d'économie urbaine. Local organization "eco quartiers" provide for compost bins. The public sector is represented by the arrondissement and the city of Montreal;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** Lande dialogues and is supported by its arrondissement in Montreal which facilitates its action;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** Lande's action is aiming towards a commoning economy. Through the support of social entrepreneurs it aims at assimilating the "right to the city", i.e. appropriating the process of urbanization. Poolism is also enacted through their multi-sectorial working approach, empowering locals and involving the transfer of the abandoned resources from the public/private, to the community;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** the methodology can be seen as special as it is peer-to-peer and as the places selected for the projects can be original;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** a map is provided on the website and used as the starting point of the appropriation process. However, it was observed that due to the lack of technology access, other modes of communication, such as the distribution of flyers or contact with local shops have been adopted.

*La Pépinière*

Summary

La Pépinière is a non-profit aimed at giving more life to communities and making more participative cities. Its projects can be summarized in three main categories: the Vivace project, comprising a call for projects and the deployment of the latter (in which the social distance between the project proactors and the neighbors was observed), the Laboratory sites which represent experimentation grounds, and eventually the limited partnership with the municipality which is proactive towards federating communities. The methodology is based on three main principles, that are gathering (people and partners), materializing and concretizing the project (acting and applying on the field) - as opposed to the usual emphasis on the "construction aspect of planning" - and keeping the project alive and durable (mainly through collective planning). All the projects are envisioned in the long-term and focus on giving tools for the community to get more autonomous. The projects are mainly implemented in Montreal, but also in Quebec where there are 2 projects, as well as in Toronto. Other small cities in rural areas have contacted la Pépinière. As an example, for the project "Rue de Dijon", they fostered the creation of the "comité d'amis" through which they federated a nucleus of community around the project.
The Pépinière does not have one particular entry point nor a "one size fits all solution", it focuses on adapting its

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methodology to each community and progressing towards more community-based cities. However, the re-appropriation of public spaces is enabled through food events, local culture promotion events, community gardens and similar initiatives.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** based in Montreal but develops in different cities and rural areas in Canada;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** La Pépinière has a partnership with schools, particularly for the Vivace project. It also works with researchers that support evaluating the impact. It collaborates with non-profits including  Solon Collectif, and Entremises which share a common goal. It also cooperates with  private foundations and the government, mainly for the funding;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** the Arrondissement of Montreal is quite active and supportive. It supports both the project on local knowledge in Toronto (Evergreen Part People) and the PRPP - Program (provincial) des Rues Privées et Partagées - a provincial programs that consisted in a city investment reaching more than 20 000$, which was negotiated *de gré à gré*. Governmental institutions such as Tourisme Montreal or Tourism Québec are getting contacted. Eventually, traditional funders (public and private foundations) as well as municipal clients are committed;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** methodology and ideas can be seen as creative ones, as in the case of the Laboratoire d'hiver, a project aiming at creating gathering spaces for the winter in Montreal. Such projects are adaptable to the local context;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the implementation of the "comité d'amis" allows for the sustainability and durability of the project, since it provides for a more responsible and decisive role of citizens;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** social networks such as FB or Instagram as well as an internet website are used to promote and engage people. However natural and simple tools, such as wood and painting, are utilized for the concrete actions and inclusion.

*Espaces Temps*

Summary

Espaces temps is a not-for-profit social economy enterprise founded in Montreal in 2009. It supports municipalities, universities, cultural venues and other organizations to carry out innovative and "human centered" projects and provides insight on design thinking. Most of the funding comes from this consulting activity, from which they generate a surplus that enables them to finance autonomous initiatives with social impact. The enterprise imagines and activates complex projects, mobilizing partners and gathering the necessary expertise and skills (including graphic design, art direction, illustration, communication, programming, information architecture, industrial design, architecture, town planning, spatial planning, publishing, journalism, co-design, real estate management, financing, market analysis) for their implementation. Besides acting as a consultant, Espaces Temps also sets up and develops its own projects. For an increased citizens' participation, the founder advises the creation of meeting spaces and projects designed in an engaging way, with strong partnerships involved at the right time.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: active on different levels, from neighborhood to city and region;
- **Urban co-governance (strong 3):** they have very few links with the private sector but they work a lot with the city of Montreal and the government in Quebec. They have many links with the academic sphere as they coordinate a program which put university first cycle students in relation with city employees and practitioners for better concrete understanding. They usually support PMEs in their projects. They are also related to many networks including "Caisse d'économie solidaire", "Chantier de l'économie sociale". They have many clients from the associations field as well as community-based organizations;
- **Enabling State (strong 3)**: although the government and city are interested in more co-creation and are co-designing projects, the founder of Espaces Temps observed that they are lacking knowledge to do it. That is why, for instance, Espaces Temps sold the concept of the "Manivelle project", consisting in integrating interactive screens in libraries, to the municipality;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** for many projects, Espaces Temps is anchored in the "collaborative" principle, with the objective of transforming clients into a community, fostering a peer-to-peer approach. Throughout the time it progressively transformed projects into independent cooperatives to facilitate their

management and decentralize the governing process;

- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** the methodology appears quite experimental. For the project Agora des Possibles, they explored 4 different options to create a skate park under a railroad and they eventually integrated a beer garden in the summer;
- **Tech justice (strong 3):** they created a calendrier collaboratif, (collaborative timetable) collecting all the events (including cultural events, district events, lectures) present in Montreal to provide access to information. They also act towards more digitalization of local public services. For instance, they supported the libraries in the creation of interactive screens which diffuse information. They created a space called "Temps Libre", which is a co-working space, providing basic services such as the Wi-Fi or coffee. Espaces Temps uses collaborative platforms for internal organization.

## 52) Québec, Canada

Summary

The committee (Comité des citoyens et citoyennes du quartier Saint-Sauveur) was born in 1969 with many projects in line, including the creation of a parc or social housing. Today it addresses issues including housing, life quality and urban planning and it fights against poverty and social exclusion. The project initiators were members of the Sustainable Mobility Plan of the Neighborhood and were trained at the "centre d'economie urbaine de Montreal". This made it easier to quantify the difficulties, to help in more technical issues and to create statistics and audits of pedestrian capacity.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** the committee works along with 16 other organisms and follow up committees. There is also more and more interest in greening. They collaborate with community organizations, public and private sector, the latter being mainly represented by local shops and non-profit organizations (e.g., Nature Québec). Schools are not yet considered, even if the committee would be interested in starting projects with schools. They, however, have worked with the Laval University. Citizens get involved in activities organized by the committee such as local markets, a neighborhood newspaper, community life, round

tables, and are part of the 'Action Culture Saint Sauveur';

- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the city does not support the committee in achieving its local development projects, and the committee faces real difficulties in engaging the city to collaborate. One intermediate with the town is the district council. However, they receive funding from the "Fonds vert" promoting sustainable energy;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the projects led by the committee look at social innovation, social and solidarity economy. The committee acts as an independent institution within which the citizens are jointly able to address urban planning, security, environmental, health, economic, housing issues, and claim their rights. It is, therefore, promoting the "Right to the City"(H. Lefèbvre). The objective of the committee is to mobilize citizens and involve them in co-building the city. One of the best examples can be the Sustainable Mobility Plan, a co-designed action plan for the neighborhood to include locals and to address their specific needs. This plan was built out of and resulted from participatory workshops. For instance, the citizens that were members of the committee managed to oppose the closure of a school;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1)**: the committee does not have a real innovative approach. It tests and adapts its methodology according to observations and previous experiences;
- **Tech justice (weak 1)**: no real digital infrastructure is part of the projects.

## 53) Toronto, Canada

Summary

880 Cities is a non-profit organization based in Toronto whose aim is to improve the quality of life of citizens through remodeling mobility and public space into shared, co-living spaces to design more sustainable cities. The vision shared by the organization is to create a better city which means, in particular, integrating and allowing people from different ages to have a say in the city-building process and building trust among local partners. Communities and city actors at all levels are engaged through "various rights." The latter includes the right to mobility, the freedom to access public space and the right to participate. The engagement strategy aims at including marginalized voices, immigrants, and racialized populations in the process. For this purpose, the organization uses analysis methods based on the studies of Gehl (see Jan

Gehl's Cities for People) and Holly White (Project for Public Spaces - Holly White's social life of public spaces).

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, city;
- **Urban co-governance (strong 3)**: communities are engaged at various levels. The organization works with grassroots community organizers, municipal staff, elected officials as well as private foundations, and non-profit partners;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the State is supportive of 'commons projects' through funds allocation. However, regarding participation and consultation processes, the methods used are still very conventional and do not prioritize the residents who face difficulty in participating to the planning process;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the organization fosters a peer-to-peer approach based on the principle of the 'right to the city' declined into three categories. First, the right to mobility, then the right to public space, and eventually the right to participate. The community targets various age groups and economically marginalized people, including immigrants, refugees, and racialized populations that are integrated into the planning process;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** the organization adopts an adaptative and iterative methodology in its projects worldwide. For instance: the 880 Street project aims at lowering pedestrians and cyclists' risks in car accidents through the creation of safer streets. It fostered the renovation of an arterial road (which included the creation or remodeling of a bicycle path, pedestrian space, street mural, parklet, and animation). It reorganized the traffic on a residential street - pinch points and curb extensions - as well as materializing a car-free zone in front of a street with temporary barricades;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** the organization provides for open-source toolkits; it publishes all project-related documents on various social media platforms. Technological tools can be used as an evaluation tool. For instance, technological tools were used in assessing the pedestrian presence in public spaces after the implementation of a project consisting of re-designing a street. An increase was observed in the women's presence and age diversity after the works.

## 2    Central and South America

(**Colombia:** Medellin**; Mexico:** Mexico City; **Chile:** Santiago**; Brazil:** Sao Paulo; **Bolivia:** Cochabamba; **Costa Rica:** San José**; Porto Rico:** San Juan; **Argentina:** Buenos Aires**)**

### 54)    Medellin, Colombia

Summary

The Platohedro artistic and activist community sees itself as an urban commoning and transitioning project that does highly local and contextual projects that respond to local needs. It works actively with youths from deprived neighborhoods and the inhabitants of a neighborhood around a shared space to create new capacities starting with a reclaimed building. It does this through projects that use Post-Pedagogy, i.e. mostly un-learning conventional knowledge, learning by doing, and 'do it with others' process, based on active listening, and integrating self-work and rootedness in the body. The context is a war-torn country, with lots of deprivation, hurt and lack of trust and still opportunistic local government. However, Platohedro works intensely with local cultural institutions such as museums and universities, and with more global networks such as the Arts Collaboratory. Its activities often combine arts, technology and collaboration as key ingredients. It is inspired by the ideas around 'buen vivir/ buen conocer' as rooted in the Latin American context. Capacity building by counting on oneself and one's peers is a key priority. The government, city included, is seen as opportunistic towards urban commoning, and therefore not counted on, though occasional grants are received through city programs.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: neighborhood to city;
- **Urban collective governance:** felf-managed center but strong interconnection to neighborhood;
- **Enabling State:** only opportunistic support from city and government; but strong links with cultural and academic institutions; occasional grants and prizes through city;
- **Pooling economy:** sharing, commoning and participation are at the heart of Platohedro processes;
- **Experimentalism:** Post-Pedagogy is adopted**,** focusing on un-learning conventional anti-knowledge, on individual and collective learning together, on 'listening' to the desires of participants and inhabitants; creating trust in war-torn and

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deprived environments; participation in wider local and global networks;

- **Tech justice:** does not apply**.**

### 55)	Mexico City, Mexico

Summary

Mexico City implemented in 2013 a policy innovation lab at the urban level, the Laboratory for the City or "Laboratorio para la Ciudad". Ciudad Propuesta CDMX is a digital platform that aims at improving the visualization of ideas and proposals submitted to the participatory programs in the city: it serves as a mechanism for passing on ideas for urban and community revitalization within and across neighborhoods. It stands as a pool of ideas that can be replicated, adapted and reinvented between neighborhoods and capitalized via the Participatory Budgeting Programme or the Neighborhood Improvement Programme. The design of the project comprehends the development of a theory of change and a log frame, with a set of hypothesis and indicators; the methodology also envisioned a first piloted phase in a pilot neighborhood. The platform is implemented by LabCDMX, the innovation department of Mexico City, in cooperation with other public authorities such as the Social Development Department and with the support of volunteers from universities. Part of the innovation lays also in finding cooperation mechanisms that minimize costs, and on the other hand the participatory budgeting programs do facilitate collective decision-making and allocation of resources.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** run by the municipality in cooperation with universities and other actors;
- **Enabling State:** leading the process;
- **Pooling economy:** presence of cooperation mechanisms and collective decision making;
- **Experimentalism:** strong innovative methodology, tailored for every single project;
- **Tech justice:** the tool is a collaborative platform; in the pilot project they furnished computers in the chosen areas, where citizens could upload their proposals.

