



Conférence : le «Droit à la Ville» (R2C)

Giovanni Allegretti

CES - Université de Coimbra



Centro de Estudos Sociais
Laboratório Associado
Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra



Cocody October 19th , 2021



The **R2C** was born inside a philosophical discourse, and therefore it mirrors a way of conceiving territories as the product of a permanent social conflict, which change forms but never disappear...

The R2C is at the same time a framework to reimagine **PARTICIPATION** as part of a larger project, but also a concept which share with participation rhetoric ambiguities and the risk to become a “buzzword” - as it is still not anchored to international law frames



Henri Lefebvre

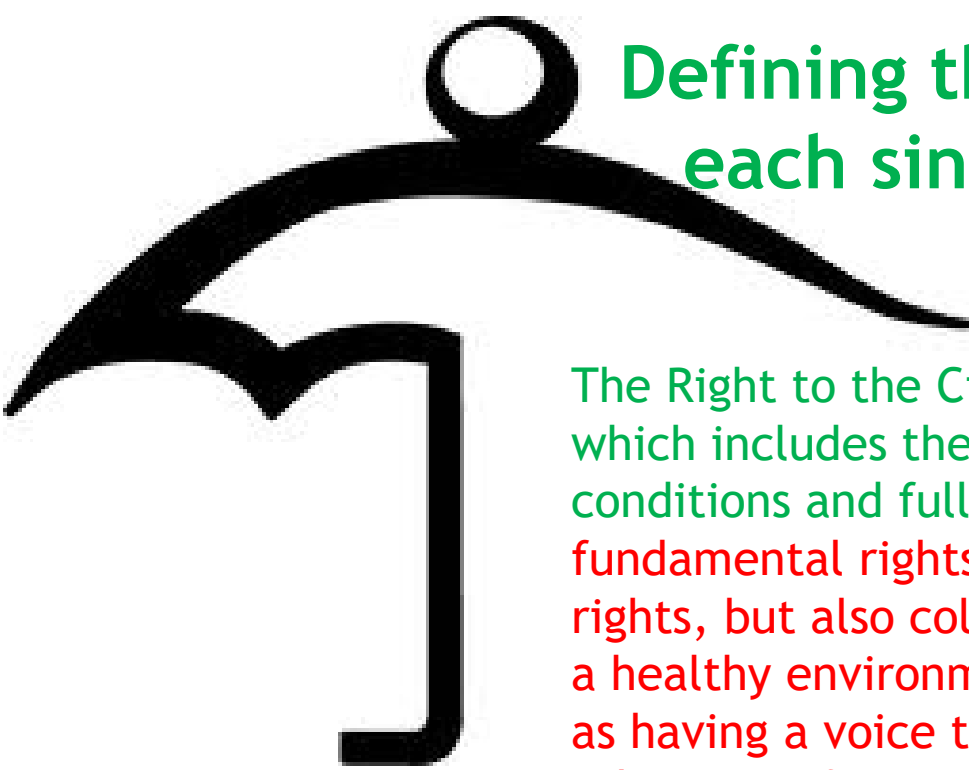
WHICH ARE THE SOURCES ? (2)

Two of the central ideas of Lefebvre remained unchallenged, and are still main pillars for the modern vision of the R2C

- 1) The idea that WHO IS ENTITLED TO THE R2C are ALL THOSE WHO LEAVE IN A TERRITORY and CO-PRODUCE ITS TERRITORY, CULTURE and ECONOMY, independently from their “formal citizenship of a certain country” (post-Westfalian vision of the State)
- 2) The idea that the “social production of space” is much more important than the solely action of the State in the transformation of the places where people live and produce.



For the rest, many other “intuitions” of Lefebvre were expanded and reviewed. For example the term CITY has been resemantized, imagining that R2C must refer to all settlements and PLACES WHERE PEOPLE LIVE, independently from their size, formal administration rules and urban or rural prevalence. CHOOSING WHERE TO LIVE AT EASE, in fact, is TODAY one of the first component of the R2C discourse. But the permanence of the term “CITY” in the slogan, sometimes makes it not-understandable or attractive for all...as it seems a defence of the “urban life” vs other mode of living...



Defining the R2C is not that easy, as each single word is problematic

A RIGHT TO HAVE NEW RIGHTS

The Right to the City can be seen as an “umbrella right” which includes the right of inhabitants to have dignified conditions and fully exert their citizenship, enlarging their fundamental rights (individual civil, political, and economic rights, but also collective rights as cultural rights or those to a healthy environment) with new rights and responsibilities, as having a voice that counts, granting memory to places and urban transformations, participating in urban management, living in places ecologically balanced and sustainable... In this sense, R2C include rights of not only those WHO ALREADY LEAVE in a specific place, but of those that WILL COME there. And somehow includes also the idea of NATURE seen as “mother hearth, to which we belong” and must be in hgarmony with....

R2C is interdependent in relation to all the human rights internationally recognized, integrally conceived, and includes all those already regulated by International Treaties of Human Rights.

WHICH ARE THE SOURCES? (1)

The origin of the R2C relays in a “bottom-up process” of incremental definition, which has gradually been correcting the direction...

For example, Henry Lefebvre (since 1968) advocated the idea that the “urban question” is a pivotal element of the “social question”, thus reactivating the European Urban studies after the II World War, to struggle against the descriptivism of the School of Chicago, through giving centrality to SYMBOLICAL, CULTURAL and even SENSORIAL ASPECTS. He himself evolves, gradually reembedding the central ROLE OF THE STATE, especially in his last collective book “Du contrat de citoyenneté” [on the contract of citizenship]”.

