

Part C - Project description

C.1 Project relevance and innovativeness

C.1.1 Main challenge(s) to be addressed

Main challenge(s) to be addressed	<p>Turin is coping with the consequences of a financial crisis that has contributed to the spread of poverty in old inner city neighbourhoods and peripheral areas. Between 2008 and 2013 the population of the city living in absolute poverty increased by 80% and is now 7%. 14.1% of the population live under the relative poverty line, while the grey area of people on the edge of poverty is enlarging. The unemployment rate is 13% and is rising more than in other Italian cities.</p> <p>One main challenge to reducing poverty lays in how to break the circle of socio-spatial polarization: i.e. segregation, marginalization, and exclusion of citizens from citizenship and participation, both physically and socially.</p> <p>Socio-spatial polarization has several interconnected dimensions. Polarization combined with a reduction in public expenditure (since 2008 the national and regional co-financing of the City annual budget in the social sector has been reduced by 80%) leads to further deterioration in living conditions. This feeds mistrust in local institutions and threatens participation in civic life. Thus, the first dimension of the challenge is how to reinforce social bonds within urban communities and between communities and institutions.</p> <p>Poverty produces deprived neighbourhoods, which in turn exacerbate poverty. One visible sign is the presence of many derelict buildings. 6.5% of about 1,600 buildings and about 1M sqm of land owned by the City are unused or underused and have no prospect of economic exploitation. The second dimension is neglected public and private assets used as a resource for urban regeneration, promoting use values rather than exchange values and enabling hidden resources of social capital to emerge.</p> <p>The links between poverty and socio-spatial segregation are multifaceted: social and spatial peripheries do not always coincide. The third, no less important, dimension of the challenge is that area-based approaches have to result in a truly polycentric urban policy.</p>
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C.1.2 Proposed solution

Proposed solution	<p>CO-CITY is intended to break the self-reinforcing circle of poverty, socio-spatial polarization and lack of participation. It achieves this by supporting the development of an innovative, polycentric "commons-based urban welfare" composed of generative communities centred on urban commons, low-cost service co-production, social mixing, and care of public spaces. It does not consider citizens as needy persons but as potential changemakers, agents of virtuous circular processes of the commons welfare. Meanwhile, the public sector evolves from a service provider to an enabler and partner.</p> <p>The workplan envisages the formation of project communities (WP5) to create economic activities and inclusive growth in deprived neighbourhoods (WP6). It is supported by a toolkit (WP4) consisting of a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an unconventional legal framework to enable citizens to take care of urban commons; - an innovative ICT infrastructure for local social market and networking; - management tutoring towards economic sustainability. <p>The legal tool will enable the underwriting of "pacts of collaboration" between citizens and the urban authority, under the new "Regulation on collaboration between citizen and the City for the care, shared management and regeneration of urban commons" approved in 2016 by City Council.</p> <p>The technological infrastructure is aimed at recreating trust and the coordination of collective skills. We rethink the smart cities model from scratch, bringing people within any action via collaborative technologies.</p> <p>Management tutoring will help commoners activate sustainable local economies and build paths of autonomy to community-led enterprises.</p> <p>The toolkit will be the main reusable outcome of the project and the basis for its transferability.</p> <p>To get the process going CO-CITY will also provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unused/underused buildings and open spaces; - low-cost work (by direct initiative or by the provision of self-building equipment and ancillary job vouchers).
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C.1.3 Innovativeness of the proposed solution

