

CO4CITIES

FIRST TRANSNATIONAL MEETING
11 may 2021



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



Today's agenda

- **The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation**
- **Turin Neighbourhood Houses**
- **Partners plans**
- **Stakeholders mapping**
- **Problem mapping**
- **Feedbacks and discussion**
- **Next steps**

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

How we got there: 4 needs

1. need to rethink the urban regeneration approaches
2. need to rethink the “participation” of citizens: say, plan, produce...decide, manage and act!
3. need to rethink the role of public administrations and their tools
4. need to crowdsource and maybe initially crowdfund

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

The UIA Co-City project

1. test and experiment the legal approach
2. implement it in distressed neighbourhoods
3. diversify the approach on the basis of the complexity of the resource (Pacts A, B, C)
4. streamline the administrative functioning

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

The 2020 Regulation

<http://www.comune.torino.it/benicomuni/bm~doc/regulation-on-urban-commons.pdf>

1. “new” legal principles: from shared administration to self-organization and SSE
2. new legal tools: the civic deal
3. the administrative infrastructure
4. liability and risk sharing
5. the challenge of sustainability
6. the importance of monitoring and measuring

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

“New” legal principles

1. from shared administration (S-A) to enabling self-organization / collective organization / direct administration (S-G)
2. participatory democracy > Registry of Guarantors + Consulta Permanente of the Commons
3. urban commons (fundamental rights + future generations + identity/culture + social life of a community)
4. civic subjects (rather than active citizens) and community of reference (civic subjects recognizing each other and organizing themselves for self-governance)
5. solidarity, equality, justice and inclusion

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

New legal tools

1. civic deals (**contractual PCPs**)
 - a. pacts of collaboration (city or community initiative - S-A): non ordinary (public consultation + co-design) and ordinary (no red tape)
 - b. civic and collective use (city initiative S-GC)
 - c. collective civic management (community of reference initiative S-GC)
2. the foundation for the commons (**S-G institutionalized PCPs**): temporary usufruct/working group City-CoR > feasibility/sustainability + open and transparent governance: Assembly of inhabitants + District and Council/Governance

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

The “enabling State”

1. City services coordination: the Technical Board
2. co-design processes (beyond competition)
3. the role of neighborhood houses (social infrastructures)
4. capacity building / training
5. collaborative communication

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

The 2020/new Regulation principles

1. compliance/risk sharing principle: clear boundaries and roles - civic subjects and the city are partners, city is not an employer or client of civic subjects
2. liability sharing: civic deal defines safety/risk plans in relation to the activities carried out by both partners
3. insurance policy guaranteed or offered

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

The sustainability challenge

1. public subsidies
2. projects fundraising
3. crowdfunding and volunteering
4. ancillary and secondary profit activities

The new Turin Urban Commons Regulation

The measuring challenge

1. mandatory provision in the civic deal
2. clarity, comparability, accessibility, verifiability, yearly
3. social value also in economic terms
4. role of the Assembly/Consulta
5. dissemination

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

The Neighborhood Houses are...

- community centers, outcomes of different local regeneration processes
- territorial and social antennas
- hubs of social mix and interactions
- competence centers
- commoning grounds
- a partner of the City Administration
- and beautiful places!

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

An example:

