International Conference
Sharing Society
The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies

May 23-24, 2019 • Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea • Bilbao, Spain
For decades, the concept of collective action has been widely used in the social sciences, giving birth to the prolific areas of protest, contentious politics and social movements studies. A myriad of theoretical approaches and empirical studies have subsequently sprung up within these confines, reaching almost every single corner of our academic world, and intertwining with the practice of movements themselves. But however fertile this area has been, little research has so far delved into a crucial aspect of collective action: its collaborative dimension.

In recent years, an emerging field of study focusing on the sharing or collaborative economy has begun to shed some long-overdue light on this aspect. Colleagues from various disciplines such as economics, anthropology, and philosophy, among others, have started to point to a blooming economic model often defined as the peer-to-peer (P2P)-based activity of acquiring, providing or sharing access to goods and services, mostly through online platforms. Under this term, case studies have analyzed experiences as diverse as ride or car sharing (e.g. Uber and Car2Go), apartment or house renting and couchsurfing (e.g. AirBnB), crowdfunding (e.g. Kickstarter and Indiegogo), reselling and trading (e.g. Ebay or Craigslist), and knowledge and talent-sharing (e.g. TaskRabbit and LivePerson). We would nonetheless argue that some of these cases lack key collaborative traits in both their setup and praxis. So much so that scholars have called for the use of the term true sharing economy to distinguish the former from more nuanced and complex experiences.

The concept of sharing society, guiding both our research and this international conference, is inspired by the conceptualization of collaborative collective action, defined as a “the group of practices and formal and informal interactions that take place among individuals, collectives or associations that share a sense of belonging or common interests, that collaborate and are in conflict with others, and that have the intent of producing or precluding social change through the mobilization of certain social sectors” (Tejerina 2016).

Under the motto “Sharing Society. The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies,” the international conference will take place during the late days of May 2019 in the city of Bilbao. The conference stems from the research project “Sharing Society. The Impact of Collaborative Collective Action. Analysis of the Effects of Practices, Bonds, Structures and Mobilizations in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies,” directed by Prof. Benjamín Tejerina, funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO CSO2016-78107-R), and hosted by the Collective Identity Research Center (CEIC), at the Department of Sociology 2, Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea.

Our conference sets out to analyze the characteristics, trajectory and impact of collaborative collective actions in a context of erosion of the welfare state. It also seeks to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, as well as practical challenges encountered, and solutions adopted in the fields of collaborative collective actions. The conference will address the following questions: How, when and where does collaborative collective action occur? Which are the characteristics of contemporary collaborative collective action? What are the practical, symbolic, and legal effects of collaborative collective actions for the forging and recovery of social bonds? And, finally, what forms of interaction emerge from these types of actions?
This Book of Abstracts compiles all abstracts accepted to the conference. It features both theoretical and empirical proposals exploring collaborative collective actions in the areas of work, production, consumption, culture, arts, science, housing, care, knowledge and education, solidarity with precarious groups, and civic participation and politics. Authors come from diverse fields of study, such as the social sciences, humanities, architecture, urban planning, and design. All abstracts were subjected to a double-blind peer review process and, in a few cases, to a third reviewer. Abstracts are arranged following the simplest of all criteria: by authors’ last names, ordered alphabetically.

Bringing these abstracts and the accompanying papers published in the Conference Proceedings has involved a first stage of international collaboration. We expect this will pay off in a most successful endeavor of academic community-building across national borders and disciplinary frontiers. We hope, too, the conference will be a privileged breeding ground for sparking a far-reaching and long-lasting debate among scholars, researchers, activists, policy-makers and citizens as to how we can contribute to address the pressing issues of our vivid times while bolstering our field of study and multiplying its social impact.

Prof. Benjamín Tejerina
Conference Organizer & President of the Conference Scientific Committee

Bilbao, May 2019
## Conference Timetable

### 22/May/2019 Wednesday

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 PM - 8:30 PM</td>
<td>Bidebarrieta Cental Library</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Round Table</td>
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### 23/May/2019 Thursday

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<td>Laboa Hall</td>
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<td>Paper Session A1: Economy, Work and Consumption</td>
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### 24/May/2019 Friday

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Bilbao. Open and Collaborative City
Pre-Conference Round Table
Chair: Prof. Benjamín Tejerina
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

This round table aims to discuss the characteristics, trajectory and impact of collaborative collective actions in a context of erosion of the welfare state. It also seeks to present the most recent innovations, trends and concerns, as well as the practical challenges and solutions adopted in the fields of collaborative collective action. The round table will feature the participation of local activist groups.
Language: Spanish • Address: C/ Bidebarrieta, 4, Bilbao • Free of Charge
23/May/2019 Thursday

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<td>Free, Fair and Alive. The Commons as a Vibrant Social System</td>
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<td>Faculty affiliated to the Berkman Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University, and Director of Dimmons Research Group, Internet Interdisciplinary Institute IN3, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya</td>
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<td>Collaborative Policies for Collaborative Economy</td>
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<td>Chair: Ligia Tavera Fenollosa, PhD</td>
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<td>Hyperlocal Cities. Structuring Participation and Collective Actions</td>
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<td>“If I Only Had a Heart.” Encoding Care On- and Offchain, Open Cooperativism and Distributed Cooperative Organizations</td>
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<td>Paper Session A1: Economy, Work and Consumption Track 2</td>
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<td>Chair: Diego Carbajo, PhD Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko</td>
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<td>Organizational Communication of the Commons. Any Particularity?</td>
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<td>Eric Castelló Cogollos Universitat Rovira i Virgili</td>
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<td>Responsibilities of Sharing Economy Platforms for Cultivating Trust</td>
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<td>Selin Onur Kula Bilgi University</td>
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<td>Solidarity Economy Markets as ‘Commons Ecologies.’ The Politization of the Marketspace by Esperança-Cooesperança, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil Ana Margarida Esteves ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa and Centro de Estudos Internacionais</td>
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<td>Reshaping Citizenship in the Housing Struggles? Moroccan Families in the City of Bologna and the Case of “ex Telecom” Building Meryem Lakhouite Università di Padova</td>
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<td>Chair: Barış Tuğrul Hacettepe Üniversitesi</td>
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<td>From Claims-Based Protests to Solidarity Initiatives. Tracing Transformations of Collective Action in Athens, 2010-2017 Hara Kouki University of Durham and Open Hellenic University</td>
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<td>Conflict and Collaboration in Contentious Events. The Case of the 1-O in Catalonia Ferran Giménez Azagra¹ and Hans Jonas Gunzelmann²</td>
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<td>Multi-Scale Intersections of Collaborative Collective Actions in Urban Regeneration. Insights from the ROCK Project in Lisbon Roberto Falanga and Mafalda Corrêa Nunes Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa</td>
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<td>Activismo barrial, acción colaborativa y reconstrucción del lazo social. La experiencia actual del sitio de memoria creado en el ex “Olimpo” (Buenos Aires, Argentina) Mauricio Chama¹ y Mora González Canosa²</td>
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<td>Paper Session A3: Food Sovereignty Track 1</td>
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<td>Chair: Abeer Musleh, PhD Bethlehem University</td>
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<td>The Role of Digital Platforms in Agroecology Food Consumption Collaboration. A Comparison between Porto and Barcelona Ricard Espelt¹ and Sara Moreira²</td>
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<td>Community Gardens and Neighbourhood Movement. Benimaclet el Cabanyal (València) Rafael Castelló-Cogollos and Ramón Llopis Goig Universitat de València</td>
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<td>The Role of Communal Lands in the Revitalization of Rural Areas in Portugal Pedro Manuel Hespanha Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra</td>
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<td>Ecology, Culture and Livelihood Practices. An Ethnographic Study among the Angamis and the Konyaks in Nagaland Ado Kehie, Njamjaha Kipgen and Sambit Mallick Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati</td>
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\[¹\]Universitat de Barcelona
\[²\]Scuola Normale Superiore and Centre on Social Movement Studies (COSMOS)
Sharing Society
The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies

Chair: Ignacia Perugorría
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Makerspaces as Knowledge Infrastructures for the Factory of the Future
Raúl Tabarés Gutiérrez
Fundación Tecnalia Research & Innovation

The Opportunities and Challenges of Arduino Community
Yilmaz Aliskan
University of Sussex

Measuring the Social Impact of Maker Initiatives. Frameworks and Guidelines for Scaling the Assessment on Digital Platforms
Massimo Menichinelli¹ and Alessandra Gerson Saltiel Schmidt²
¹Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University
²AGS Invest

Co-Housing. Solidarity Networks for Care from an Architectural, a Legal, and a Tax Basis
Irune Suberbiola Garbizu and Alex Mitxelena Etxeberria
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Chair: Cristina Miranda de Almeida, PhD
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

La investigación Prekariart. Una red colaborativa alimentada desde las prácticas artísticas
Beatriz Cavia¹ and Concepción Elorza²
¹Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Collaboration and Digital Literature. Describing and Mapping out a Form of Authorship
Giovanna Di Rosario
Politecnico di Milano

In Dissensus, We Trust. Prototyping Social Relationships in Participatory Theatre
Elvira Crois
University of Antwerp

ART TOGETHER HOW Collaborative Art Practices in the Crossing with Methodologies and Techniques Coming from the Social Sciences
Saioa del Olmo Alonso
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea and Wikitoki, Laboratory of Collaborative Practices

Lunch Break
1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Paper Session A4: Collaborative Technology
Track 7
3:00 - 5:00 PM
Elhuyar Room

Paper Session A5: Collaborative Arts
Track 4
3:00 - 5:00 PM
Barandiaran Room

Video Session 1
5:30 - 7:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Video 1: Click to Remain (2017, 23’)
directed by Maren Sophia Wickwire¹ and Valerie Kittlitz²
¹Manifest Media
²Freie Universitat Berlin

Video 2: El fenómeno de las Lonjas en Vitoria-Gasteiz (2012, 25’)
directed, produced and postproduced by Benjamín Tejerina, Diego Carbajo, María Martínez and Laurent Leger
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Coffee Break
5:00 PM
Laboa Hall
23/May/2019 Thursday

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall
Coffee Break

Paper Session A6: Economy, Work and Consumption
Track 2
5:30 - 7:30 PM
Baroja Room

Chair: Ernesto Schwartz Marín, PhD
University of Exeter
Sharing the Understanding of the Future. Generational Perspectives on Work in the City of Milan
Enzo Colombo and Paola Rebughini
Università degli Studi di Milano
Collective Practices and Strategies around Leisure of Contemporary Basque Young People. The Phenomenon of Lonjas
Diego Carbajo
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
Circular Economy in Fashion World
Alba Cappellieri, Elisa Borboni, Livia Tenuta and Susanna Testa
Politecnico di Milano
Supporting Sharing Societies from Sociocultural Values. Basque Auzolan, Batzarreak, and Komunalak
Xabier Renteria-Uriarte and Jon Las Heras Cuenca
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Chair: Hara Kouki, PhD
University of Durham and Open Hellenic University
Participatory Processes and Digital Tools. The Case of MediaLab-Prado Madrid
Manuel Hidalgo Trenado
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Environmental Solidarities between Local Solidarities and Transnational Solidarities
Gilles Verpraet
Université Paris Nanterre
Micromobilization and the Pro-Democracy Movement in Iceland. The Case of the “Panama Papers Leak” Protests, April 2016
Jón Gunnar Bernburg
University of Iceland
The Case of Open Government in Madrid and its Relationship with MediaLab Prado
Margarita Rodríguez-Ibáñez
Asociación Demetra

Chair: Prof. Pedro Manuel Hespanha
Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra
La agroecología y la soberanía alimentaria como bastiones para la acción colectiva colaborativa
Izaskun Artegui Alcaide
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
Reviving the “Hakora.” Local Farming and Collaborative Efforts
Abeer Musleh
Bethlehem University
Main Issues of the Contract Farming Structure in Sugar Cane Farming. Perspectives of Smallholder Farmers in Kilombero Region in Tanzania
Valerii Saenko¹ and Jennifer Kesanda Sesabo²
¹Scuola Normale Superiore and Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp
²Mzumbe University
10 años alimentando los lazos de la solidaridad
Myriam Gómez García
Fundación Gizakia Herritar and Paris 365

8:30 PM
Conference Dinner
### Paper Session A9: Collaborative Technology Track 7

**Chair:** Elvira Santiago-Gómez, PhD  
**Universidade da Coruña**

- **Knowledge Sharing in Informal Networks**  
  Akira Yoshinari  
  Aichi Institute of Technology

- **Crosscutting Artistic Creations between Technology, Natural, and Social Sciences. Eco-Ethical Stakes and Challenges**  
  Emeline Gougeon¹ and Pierre-Antoine Chardel²  
  ¹LASCO Idea Lab, Institut Mines-Télécom  
  ²Interdisciplinaire d’Anthropologie du Contemporain, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

- **The Maker Movement as Collaborative Collective Action. The Cases of Espacio Open and Hirikilabs**  
  Ignacia Perugorría  
  Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

- **Internet Prosuming. The Social Practices to Create Digital Content to Share on Social Media**  
  Rosa María Alonzo González  
  Universidad de Guadalajara

- **Maker Communities and Socio-Economic Inclusion in South Africa and Senegal**  
  Chris Armstrong¹, Erika Kraemer-Mbula² and Thomas Hervé Mboya Nkoudou¹  
  ¹LINK Centre, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and Centre for Law, Technology and Society, University of Ottawa  
  ²College of Business and Economics, University of Johannesburg  
  ³Association for the Promotion of Open Science in Haiti and Africa (APSOHA) and Université Laval

### Paper Session A10: Collaborative Culture and Memory Track 5

**Chair:** Matteo Ciastellardi, PhD  
**Politecnico di Milano**

- **Ultras Utopia. Reclaiming the Spectacle**  
  Ronnie Close  
  American University in Cairo

- **Escuchar la voz del barrio para abrir las puertas a la cultura colaborativa**  
  Cristina Arriaga Sanz¹, Ainhoa Miralles², María Teresa Guerrero³, Ana Belaire¹, María Jesús Puerto¹, Roberto Macián², Emilia Campayo², Oscar Chiva², Lidón Moliner² and Alberto Cabezal²  
  ¹Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea  
  ²Universitat Jaume I

- **La construcción social del escritor de graffiti en Granada: Una aproximación cualitativa**  
  José Luis González Rivas  
  Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

- **Sharing Society in Old Cairo. Participatory Governance in Khalifa Neighborhood**  
  Ghaidaa Kotb and Amr Sukkar  
  Future University in Egypt

### Video Session 2

**Video 3: Remembering Europe**  
(2016, 59')  
written and directed by Manuela Zechner  
Aristotle University Thessaloniki and ERC Heteropolitics
# 24/May/2019 Friday

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### Keynote Speakers: Plenary 3

**Chair:** Ramon Llopis Goig, PhD  
*Universitat de València*

**Manuela Zechner**  
*Aristotle University Thessaloniki and ERC Heteropolitics*  
*Caring, Sharing and Commoning. For Lively Entanglements and Ecologies of Care*

**Derrick de Kerckhove**  
*Politecnico di Milano and Media Duemila*  
*The Rise of Collaborative Investigative Journalism from Wikileaks, Panama Papers to the “Implants Files”*

### Keynote Speakers: Plenary 4

**Chair:** Prof. Benjamín Tejerina  
*Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea*

**Fermín Serrano**  
*Commissioner for Knowledge Economy and Innovation, Gobierno de Aragón*  
*Citizen Science at the Confluence of Research, Society, Technology and the Arts*

**Ezio Manzini**  
*Escuela Universitaria de Diseño e Ingeniería de Barcelona (ELISAVA), and Design for Social Innovation and Sustainability Network (DESIS), Politecnico di Milano*  
*The Making of Collaborative Cities. Social Innovation, Design and Politics of the Everyday*
24/May/2019 Friday

1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Lunch Break

Paper Session B1: Economy, Work and Consumption
Track 2
3:00 - 5:00 PM
Baroja Room

Chair: Rafael Castelló-Cogollos, PhD
Universitat de València
Prof. Benjamín Tejerina
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Promotoras y Anfitrionas
Santiago: El crowworking para compartir derechos laborales
Andrés Gómez Seguel¹, Camila Ponce Lara² and Natacha Leroy Zomosa³
¹Universidad de Chile
²Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez

Approaches to Collaborative Work in Times of Labour Precariousness. A Case of Sharing Laboratories
Elsa Santamaría López¹ and Joseba García Martín²
¹Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Learning to Succeed. The Collective Construction of Success in a Public Marketplace
Laura A. Orrico
Penn State University

Experiment of Sharing Economy as a Platform of Trust
Reconstruction in South Korea
Suk-Ki Kong and Hyun-Chin Lim
Seoul National University

Chair: Manuel Hidalgo Trenado, PhD
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Post-Resettlement Refugee Collectives in the United States. Processes of Emergence and Transition
Odessa Gonzalez Benson and Mieko Yoshihama
University of Michigan

Sharing Social Identities and Solidarity. A Study on the Example of Polish Civil Protest Movements
Adam Bartoszek and Rafał Cekiera
University of Silesia in Katowice

Reciprocity of News in the Context of Disaster. News Sharing, Blogs and Collective Actions over Time
Stephen Ostertag
Tulane University

Reclaiming the Commons in Precarious Times
Carl-Ulrik Schierup and Aleksandra Ålund
Linköpings Universitet

Chair: Enric Castelló Cogollos, PhD
Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Collaborative Biographies. Building Collective Memory through Sharing Photographs
Carmen Rodríguez-Rodríguez and Elvira Santiago-Gómez
Universidade da Coruña

The Human Algorithms. The Silent Participation Led by Ontological-Driven Behaviors
Matteo Ciastellardi
Politecnico di Milano

The Meaning of ‘Sharing’ for Online Projects. Analysis of a Changing Term as Applied in Indian Digital Archives
Katja Müller
Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg

Sharing Expertise on Boosting the Use of Basque Language in Public Communication
Asier Basurto Arruti¹ and Eduardo Apodaka Ostaitxoetxea²
¹Soziolinguistika Klusterra
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

2:45 PM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

3:00 PM
Arriaga Room

Paper Session B2: Politics
Track 8
3:00 - 5:00 PM
Arriaga Room

Chair: Enric Castelló Cogollos, PhD
Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Collaborative Biographies. Building Collective Memory through Sharing Photographs
Carmen Rodríguez-Rodríguez and Elvira Santiago-Gómez
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¹Soziolinguistika Klusterra
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

3:00 PM
Barandiaran Room

Paper Session B3: Collaborative Culture and Memory
Track 5
3:00 - 5:00 PM
Barandiaran Room

Chair: Enric Castelló Cogollos, PhD
Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Collaborative Biographies. Building Collective Memory through Sharing Photographs
Carmen Rodríguez-Rodríguez and Elvira Santiago-Gómez
Universidade da Coruña

The Human Algorithms. The Silent Participation Led by Ontological-Driven Behaviors
Matteo Ciastellardi
Politecnico di Milano

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Sharing Expertise on Boosting the Use of Basque Language in Public Communication
Asier Basurto Arruti¹ and Eduardo Apodaka Ostaitxoetxea²
¹Soziolinguistika Klusterra
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall
**Sharing Society**
The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies

<table>
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**Chair:** Giovanna Di Rosario, PhD  
Politecnico di Milano

**Real Estate as a Commons. Collaboration between Communities, Housing Corporations and the Local Government in Amsterdam East**  
Peer Smets¹ and Firoez Azarhoosh²  
¹Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam  
²Independent Community Development Worker

**Cohousing Experiences in some Italian Urban Contexts**  
Gabriele Di Francesco  
Università degli Studi “Gabriele d’Annunzio”

**Co-Housing. Inhabiting Community Space**  
Amaia Izaola Argüeso  
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

**Childcare and Relationship of Trust. The Au Pair Experience as a Case of Transnational Collaborative Collective Action**  
Giorgia Riconda  
Università degli Studi di Milano

**Chair:** Camilo Tamayo Gomez, PhD  
University of Leeds

**Social (De)Construction of Disaster. Collaborative Knowledge Development and Action through PhotoVoice**  
Mieko Yoshihama  
University of Michigan

**Citizen Science in Spain. Social Impact of Science-Society Collaboration**  
Benjamin Tejerina  
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

**The Do It Yourself Biology Movement. A Collective Force for Social Change and Innovation**  
Ricardo Mutuberria  
Biook

**11 Theses on Citizen-Led Science. Insights from Mexico and Colombia**  
Ernesto Schwartz Marin  
University of Exeter

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**Lunch Break**  
1:30 PM  
Laboa Hall

