Interdisciplinary group of researchers
sociologists, psychologists, ethnologist,

+ civil society partners
+ City of Warsaw
+ ISS complex systems centre
+ ISS Artificial Intelligence centre
Context: urban policy in Poland
Urban policy field in Poland
Urban activism
Right to the City themes

Identity
- equality
- digital rights
- urban regeneration

Space
- urban citizenship
- ownership
- justice

Right to the city

Future
- privacy
- quality of life

Housing

Services
- public transport
Three stages of the “Norm Life Cycle”

Finnemore and Sikkink (1998: 895)
Norm entrepreneur
Questa Città di Chi Pensi che Sia

Ne' pubblico, Ne' privato, Comune!
PADOVA WAKE UP
PER IL DIRITTO ALLA CITTA’
WE DEMAND TO SEE THE HORIZON!
The concept of the Right to the City

- the result of a bottom-up struggle over decades that consists in the right of all inhabitants, present and future, temporary and permanent, to use, occupy and produce just, inclusive and sustainable cities, villages and settlements, understood as a common good essential to a full and decent life.

- The Right to the City is an argument for cities to be spaces of democratic decision making and inclusive use for all regardless of wealth, race, class, ability or gender. It is the right of a citizen to be able to access housing, services and community within their city.

Global Platform for the Right to the City.

- an action-oriented advocacy network committed to social change and to the promotion of the Right to the City as a core value for policies, commitments, projects and actions across the globe.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.

Included, for the first time in history, the Right to the City in the official outcome document: the New Urban Agenda.

The Conference set out international commitments towards political action on a New Urban Agenda that will affect us all, everywhere, for the next 20 years.

International civil society organizations mobilized to make sure that the Right to
July 19th, 2011
First Urban Movements Congress
July 8th, 2014
Urban Movements Coalition
September 18th, 2015
Fourth Urban Movements Congress
Phases of urban movement development:

- 2008 – Spontaneous initiatives emerging as grassroots protests
- 2010 – Local elections – right to the city slogan
- 2011 – 1st Congress of Urban Movement – networking
- 2012 – 2nd Congress – urban activists invited to consult Urban Policy
- 2013 – 3rd Congress – National Urban Policy workshops
- 2014 – Protests take new turn – referenda to overthrow city leaders
- 2014 – New rhetoric and new participatory mechanisms
- 2014 – Urban Movement Coalition – activists running for local elections
- 2016 – Founding meeting of Congress of Urban Movement Union
A nation-wide network of local organizations, can be considered a norm entrepreneur for the norm of right to the city.

A coalition to overcome the systemic obstacles, deficits in legal provisions, national policies, institutions or procedures.

Gathers organizations and urban activists who share a set of beliefs regarding cities and their development.

Those beliefs constitute a shared shared ‘city-view’, based on set of values:

- **sustainable development** in the spirit of the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (2007) – long-lasting, protective towards space, nature and other resources, and oriented towards the quality of life;

- **participatory urban democracy** – ensuring the residents’ subjectivity, combining the will of the majority with the protection of human and minority rights;

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

Revitalization = development and sustaining the identity of the cities
POWIERZCHNA!
Anti-smog norm entrepreneurs
Anti-smog norm entrepreneurs
- Anti-smog activists use **online** (ICT based knowledge distribution) and **offline** (protest, petitioning) repertoires of action

- **Innovative types of action**: measuring air pollution via individual technologies, DIY sensors, mapping, mobile applications, knowledge production (Della Porta, Rajan 2017)
Right to the smart city and the ICT fuelled placemaking

Anna Domaradzka
Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw

Valencia, June 13th 2019
Right to the smart city

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

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

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

Multifunctionality
Efficiency
Comfort
Safety
Smart city threats

- drones
- sensors
- face recognition
- smartphones tracking

Surveillance

- self-driving vehicles
- hackability & cyber-terrorism

Insecurity

- algorithms for public services
- decision-making based on machine learning

Inequality

- focus on digital instead of physical / sensual slacktivism

Disconnection
Right to smart city study

**political aspect**

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

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

**social aspect**

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

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

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

virtual social relations *(right to belong, local identity)*
Anna Domaradzka,
University of Warsaw
anna.domaradzka@gmail.com

Żródło: https://www.6sqft.com/your-brain-on-architecture-and-why-design-matters/