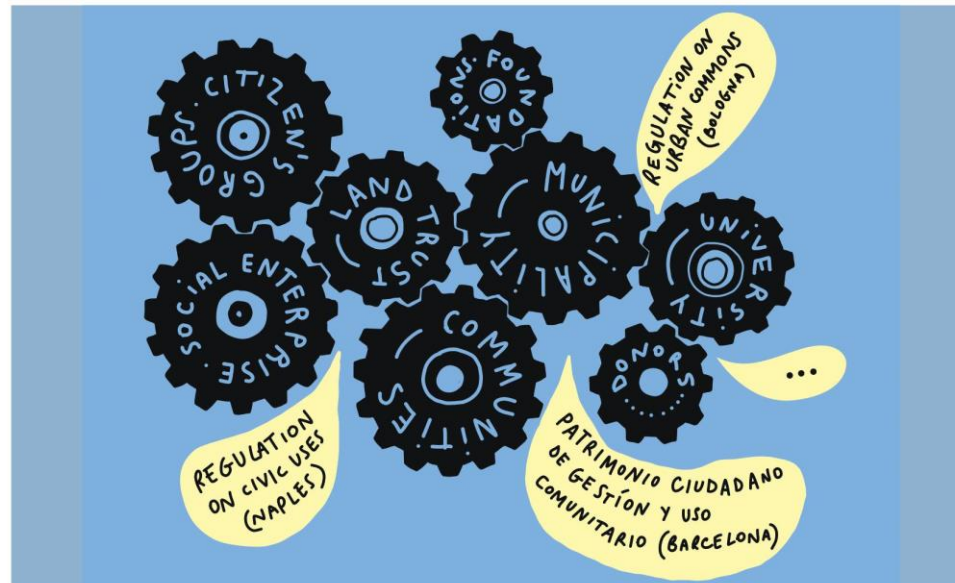


CAN INSTI- TUTIONS LEARN?

scaling-up innovation in urban
regeneration settings:
Barcelona, Bologna, Naples

20th of June 2018



1st International policy workshop

20th of June 2018
palazzo Badoer
aula ex biblioteca
h 9.30

The workshop aims at understanding the institutional change that occurred in three European cities. Barcelona, Bologna and Naples are foreseen as main cases with regard the coproduction between social innovative practices and local institutions in urban regeneration. These cities have gone through very different policy frameworks in the management of underused or derelict public properties.

The Patrimonio ciudadano de gestión y uso comunitario in Barcelona, the "Rules for the regeneration of urban commons between citizens and the Municipality" in Bologna and the "Civic Uses" in Naples are among the few attempts to push the municipal government to become a *learning institution*.

Scientific coordination and organization: ELENA OSTANEL, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow, Università Iuav di Venezia.

Instant Reporting: MARTA ANDREI, RICCARDO BUONANNO, IVANA CUCCA, CHIARA DE GRANDI, NOEMI JULIAN, VERENA LENNA, GIACOMO LONGO, GIULIA LUCATELLO, VERONICA MAGLI, ALESSIA MACCHI, ALBA NABULSI.

PROGRAM

9.30 > 9.40 **Opening**

PIERCARLO ROMAGNONI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

9.40 > 10 **Introduction**

ELENA OSTANEL *Università Iuav di Venezia*

10 > 11 **Roundtable discussion: Bologna**

VALENTINA ORIOLI *Municipality of Bologna*

Citizen-driven innovation increases the possibilities for a broader range of people to become directly involved in all stages of social and urban action, though at the same time they appear to replace the government in the provision of urban services. Local governments need to find ways to provide public value in accountable and transparent ways, in contexts where social and spatial barriers often prevent the involvement of the most vulnerable groups.

Discussants:

SIMONA MORINI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

JULIE MUNK *Social Innovation Exchange*

LORENZO PESOLA *Poveglia per Tutti, Venice*

11 > 12 **Round table discussion: Barcelona**

ORIOLO NELLO *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Consell*

Assessor del Pla de Barris, Municipality of Barcelona

Increasing socio-spatial polarization questions social cohesion in local societies worldwide. Against this backdrop, following the 2007 financial crisis welfare and public investment for urban regeneration have significantly decreased across most European cities; dissimilar top-down revitalisation strategies have resulted in new urban dynamics and urban tensions, gentrification processes and social exclusion. As a result, the neighbourhood is now the privileged level of policy intervention. Community-based initiatives and the institution coproduce with the aim to change power relations and socio-spatial inequalities.

