WIRKT

Workshop on interdisciplinary research and knowledge transfer

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URBAN COMMONS IN BARCELONA

















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How does value work in emerging organisational forms? What conditions favour collaborative production? What distinguishes the commons from traditional hierarchical and commercial organisations?

Commons based peer production is an emerging and innovative production model in which the creative energy of large numbers of citizens is coordinated, usually through a digital platform, outside of the parameters of the traditionally hierarchical and mercantil organisation resulting in the public provision of commons resources. Some well-known examples are Linux, Wikipedia, Open Street Map and SETI.

Recently there has been an expansion to other areas of activity, such as citizen science, product design, management of common spaces and open data sources.

The P2Pvalue project is mapping the diffusion and hybridization of peer production and investigating the conditions which favour collaborative creation and the logic of value of these emerging forms. The research results will be used to develop a digital platform based on decentralized architecture and the design of public policies that promote the commons.













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"Promoting and assessing value creation in communities and networks: a conceptual framework"

Etienne Wenger; Beverly Trayner; Maarten de Laat (2011)

http://wenger-trayner.com/resources/publications/evaluation-framework/

Bypass monetary metrics, and to investigate alternative conceptual and practical frameworks of analysis of value production, that can be helpful to reframe the notion of value in CBPP, its logic of production/circulation and potential relevant metrics













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"Promoting and assessing value creation in communities and networks: a conceptual framework"

Cycle 1. *Immediate value:* the activities and interactions between members have value in and of themselves

Cycle 2. *Potential value*: the activities and interactions of cycle 1 may not be realized immediately, but rather be saved up as knowledge capital whose value is in its potential to be realized later.

Cycle 3. Applied value: knowledge capital may or may not be put into use. Leveraging capital requires adapting and applying it to a specific situation.

Cycle 4. *Realized value*: even applied new practices or tools are not enough. A change in practice does not necessarily lead to improved performance, so it is important to find out what effects the application of knowledge capital is having on the achievement of what matters to stakeholders

Cycle 5. *Reframing value*: this happens when learning causes a reconsideration of how success is defined. It includes reframing strategies, goals and values













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Dimensions of value (dependent variable of P2PValue research)













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Dimensions of value (dependent variable of P2PValue research)

- 1) Community building. Dimension of the community/networks of producers
- 2) Social use value of the resulting resource
- 3) Reputation
- 4) Objective accomplished Achievement of mission
- 5) Monetary value
- 6) Ecological value













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Factors or attributes of productivity













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Factors or attributes of productivity

- 1) Basic community attributes
- 2) Collaborative production: Type/area of activity, resulting resource and collaborative platform
- 3) Governance (integrates technical and legal features as they relate to the way the process is shaped and controlled)
- 4) Sustainability strategy
- 5) Internal systems of recognition and reward of contributions

























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In our current research, we have approached 17 urban commons to learn, enquire and to understand how they are trying to grow, improve their organizations, relate to the state and the market or escape from them in their aim of developing another institutional reality. A story that is built day by day; an open process to which we want to contribute with this initial work.

These experiences give a renewed prominence to collective management as an alternative to the market or to public planning by the state, which are now hegemonic. Social institutions based on local, community and participatory arrangements that seek to respond to social demands and are characterized by a non-commercial resource management; new ways of producing value, sharing time, assets, skills and spaces that are testing the possible future stroke, which are foreshadowing a new urban setting, a common city.

From the Barcelona Metropolitan Observatory we wanted to improve our understanding of this reality analizyng 17 community practices wich quite different from each other. Focusing on new energy providence practices (Som Energia), community based internet connectivity (Guifi.net), non-capitalist market cooperative work (Coop57, Ciutat Invisible) shared parenting (Babàlia) health as a collective good (Espacio del Immigrante, CAP Besòs, Àurea Social); practices that define new forms of access to housing (PAHC Sabadell and La Tafanera / Sostre Civic), reinventing the way to manage resources such as urban public space (Germanetes, Hort Indignat Poblenou, Plaça de la Farigola, Jardí de l'Amistat) and community infrastructures (Flor de Maig, Can Batlló, Casal del Pou de la Figuera).



HARDIN





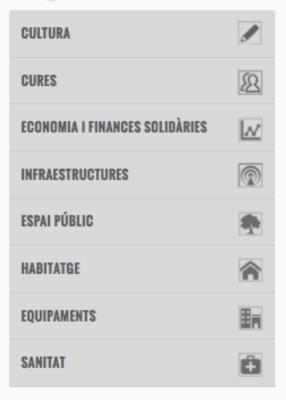
HARDIN TRIAS

Pràctiques de defensa, cura, reapropiació i gestió comunitàries

RECURSOS

CAST CAT

Categories



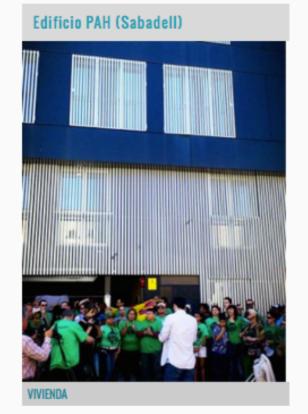






Guifi.net

























Categorías



Resultados

COMUNES URBANOS en BARCELONA

Prácticas de defensa, cuidado, reapropiación y gestión comunitaria

Decarga el documento aquí.

1. Comunes urbanos: qué, para qué y hasta dónde

1.1. Introducción

Aunque las experiencias de propiedad colectiva o de gestión comunitaria de ciertos bienes han sido una constante a lo largo de la historia, estas prácticas están proliferando de manera creciente a la sombra de la actual crisis sistémica. En un momento donde la distinción entre lo público y lo privado es tristemente borrosa y donde la lógica neoliberal se extiende a nuevas áreas de la vida social, se produce a su vez una fuerza contraria basada en la cultura de la cooperación y el mutualismo.





























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Eight Key Ideas















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Eight Key Ideas

- 1) Rare communities; not idealized communities
- 2) Urban commons are not a new process, but a renovated one; A long history of community organizations and social movements
- 3) Commons instead of public institutions?
- 4) Are urban commons anti-capitalist?
- 5) Commons legal tools
- 6) Disobedience
- 7) Are urban commons a new Third Way?
- 8) Scalability















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About value

- 1) Urban commons means commons value; defending a urban commons is related to put it under a social value sphere (as a social right, as a collective value, etc.)
- 2) There is no commons resource without community investment (time, assets, cultural capital, workforce); there is not such thing like a "natural common resource". Commoning means labour.
- 3) Socialist labor VS commodified labor; investing labor into a commons needs a system based on reciprocity and mutual recognition, a commons based "currency" for keeping it away from the market.
- 4) The desvalorizacion/revalorization processes of capitalist cycles is an ambivalent dynamic for the emergency of commons value patterns; this is closely related with the subsumption process VS autonomy process
- 5) The sustainability it's impossible without commons based infraestructures; the ecology of the commons is formed by other commons resources (commons network)



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