**The Neighborhood House of San
Salvario**

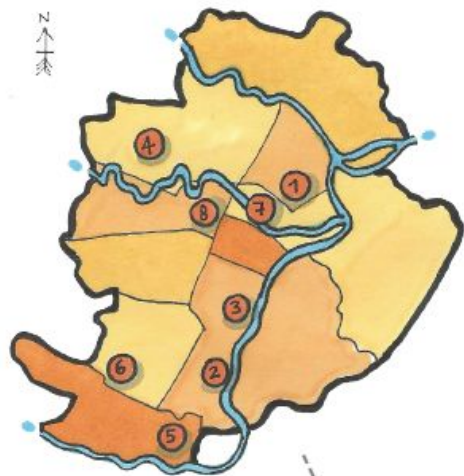


CASA DEL
QUARTIERE
SAN SALVARIO

TURIN
ITALY

PART OF A LOCAL NETWORK

RETE DELLE CASE
DEL QUARTIERE
APS



- 1 BAGNI PUBBLICI
VIA AGLIE
- 2 BARRITO
- 3 CASA DEL QUARTIERE
DI SAN SALVARIO
- 4 CASA DI QUARTIERE
VALLETTE
- 5 CASA NEL PARCO
- 6 CASCINA
ROCCAFRANCA
- 7 CECCHI POINT
- 8 +SPAZIOQUATTRO

8
no-profit
organizations



BUDGET

**GRANT
FROM
COMPAGNIA
DI SAN PAOLO**

**55.000
EURO**

**PRIVATE
DONATIONS**

**15.684
EURO**

**CAFETERIA
(RENT +
BACK-END GROSS)**

**49.326
EURO**

**SPACES
LEASING**

**63.077
EURO**

**OTHER
FUNDRAISING
INCOMES**

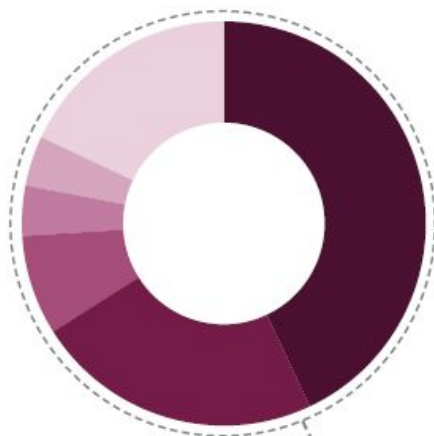
**109.000
EURO**

**TOTAL
292.087
EURO**



STAKEHOLDERS

ASSOCIATIONS, ARTISTICAL &
CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS,
ACTIVE CITIZEN



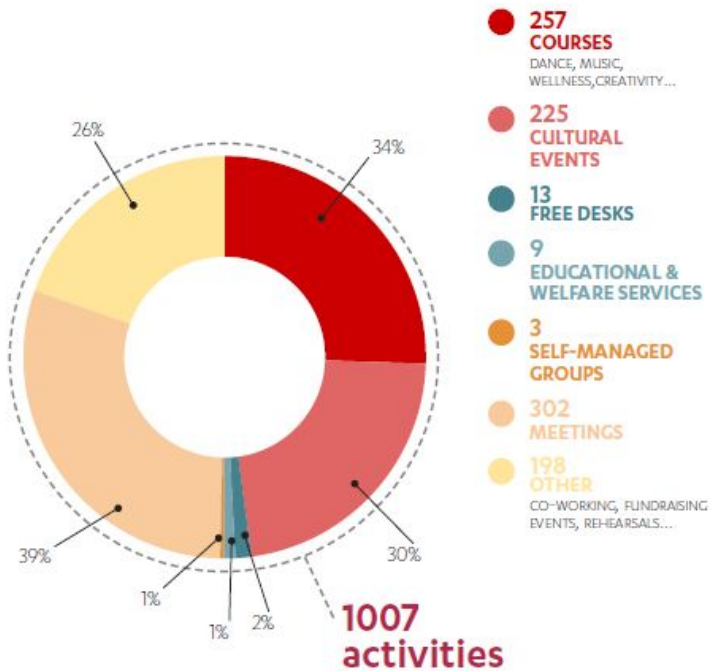
107
no-profit
stakeholders

- 43%
RECOGNISED
ASSOCIATIONS
- 23%
NOT RECOGNISED
ASSOCIATIONS
- 8%
CITIZENS
- 4%
VOLUNTARY
ORGANIZATION
- 4%
SOCIAL
CO-OPERATIVE
- 18%
OTHER



ACTIVITIES

TIPOLOGY





CO-DESIGNING
A PUBLIC SPACE

GINZBURG
GARDEN

TURIN
ITALY





CO-DESIGNING
A PUBLIC SPACE
GINZBURG
GARDEN
TURIN
ITALY

Partners' plans

Please tell us in 3 slides about

1. the transfer potential: what is the current status of your transfer idea
2. the transfer vision: where do you want to take your idea
3. the protagonists and stakeholders: where are you situated within the municipal structure and whom do you plan to involve in the process

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GDAŃSK

Transfer potential

Two strong possibilities, to be strengthened by experts.