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**Coffee Break**  
5:00 PM  
Laboa Hall
24/May/2019 Friday

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Baraja Room

Paper Session B6: Economy, Work and Consumption
Track 2

Chair: Evin Deniz, PhD
Independent Researcher

Is Crowdfunding (and Sharing Economy) a Type of Activism?
Elena Gil Moreno
Universidad de Valladolid

Sharing Economy and Young People. A Qualitative Explorative Project
Ariela Mortara¹ and Geraldina Roberti²
¹International University of Language and Media (IULM)
²Università degli Studi dell’Aquila

Delivery Cooperatives. An Alternative to the Great Platforms of the Digital Economy
Francisco Fernández-Trujillo Moares
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Solidarity Economies and Solidarity Networks among Green Consumers in Turkey
Melike Bozdogan
Baskent University

Paper Session B7: Posters and Books Presentations

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Arriaga Room

Paper Session B8: Collaborative Arts
Track 4

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Barandiaran Room

Chair: Enric Castelló Cogollos, PhD
Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Joseba García Martín
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

What is the “No más AFP” Movement? New Activisms in Contemporary Chile
Natalía Miranda
Centro de Recherches Interdisciplinaires, Démocratie, Institutions, Subjectivité, Université Catholique de Louvain and Social Movements in the Global Age (SMAG)

Chair: Concepción Elorza, PhD
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Liminality, Anti-Structure and Legitimation. Study of the Artistic Proposal A revolta dos panos [The Revolt of the Rags](2016)
Natalia Vegas Moreno and Arturo Cancio Ferruz
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Collaborative Collective Art Actions and Sensible Politics
Cristina Miranda de Almeida
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Aesthetic Community. An Empirical Approach to the Relational Creative Process
Antonio Jesús Osorio Porras
Universidad de Granada

La acción artística en el espacio público como motor de cambio sociocultural
Raffaela Regina
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

7:30 - 7:45 PM
Elhuyar Room

Farewell
Prof. Benjamín Tejerina
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
Sharing Society
The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies

**Chair:** Elsa Santamaría López, PhD
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

**Thinking Compassionate Communities. Care, Compassion and Collaborative Links**
Ana Aliende Urtasun¹ and Joseba García Martín²
¹Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

**The Collaborative Collective Action in Disaster Situations. The 19S Earthquake in Mexico City**
Ligia Tavera Fenollosa
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO-México)

**Sharing Death as a New Thanatic Attitude. Contemporary Activity, Social Education and Communication to Accompany the Dying and the Mourning**
Agnieszka Janiak
University of Lower Silesia

**Self-Management through Experiential Learning Communities in the Margins of the Biopsychiatric Model. The Emergence of Peer-to-Peer Groups in Spain**
Sandra González Durán
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

**Coffee Break**
5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

**Paper Session B9: Care and Co-housing**
Track 3
5:30 - 7:30 PM
Elhuyar Room

**Shareholders**
Chair: Elsa Santamaría López, PhD
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

**Thinking Compassionate Communities. Care, Compassion and Collaborative Links**
Ana Aliende Urtasun¹ and Joseba García Martín²
¹Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa
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**Chairs: Prof. Benjamín Tejerina**
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
Ramón Sangüesa, PhD
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

**Movimientos sociales e intelecto colectivo. Teoría y praxis pública de movilizaciones intelectuales latinoamericanas en siglo XXI**
Alberto Bialakowsky¹, Gabriela Bukstein¹ y Luz Maria Montelongo Díaz Barriga²
¹Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani
²Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

**Mobile Solutions to the Mexican Kidnapping Epidemic (MAKE). Beyond Elite Counter-Measures towards Citizen-Led Innovation**
Conor O’Reilly and Camilo Tamayo Gomez
University of Leeds

**Academies for Solidarity under the State of Exception in Turkey**
Bariş Tuğrul¹ and Evin Deniz²
¹Hacettepe Universitesi
²Independent Researcher

**Marginalised Young People and the Moral Economies of Social Enterprise in the Anthropocene**
Peter Kelly
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University

**Farewell**
Prof. Benjamín Tejerina
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
7:30 - 7:45 PM
Elhuyar Room
Keynote Speakers Abstracts

David Bollier
Director of the Reinventing the Commons Program, Schumacher Center for a New Economics

Free, Fair and Alive. The Commons as a Vibrant Social System

Abstract: The orthodox view of the commons sees it as a drama of “rational actors” managing (or failing to manage) economic resources. But this perspective fails to see the commons as a rich and hardy social system – a form of stewardship that escapes many of the pathologies of the modern market/state. In this keynote talk, David Bollier, Director of the Reinventing the Commons Program at the Schumacher Center for a New Economics, describes the recurring patterns of social life, peer governance, and provisioning that are present in successful commons. He will draw upon themes developed with his coauthor Silke Helfrich in their forthcoming book, Free, Fair and Alive: The Insurgent Power of the Commons.

Derrick de Kerckhove
Politecnico di Milano and Media Duemila

The Rise of Collaborative Investigative Journalism from Wikileaks, Panama Papers to the “Implants Files”

Abstract: Thanks to the Internet, contrasting the increase of disinformation, a new era of transparency henceforth reveals not only the malice of fake news factories, but the staggering amounts of tax evasion in tax paradises. Now the scandal hits the medical world with the revelation of the “Implants files”. Collaborative investigative journalism has begun to play a major role in bringing such matters in the open. Writes Charles Lewis, founder of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists: “What is remarkable and unprecedented in the epic Panama Papers project, is the one-year, discrete investigative collaboration between 370 journalists and their respective news organizations around the world. “And Lewis adds:” In a world of debilitating political malfunctions with dire consequences, the crucial concept of public accountability cannot and should not be limited by local or national borders, nor by the rigid restrictions, standard orthodoxy, ominous omens and insecurities of traditional journalism”. The developments evolving from the Implants Files indicate the need for a radical renewal of the function of journalism nevemore isolated or coerced by the editorial board of a single company, but supported by the simultaneous and convergent work of hundreds of colleagues across the world. It should become more and more difficult if not impossible for the president of the most powerful country in the world to continue talking about fake news.
Mayo Fuster Morell  
Faculty affiliated to the Berkman Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University,  
and Director of Dimmons Research Group, Internet Interdisciplinary Institute IN3,  
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya  

Collaborative Policies for the Collaborative Economy

Abstract: The Sharing or Collaborative Economy (CE) that is, the collaborative consumption and production of capital and labour among distributed groups supported by a digital platform, is growing rapidly and exponentially, and has become a top priority for governments around the globe. However, it suffers from three main challenges that will be addressed though the presentation: (1) CE occurs in a regulatory vacuum, with unsystematized policy reactions and uncertainty towards which policies may be more beneficial. Furthermore, collaborative practices are opening up a tremendous potential and opportunity for public innovation that is not being exploited. (2) CE is creating high sustainability expectations for its potential to contribute to a sustainable development of society, constituting a paradigmatic change. But it lacks a holistic framework for assessment of its sustainability. (3) The disruptive impact of the best known CE model, that of corporations like Uber and Airbnb, is arousing huge controversy. Successful alternative models exist, such as open commons, platform cooperativism and decentralized organizations based on a social economy and open knowledge, but these have received neither policy nor research attention. In sum, CE constitutes a paradigmatic change, but assuring a positive direction to this change requires that we target these three challenges in order to re-direct CE towards a sustainable future.

Ezio Manzini  
Escuela Universitaria de Diseño e Ingeniería de Barcelona (ELISAVA), and Design for Social Innovation and Sustainability Network (DESIS), Politecnico di Milano  

The Making of Collaborative Cities.  
Social Innovation, Design and Politics of the Everyday

Abstract: In the scenario of the collaborative city, what can design do for social cohesion? What for urban commons? What to trigger and support a regenerative circular economy? What to enrich the urban ecosystem with appropriate enabling infrastructure? Finally: how can design leverage social-innovation to orient city-making processes towards resilient, sustainable and collaborative results?

The lecture deals with these questions proposing meaningful examples worldwide. Moving from them, it highlights the politics of the everyday on which they are based, the design culture that oriented them and the specific design tools that have been used.

This lecture contents are based on a book (Ezio Manzini, The Politics of the Everyday, Bloomsbury, 2019) and on the first results of Design for Collaborative Cities (a design research program, self-organized by DESIS Network, which involves several design schools around the world, working at the crossroads of city making, social innovation and design).
Fermín Serrano
Commissioner for Knowledge Economy and Innovation, Gobierno de Aragón

Citizen Science at the Confluence of Research, Society, Technology and the Arts

Abstract: Citizen science refers to the general public engagement in science, including both projects where professional researchers ask people to contribute, and grass-roots projects where communities adopt scientific method for their own purposes. In both cases citizens (amateurs, volunteers) they contribute with their own resources, knowledge and time both individually and collectively in the different steps of the research process. As a result, his generic frame covers a number of transversal methodologies that can be applied to different knowledge areas such as biodiversity monitoring, digital humanities or community-based laboratories. With an action-oriented approach, citizen science is growing in the last ten years at local and global scales in number of projects, coordination efforts and studies. This growth is due to the convergence of a number of factors ranging from the digitally-enabled transformation of society (e.g. ubiquitous web services), to the rapid dissemination of successful stories, to the new relationships between citizens and public entities (e.g. transparency and openness as a global trend). In this presentation, most important aspects of citizen science will be reviewed from a practical point of view using as reference different initiatives where the speaker has participated as well as future strategies.

Ling Tan
Umbrellium

Hyperlocal Cities. Structuring Participation and Collective Actions

Abstract: When it comes to tackling complex issues such as climate change or governance, can we consider every citizen as an active participant in contributing or making a difference? The talk explores the recovery of agency in citizens as a community, as a group and as individuals in our complex interactions with our cities. Ling will discuss these in the context of various Umbrellium projects in cities around the world which harness collective community effort to build a city from the bottom up starting from hyperlocal interventions in neighbourhoods.
Stacco Troncoso
P2P Foundation

“If I Only Had a Heart.” Encoding Care On- and Offchain, Open Cooperativism and Distributed Cooperative Organizations

Abstract: Distributed Cooperative Organizations (or DisCOs) are a cooperative reaction to the individualistic and techno-deterministic Decentralised Autonomous Organizations (or DAOs). DAOs are blockchain-based entities that execute payments, levy penalties, and enforce terms and contracts without human interaction. By contrast, a Distributed Cooperative Organization prioritizes mutual support, cooperativism and care work among people and is a practical framework for Open Value Cooperativism. These are locally grounded, transnationally networked cooperatives focused on social and environmental work. Open Value Cooperatives can be viewed as the experimental edge of the work of our allies in Platform Cooperativism movement, exploring convergences between the Commons and P2P movements along with the world of cooperatives and the Social and Solidarity Economy. Harnessing the potential of the blockchain while addressing its deficits, DiSCOs prototype and allow for tailoring of the Commons-Oriented Open Cooperative Governance Model originally developed for Guerrilla Translation - a commons-oriented translation agency and one of the first DisCOs. Together, these can be greatly amplified to make distributed ledger technologies (DLTs) accessible to common people, cooperators and economically disadvantaged, breaking the monopoly of a white/male technological elite’s involvement and benefit.

Manuela Zechner
Aristotle University Thessaloniki and ERC Heteropolitics

Caring, Sharing and Commoning. For Lively Entanglements and Ecologies of Care

Abstract: In recent years it has becoming painstakingly clear that the primary dilemma facing us is not economic crisis, but indeed a matter of ecologies that requires us to rethink both the local-global and the micropolitical-macropolitical binaries. Either we invent new collective, transspecies alliances and modes of reproduction that can sustain us in and across places - not forgetting about migrations - as well as modes of living and working that rethink politics in relation to life and care - not forgetting about those psychic ecologies Felix Guattari spoke of in the dark 80s. Feminist movements have long called for us to put life at the centre of our politics, rooted in everyday life and struggle, and commons movements have recently enabled us to envision other modes of social and ecological reproduction.
How does this impact how we think about sharing, and indeed, its relation to caring? This experimental lecture will try draw out common notions, interpellating and involving different bodies and forms of sharing, circulation and inhabitation.
Conference Tracks

Food and Agricultural Production
Food sovereignty; agroecology; zero kilometer movement; food and sustainable soil experiences; urban agriculture; and community gardens

Economy, Work and Consumption
Collaborative economy; circular economy; new forms of collaborative work and co-working; collaborative consumption; time banks; and platforms for sharing resources and experiences

Care and Co-Housing
Solidarity networks for personal care; health care; age care; childcare; personal quantification movement; and cohousing

Arts
Art and the commons; collaborative art and new forms of creative commons; and distributed design

Culture
Collaborative culture and open culture movement

Science and Knowledge
Collaborative forms of scientific production and citizen science

Technology
Maker and DIY movement; open source technology initiatives; network manufacturing; medialab experiences; and hacktivism

Politics
Collaborative forms of political and institutional governance; networks of cities, institutions and citizenship; participatory democracy; participatory budgeting; open government; and collective intelligence for democracy
Abstracts

Thinking Compassionate Communities. Care, Compassion and Collaborative Links
Ana Aliende Urtasun¹ and Joseba García Martín²
¹Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa
²Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Al amparo de postulados científicos y con la influencia de filosofías emergentes y espiritualidades orientales, el término compasión se ha convertido en un significante que vehicula una racionalidad más atenta a las relaciones entre el cuerpo, la mente y el comportamiento. Se trata, además, de una pregunta de investigación sobre lo laico-secular y el cuidado. En este marco, nuestro objetivo es reflexionar sobre la construcción y puesta en circulación de comunidades que, articuladas desde este concepto y mediadas socio-técnicamente, colocan la muerte y la pérdida en el centro de la vida, realizando acciones colaborativas para construir relaciones más acogedoras y sólidas. A partir del debilitamiento de los Estado del bienestar, las comunidades compasivas generan espacios de reflexión donde la articulación de nuevos vínculos y estrategias abre un importante debate ético-sociológico. En primer lugar, reflexionaremos sobre cómo se ha articulado el término compasión y sobre su relevancia para pensar el vínculo social. Después nos preguntaremos por el carácter colaborativo de las experiencias analizadas indagando en su potencial transformador. Para esto hemos realizado entrevistas en profundidad (4), grupos de discusión (2), observaciones (2) y una revisión virtual de los plataformas, agentes y colectivos más destacados en el ámbito de la espiritualidad, la salud pública, los cuidados y la dimensión comunitaria.

Keywords: acción colectiva, comunidad, cuidados, secularización, compasión

The Opportunities and Challenges of Arduino Community
Yılmaz Aliskan
University of Sussex

This paper aims to analyse the opportunities and challenges of Arduino, which is a free open source hardware community. Free open source movement is mainly based on Commons- based peer production (CBPP), which is a new sort of mode of production (see Benkler, 2006). Peers, on the internet, create an ecosystem where contributors share their knowledge, experience and voluntary labour to develop software or design hardware products for Arduino projects. This production model is, also, seen as an alternative production way to intellectual property right regime (Berry, 2008). I am going to use the critical political economy approach (Marx, 1990; Harvey, 2017) to analyse the boundaries of Arduino community and the relations between contributors and Arduino company (Arduino.cc) and manufacturers.

I have applied virtual ethnography for the data collection. I have initially looked at Arduino website and Arduino developers’ mailing list archive where hackers become part of the production, distribution and consumption of intangible goods. Also, I have done twelve interviews with the members of the Arduino mailing list. The interview has been a semi-structural interview with seven open-ended questions. I have used critical discourse analysis for analysing of the data coming from the website, the mailing list archive and the interviews.

According to the results, Arduino community, on the one side, enables people to freely access to most of the intangible source of Arduino (software, designs, knowledge and so on) on the website. On the other side, there are some tensions between the contributors and Arduino company, Arduino company and manufacturers. These tensions stem from the commercialisation of products which are mostly produced by unpaid labour of contributors. Arduino company is the legal owner of products, and the company gets a loyalty payment from the manufacturers who use the Arduino trademark on the products manufactured.
by themselves. Some manufacturers do not make any payment to Arduino company even if they use the Arduino trademark on the hardware goods developed or designed by the Arduino community. Furthermore, the contributors of the community do not have a right to play a vital role in the decision-making process in the community while the owners of Arduino company become an ultimate player in the decision-making process. These challenges give rise to the tensions between the contributors and Arduino company and manufacturers.

Keywords: digital commons, sharing, free open source hardware, voluntary labour, trademark

Internet Prosuming. The Social Practices to Create Digital Content to Share on Social Media
Rosa María Alonzo González
Universidad de Guadalajara

This paper addresses the actions of internet prosuming, a term which conceptualizes the different social practices associated with the user generated content to share on social media. The aim is to approach and understand the prosuming social practice on the internet and it’s integration in the agent’s life. The theoretical framework moves from the original characteristics of the term prosumer toward the different empirical social practices associated with the creation of digital contents to share on social media. Some key aspects of structuration theory that restores human agency to social acts, this are used to address the social practices of creating content for the internet. Following the idea that people’s activity matters, practice needs studying; this paper will focus on two main analytical axes —agency and social practice — starting from the reflexivity of users who generated content for a social media, YouTube mainly. The data collection was carried out from 2013 to 2015, keeping Mexico as the geographical delimitation and YouTube as a common social media among the informants. Using a qualitative methodology based on Grounded Theory this paper analyzes 9 in-depth interviews and 15 videos under the tag “Draw my life” on YouTube. As a result, a model of internet prosuming strictly integrated with four key elements and the motivations related to social practices is presented. In this sense the idea of Internet prosuming expressed in the paper converge into the aspect of social practices related with self-satisfaction, recognition and self-commitment.

Keywords: prosumer, internet prosuming, user generated content, social media, Youtube

Maker Communities and Socio-Economic Inclusion in South Africa and Senegal
Chris Armstrong¹, Erika Kraemer-Mbula² and Thomas Hervé Mboa Nkoudou³

¹Visiting Fellow, LINK Centre, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and Research Associate, Centre for Law, Technology and Society (CLTS), University of Ottawa
²Associate Professor, College of Business and Economics, University of Johannesburg
³International President, Association for the Promotion of Open Science in Haiti and Africa (APSOHA); and PhD Candidate, Public Communication, Université Laval

In socio-economic environments affected by high, and persistent, income inequalities and unemployment, prospects for transformative change ought to be based on participative, inclusive and supportive approaches to innovation. This paper describes and analyses dynamics of collective action, via making, in support of socio-economic inclusion in South Africa and Senegal. The authors, who are members of the Open African Innovation Research (OpenAIR) network (OpenAIR, n.d.), provide findings and analyses from semi-structured qualitative interviews with participants in maker “communities of practice” (Wenger, 1998; Wenger et al., 2002) that are practicing collaborative, open approaches to innovation in the two study countries (for the South African context, see De Beer et al., 2017; Kraemer-Mbula & Armstrong, 2017). The findings and analyses
from the two countries focus on, inter alia: (1) barriers to socio-economic inclusion faced by certain groups, e.g., girls and women, people living in poverty, unemployed people, migrants and refugees, schoolchildren, tertiary students; (2) outreach modalities practiced by maker communities of practice in order to build participation in making by potentially marginalised groups; (3) individuals’ motivations for, and experiences of, joining maker communities; (4) characteristics and outcomes of collaborative innovation in maker communities; and (5) effects of maker communities of practice on socio-economic inclusion of participants.

**Keywords:** maker communities, communities of practice, collaborative innovation, socio-economic inclusion, South Africa, Senegal

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**Escuchar la voz del barrio para abrir las puertas a la cultura colaborativa**

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La investigación que ahora se presenta forma parte de un proyecto más amplio, cuyo objetivo principal es implementar un programa que parte de la educación musical como motor para la convivencia positiva y el entendimiento cultural, fomentando la conexión con la comunidad escolar y de la realidad que envuelve el centro. Los principios pedagógicos que constituyen el punto de partida están centrados en la educación inclusiva. Entre otros objetivos nos interesa subrayar aquí el que se propone analizar posibles cambios en la imagen de la escuela y las relaciones de la misma. Para ello se está impulsando un programa educativo en el Colegio de Educación Infantil y Primaria Mestre Canós Sanmartín de Castellón, que pretende incidir en la visibilización e imagen del centro en el barrio donde está ubicado. En coherencia con esta idea, se apuesta por una educación integral, que amplía las áreas de actuación más allá del espacio escolar condicionado por el diseño del currículum y desarrollando acciones socioeducativas de naturaleza multidimensional que dinamicen la apertura del centro escolar a la sociedad. De esta manera, la intervención que se está llevando a cabo trata de reforzar la importancia de la gestión del cambio a través de la participación local, ya que los procesos de mejora escolar están conectados con la comunidad, e implica la participación de todos los interesados, los profesionales de la educación, el alumnado, las familias y los miembros de la comunidad social, para evitar la separación del aprendizaje escolar de la vida.

