



Civil City Lab at the Institute for Social Studies

**Interdisciplinary
group of
researchers**

sociologists,
psychologists,
ethnologist,

**+ civil society
partners**

+ City of Warsaw

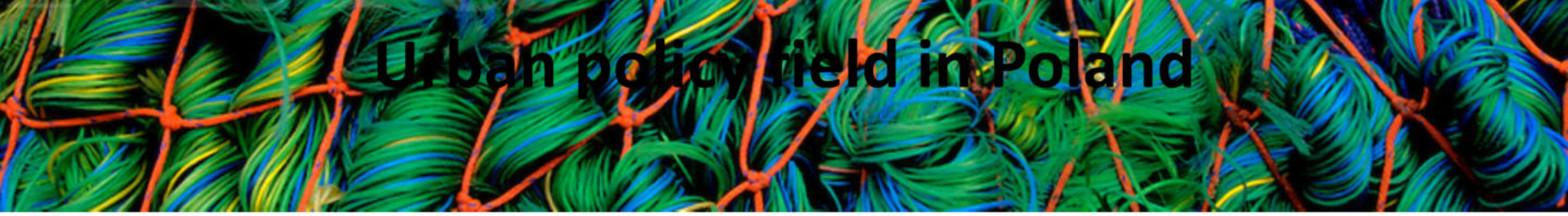
+ ISS complex
systems centre

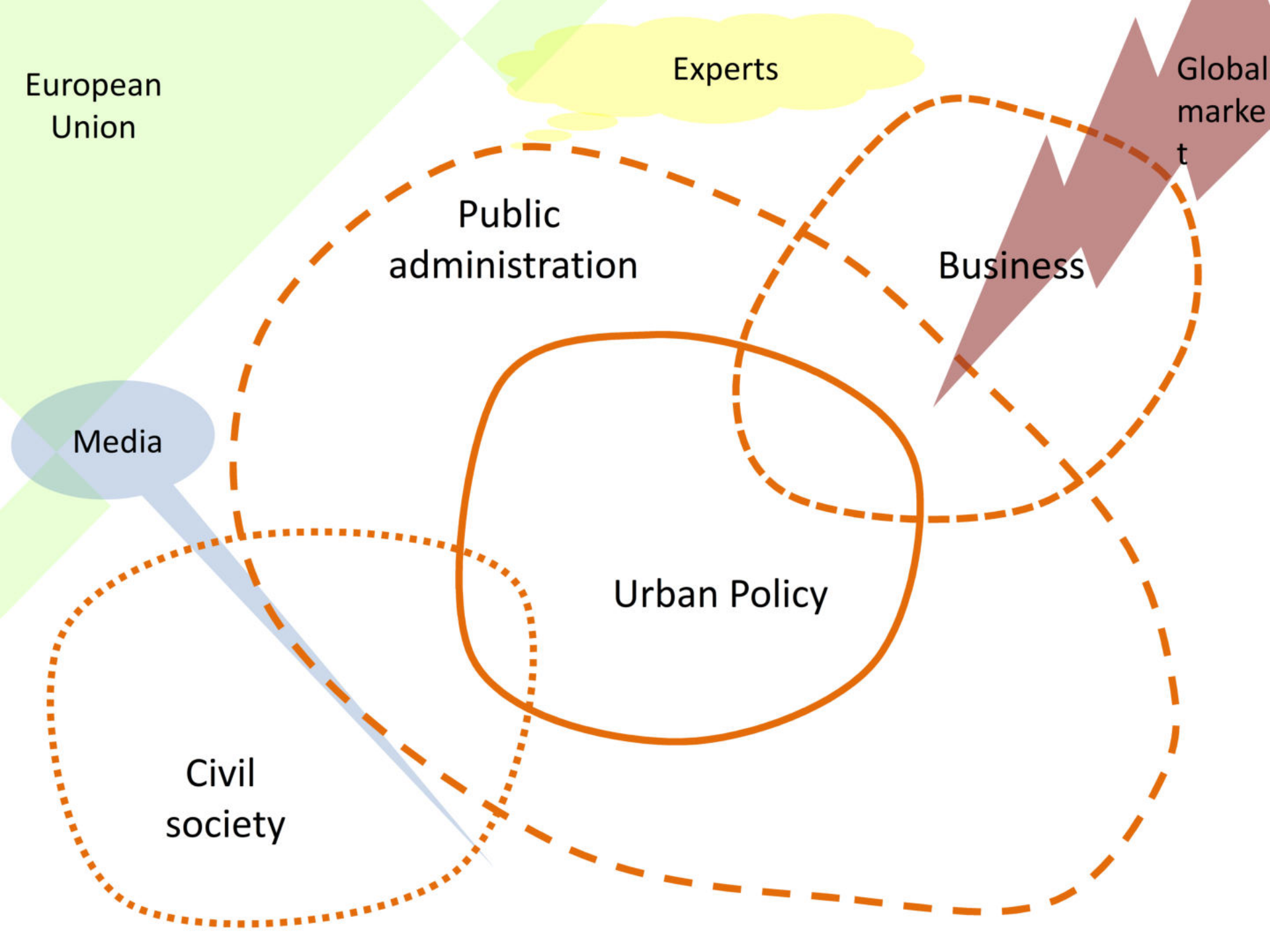
+ ISS Artificial
Intelligence
centre



Context: urban policy in Poland

Urban policy field in Poland

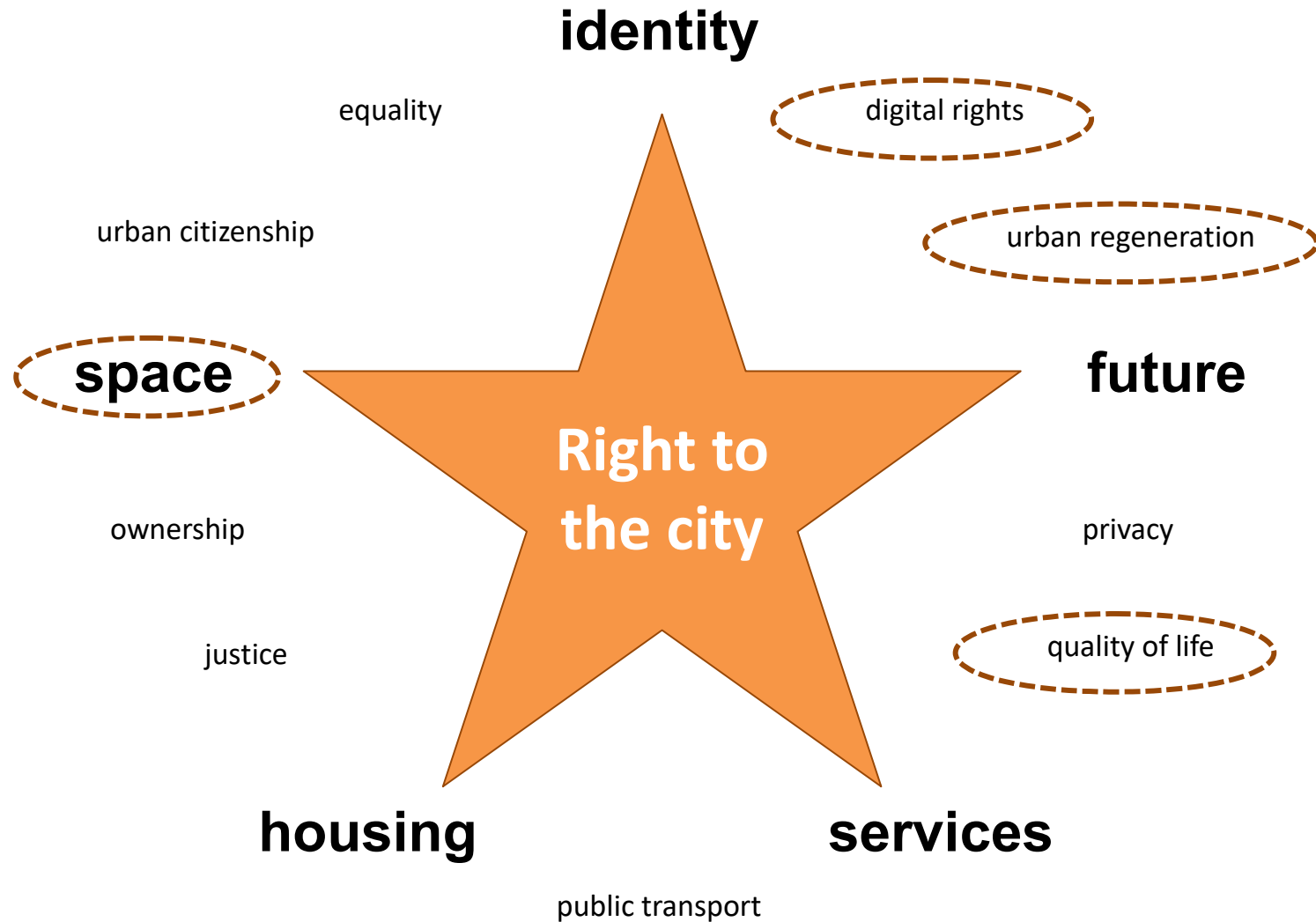






Urban activism

Right to the City themes





Three stages of the “Norm Life Cycle”

Finnemore and Sikkink (1998: 895)





Norm entrepreneur





**CITY LIFE
VIDA URBANA**

Stand Up, Fight Back.

**YES! I'll be there to
TAKE BACK OUR CITY!**





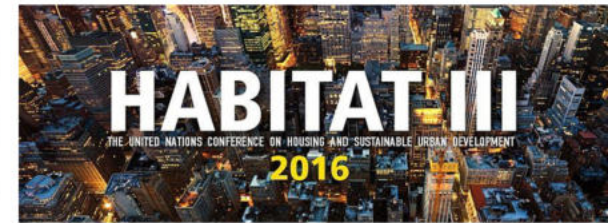




Right to the City as a global platform

- **The concept of the Right to the City**
 - the result of a bottom-up struggle over decades that consists in the **right of all inhabitants**, present and future, temporary and permanent, **to use, occupy and produce just, inclusive and sustainable cities, villages and settlements**, understood as a **common good** essential to a full and decent life.
 - The Right to the City is an argument for cities to be spaces of **democratic decision making and inclusive use for all** regardless of wealth, race, class, ability or gender. It is the right of a citizen to be able to access housing, services and community within their city.