### 56)	Santiago, Chile

Summary

Santiago Ciudad Emergente gathers many initiatives amongst which 'Malon Urbano'. Malon in chileno means a dinner where every guest brings something to be shared, similarly to a potluck in English. This initiative was first launched at a neighborhood level. 'El Grande Malon' was then initiated at the national level gathering on the same day 12 million chileans in 9 regions. The methodology is to implement short term projects which aim to become long-term innovations. Many tools are provided to people who want to participate: from legal help to closing a road to organizing a street-dinner or providing materials to decorate the streets.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3)**: The Santiago Ciudad Emergente governance is based on collaboration between public, private actors - which finance up to 40% of Ciudad Emergente - and NGOS;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)**: the State is the main actor in Ciudad Emergente as it enables transformation of spaces. It contributes to 60% of funding;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the example of Okuplazas is an example of the pooling of goods and it seeks to temporarily occupy underused places in the city, transforming them into public places. One of the objectives is also recycling;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1):** big events such as collective street dinners are not new;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2)**: technological tools are used in the diffusion of the projects; interviews are carried out and posted.



Central and Latin America 1

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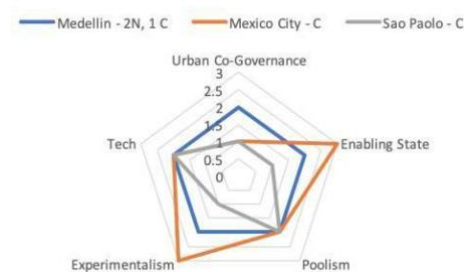
## 57) Sao Paulo, Brazil

Summary

Minha Sampa is a campaign organization and a technological framework for self-organizing campaigns that reinforces public and civic demands: for example, a campaign to close the Paulista Avenue to cars on Sundays. The framework allows for different self-organized campaigns that respect the key values of the organization, but the core team also supports and leads particular campaigns, in association with engaged citizens and local activist organizations. No government funding is accepted, since the campaigns are directed 'against' the government to obtain policy changes through social pressure. Funding comes through donations and national foundations. The project started in 2014, inspired by a Rio de Janeiro project that started in 2011, and is part of a network of 9 cities with similar platforms. The 'commons' is a toolkit that all engaged citizens can use to strengthen their campaigns and make it easier to mobilize and pressure politicians.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city level;
- **Urban collective governance:** decisions are taked by the team of the campaign organization;
- **Enabling State:** no funding and participation is accepted by governmental agencies in order to maintain non-partisanship, as campaign aim to fight for citizen initiatives;
- **Pooling economies**: the organization supports campaigns set up by citizens themselves, and has technological toolset that can be used by everyone;
- **Experimentalism:** the work is based on mostly limited campaigns for clearly defined objectives, aimed at creating an important impact;
- **Tech justice:** not a central aspect.

## 58) Cochabamba, Bolivia

Summary

In Cochabamba we analyzed the experience of Hacklab. This project focuses on the creation of a community-based wireless network as an autonomous communication infrastructure, and attempts to build coalition of various expert groups and stakeholders, through a physical place, the mARTadero. The relation with government is said to be smooth and 'nonpartisan', but with a focus on remaining autonomous and promoting horizontal economies, for which a p2p infrastructure is considered essential. The methodologies for community integration are based on the prior experiences of altermundi.net and guifi.net; collective intelligence is balanced and integrated with individual 'passionate' contributions. Principles associated with a commons, such as open participation and shared management of a resource, are considered essential aspects of the project. This project has no funding from the city and relies therefore on aggregating non-economic resources, managed through the coordination of digital networks.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance:** strong cooperation and support from local municipal leadership; governance model of project under construction;
- **Enabling State:** support at city level administration is strong;
- **Pooling economies:** focused on cooperation and mutual support, but centered around the creation of healthy exchange mechanisms through complementary currency;
- **Experimentalism**: very strong participation methodology and capacity-building aspects;
- **Tech justice:** technology plays a central role.

## 59) San José, Costa Rica

Summary

PIC initiative starts with a mapping project aiming to gather information about urban commons in a digital platform. The first urban commons that they started collecting were urban orchards, heritage buildings and recycling centers, all over the Costa Rica territory, among other commons that they are still mapping. PIC established a three-stage methodology that applies for all the urban commons, but depends on what they – and the community - want to achieve. PIC projects are mainly mid-term, like participation workshops and volunteer meetings, although they always keep updated their largest participation and mapping project, ÁgoraPIC. The sustainability of the project is not a given: open and collaborative processes are also organic and easily changing. This allows flexibility, but at the same time little organizational stability.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance**: decisions are made in the team, facilitating team members vary according to their expertise;
- **Enabling State:** support and promotion of projects; central government invited them to collaborate in work sessions in the Parliament or in the sub-committees of the Presidency for the Open Government project;
- **Pooling economies:** the goal through the social action is to create a growing number of urban projects - built or virtual - that improve the quality of life of the communities. They involve every "stakeholder" of the city;
- **Experimentalism**: participatory methodology is adopted;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.



Central and LatinAmerica 2
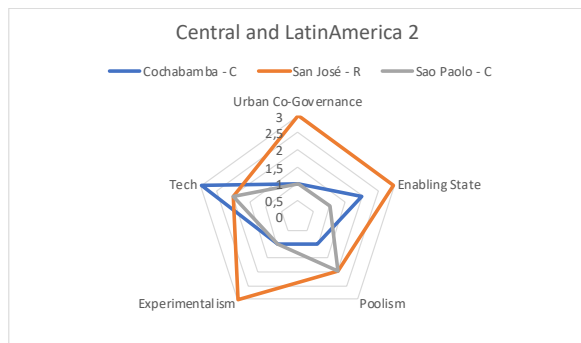
*60)* **San Juan, Porto Rico**

The CLT of Martín Peña Channel was created in 2004 in order to regularize land ownership and to avoid the risk of seeing a project of environmental justice resulting in gentrification and displacement of previous residents in other lands. The interested communities are the ones located at the borders of the Martín Peña River, in the northern side of San Juan. The communities are eight: Barrio Obrero, Buena Vista Hato Rey, Buena Vista Santurce, Cantera, Israel/Bitumul, Las Monjas, Marina and Parada 27. The CLT's soul lies in three entities, which are Fideicomiso de la Tierra, ENLACE Corporation and G8. They are interconnected and each one holding its own function, but executing it for the good of the others. If one of them is prevented to work properly, the others will be prevented too because they are meant to work jointly. They have eventually been formalized through the Law 489-2004, which transformed them into legal entities. The goals of the CLT are incorporated in an integral development project (Proyecto ENLACE), that includes river sanitation, improvement of living conditions, achievement of a healthy relationship between communities and their urban and natural environment, boosting of education, tourism and recreation and encouragement of civic and democratic participation. Through this means, 2000 families of low/medium income possess today the collective ownership over 78.6 hectares of land.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the CLT of Martín Peña Channel shows a high intensity of collective governance. It involves in the decision-making process (i) public actors (governmental agencies and the local government), (ii) private actors (Fideicomiso de la Tierra) and (iii) communities (G8 and other community associations). All those entities create bonds between communities and the government, and their complex interconnection makes it somehow impossible to determine who is the prevalent decision-maker. However, communities certainly play a crucial role, as they are represented by their formal organization (G8) and within the Junta Fiduciaria of Fideicomiso de la Tierra, and are also involved in participatory processes by the ENLACE Corporation;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)**: the local government gave the first input to the empowerment of residents in the process of setting up of the environmental work. Moreover, The San Juan municipality acted as strong enabling state in 2004, when it granted by law the entities of the CLT with legal status. However, ambivalent positions have been held by the local administration in the following years. In 2009 the CLT was prevented to put in practice its theoretical developments due to the governmental decision to retire all the lands previously conceded to Fideicomiso de la Tierra. Since 2013, under the pressure of the mobilization of the communities translated into a legal demand of devolution, the San Juan municipality amended the 2009 law to devolve the lands to Fideicomiso. As a result, about 2.000 families have nowadays been granted a home, and new buildings are supposed to be constructed to satisfy the housing demand of low-income residents;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** The CLT of San Juan is a good example of a collaborative form of sharing resources because all the revenues of buildings sales are reinvested for the good of the communities. The CLT wants to achieve sustainability and self-

founding when it will be fully operational. Nowadays, it receives "funds from various sources, including donations, investments, income from rent of properties and development";

- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** if the formula of Community Land Trust is not innovative, as it has existed since the 1960s, the Martín Peña Channel CLT is the first example in the world of Community Land Trust born within an informal settlement. Trusteeship (Fideicomiso) is a pioneer instrument specified in the regulation of the land ownership, so applicable to all the informal settlements spread in the world;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the Community Land Trust of Martín Peña Channel until now has used basic tech tools as web sites and social networks to spread details and information concerning the CLT. However, communities, through their representatives in the several entities and agencies, are working on a platform to share educative materials and other resources to local and international communities at risk of displacement. This platform will be also used to record the international exchange in process.

## 61) Buenos Aires, Argentina

Summary

Club Matienzo was initiated by 5 friends whose aim was to contribute to the development of the independent cultural scene of Buenos Aires and to do it by focusing on equal creative and economic conditions of the project partners. The Club Cultural Matienzo (CCM) is a space and a worker-managed cooperative (a hybrid between cooperative and private entrepreneurship) developed by the Matienzo team in the city of Buenos Aires in Argentina. The club has 3 main areas of work: it hosts artistic activities, it is a collective of creation and a movement for change and notably, it pursues justice in creative and economic conditions for all the actors involved in the project and aims to have a positive impact on cultural policies of the city. The club is related to (or has directly created) and supports other similar projects, such as "Abogados Culturales" (lawyers for culture), an NGO composed of a team of 30 lawyers dedicated to cultural issues that provide pro-bono legal consulting for artist-run or independent cultural spaces and collective projects, or the environmental protection project "Yo Reciclo" (I recycle), a project that seeks to bridge the gap between neighbors and

cooperatives devoted to waste recovery through the development of an app that connects them both and aims to improve the efficiency of the recollection of recyclable items and build a "green community".

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2)**: in legal terms Matienzo is a collective project of private capital (social business), supported by an NGO. The local community and many social innovators and active citizens are also involved in the governance of the Club;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the club is, according to one of the founders "in a continuous fight with the local government". This was certainly true at the beginning of their adventure, when the local government used to close down those centers. The Club, through the Abogados Culturales NGO, has promoted a law, that was passed but not applied by the government. The club derives the 5-8 % of its budget from the public funds;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the CCM is a cooperative enterprise and has characteristic from both the "collaborative economy" model and the "commoning economy" model. The CCM is collectively owned and managed, its governance is multi-actor and cross sectorial and it is autonomous but interdependent. The production is open because the public can contribute to the creation of Matienzo's contents, by discussing and proposing ideas and/or by doing. Furthermore, the work and governance structure foster a peer-to-peer approach. In their networks the CCM act as a commoner, through a strong collaboration with other actors;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the club is born in a period that was not easy for the independent cultural scene of Buenos Aires but has managed to have success in a few years. The innovative model is represented by its open governance and work structure.
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** does not apply.

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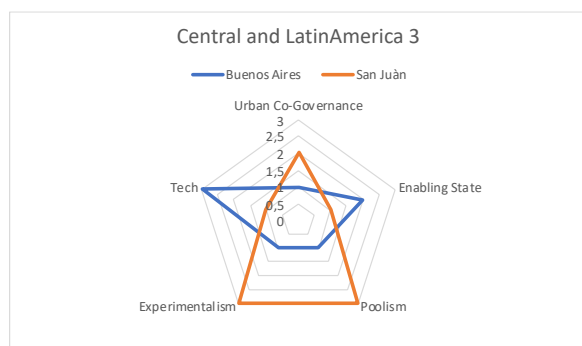
### 2.1.1 Africa

**Subsaharian Africa (Rwanda:** Kigali**; South Africa:** Bergrivier, Cape Town; **Nigeria:** Lagos**; Senegal:** Dakar; **Togo:** Lomé**; Morocco:** Casablanca, Tanger; **Kenya:** Mombasa, Nairobi; **Comoro islands:** Moroni**; Congo:** Kinshasa; **Mali:** Bamako**; Ghana:** Kumasi**)**