En esta comunicación se presenta parte de la primera fase de este estudio, en la cual se ha realizado un análisis del contexto donde se ubica el centro escolar, con la finalidad de llevar a cabo posteriormente propuestas que dinamicen la escuela y el barrio y permitan abrir las puertas del centro como espacio cultural. Para ello, se han realizado una serie de entrevistas individuales a personas que habitan el barrio, ya sean en los comercios y en los servicios públicos, así como en las diferentes asociaciones e instituciones. Actualmente nos encontramos en la fase de análisis de los datos recogidos. Los resultados obtenidos constituirán el diagnóstico de la imagen del barrio y del propio centro dentro del mismo, descripción de la convivencia, aspectos positivos, negativos y propuestas de mejora.

**Keywords:** comunidad local, cambio, convivencia positiva, programa educativo
La agroecología y la soberanía alimentaria como bastiones para la acción colectiva colaborativa
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La presente comunicación tiene como objetivo evidenciar la presencia y la extensión de la acción colectiva colaborativa en las prácticas agroecológicas y/o en los proyectos dirigidos a la consecución de la soberanía alimentaria. Más concretamente, busca señalar aquellos espacios específicos donde esta se desarrolla con el fin de significarlos y caracterizarlos. Para ello, se tomarán como base los datos producidos a través de un trabajo de campo (entrevistas en profundidad y observación participante) realizado en la Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco en el año 2018.

En primer lugar, y atendiendo a los relatos analizados, se mostrará cómo la acción colectiva colaborativa opera en dos niveles ciertamente diferenciados: el más apegado al plano teórico y el que se desarrolla en la propia práctica. En lo que se refiere al plano teórico, los testimonios dotarán de intensa relevancia y sentido de guía a cuestiones estrechamente relacionadas con paradigmas de pensamiento o acción política, social y económica como la economía feminista, el bien común o el buen vivir. En relación al ámbito más práctico, se opta por destacar esas “formas de hacer” comunes a las experiencias analizadas. Estas evidenciarán la centralidad de lo colectivo colaborativo en ámbitos tan disímiles como el relacional (cómo se relacionan entre ellas y ellos, con otros colectivos, con la comunidad, con el entorno), el deliberativo (cómo son sus procesos de deliberación y toma de decisiones) o el práctico (la colectivización de los recursos y saberes o el apoyo mutuo).

En segundo lugar, se presentarán las cinco dimensiones concretas en las que se presenta y desarrolla con mayor vigor la acción colectiva colaborativa. Estas son: a) las formas de organización y gestión colectiva, b) las metodologías de trabajo, c) los valores, d) la socialización de lo producido y la relación con las y los consumidores y e) su posición frente a las políticas públicas.

Como cierre se plantearán una serie de preguntas que contribuirán a dilucidar en qué medida y en qué sentido las experiencias y prácticas agroecológicas y por la soberanía alimentaria, tomando como base los hallazgos presentados, pueden estar generando un impacto sobre los propios grupos que las implementan y desarrollan, sobre los y las consumidoras que apoyan y/o cooperan con estas iniciativas comprando sus productos, o sobre las comunidades o sociedades que les dan cabida.

Keywords: agroecología, soberanía alimentaria, acción colectiva colaborativa

Sharing Social Identities and Solidarity. A Study on the Example of Polish Civil Protest Movements
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We will discuss the theoretical mechanisms of behaviour that constitute a form of “sharing society” and are defined as “identity sharing”. The authors propose to identify factors that induce some people to an act of social solidarity with excluded or culturally marginalized people under the pressure of dominant political practices. In the empirical aspect, the project is inscribed in the specific determinants of cultural homogeneity and Pols national ethnocentrism as the foundations of the political conservatism of the ruling right wing in Poland. In these conditions, we can operationalize indicators of “civic solidarity” and manifestations of practices of “identity sharing” that characterize the attitudes of people protesting against neo-authoritarian attacks of the power camp on free media, independent courts, or cultural minorities (including refugees) in their politics. Do the manifestations of “identity sharing” have the ability to overcome the social fears of people who are divided by differences in worldviews – or maybe they strengthen them? These problems will be theoretically analysed using a conceptual framework referring to the following:
motives of R. Girard’s mimetic rivalry theory; theories of J. Haidt’s social morality and ethical intuitions; the
effects of sharing identity in the inclusive social networks (R. Putnam); dramatic models of the public scene
and the role of a stranger for social actors (E. Goffman); the symbolic experience of a community of values for
structuring the conflict of identities (A. Giddens, Z. Bauman). The conclusions will be illustrated by examples
of local (Polish) acts of solidarity initiated spontaneously by the participants of civic forms of protest against
the language of cultural domination and political stigmatization of cultural opponents. We will examine the
hypothesis – important for the final conclusions – that “identity sharing” requires the presence in a common
space of actors making gestures of “solidarity” and social media are a secondary and necessary but not
sufficient tool to generate such practices.

Keywords: sharing identities, solidarity, social movements, civil protest, Poland

Sharing Expertise on Boosting the Use of Basque Language in Public Communication

Since Basque language obtained legal protection some decades ago, spreading the knowledge of
the language has been the main aim of the public support policies developed in the Basque Country.
Nowadays, the perspective of language revitalization and normalization policies and initiatives has
changed. Promoting Basque language’s effective use is becoming the main point of most of them.
‘Public communication’ is understood as a type of communication addressed to broad audiences. The
relation between performers and institutional audiences, community relations, corporate
communication, public services, and so on, is an important language use sphere. Social performers,
institutions and companies are referential agents in that sphere and their public language practices
can be a key for the minority language social promotion. Having presence and visibility in public
media and performers’ communication may grant minoritised languages acceptability and value
because they affect language ideologies (e.g. normative monolingualism) and they increase
affective usefulness as long as information, consumer products or speaking models spread.

Jendaurrean Erabili Praktika Komunitatea (i.e. Community of Practice on the Public Use of Basque)
is a project being developed since 2015 by the Basque Sociolinguistics Cluster (Soziolinguistika
Klusterra) and the University of the Basque Country (Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea) in collaboration.
A Community of Practice (from now onwards, CoP) for the promotion of the public use of Basque
language has been created to capitalize and share the knowledge achieved through the public use
of Basque made by public and private institutions. Special plan, regulations or direct intervention
have often been applied in order to promote minoritised languages in public communication. Conversely, in this case, an indirect strategy has been employed, approaching the paradigm of the
Linguistic Governance. The CoP itself is a methodology to overcome the obstacles that may arise
in public use and in projects to promote it, while it offers a common place for knowledge exchange
and communication among partners. In this paper, we will explain 1) the context and the political-
ideological frame of the project and of the intervention, 2) why, what for and how the CoP has been
employed as a collaborative collective method, 3) the adaptation and the development of the CoP,
and 4), we will finally introduce the upcoming challenges derived from the results obtained so far.

Keywords: community of practice, network governance, Basque language promotion, public use of Basque
Micromobilization and the Pro-Democracy Movement in Iceland. The Case of the “Panama Papers Leak” Protests, April 2016
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University of Iceland

This paper obtains two population-representative surveys on individual participation in a historical pro-democracy protest campaign, allowing me to address several important limitations in research on differential participation in social protest (i.e. in micromobilization research).

While much is known about the cognitive, emotional, and structural conditions impacting individual participation in social movements, and in collective protest in particular, extant research is limited in a few important respects. First, the most prominent work on micromobilization rarely obtains population-representative data. Population-representative data on specific (historical) protest events is often hard to obtain, and hence most population-representative studies obtain non-event-specific data. But such data “decontextualizes” the work (e.g. make it hard to address how substantive issues or historical context shape micromobilization). Second, only a handful of studies have studied movement support and movement participation using a multi-stage analysis strategy. But scholars have emphasized that micromobilization should be studied as a multi-stage process; i.e. while movement support defines the “mobilization potential”, various additional motivations and removal of barriers may be needed for supporters to participate. But a multi-stage analysis requires representative data on both participants and non-participants. Finally, research has only rarely directly tested “feedback” dynamics, that is, how protest participation impacts later participation. Feedback dynamics may evolve in the short-term; as dynamics that help to drive an evolving protest campaign. But more long-term dynamics may be important as well; thus, a given protest mobilization may be rooted in a widespread past protest experience in the population. On both accounts, experiencing protest success and/or empowerment may be key to later participation.

I address all of these limitations, by using two different population-representative surveys that both focus on a pro-democracy protest campaign occurring in Iceland, in April 2016. The protest campaign broke out after the global “Panama Papers leak” had revealed the ownership of wealthy Icelanders, including the country’s Prime Minister, of assets in tax havens. The protests, which were quite “spontaneous”, as they required only minimal activist work, and very large—about a quarter of urbanites participated—immediately led to the Prime Minister’s resignation and, eventually, to early election and change in government. The data comprise a wide range of theoretically meaningful predictors—i.e. social-economic characteristics, political beliefs and allegiances, expectation about the protest, past protest participation, social ties, and moral shock, which I include in a series of two-step regression analyses of protest support and protest participation, at different stages of the protest campaign.

The findings support a synthetic view of micromobilization theory. I confirm effects of biographical availability (including age, gender, and social class), frame alignment (political attitudes), collective efficacy (expectation), and emotions (seeing a morally shocking broadcast on the Panama Papers leak). Finally, the data reveal powerful effects of both short-term (i.e. within-campaign) and long-term (historical) feedback dynamics.

Keywords: micromobilization, pro-democracy movement, Panama Papers, protest support and participation, Iceland
Movimientos sociales e intelecto colectivo. Teoría y praxis pública de movilizaciones intelectuales latinoamericanas en siglo XXI
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En el campo intelectual, particularmente, en el sistema científico y tecnológico no es frecuente contabilizar movilizaciones protagonizadas por sus productores intelectuales en el espacio público, dirigidas a interpelar las bases del edificio ideológico hegemónico. Sin embargo, estas manifestaciones multitudinarias se han registrado con gran intensidad y amplitud en Latinoamérica en estos inicios de siglo XXI. Encarnadas masivamente por intelectuales, estudiantes, académicos, que se oponen al modelo de restauración conservadora del pensamiento neoliberal. Que apunta a sostener tres elementos claves de dominación, la privatización del conocimiento, el individualismo gnoseológico y la reducción del sistema científico tecnológico público.

Keywords: Movimientos al Intelecto Colectivo, América Latina, Colectivo, Coproducción, Conocimiento

Solidarity Economies and Solidarity Networks among Green Consumers in Turkey
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This paper examines the popularization process of sustainable consumption practices among urban dwellers by focusing on collaborative actions in solidarity economies and solidarity networks among green consumers. It presents the findings of a larger empirical study on ecological living communities and consumer collectives and focuses on alternative economic activities. The primary objective of this paper is to present the main implementations of solidarity economies, including barter, sharing, and gift giving within green consumer networks. Green consumers are understood to be active agents who deliberately foster changes in consumption patterns and develop ecologically sustainable alternatives. Sustainable consumption is evaluated as a constant activity of green consumers that forms their daily routines and practices and necessitates collaboration among urban dwellers to find sustainable alternatives in their cities. Through online and offline consumption networks, green consumers organize various solidarity-based activities, including organic food production, urban farming, collective production, and swap markets. To investigate how green consumers benefit from solidarity economies, I first analyze the organization of solidarity networks among green consumers in the urban sphere by focusing on ecological living communities, consumer and neighborhood collectives, and the workshops organized by green consumers. Second, I question whether collaborative actions are significant in popularizing sustainable consumption practices and solidarity economy activities across a wider segment of society. Finally, I focus on the ways in which green consumers implement solidarity economies in their own communities to establish non-market-oriented economic activities. The empirical research ascertained that solidarity economies are the organizing principle for the development of collaborative action and community building among green consumers. This paper then argues that reciprocity and trust are the central aspects of their economic and social relations. Thus, the collaborative actions of green consumers can go beyond changes in individual consumption practices and foster the popularization of sustainable consumption practices and solidarity economies across a wider segment of society.

Keywords: solidarity economies, solidarity networks, collaborative actions, sustainable consumption, green consumers
Circular Economy in Fashion World
Alba Cappellieri, Elisa Borboni, Livia Tenuta and Susanna Testa
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In a context of erosion of the “welfare state” in Italy and Lombardy, a number of circular economy trials have been enacted by cooperatives and associations. In particular, in the sectors of fashion and clothing it’s possible to see not only the reuse of clothes, jewels and accessories, but even their re-elaboration and relaunch, with the creation of a totally new stylistic trend and creativity in fashion design. Every year in Milan there is “Vestiaria”, an event dedicated to vintage and contemporary clothes, shoes and accessories.

This one surely turns out to be one of the most awaited events for fashion and vintage lovers, but in lots of Lombardy cities there are similar initiatives having two different objectives: the search for originality in the product and its uniqueness together with the reduction of consume and waste production, activating a virtuous circle of recycling and reuse. The aim of this study is also to show how, from the most recent experiences, respect for the environment and reduction in waste production are not in contradiction with the development of creativity and trade in the fashion sector. The research will deal with the Lombardy fashion sector, using interviews and case studies.

Keywords: Up-cycling, reuse, fashion, accessories, ethics

Collective Practices and Strategies around Leisure of Contemporary Basque Young People.
The Phenomenon of Lonjas
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In the last decades, groups of youths in the Basque Country (Spain) have been renting former commercial premises as spaces for leisure and sociality. According to recent data, at least the 20% of young people of the Basque Country is member of this kind of collectivities. The institutionalization of this forms of collectivity is closely related to processes such as: a) urban transformations; b) the extension of youth; c) the precarisation of labour and housing markets; d) the implementation of some regulations over the uses of public spaces in the last decade and; f) some cultural features of the Basque Country.

Grounded on two quantitative broad research produced by the Basque Youth Observatory and a qualitative research I coordinated for the city of Vitoria-Gasteiz, the objective of the paper is to analyse this phenomenon as a collective strategy that fights back against the processes of precarisation experienced by young people. Thus, the presentation will provide evidences of how phenomenon takes the form of a collective and creative response that enables young people more affordable leisure and consumption far from the adult-world surveillance. It will also go in depth on how the premises emerge as autonomous and communal social spaces where different learnings such as sharing and managing common goods, or making collective decisions take place. Lastly, the paper seeks to contribute to the conference with some developments for the debate around the concept of agency and the possibility of social change without political articulations or claims.

Keywords: youth cultures, sociability, precarisation, collective agency, urban spaces
Organizational Communication of the Commons. Any Particularity?
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This paper aims to make a theoretical contribution to the literature on collaborative action and the management of the commons (Ostrom 1990; Dolšak & Ostrom 2003; Hess & Ostrom 2007), putting a particular accent on communication. It draws on the communication studies’ perspective to identify some key premises of the Organizational Communication of the Commons (OCC). The starting point is that almost all organizations have to deal, to an extent, with some of the new commons (Hess 2008), whether in terms of knowledge, environment, social justice, public health, or other fields. Communication and management are at the heart of making-sense processes, so the author adopts the framework of the Communicative Constitution of Organizations (CCO) (Cooren 2000; McPhee and Zaug 2000) and defends that organizations dealing with the commons have some particular issues to observe within the communicative processes within the community or between stakeholders.

The paper points to narratives and storytelling as the places where part of these processes take place; considering organizations as storyteller producers (Boje 1991,2014; Czarniawska 1998; Castelló 2019). It is argued that, if the commons are to be recognized and accordingly managed, organizations should adapt the way they communicate and incorporate three premises: a) acceptance of the blurring boundaries of organizations and the role of storytelling; b) a new and integrative approach that opens up organizations to their so-called “the publics”; c) the true democratization of decision-making processes, which must be open communication systems, not only available or transparent.

The paper ends with a call for a shift in organizational culture by challenging three features of neoliberal logics: identities – embedded in storytelling practices –, their audiences – the nature of which needs to be reconsidered –, and their governance – which requires consistent and fair feedback from all agents. The author argues that communication processes are at the basis of this change. The contribution would be summarized in the idea that it is how we communicate at an organizational level where we (re)cognize the commons as such.

Keywords: communication, nonprofit organizations, organizational communication of the commons (OCC), constitution of the commons

Community Gardens and Neighbourhood Movement. Benimaclet and El Cabanyal (València)
Rafael Castelló-Cogollos and Ramón Llopis Goig
Universitat de València

Since the emergence of the capitalist industrial city, the experiences of urban agriculture have been varied, linked to a wide range of different critical historical situations, carried out or driven by diversity of groups, with different purposes and motivations. Since the end of the 20th century, a relevant part of these experiences has taken the form of communal urban gardens.

We analyse the creation of community urban gardens in neighbourhood environments, as a disruptive way of broadening the repertoire of action of the neighbourhood movements that oppose the neoliberal forms of urbanization. The commons and the right to the city combine and generate collective collaboration practices, which favour the construction of communities and the emergence of new forms of citizen participation in local politics.

We present two cases in which the neighbourhood mobilization and the creation of community gardens converge: the urban gardens of the neighbourhoods of Benimaclet and El Cabanyal, in the city of Valencia. They combine urban agriculture and neighbourhood movement, as an action to oppose important urbanization projects with a strong impact on the personality, physical and social, of both neighbourhoods.
We use the case study methodology as a means of approximation, and specifically obtain information through in-depth interviews and document analysis (on paper or virtual access).

The results indicate that, indeed, the neighborhood movements in the city of Valencia, institutionalized or not, have expanded their repertoire of disruptive actions, among which has included the occupation of land for the creation of urban gardens. They use these actions linked to the promotion of alternative values to capitalist and neoliberal urbanization and to the creation of neighborhood communities that are closer and more human. These new actions have had an impact on political institutions, which have had to incorporate these new neighborhood strategies and take on part of their demands.

Keywords: urban community gardens, neighborhood movements, neoliberal urbanization, urban politics

La investigación Prekariart. Una red colaborativa alimentada desde las prácticas artísticas
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El proyecto de investigación Prekariart —que se posiciona como postcolonialista y feminista— se propone como modelo de entrecruzamiento de saberes por parte de investigadoras de diferentes campos de conocimiento tomando como eje la actividad artística, que se basa en la indudable capacidad del arte para transformar el entorno social en el que se construye mediante la realización de proyectos que responden a retos reales.

De este modo, hemos venido planteando una exploración multidisciplinar y transversal destinada a la profundización en el conocimiento generado desde el arte y sus posibilidades de transferencia a la sociedad. Trabajamos desde los modos específicos de presencia de la actividad artística como práctica e investigación, tratando de poner a prueba y desbordar constantemente su capacidad en la creación de imaginarios, su poder como lugar en el que explorar otras formas de ser y pensar, así como por su importancia en la construcción de subjetividades.

Por ello, durante nuestro proceso de investigación, en los últimos tiempos hemos repertoriado y puesto en valor una serie formatos y plataformas que proponen modos diferentes de existir de lo artístico en el seno de lo social. En relación a esto, estudiamos la centralidad de determinados dispositivos de mediación como el comisariado, la crítica y los procesos colectivos de aprendizaje surgidos desde el arte, a la hora de promover, crear o subvertir estos modelos.

Keywords: precariedad, mediación, arte, prácticas colaborativas.

Activismo barrial, acción colaborativa y reconstrucción del lazo social. La experiencia actual del sitio de memoria creado en el ex “Olimpo” (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
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Este trabajo analiza la experiencia actual del sitio de memoria creado en el ex Centro Clandestino de Detención, Tortura y Exterminio (CCDTyE) “Olimpo”, ubicado en el barrio de Floresta, ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Se analizan las características del sitio de memoria (el tipo de prácticas, formas organizativas y mecanismos de toma de decisiones, así como los sentidos atribuidos por los actores a la experiencia) y su impacto social desde la perspectiva de la acción colectiva colaborativa. Para ello, seguimos una estrategia
The Human Algorithms. The Silent Participation Led by Ontological-Driven Behaviors
Matteo Ciastellardi
Politecnico di Milano

Today we are facing a culture of communication defined by a continuous stream of information based on several assets such as always-on connections, shared lifestreams in social networks and interconnected wearable technologies among the others. After the rise of a network society (Castellis 1996) the resulting technological revolution led to the definition of a ‘social operating system’ (Rainie and Wellman 2013) as the intersection of three main key factors: people communication regardless of their physical location, widespread availability of information through internet and the possibility to communicate immediately across different media system.