- **Global Platform for the Right to the City.**
 - an action-oriented **advocacy network** committed to social change and to the promotion of the Right to the City as a core value for policies, commitments, projects and actions across the globe.

- The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (**Habitat III**) held from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador
- Included, for the first time in history, the Right to the City in the official outcome document: the **New Urban Agenda**.
- The Conference set out international commitments towards political action on a New Urban Agenda that will affect us all, everywhere, for the **next 20 years**.



~~International civil society organizations~~
mobilized to make sure that the Right to

July 19th, 2011

First Urban Movements Congress



July 8th, 2014

Urban Movements Coalition



September 18th, 2015

Fourth Urban Movements Congress



Phases of urban movement development

2008 – Spontaneous initiatives emerging as grassroots protests

2010 – Local elections – **right to the city** slogan

2011 – 1st Congress of Urban Movement – **networking**

2012 – 2nd Congress – urban activists invited to consult **Urban Policy**

2013 – 3rd Congress – **National Urban Policy** workshops

2014 – Protests take new turn – **referenda to overthrow city leaders**

2014 – New rhetoric and new participatory mechanisms

2014 – Urban Movement Coalition – activists running for local elections

2015 – 4th Congress – **stock-taking** // **Urban Policy** comes into force

2016 – Founding meeting of Congress of Urban Movement Union

norm emergence

organizational
platform

norm cascade

institutionalization




Urban Movements Congress

- A nation-wide network of local organizations, can be considered a **norm entrepreneur for the norm of right to the city**.
- A coalition to **overcome the systemic obstacles**, deficits in legal provisions, national policies, institutions or procedures.
- Gathers organizations and urban activists who share a set of beliefs regarding cities and their development.
- Those beliefs constitute a shared **shared 'city-view'**, based on set of values:
 - **sustainable development** in the spirit of the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (2007) – long-lasting, protective towards space, nature and other resources, and oriented towards the quality of life;
 - **participatory urban democracy** – ensuring the residents' subjectivity, combining the will of the majority with the protection of human and minority rights;
 - **social solidarity** – ensuring equal opportunities, just social relations and support of the urban community for all those in need of such support.