Parallel experimentation

- 1) **Ubocze 24** → real citizen participation
- 2) **Dyrekcijna 5 (Social Cohesion Hub)** → real challenges which require increase of integration/tolerance

Transfer potential

Ubocze 24

- Social housing filled with exmited inhabitants of Gdansk
- Beginning of community work with the residents with a local innovation foundation
- Creation of a social club in a container (lack of existing publicly owned space)

Dyrekcyjna 5

- Already existing working group and building where we can locate the hub, which can be co-designed and co-managed
- Location of hub in a disadvantaged neighbourhood with a participation potential

Transfer vision

Ubocze 24

- Support for community regeneration processes

Dyrekcyjna 5

- Open welcoming space, available to all, especially excluded persons, but with a strong social mix quality.
- Back office of co-designed specialized services

Stakeholders

Uboctze 24

- Minimal start-up already in place with local leaders
- Active involvement of inhabitants, so that they could want to want

Dyrekcyjna 5

- Existing working groups on different subjects (public institutions, NGO's etc) to which we will add neighbours and excluded groups, so that both can become active participants – possibility of employing a street mediator

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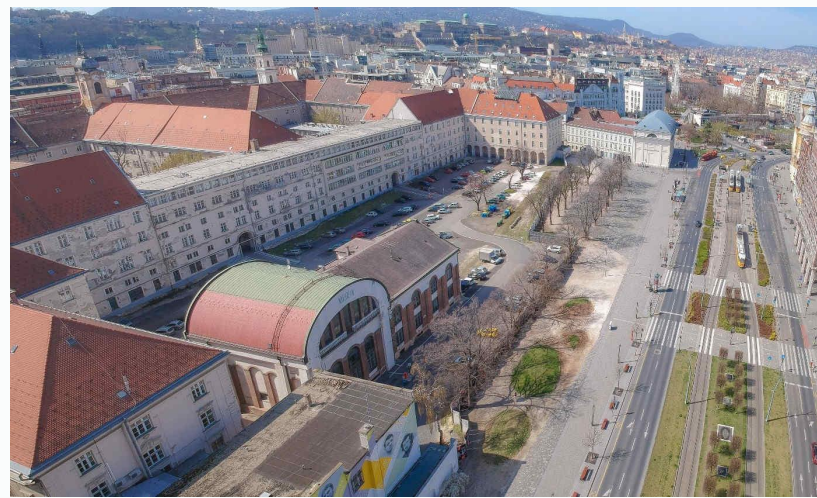
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BUDAPEST CITY HALL



Earlier projects



LAKATLAN – VACANT CITY

The Lakatlan (Vacant City) program was launched in 2012, aiming at finding innovative solutions for the community-based regeneration of vacant urban properties. The program brings together initiatives that contribute to the city's social cohesion, life quality and local economic development with property owners who are willing to make alliance with community energies to revitalize their spaces and neighborhoods.



Csapatunk



POLYÁK LEVENTE
Stratégia

Urbanista és kutató, dolgozott a budapesti, new yorki, párizsi, bécsi és római önkormányzatoknak. 2009 és 2012 között a MOME, BME, valamint a bécsi TU oktatója volt; jelenleg a CEU doktori hallgatója. Tagja a KÉK kuratóriumának és a bécsi Wonderland Platform for European Architecture-nek. Munkája középpontjában a helyi erőforrásokra és kapacitásokra építő, kísérleti városrehabilitáció áll.