Innovativeness of the proposed solution	<p>CO-CITY, with the Regulation on commons (see C.1.2), adopts a "revolutionary" conception of the role of public administration that encourages citizens' commitment by defining a general framework of sharing responsibility and mutual trust. A group of active citizens (third sector or informal groups) identify a building or space by responding to a public call or presenting a proposal. Then they underwrite a "pact of collaboration" with the Urban Authority, defining the commoning programme, the respective powers, liabilities and expenses, insurance, etc.</p> <p>Turin and Bologna are the most important Italian cities adopting such an innovative Regulation. Looking at EU MSs, the Regulation does not appear to have any precedents (many EU cities discourage the abandonment of property through taxation while public assets are rarely enhanced via a shared framework).</p> <p>With respect both to people-based (unemployed, low-income) welfare policies and area-based (neighbourhood) urban regeneration programs, CO-CITY mixes the two dimensions as a result of an "evolutionary" learning-by-doing process, based on many experiences in Turin. The focus on urban commons (from Ostrom to the recent debate: Mattei, Arena, Iaione) helps us build a polycentric policy aimed at the whole city while rooted in local generative communities. CO-CITY focuses on the cyclic process of place production rather than on a specific social target or deprived area.</p> <p>Commoning needs to be sustainable, otherwise its potential falls foul of a romantic underestimation. CO-CITY supports the core economy (Goodwin, Cahn) consisting of families, communities, civil society, and the emerging so-called collaborative economy. In co-produced services (ranging from help-desks to cultural productions, social markets and urban farming) the citizen is simultaneously producer and consumer. This role reinforces a sense of community belonging and generates paths of autonomy from public assistance.</p> <p>The same approach leads us to experiment with the use of self-building techniques besides traditional public works, transferring best practice from South America.</p> <p>CO-CITY is supported by PP2-Unito's innovative FirstLife georeferenced social network (more interactive than Google Maps and not restricted to a circle of friends like Facebook), inspired by Ushahidi in Kenya. With FirstLife, citizens can share and discuss information, and create groups, via a map-based interface. FirstLife is multilingual and as such is also addressed to migrants.</p> <p>Moreover, we will experiment with distributed ledger technology (at the basis of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin) not just to create a local currency, but also to create a more general exchange system where goods and skills are shared. While it is considered a disruptive technology in finance and e-government (2016/2007 (INI) Report by European Parliament), in this project we apply it innovatively at the community level as a means of sustaining co-production and the core economy.</p>
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C.1.4 Potential obstacles and resistance

Potential obstacles and resistance	<p>Below are major expected obstacles and resistance, and how CO-CITY will overcome them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistance to structural innovation in the public sector, risk of administrative/criminal liability (especially in the fields of self-building, safety, accidents). PP2-Unito ensures the necessary know-how for coping with innovative legal requirements, and for organizing training seminars for citizens and public officers. - Inexperience of local associations and groups of citizens in sustainable management, naïve and unprofitable approaches, digital divide. PP3-Cascina supports both the empowerment of local communities and the implementation of effective design and management with skills and experience, providing a stable help-desk before and after the start-up phase. PP1-Turin, as stated by the city Regulation on commons, can provide additional dedicated staff. PP2-Unito provides tutoring and training about the online platform. - Lack of commoners and low consumption demand in deprived areas (even for voluntary services, as witnessed by the failures of certain time banks). The online platform acts as an amplifier of local engagement activities using a spoke and hub model, ensuring greater publicity and stronger trust between people offering and requesting services via the geo-referenced local social network. The distributed ledger technology infrastructure virtualizes the exchange of goods and services by extending the temporal and spatial limitations of traditional time banks.
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C.1.5 Integrated Approach

Integrated approach	<p>CO-CITY cover different fields: law, budgeting, management, ICT platform, intersections between the socio-cultural dimensions of urban commoning and the physical works of maintenance, renewal and transformation. The polarization is the result of interconnected dimensions of urban poverty: unemployment, housing and living costs as well as lack of accessible services.</p> <p>Thus, CO-CITY creates an innovative toolkit alongside new or tried and tested welfare intervention activities (such as “ancillary job vouchers” provided as income support to people in need). CO-CITY supports inclusive growth originating from deprived neighbourhoods. It considers the urban commoners policy as a way to create employment, improve the conditions of derelict areas and promote community-led development.</p> <p>An innovative platform of social networking supports the integration of the different dimensions of the project.</p> <p>The CO-CITY Steering Committee and PP1-Turin Inter-Sectoral Working Group (established by the Regulation and including public officers with different skills and duties, from public works to social services, etc.) ensures an integrated approach.</p> <p>CO-CITY delivery partners ensure a multidisciplinary framework: PP2-Unito provides knowledge in law, sociology, economics and disruptive ICT resources, PP3-Cascina provides field experience and links with a wide local network of active citizens and stakeholders, PP4-Anci provides networking and exchange of experiences at a national level.</p>
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C.1.6 Link to ERDF thematic objectives and investment priorities