### *62)* **Kigali, Rwanda**

Summary

In Kigali, we analyzed the work of Surbana Jurong, a consulting firm that developed the new Masterplan of the metropolitan area. This is an update of the old plan, of its methodology and rules, and of technical aspects such as the density of the urban nexus, tied to a participatory process more structured within the social bodies. The Masterplan will transform Kigali into a great place to live and work in by strategically guiding its development through optimal land use and facilitating rapid economic growth. The city will be positioned as a commercial hub of east-central Africa to attract investments and create employment. This emerged when we took into consideration the population that will have to live in Kigali by 2050. Kigali's development will be characterized by a rejuvenation of the existing urban areas, transit-oriented growth, a greater focus on affordable housing development in the suburban areas and the implementation of an attractive green network system. Surbana Jurong's Masterplan won the Best Overseas Planning Project Award 2010 and Best Planning Project 2013 in the Singapore Institute of Planners Awards. The final document is the implementation action plan, which establishes the implementation phases of the plan, the stakeholders, the methods and the formation of a permanent assembly of stakeholders.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** Kigali presents a collaborative governance framework with a strong public-private approach for partnership creation. The strategy of the masterplan introduces new actors: one of them is a technical advisory group of high-level representatives of interdisciplinary decision-makers, not only representatives of local institutions and linked to infrastructure suppliers: this brings together the private sector, the order of architects, international organizations UN-HABITAT, etc. This interdisciplinary group had the objective of managing the entire planning process, not only to endorse the Masterplan but precisely to help make strategic decisions. It is a decision-making body, choices are made in concert with representatives of the local community, research centers, citizens of the municipality of kigali, public administrations, districts, other administrative units and various ministries;
- **Enabling state (moderate 2):** Surbana Jurong worked for the municipality, which receives funds from the central government to carry out this plan. The contractual liability is with the municipality. There has been a positive economic situation and a great agreement among stakeholders and the government. That's why the municipality has asked for even more innovation. UN habitat and other partners, WB and other actors are pushing for it to go in a certain direction. However, the presence of the central state in enabling local action is always present;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1):** resource transfer and creation of pooling economy are not foreseen in the Masterplan. The establishment of the plan saw focus groups and collaboration between different subjects to define development and needs. The Masterplan does not meet the variables necessary for the presence of a commoning or collaborative economy;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** the plan is considered experimental by the authorities that proposed it for the development of secondary cities. The plan is being replicated in other secondary cities. However, its implementation is closely linked to the favorable political-economic situation dependent on the co-governmental actors present at the time of its implementation;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** on a digital level, the

entire Masterplan can be accessed by citizens and is accessible at service points throughout the territory. On the one hand, you can access documents often considered sensitive, income, economic projections, etc. However, in Kigali the level of education is generally low, that's why an info service-based SMS has been created. With this platform, changes in use management can be requested. The platform is linked to the use of the regulatory plan and not to the creation of entrepreneurship. In addition, citizens can have services by paying a fee to tobacco shops whose owners have been providing documents and information, becoming a capillary emanation of central authority.

## 63) Kinshasa, Congo

Summary

Oyo Projects is an association of artists, activists and other committed people that aim to heal and support street kids and young adults by engaging them in artistic and creative urban activities. Since 2012, the Oyo Project team works with street children in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Through public exhibitions, street art and interventions, Oyo Projects raises awareness and encourages discussion, paying attention to giving equal voice to every child who suffers from exclusion from all common goods or activities if they don't use violence, steel or beg for it. The association also provides meals, medicines and primary health care as well as a reliable contact person to listen to children and create an empathic and solidarity contact that can help them while growing up. The main principles are participation and collaboration.  Specific projects including collectively painted murals encourage the children to appropriate places and the town to actively design their own city and the streets where they live.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** Oyo Projects collaborates with hospitals, local NGOs, schools, art teachers, local cultural centers, artists that can also support the children professionally. Funding partners include embassies or international cultural centers based in Kinshasa. Those international partners also take part in the process of reflection around postcolonialism and their own

role in intercultural relations. The government is not a partner due the high rate of corruption in DRC;
- **Enabling State (absent 0):** in DRC, no support is provided for social activities or urban commoning. Urban commoning is indeed considered as a critic of the government and the ministry, so it is not really tolerated. Street children, called "witch-children", are considered as criminals and it is not always seen in a positive way to work with them. The association is not looking for any collaboration with the local government;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the first funding received by Oyo projects came from friends and family, yet the long-term activities are funded by private donors. For specific projects, the association received some funding from embassies, international institutions as the Goethe Institut and other artists companies. All the materials - food for the children, clothes etc. - are bought locally to support the local economy and population and to strengthen the local and social network of the participating children and the project;
- **Experimentalism (strong  3):** The project aims at creating a space for experimentation and exchange to explore new solutions to deconstruct the post-colonial power structures and the complex of inferiority. In this sense, Public Space is seen as a laboratory, in which artists themselves embody guinea pigs trying to change experimental settings. The creation influence that the Oyo Projects is plasticizing to individual and social processes falls into the artistic category of social sculpture according to the definition of the "expanded field of art" by the famous German artist Joseph Beuys (1921-1986). According to him "everyone was an artist", meaning that each one possesses creative powers that must be discerned and cultivated, with the most important one being the offered possibility of  human self-determination. Social sculpture is an interactive space in which the artist takes on the role of a catalyst for individual and social change. This work's result is a piece of art that takes place in a space accessible to everyone, integrates all human beings into the process of creation and abolishes the separation of art and life. Although Oyo Projects is working solely on a theoretical and artistic basis on conceptual solutions, that could be transferred to other projects. The direct and practical work is adapted to the local conditions and in direct collaboration with local artists and the local community. In doing so Oyo Projects adopts a

rotating power system on a local level, where local artists as well as international artists can take the lead for specific projects and actions. These strategy of non-hierarchic and intercultural work can be adapted to other contexts. Besides, individual empowerment and psychological deconstruction for populations that were once colonized is key for the association on a pedagogical level and could be replicated in countries that have lived colonization;

- **Tech justice (weak 1):** online tools such as social networks as used to promote urban common projects. Internet, being easily accessible for most of the people, it is a tool to share ideas. However, image rights for photos and art works remain an issue because the children must be protected and although the permission is asked it is not always granted. There are also ownership problems regarding artworks or photo of an artwork, which are discussed for every specific project and with every person engaged.

## 64) Bergrivier, South Africa

Summary

Bergrivier is a region in South Africa marked by serious economic difficulties, especially under-employment and unemployment amongst youth. Cowen and Ziniades are coordinating a project aiming at using a complementary currency to jumpstart a local economy and local value streams, based on prior experiences in Kenya with Will Ruddick's Bangla-Pesa project. According to the project leaders, the higher levels of the state and government are neoliberal and seen as highly corrupt, making efforts at that level very problematic. Therefore, this is a locally focused project, based on the idea that there are always interstitial openings for social change, especially at the local level, and with a particularly willing local government in this specific context. Ziniades and Cowen believe local adaptation, also in the use of language, is crucial; nevertheless, this project focuses on creating healthy exchange mechanisms, and focuses on young people and their training as community leaders. They stress: "one cannot assume bottom-up approaches will work without prior capacity building!" This is done through an 'integrative' approach which aligns inner approaches (self-change), relational capacities (group work), and outer dimensions (engagement with friendly and unfriendly outer institutions).

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: municipal;
- **Urban collective governance (strong):** strong cooperation and support from local municipal leadership; governance model of project under construction;
- **Enabling State:** support at city level administration is strong;
- **Pooling economies:** focused on cooperation and mutual support, but centered around the creation of healthy exchange mechanisms through complementary currency;
- **Experimentalism:** very strong participation methodology and capacity-building aspects;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

## 65) Cape Town, South Africa

Summary

Ndifuna Ukwazi is a very organically practical organization which started with the sale of a piece of land which sparked building occupation. Ndifuna Ukwazi originally focused on access to information and government transparency. The focus then shifted on occupying and claiming more building in the wealthy city center in 2016. As an organic movement, it is based on practical considerations - "land for people, not for profit" - and as such, the movement has tapped into a deep sense of injustice in the city about the current model of exclusionary development, bearing in mind the history of apartheid spatial planning and forced removals. Ndifuna Ukwazi is both an activist organization and a law center that brings together movement building, research, and litigation in campaigns to advance urban land justice in Cape Town. Reclaim the City now has two chapters in the inner city and surrounds.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** Ndifuna Ukwazi has many partnerships with civil society, knowledge institutions are mobilized, professors and academics participate with their expertise on certain subjects. Ndifuna Ukwazi also collaborates with the public sector through formal and less formal relationships and eventually with private sector actors such as developers. The movement works with a the face-to-face approach. Pamphlets are handed out in the streets, for example in Seapoint. Small groups are constituted and people

are invited to meetings, through door knocking, street advertising, and lobbying political action. The project is also related to many other organizations and movements. Regarding its internal organization, a balance was found in that local leaders have emerged through an empowerment process, although they are still lacking political experience. Specific functions are attributed to each of them. Besides, the organization has no president and the leaders are less than 20 people with no defined hierarchy. The methodology seems scalable at a higher level;

- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the Government supports the project more at Municipal level but less at Provincial level, even if most of the relationship is said to be antagonistic;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the project is based on a "collaborative economy" paradigm but is transitioning towards a "commoning economy" one, with more emphasis on the "right to the city";
- **Experimentalism (weak 1) :** the organization resemble that of a social movement and does not entail an experimental approach.
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** the movement relies a lot on social media. They use good videos, good photos and clear posts. Digital infrastructures are not the main focus of the project, as it is very expensive and difficult to develop in South Africa.

### 66) Mombasa, Kenya

Summary

In Mombasa we analyzed Bangla Pesa, a project that uses a complementary currency approach based on a credit commons to stimulate trust-based local trading and resource flows in deprived environments, especially in informal settlements. The project is also spreading in other African countries and cities, as in the case of the previously analyzed Bergrivier project in South Africa.  The Bangla Pesa project initially met with the hostility of the Kenyan Central Bank, that accused the founders of forgery, but that attack was abandoned and replaced by indifference at the government level. Local government support is still exceptional, but growing. The project relies mostly on the local community of local traders, united in Business Networks which provide the collateral for the credit commons, and is managed by a non-profit association, Grassroots Economics. After a period of 3 months training, projects usually become stable after 6 months. The projects are growing in size locally and in the number of locals involved.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhoods, communities, local territories;
- **Urban collective governance:** run by a non-profit foundation, combined with SME-members in larger business network;
- **Enabling State:** original hostility of Central Bank, then indifference from government, occasional local administration support;
- **Pooling economies:** the key concept here is that of the credit-commons, together with creating trust-based local communities to promote local trade flows and income;
- **Experimentalism:** 3-month preparation with local business traders and surrounding community;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

### 67) Nairobi, Kenya

Summary

In Nairobi we analyzed the Karura Forest Experience and the Mazingira Institute. The Karura Forest is a forest area that is under threat of land grabbing and urbanization, but is to be seen as a vital urban commons. Using focus groups and key informant surveys the study will ascertain the governance and its difficulties; the Forest Act of 2005 frames multi-stakeholder governance: the city-based Forest Conservation Program, the county's environmental portfolio and the Kenyan Forest Service all have a stake, as NGOs such as the Friends of the Karura Forest  also play an advocacy role. Additionally, the forest allows for economic activity through smallholder businesses within its area. No conclusions has been reached yet, as study is only starting. The Mazingira Institute was created in 1978, funded by foreign donors, to work on urban agriculture in the city and adjoining roads. It acts as a framework to stimulate collective action by self-organized communities in dialogue with city and governmental actors, which are quite supportive, through budgeting and legislative frameworks of urban farming. The Institute considers itself successful in these endeavors to stimulate the livelihoods, dignity and self-organization of urban farmers and has generally improved their situation over time.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** county level;
- **Urban collective governance: the** Forest Act of 2005

defines multi-stakeholder structures; involvement of forest NGO's such as Friends of the Karura Forest, East African Wildlife Society; NOO frames collaboration between urban farmers, respected in their autonomy, and public authorities;

- **Enabling State:** city-based Forest Conservation Program, Nairobi County environment portfolio, Kenyan Forest Service all have stake; Nairobi City and Kenyan Urban Agriculture legislation offices are supportive in urban farming promotion;
- **Pooling economies:** the forest is a shared resource for city dwellers, and allows for smallholder economic development, interdisciplinary research and action, self-organization of communities;
- **Experimentalism**: interdisciplinary research and action; self-organization of communities;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

Subsaharian Africa 1
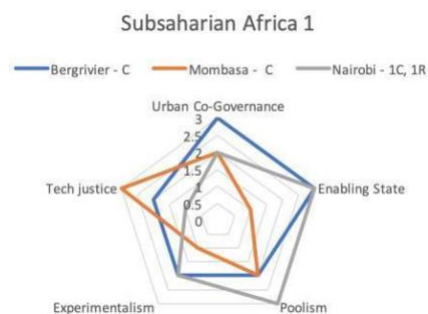


*68)* **Lagos, Nigeria**

Summary

Utopia is creating a network of CITYLabs across Africa, Asia, and Latin America to build the ecosystem for emerging cities and their slums. The CITYLabs, like the one in Lagos, are urban venture studios for emerging cities and their slums having a high pace of growth in population and infrastructure. Utopia collaborates with entrepreneurs of the city to found and develop urban startups. The idea is to create a new urban model that, even if based in San Francisco, operates in other cities worldwide like Katmandu and Rio. Currently, Utopia is installing its Urban Innovation Lab in Lagos and the main ongoing project regards an urban innovation challenge that aims at shaping the urban future of the city. The challenge welcomes entrepreneurs who want to innovate and bring solutions to urban development relating the proposed challenges. Utopia has a general focus, however it also wants to solve specific issues to make things concretely better. The team of Lagos works on the entire metropolitan area of the

Nigerian capital on fields such as mobility, healthcare, safety and security, environment, real estate and government innovation.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** metropolitan area;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** Utopia Lagos is a facilitator working with different actors of the city. Their work fits a "collaborative governance" scheme. Indeed, it develops its projects creating solutions among many actors. Currently, it is connecting entrepreneurs and startups having specific skills with government bodies by highlighting urban issues to be solved. On the ground, Utopia operates through establishing partnerships involving different people, from local government to private companies, NGOs, utility service providers and universities;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the government is a direct partner and key stakeholder in the work of Utopia, having the role of co-designing some of the activity. However, being at its initial stage of existence the relationship is still evolving. As of now, the State mostly provides administrative support without giving funds. The work of Utopia can potentially align with the government's priorities. Momentarily, the relation with the state is not horizontal yet;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the entrepreneurs co-design and participate in the definition of urban solutions. Notwithstanding, Utopia is the one setting the challenges. The idea behind this model is that if the startup or company can find solutions to certain urban challenges, the company can scale up and become independent. There is a transfer of resources from Utopia by making the partners substantially entering an economic ecosystem. Differently, the community and citizens are involved indirectly in urban solutions. Even if Utopia aims at creating a city for all, citizens don't participate in the challenges but receive the benefits of the solutions developed.
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** Utopia Lagos adopts a constant transfer of the ideas developed to other city labs internationally, in order to learn from other implementations processes. The project is experimental in nature having different antennas in different countries. Utopia believes in the exchange between the so-called global South and North. A city like Katmandu can also benefit cities in the US

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in the future. The project is replicable, but it adapts to the different settings of other cities. Its functioning is not iterative, as the different cities present differences in terms of resources and organization used. Besides, the internal work is experimental as there is consistent sharing, continuous research and communication within the lab and with other labs;

- **Tech justice (weak):** variable not detected. Utopia does not participate in the creation of new platforms and it does not engage in improving tech sovereignty or getting over the digital divide.