ORAVECZ JÚLIA
Projekt menedzsment

A MOME design menedzsment szakán végzett 2013-ban, diplomamunkájában az európai köztes ingatlanhasználat közvetítőszervezeteinek működésével foglalkozott. A KÉK munkatársa és a Kultúrgorilla Egyesület elnökségi tagja. A Lakatlan projekt menedzszerként a Nyitva fesztivál életre hívója és szervezője. Hisz benne, hogy egy város addig fejlődőképes, amíg lakói megkérdőjelesek annak működési keretét és mernek kísérletezni, újítani.



SCHANZ JUDIT
Menedzsment / Pénzügy

Városzociológiát tanult az ELTE-n. 2011-től a KÉK munkatársa, ezt megelőzően 10 évig dolgozott jászvárosi rehabilitációs programokban, illetve a Kesztyűgár Közösségi Ház programvezetőjeként. A Lakatlan programban először annak gyakorlati megvalósítása, a közösségekkel való munka jelent számára kihívást. Emellett nem hiad vissza a program pénzügyi-eszámolási, jogi vonatkozásaitól sem.

CO4CITIES BUDAPEST



Our project goals:

To create understanding about urban commons and the possibilities of collaborative use of it

To support civil organisations in need of space

To support the city with utilizing underused commons

Phase 1

System check

Data on relevant urban commons that are owned by the city municipality

How Budapest Municipality departments relate to urban commons / underused real estate property, what are the existing practices?

What are the needs of civil organisations for space?

How civil organisations could/can have access to urban commons?

Phase 2

Pilot

Finding a place suitable for piloting
Creating a collaborative framework that
suits both sides
Initiating a pilot project

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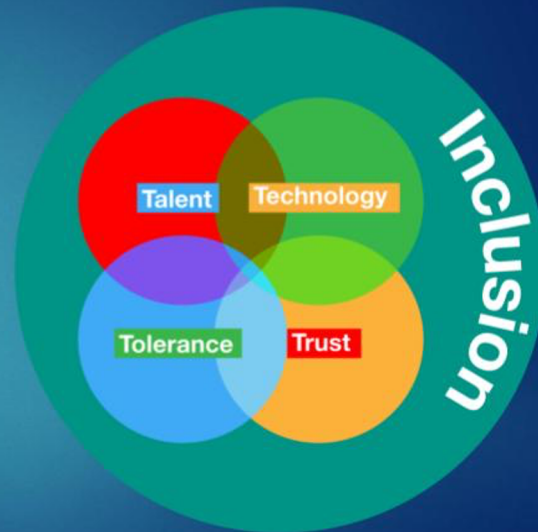
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**CITY OF
CLUJ-NAPOCA**

Cluj-Napoca

Cluj-Napoca:



ECO not EGO

ECO
system

not

EGO
system



Civic Imagination and Innovation Center - CIIC



The tool

Cluj-Napoca

Motto: "Imagine the future of the city!"