Link to ERDF Thematic Objectives and Investment Priorities	<p>Inclusive Growth: TO9/IPa,b,c,d. Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and all kinds of discrimination: targeted actions to generate innovative processes of urban commoning, to activate social inclusion paths via an online platform, to promote welfare services, to support community-led enterprises, and to regenerate public urban assets. TO8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility: stimulating, as a side effect, job opportunities via the commoning. TO11. Enhancing the institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration: improving and boosting pacts for collaboration.</p> <p>Smart Growth: TO1/IPb. Strengthening research, technological development and innovation: promoting innovative project communities. TO2/IPb,c. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of ICT: Applying an innovative social networking platform and using it to stimulate social participation, testing the distributed ledger technology and its applications for e-inclusion. TO3/IPa. Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): promoting community-led entrepreneurship within the urban commoners policy.</p> <p>Sustainable Growth: TO6/IPe. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, taking action to improve the urban environment and revitalize cities through the promotion of urban participative regeneration processes for promoting care of public spaces as a collective task.</p>
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C.2 Project context and local partnership

C.2.1 Link with other local/regional/national strategies and policies

Link with other local/regional/national strategies and policies	<p>CO-CITY is linked with the Torino Social Innovation (TSI) strategy: the first Italian multi-year city program to support social innovative start-ups. The TSI partnership involves the urban authority and 40 other organizations. It works as an open platform, a multi-stakeholders system, with different competences in research, entrepreneurship, policies for young people, and impact funds. CO-CITY will leverage the TSI platform for consulting, communication and dissemination activities.</p> <p>CO-CITY is also linked with the Regional Board on Assistance for Poor People and Migrants. The unit is composed of local authorities, funding agencies, universities, trade unions, religious institutions and NGOs. CO-CITY will share the results and outputs of the project with the local coordination unit. In this local framework, the network of Neighbourhood Houses and an ancillary job voucher program (that inspired the CO-CITY one) are co-financed under agreements between the urban authority and Compagnia di San Paolo (a long established local charity and funding agency and one of the CO-CITY stakeholders).</p> <p>At the national level, the implementation of CO-CITY will take into account the National Strategy on Peripheries and Deprived Areas (500 M€). As far as the Regulation on Commons is concerned, PP4-Anci and Labsus (one of the stakeholders of CO-CITY) will be key actors in the network of Italian urban authorities to adopt such a Regulation.</p>
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C.2.2 Synergies with other projects and initiatives

Synergies with other projects and initiatives	<p>CO-CITY re-uses and improves upon the approach of urban regeneration programs managed by the urban authority in the last two decades (3 of them EU funded), and will count on innovative public-private partnership and social innovation measures in poor urban areas funded under the (SF 2014-2020) National Operational Programme for Metro Areas (1,5M€).</p> <p>Other synergies with CO-CITY will come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BOOSTINNO (Urbact), pathway towards city social innovation eco-systems; - LIVING STREET (Life), enabling citizens to temporarily transform streets into sustainable places; - PROLITE, PROBIS, INNOCAT, TOGETHER 2020 (CIP), public procurement on innovation towards public capacity to act as an intelligent lead client for urban innovations; - WeGovNow! (H2020-EURO6-2015), integration between FirstLife and LiquidFeedBack (5M€); - FirstLife MIUR Smart Cities, Communities and Social Innovation national strategy (700k€). <p>PP3-Cascina represents the city network of 9 “Neighbourhood Houses”, shortlisted in 2015 as an Italian best practice of cultural innovation (CheFare2 public call) and as an European best practice of migrant integration (EU-MIA by ITC-ILO): 12,700 sqm of social spaces, 400 local associations hosted, 33 thematic help-desks, 350 annual courses and workshops, 50 stable jobs and 75 volunteers, 7,000 ordinary users, 400,000 participants at events, services and courses. CO-CITY will benefit from the strategy, experience and skills of these stakeholders in WP5 “City of collaboration”.</p>
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C.2.3 Involvement of wider stakeholders in project design

Involvement of wider stakeholders in project design

A working group composed of representatives from the urban authority and the delivery partners was established and several meetings, public assemblies and work shops were organized:

- 4 meetings with representatives from Città Metropolitana di Torino (formerly Torino Province, the local metropolitan authority);
- 10 public meetings in every local district council, and one session of the Turin City Council, to present and discuss the contents of the Regulation;
- 3 meetings with funding agencies and religious institutions focused on assistance for poor people and migrants: Compagnia di San Paolo (the most important local charity foundation, which provides grants in the social, cultural and scientific fields), Caritas Diocesana (the local Catholic Church charity), Diaconia Valdese (the local Waldensian Church charity);
- 3 meetings with urban regeneration and social innovations agencies: Comitato Urban Barriera di Milano (a committee that manages a EU funded urban regeneration program in the district called Barriera di Milano), Open Incet (a social innovation center and enterprises incubator), Labsus - Laboratory for subsidiarity (a national network of active citizenship);
- 3 workshops and 9 meetings with the city network of Neighbourhood Houses (Casa del Quartiere di San Salvario, in the district of San Salvario, in the district of Mirafiori Sud; Cecchi Multicultural Hub, in the district of Aurora, Barrito; Bossoli 83 in the district of Lingotto; Bagni Pubblici di Via Agliè, in the district of Barriera di Milano; +Spazio4 in the district of San Donato; Casa di Quartiere Vallette, in the district of Vallette): the network has signed a "Neighbourhood House Manifesto" evidencing their roles as both "social antennas" and commoning activators.
- A series of 20 meetings with citizens and associations at Neighbourhood Houses and Districts for experimenting with FirstLife.
- An interdisciplinary group set up to co-design the use of distributed ledger technology.

C.2.4 Involvement of wider stakeholders in project implementation

Involvement of wider stakeholders in project implementation

15 letters of commitment to CO-CITY have been signed by the stakeholders involved in the preparation phase: Città Metropolitana di Torino, Compagnia di San Paolo, Caritas Diocesana, Diaconia Valdese, Comitato Urban Barriera di Milano, Open Incet, Labsus and the Neighbourhood Houses.

In WP5 the Neighbourhood Houses will play a crucial role in hosting tutoring and community building by PP3-Cascina, with a set of workshops and structured participative and deliberative arenas in order to create cooperative contexts that encourage the birth of project proposals. In addition, know-how and support will be provided in Barriera di Milano district (one of the city districts with the highest rate of poor people) by the Urban Barriera di Milano Committee. The social networking platform will be used by the network of local contact points as a way of coordinating the stakeholder network's activities.

In WP6 where pilot projects begin, the new urban commoners (the active citizens together with the city administration) will benefit from the opportunity of interacting with charities, funding agencies and experts in contrasting poverty and social exclusion, such as Compagnia di San Paolo, Caritas Diocesana, Diaconia Valdese. The Open Incet Center of Social Innovation, which operates as an incubator of local social enterprises, will help commoners in the search for sustainable paths of community-led economic activities. The pacts of collaboration will define precisely all the funding and economic sustainability requirements, and the means by which different stakeholders will operate.

In WP3, WP4 and WP9 the metropolitan authority will help with the knowledge transfer of the CO-CITY methodology to other municipalities, while the international academic network of PP2-UNTO, associations such as Labsus and other similar networks of active citizenship and urban regeneration, both at national and EU level, will help share methodologies and best practice.

C.3 Project objectives, results and outputs

C.3.1 Overall objectives and expected results (changes in the local situation)

PROJECT main objective(s)

CO-CITY aims at experimenting project communities as sustainable solutions that break the circle of socio-spatial polarisation in deprived neighbourhoods. The long term objectives are:

- a new paradigm of collaborative administration based on mutual trust between citizens and urban authority;
- commons-based urban welfare that solely public money cannot provide for;
- paths of autonomy and inclusion for citizens in need.

These will be achieved via operational objectives:

WP4: defining a toolkit combining law, ICT platform and management;

WP5: involving citizen participation: (a) identifying the commons and how citizens would use them to satisfy their needs with the help of an online social networking platform; (b) creating community project proposals and "social antennas"; (c) facilitating the participation of citizens;

WP6: helping community projects that are sustainable and present a long-term perspective, thus enhancing public assets in a social sense, betting on their use value instead of their exchange value: (a) creating pilot community projects and supporting self-building capabilities and innovative community-led enterprises; (b) creating a network of mutualism and circular economy, in which citizens fill different roles (producers, consumers, associates...) using an alternative system of payment in the area where they live and work based on distributed ledger technology;

WP7: investing to make available buildings, public space and equipment for pilot projects.

PROJECT main result(s)

At the end of CO-CITY, the urban commoners policy of pacts of collaboration between active citizens and the urban authority will be a fully tried, tested, operational tool. A polycentric net of generative communities and "co-produced places" will demonstrate the possibilities for a new way of establishing mutual trust between citizens and the urban authority.

At least 25 community projects around the city, with different levels of complexity and based on signed pacts, will be operative, involving hundreds of citizens and dozens of associations. At least 3 major derelict buildings will be transformed into places that produce commons based urban welfare, low cost co-produced services and social innovation, and 25 spaces will be collectively taken care for.