The combination of internet growth, changes in individual behavior, definition of phenomena such as presuming and grassroots participation favored the emergence of an unprecedent amount of data related to people, habits, relations and comportments. Every action and every activity related to an interconnected environment became a possible digital trace to map out, classify and reuse for any kind of purpose from every possible stakeholder involved in these processes.

The classification of all that information allowed to create precise algorithms used by computers to untangle very human questions (Brian and Griffiths 2017). The use of websites, ecommerce platforms, micro-payments systems, crawlers, social networks, etc., is transforming the idea of participation and sharing into mixed dataset of behaviors and trends.

The electronic dimension of human being is continuously defining new algorithms, expression of conditions gathered from narrow folksonomies (small communities sharing their everyday-life information based on single peers such friends, family, colleagues, etc.) to a broader public defined by statistic relevance. The result of this process allows to define ontological-driven class of information, dataset and algorithms, based on the behavior recognized from people as single users as well as communities of practices.

This paper will explore the ‘human algorithms’ in terms of the silent, not-evident or unconscious participation of people determined by ontological-driven behaviors. Moving from Finn’s idea to build a model of ‘algorithmic reading’ (2017), the aim and the scope of the article is to underline and demonstrates with tangible cases how, today, participation does not define algorithms, but rather algorithms redefine our margins and criteria for participation.

The main keypoints of the research will focus on a crossed methodology of cultural analytics and discourse analysis to map out the participation in some social media-driven cases, comparing: 1. Trending topics in broad communities; 2. Text comprehension analysis in narrow folksonomies.

The delivery of the analysis would offer a recognition of a model we assume to define as ‘silent participation’ in both small and large communities and to map out the main patterns that constitute it.

Keywords: human algorithms, ontologies, behaviour, participation, communities
Ultras Utopia. Reclaiming the Spectacle
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American University in Cairo

The research article proposes that the Ultras football fans of Cairo can be seen as a nascent counter-hegemonic force in opposition to capitalism and its commodification of culture. New football communities constitute marginal groups and this paper sets out to situate the Ultras fans use of cultural practice and events as political positions, holding the capacity to resist political order and its pallid neoliberal artifice. Key to this is the universal question of how aesthetic experiences can form community and activate human imagination in resistance to the contemporary media spectacle.

Keywords: Neoliberalism, ultras, dissensus, aesthetics, politics, spectacle.

In Dissensus, We Trust. Prototyping Social Relationships in Participatory Theatre
Elvira Crois
University of Antwerp

This paper discusses the potential of participatory theatre to rethink structures of society. More specifically, I examine how we can perceive this art practice as prototyping social relationships. The concept of prototyping (Corsín Jiménez, 2014) in this paper is considered as a frame of possibility, that generates both modes of knowledge production and styles of exchange and interaction. While this definition of prototyping keeps the function of the surrogate that can be at once ‘more than many and less than one’, it announces as well a shift from creating artefacts to social relationships. I delve into this inquiry of participatory theatre prototyping society through an analysis of the work of the Danish theatre company Carte Blanche, which has developed a practice that facilitates meaningful contexts for being together. These meaningful contexts translate to interactive theatre settings in which the visitors engage with their own bodies, with others and with elements from their environment. The participatory practice of Carte Blanche manifests itself both in the creation of interactive performances and the exploration of creative processes. These micro and macro levels of participatory practices emerge through the concept of the collective, which is a constant matter of investigation in their work. Retaining to the notions of ‘dissensus’ (Rancière, 2010) and ‘trust’ as key aspects of the collective, this paper analyzes the work of Carte Blanche as a system of prototyping. ‘Dissensus’, coined by Rancière, refers to the conflict between sensory regimes and/or bodies, allowing for reconfigurations of a structure of sensory experience. While the strength of the collective resides in its diversity, with difference taking root in its structure, we need to introduce ‘trust’ as crucial element as well, as it provides a sense of common ground. This notion will not, however, be considered as trust in each other, but as ‘trust in shared intention’, providing the framework of ‘spaces of trust’ rather than spaces of safety. Through this study of the collective I uncover the principles engendering the social structures in the practice of Carte Blanche, both on micro and macro level. This disclosure of the social relationships becoming analogous to each other provides an analysis of prototyping, allowing the theatre practice of Carte Blanche to become a metaphor for a more responsible, available and co-creative society.

Keywords: prototyping, participatory theatre, participation, bridging attitude, dissensus
Does contemporary art have social agency in relation to our present challenges? The article sets out what kind of contributions can art do to the problems that we currently have as society. It focuses on the relationship between persons and suggests that to face those challenges, we need to empower in ways of relating to others within collectivities. For that, it proposes examining the junction between the arts and the social sciences.

Firstly, it frames the relationship between the social and the arts reviewing the functions that art has had across different ages, and advising, that even if what we consider as “social” could be taken under a wider frame (including the notion of the agency of diverse materialities) the article centers in interpersonal relationships in certain contexts.

Then, it presents art projects that practice collaborative processes, showing that sometimes, artists use concepts, methodologies, and techniques coming from the social sciences. To that extent, it lays out references of art projects that are carried out through group representations, group dynamics, surveys, simulations, audiovisual documentary tools, systematic observations, data visualizations, lab-experiments, communities of practice, force-field analysis and operational groups.

Finally, it explores the agency of collaborative art and, as a toolbox, it proposes three types of practical compilation of references, methodologies and techniques: a collection of art projects that deal with ways of relation, a collection of group dynamics and techniques to use in artistic processes, and a compilation of artistic mechanics to use in group work. These are more widely exposed in the thesis Transart. Collaborative art practices, relational technologies, and social performativity.

Keywords: Collaborative art, relationships, agency, social sciences, tools
was individualized in a culture; the status that has been given to the author; questions of authenticity and attribution (Foucault 1969).

In digital literature authors, however, tend to lose their individuality and collaboration is a quite common tendency. This is due to the different competencies and skills required in order to conceive, write, and create a digital literary work. In digital literature, it is quite usual to have works with more than one author; from two authors to even more than 10, like for example in Libertade by Alckmar do Santos and Chico Marinho and a group of multidisciplinary people, created in a workshop in Brazil in 2013. Sometimes, thus, this collaboration is openly declared; while some others it is a bit hidden, and “authors” when declaring collaboration (sometimes they simply do not) prefer to define their collaborators as such or as “programmers”.

The meaning of the word “author” as well as his/her role have changed in digital literature, and it is often needed to specify what role a single contributor has in the creation of the digital literary work and what part of the text he/she is responsible for.

This paper aims at describing, analysing, and mapping out the different collaborative levels that exist in digital literary works. In order to do that I will use analytic methods to define distinctive collaboration and their characteristics; I will also adopt quantitative methods of analysis to map out collaboration in digital literature. I will approach collaboration through the lens of “distant reading” (Moretti 2013), i.e. understanding it by aggregating and analysing amounts of data in order to get a global view on collaboration in digital literature.

In the first part of the article I will describe and analyse different levels of collaboration in digital literature. I will define different possible typologies of cooperation as well as the terminology used to explain this collaboration. In the second part of the article I will map out collaborations starting from 2006 (when the first Collection of Electronic Literature was published) to nowadays in order to 1) measure collaborations in digital literature, 2) describe if and how collaboration has increased; 3) show if there are differences in collaboration between men and women authors (for instance, while collaborations among and/or with men writers and programmers seems to be quite common, cooperation among women seems to be less average). Here too, I will investigate if (and to what extent) there has been a change in the way they collaborate.

**Keywords:** digital literature; authors, collaboration; map out

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The Role of Digital Platforms in Agroecology Food Consumption Collaboration. A Comparison between Porto and Barcelona

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Collaboration around food consumption has had an important role in the transformation of societies over time. From historical cooperatives to current urban commons, citizen self-management has allowed to build food supply alternatives linked to the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) principles. In the era of Network Society, this organization are adopting the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) tools in order to facilitate the management of food supply, internally and to interact with their providers (Espelt, 2018).

Departing from the framework for Assessing Democratic Qualities in Collaborative Economy Platforms (Fuster Morell and Espelt, 2018), which focuses on governance, sustainability model, technological and knowledge policies and social responsibility impact, we will analyze how agroecological food consumption organizations are embracing digital platforms.

We have focused our analysis on the organizations that have emerged in the cities of Porto and Barcelona and the meeting-points of ICT adoption. Currently, Barcelona has around sixty agroecology food consumption organizations...
cooperatives distributed along the city with around 1,500 consumption units associated. In Porto, there is a low tradition of self-management initiatives and only a couple of consumer groups that can be considered agroecological and solidarity-oriented (Martins Soria, 2016), though there are dozens of “short food supply chain” schemes, which have been formed in the last few years with the help of proprietary and centralized digital platforms.

On the one hand, the results of this investigation reveal the significance of the role of digital platforms in agroecology food consumption organizations which are involved in and promoting social market. On the other, the conclusions highlight the possibilities of platform cooperativism as a way to facilitate agroecology food consumption collaboration and its scalability, in connection with democratic qualities in collaborative economy platforms.

**Keywords:** food, agroecology, commons, cooperativism, platform coop

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### Solidarity Economy Markets as ‘Commons Ecologies.’

**The Politization of the Marketspace by Esperança-Cooesperança, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil**

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This paper analyses how Solidarity Economy markets contribute to the development of post-capitalist livelihoods, as spaces of politicization of production and consumption through the establishment of collaborative linkages between producers, between these and consumers, and with social movements. The case study analysis of the solidarity economy markets promoted by Esperança/Cooesperança, a solidarity economy network in the central region of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, indicates that such spaces support the emergence of counterpower by re-signifying economy activity and facilitating collective action. Fieldwork data indicates that they promote “commons ecologies” by creating linkages among commons and promoting commoning at larger scales. They also facilitating mobilization, from the part of participating producers and consumers, as well as the wider public, against existing institutional barriers to commoning.

**Keywords:** solidarity economy, commons ecologies, mobilizational citizenship, alternative markets, public sphere

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### Multi-Scale Intersections of Collaborative Collective Actions in Urban Regeneration. Insights from the ROCK Project in Lisbon

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Collective collaboration between NGOs, associated and non-associated agents can capitalise knowledge, experience and expertise in initiatives for social change. This contribution focusses on forms of citizen engagement funded by international and local agencies for urban regeneration. Focus on the city of Lisbon allows to shed light on the multi-scale intersections between the international project “ROCK - Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural heritage in creative and Knowledge cities” funded by the European Commission, and the programme for urban regeneration “BIPZIP - Bairros de Intervenção Prioritária Zonas de Intervenção Prioritária” promoted by the municipality of Lisbon. The international project and the local programme aim to engage foster collective collaborative actions for urban regeneration, with cultural heritage as the main driver in the ROCK project and socio-territorial cohesion as the core issue in the BIPZIP programme. Zooming in on the specific urban area of intervention between Marvila and Beato neighbourhoods, this contribution retrieves some inputs from the empirical knowledge collected within the ongoing research conducted by
the authors in Lisbon. We argue that the lack of an integrated management between the project and the programme can be considered as emerging burdens due to limited multi-scale intersections between the project and the programme.

Keywords: urban regeneration, cultural heritage, socio-territorial cohesion, Lisbon

Delivery Cooperatives. An Alternative to the Great Platforms of the Digital Economy
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The crisis has brought about significant changes in the labor market, leading to instability, low wages and the appearance of new forms of precarious employment. At the same time, the development of the platform economy has implied the appearance of companies characterized by the technological aspect that have brought with them new jobs that are deeply precarious. This is the case of home delivery through applications.

The precariousness of this sector has made the people who worked give different responses from the mobilization. In Spain in the last year have been formed collectives of companies like Deliveroo, Uber Eats, Globo, etc. that have been mobilized with the aim of improving their conditions. The situation and the relationship with these companies have meant that different members of these groups have gone on to shape their own work alternatives. Thus, different distribution cooperatives have been formed, some of them with application, in the same way as the large platforms.

This research intends to make an approximation from the point of view of the mobilization in the current economic context, characterized by an extended precariousness at work. So, we must ask: how the labor mobilization has led to the conformation of service alternatives that are constituted as labor solutions?

This study is based on research on digital economy, economic and social alternatives and the latest trends in the study of social movements and unionism (Social Movement Unionism). Thus, this study has two main objectives: to analyze the progression and mechanism that acts in the case of the delivery workers that make them move from mobilization to the search for work alternatives, and to know the political and social elements that are the mechanism for the formation of cooperatives and not another type of organization.

This research is based on the analysis of a series of semi-structured interviews with members of delivery cooperatives located in Madrid and Barcelona. The results of this research are oriented to know if these cooperatives are oriented to a more alternative market and seek a conformation of a less precarious and more stable labor solution, but also more horizontal and democratic at work. But also, if the conformation of the cooperative of distribution are the result of a path of mobilization in the work.

Keywords: delivery, gig economy, cooperatives, social movements, alternatives

Is Crowdfunding (and Sharing Economy) a Type of Activism?
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For the last five years I’ve been trying to approach the complex phenomenon of crowdfunding. At the beginning and helped by the recent born literature that was emerging, I started to literally “dissect” the subject just to know something about it.

How many platforms existed in Spain? What companies looked like? ... But there was something more out there and we were missing the point.
Equity-based crowdfunding and crowdlending used to talk about “financial disintermediation” and “de-banking”. Most of platforms discourse focused on the notion of participatory democracies. Promoters were excited about the idea of creating an independent project despite of the “old fashion society” they were living in. Some Sharing Economy values used to appear frequently and this research got fully immersed in its identification.

It seems that crowdfunding exposes oppressive as well as liberating narratives. In this study we were interested in the liberating narratives but we followed Arvidsson vision of Sharing Economy who thinks (Arvidsson 2018) that both contradictory perspectives should not be seen as opposites when we were talking about this phenomenon. Actually, in this communication we are going to approach crowdfunding from the “perspective of the chaos”. All is happening at the same time, oppression and liberation. Besides, this research is closed to social movement’s theories that consider non-traditional activist situations as, at least, some kind of political action. For example, Earl and Kimport about fan activism (Earl y Kimport 2009), the resistance of capitalism from capitalism (Chatterton y Pickerill 2010), the role of culture within the activism defended by Melucci (Melucci 1989) or some researches focused on the study of the Indignados Movement (Fernández-Savater y Flesher 2016). In order to complete a content analysis, “Twine-Machine” was used to download a representative sample of tweets. Overall, nine platforms were analyzed; four of them represented reward-based crowdfunding profiles. In addition, two equity-based crowdfunding platforms and also two crowdlending companies were studied. And one donation-based crowdfunding platform was investigated too. This proportion makes sense when we think in the percentages of crowdfunding models in Spain up to 2016.

The research revealed the existence of “liberating narratives within sharing economy”. This is the appearance of a discourse where different values are enhanced, like “transparency”, “horizontal networks”, “distrust in top-down institutions” or the “promoting social change” value above others. It’s a hidden discourse which means that crowdfunding platforms and also their followers are not apparently conscious of promoting it. The idea of “subterranean” (Kaldor y Selchow 2015) principles ruling the world or, at least, the actions mediated by Internet, is starting to be developed in “prosumer societies” literature (Cochoy 2015) but it’s also connected with “hacker ethic” (Levy 1994). This communication pretends to open a debate focused on the nature of crowdfunding. Are backers, platforms and promoters trying to change the world or are they just surviving it?

**Keywords:** crowdfunding, sharing economy, Internet activism, prosumer society, hacker ethic

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**Conflict and Collaboration in Contentious Events. The Case of the 1-O in Catalonia**

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Internal conflict frequently divides social movements into several groups and factions. However, their ability to promote social change depends, among other things, on whether they are capable of synchronizing goals and means of collective action. This paper represents an empirical analysis of the Referendum on Catalan Independence held on October 1, 2017 (1-O) as an exceptional case of collaboration. In this moment of aperture towards unforeseen forms of contention, various social actors beyond the independentist sector aligned to organize and guarantee the vote on Catalan self-determination. This includes numerous grassroots groups, large organizations such as ANC and Òmnium Cultural, but also the independentist political parties and the Catalan government. How did these diverse actors overcome their disagreements and collaborate in the realization of the referendum?

Our hypothesis is that this exceptional case of collaboration is an outcome of a discursive and cognitive transition from the master frame of the “right to decide” towards an adversarial framing of the Spanish state
as the enemy. This discursive construction is intrinsically linked to chain of repressive events in the weeks prior to the 1-O as well as on the same day of the referendum. Moreover, through the intervention of Spanish police in Catalan autonomous institutions, the role of institutional politics diminishes, while the contentious sphere gains weight in this period. Thus, we identify two central elements: the “right to decide” as a normative foundation, and the repression of the Spanish state as an external antagonism. Yet, we argue that the mere presence of these factors is not sufficient - whether social movement actors collaborate or not depends on common interpretations of these factors. Once the referendum is held, conflict among movement actors reappears as interpretations of the right to decide and state repression become ambiguous. While one part of the movement pushes for civil disobedience and unilaterality, the other part settles for autonomism and negotiations with the Spanish state.

These findings are based on an original set of qualitative data of various types: activist-produced documents, in-depth interviews with activists and experts, participant observations of protest events and activist assemblies. Through process tracing of the period of intense contention between September and December 2017, we reconstruct the dynamics of collaboration and conflict in the Catalan Independence Movement.

Keywords: social movements, contentious politics; independentism, referendums, Catalonia

10 años alimentando los lazos de la solidaridad
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Fundación Gizakia Herritar & Paris 365

La fundación Gizakia Herritar/Paris365 comenzó su andadura en 2009 con el objetivo de cubrir las necesidades básicas de alimentación de un sector de la población de Pamplona que se encontraba en situación de riesgo o exclusión social como consecuencia de la crisis económica y por la inexistencia en la ciudad de comedores sociales. La fundación ha promovido desde su creación la implicación activa de la ciudadanía para abordar aquellas situaciones de carencia de alimentación, de exclusión residencial y situación de desempleo que sufre una parte de la comunidad de Pamplona por lo que la organización cuenta con una base social entre socios, voluntarios y donantes estables que permiten realizar las actividades que llevamos a cabo con unos mínimos de calidad y respetando la dignidad de las personas que acuden a nuestros recursos: Comedor solidario Paris365, Despensa solidaria, Paris Etxea, Comunidad de aprendizaje Garabato, Denda Paris 365 y Catering Paris365.

Keywords: solidaridad, justicia social, participación ciudadana, cobertura necesidades básicas

Promotoras y Anfitrionas Santiago: El crowdworking para compartir derechos laborales
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Keywords: nuevas formas de trabajo, plataformas colaborativas, crowdworking, funas

Las nuevas formas de trabajo conjugan flexibilidad, trabajos parciales, coworking entre otras y casi siempre están asociadas en plataformas web o redes sociales. Es el caso en Chile del específico campo laboral de Las Promotoras y Anfitrionas de eventos, quienes son captadas para este tipo de trabajo por diferentes medios digitales como por ejemplo grupos de Facebook donde se generan espacios compartidos de experiencias que dan cuenta de la precarización del rubro debido a la forma de contratar ( impersonal, vía chat, sin contrato laboral). Estos grupos de Facebook generan comunidades virtuales donde las trabajadoras se orientan a partir de comentarios de otras sobre las formas de operar de distintas agencias, sobre gente con perfiles falsos que
ofrecen trabajos sexuales, múltiples “funas” por no pago, atraso, mal trato, etc. De esta manera, se genera una confianza a través de las plataformas digitales en tanto búsqueda de trabajo contenida por una comunidad que tiene reacciones frente a malas experiencias.

La “funa” a empresas y contratantes da cuenta de la nula agencia ciudadana en términos de acudir a la inspección del trabajo dada la percepción de lentitud, burocracia e ineficacia. De esta manera, la vía “publica” digital deviene una forma más eficaz e inmediata de informar a la comunidad trabajadora respecto a malos tratos y experiencias laborales.

El trasfondo de este fenómeno (que también se replica en otros trabajos “informales”) se relaciona con la eclosión de una multitud de jóvenes en edad productiva que no califican o no desean trabajar en empleos más estables, dando cuenta de falta de conciencia e interés sobre derechos laborales, normalizando prácticas de precarización laboral en búsqueda flexibilidad e inmediatez del rubro.