Key words: public participation, civic engagement, community-based design

C04Cities Cluj-Napoca

Expectations

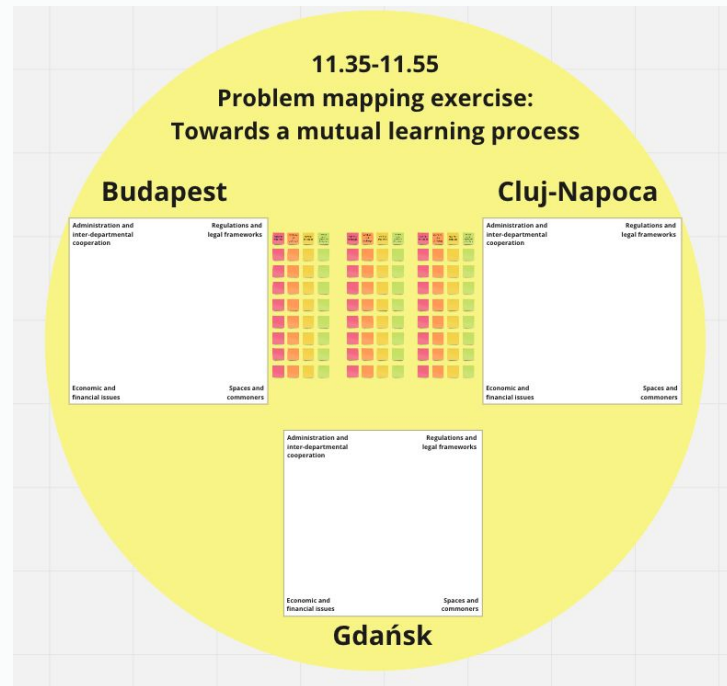
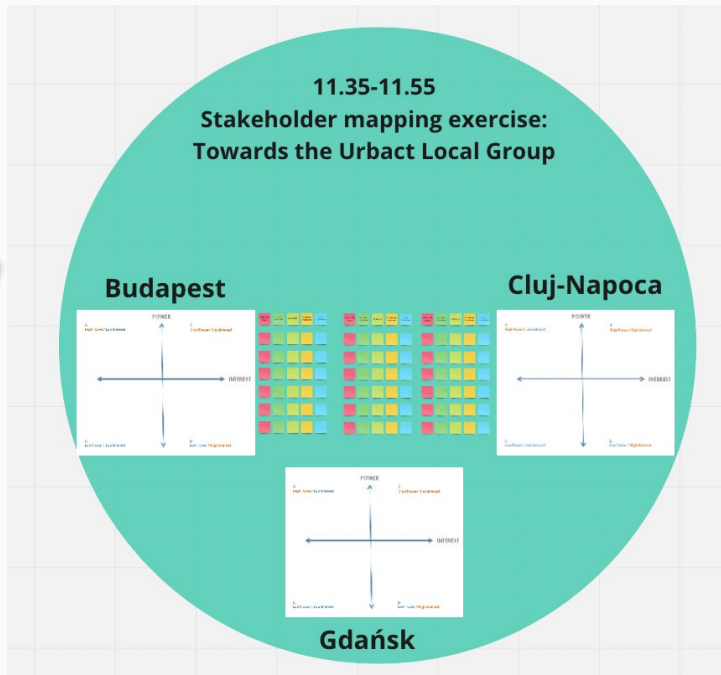
- **Defining & mapping Cluj Urban Commons**
- **Learning the mechanics of the Pact od Collaboration & better understand how we can adapt it to Romanian legal context**
- **Identifying the local equivalent for Torino's Neighbouring Houses's role**
- **Identifying Spring board objectives**

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COFFEE BREAK (AND VIDEO)



Mapping exercises



Stakeholder mapping

Please identify and indicate in the MIRO board:

1. the stakeholders you need to implement your plan;
2. the spheres they belong to (municipal, civil society, citizens, private, knowledge actors);
3. the level of interest they have in collaborating with you on this;
4. the level of power they dispose to help the process.

This mapping exercise (to be continued) will be the basis of your Urbact Local Group.

Problem mapping

Please identify the problems / challenges you envision to encounter related to

1. administrative infrastructure (inter-departmental cooperation)
2. regulations and legal frameworks (towards the commons regulation)
3. identifying and involving spaces (and communities around them)
4. economic and financial issues

You can indicate the level of these challenges or if you have a specific expertise, knowledge or good practice in a topic that you can share with partners.

This exercise (to be continues) allows us to identify the most important learning points in the transfer process.

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Next steps

- Finish the mapping process
- Appoint the ULG
- Appoint the ULG coordinator
- One-to-one coordination meetings
- Planning thematic meetings
- LE bilateral study visits (in June)
- Transferability Study (questionnaires and interviews)