## 69) Dakar, Senegal

Summary

In Dakar we analyzed the Ker Thiossane project, located in a now derelict 'modern' neighborhood in Dakar, within a context characterized by lack of governmental and municipal support and individualistic culture marked by scarcity of collaboration and lack of willingness to take responsibility for local resources. Against the grain, this project then focuses on the recreation of a sense of the common good and shared resources, through the joint creation of a beautiful park and associated fablab for material creation, and a School of the Commons, and with many artistic and cultural interventions. It is interdisciplinary combining open culture and technology with activities around permaculture and making. The project entered in intensive dialogue with local population and institutions, but without active support or financing from the city (except for one cultural project). Instead, it has been successful in attracting support of foreign foundations, and has inserted itself in global cultural events such as Afropixels, based on connecting the local with the global, and to restore pride in local African traditions of cooperation. In two years, the project considers itself to be successful at the level of local integration, but further expansion would require substantial financing, which is far from being assured. Nevertheless, it seems that other neighborhoods have been looking at their success and are slowly emulating them through similar projects.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance:** no financial support or collaboration from city; entirely self- governed by

association;
- **Enabling State:** no support, or very limited facilitation of administrative processes for the project;
- **Pooling economies:** at the core of this project, creating a sense of the commons through inclusive and collective use of park and fablab;
- **Experimentalism:** interdisciplinary focus on art, open technologies, sustainable and local food production;
- **Tech justice:** central role in the project.

## 70) Lomé, Togo

Summary

In Lomé we interviewed a representative of Woelab, a project that rejects both the Sustainable City and Smart City paradigms, because of their elitist underpinnings (architects/urban planners vs. technologists/engineers). Instead it opts for the Vernacular City, in which the citizens themselves shape their neighborhoods. The project does this by attempting to recreate the positive dynamics of the African village, but in the fragmented and individualistic neighborhoods, by combining place (the labs), events, and rituals. Projects coming from abroad are strongly (de-)selected for local conditions, the preference goes to low/high tech options and the philosophy of the Ethical Hacker. However, what is rejected is the idea of the lone inventor; thus, the labs are collectively managed through African village governance processes, and all the startups that are generated are collectively owned by the members of the Labs, with membership derives from do-ocracy. The idea is that each lab connects with the neighborhood, and remakes the city; all the labs together from the HubCity and are connected with micro-institutions within a 1 km radius. External financing is refused, self-financing is the rule and reality for the first four years. There is no support neither from government nor from the city and the project is entirely marginal. Instead, it revives vernacular energies with inhabitants creating gardens and communal infrastructures. The process aims to be fractal, with each hub inspiring and reconnecting neighborhoods, and this, throughout the city until the city is transformed entirely-

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** 1 km radius in neighborhood in each project; network of neighborhood projects in the city as a goal;
- **Urban collective governance**: collective management inspired by African village system;

collective ownership of communal startups;

- **Enabling State:** no support from city or government, but efforts towards micro-institutions in neighborhood;
- **Pooling economies:** collectively-owned labs and startups, up-skilling through collective intelligence;
- **Experimentalism:** combining places, events, rituals, to emulate African village community dynamics which are missing in the fragmented and individualistic cities; refusal of external funding and strong selection/rejection of external input according to local African conditions (Low/HighTech philosophy and theory, technological democracy);
- **Tech justice:** central role in the project.



Subsaharian Africa 2
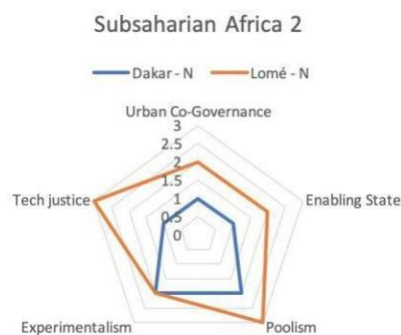
### 71) Moroni, Comoro Islands

Summary

The main Aim of Wa Saandi is to promote the traditional cultural and fashion heritage in the city of Moroni, located in the Comoro Islands. As the founder was observing the difficulty for people to find traditional fabric back to her village Nioumamilima Mbadjini, she decided to undertake the creation of an e-marketplace to facilitate the encounter of the demand and the offer at a national level. Every couturier will have an account displaying videos of his/her work, with the availability. In this moment, the funding and the difficulty to find information on this kind of projects in the Comoro Islands constitute the main roadblocks.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** national level;
- **Urban collective governance (weak 1):** the project is being structured. NGOs as well as institutional entities will constitute potential partners;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the State is not supporting the project. However, it could potentially constitute a partner;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1):** the project is more aiming at providing a service than following a peer-to-peer approach;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1)**: this project is innovative relatively to the local context;
- **Tech justice (moderate 1):** Wa Saandi aims at developing the access to traditional goods through a digital tool: an e-marketplace. The founder indeed believes in the potential of digital tools as an enabling factor of local development.

### 72) Bamako, Mali

Summary

Map Action is a technological innovation project initiated by Kaicedra-consulting, founded thanks to the Water Innovation Challenge II contest organized by VIA Water. It was presented at the 23rd international conference on climate change "COP23" in Bonn (Germany) as an innovative climate solution. Map Action represents a concrete response to the lack of reliable information for the knowledge and management of WASH problems (i.e. linked to low sanitation conditions, low health, untreated water, and therefore bad hygiene) as its first activity is to provide a map of Bamako with specific criteria, which lists the problems in the Hygiene and Sanitation Sector. In addition to the areas of WASH and the environment, the digital map is used in several sectors including: the agro-pastoral sector, the natural resources sector (Gas, Oil, Mines, ...), forestry, infrastructure and equipment management. The project of Map Action emerged from the combination of several factors including (**a**) the lack of updated information in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene management, (**b**) the difficulty for citizens to report to the organizations or authorities concerned the WASH problems (**c**) the lack of coordination of the actions of the different actors. The organization follows the aim to integrate the population which plays a central role in communicating about local issues and participating to the mapping.

How does it work? The first step consists in citizens and field team photographing zones with local urban issues, using their phone. Identification and geo-localization of problems is the first key point. Once identified, the team of experts goes on the field to carry out detailed studies measures. Following that, Map Action evaluates the impact on humans and on the environment and classifies the problem. It then proposes solutions and measures to address the issue and to provide people with strategies to anticipate floods or to advise for waste management, for instance. A report is eventually sent

to the competent authorities.

The project is collaboratively led as actions involve civil society, governments, NGOs, private or semi-private structures. The conditions put in place to ensure the sustainability of the Map Action project are based on the institutional framework, on the innovation and the participation of the populations, the relevance of our studies and the diversification of our actions. Indeed, besides the work around the map, Map Action organizes awareness campaigns to communicate with people on the streets or through publications and newsletter. The Map Action project will not be limited to the publication of studies on a map, but consists also in the creation of a directory and a professional network gathering all the actors of the sector WASH and the environment for a better synergy and better knowledge sharing. Finally, Map Action has the ambition to propel the project beyond the borders of Bamako, suggesting the model to other African cities.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the project fosters urban co-governance first engaging locals through the digital geolocalisation and mapping application. Indeed, through the sharing of pictures of the current state of the streets/urban places, experts are then able to analyze and find solutions to have a concrete impact. Also, strong collaborations are organized between the civil society, governments, NGOs, private or semi-private structures;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** although the project started under the tutorship of the Ministry of Environment, no real positive relationship was maintained with the State;
- **Pooling economies (medium 2):** the map involves users in the design of the productive process. In addition, to reach more people, Map Action envision to add a setting "call to actions" which enables other willing people to join to solve an issue on the field;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the project is really innovative as it proposes a new way to envision solving local urban issues. Map Action is also thinking to create vocal notes to enable the illiterate community to participate;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** although Map Action seems substantially focused on technology, which is seen as a tool for more actions and solutions for city problems, the access to the map is limited.

### 73) Kumasi, Ghana

Summary

Kumasi Hive is an Innovation and Entrepreneurship hub based in Kumasi (Ghana) which promotes "sustainable industrialization" by supporting local innovations and business/startups and therefore creating local manufacturing businesses for the advantage of the community. The hub provides for co-working space, event space, training space, hardware studio as service and makerspace. It is meant to be scalable anywhere in the world and the structure already started to collaborate with organizations based in Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal (Global Innovation Exhange, May 22. 2018) and Senegal. Concerning the organization itself, two programs are active within the Hive. The Hive hardware incubator which incubates selected hardware startups, helping them move from idea stage to product-for-market stage through prototyping, with both technical and business development support. Additionally, the Hive Business accelerator program focuses on non-hardware startups programs and is active for the early stage startups. Kumasi Hive is also connected to more common people, working towards making resources available for the students community. In particular, Creativity Group is an undergraduate student community of engineers, makers, innovators, entrepreneurs and social thought leaders, eager to use innovation and technology as a tool to address critical challenges through social intervention and development of their communities. Furthermore, Kumasi Hive believes in women empowerment, and it supported over 5000 women to start their business.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** incubates and supports businesses around the city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong: 3):** Kumasi Hive strongly relies on collaboration. It is looking forward to addressing the lack of digital and tech skills, whilst being supported by partnerships. Kumasi Hive has built a number of digital and tech-academies such as Internet of Things (IoT) Academy, Drone School, Hardware Garage, Chatbot Academy, The Blockchain School being setup to help address such concerns. The Group fosters youth entrepreneurship, as can be seen from the membership of 300 students in its five chapters in the five major public universities. It has seen the production of several innovations such as uServe, Smart Trash Bin, Hack Science Lab, RFID Door lock and locally built drone, Dr. Quad;

- **Enabling State (weak 1):** the City nor the State is involved in the project.
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** Kumasi Hive is a social innovation hub which aims at accompanying businesses/startups through an incubation process and therefore at creating new job skills and services. Promoting collaboration, it bases its organization on setting up teams of people selected according to their strengths/weaknesses and pooling them together to create a complementarity skills among the teams;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the Hive works in very innovative sectors, with strong inclusion of women and students. Among the many different innovative and scientific projects carried out feature: 1) the development of the Internet of Things (IoT) to tackle health problems such as bad pressure, malaria; 2) a project on hydroponics farming, aimed at improving the current agricultural situation as farming is still very organized accordingly to the season in Kumasi; 3) the Hive is also working towards sustainability through PET bottles recycling; 4) eventually, the Solartaxi project will produce cars, tricycles, motorbikes powered by solar energy, with the components of the solar battery being built and assembled in Ghana and based on the needs of the market;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** Kumasi Hive's main focus is on using technologies in order to improve the city space and life quality. Yet, one main challenge still remains Tech Equality, as the percentage of digital devices owned and therefore used by people in Kumasi is still very low.