Caso Grupo Facebook: Promotoras y Anfitrionas Santiago. 22.611 miembros (creado el 20 de julio de 2016)

Se conforma una comunidad en grupo de Facebook de gente joven que trabaja de promotora y anfitriona, donde se hacen tanto relatos y denuncias de malas experiencias como la petición de recomendaciones y ofertas de trabajo. Esta experiencia colaborativa se circunscribe casi completamente a la Región Metropolitana. Hay un promedio de 20 publicaciones al día, entre ofertas de trabajo, vivencias personales, solicitudes de trabajo, entre otros. Al estar en esta red se solicita directamente trabajo en el grupo de Facebook confiando en que se encontrará dentro de los miembros del grupo y que este será “confiable”. Así mismo se publican múltiples denuncias por no pago lo cual cuestiona la legitimidad de los miembros del grupo reflejando una exposición a la precarización laboral.

Se presentarán resultados de investigación en torno al tipo de colaboración y las formas más habituales de autoayuda y heteroayuda en un contexto que se denomina de crowdworking. Comunidad que es efectiva en la medida de que disponer de un gran número de personas disponibles, que compite entre sí para obtener un puesto de trabajo (abaratando costos en selección de personal) y que implica la conformación de una comunidad colaborativa.
study aligns with literature that rethinks conventional social services and moves to participatory approaches with refugees and immigrants.

Keywords: Refugee collectives, resettlement policy, formation of collective action, political and institutional governance

**Self-Management through Experiential Learning Communities in the Margins of the Biopsychiatric Model. The Emergence of Peer-to-Peer Groups in Spain**

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Within the contemporary social transformations in western societies it is worth noticing four main processes regarding the mental health field. First, the neurochemical turn of biopsychiatry towards the oblivion and/or denial of psychological, social and cultural dimensions that produce mental distress. Second, the extrapolation of the health system’s self-help paradigm and self-management practices to the mental health field, which is based upon the consideration of the mentally ill as ‘expert patients’ and biomedical consumers. Third, the high porosity of the mental health systems towards the appropriation of user’s approaches. This has implied the re-signification and assimilation of forms of social organization and participation, practices and experiential knowledge that until now had been traditionally characteristic of mental health service user movements. And four, the incorporation of the social production of knowledge and its legitimation in these movements’ agendas. This has had its correlate in the emergence of forms of ‘activist science’, as well as in the new dual role of experts by experience and experts by profession both in the mental health systems and the academia.

In this context, the peer-to-peer groups and peer projects that have emerged in Spain over the last few years, in relation with the Hearing Voices Movement (HVM) and the consumer/survivor/ex-patient movement, constitute a specific self-care model of mental suffering in the margins of the biopsychiatric model.

Therefore, this communication will focus on the theoretical construction of the peer-to-peer groups as a research object through which the production and transformation of subjectivity could be analysed. First of all, it will be considered the historical, social and cultural specificities of the Spanish mental health field that has been traditionally characterised by assistance relationships and networks of associations of patients’ relatives and patients. This will make possible to situate the significance of these groups and projects organised through mutual aid and self-governance in the Spanish context. Second, drawing upon governmental approaches it will be explored the specificities of the self-care practices in the service users led global organizations.

As a result, it will be highlighted the role of mutual aid in the production of disruptive modes of subjectification through ‘experiential learning communities’ in the current context of biopsychiatric hegemony.

Keywords: mental health service user movements, peer-to-peer groups, self-management, experiential knowledge

**La construcción social del escritor de graffiti en Granada: Una aproximación cualitativa**

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Buscamos comprender la acción social de los escritores de graffiti en Granada. Partimos de la teoría del Etiquetaje de Becker quien propone prestar más atención a los contextos en los que se desarrollan las actividades que han sido etiquetadas por otros como delictivas. En Granada se ha pasado de una definición de la escena del graffiti como una actividad poco problemática, a otra situación donde se ha etiquetado
con éxito a los escritores de graffiti como delincuentes. Nos planteamos como objetivo principal conocer el proceso por el cual una persona se convierte en escritor de graffiti, conocer sus normas y sus motivaciones. Accedimos a esa realidad social a través de entrevistas en profundidad. Tras el análisis de los discursos nos encontramos a un grupo fuertemente cohesionado con unas normas claramente definidas que guían su comportamiento mientras juegan a ser los más visibles de la ciudad, lo que les proporciona estatus entre ellos. Para los inicios de la dinámica, comprobamos la vigencia de la teoría de Sutherland quien observa la importancia de iniciar amistades con miembros más experimentados. Encontramos diferentes perfiles dentro del colectivo: unos se acercan más al mundo de la creación artística, otros reivindican su derecho a utilizar el espacio público para pintar y otros se mueven prácticamente al margen de toda norma y responden casi exclusivamente ante sí mismos y, en ocasiones, ante sus compañeros.

**Keywords:** Graffiti, Street Art, espacio público, ciudad, sociología política

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**Crosscutting Artistic Creations between Technology, Natural, and Social Sciences. Eco-Ethical Stakes and Challenges**

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On many aspects of our post-Duchampian information societies, a transition from a culture of object to a culture of flux and interaction takes place. Or wouldn’t we be in an in-between? Facing up to ecological and technological concerns entailed by mass production and consumption, and more recently by the growing presence of screens, algorithms and robots, not only do we apprehend differently the act of sharing and the idea of common good, but we also are pushed into reconsidering other related fundamental concepts and critical ways of living and being; in other words, our place, actions and impacts in the world. Which values and representations hypermodern societies assign to the idea of intelligence and humanness for instance? Which ethical and esthetic relations is it possible to maintain with life? What kind of thoughts and actions are allowed within the paradigmatic, sociocultural, and technoscientific frameworks in which we live? Since its emergence, what we call art has never ceased to participate in the experience of life in enriching our links to the world. In view of the transformation(s) of our contemporary societies, artistic creation appears to be a singular prism. Our proposal on the impact of collective actions in societal changes focuses on a selection of collaborative art at the intersection of technology and philosophy, natural and social sciences. The projects in question are: The Machine to Be Another by the collective Beanotherlab, the interactive Generative Visual Renku project by Fox Harrell and Kenny Chow, and EDEN by the artist Olga Kisseleva in collaboration with INRA and Orange Art Factory. Addressing the “acting and interactive subject”, we will see to what extent these crosscutting artistic forms and dialogues accompany certain societal transformations in shedding light on the notions of humanness and otherness, but also on semi-visible representations and forces that are necessary to question. Therefore, how collaborative art can offer vital sidesteps and critical thinking spaces to create just as necessary horizons of meaning and actions. Finally, this paper aims to question the kind of meaning and actions it is possible to develop; in other words, the considerable eco-ethical challenges hold within our fast-changing societies.

**Keywords:** Art+technology creations, networks, sensitive interactions, ethics
The Role of Communal Lands in the Revitalization of Rural Areas in Portugal

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Communal lands were essential for the survival of communities in pre-modern societies being traditionally used for cultivation or grazing, collecting wood or stone for buildings, bushes for fuel or for fertilization, honey production, etc.

In Portugal they have survived to this day, despite the attacks that were driven mainly from the second half of the eighteenth century by an adverse state inspired by liberal thinking and by a fierce and powerful rural bourgeoisie who anxiously wanted to lay hands on these lands. The fact that communities have had to face attacks from different antagonists (feudal nobility, gentlemen farmers, landowning bourgeoisie, physiocratic, liberal and positivist thinkers, modern state administration) has strengthened ties and strengthened collective action in communities.

The recognition of community property by the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic of 1976 was an opportunity to recreate new forms of use of common goods more appropriate to contemporary realities. Some of these ways were aimed at revitalizing communities through collective action and investment in material and social capital; some other ways have sought to broaden and diversify access to the use of common goods in order to meet the demands of external users such as tourism, sports or leisure agencies. In these cases, the activities carried out could involve a high degree of commodification, unlike what happened in the first ones when the “solidarity economy” was strengthened.

The presentation of two cases with different orientations allows a debate on the future of communal lands in Portugal and on the risks and challenges of the new uses of these lands.

Keywords: communal lands, collective action, reciprocity

Participatory Processes and Digital Tools. The Case of MediaLab-Prado Madrid

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Collaborative collective action (CCA) is one of the forms of collective action that has gained greater importance and visibility in recent years. Its nature, characteristics and types are the subject of a burgeoning literature. The goal of many scholars is to investigate its impact as interaction structures that reinforce social bonds through the mobilization of people, groups and collectives in different social environments (work-production, culture, civic and political participation, etc.).

Based on the above, this paper analyzes the case of MediaLab-Prado Madrid (MLP) as a paradigmatic case of collaborative digital culture. In particular, one of its laboratories is examined: ParticipaLab. This space has been designed for the study and collaborative action around hybrid processes of participation, technologies for new deliberative and direct processes. For them, new digital tools are used.

The case of MLP is of interest for the analysis of the ACC because its basis is collaboration and participation. In addition, MLP proposes citizen work as an active subject. Moreover, learning and results are produced by people with very heterogeneous profiles that devise solutions for all those who want to use them and respond to social needs: citizenship at the service of citizens. The analysis of this case allows addressing issues of participatory and direct democracy while contrasting some contributions on modern societies that emphasize erosion and the decline of social ties.

Keywords: MediaLab-Prado Madrid, direct democracy, deliberative democracy, digital tools, hybridization
Co-Housing. Inhabiting Community Space
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The paper addresses a way of life and understanding community life, cohousing, in which the management of the community space around housing is the central core on which social relations revolve. Private life and shared space are closely related, generating their own defining characteristics and lighting a type of community that presents significant differences with other forms of life in common.

The analysis we present has led us to approach cohousing from two different perspectives. On the one hand, taking into account how space and housing are managed, where use value and exchange value are fundamental; and, on the other hand, who and under what conditions are part of this community, since we have found significant differences under the umbrella of this concept. These differences are linked, in some cases, to those of a community where generational homogeneity prevails, as in the cohousing-senior, where the possibility of aging actively and between groups of friends stands out; and, in other situations, the community is intergenerational, addressing, in addition to the use and conditions of housing, situations linked to the care and attention to the “other”, an aspect that acquires a particularly significant relevance.

Taking into account the relationships established between the members of the community, we consider two strategic areas of analysis. On the one hand, intra-cohousing relationships, understood as those social and community relationships that develop within the community itself. And, on the other hand, the extra-cohousing relationships, the relationships that develop outside the community.

This theoretical approach and the subsequent mapping of cases has allowed us to approach three specific realities, which combine different forms of housing management and generation. In comparison with the situation in other countries, such as Denmark, the Spanish case allows us to address the possibilities of a transformation of the city that are novel. Based on concepts such as collaboration, solidarity and sharing, we have made a mapping of different experiences that are being developed in Spain, seeing what are their particularities and what are the differences between them.

Keywords: cohousing, community, social relations, space management

Sharing Death as a New Thanatic Attitude. Contemporary Activity, Social Education and Communication to Accompany the Dying and the Mourning
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University of Lower Silesia

The status of death in the human awareness and culture is changeable. The article answers the research question of how to define the contemporary phase of the approach to death. In view of the subject of research, I use the non – positivistic paradigm, to which the qualitative strategy is assigned. The anthropological method in the sense of Sol Tax - “Action Anthropology” was applied, as well as the strategy of triangulation: the research techniques were as follows: interviews, case studies, autoethnography. Based on this research and social activity monitoring, the article describes the new phase in the understanding of and reacting to death, which can be called sharing death – learning how to accompany the dying and the mourning. Interesting examples of grassroots activity and social education for death sharing are: Death Cafe, Death over Dinner, End of Life University, Death Midwifery, Compassionate Communities, as well as the presence in the social space of so called teachers of dying, who now encourage and teach us how to face death. It is worth considering (reflecting), if these social initiatives are the symptoms of change in the attitude towards death, or, whether they are an actual or potential inducing factor.

Keywords: Sharing death, teacher of dying, accompany of dying
Ecology, Culture and Livelihood Practices. An Ethnographic Study among the Angamis and the Konyaks in Nagaland
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The ecological conditions where the Naga people inhabit are characterized by the hilly and forested environment. The Naga environment includes the village land and forest. Village land and forest are the main ecological structural parameters of the Naga village. The village land and forest provide an important element in their livelihood systems, also, security and sense of belongingness. Their means of livelihood are intrinsically linked with the environmental and ecological situation of the areas. Their social and cultural practice manifests their close relationship with the local ecology. However, there is no denying that the ecological setting and traditional economic systems have undergone substantial changes with respect to the degrees of exogenous influences and other intervention. Based on ethnographic study, this paper attempts to examine the ways in which the Angami and the Konyak Naga village systems are established, the patterns of land use system and how ecology and culture are interrelated in the Naga way of life. What are the changing notions of human-environment relations, property relations and other exogenous factors transforming the ecological world of the Angami and the Konyak Nagas. It sought to capture the insiders’ perspectives on their own life experiences, including ecology (land use system and ownership pattern), culture, belief system, livelihood practice and indigenized way of protection and conservation. Despite changes in development strategies brought about by changing policies within the state, region, country and the larger global world, data collected from the field reflects identifiable observations which may suggest that practices of livelihood among the Nagas still have strong relation to their identity, indigeneity and reverence for their traditional modes and processes of continuity. The study also witnessed that the traditional knowledge systems-agricultural practices, expressed through mutual processes of seed sharing and community corporate labour has been revived. This paper argued that their mode of livelihood has led them to develop a symbiotic relationship with their environment and also evolve culture, customs, practices and social control mechanisms ensuring them ways for sustainable use of resources.

Keywords: Angami and Konyak Naga, culture, ecology, livelihood, Nagaland.

Marginalised Young People and the Moral Economies of Social Enterprise in the Anthropocene
Peter Kelly
RMIT University

Following the 2008-09 Global Financial Crisis and the Great Recession in many OECD economies, young people have been disproportionately affected by unemployment, underemployment and precarious employment. The Social Enterprise based model of providing structured education and employment pathways for marginalised young people promises to break the cycle of youth unemployment. Art based social enterprises, it is argued, are highly effective at engaging marginalised young people.

The presentation will canvas some preliminary findings from an Australian based ARC research project (2017-2020) Arts Based Social Enterprise and Marginalised Young People’s Transitions. The project analyses the ways in which Art Based Social Enterprises (ASEs) facilitate and manage education and work transitions, and develop physical and mental health and well-being of marginalised young people. Through a range of methods including critical case studies and action learning, the project aims to develop complex, critical insights into a rapidly emerging and promising sector. The project is combining policy analysis, qualitative methodologies and action learning approaches to assess factors that impact marginalised young people’s transitions and health and wellbeing.
Sharing Society
The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions
in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies

This presentation is informed by previous work that argued that social enterprise-based transitional labour-market programmes (TLMPs) can be understood, following Foucault (1988, 1991), as neo-liberal technologies of the self that promise to produce, promise to 'make up', a form of entrepreneurial selfhood in young people who are destined to live 'wasted lives' (Bauman 2004) without these targeted education and training interventions. In the presentation, I will build on this work, and situate and further develop these interests in contemporary policy and academic discourses about social enterprises. The aim is to identify and make explicit the moral dimensions of the emergence of the phenomenon of social enterprise, in order to bring into view the moral dimensions of this governmental 'turn' to social enterprise. A turn that most explicitly hinges on diverse governmental attempts to 'responsibilise' an array of non-state actors in order to develop enterprising solutions to the challenges, paradoxes and contradictions faced by many millions of marginalised young people in a globalising, neo-liberal, digital, bio-genetic capitalism that is yet to engineer an exit from, or develop inclusive, socially and economically just solutions to, a Global Financial Crisis, an OECD/EU Great Recession, and the emergence of artificial intelligences, ‘algorithmic-life’, the possible disappearance of ‘meaningful’ work for large swathes of the population (young and old), and the consequences of Anthropogenic climate change.

**Keywords:** marginalised young people, education and training, social enterprise, moral economies, Anthropocene

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**Experiment of Sharing Economy as a Platform of Trust Reconstruction in South Korea**

Suk-Ki Kong and Hyun-Chin Lim
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This paper tries to not only examine new patterns and features of skyrocketing social enterprises which focusing on sharing economy but also explore the dynamics of start-up clusters, local community, and the government. We aim to identify the Korean catch-up model of sharing economy driven by the government and then highlight some barriers to reconstruct trust in local community. We aim to identify the Korean catch-up model of sharing economy driven by the government and then highlight some barriers to reconstruct trust in local community. The top-down strategy is struggling with linking between collaborative economy in modern digital context and old community in traditional small business context. We will explore the trilateral relationship of three main actors including startups, the local government and community. To understand the Korean social economy contexts, three key axes including engaging movements, combining innovation, and leading government should be taken into consideration. Although the local government played an initiative role in promoting cooperative synergy between startups and community, it has faced such challenges as distinction, divide, and distrust between them. This paper tries to pay more attention to why and how such divide and distrust increase or decrease. We tried to compare two interesting cases: Heyground at Seongsu alley in Seoul and Startup Campus in Pangyo in Gyeonggi Province. While the former is more bottom-up oriented, the latter is top-down oriented with the reference to the government support. Both cases show the similar pattern in distinction and divide between startups and local community. To get reliable evidence for the inquiries, we not only conducted field studies including site visits and interviews but also did document analyses including newspaper articles and various reports from the Internet and the websites. Our comparative studies still remain in exploratory phase but contribute to providing a diagnostic framework of sharing economy as a new platform of trust reconstruction at local community.

**Keywords:** Sharing economy, social innovation, local community, Heyground
Sharing Society in Old Cairo. Participatory Governance in Khalifa Neighborhood
Ghaidaa Kotb and Amr Sukkar
Future University in Egypt

As effective development requires the involvement of different stakeholders in the design of the development project, sharing control over development initiatives with different stakeholders is considered to be participatory development and governance. The impact of participatory governance is known to be promoting a sense of ownership, efficient activities monitoring as well as effective project implementation and collaborative action leading to the transformation to a cohesive society (ADB 2003, Schmitter 2002). Participation, in this regard is a sense of community engagement and cooperation between different individuals and entities.

Athar Lina started as a participatory conservation initiative aiming for heritage conservation. However, the project was scaled to a full development project targeting social, cultural, economic and urban dimensions. In this research we aim to examine how participatory governance led to a social and cultural development in Khalifa Neighbourhood, focusing on Athar Lina School for Art and Heritage. This Study is based upon semi-structured interview and evaluation reports of Athar Lina Project. The research paper focuses on two pillars: the history of the project and how the project could be an example of participatory governance. There is room for exploring further this topic as it provides a value-added theoretical contribution with insights on how participatory development leads to the transformation of contemporary societies.

Keywords: Sharing society, Old Cairo, participatory good governance.

From Claims-Based Protests to Solidarity Initiatives. Tracing Transformations of Collective Action in Athens, 2010-2017
Hara Kouki
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Austerity measures imposed upon the Greek population since 2010 by both national and European and international institutions have been detrimental. Still, already since its eruption, the so-called ‘crisis’ triggered a massive, variegated anti-austerity movement that spread throughout the country engaging all sectors of the populace and paralyzing public everyday life. Demonstrations, occupations, strikes and square assemblies protested loudly against the sociopolitical status quo, while at the same time a wave of grassroots solidarity initiatives provided support to those in need at the local level. After 2012 and while street protests started to relent, this the network of soup kitchens and social clinics, solidarity schools and pro-refugee centers expanded hugely.

Ten years after, how can we make sense of this transformation of collective action? Has all this been simply a reaction to the crisis? Why people turned from the street protest to prefigurative practices? Was this reflecting movements’ defeat or their development? This paper does not depart from reading the solidarity movement as commons’ culture but seeks instead to attend to the process of its coming together and dispersing, to its multiple potentialities and restraints. For this reason, it embarks upon extensive ethnography in different spaces across Athens (2010-2017) so as to come up with ‘thick description’ of the shift in collective action. At the same time, it draws from infrastructural studies and assemblage thinking so as to read the solidarity movement as emerging from fieldwork. There are three distinctive elements that emerge: to begin with, shifting towards solidarity, protest politics have been feminized putting emphasis on an ethics of care; at the same time, improvisation, informality and innovation have been drawn from communitarian traditions and a repair ecology dominant in the country for long; and, lastly, commons culture emerged on the ground as a desire to be in common that was the product of urgent material needs
and an equally urgent need for change.

**Keywords:** Athens, crisis, solidarity infrastructure, social movements, urban commons

## Reshaping Citizenship in the Housing Struggles?

**Moroccan Families in the City of Bologna and the Case of “ex Telecom” Building**

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*Università di Padova*

The aim of this paper is to analyze the role of Moroccan migrants in the city of Bologna, Italy, on housing issues. In so doing, I am addressing the effects produced by the lack of access to housing in promoting squatting amongst migrant, as well as by the exclusion from citizenship rights in fostering new forms of political participation for non-citizens.