At least 120 people in need will have benefited from an ancillary job in the implementation of pilot projects, not to assist them but to involve them in the community-building process.

An innovative social networking platform will help create relationships among citizens and encourage others to follow the example.

A non secondary achievement will be the leverage of public investment in terms of social added value. The vicious circle that produces segregation and social exclusion in a given neighbourhood will not be eliminated - this would be unrealistic in just three years and coping with structural issues. However, a new community grounded way to counteract the vicious circle will be operational, scalable and transferable

C.3.2 Outputs

Work package	Output Number	Project output	Target value of project expected output(s)
WP.4 Co-city Toolkit	O 4.2.1	A policy handbook	1
	O 4.3.1	Commons based model for urban welfare activities	1
WP.5 Participation and citizens engagement (The City of Collaboration)	O 5.1.1	On line survey for commons based peer production communities	1
	O 5.2.1	Generative communities	25
WP.6 Empowerment and Commoning (The City of Commons)	O 6.1.1	Underwriting of pacts of collaboration	25
	O 6.2.1	Citizens in need becoming agents of change	80
	O 6.5.1	Distributed ledger based social market	1
WP.7 Pilot investments for a sustainable co-management of public assets by urban commoners	I 7.1	Urban commons pilot projects	1

C.3.3 Measurement of results

Measurement of results

CO-CITY adopts a “theory of change” approach over three years. Theory of change takes into account the complexity of environment and relationships that a simple input-output model of evaluation would overlook. It also enables project staff to develop their own evaluation plan, based on the steps of change that they outline, and to have a clear plan for data collection.

A Results Based Management methodology will be used (see C.3.4) in order to take into account external factors that may help or hinder the project's progress along this logic flow.

By means of the “Results Chain” tool, both the causal sequence of a given action to achieve desired results (beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in specific outputs) and the one that regulates external outcomes (goal, impacts and feedback relevant for the local community) are set up.

A mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators is applied to measure the project results. The main ones are the following:

- 20-25 new urban welfare projects activated;
- 30-40 new job placements created;
- 50 new social services provided;
- 20-25 cross-fertilization actions developed (new diverse partnerships are formed among organizations);
- commons-based urban community effectiveness;
- government relations;
- sustainability of commons-based urban communities;
- expanding citizen participation;
- diverse citizen participation;
- inclusive citizen participation;
- pre-post intervention metrics related to the state of the assets and their use;
- degree of connectivity in the social network emerging on the FirstLife platform;
- trends and volume of exchanges in the social market based on distributed ledger technology;
- resources mobilization.

C.3.4 Methodology for monitoring and measurement of outputs and results

Methodology for monitoring and measurement of outputs and results

Results-based management approach (RBM) will be applied to the project to monitor and measure outputs and results throughout the entire project life cycle. Three main RBM working tools will be used: logic model (LM), performance measurement framework (PMF), and risk register (RR).

LM, or “results chain” is a depiction of the causal or logical relationships between inputs, activities, outputs, and the outcomes of a given policy. The LM is divided into six levels: inputs, activities, outputs, immediate outcomes, intermediate outcomes, and ultimate outcomes.

PMF is a plan to systematically collect relevant data over project lifetime to assess and demonstrate progress made in achieving expected results. It documents the major elements of the monitoring system and ensures that performance information is collected on a regular basis. It also contains information on baseline, targets, and data collection (data-collection methods: observation, analysis of records or documents, literature reviews, interviews, focus groups, comparative studies, questionnaires, data from ICT platforms).

RR lists the most important risks, the results of their analysis, and a summary of risk-response strategies (see activity A.2.4).

All stakeholders, including beneficiaries, will be involved to define and agree upon the information in the LM and the PMF. The tools will be set up by the end of the first six months, the first intermediate project results will emerge at the end of the first year.

C.3.5 Target groups



Target Groups

Unlike traditional welfare approaches, CO-CITY does not address generic marginal social groups at risk of social exclusion and in need of help. Learning from the experience of many urban regeneration projects, it mixes a city-wide policy with an integrated neighbourhood-based approach to involving marginal social groups in community projects so as to create social aggregations of citizens available to participate in regeneration initiatives. In the groups, the more needy participants will be supported with ancillary job vouchers in exchange for their activities in the project.