## Northern Africa

### 74) Tanger, Morocco

Summary

Think Tanger is based on the idea that art and culture are the key for the success of a city project. These are fundamental factors in order to encourage the encounter between inhabitants and to foster territorial integration and social cohesion. Think Tanger is a platform of urban innovation that invites a variety of city actors to come and think together about a better urban future.
Since its establishment, Think Tanger organized 3 conferences, 6 lectures, 2 interventions in the public space, 2 training sessions for the elaboration of a cultural project, one

exhibition, and it invited 8 artists in residence.
In 2017, through the "Proposal for a Metropolis" initiative, Think Tanger aimed at continuing its work and transforming itself into an urban laboratory where artists, architects, urbanists, researchers and other urban actors can work together to come up with innovative projects which attempt at giving a human and social dimension to the urbanization of Tanger.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** municipal level;
- **Urban collective governance**: strong cooperation and support from local municipal leadership; governance model of project under construction;
- **Enabling State:** strong support at city-level administration;
- **Pooling economies:** focused on cooperation and mutual support, but centered around the creation of healthy exchange mechanisms through complementary currency;
- **Experimentalism:** very strong participation methodology and capacity-building aspects;
- **Tech justice:** central role in the project.

### 75) Casablanca, Morocco

L'Atelier de l'Observatoire is a place for art and research, developing participative projects with a strong social commitment. It brings together artists, students, researchers and inhabitants. L'atelier de l'Observatoire is a non-profit organization according to Moroccan law and it is engaged in artistic and socially aware practices for a societal change. Its activities are focused on geographical margins (outlying districts, rural areas, marginalized territories), historical margins, and social margins (most affected communities). The programs that are being developed in the long run involve numerous partners, innovative visions, knowledge and ideas.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: projects in different neighborhoods;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** according to the quintuple helix system we detected the presence of: 1) active citizens, commoners, social innovators, city makers, local communities. This dimension is surely relevant, since the project has been created by two locals from active on the field and has the ambition to integrate people as much as possible in its realization; 2) public authorities:

support of Minister of Culture, local cultural centers, the Regional Council of Human rights in Casablanca, several universities; 3) private actors. The Atelier de l'Observatoire has reached agreements with foundations in the private sector; 4) civil society organizations and NGOs: The Atelier de l'Observatoire has a strong network with other civil society organizations, with informal or formal agreements. For instance, the Madrassa has created many partnerships with similar organizations in the region, such as Spring Session in Jordan, ARIA – Artistic Dwellings in Algeria and with MASS in Alexandria, Egypt. 5) knowledge institutions. Well-known international institutions are also supporting different projects of the Atelier de l'Observatoire. As an example, the European Union launched Med Culture, a four-year (2014-2018) regional program for Southern Mediterranean partner countries focusing on the development and improvement of cultural sector policies and practices. Within this framework, Med Culture co-founded the Madrassa initiative;

- **Enabling State (weak 1):** L'Atelier de l'Observatoire enjoys the support of the Minister of Culture itself, which means a lot in the top-down approach of power in Morocco. But the State appears to be in the background, maybe only used for financial resources. The State may also occasionally lend public spaces facilitating collective actions such as exhibitions, which correspond a lot more to a collaborative project. The major problem is the lack of a true collaboration at the public level. The dialogue seems to be difficult, since L'Atelier de l'Observatoire denounce the lack of institutional facilities and policies in cities. More than a co-reflection and co-construction with the state, the relations tend to be on negotiations. L'Atelier de l'Observatoire does not aim at denouncing failures from public policies or governments, but instead it introduces the notion of civil society through different initiatives and programs. It tries to leave aside the usual dichotomy that defines State and capital as the only holders of power in our contemporary societies;

- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** we can see different neighborhood actors, creating a pooling economy around cultural and social thematics. A telling example is the Collective Museum, resulting from research, collection, reflection and creation by groups of artists, activists, students, children and

residents who take action in their neighborhoods, to bring out unfamiliar stories. The Collective Museum is changing the usual perception of cultural institutions, usually too structured and policed. It instead deconstructs the borders that surround museums and invites everyone to be an actor. A network of artists has been created thanks to the Atelier de l'Observatoire and its different programs;

- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** alternative approaches are experimented through diverse programs with multiple forms: meetings, surveys, exhibitions, educational programs, preservation projects, production of works and publications. The Atelier de l'Observatoire develops very innovative projects that enable a whole community to access cultural goods. In the case of the curatorial program built by the Madrasa, it was a success in the Mediterranean regions, with other initiatives working to reproduce it in different countries. Madrassa is a program of residencies, meetings and trainings in contemporary curatorial practices for the North Africa and Middle East region, and the first of its kind;

- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the potential of digital infrastructures and access to technology to facilitate collaboration does not seem to be taken into account in the different projects of the Atelier de l'Observatoire. However, they are conscious of this weakness, and there is willingness to improve this dimension.



Atelier de l'observatoire Casablanca
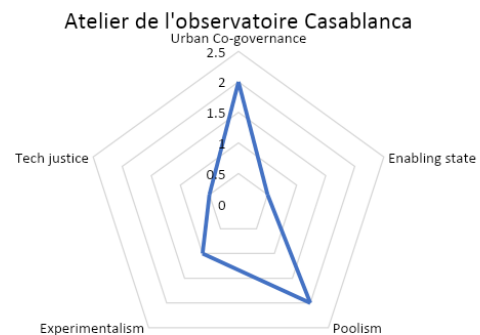
### 2.1.2   Oceania

**Australia and New Zealand**
**(Australia:** Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney**; New Zealand:** Christchurch, Wellington**)**

*76)*      **Adelaide, Australia**

Summary

An outgrowth of the eco-city movement, Christie Walk, started in 1999 and finished in 2006, aimed to create a living eco-city community that would not be an alien import into an existing neighborhood. The idea was not to compromise on any eco-city principles. The community is now successfully established, in a positive relation to its neighborhood, despite the early roadblocks by regulation and classic bank expectations. The commons paradigm was present through the emphasis on collective self-organization, intense participation, and community aspects of the design. While there was no effective support from the various 'uncomprehending' branches of government, they recognized the merits afterwards.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance**: self-governed community;
- **Enabling State:** no support;
- **Pooling economies:** community design and infrastructure;
- **Experimentalism**: rigorous adherence to eco-city principles at every stage of design;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply**.**

*77)* **Melbourne, Australia**

Various members of the Melbourne branch of the Australian/NZ Commons Transition Coalition, which has a political vision on the commons transition, have initiated various projects in Melbourne, and particularly in the western suburban industrial city of Maribyrnong, which is marked by both high levels of industrial and consumer waste and deep social needs related to the lower economic status of its inhabitants, among which are many migrants and refugees. The work centers around the Footscray Coop, which is a collaborative makerspace and center in one of the neighborhoods, and its initiative for a deep participatory process around the craft of a collective Maribyrnong Maker Map, which has brought together many different makers, designers and citizens in need of engagement, around the collective intelligence needed to map the assets base in the region. The projects are entirely bootstrapped through self-funding (crowdfunding) and inspired by action research and other participatory methodologies. The projects combine answering to the need for creative personal development and social engagement and dealing with issues of inclusion, poverty and diversity, and ecological sustainability.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** from neighborhood to city- wide;
- **Urban collective governance**: participatory grassroots initiatives;
- **Eabling State:** no support from public bodies;
- **Pooling economies:** collective intelligence of collaborative makermaps and collective physical resources;
- **Experimentalism:** participatory action research methodologies;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

*78)* **Sydney, Australia**

Summary

Born to help solving the issues associated with underused vehicles, Car Next Door was the first peer-to-peer car share network in Australia. They are located in the inner core of cities because car sharing services work better in big cities where people face commuting difficulties such as traffic congestion, and car sharing is a way to solve this problem. But car sharing also works best in metropolitan areas, where there are alternatives to car transport, for example good public transport, bike paths and Uber or taxis. The company addresses the lack of trust and lack of ease that would otherwise discourage people from sharing their cars with others, by: providing an online forum where vehicle owners and borrowers are registered, vetted, and approved; providing a feedback system to allow vehicle conditions and member behaviors to be rated and reported by other members; providing in-car technology that enables keyless access to the car, and an automated, web-based booking platform; providing in-car GPS technology that tracks the car's location, reducing the risk of theft and misuse of the vehicle; providing insurance covering owners and borrowers; and handling payments between owners and borrowers.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (weak 1):** the project is a private initiative and Car Next Door would not be described as a multi-stakeholder governed organization as it only presents active collaboration with some private sector actors. The level of sharing is crucial for the optimal functioning, therefore the community is also determinant for this project, since it is involved in the concrete possibility to rent and

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borrow the cars. The members are the ones who own, maintain, rent and borrow the cars;

- **Enabling State (weak 1)**: they have a limited collaboration with local governments in that Car Next Door may apply for reserved car parking spaces in some areas where parking is difficult on the street; however, the councils do not give these spaces for private cars and they have to lease cars to put them in. No public funds are provided;

- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** people sharing their cars participate to the pooling economy, and are part of a "collaborative economy" related to a peer-to-peer approach which follows the transformation of the clients/users into a community. This platform allows for the participation of the communities to the circular economy process and helps avoiding the pollution generated by self-car use. The organization also enables costs sharing, in terms of maintaining and renting the cars;

- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** they were the first peer-to-peer car sharing in Australia, so they are pioneer in this sector. Their main innovation is in the way they provide unattended access to cars using the electronic lockbox, a product studied for resisting to thefts (you only have to instantly generate a password with the mobile app to open the lockbox and put/take the car's key) and weather conditions. Most other peer-to-peer car share platforms require the owner to hand the keys to the borrower. Their project started in Sydney and then excellently spread in Brisbane and Melbourne, so it determines that following the same steps it can be replicable to similar contexts. Theoretically, the project could be absolutely scalable and replicable in every motorized community around the world with a non-necessary high population density (because it does not need the critical mass of users). However, in practice, they tried to adapt their project to different contexts from a big metropolis; for instance, they tried to launch Car Next Door in a small regional city, Newcastle, but there was not much uptake;

- **Tech justice (weak 1):** they don't explore any solution to fill the digital divide gap. Access to the Car Next Door's service is guaranteed for anyone with a smartphone and a good connectivity.



Sydney
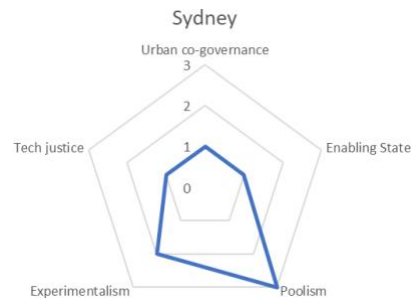
### 79)  Christchurch, New Zealand

Summary

Gapfiller received a square of land for a zero-dollar lease after the earthquake destroyed much of the city. Gapfiller, and its council of stakeholder, created a framework for community initiatives to be created on site, but in practice it needs to sustain a lot of initiatives through one paid staffer. The city government is sympathetic but there is no security of tenure. The success also depends on a number of NGO's providing volunteers and free services, on business support for specific activities, and on rents from food trucks and the likes. With this support in mind, the project is break even. The Commons Council has a multi-stakeholder governance and has set up a charter with principles to filter the usage proposals on the site.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: Square and surroundings;
- **Urban collective governance:** multi-stakeholder Commons Council;
- **Enabling State:** supportive city administration, as it conceded the zero-dollar lease, but there is no security of tenure;
- **Pooling economies:** creation of public space for community activities, self-managed;
- **Experimentalism:** no specific methodology, but broadly informed by Ostrom principles;
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

Australia and New Zealand
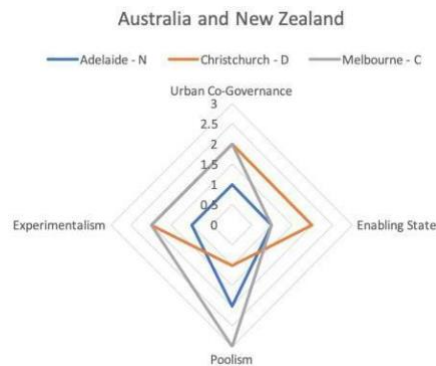
80) **Wellington, New Zealand**

Summary

The Vogelmorn community group was born in 2014 after the launch of the Kaka community-driven consultation project led by Wellington City Council. The aim was that of favorizing new ideas from the bottom relating to the care of the southern part of the Brooklyn area, favorizing in this way the emergence of hyperlocal political orientations to take care of the district. In fact, at the time, a library was about to close, a school wanted to expand and the Vogelmorn hall was being sold. However, lacking political support this KaKa consultation project did not end up being administratively nor financially sustainable in its entirety. Yet, in 2014, as the Vogelmorn Bowling club was put up for sale, locals decided to take it up, managed to purchase the building at very low cost for the Vogelmorn Foundation (trust formed by ex-bowlers) and built up a charitable trust. The Vogerlmorn community group is building an inclusive, sustainable, community-driven, creative and open process. The Bowling Club, currently administered by a theater troupe, the Barbaria Productions, now hosts various types of performances ranging from concerts, dance performances as well as artistic workshops including piano or drama classes, yoga classes, rehearsals, or film screenings and community dinners. Within the building, the economic sustainability is based on the rental of three spaces: a rehearsal and bar lounge, a mezzanine with kitchen and meeting area, and a co-working space. Eventually, sustainability is enhanced through the implementation of various equipment also following a logic of disaster preparedness through inclusion of rainwater tanks, solar panels to charge phones, and provides for a feel-safe place. This also epitomizes another aspect of resilience.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** from building to neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** most of the actors of the quintuple helix participate in the

governance. The government is supportive, notably through financing (dinners, compost...); various groups including religious groups, health organizations, non-violent organization also take part in the project; private actors are the Green Café within the Vogelmorn Bowling Club as well as Australian Aesop beauty company, engaged through a partnership. Locals remain the first actors and participants to the project;

- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the building of Vogelmorn Community Group is getting more and more support from the State, both financially and administratively;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the Vogelmorn Community Group's economy is akin a commoning economy which aims at the transfer resources from the public to the private, and multiple actors are involved in its organization. As a charitable trust, it is collectively managed by the trustees. This collective governance is also made possible thanks to a collaborative platform;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the experimental aspects are observable in the governance model adopted. In fact, the Vogerlmorn community group is guided by a distributive leadership organization which enables any trustee or participant to take the lead for a specific task. Freedom of expression is part of the key adopted concepts;
- **Tech justice (strong 3):** the community group adopted Loomio, a digital platform allowing for open participation and enabling distributed participation on specific issues and integrating a democratic voting system. Some observations note that Loomio may give more room for women expression, and therefore enable a shift from the usual "men-driven startup culture".