Discussants:

MARCELLO BALBO *Master U-RISE*

ENRIC BARCENA *Barcelona En Comú*

MARIA CHIARA TOSI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

12 > 12.30 **Instant Reporting and discussion. Cross cutting issues/ main differences - Bologna and Barcelona**

12.30 > 13.30 **light lunch**

13.30 > 14.30 **Roundtable discussion: Naples**

FABIO PASCAPÈ *Municipality of Naples*

In a growing number of neighbourhoods diversity, affordability, and social inclusion are increasingly at risk due to gentrification and real estate speculation. The capacity of community based responses to mitigate the effects of negative change needs to be further assessed particularly when the State is constantly retreating. Self-organization practices can create important spaces of autonomy, but at the same time coproduction with local institutions has different impacts and outcomes on the institutional as well as the community based organizational structure.

Discussants:

MARCO BUEMI *URBACT*

GIULIO ERNESTI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

GIOVANNI LAINO *Università di Napoli*

14.30 > 15.30 **Instant Reporting and discussion. Cross cutting issues/ main differences - Bologna, Barcelona, Naples**

15.30 > 16 **Way forward, ELENA OSTANEL and LAURA FREGOLENT**

SPEAKERS

MARCELLO BALBO *Master U-RISE*

ENRIC BARCENA *Barcelona En Comú*

MARCO BUEMI *URBACT*

VALENTINA ORIOLI *Municipality of Bologna*

GIULIO ERNESTI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

LAURA FREGOLENT *Università Iuav di Venezia*

GIOVANNI LAINO *Università di Napoli*

SIMONA MORINI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

JULIE MUNK *Social Innovation Community*

ORIOLO NELLO *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Consell*

Assessor del Pla de Barris, Municipality of Barcelona

ELENA OSTANEL *Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow Università Iuav di Venezia*

FABIO PASCAPÈ *Municipality of Naples*

LORENZO PESOLA *Poveglia per Tutti, Venice*

MARIA CHIARA TOSI *Università Iuav di Venezia*

The workshop is part of the Neighbourchange Project that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 707726.

ANALYTICAL MATRIX USED FOR THE INSTANT REPORTING

		LEVEL
1	ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL CULTURE	Top-down
2	'FORCES' THAT TRIGGER INNOVATION /ROLE OF REGENERATED SPACES	Middle-up co-production
3	INCENTIVES / SUPPORTING FACILITIES	Top-down
4	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURES WITHIN THE PUBLIC ORGANIZATION	Middle-up co-production
5	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS	Bottom-up
	DEBATED ISSUES	

REPORT

Cross cutting issues / main differences
between Bologna, Barcelona and Napoli

1 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL CULTURE

BOLOGNA

Regulations to support local social innovation

Added subsidiarity principle in the Statutes of Municipality
Regulation on Urban Commons/NH management reform

Political orientations / processes

Continuity in local government/long term policy process on neighbourhoods

Visioning capacity of the municipality

Approval of Piano Innovazione Urbana

BARCELONA

Tradition of urban regeneration

Tradition of urban renewal policies (30s) Plan Macia
Mayor Maragall (70-80s) hygenism
Austerity policies stopped this regeneration

Political orientations / processes

Important political change. Leaders of citizens movements assuming administrative roles: housing policies, control to tourism, mobility plan. Plan de Barris as a result

Visioning capacity of the municipality

Increased urban segregation as a result of social inequalities - Plan de Barris to fight against this

NAPOLI

Regulations to support local social innovation

Urban Commons in the Statutes of Municipality
Regulation on Usi Civici

Political orientations/processes

Strong relationship between institution and social movements

Visioning capacity of the municipality

Strong political view on supporting social movements at city level

2 'FORCES' THAT TRIGGER INNOVATION / ROLE OF REGENERATED SPACES

BOLOGNA

Attitude and capacity of community-based stakeholders

Tradition of community-based activism, collaboration driven by co-design mechanism at city level, NH based participation

Capacity of regenerated spaces to co-produce change

Spaces considered as place where to co-design with citizens (e.g. Piazza Scaravilli): from the temporary occupation of the space, to workshops and activities, finally ending with the effective transformations.