In my study, squatting reveals the difficulties in accessing the real estate market and the lack of citizenship rights. However, by elaborating their own political goals and creating alternative narratives, migrants seem to oppose and resist many forms of exclusion (El-Tayeb, 2011). Through squatting as an ‘act of citizenship’ (Isin, 2012), they foster a change in society by challenging the meaning of citizenship itself, negotiating notions of belonging, questioning social and gender boundaries (Bash et al., 1995), and finally affirming their “right to the city” (Harvey, 2013; Lefebvre, 2014).

This shift leads to an important move from citizenship as a status to processes activated by subjects who claim their rights — regardless of their citizenship status — and constitute themselves as citizens by choosing a collective frame for their political participation (Andrijasevic, 2013).

These issues will be analysed with reference to the case of Moroccan migrants who, from the 90s till today, have participated in various mobilisations to claim their right to housing and to citizenship rights in the city of Bologna. The key event at the center of the analysis is the occupation of the “ex Telecom”, a building which had been owned by the main Italian telephone company and had been abandoned before a group of Moroccan migrant families occupied it in 2014. The mobilisation around this occupation and the final eviction of migrants in 2015 have attracted a lot of attention, also in media, and are thus taken as a case-study for the processes of politicisation above described. The on-going research consist in qualitative interviews with former squatters of the building and other key actors in the mobilisation.

**Keywords:** Moroccan migrants, housing struggles, act of citizenship, political participation, "ex Telecom” building

## Measuring the Social Impact of Maker Initiatives.

**Frameworks and Guidelines for Scaling the Assessment on Digital Platforms**

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The democratization of technology, education, content and community building brought by Fab Labs and other Maker laboratories increases the possibilities for designers to acquire more technological and practical skills, for makers to evolve their design attitude and capabilities, and for amateurs to acquire both technological and design skills. In this way, Open & Distributed Making and Design initiatives create collaborative collective actions: distributed among several actors, several approaches, several locations and laboratories. The Maker Movement is often based on community-based initiatives that can be found on three levels: 1) a global community local events like Maker Faires and laboratories like Fab Labs with a
complex social structure; 2) local communities that form in and around local laboratories such as Fab Labs; 3) the communities that form around the development of projects, especially the ones that are shared with open source digital tools openly as Open Design.

Furthermore, the ability of this phenomenon of bridging the local and digital dimensions constitute a reason for identifying such movement as a clear example of digital social innovation: people, projects and organizations that use digital technology to tackle social and environmental challenges with a leading focus on social or environmental impact over financial return and a dedication to openness, collaboration and citizen empowerment. What is the social impact of Maker initiatives? How can we assess their value in terms of collaborative action and social innovation?

Understanding their impact would help them in their awareness, communication and management towards sharing societies. We evaluated an existing dataset of 69 Social Impact Assessment (SIA) frameworks in order to understand how they can be applied and to which kind of initiatives. After this evaluation, we elaborated directions for future work towards compiling such framework into a composite index that the common elements of such frameworks in order to provide a simplified and standardized measurement tool with guidelines for its development into a digital platform accessible to Maker initiatives, for self-assessment.

Furthermore, we propose directions for future research, especially for the evaluation of such index and platform with an action research approach and the involvement of all types of stakeholders: civic society, research, business and policymaking. This approach would enable Maker initiatives (but also researchers, businesses and policymakers) to understand what they could have in societal change and economy and therefore improve the way they are organized, develop projects, do research, interact with stakeholders and demonstrate their value. This would, ultimately, help Maker initiatives in better define who they are as both individual makers and as communities of makers and labs.

**Keywords:** Maker Movement, Digital Social Innovation, Distributed Design, Social Entrepreneurship, Social Impact Assessment

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**What is the “No más AFP” Movement? New Activisms in Contemporary Chile**

Natalia Miranda

Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires, Démocratie, Institutions, Subjectivité, Université Catholique de Louvain & Social Movements in the Global Age

In this poster, I would like to answer the following: What is the “No more AFP” (No más AFP) movement? For the last years, the movement has been struggling against the current pension system in Chile, based in the idea of individual capitalization, which was imposed by Pinochet’s dictatorship in 1981, stressing from the connection between the neoliberal model and the funds, to the low pensions given by the funds administrators, proposing a particular PAYGO model to solve this.

After extensive fieldwork in Chile, I argue that the social movement is an articulation among 2 different ‘activist cultures’: (1) ‘classical trade-union, (2) ‘neo-civic’. Then, both activist cultures begin a cross-fertilization process. This articulation shows a good example of how two different worlds of activism can find things in common, build bridges, and finally make encounters in order to produce a social movement.

**Keywords:** culture of activism, pension funds, trade unions, online activism, neoliberalism

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**Collaborative Collective Art Actions and Sensible Politics**

Cristina Miranda de Almeida

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In the history of humanity there are several collaborative practices and actions based on sharing that,
among others, generate deep social bonds: potlatch, reciprocal altruism, cooperatives, and mutualism. These practices are based on generosity and collaboration, rather than in competition. These historical links were broken by modernity and the expansion of capitalism and globalization. As a result, art also suffered from this rupture of bonds with society, transforming itself into an art whose end, in general, is situated in itself and in the market. However, there are countless examples of collaborative artistic action. We will explore 2 kinds of collective art strategies, those that (1) make visible the problems of the public sphere in postmodern and hypermodern society and those that (2) aim at creating new forms of common through art.

The methodology used is mixed, based on a review of various theories of collective action applying them to art (LeBon; Blumer; Kornhauser; Smelser; Davies; Gurr; Morrison; Olson; Lichbach; Chong; Opp; MacCarthy; Zald; Benford; Snow; Diani; Jasper; Emirbayer; Cefaï; Meg McLagan and Yates McKee) and a series of interviews.

Orsi proposed the concepts such as ‘economy of sharing’, ‘politics of sharing’ and ‘practices of sharing’ and of truly collaborative economy. The hypothesis is that the concept of Collaborative Collective Action (CCA) amplifies Orsi’s concepts by posing that collaborating is more than sharing and, therefore, collaboration in art is more than sharing art.

CCA in art involves actively enrolling society in all phases of a process so that the ultimate goal is the development of a sense of belonging, a recovery of social bonds between equals, through a conscious commitment to the commons and society. Art, thus understood, would contribute to restore the bonds between subject and community lost with modernity from its specific creative processes, and emerge through collective practices generated by individual artists and collectives that focus on the relationship and the creation of bonds, not on the creation of objects for the market. Common strategies are, among others, the creation of platforms and events, actions of empowerment and education to recover the commons in the public sphere. When art is understood as collaborative collective action there are impacts in relation to various dimensions of the art system.

One of the best-known effects is the challenge it poses to the concept of authorship, what affects the relationship of artists with the art system. Another effect is the transformation of the processes and methodologies of creation, production, distribution, knowledge transfer and reproduction of art. Co-creation, co-production, remix, reuse, hacking and copy-left processes emerge. In synthesis, art collaborative collective actions make visible obscure areas of public sphere and address a possible reconfiguration of contemporary commons, personal and collective data sovereignty, and other kinds of open processes.

Keywords: collaborative art, commons, sharing society

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**Sharing Economy and Young People. A Qualitative Explorative Project**

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The paper aims to explore young people’s perception, motivations and actual practices of sharing economy. Sharing and collaborative consumption are both growing in popularity leading to a shift of focus from good ownership to simple usage. Internet has encouraged people to express their identity without actual ownership (Belk, 2014a) thereby promoting practices of collaborative consumption (Belk, 2014b), inspiring consumers to co-create together with companies (Prahala, Ramaswamy, 2004; Payne et al. 2008), letting them become prosumer (Toffler, 1980; Ritzer, 2010), and increasing consumers’ active participation (Woisetschläger et al., 2008; Troye, Supphellen, 2012). Compared to more traditional sharing practices, the current one allows goods and services to be exchanged among strangers rather than among relatives and communities (Schor, Fitzmaurice, 2015) – the issues of trust and reputation become paramount.

Some researchers have highlighted that especially young people are involved in sharing economy practices,
e.g., they prefer sharing a car (carpooling or care sharing) than owning it (Belk, 2014a). Since young people are both the most Internet savvy and the most prone to use smartphone apps, they are also comfortable in using services that are accessible through these devices (e.g., Car2go, Airbnb, Zipcar).

In Italy, according to recent data (2018), Millennials are the main users of sharing economy services. Young people, between 18 and 34 years, have developed a culture of sharing and access to goods and services more than a culture of possession. Moreover, due to the economic crisis and the many social changes, they have become more attentive to savings and convenience. For this reason, among the young services such home or car sharing find less resistance and spread more easily. Technologies and digital media make it easier and cheaper to find ways to share resources, to connect people, to share objects, or access sharing platforms.

A deeper understanding of perception, motivations, and actual practices of sharing economy services should highlight future trends in collaborative consumption.

Following a first quantitative study, the paper presents the results of four focus groups on the theme of the sharing economy inquiring perception, motivations and actual practices. The focus groups involved 36 university students attending a master’s degree course at IULM University of Milan. Informants, of both genders, are coming from North and South Italy.

Despite some confusion between sharing economy services and delivery services, informants demonstrate a quite wide knowledge of sharing economy platforms. Trust is the issue that prevent them in experiences more fully the potential of sharing services. Convenience, connecting with new people, and making new experiences emerge as the leading motivations.

Keywords: collaborative consumption, young people, trust, sharing platforms, social relations

The Meaning of ‘Sharing’ for Online Projects. Analysis of a Changing Term as Applied in Indian Digital Archives

Katja Müller
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This contribution takes to Indian Memory Project and the 1947 Partition Archive. Both are examples of Indian online archives, which enable an interested audience to contribute to ever-increasing repositories of stories about the subcontinent’s past. The 1947 Partition Archive crowdsources staff in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to record interviews of survivors of Partition, which are then presented online. Indian Memory Project crowdsources content directly through asking people to submit historic photos together with a story related to it. The online archiving and dissemination of the stories generate a lively exchange of memories, opinions and emotional responses on the archives’ websites.

Both digital archives stress that sharing is an essential feature of their work. When analyzing the practices of Indian Memory Project and the 1947 Partition Archive, we see that the word sharing is applied to different activities. On the one hand sharing signifies providing access to information. It is contrasted to institutional museum and archival practices of concealment and control. On the other hand, sharing implies forwarding digital content, distributing new entries, and promoting one’s own as well as others’ work. Sharing in the second sense is synonymous with a contemporary colloquial understanding of online interaction on social network sites.

These two different meanings of sharing, simultaneously applied to digital archives, induce a more profound analysis of the term. Seen in an anthropological tradition, sharing comes as a third form next to gift giving and commodity exchange. It is a non-reciprocal form of giving, with a share being demanded and no obligation to return. The contemporary use of ‘sharing economy’ turns this meaning upside down, as it indicates a reciprocal exchange and an obligation to return, sometimes even in the frame of a commercial business model. And the online exchange on social network sites labelled as sharing leads to an almost complete erosion of the previous meaning of sharing, as it is used as a synonym for communicating. What makes different actors, also those working with online archives, continue to use the term is its general positive connotation and the principles of social media working on the basis of something perceived as altruistic, yet
Reviving the “Hakora.” Local Farming and Collaborative Efforts
Abeer Musleh
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The “Hakora,” a piece of land that is attached to the house utilized for farming, in the Palestinian culture was considered an important part of the household economy. In the Hakora the household will ensure to plant in addition to olives the main agriculture products needed for the family. It is considered one important source of food security for the household. In rural area where the size of the hakora was not big, households used to exchange their products among each other. This habit of exchange of products was one way to ensure that households will receive their needs of products with minimum costs.

With the Palestinian society becoming more urban, and the work of land become not cost effective, investment in the Hakora became less and less, and habits of sharing started to change with a society. The change within the economic structures of households and the society is not sudden but is a result of urbanization and 70 years of colonization policies that made farming not cost effective for household survival. Agriculture as an economic sector is a weak sector; it forms only 16 percent of the Palestinian economy. Farmers households are one of the marginalized groups in a society, and the connection with the land become less strong as the cost of farming does not match the investment.

Despite the above, there are many initiatives in the Palestinian society that works on enhancing the return to land and try to revive the value that the Hakora has in the Palestinian society. These initiatives varied from organized voluntary support to farmers through marketing their products, to working with farmers in their local community to develop methods that enhance the whole community.

This paper aims at comparing 3 initiatives that works on encouraging going back to the land and revive the concept of the Hakora. The first initiative is a voluntary initiative to work with farmers to revive traditional means of farming in their land; the second is through a community-based organization that works with rural communities to revive collaborative approaches, and the third is a cooperative established between farmers and youth initiatives to reconnect young people with the land. The paper will look at the motive for starting the initiatives and moving to action. It will explore the current meaning for the Hakora and its relation with the traditional concept in the Palestinian society; It will examine how the community value of the Hakora was reflected in the practices developed; and, finally, it will look into how are the practices implemented within these initiatives enhanced the collaborative practices in the targeted communities and stakeholders.

Keywords: collaborative approaches, initiatives

Do It Yourself Biology Movement. A Collective Force for Social Change and Innovation
Ricardo Mutuberria
Biook

Do It Yourself Biology (DIYbio) is redefining education, research, community engagement, and scientific, technological, cultural and artistic production. It is empowering citizens, expanding amateur expertise and turning ideas and problems into products and solutions. A growing number of amateur scientists, working independently or at community laboratories, are making a contribution to scientific production and significantly changing the way science is done, applied, perceived and disseminated.

The intersection of DIYbio with other disciplines is driving fields such as biodesign or bioart, and has contributed to the birth of new disciplines such as biotic games. DIYbio projects include global actions
such as 'Open Insulin' that aims to provide the necessary tools and the know how to produce insulin at any location such as war zones or refugee camps. DIYbio works with a low cost, small-scale, high impact model driven by community members rather than visitors. It is flexible, experimental, grows organically, is linked to the community, functions with a different mindset and it doesn’t carry the institutional and operational restrictions of traditional institutions.

Adopting and enhancing the principles and methodologies of the DIYbio movement is an innovative way for cultural institutions to embed an ethos of active and ‘real’ research that goes beyond the traditional lectures, courses, workshops or tinkering activities.

This presentation will show how community laboratories and DIYbio culture can be used for creating and implementing citizen-driven research institutes within cultural institutions. I will discuss how we, at Biook.org, are working to disseminate the DIYbio movement to promote innovative, citizen-driven trans-disciplinary research. I will show how DIYbio culture and community laboratories can play a role in reversing traditional roles within libraries, museums and other cultural institutions allowing them to become spaces for citizen driven scientific and cultural production and a transformational force for society.

**Keywords:** DIYbio, open science, community laboratories, biohacking, citizen science

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**Mobile Solutions to the Mexican Kidnapping Epidemic (MAKE). Beyond Elite Counter-Measures towards Citizen-Led Innovation**

Conor O’Reilly and Camilo Tamayo Gomez

University of Leeds

This paper presents an overview of the project Mobile Solutions to the Mexican Kidnapping Epidemic (MAKE): Beyond Elite Counter-Measures towards Citizen-Led Innovation. This initiative has charted the shifting topography of the Mexican kidnapping epidemic and examined various ‘mobile solutions’ that have emerged to counter it. The purpose of this research intervention has been to shed new light on this illicit industry and its effects, to provide a deeper understanding of kidnapping that informs and innovates citizen-led responses. The project has two aims. First, to engage with activists, victims and their families to explore the potential of citizen-led counter-kidnapping. Second, to track the complex mobilities triggered by kidnapping, examining those ‘mobile solutions’ that have emerged in response to it. Aware that activist-citizens are developing their own strategies to address this threat, this initiative not only sets out to document and to understand their approaches, but also to explore how everyday practices and technologies can be adapted into them. It spotlights how kidnapping both reiterates and exacerbates social and security inequalities, our analysing the strategies deployed by elites and subalterns, as well as the transborder and migratory effects of kidnapping.

The key research question at the core of this project is: how do you counter kidnapping when you cannot access private solutions or rely on the state? Answering this question, we are working to develop a portfolio of counter-kidnapping resources that build community resilience and strengthen civic action against this pervasive threat to Mexican society. Working collectively with civic-action groups, victims groups, human rights defenders and technology specialists, this initiative is currently co-producing a counter-kidnapping toolkit that we will make available to ordinary Mexican citizens. This project is designed to not just build counter-kidnapping capacity in Mexico from the perspective of citizen-led innovation. Its ultimate aim is to leave a legacy of empowered Mexican citizens who will continue to collectively confront this threat, bringing forward much needed social change, and contributing to more sustainable security across Mexican society.

This initiative echoes ongoing Latin American debates about how social justice can be achieved ‘from below’, as well as how security can be achieved in states of impunity. In the realm of counter-kidnapping policy interventions, we are conscious of the ‘hard’ policy transfers of military tactics and security expertise that are flowing from Colombia to Mexico in relation to kidnapping. However, this project sets out to open new channels...
for ‘soft’ transfers; to facilitate and forge connections between civic activists that hold the potential to catalyse and inspire innovative counter-kidnapping approaches that are both citizen-led but also tailored to context.

**Keywords:** Kidnapping, mobile solutions, citizen-led innovation, insecurity, Mexico

### Responsibilities of Sharing Economy Platforms for Cultivating Trust

**Selin Öner Kula**  
Istanbul Bilgi University

Trust is a double-edged sword in peer-to-peer sharing economy being both the foundation and a slippery ground of sharing resources with total strangers. As the middlemen, the online platforms create the grounds of interaction and sharing between peers, hence become the most influential actors in trust formation. Their economic viability relies on users’ willingness to trust peers and the platforms, while peers depend on trustworthy spaces for collaborative action. How these sites can cultivate and sustain trust is the main question this research asks. Through a qualitative investigation across ten sharing economy platforms with a focus on crowdfunding – sites of collaborative funding –, this study aims to introduce the first comparative understanding of middlemen’s performances and capacities in trust-building.

For this analysis, I propose a trust pyramid, where a user’s sharing act entails that trust is put in (in order): (i) the internet, (ii) meaning/motivation for p2p sharing, (iii) the legal support for sharing; (iv) the platform (v) peers. Mainly inspired by Giddens’ (1990) abstract system approach, the pyramid constructs that for sharing to occur, confidence in the foregoing systems is re-require, which can be challenged through learning experiences that mostly occur at the top two levels. Platform trust and peer trust forming the tip, visible and worthwhile for research, are under platforms’ direct influence; hence craft the center of this inquisition. Considering trust as a “compass” for riding through uncertainties (Luhmann, 1979), this research utilized uncertainty management theories – of Berger, Calebrese (1975), and of Gudykunst (1984.1988) – to assess intermediaries’ practices in reducing uncertainties to a manageable level and making information about users and themselves accessible.

This exploration, including online participant observation and case study research, is performed online directly through the platforms, chosen as leading examples in their categories such as Kickstarter, Indiegogo, Patreon, Crowdcube, and Zopa. Examination of news reports and blog posts contributed to an online archival research executed at the Internet, the habitat of sharing economy where collaborative actions become initiated. The studied resources cover profile designs, user comments, site principles and guidelines, management statements including dialogue with user community at multiple “access points” as Giddens would call them. The design, accessibility, clarity and consistency of key information are treated as a measure of platforms’ level of transparency enabling effective uncertainty management and trust-formation.

Collaborative consumption spaces like Airbnb, Couchsurfing, Uber and Lyft fare stronger than studied crowdfunding platforms in peer trust formation with richer self-monitoring tools. Leading global reward-based crowdfunding platforms, Kickstarter and Indiegogo, lack an organized checking mechanism for funded project creators’ delivery of promises, denoting a gap in peer trust but posing a potential threat for sustainability of platform trust over longer term as well. Furthermore, most of the studied platforms fall short of the transparency this emerging ecosystem demands for uncertainty management given their revenue-sharing partnership with users which requires empowering users not only in financial but also in informational terms.

**Keywords:** sharing economy, collaborative consumption, crowdfunding, platform, trust
Learning to Succeed. The Collective Construction of Success in a Public Marketplace
Laura A. Orrico
Penn State University

This paper draws on five years of ethnographic data to examine the way a group of informal workers—who compete for both space and customers—engage in everyday collective strategies to succeed in a public marketplace. With no overarching management, no contracts, and no official data on consumer demand or competition, workers selling goods and merchandise must informally build knowledge from which to make decisions about what, when, and where to sell their goods. I expose the daily processes through which these workers collectively build this depth of knowledge, and I show how they anticipate and act on that knowledge to shape the very form the marketplace takes each day. Data show that even in a context of daily competition, collective action becomes key to workers ability to succeed in the marketplace, and consequently, to their broader economic stability. Rather than the result of purely rational economic decision-making, the paper shows that “the sale” is the result of many extra-economic considerations.