### 2.1.3 Asia

**Western Asia, Southern Asia**
(**Indonesia:** Banjarmasin, Bandung, Yogiakarta; **Israel:** Tel Aviv, Jérusalem, Holon, Ashdod, Acre; **Lebanon,** Beirut; **Nepal:** Kathmandu; **India:** Bangalore, Mumbai, Pune; **Pakistan**: Lahore;**)**

81) **Tel Aviv, Israel**

Summary

Urban Sustainability is a project of the Jerusalem Institute for

Policy Research that went on from 2013 to 2016. It was the continuation of a previous project called "Sustainability Outlook 2030" – undertaken by the Institute and the Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection – and focused on the importance of cities as crucial contexts for human activities and environmental change, and on sociology-studies on human behavior as "soft" ways of bringing effective change in urban lifestyles. Given these background's key-principles, the urban level was individuated as the most suitable dimension in order to accommodate and foster initiatives aiming to achieve more sustainable lifestyles. During the research "The Sustainable City" has been defined as "a city that enables people to lead fulfilling lives with a sense of dignity, within and outside the city. Its infrastructure and the material, natural, human and social resources at its disposal, offer fair and efficient opportunities for its users, and the city takes a responsible role in the management of global ecosystems. The city enhances a sense of responsibility among its inhabitants for its physical and cultural heritage and for future generations". The second part of the research consisted then in the evaluation of the background vision in practice, realized through the launch of several pilot projects and test-cases in different Urban Labs: targeted experiments designed to test the potential of principles for effective change within the reality of life in Israel and the barriers impeding it, and then – in the third and last part of the research – translate them into operative tools and policy recommendations. The Labs were developed in collaboration with local authorities, policymakers and municipal representatives. The issues examined and the methodologies employed varied for each Lab but were all derived from the same theoretical background and from the key-principles underpinning the vision of a sustainable city.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance:** shared co-governance, small-scale collaboration;
- **Enabling State:** the State gave small support to the initiative in the form of small grants;
- **Pooling economies:** there are some "Sharing (Access/Gig) Economy" initiatives, entailing the temporary renting of goods or the creation of digital market platforms. Social barriers and the issue of trust turned out to be among the main obstacles in the achievement of poolism in the real meaning of the term;
- **Experimentalism:** the case study is characterized not only by the presence of a very innovative methodology, but also by a process able to be

adaptable, replicable and exportable in different contexts, connecting both micro and macro levels: local, regional, national and international.
- **Tech justice:** does not apply.

## 82) Jérusalem, Israel

Summary

Urban Sustainability is a project carried out in Israel and aiming at developing sustainable solutions to urban issues. It implies the enhancement of policies of re-qualification of neglected green areas through the creating of community gardens, as well as the co-design and management of urban space. The work in the Urban Labs led to three main themes: the meaningful role of locals' perception of urban design and space and their ability to act on it; the importance of community-led projects to reach sustainability outcomes; the difficulties for citizens and consumers to change their consumption habits requiring the infringement on commonly accepted norms and nurturing trust. Urban Sustainability comprises three main steps: first, the formulation of fundamental concepts of urban sustainability and development of a general vision of sustainable cities, secondly the introduction of several pilot projects or Urban Labs and eventually the setting up of indicators and formulation of policy recommendations for local authorities willing to foster sustainable lifestyles.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** there is public and neighborhood co-governance of common gardens which were the first projects being ran from 2007/2008. The actors are also the civil society, acting through philanthropy;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)**: the State was not of much help for the commons projects at the beginning but obtained an increasingly central role from 2008 while the project was being progressively abandoned by the locals;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the project involves users in the design of the urban project with small but efficient action such as enriching the environment, putting benches, planting trees and opening libraries. It was observed that trust and social barriers remain the roadblocks to achieve real social poolism;

- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the project is characterized not only by the presence of a very innovative methodology, but it is also meant to be adaptable, replicable and exportable in different contexts, connecting both micro and macro levels i.e. local, regional, national ones;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** technology is not seen as a way to promote actual and environmental change nor enabling to reach sustainable outcomes.

## 83) Holon, Israel

### Summary

Urban Sustainability is a project carried out in Israel and aiming at developing sustainable solutions to urban issues. It implies the enhancement of policies of re-qualification of neglected green areas through the creating of community gardens, as well as the co-design and management of urban space. The importance of noticing the central role of fostering communities to reach sustainability and integrating people's perception of space and considering their ability to transform it, as well as observing the difficulty of citizens to enact alternative consumption habits are the pillars.
In Holon, the issues addressed mainly regard local and sharing economy. In fact, the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research tried to see whether the private sector would be able to create more attractive local conditions through social and community activities in the commercial center, through refreshing the painting and cleaning. But most of all, it was observed that business-owners tended to blame others for the situation and the community center decided to create a coalition of business-owners, thus imposing itself as the "community mitigator".

### Analysis

- **Catchment area:** commercial center;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** many actors of the quintuple helix are involved. The private sector (local enterprises), local community, local social center, and the Municipality to a certain extent. The pilot project was carried out by the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the Municipality gave really small budgets in order to promote the specific neighborhoods as sustainable neighborhoods and was not actively involved;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1):** social barriers and the issue of trust turned out to be the main obstacles in the achievement of poolism. For instance in Holon,

which is also known as "the children city", the Municipality is very much oriented towards education and children facilities but when the idea of sharing toys and items for children was suggested it faced a strong barrier. Sharing was seen as unacceptable for a social "norm" reason i.e. some locals were fearing that sharing would make them seen as having a lower social status in that it would have meant for them that they did not succeed in making it and they were also fearing to afford the purchase of new goods for their children;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the project is characterized by the presence of an innovative methodology, but also by a process that could perhaps be adaptable, replicable and exportable in different contexts, potentially connecting micro and macro levels;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** technology is not adopted as a means to bring about sustainable outcomes.

## 84) Ashdod, Israel

### Summary

Urban Sustainability is a project carried out in Israel and aiming at developing sustainable solutions to urban issues. The design principles include the management of space and people's perception of space, the building of communities and the lowering of commonly accepted norms and breaking trust. The Ashdod Lab of the Urban Sustainability project aims at promoting waste management as well as the transition to a more sustainable commuting system for the home-work journey of the Municipality's employees.

### Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** the project involves many actors of the Quintuple Helix;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)**: the Municipality poorly invests in the promotion of sustainable neighborhoods;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1):** trust and social complex relationships were noticed as the main obstacles in the achievement of poolism;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2)**: the methodology could be seen as innovative, replicable and exportable;
- **Tech justice (weak 1)**: digital tools are not used as a means to reach social justice nor foster a behavioral change regarding the environment.

## 85) Acre, Israel

Summary

Urban sustainability is a project carried out in Israel and aiming at developing sustainable solutions to tackle urban issues. It implies the enhancement of policies of re-qualification of neglected green areas through the creating of community gardens, as well as the co-design and management of urban space. Specifically, the Urban Sustainability laboratory in Acre works on observing and experimenting with the ability of urban design to promote a sustainable lifestyle.

Analysis

- **Catchment areas:** neighborhoods; city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the project fosters the co-management of mutual urban spaces;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the Municipality gave really small budgets in order to promote specific neighborhoods as sustainable, but it did not participate to the implementation of the project;
- **Pooling economies (low 1)**: commonly accepted social norms not only slow down but also block the project;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the project is quite innovative;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** technology is not seen as a tool able to bring about practical environmental change.

## 86) Beirut, Lebanon

Summary

Beirut Madinati (BM) came to life in 2015 after a garbage crisis downtown. It gained momentum as no solutions was found by the Government. Beirut Madinati then formulated a policy: Municipal Solid Waste based on 4 Rs - Refusing certain products (straws and other thin plastic things), Reducing (consumption), Reusing and Recycling - which received opposition from the Municipality. NGOs and the nascent political movement formed the "Waste Management Coalition". The campaign is driven by volunteers, who are developing and testing "people centered programs" in the Lebanese capital. The Waste Management Coalition started exerting pressure and involving different organizations, recycling factories, municipalities, cause-based NGOs, young political movements (<5 years). Action Madinati Tafroz (means "my city will sort") was launched by the Waste Management

Coalition with the idea to select 15 apartments located in a representative congested, middle class neighborhood with a fair share of people who were not political and people attached to 2/3 political parties, and to survey how much waste they produced. It was also selected based on what people purchased. They contacted the Arc-en-Ciel organization to pick up the waste. The entry point was to create a community and then spread the newly developed waste management organization to the city. More than 30 different people and several areas expressed interest to join the project. One of the pitfall was that authorities did not see the urge to make people work together. A manual was produced but did not produced the domino effect expected in the city and the process was thought through so as to be concretized. For instance, since in Beirut most families are supported by doormen and housekeepers, the latter were trained to sort waste. Thus, Beirut Madinati was first a political campaign for the 2016 municipal elections and became a political movement led by volunteers from various backgrounds such as urban planning, transport engineering, waste management or economics. This movement aims at building an alternative to the traditional political system in Beirut and it places livability at the heart of his program which must responds primarily to the needs of his dwellers. This goal is translated in 7 elements of work (home, health, leisure, safety and security, mobility and identity). The program is based on partnerships, transparency and responsibility. The movement claims social, economic and political rights of the population whilst also focusing on preserving the environment and taking care of the cultural and natural heritage of Beirut. It has set up a 10 points municipal program. It includes a comprehensive strategy, reflections, and mostly **actions** (with steps) to be undertaken on (1) Mobility, (2) Public Space and Green Networks, (3) Housing, (4) Solid Waste Disposal, (5) Social and Economic Development, (6) Urban Security and Safety, (7) Green Building and Energy Conservation, (8) Cultural and Natural Heritage, (9) Large-Scale Infrastructure: Water, Sewerage and Electricity, (10) Shared Communal Amenities and Infrastructure.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2)**: the movement has many informal relationships. It collaborates with various networks and NGOs according to the context and needs. And also aims at instituting participatory processes of governance, at forming neighborhood committees according to geographical criteria and community committees. It is looking forward to implementing a governance

model involving the private sector, NGOs, community and faith-based organizations, city dwellers, universities, each having a specific role. They also aim at having exchanges with international organizations and municipalities;

- **Enabling State (weak 1)**: the first policy suggested by Beirut Madinati to tackle garbage issues received opposition from the State. There is no government support, the reason advanced when the government support was rejected was that the purpose of the movement contradicts the purpose of the governmental institution. However, some specific people notably the Ministry of Interior are ideal server and are quite progressive, could potentially give support;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the movement is working towards achieving the "right to the city"(H.Lefèbvre) and involves cross sectorial actors. It bring together users in the design process as showed with the "waste management coalition" that engaged both NGOs, political parties and citizens;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the programs are being tested on the ground and there is a focus on involving youth in the governance. For instance, although openness could be better especially for youth, they seek to involve student movements and university clubs. In one project they ask 1 student to monitor 1 member of Parliament and to work on transparency.
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** Beirut Medinati uses digital tools, notably social networks, mostly for communication purposes.