BARCELONA

Attitude and capacity of community-based stakeholders

Active community that wants to get involved in urban regeneration processes (specially in middle class neighborhoods)

Political process that supported activation at NH level

Capacity of regenerated spaces to co-produce change

e.g. Mercat Sant'Antonio. Participation management and enhance conditions to strengthen co-creation

NAPOLI

Attitude and capacity of community-based stakeholders

Active social movements driven by urban commons discourse
City as a space of citizenship production to avoid speculative dynamics

Capacity of regenerated spaces to co-produce change

Usi Civici promoted by regenerated spaces as Ex Asilo Filangieri
Capacity of working on costs benefit analysis related to Civic Uses
Attention to inclusive internal decision-making processes

3 INCENTIVES AND SUPPORTING FACILITIES

BOLOGNA

Regulations supporting co-production

Regulation on cooperation between citizens and the city for care and regeneration

Policies supporting co-production

Collaborare è Bologna, Laboratori di Quartiere, Laboratorio Spazi
Fondazione Innovazione Urbana, Ufficio Immaginazione Civica

Financing / economic support of urban regeneration

Budget on projects and communication that clarifies budget available (PON Metro and EU funds)

Methods facilitating collaboration

Participatory budgeting, on/line platforms, NH laboratories, facilitation

BARCELONA

Specific regulations supporting co-production

Plan de Barris: tool to intervene in the the city to provide: social equity, education, public space and enhance the right to the city (re-appropriation of the city)

Policies supporting co-production

Transversal policy approach by intervening in several matters at the same time: education, social rights, economical activity, urban ecology

Methods facilitating collaboration

Strong NH planning and co-production approach

NAPOLI

Specific regulations supporting co-production

Laboratory to make sharing decisions about commons
Permanent common goods observatory

A specific Project unit, dedicated to the identification and promotion of commons

Policies supporting co-production

e.g. Patti di abitazione, laws that regulates the possibility of temporary living

4 PUBLIC ORGANIZATION: STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURES

BOLOGNA

Dedicated human resources and competencies

Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana:

Immaginazione Civica, technical office in the local government
Urban center, role of third figure (mediator, guarantor) in the processes

Organizational capacity

Urban Center/Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana able to promote
dialogue among different sectors

BARCELONA

Dedicated structures and facilities

Consell Assessor del Pla de Barris: developing, monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

“Grupo impulsor”: group of technicians, politicians and inhabitants for each neighborhood
that support policy decisions(+management of the policies).

Organizational capacity in co-production

Intra and inter administrative cooperation between different sectors

NAPOLI

Dedicated human resources and competencies

2014. Creation of “Unità di progetti dei beni comuni”

5 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS: STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURES

BOLOGNA

Enablement of citizens

Specific Activation through the Collaboration agreements with citizens for co-production

BARCELONA

Enablement of citizens

The relevance of the neomunicipalist movement governing the city in activating practices at NH level

NAPOLI

Citizen initiatives as self determined practices

The role of Ex Asilo Filangieri in promoting the approval of Civic Uses
The specific role of Ex Asilo Filangieri as an experimental space to build new mechanism on internal decision making process
Experimentation on self-governing practices

DEBATED ISSUES

CO-PRODUCTION:

How to design a public interface with regeneration movements able to communicate, give interpretation and receive issues from bottom-up processes?

How to merge bottom up practices of social innovation with the classical urban regeneration planning tools?

How to change traditional planning tools as a result of these experimentations?

How to scale from from experimentation to policies without losing innovation? How to scale up from micro to macro interventions?

DEBATED ISSUES

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND/OR EMPOWERMENT

Does social innovation require a strong engagement of the public administration to be effective?

How to enable an efficient collaboration between different sectors in the public administration and with citizens?

How to empower citizens capacity to influence decisional processes and governance?

DEBATED ISSUES

MULTILEVEL COOPERATION AND INNOVATION PRODUCTION

Recently social movements stopped to see Institutions as a fortress but rather as battlefield. Institutions should be “less institutional” in order to serve the citizens.

Institutions can produce innovation. It's not only produced by civil society. The role that institutions can have in scaling up from practices to projects in global network.

Neomunicipalism and social innovation.

The risk is the dismantlement of the role of the State (neoliberal attitude). The Public might still have a role in terms of creating the conditions and making possible redistribution.

DEBATED ISSUES

INSTITUTIONAL LEARNING

How much do we know about institutions? How they work and how they learn?

Institutions also change and innovate. They absorb and transform from the outside.

Which institutions need to learn? Not all cities are equal. Not all institutions are the same.

What is the role of tradition of institutions in predisposing their capacity to learn?

Not only evaluation but also monitoring of the impact and consequences. This might be fundamental for institutions to continuously adapt to change and learn.