15 Urban Theses

1. All residents have an unalienable **right to the city**
 2. Urban democracy = continuous residents' **participation in the actual decision-making**
 3. City budget based on continuous **public dialogue**
 4. The key duty is taking **care of weaker members** of urban community
 5. Support for **local business**
 6. Enough with **junk contracts!**
 7. The city should provide **accessible housing**
 8. The quality of life = range, accessibility and standard of **public services**
 9. Sustainable development requires **environmental protection**
 10. **Sustainable transport** = high quality public transportation, foot and bicycle traffic
 11. Enough with the **spatial chaos!**
 12. **Revitalization** = development and sustaining the identity of the cities
- 



POWIETRZA!



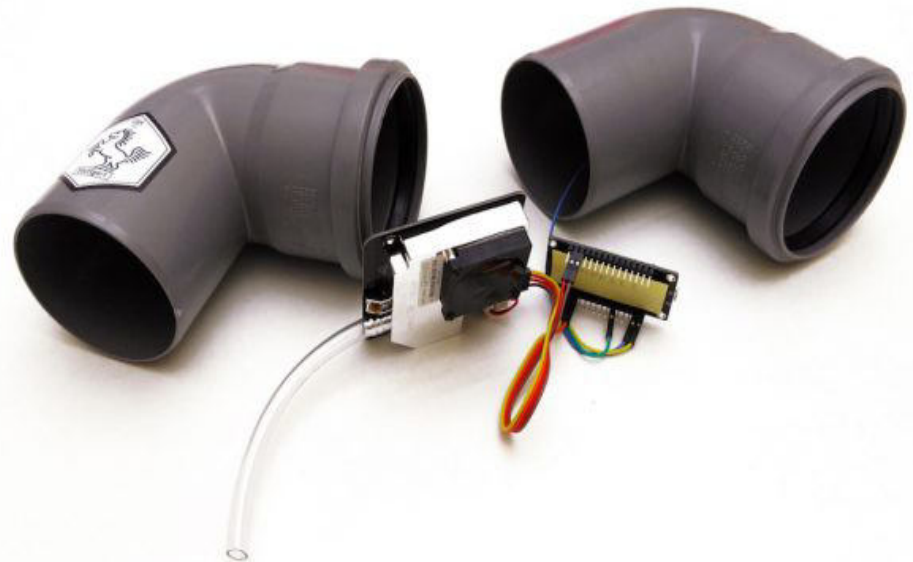
Anti-smog norm entrepreneurs

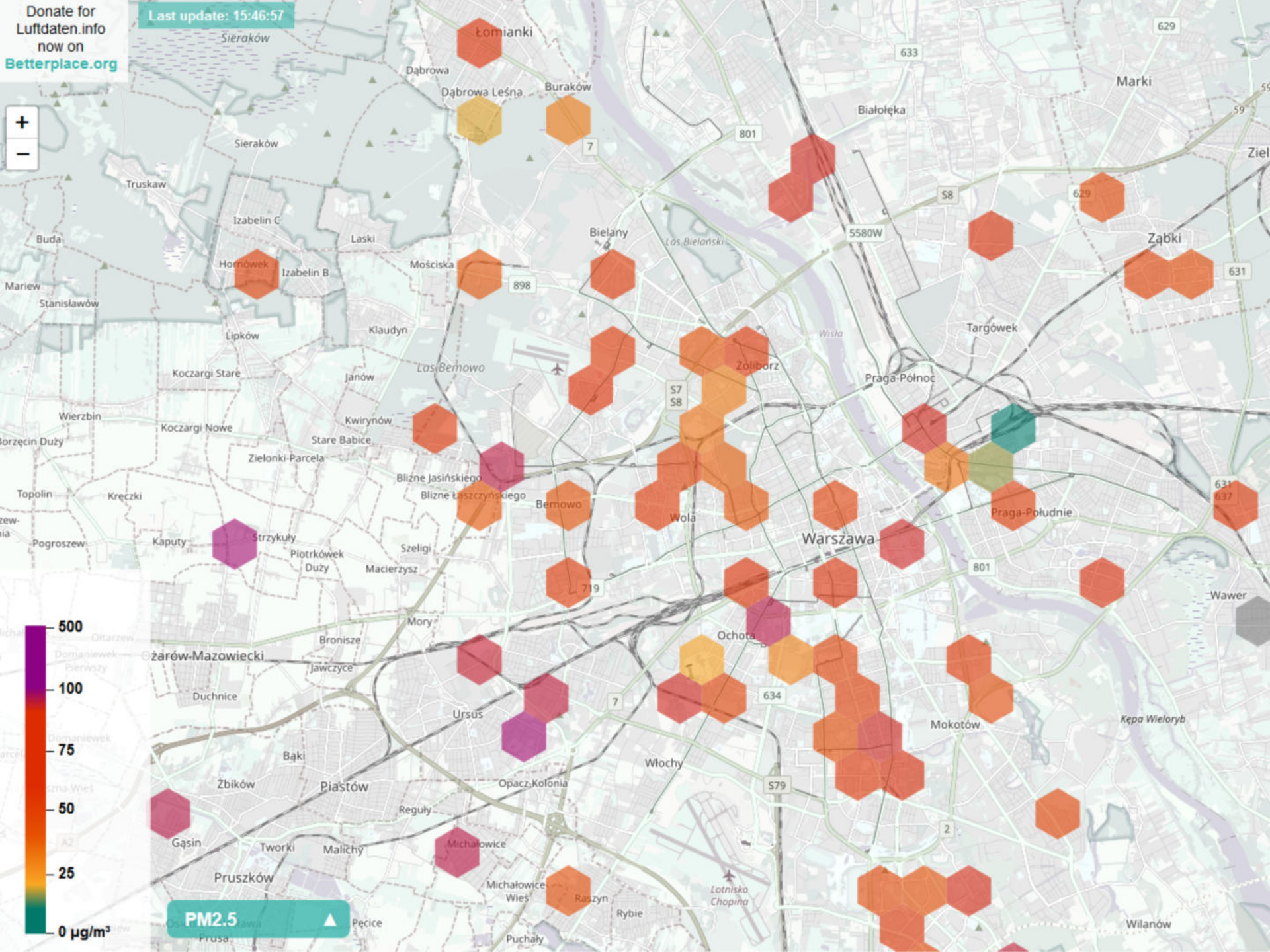


Anti-smog norm entrepreneurs

Citizen science & citizen tech

- Anti-smog activists use **online** (ICT based knowledge distribution) and **offline** (protest, petitioning) repertoires of action
- **Innovative types of action:** measuring air pollution via individual technologies, DIY sensors, mapping, mobile applications, knowledge production (Della Porta, Deyan 2017)