### 87) Yogiakarta, Indonesia

Summary

The Reading House Community (RBK) is a library community that was opened by 6 or 7 people in 2016; the group formed with a common interest in books. The community is a charity movement distributing books to increase literacy level in Yogiakarta. The founders shared the same passion in reading and same consciousness; they were aware that Indonesia, according to UNESCO, was among the countries reading less. They decided to gather the books they had and to collect them all in one place. The idea is a library based on trust. The location is a house rented annually, the real core of the community, where activities for kids are carried out. There are reading session for kids and classes and regular discussions open to the public. RBK goes weekly to a public space where books are put on the ground, offering street food and letting people come or borrow the books without asking for an ID card, telephone number, and no date for return. Trust is at the core of this initiative and people bring back more books or friends. The Reading House Community has been organizing this activity almost every week since 4 years to improve literacy levels in Indonesia.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood to city;
- **Urban collective governance (weak 1):** the community collaborates with private individuals, NGO's and knowledge institutions. Good relationships with privates and public authorities are absent, but RBK collaborates with other book communities in Indonesia where they share stories and updates. The collaboration with the private sectors is scarce, while many individuals contribute to the project. Other NGO's and knowledge institutions actively exchange with RBK. The reading community has a free research class, including seven meetings class, three teachers, two activists, and one university teacher (but it was more an active citizen and not a formal collaboration);
- **Enabling State (weak 2):** the relationship with the local government is not positive. The State is neither an enabler nor a real facilitator, RBK and the State do not interact concretely. RBK never asks for money nor it submits a proposal to the State. There is not a specific relationship with the State or Province. At the same time, since 2017, there is a national movement that consists of people running the literacy community, and this movement is working hand in hand with the State. The State supports the project indirectly, as the government agenda of improving the literacy rate allows free shipping of books with posts every last Friday of the month;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the model of RBK is highly replicable andalready replicated in Indonesia. RBK takes decisions adaptively and iteratively reflecting on the community actions. If experimental measures work, they are then replicated. The "good practices" are then transported in other places in Indonesia, like the VespaBook community. The reading community model is widely replicable;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2)**: RBK empowers communities far away in Indonesia. Capacity-building activities with individuals are held;

- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the presence of a community-owned platform was detected.

## 88) Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Summary

Kota Kita operates in Banjarmasin with several projects since 2010. The organization does advocacy to make the city more inclusive and establish concrete projects: one entails working with UNESCO to build up a participatory profile of the city; another is a collaboration with UCLG on assisted technology; then there are a set of micro-projects and collaborations based on the co-design of public space, in one example for the creation of a safe school. Kota Kita tries to increase the existing local dynamics in terms of civic engagement. With this in mind, the organization promotes research and gatherings with urban experts such as architects, urbanists, archeologists, etc. The purpose is to empower people and to create urban development that is more democratic.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** Kota Kita works with several "city agencies" of Banjarmasin to achieve the aim of a more inclusive city. There is a strong interaction with the grass-root level and the community. Disadvantaged groups such as people with disabilities are among the actors involved. Kota Kita promotes collaboration with everyone from citizens, universities, civil society, teachers, school children (soon also their parents) and the Mayor. An example is provided by the motorcycle service: Kota Kita partners with the motorcycle distribution companies, high schools and universities to build up the prototype, and with the government and the police to write the regulation. The collaboration is informed in the autonomy among stakeholders and institutionalized in documents;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** Kota Kita receives financial, technical and administrative support from the local authority. The government promotes an experimental approach such as moments of informal gathering to co-design and finance new projects;
- **Pooling economies (strong 3)**: beneficiaries of Kota Kita's projects don't pay, and their model resembles the commoning economy settings: resources are multi-actor and they aim at the Right to the City. The idea is that after a moment of co-design the

community and the actors involved build themselves independently. The knowledge produced is made public and collective ownership is promoted;
- **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the organization is experimental in nature and its actions are being replicated in many Indonesian cities. While fundamental values in terms of ways of thinking are fixed, when going to different cities the work is adapted to the diverse contexts encountered. The scalability of the project is proven by the presence of a national and international platform;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the community/people are involved in a project to give more access to technology and the use of an app to collect data. However, no platforms used in an entrepreneurial way are created.

## 89) Bandung, Indonesia

Summary

Kolektif Agora is an Indonesian collective doing information that started its activity two years ago, in 2017. The project follows the "theory of change", having as its first assumption that people tend to do better for cities if they have more choices. And secondly, that they do better if they know that there are more options to decide. With this in mind, Kolektif Agora does urban journalism extracting knowledge from academic papers, books, reality, and transform it to make it simpler for citizens. Doing so the project soon became a community of people involved in city issues itself. The project started with treating transportation, on how to not use the car. Most of the first members had a university background, being mostly students of urban planning. From being a bunch of students the project then enlarged to other city communities present in Bandung. The main approach used entailed gathering once a week and responding to the issues that needed to be treated, having as a core value the idea of focusing on what is not in the mainstream media. Even though fields are not decided beforehand, Kolektif Agora mostly covered topics such as mobility, citizenship and informality (slums, and street vendors). Kolektif Agora was recently asked to take part in an urban development plan developed by the local authority.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance (moderate 2):** the main audience of the project is students, especially

those from the Social Sciences. Secondly, there is an exchange with local NGOs and communities. No university or private actors are formally involved, and public authority is not taking a direct part in the project. However, Kolektif Agora collaborates occasionally with government and privates on task-specific projects, as relevant stakeholder or community mediator;

● **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the relationship with the local authority is proactive, as the project receives some financial support from the State. For some of the activities, there is a co-design with the public authority in a horizontal and somehow informal relationship;

● **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** Kolektif Agora boosts poolism accepting new members and partnering with other city communities. However, the approach of the local authority does not allow a complete transfer of resources from the city to the community level;

● **Experimentalism (strong 3):** the project has been duplicated in nine other cities in Indonesia. It is experimental in its communication and functioning, being the first media of this kind based on Instagram. However, there is no real transfer and communication with other projects. There are plans to establish a sort of consortium with them in the future;

● **Tech justice (strong 3):** Kolektif Agora's main concern is to make information accessible through technology to give everyone democratic access to city transformation. The choice of using Instagram as a platform relies on the great access and the possibility of exchange.

## 90) Kathmandu, Nepal

Summary

Utopia is creating a network of CITYLabs across Africa, Asia, and Latin America to build the ecosystem for emerging cities and their slums. Each CITYLab collaborates with entrepreneurs of the city to found and grow urban startups. The idea is to create a new urban model, that even if based in San Francisco, operates in other cities worldwide like Lagos and Rio. In each city, their model involves the creation of a venture studio to create new startups, a fund to finance the venture, and a hub that creates events to share knowledge and networking. Currently, in Kathmandu, Utopia is installing its Urban Innovation Lab, and working on two streams. While working on the fund, they are building its physical space, an Urban Laboratory based in Kathmandu. The team does research on identifying potential challenges for slum development.

One venture is on waste, to bypass and classify a majority of materials as garbage due to an underdeveloped recycling system (and network). The venture wants to redesign business/supply chain models in recycling and product development. A second venture is on urban migration to help the many migrants arriving early on, to foster network building, enhances their employability, and connects them to the market.

Analysis

● **Catchment area:** city;

● **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** Utopia adopts a co-governance system by collaborating with local NGOs, grassroots organizations, the local committee, as well as residents and individuals. Despite an interest in counting on the university, they have no partnerships. There are shared projects with businesses and startups to create new ventures;

● **Enabling State (weak 1):** the government is keen on the work of Utopia, and they have some of the right intentions in this regard. However, they have not been able to have the right people to execute a shared vision enabling their action;

● **Pooling economies (strong 3):** the entrepreneurs co-design and participate in the definition of urban solutions. Notwithstanding, Utopia is the one setting the challenges. The idea behind this model is that if the startup or company can find solutions to specific urban challenges, the company can scale up and become independent. There is a transfer of resources from Utopia by making the partners substantially entering an economic ecosystem of startups. Differently, the community and citizens are involved indirectly in urban solutions;

● **Experimentalism (strong 3):** Utopia adopts a constant transfer of the ideas developed to other city labs internationally, in order to learn from other implementations processes. The project is experimental in nature having different antennas in different countries. Utopia believes in the exchange between the so-called global South and North. A city like Katmandu can also benefit cities in the US in the future. The project is replicable, but it adapts to the different settings of other cities. Its functioning is not iterative, as the different cities present differences in terms of resources and

organization used. Besides, the internal work is experimental as there is consistent sharing, continuous research and communication within the lab and with other labs;

- **Tech justice (N/A):** does not apply.


## 91) Bangalore, India

Summary

The city of Bangalore is well known for being both a garden city and the Indian Silicon Valley. It embodies both the temptations of being a global smart city, focused on tech-drive innovation, and the needs of a rapidly growing population living with environmental constraints. Bangalore is the fourth largest city of the Indian subcontinent with a population of more than eight million inhabitants. The city population increased progressively in the last ten years (in 2007, it was 7 million inhabitants) but it was already the most populated city of the Karnakata state at the end of the 19th Century.
The Greater Bangalore City Corporation (Bruhat Bengalooru Mahanagara Pa-like) is the key 'urban local body' (ULB), the local governmental structure responsible for the city and outlying areas. The main challenges of urban governance faced by the city are related to the delivery of urban public services and infrastructure. The exemplary case is that of urban mobility: Bangalore has the higher rate of car per person of the whole urban network in India, and this leads to a high urban congestion, that the Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) struggles to manage. The city blossomed as the tech-driven and innovative center of India, attracting the most innovative tech entrepreneurs and start-ups of the whole subcontinent, cloud-based software groups like Freshdesk or social analytics venture like Frrole and big tech corporations such as Twitter, that is planning a new research and development center in the city. The city is thus overcoming his past as a source of crowd sourced labor, although issues of urban poverty are still an urgent problem.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance:** dialogue exists, but is limited in middle and upper class;
- **Enabling State:** government moving away from participatory and collective decision-making processes, and is diminishing the allocation of funds;
- **Pooling economies**: does not apply;
- **Experimentalism:** does not apply;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.


## 92) Pune, India

Summary

CHF India is a non-profit organization, active in India since about 11 years. CHF initiated the SHWAAS project in May 2012, to bring solutions to sanitation problems in urban slums in the city of Pune, India. CHF partnered with the local municipal corporation and received funding from the European Commission for the six-year project. SHWAAS intended to encourage collective ownership in the area of sanitation, both in terms of physical infrastructure (toilet blocks) and of concepts (raising awareness to change community habits and increase community buy-in). The SHWAAS project had three main components: renovation and construction of community toilets; community mobilization and involvement in sanitation issues; capacity building of local government officials. In partnership with the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC), CHF aimed to implement the project in 100 slums in Pune, though toilets rebuilding was not prioritized for all slums.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3)**: the project leaders are three of the five actors within the quintuple helix system – active citizens and community groups, non-governmental organizations, and public authorities;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)**: strong support by city administration. The project notably involved the State Government or local government officials. The activities were conducted by the All- India Institute of Local-Self Government, a state-level organization. However, state intervention slowed the process;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the concept of pooling is built into the theory of this project, but in practice it remains low to moderately implemented;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1):** the concept of community-led total sanitation has already been developed and applied in many different areas;
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** the project did not involve sharing of even basic technological tools among communities.


## 93) Mumbai, India

Summary

The INECC is an Indian network of organizations inserted in ecosystems including Coastal, Himalayan, Arid, Semi-arid, Forest and Urban ecosystems. Its outreach is 150 organizations and CBOs based in various locations across the country. The headquarters of the Network's operations are run by the Laya Resource Center, an NGO based in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The INECC is oriented towards "people centric projects" and addressing issues such as food security, sanitation, health problems and socio-economic issues. The work with communities includes, in particular, climate change issues. The INECC organizes citizen group meetings. This year's meeting took place in Mumbai and dealt with the theme of Architecture while last year it addressed the theme of food.

In Mumbai, the network addresses deluges, unending traffic, water scarcity and mounds of waste. Besides, it is working closely with the government towards the transformation of Pune into a sustainable "smart city" (including equity), using technology and IT, creating groups of citizens, arranging a people's manifesto building on what a smart city could be and developing a framework of community commons collaboration. Eventually, the INECC network is closely listening to the grassroot movement which draws on sustainability.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** national;
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3):** the INECC movement involves public actors and private businesses as well as it works along with NGOs and schools where the networks provide for resilience tools. It aims at putting people together through building networks as well as to generate awareness throughout the promotion of the sustainable agenda;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)**: although the government does not have much data on its own territory, it aims at addressing issues including natural disasters and floods in a long-term vision. Regulation is used as a tool to encompass those issues: for instance, a certain percentage of electric public vehicles has been determined. Yet the adoption of specific sustainability-oriented regulations should be coupled with a practical approach from the government and more policy incentivization directed, framed and adapted at ground level to match people's practical living

standards. For instance, the price of electric vehicles should decrease and the banning of plastic should be complemented with the provision of alternative solutions;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** through citizen group meetings, the INECC brings together experts of the selected topic, users and other actors in the design process;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2)**: the INECC follows an experimental process and is guided by an experimental vision in that it sets up "demonstrative pilots", through which it engages communities to find solutions. Throughout experimentations, the following observation has emerged: in certain areas, art, and in particular music are valuable tools to get people together and foster solidarity in times of natural disasters - quite frequent in India. The INECC indeed observed that in other areas, the best entry point for urban projects could be women entrepreneurship;
- **Tech justice (strong 3)**: broadband access in particular Internet is not mentioned as an issue, as a majority of people have internet connection of their smartphones. Technology is used in different forms, and is adapted to people's basic needs such as drinking water provision, irrigation or cooking. For instance, Gravity or bio-sand water filters are used to meet drinking sanitation and stones are provided for cooking.