CO-CITY (WP5) will look for community leaders and social antennas who can be potential changemakers in their local communities. They are key to triggering change and ignite the mechanism of services co-production. Once groups with a leadership have been created, the toolkit provided by the project will be deployed. The project aims to promote those who are willing to volunteer time and skills by including them in a circuit of exchanges via the online platform. The project also targets migrants with a multilingual platform and local stakeholder support (see C.2.4).

Citizens are not the only target. The project is also addressed at associations and volunteer organizations, who are invited to join and support the project, as well as social entrepreneurs who wish to transform coproduced services into social enterprises, thus ensuring sustainability after the project ends.

C.4 Project Project scaling up and transferability

C.4.1 Scaling up of the project

Scaling up of the project

The definition of a re-usable CO-CITY toolkit - tested within pilot projects and revised via an assessment feedback - is one of the most important outcomes of the project (WP4). Being linked to a new online social network, the scaling on that side can proceed without further investment, relying on the network effect: the greater the number of people who use it, the greater the advantage of doing so. The promotion of CO-CITY at a local level through traditional and social media (WP3) will contribute to increasing the number of users of the online social network and its visibility at a wider level.

Concerning the urban commons, the online mapping will allow the discovery of new opportunities besides pilot projects. Concerning the legal framework, the innovative contents of the Regulation (see C.2.1) will be stabilized through pilot projects and the underwriting of at least 22 pacts of collaboration, with significantly different levels of complexity and dimension. If a considerable number of pacts of collaborations are successful, they will constitute an easily scalable operational model. Concerning management issues, the pilot project communities will provide testimonials of the toolkit's success, encouraging its scalability. Due to the replicability of the legal measures and the ICT platform as well as the widespread availability of commons, the toolkit per se will not incur further costs for creating new experiments.

The project communication strategy (WP3) will be also used to foster the participation of residents around other challenges launched by PP1-Turin. The CO-CITY toolkit aims to become a regular approach for fostering interaction between citizens and urban authorities. Constant dialogue with innovators, creative and influential people and members of the local communication ecosystem will contribute to raising the impact of CO-CITY, helping to further promote innovative common-based urban welfare policies.

C.4.2 Transferability of the project: evidence of demand for your project in other cities

Transferability of the project: evidence of demand for your project in other cities

Urban socio-spatial polarization is a widespread problem in the EU, particularly where national welfare systems are weaker. Addressing poverty and social exclusion in deprived neighbourhoods through mixed use of innovative legal tools, online social networking and participation represents an experience that can serve as a model for other cities at national, European and global level. CO-CITY has been conceived as having as one of the main outputs a toolkit composed of legal guidelines, ICT platforms and management best practice. Once refined under the light of experimentation, the project methodology can be transferred to other cities.

- The transfer requires:
- implementation of suitable local regulations on collaboration between citizens and urban authorities for the care and collaborative management of urban commons;
 - scaling the server infrastructure of the online platforms;
 - engaging the participation of citizens through community building;
 - a suitable communication strategy reinforced by the ICT platform.
- making available urban commons and other public resources as seeds for the emergence of community-led projects;
- (optionally) further incentives for vulnerable participants such as vouchers.

The CO-CITY approach will be proposed as a regular policy, first to other municipalities in the Turin metropolitan area, then to other Italian cities, taking advantage of the presence of PP4-Anci (the national association of Italian municipalities) in the project partnership. Through its national Observatory on Smart Cities, CO-CITY will be proposed to a network of more than 120 Italian municipalities who are proactive in innovation and ICT, with the active participation of private partners and main experts.

The European city networks in which Torino is involved will be the basis for expansion abroad, also benefiting from the potential impact of being part of the URBACT community. Communication WP2 is tailored towards dissemination and promoting transferability.

C.5 References

C.5.1 References of the project

References

Part D - Work plan

WP Nr.	Title	Work package type	Start date	End date
1	Preparation	Preparation	12/2015	10/2016
2	Project Management	Project Management	11/2016	11/2019
3	Communication	Communication	11/2016	10/2019
4	Co-city Toolkit	Implementation	11/2016	10/2019
5	Participation and citizens engagement (The City of Collaboration)	Implementation	03/2017	12/2018
6	Empowerment and Commoning (The City of Commons)	Implementation	06/2017	10/2019
7	Pilot investments for a sustainable co-management of public assets by urban commoners	Investment	01/2018	10/2019
8	Closure and knowledge transfer	Closure	11/2019	11/2020