Szukaj według gatunku

Nazwa potoczna lub naukowa

Szukaj w lokalizacji

Adres

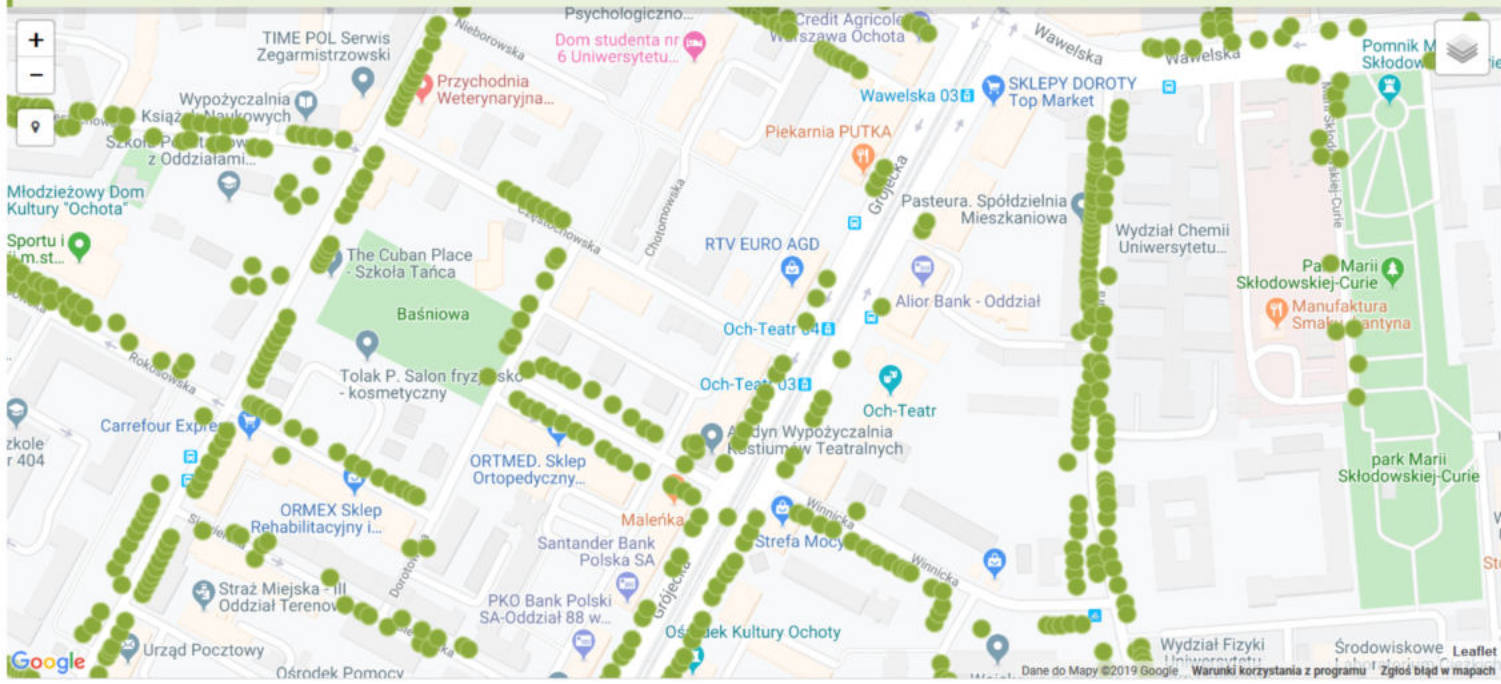
Zaawansowane

Usuń filtr

Szukaj

Pobierz do pliku

+ Dodaj drzewo



Szczegóły

Korzyści dla ekosystemu

Redukcja zanieczyszczeń w sumie
12 428,93 kg/rok

KORZYŚCI Z DRZEW

Redukcja ozonu (O3)
7 321,8 kg/rok

Redukcja dwutlenku azotu (NO2)
4 233,28 kg/rok

Redukcja dwutlenku siarki (SO2)
540,2 kg/rok

Redukcja pyłów 2.5 µm (PM2,5)
333,65 kg/rok

Based on 194 187 out of 197 081 total trees.





Right to the smart city and the ICT fuelled placemaking

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Valencia, June 13th 2019



Right to the smart city

- More and more people live in **digitally mediated** and **digitally augmented places**
- Developing the concept of **right to the smart city** helps to understand how power is reproduced through **code** and **urbanization of information**
- ‘Right to the smart city’ suggests policymaking and placemaking that recognises a **citizen’s right to mobilise technology** to shape urban spaces and to benefit from urban data
- It speaks to the public’s democratic right to information and its key role in **shaping fair and equitable urban spaces** as technology produces digitally connected societies



Right to the smart city

- Focus on digitalization threats and opportunities
 - **privacy & security**
 - **access** to technology (overcoming **digital divide**)
 - **access** to technology-mediated services and benefits
 - control over **algorithms**
 - **evaluation** of impact
 - right to our **data**
 - **human-centered** technological solutions
 - **sustainability** (climate change, the rights of nature)



Smart city innovations

- Policy makers and urban communities regularly engage with tech and smart city innovations like:
 - free public Wi-Fi
 - public transport GPS tracking
 - vehicles that speak to traffic lights
 - urban bike-share system
 - smart garbage bins
 - energy saving solutions

Multifunctionality

Efficiency

Comfort

Safety



Smart city threats

Surveillance

drones
sensors
face recognition
smartphones tracking

Insecurity

self-driving vehicles
hackability & cyber-terrorism

Inequality

algorithms for public services
decision-making based on machine learning

Disconnection

focus on digital instead of physical / sensual
slacktivism



Right to smart city study

political aspect

the impact of technology on quality and level of involvement in decision-making and planning processes (**right to co-decide**)

perception of technological innovations in city planning and management (**right to civic control**)

social aspect

the impact of technology on well-being and attachment to the city (**right to good living, access to urban goods and services**),

technology threat and acceptance for ICT solutions (**right to security, privacy and freedom**),

the relationship between ICT and social involvement (**right to participate and self-organization**)

virtual social relations (**right to belong, local identity**)



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