Keywords: Informal work, culture, collective action, ethnography

Aesthetic Community. An Empirical Approach to the Relational Creative Process
Antonio Jesús Osorio Porras
Universidad de Granada

This paper explores the interaction between the aesthetic and relational aspects that take place in a process of collective creation, focusing on the transformative potential of creating together, not for the public, but for the group of people who participate actively in the creative process. The romantic concept of the genius artist, who is assumed to have supernatural qualities for inspiration and art reserved only for a few exceptional individuals, has been dismantled in the last century. The creative process, previously dark and private, has become an object of investigation, and the mysterious human mechanisms for artistic creation have been brought to light. The lone artist does not have to maintain his mystical image and can leave his closed studio and consider new ways of creating with others. What happens when we collectivize a creative process? What benefit can discomfort or conflict bring to a shared artistic development? How can the aesthetic creation generate a relational community around its own genesis?

During the last few years, many new forms of artistic collaboration have proliferated, often associated with socially engaged movements or ideological communities, away from institutional art circuits, moving between new possibilities of self-management and alternative show spaces. In order to understand first-hand what the implications of the inclusion of the “other” are in the individual creative process, we conducted a self-managed collective creation experience in Barcelona from 2007 to 2011. This project engaged more than one hundred people, artists and non-artists, in a non-profit experimental collectivization experience. Objectives: Determine what were the mechanisms that helped to build aesthetic community in the experiment. Verify the influence exercised by collaborative creation in the construction of significant personal and community relationships throughout this experience. Through the empirical approach, we demonstrate that collectivization and “relationalization” of the creative act contribute to re-humanizing the artistic practice by generating gathering and dialog contexts; creating relationships, network, team and community; influencing the participants through the process and the artwork; socializing processes, contextualizing messages and proposing dialogue as the main tool of creation.

Keywords: collective creation, collaboration, relationships, aesthetic community
Reciprocity of News in the Context of Disaster. News Sharing, Blogs and Collective Actions over Time
Stephen Ostertag
Tulane University

Recent scholarship on news and journalism has begun to engage questions about news sharing and reciprocity (Holton, Coddington, Lewis, and Zuniga, 2015), stressing the role of journalists as community builders, involved in the building of trust, bonds and social capital among readers and community members over time. How might we understand the role of reciprocity and news sharing as an emergent social phenomenon? Under what conditions might it emerge and thrive? How might reciprocity and news sharing inform the development of a broader collective news discourse? How might it inform physical world collective actions? To address these questions, I examined the emergence of news bloggers in the wake of a “natural” disaster (hurricane Katrina in New Orleans).

In the months and years that followed hurricane Katrina, with the city’s infrastructure in tatters and recovery and rebuilding efforts subject to widespread controversy, a number of unacquainted citizens took up the tools of social media to share news about the city. With this news, they created a collective discourse and eventually took part in a variety of physical world collective actions focused on addressing the recovery and rebuilding work. Both manifestations reflect a shared, dynamic meaning-system of culturally specific codes, more widespread moralities, and enduring emotional motivations. Drawing on interviews with news bloggers, analyses of their collective online discourse (blog content), and observations from their physical world collective actions, I uncover the role of reciprocity and news sharing in the creation of voluntary, ongoing social bonds and relations, and the mutual motives that sustained these relations over a multi-year period. Results indicate that people shared news in an effort to express personal frustrations with social problems, drawing on immoral and anticivil codes and referents to frame news on the federal and city governments’ handling of recovery and rebuilding work. People used this news to alleviate the fear and anxiety of unknowns associated with the recovery and rebuilding periods. In so doing, news sharers earned validation and moral pride by providing important information for those in need, while news users alleviated fear and anxiety by consuming news that helped make the unknown more known. Together, they built a shared system of mutual support and dependency around news that was to manifest in a variety of symbolic and material ways, and sustain itself for several years after the city flooded.

Keywords: news, reciprocity, blogs, bonds, collective actions
aspect: it believes in opening spaces (such as makerspaces or FabLabs), software, hardware, knowledge, manufacturing, and events (ranging from large ones, like the Bay Area Maker Faire, to smaller ones in towns and even schools). Finally, the Maker movement has the values of creativity and innovation at its very core, both as paths to self-expression, self-fulfillment, and joy.

My research is based on two case studies conducted in makerspaces located in the Basque Country during the years 2018-19: Espacio Open and Hirikilabs. Espacio Open defines itself as an “accelerator of social and creative projects aiming to reformulate the link between citizens and industrial patrimony.” It is located in the Old Cookie Factory, in the post-industrial neighborhood of Zorrozaurre, Bilbao, and operates as a socially conscious company running both the Bilbao Maker Faire and the Bilbao Fab Lab. Hirikilabs, in turn, presents itself as a “digital culture and technology lab working on the social, critical, creative and collaborative use of new technologies for citizen empowerment.” It is located in Tabakalera, a former tobacco factory, and currently an International Center for Contemporary Culture in Donostia-San Sebastián. As part of Tabakalera, Hirikilabs is funded by the city, regional and Autonomous Community governments. The cases have been selected based on a theoretical sample, following two main criteria: 1) grassroots vs. top-down/institutional embedding; and 2) business/entrepreneurial vs. educational model. Data comes from in-depth interviews, the analysis of secondary data (e.g. brochures, internal documents, etc.) and netnography.

The paper will show that, as presented in these cases, the Maker Movement has developed methodologies of work and daily practices that generate new ways of satisfying individual and collective needs, while following the goals of equality, justice and horizontality and, simultaneously, attempting to reconstruct the commons. At the same time, the Maker Movement is crafting a sense of community, and a distinctive and quite performative identity that emanates from and simultaneously informs their system of values and collective praxis. These multiple facets are contemplated in the concept of “collaborative collective action.”

Keywords: creativity, innovation, open source, active learning, DIWO

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**Sharing the Understanding of the Future. Generational Perspectives on Work in the City of Milan**

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The recent ‘Great Global Recession’, triggered in 2007 by the subprime mortgage crisis, has made evident the radical transformations that are affecting contemporary social structures and dynamics in the field of work and professional careers. Drawing on recent qualitative research among young people in Milan, we have analysed the transformations of the perceptions, of the lived experiences, and of the representations of work. It is likely that since the end of the last century a number of accelerating transformations in the economic, productive and technological fields have changed our social experience and everyday life. Multiplicity, complexity, and uncertainty are not new, but their impact on the field of ‘work’ have today acquired some specific generational characteristics.

In this presentation we shall focus on a specific section of the research. Overall, the research was based on 85 in-depth interviews with young people of 18-26 years old living in Milan, both with high and low cultural capital (35 interviewees had lower educations and 50 interviewees were university students or had a degree).

The aim of the presentation is twofold. First, to present the results of the qualitative research, based on in-depth interviews realized in Milan, from 2015 to 2018, only with young people with high cultural capital involved in sharing economic and cultural activities. This part of the research was focused on the new forms of youth personal capacities to navigate social uncertainty, sharing cultural and civic commitment, and more specifically, sharing the effort to understand the complex intertwining of current forms of uncertainty, and imagine their personal and professional future. Second, the aim of the presentation is to offer an analytical outline of the generational characteristics of the current forms of sharing experiences of cultural and economic activities, in a social environment based on the logic of ‘self-government’, and in an...
economical system capable to instrumentalize the agential capacities of the individuals. Starting from the
empirical bases of the Milanese research, we shall focus on the generational specificities of these sharing
experiences, on way in which youth engage in forms of commitment, reorganize their personal agency, cope
with individualization processes and unpredictability of the future.

Keywords: agency, generation, uncertainty, work, youth

La acción artística en el espacio público como motor de cambio sociocultural
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Tanto ahora como en las últimas décadas del siglo XX, la práctica artística que toma el nombre de acción es
una de las mas difundidas y utilizadas por artistas de todo el mundo. A pesar de esto no existe todavía una
definición clara y sus contornos aparecen cada vez mas lábiles. Desde la época en la que los happenings
cubrían una necesidad de contrastar la soberanía del objeto y poner en su lugar algo efímero y cambiante,
 hemos llegado hoy en día a una visión mas social y lúdica del arte.

El cambio social y cultural al que estamos sometidos hoy en día se refleja también en el campo de las
artes. En el presente articulo se analizarán los hechos que pertenecen al ámbito socio-cultural y a la acción
artística entendida como factor de mutación de las dinámicas públicas.

Las preguntas de investigación de la tesis de doctorado que dan origen a este texto son: ¿Cómo actúa
el arte sobre estos problemas para aumentar la sensibilidad de las personas? ¿Cómo se posibilita una
transformación social usando herramientas de acción junto con algunos recursos de tipo antropológico?
¿Es posible delinear una serie de reglas y estrategias para que el resultado pueda ser aplicado a diferentes
contextos? En este texto nos centraremos en esta última pregunta para analizar algunas estrategias artísticas
orientadas hacia aumentar la sensibilidad del público hacia el espacio urbano entendido como un bien
común.

Uno de los objetivos del artículo será definir una nueva manera de utilizar la herramienta de la acción y
postular algunas reglas generales para paliar la falta de participación, la anestesia perceptiva y el uso
funcional que las personas hacen de su entorno mas próximo. Se analizarán acciones de algunos grupos
artísticos que con su trabajo y sus obras desde el concepto de participación activa. La metodología
empleada se basa en el estudio de 3 casos: Centro para las Artes y la Cultura, Macao, fundado en Milán
en 2012; BaSe1, proyecto independiente dedicado a la reactivación de los espacios abandonados en las
estaciones de trenes del Passante Ferroviario de la capital Lombarda, y el proyecto del grupo Artikistas, en
Euskadi.

Se pretende observar ciertas características comunes y trazar un identikit del operador artístico
contemporáneo y de un tipo de acciones artísticas que buscan la construcción del bien común público.

Keywords: acción, espacio publico, cambio social, participación, bien común

Supporting Sharing Societies from Sociocultural Values.
Basque Auzolan, Batzarreak, and Komunalak
Xabier Renteria-Uriarte and Jon Las Heras Cuenca
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

The Sharing Economy has undergone significant growth, especially since the 2008 crisis, but modern
scholarly literature tends to identify it with its modern digital tools, even in the case of the broader concept
of Sharing Society. However, canonical researches on sharing and gifting societies strongly emphasized
the historically grounded social and cultural engagement of sharing actors. What would they think about
modern sharing actors on the issue? We here present some implications from the work of the Basque Cultural Instinct Team on the Basque Cultural Instinct (Euskal Sena), a study group within a grass-root platform that aims at connecting and coordinating dispersed social movements. The Basque Country (in the North of Spain and Southwest of France) maintains various practices of Auzolanak or sharing works, Biltzarreak or sharing decisions, Komunalak or sharing properties, and Pyrenean Right or customary sharing norms. In their analysis: a) those practices formed the Basque traditional economic system, which was a sharing society that may be called as Basque Communalism; b) this system was one of the centers of the ‘Basque cultural instinct’; and c) the other centers of ‘Basque cultural instinct’ are Sharing Sociocultural Values in language, mythology and other culture expressions. Regardless of the beliefs that the Basque Cultural Instinct Team holds, it implies a reflection on social change and their related values, made by actors of social change. Present research builds upon a participatory action methodology that mixes study groups, engaging in web forums, organizing semi-structured interviews via email or in person, and observations collected in assemblies. Our research shows that social actors reflect and support the sharing economy and communalism through the identification and self-recognition with particular symbolic features of Basque culture such as language, mythology and other sociocultural values. They relate them to the Basque collective identity, and to its central concept of Burujabetza, interpreted as a hinge in between ‘sovereignty’ and ‘liberty’. They also believe that sharing and communal practices can be strengthened through the ‘circular exchange of roles’ that improve management and emotional efficiency in organizations. We may conclude that, according to their vision, no modern sharing society may develop without learning from ancient sharing socioeconomic structures, and that we should foster sociocultural supports and frameworks for sharing economies, if we do not want that the achievements of modern sharing economies be watered down in the future.

Keywords: Sharing societies, Direct Democracy, Basque Country, Basque Communalism, Basque Cultural Instinct Team

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Childcare and Relationship of Trust. The Au Pair Experience as a Case of Transnational Collaborative Collective Action

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In 1969, the Council of Europe defined the Au Pair program: “the temporary reception by families, in exchange for certain services, of young foreigners who come to improve their linguistic and possibly professional knowledge as well as their general culture by acquiring a better knowledge of the country where they are received (Stubberud 2015)”. An aspect of this form of collaborative collective action (Tejerina, 2016) particularly interesting to highlight is the relationship of trust that develops within the experience. In fact, in this case, trust – as an expectation of positive experiences for the actor, matured under conditions of uncertainty, but in the presence of a cognitive and / or emotional load so as to outbalance the threshold of mere hope (Mutti 1998) – is created in a very special process in which such a large number of elements cross each other that it is not possible to reduce the definition of its incentives only to extrinsic means.

The research that - through two focus groups - focuses on the experiences of 5 mothers and 5 girls who participated in the au pair program, on the one hand aims to reconstruct the different phases that the protagonists have lived and on the other hand has the purpose of stimulating the construction of the meaning of trust.

First of all, the Au Pair program operates, to a certain degree, as a “second primary socialization” where trust is continually negotiated on the line of interaction, privacy and “almost coercive prejudice” (Simmel 2014) “which is reflected in the fact that the subject who receives trust does not betray it because he has to show that he is worthy of the trust granted.
Furthermore, if, at the level of generalized trust, confidence, tolerance and curiosity are the prerequisites for the protagonist’s ability to have positive expectations towards strangers even in conditions of uncertainty; at the level of focused trust, the factors that determine the choice of partners are: on the side of mothers, personality, age, experience on childcare, language skills, degree of confidentiality, class and culture of the au pair girl and, on the side of the girls, mentality, age and number of children of the host family.

Lastly, as regards the means to be relied upon to participate in the program, referrals and specific websites are the preferred options. With regard to the agencies, it appears that the high cost is not adequately rewarded nor does it allow direct confrontation in case of problems, particularly since it is difficult for the Agency to be neutral when there is a different hierarchical relationship with girls and families.

**Keywords:** trust, social capital, family, relationship, social cohesion

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**The Case of Open Government in Madrid and its Relationship with MediaLab Prado**

Margarita Rodríguez-Ibáñez  
Asociación Demetra

This study aims to analyze the role of MediaLab Prado and its collaborative collective action for the acquisition of methodologies and tools applied to meet the commitments of the Government of Madrid City Council has both with its constituents and with the Open Government Partnership when selecting the City of Madrid to carry out the Subnational Pilot Program.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP), created in 2011 by eight founding countries and civil society, proposes a change of political paradigm, the voluntary opening of governments towards citizen participation and action and their commitment to the construction of more efficient and transparent institutions.

This study focuses on three axes of interaction: the MediaLab Prado citizen laboratory and its Collaborative Collective Action; the actions carried out by the Madrid City Council to achieve the challenges established by the OGP and the influence of technology in all these processes.

Given that Madrid City Council currently represents one of the prototypes replicated for the construction of an open government (participatory budgets, capacity to create public policies and co-legislation), above all through the massive use of its digital tool Consul, the aim of this study is to determine the scenario and situation of the Open Government of Madrid, the changes that have taken place, the criteria under which it is evaluated and the way in which technology is influencing the whole process.

Technology is an opportunity for governments because of the quick, easy and direct possibility of interaction between citizens and the participative proposals that governments make, which has led to a first phase of technological governance (2015-2017) that has denigrated physical participation, to move to a process of hybrid democracy. Technology applied to deliberative democracy must be seen as a matter of opportunity, but also of challenges and inconveniences for governments.

On the other hand, the influence of the participative policies that are born from the City Council of Madrid, has provoked succinct changes in the logic of the MLP laboratory, as it has been used as a government laboratory, influencing its motivations, objectives and idiosyncrasies.

**Keywords:** open government; MediaLab Prado; Madrid City Council, tech-democracy
Collaborative Biographies. Building Collective Memory through Sharing Photographs
Carmen Rodríguez-Rodríguez and Elvira Santiago-Gómez
Universidade da Coruña

The starting point of our research is to trace the collaborative collective processes of building a population’s memory through projects based on sharing historical photographs of the population’s life through the internet and social networks. To study this approach to the construction of collective memory, we focus on two projects of this type that are carried out in the province of A Coruña.

The aim is to analyze how these cases attempt to (re)create the past and (re)formulate the common identity through processes of collaborative participation (whether from bottom to top or from top to bottom) based on the photographic image, in the snapshot as a memory, serving the new technologies as facilitators and enablers.

Objectives:
Analyze how through the dumping of historical photographs in social networks by the neighbors of these populations is mapped a past disappeared, is (re)built the memory of a village. PROJECTS and PROCESSES
Common but differentiated routes are created for the knowledge of the community. DYNAMICS
The impact of this dynamic is extended to other areas (or different areas are fed back from these participatory processes). IMPACTS
It investigates not only the process, but also the impact that these projects have on the life of the localities, on their self-perception and on their projection, and traces how they are heirs of a previous tradition modified by time and how they collaborate in the promotion of participative processes in other fields.

Keywords: memory, photographs, collaborative, identity, sharing

Main Issues of the Contract Farming Structure in Sugar Cane Farming. Perspectives of Smallholder Farmers in Kilombero Region in Tanzania
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Contract Farming (CF) is believed to play an important role as a developmental strategy for promoting the transition of small-scale farmers in Sub Saharan Africa from subsistence to market-oriented commercial production. In the context of developing countries such as Tanzania, CF is viewed as an important institutional arrangement for improving farmers’ income and livelihood via improving productivity and output. On the other hand, critical literature points out that CF fails in improving farmers’ conditions and only creates the idea of small entrepreneurship while unequally distributing risks and power among the actors (where the smallest farmers have the most risks and the least power). This preliminary research focuses on the relations between actors or groups of actors in CF structure such as local farmers, farmers’ associations and multinational companies (MNCs). It looks at the institutions and interactions through the prism of power analysis and access theory. Discussion of power relations provides insight into less tangible aspects of CF arrangements and how they come to exist. The goal of this work is to provide a conceptual framework for further PhD project.

To establish this basis, we focus on how the farmers view and understand CF arrangements.

The fieldwork was done within the frameworks of cooperation between Institute of Development Policy (University of Antwerp) and Mzumbe University. In order to gather the data focus group discussions among the sugar cane farmers in Kilombero region in Tanzania were organized. As critical literature suggests the farmers are losers of the CF arrangements. Understanding their position allows for some initial insight of how
they might be benefiting or losing out in CF. It also allows us to point out where the most tension can occur between different actors in CF arrangements. Based on the gathered data five major issues were pointed out: corruption, limited transparency, process limitations, unequal access to inputs, and power issues. Looking at this through the prism of power as representation helps us in conceptualizing how, through delegating negotiation abilities and representation of their interests to the associations, farmers might lose out on certain material and immaterial benefits of CF (ranging from fertilization and irrigation to being able to negotiate for their own interests and control for crops weighting and quality testing).

Further research ideas and fieldwork suggested based on in-depth interviews with farmers, representatives of associations and the company itself in order to make more firm conclusions. While it is quite soon to make certain policy suggestions, some preliminary points for focus in addressing these five major issues are discussed.

**Keywords:** contract farming, development, power dynamics, corporate social responsibility, Tanzania

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**Approaches to Collaborative Work in Times of Labour Precariousness. A Case of Sharing Laboratories**

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In this communication we will try to approach collaborative collective actions in working environments, being particularly interested in those actions that promote and encourage collaborative work linked to non-profit purposes. In recent years, these collaborative actions have acquired greater relevance and visibility as a result of the employment crisis and the structural precariousness in which we find ourselves. Linked to the cooperative movement and the model of social and solidarity economy, we have gathered information on different collaborative work practices that are currently being developed in the Basque Country and Catalonia, ranging from shared work spaces to community projects based on fundamental values such as accessibility, sustainability, cooperation, mutual support or economic and social transformation, among others.