## 94) Lahore, Pakistan

Summary

Code for Pakistan Civic Innovation Lab is a group of volunteers who meet regularly to collaborate with government, non-profits and media organization on technology, data, policy and design projects that strengthen their communities. Every Lab is led by a Lab Manager who is responsible for building the community and maintaining the relationship between the Lab and the local partners. Lab members meet at least monthly; most CIL meet with greater frequency and have a range of monthly programming. All Labs are connected through an online forum in order to share stories and support each other's work. Labs are also closely coordinated with Code for Pakistan's other programs: the Fellowship, the Accelerator, and the Peer Network.

Analysis

- **Catchment area**: city;
- **Urban collective governance:** weak;
- **Enabling State**: moderate;
- **Pooling economies**: strong;
- **Experimentalism**: strong;
- **Tech justice:** strong;



Western, Eastern and Southern Asia
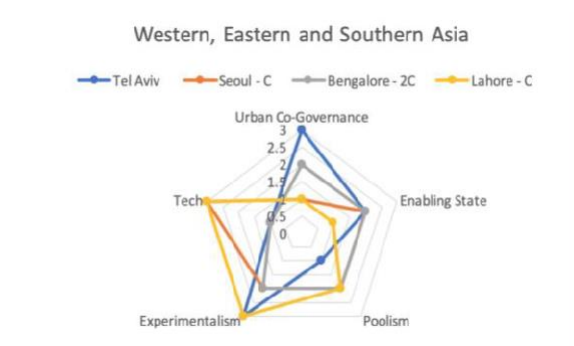
### 2.1.4 Eastern Asia

**Easter Asia (China:** Flora Village, River Side Village, Sugarcane Village; **South Korea:** Seoul; **Japan:** Fujisawa Sustainable Smart City, Kyoto;**)**

### 95)   Flora Village, China

Summary

The Flora Village Shareholding company was set up in the face of the 1997 land expropriations. One of its roles is renting out property to the villagers, enabling them to run restaurants, hairdressers, grocery stores, and internet cafes. It indeed manages the village's own industrial zone, which hosts three medium-sized factories and nearly 20 small workshops. The company also appears as a welfare redistribution entity, with a quarter of its yearly expenses going  to  infrastructure, policing  and  sanitation. This entity also provides subsistence allowance as well as a monthly livelihood subsidy of 150 yuan to all villagers who have reached the age of 60 and ensures revenue to every shareholder. In addition, the company makes deals with new firms built on the village land to give priority to local villagers when filling job vacancies. Eventually, the company is seen as an authority which mediates conflicts between residents, and work towards safety improvement.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, village;

- **Urban collective governance (strong 3)**: the shareholding company acts as a welfare entity at a village level, ensuring re-distribution and subsistence allowances;
- **Enabling State (strong 3):** strong support by city administration, granted urban administrative status in 2002;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** development of current economic industries, property assets;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1):** does not apply.
- **Tech justice (weak 1):** does not apply.

### 96)   Riverside Village, China

Summary

The Riverside Village Shareholding company was set up in 2005 during the 1997 land expropriations. Its first role was managing the compensation funds from land expropriation and investing in the retained land and buildings. Progressively, the company turned out to provide welfare for the shareholders and expanded to security and cleaning services. For instance, it started providing street cleaning and security services for the new residential neighborhood and main roads outside the neighborhood. As well as subsidizing recreational activities organized by the residents' committee such as table tennis tournaments. The company helps improving living conditions through dividend distribution. In 2011, it distributed 750 yuan per share (28 shares in total) and covers up to 60% of each shareholders' medical insurance. It also trains villagers for vocational jobs and hires villagers itself. Eventually, the Riverside village shareholding company acts a mediator in conflicts.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, village.
- **Urban collective governance (strong 3**): the shareholding company acts as a welfare entity at a village level, ensuring re-distribution, subsistence allowances. It is also the main actor in the creation of a collective governance process;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2):** the State provides compensation funds;
- **Poolism (strong 3)**: collectively owned, multi-actors and aims at transferring the resources from public to community at investing in economic development;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1):** does not apply;
- **Tech justice (weak 1)**: does not apply.

### 97)   Sugarcane Village, China

Summary

The Sugarcane Village Shareholding was set up in the face of the 1992- 2012 Land expropriations. For the twenty years of expropriation and re-construction, its main role was managing unallocated compensation funds. Acting now as a welfare entity, the company subsidizes 60% of the villagers' medical costs. Bonuses are also distributed according to the amount of compensation funds received each year from the government. Alike Flora and Riverside village, Sugarcane village provides form clean streets and security services for the new neighborhood. Recreational activities organized by the committee of residents are subsidized by the company at the height of 60%. And although the company is not as such a common reference for conflict mediation, once in a while, through personal networks, board members happen to be asked to stand as intermediate people to solve conflicts.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, village;
- **Urban co-governance (moderate 2):** the shareholding company acts as a welfare entity at a village level, ensuring re-distribution, subsistence allowances;
- **Enabling State (moderate 2)** : the shareholding company receives compensation funds from the State but no administrative support;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** the company involves residents in the design of the productive process through hiring them or integrating them in the decision-making process;
- **Experimentalism (weak 1):** does not apply.
- **Tech justice (weak 1)**: does not apply.



South-Eastern Asia (China)_1
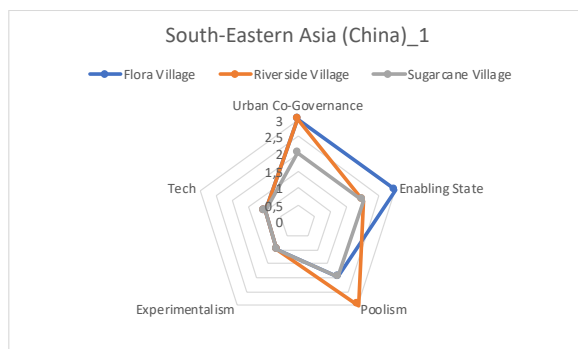
## 98)      Seoul, South Korea

Summary

Sharing City is unique in that it was initiated with full support of the Seoul Metropolitan Government, after a Sharing City declaration in 2012. After consultations with the public and advice from experts, the city set up an infrastructure for an ambitious program and supported 64 companies to develop various services. The project is based on a Sharing Ordinance, on an online Share Hub, and a public-private framework to fund sharing initiatives, but there is also a lot of work done on creating a sharing culture, even though the awareness of the general public is still too low. The project has generated a huge number of initiatives, massive usage, and several international awards.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** City;
- **Urban collective governance:** Led by city government, with legal framework for public-private partnerships;
- **Enabling State: i**nitiated and led by city itself;
- **Pooling economies:** solving issues by promoting idle-sourcing and sharing culture;
- **Experimentalism:** institutional and governance framework for continued support;
- **Tech justice**: does not apply.

## 99)      Fujisawa Sustainable Smart City, Japan

Summary

In 2008, in the wake of the global financial crisis, Panasonic had to close down a factory complex stretching over 19 hectares in Fujisawa city after over 50 years of operation. Panasonics founder Konosuke Matsushita set the policy of "one prefecture, one factory" and therefore the company prioritized maintaining some form of employment on this site. In cooperation with Fujisawa City, Panasonic developed an alternative vision for the site over the next three years. The main idea was to redevelop the site in order to establish a living space which favored a way of living that is environmentally and socially sustainable and that is supported by cutting-edge technology. So, the idea of "Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town" (FSST) was born. The FSST's ambition is to create a complete smart town instead of only a few smart housing units. The FSST was based on the "Fujisawa Model" (Fujisawa SST Management, 2018). Instead of building a smart town with the primary focus on infrastructure, which is built first and then adapted to its residents' needs and considerations, the project tries to turn this around by starting

conceptually from their residents lifestyle choices relating to aspects such as energy, mobility and wellness.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** neighborhood, smart town within the city of Fujisawa;
- **Urban collective governance (weak 1):** the SHWAAS project is a multi-stakeholder collaboration which is focused on the creation of a smart and sustainable town. In terms of collective governance, it can be shown that the project is clearly dominated and pushed forward by businesses (most notably Panasonic) and their interests, while community groups and public authorities are participating to a minimal degree. Thus, the framework of the "quintuple helix governance" is clearly not manifested in this particular case. Nonetheless, the actors can be identified are businesses, community groups and public authorities. Neither civil society organizations nor knowledge institutions are having a stake in the whole project;
- **Enabling state (weak 1):** this aspect is mostly congruent with what has been said about the role of public authorities in the governance process. While the enabling state plays an almost miniscule role, it provided the general conditions for the flourishing of (privately led) smart cities in Japan. For example, smart cities fit into a wider range of economic policy aimed economic renewal ("Japanese renewal strategy") and are actively pursued by the federal government (Woods, 2013). Nonetheless, the role of the enabling state can be assessed as being weak at most;
- **Pooling economies (weak 1):** while the idea of sharing/pooling resources is not central to the FSST model, some of its aspects can be seen as a weak form of sharing economy, more precisely an access economy. Upon closer examination there is only a small number of projects within the FSST that qualify for the sharing economy, let alone for a pooling economy. The only advances towards something similar can be found in the energy and the mobility services of the FSST. In terms of energy, some groups of houses share battery storages to exchanges renewable energy when needed. It is important to note that this sharing is only operational in nature but not related to communal ownership (constituting sharing access at most). Moreover, related to mobility, the community offers car and bike sharing as well as a service that exchanges

batteries in vehicles. Again, for these services users are charged a fee, it is also an example of weak sharing economy. Lastly, there is a platform for offering help to other residents in all kinds of ways even though this is not based on economic transactions;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2):** the FSST is clearly one of the pioneering projects of its kind, both in scope as in long-term commitment. It generally focuses on a specifically model and framework and is strategically realized. It can be said that a clear methodology is recognizable ("Fujisawa model") which would make it potentially possible to recreate in other contexts (even though the Japanese context is very unique in terms of promoting smart cities). Furthermore, within the FSST a wide array of different projects can be found which are clearly giving rise to some experimentalism on the side of the project leader. The kind of experimentalism found here, while guided through strategy, frameworks and evaluation processes, cannot be considered strong (replicable) since its aim are not the urban commons and the uniqueness of the case in question, therefore it has to be rated moderately experimentalist;
- **Tech justice (moderate 2):** the dimension of tech justice is especially important in judging the FSST project. It can be said that all residents enjoy the exact same degree of access to digital services and platforms. Local public services are fully digitized, all residents own several devices to benefit from the numerous services offered. Due to a self-selection of the residents, it is safe to assume that almost all residents are capable of using digital technology to great extent, so that no "digital divide" could be identified. Moreover, there are initiatives from the project leader (Panasonic) to improve digital skills in order to fully unlock its business model potential. Residents might also help themselves become better at making the best use of digital opportunities in FSST (e.g. though the community-based social media platform SOY LINK). But what clearly is not present is any kind of community-owned platforms or infrastructure. In terms of ownership, all digital infrastructure is sole property of Panasonic and its participating partners. For this reason, only a moderate degree of tech justice can be assessed. For further consideration related to the issue of ownership, please refer to the next section.

*100)*     **Kyoto, Japan**

Summary

Midori Farm is a grassroots organization located in the village of Kutsuki Shiga. Based on farming and outdoor events, the organization revitalizes the rural local area and produces organic vegetables then sold in Kyoto by the members of the founder's Teikei or CSA (community supported agriculture). The community has adopted the Teikei system (very similar to Community Support Agriculture System approach) which enables Kyoto city and Kyoto-ities to interact and connect with the countryside that surrounds them. It is based on the anticipated purchase of baskets of vegetables (enabling notably the purchase of necessary materials) which will be available throughout the farming season extending from late April to December. Baskets differ according to the season as well as the farming conditions. Through the purchase, members enjoy high quality vegetables and contribute to a local, sustainable and ethical agriculture. The community is also organized to face unpredictable and difficult weather conditions and its consequences.

Analysis

- **Catchment area:** city and surrounding region;
- **Urban collective governance (weak 1):**  the project involves international volunteers and local citizens as well as an academic institution, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which has been contributing by sending students to work on a composting project;
- **Enabling State (weak 1):** no involvement of the State;
- **Pooling economies (moderate 2):** members  of the community that is formed through the vegetables' sale (for the Community supported agriculture: CSA) are invited to join the events both in the mountains and in the city. The international volunteers who work in the farm commit to an organic agriculture learning and practicing process and enrich the process through their outside perspective and sometimes with their experience. Currently, more focus is being given on engaging local valley or villages' inhabitants. Indeed, the organization fosters collaboration as its sees it as a good way to share ideas, labor, equipment and customers. More generally openness is also visible in that everyone including children can join the sales, events, volunteers tours;
- **Experimentalism (moderate 2)**:  the project is based

on a circular process in which everything produced is either eaten, reused or composted. The scale of the project is increasing as new and improved sustainable farming methods are found out and adopted. A composting project has been launched to reduce kitchen waste in the community related project in Kyoto. Midori Farm organization put in place a pickup systems, yet it also fosters the self-pick-up organization by the Teikei members (and their friends/community) and therefore stimulates collaboration within the CSA community;
- **Tech Justice (weak 1):** online platforms are used to run tours.



South-Eastern Asia_2