Specifically, the fieldwork in which we base this communication delves into a case that defines itself as a “laboratory of collaborative practices” based in the city of Bilbao, and whose experimental and hyper-reflective character around its practices provides us with a privileged field of analysis to approach and understand the collaborative logics emerging in the workplace. In order to carry out the analysis we have carried out: a) three in-depth interviews —two men and one woman— with different degrees of responsibility, age and level of commitment within this space; b) analysis of the documents produced and published by the case study analysed; and c) a virtual review of the collective analysed, as well as of the most outstanding agents and platforms in the field of collaborative work.

Through the analysis of this case, we try to reflect on three interrelated issues: 1) the material and structural conditions, as well as the subjective aspects that generate a favourable scenario for the emergence of collaboration in shared work environments; 2) the principles, modes and logics, as well as the problems, through which collaborative work is constituted and managed; and 3) the objectives and effects, in short, the individual as well as collective and/or community impacts, which are tried to be strengthened through the implementation of collaborative practices. From here we will show the panorama of the most frequent tensions faced and faced by contemporary work environments in which collaborative practices are carried out.

**Keywords:** acción colectiva; comunidad; precariedad; trabajo
Reclaiming the Commons in Precarious Times
Carl-Ulrik Schierup and Aleksandra Ålund
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The paper explores movements for social transformation in precarious times of austerity, dispossessed commons and narrow nationalism. The authors contribute to social theory by linking questions by critics of "post-politics" to precarity studies on changing conditions of citizenship, labour and livelihoods. They discuss an ambiguous constitution of precariat movements in the borderlands between "civil" and "uncivil" society and "invited" and "invented" spaces for civic agency, and posit that contestative movements of today are drawing intellectual energy from past movements for democracy, recognition and the common. The paper addresses the emergence of a young justice movement in Sweden emerging from the precariat in this formerly exceptionalist welfare state’s most disadvantaged urban areas. It is reconstructing commons with roots in the working class movement of the early twentieth century. The question posed is whether this incipient movement harbours a transformative potential for the imagineering of a sharing, egalitarian and non-racial democracy?

Keywords: Precarity, social transformation, civil society, commoning, neoliberalism

11 Theses on Citizen-Led Science. Insights from Mexico and Colombia
Ernesto Schwartz Marín
University of Exeter

Weakness and vulnerability lie at the centre of what we call Citizen-Led Science. Paradoxically the strength of weak knowledge production is to systematically start our activities and enquiries not with a position authority, or in the know, but in the margins of what we have considered possible, desirable and realistic so far. Citizen-Led Science begins in the what if?

Nonetheless, Citizen-Led Science will hardly (if ever) become solely a thought experiment, a foundational principle is that it should be a matter of practice: citizen-led scientists learn by doing. Action - inside and outside laboratory settings- helps to reveal the boundaries, limits and unspoken rules of the status quo. Intervention is revelation.

Taking inspiration from Karl Marx’s famous 11th thesis, I argue that all interpretations are interventions, but not all interventions are equal. In short, disrupting is not necessarily subverting, and subversion does not necessarily lead to justice. Citizen-Led Science embodies a critique to Citizen Science projects in which scientists call the shots, and participants provide free labour in exchange for the ‘disinterested advancement of science’ (or at least a great dinner conversation). Instead we experiment with alternative forms of governance in which research participants, are co-designers, volunteers/investors and governors of the research project/intervention.

Citizen-Led Science was born as a specific response to the dominant techno-political imaginations of the role that forensic science has in the pursuit of truth and justice in (post)conflict scenarios and humanitarian crises in Latin America. It is deeply rooted in the contemporary experience of Mexican families searching for their loved ones (38,000 disappeared according to the latest government statistics) since the ‘War on Drugs’ began in 2006. I support my argument with ethnographic insights product of seven years of research in Science and Technology Studies (STS) in Mexico and Colombia, and the creation of a unique DNA forensic database managed, co-designed and governed by relatives of the disappeared in Mexico since 2014. The creation of this ‘anomalous’ DNA database sheds light into the unexamined State-centric values and commitments embedded in contemporary forensic humanitarianism.

My hope is that the eleven principles of Citizen-Led Science will open up the contradictions, challenges and shortcomings inherent in trying to make other worlds possible.

Keywords: citizen-science, forensic science, DNA database
Real Estate as a Commons. Collaboration between Communities, Housing Corporations and the Local Government in Amsterdam East

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Since 2007, liquid communities have mushroomed in the Indische neighborhood in Amsterdam East. These grassroots organizations ask for a more efficient use of public real estate, especially buildings that are empty or underused. The communities and related legal entities have managed buildings that were used as community centers and playground complexes, or in other words, as commons. The challenge is to use a governance approach – involving the local government, housing corporation and citizens – in such a way that the strength of the life world of communities can be maintained and the system of the government and professionals does not intervene in collaborative activities in the buildings. This paper, which is based on qualitative research, shows how community development workers and communities interact and find ways to deal with the shared management of real estate. In addition, theoretical notions about the collaborative management of real estate, and commoning are explored.

Keywords: Liquid community, real estate, commons, commoning, governance

Co-Housing. Solidarity Networks for Care from an Architectural, a Legal, and a Tax Basis

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The difficulties to access to property derived from the generalized crisis and the gestation of a new environmental and social awareness have led to the beginning of a change of economic paradigm from a model based on acquisition, to another based on access or enjoyment; a new model that, under the umbrella of a common denomination, the collaborative economy, brings together different realities, among them, that of co-housing. Although, this model is not a "social housing" in itself, we wonder to what extent collaborative housing can be used to respond to social needs in building solidarity networks for childcare or personal, health, age, and mutual care. Therefore, starting from international experience and the examples provided by our European neighbors, this paper analyzes the different models of existing collaborative housing, specially those who seek the establishment of networks for care, not only from an architectural point of view, but also deepening the underlying legal structure, the tax reality accompanying each of them, and the instruments with which the Administration should promote this new housing formulas. With this purpose, the authors use an inductive method to draw general conclusions from the studied casuistry and applicable substantive and tax regulations. Among these conclusions, the information gathered in these lines highlights the great opportunities offered by the different models of collaborative housing presented from an architectural, social, cultural, economic and environmental point of view. The experiences developed in Germany, Denmark or Sweden show that these housing solutions meet different needs and adequately respond to the shortcomings that a traditional property-based market cannot supply. Moreover, comparative experiences show that these new housing experiences respond more adequately to the weakness that conventional models present in relation to the establishment of care networks.

Keywords: Collaborative economy, co-housing, care networks, public policies, taxes
Makerspaces as Knowledge Infrastructures for the Factory of the Future
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Makerspaces, Hackerspaces and Fab Labs have become widespread during the last years all over different cities of the world. These kinds of collaborative spaces equipped with digital fabrication tools and other technological equipment have gained in importance lately because of their potential for renovating education practices, fostering collective open innovation and promoting community resilience. Several stakeholders have adopted particular strategies at the policy level for supporting makerspaces throughout different initiatives in countries like USA, China as well as in the European landscape. The trend towards the institutionalization of maker culture in these countries has been focused in aspects such as education, entrepreneurship and innovation, while stressing the opportunities for transformation that the maker movement can help to flourish. In addition, other initiatives have been also encouraging the collaboration between these communities with established professionals such as designers, artists, artisans or manufacturers. The promotion of these alliances is rooted in the premise that maker communities are composed by a subset of individuals that holds a combination of expertise, attitudes and values that can be beneficial for speeding up innovation cycles, extending their networks and testing new businesses approaches. These open source communities rely on physical spaces as well as digital infrastructures, that host a growing number of shared resources for developing technological artefacts. These assets that are freely available on the Internet and the Web have been commonly argued as representatives of digital commons, which represent knowledge connected infrastructures that these communities use, help to maintain and to grow up. In this paper, diffusion of makerspaces across the international geography is analysed as well as the spread of digital platforms oriented to DIY ethos, and the growing popularity of maker culture in society. The author focuses on the increasing interest of institutions and policy makers in this field and how different hybridisation between these communities and other stakeholders are encouraged for promoting and speeding up innovation. For achieving this goal, partnerships between makers and manufacturers funded by the OpenMaker project are examined in a cross-case analysis. The author reflects on the role of makerspaces as knowledge infrastructures that are widely dispersed but connected throughout digital technologies, and how different projects cultivated in these spaces are proposing alternative itineraries and incentives to the current R&D systems. In this sense, development of future forms of work based in advanced skills, specific knowledge and digital commons are critically examined. The author proposes the metaphor of “Factories of the Future” to critically assess how new forms of work are rising throughout digital platforms, urban labs, and alternative forms of organization, in a transition to a more entrepreneurial and innovative citizenship.

Keywords: DIY, P2P, innovation, digital commons, maker culture

The Collaborative Collective Action in Disaster Situations. The 19S Earthquake in Mexico City
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The work explores collaborative collective action in disaster situations. In particular, it is interested in collaborative collective actions related to the earthquake of September 19, 2017 in Mexico City. The main objective is to reveal the constitution of networks and structures of solidarity bonds that emerged in the hours and days after the earthquake in order to determine, at first, the origin, the trajectory, the organization and the way of operating of the main collaborative collective action initiatives identified in the exploratory approach carried out in a previous work, which revealed the existence of a hundred initiatives of different kinds.
In a second moment, the different dimensions of their possible social impacts at the micro, meso and macro levels will be analyzed. The methodology will be qualitative with in-depth interviews with the participants and will be complemented with the analysis of the digital platforms that support the initiatives.  

**Keywords:** disasters, solidarity network, collaborative collective action

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### Citizen Science in Spain. Social Impact of Science-Society Collaboration

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It is now 40 years since Paul Feyerabend published Science in a free society (1978) where he denounced the surprising prestige of science in the West and its incompatibility with a democratic society. Since then, scientific experiences based on the participation in various forms of numerous citizens have continued to increase both in Europe and in the rest of the world (Haklay 2012; Irwin 1995; Irwin and Michael 2003; Lewenstein 2004). This communication has three objectives: 1) to identify the different forms of participation between citizens and scientists (Lafuente 2013; EU 2014); 2) to try to respond to the characteristics, means, purposes, social impacts and resistances of this form of collaborative collective action between citizens and professional scientists; and 3) to present the current debates on the role of participation of citizens in scientific projects in the scientific field.  

**Keywords:** citizen science, collaborative collective action, social impact, mobilization

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### El fenómeno de las Lonjas en Vitoria-Gasteiz (Video, 2012, 25’)

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Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

En los últimos años, grupos de jóvenes de Vitoria-Gasteiz (País Vasco, España) han estado alquilando antiguos locales comerciales como espacios de ocio y socialidad. Se les conoce como lonjas (locales comerciales). Este vídeo trata sobre este fenómeno emergente y trata de fusionar lenguajes sociológicos y audiovisuales.  

https://vimeo.com/54550320

**Keywords:** identidad juvenil, transición juvenil, lonjas, sociabilidad

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### Academies for Solidarity under the State of Exception in Turkey

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This paper examines the Academies of Solidarity founded by purged academics who signed a peace declaration and local political agents as collaborative collective actions in a context of deepening authoritarianism in Turkey. For more than two years, beginning right after the failed coup d’état attempt (July 15, 2016), Turkey has officially been governed under the state of exception during which the government made statutory decrees that are subject to no auditing nor judicial appeal by any means. With the implementation of those statutory decrees, they have massively been purged from Turkish universities due to their leading role in an initiative by signing a petition for peace as the armed confrontation between the state security forces and Kurdish
guerrilla. Additionally, those who have lost their job via statutory decrees can neither leave the country nor can they work at private universities as their passports are taken away and they are blacklisted. In the presence of these repressive and discrediting measures, those academics have decided to turn this severe situation into an opportunity to produce knowledge out of the limitations and competitiveness of highly neoliberalized institutions. To that end, they founded ‘academies of solidarity’ in different cities with different forms depending on the local dynamics of each city and the organizations that act in solidarity such as unions, professional associations, students, citizens, international organizations, and gathered in order to respond to the judicial processes and the political repression collectively under the umbrella of these academies. Given that these practices aim to transform academic relations and knowledge production processes with other participants in a collective way, converting it into a reciprocal learning process instead of a top-down relation, it is crucial to analyze their effects in terms of resistance against democratic regression within the local realities of each city. Through in-depth open-ended interviews in four cities (Istanbul, Ankara, Kocaeli and Mersin), we also scrutinize to what extent academies of solidarity have become influential political agents not only against the persecution of academics but also against the ongoing democratic regression in Turkey and neoliberalization of universities.

**Keywords:** Democratic regression, political repression, academics for peace, academies for solidarity, Turkey

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*Natalia Vegas Moreno and Arturo Cancio Ferruz*

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We initially base our communication on the symbolic analysis of *A revolta dos panos* [The revolt of the rags], an artistic proposal artist Arturo Cancio accomplished together with Coolabora CRL, a cooperative for social intervention, and more than 80 volunteers in Covilhã, Portugal, in 2016. To carry out such an analytic study, we first rely on the social and ritual anthropologic theory of Victor Turner and, more specifically, on his study on liminality and anti-structure. Besides, we count on Pierre Bourdieu’s structuralist concept of habitus and on feminist theorization, as this artistic proposal featured a feminist background throughout all the phases of the project and followed participatory, horizontal and performative logics as supporting strategies (Antunes 2018). Furthermore, we refer to Ileana Diéguez (2009) who reclaimed the notion of liminality in her study of specific artistic practices within the contemporary Latin American context. By using this notion directly related to the form of social relationship called communitas, we understand Diéguez added complexity to the ongoing debate on the relationships between the political and aesthetic aspects of the practice of art (Kester 2004; Rancière 2004, 2008; Bishop 2006; Asselin, Lamoureux & Ross 2008; Bourriaud 2009a and 2009b; Gielen 2015). She used the term liminal to account for the constitution of anti-structures, which are opposed to structured and hierarchical modes of relationships in society. Besides, she distinguished between the artistic practices occurring in everyday life from those that are narrowed down in aesthetic spaces. We consider this separation entails, implicitly or explicitly, a different evaluation of their ability to perform political and aesthetic action to achieve legitimacy. In this communication, we present evidence of this fact and, by linking liminality to the notion of ‘bad form’ (Lyotard 2000; Badiola 1994, 2002), we conclude communitas is the highest legitimacy an artwork can achieve.

**Keywords:** Contemporary art, liminality, anti-structure, communitas, legitimation
Environmental Solidarities between Local Solidarities and Transnational Solidarities

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The purpose of transnational solidarity set questions the social frames of sharing. National solidarities are organizing the social differentiation around the institutions in 19 and 20 century who develop the institution of army and budget, of schooling and of social security (with the mutualisation of risks). The post national solidarities are more difficulty organized inside institutions. The idea of transnational solidarities presupposes some international institutions with some effective regulation (such as transnational diasporas). Within this uncertainty, the social networks come as substitute of solidarity; as virtual solidarity.

A typology of the existing transnational solidarity will specify three dominant approaches:

- The relations between State with joined interest and cooperation partnership by contracts
- The multilateral relations within united nations framework composed of common good, networking and social partnership
- The diversity of internet relations linking individual exchange (such as social networks), and cultural exchange (such as free expressive website)

This methodology examines specifically the transnational solidarities on environmental issues as community of issues, as politicization on common issues and common problems; as interconnection of issues. cosmopolitanism. The examination of environmental action and policy processes for sustainable politics in France, frames a distribution of social actions between:

- Local solidarities with self-organizing (eco farming, recycled energy)
- National solidarities around energy politics
- Transnational common concern to save the earth as community of issues

Transnational solidarities and the purpose of sharing society are moving in process. These developments require new connections between peoples and countries, new assemblages between communities, political community and the claims of justice. Voluntary solidarism requires the development of the communities of issues overcoming the functional communities.

Keywords: transnational, frames of connections, claims of justice

Click to Remain (Video, 2017, 23’)

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‘Click to Remain’ follows participants of an event organized by Avaaz, a digital petitioning platform. In the wake of the Brexit referendum in June of 2016, Avaaz invited its members to a kiss chain which took place in four major capitals across Europe. The film examines the implications of digital activism both on an emotional as well as an economic level. The idea of ‘love’ is prevalent in activist jargon, and was strongly advocated within the kissing chain. The film explores the subjective notion and commercial value of this term. In an increasingly mobile and digitally active society, as one participant puts it, ‘you can spread out your commitment to almost everything.’

The film was produced within the framework of our MA in Visual Anthropology in 2016.

http://www.marenwickwire.com/click-to-remain

Keywords: Brexit, digital activism, love, politics, clicktivism
Disasters exacerbate pre-disaster inequalities and intensify the vulnerability of the socially marginalized. This distressing reality also can and often does incite affected individuals and communities and their allies to organize for collective action because disasters expose previously hidden—or overlooked—inequalities and injustice. The 2011 triple disaster of a 9.0-magnitude earthquake, massive tsunami, and nuclear meltdowns in Japan are a case in point. This paper examines the role of citizen participatory action research in collaborative knowledge development and collective social action aimed at improving disaster policies and program responses. The paper draws from an ongoing longitudinal (8+ years) project with disaster-affected women in Japan, which uses PhotoVoice as a core methodology. PhotoVoice is a participatory action research method grounded in emancipatory and feminist theoretical and epistemological traditions and citizen documentary. People affected by the issue under investigation serve as co-investigators through repeated photo-taking, group discussions, and creation of “voices” (written messages). Since 2011, in collaboration with local nongovernmental organizations, the project has engaged ordinary citizens, all women affected by the 2011 disaster, in ongoing collaborative investigations of the disaster. Over the years, the project has expanded from three sites to ten; accounting for mergers and termination of certain groups, the project currently operates in seven sites. Notably, participating members have expressed an interest and been instrumental in expanding the project. Data for this paper come from members’ photographs, two types of narratives—group discussions and member-generated voices—as well as feedback from audiences that view the photographs and voices. Members’ photographs and narratives over the last eight years expose various aspects of the disaster as socially constructed. Physical hazards, such as the earthquake and the tsunami, displaced many citizens. Then, in the name of reconstruction and recovery, neoliberal economic policies pushed those marginalized further out. While the disaster was a devastating blow to the area’s economy, from agricultural and fishing industries to local small businesses of all kinds, certain sectors, such as large corporations in construction and heavy machinery, have profited from the booming “reconstruction economy.” Facilitated group discussions over time have collectively pointed to the advancement of neoliberal policies and the erosion of the welfare state before the disaster, which became (more) visible after the disaster. The project has served to break down the monopoly of knowledge production as it has expanded what is considered legitimate or expert knowledge.

Keywords: disaster, participatory action research, citizen documentary, women, vulnerability

This paper considers how different features of informal networks affect knowledge sharing. As a complement to previous research that has emphasized the effect for the strength of the tie between two producers of informal networks, I focus on how network structure influences the knowledge sharing process. I propose that that temporal social cohesion around a relationship affects the willingness and motivation of individual producers to invest time, capital, energy, and effort in sharing knowledge with other producers. I further argue that the network range next to new networks, ties to different knowledge pools, increases a producer’s ability to absorb excellent technical skills and convey innovative and complex ideas to heterogeneous audiences. I also examine explanations for knowledge sharing based on absorptive capacity, which emphasizes the role of open technological resource, and temporal relational embeddedness, which stresses the importance of temporal tie strength. I investigate the network effect on knowledge sharing and technical improvement using data from interviews of Japanese small craft knife producers in immature DIY market and U.S. craft knife magazines called
“knives” from 1980 to 2010. The results indicate that temporal social cohesion and network range next to new networks ease knowledge sharing, over and above the effect for the strength of the tie between two producers of informal networks. I discuss the implications of these findings for research on effective knowledge sharing, social capital, technical improvement among producers and information diffusion in a market.

**Keywords:** informal networks, knowledge sharing, temporal social cohesion, network range next to new networks, technical improvement among producers

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**Remembering Europe (Video, 2016, 59’)**

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2040 and the sun is shining: does anybody remember Europe? This film travels across the continent asking people about their experiences and memories of Europe and the EU, as lived territory, social and (geo) political construct. The crisis of 2008-2018 weights heavy in collective memory, yet stories remain fragmented. How to narrate a crisis of the imagination and of capital-H history? Mapping and re-tracing conjectures and territories, Remembering Europe tells a story of Europe through fragments and contradictions, feelings and flashbacks. A docu-fiction-essay, it is based on the method of the future archive, weaving together performative interviews with poetic intuitions. More than a meditation on the future, this film is a meditation on the possibilities and limits of the imagination. For what is memory, but lived imagination?

https://vimeo.com/151393094

**Keywords:** future, crisis, imaginaries, Europe, EU, mediterranean, maps, periphery, territory, mobility, zones, energy, reproduction, change, future archive