Henri LEFEBVRE

LE DROIT À LA VILLE

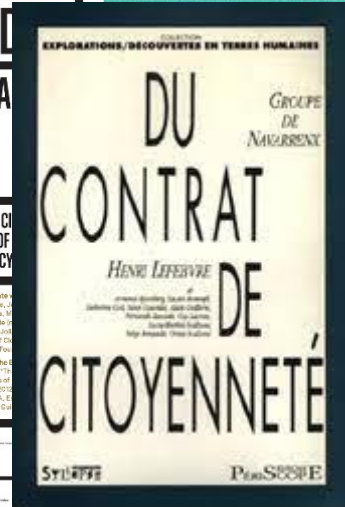
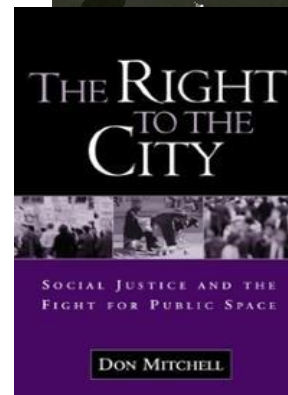
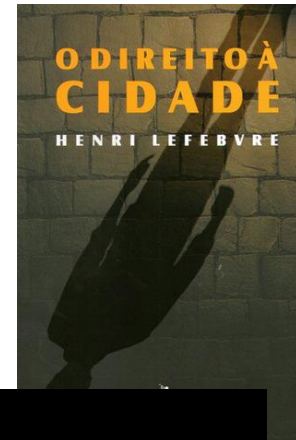
3^e édition

Préface de Remi HESS,
Sandrine DEULCEUX et Gabriele WEIGAND



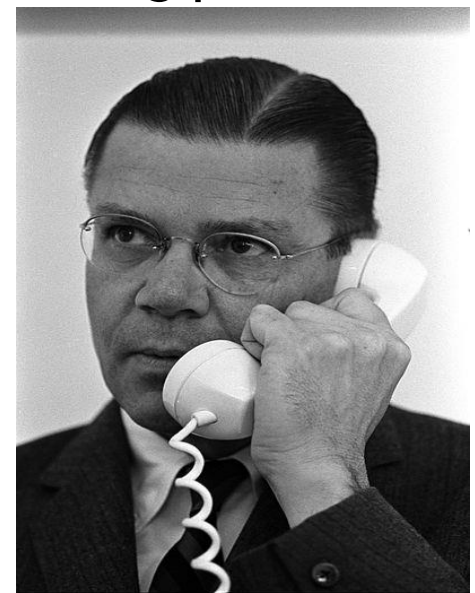
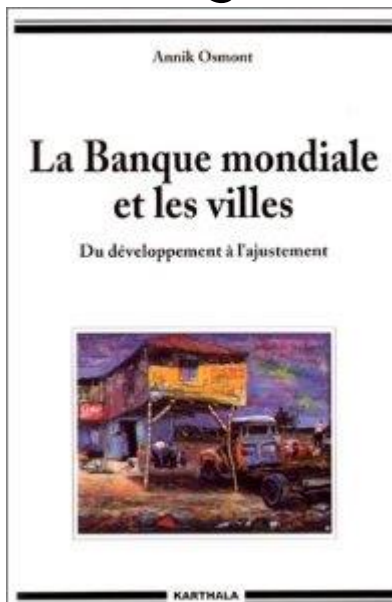
anthropologie

ECONOMICA Ant

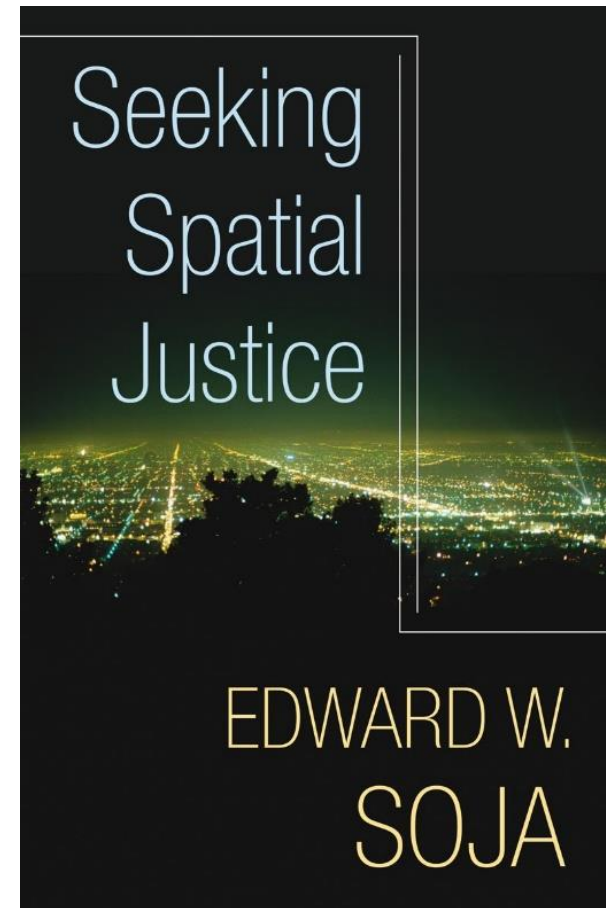
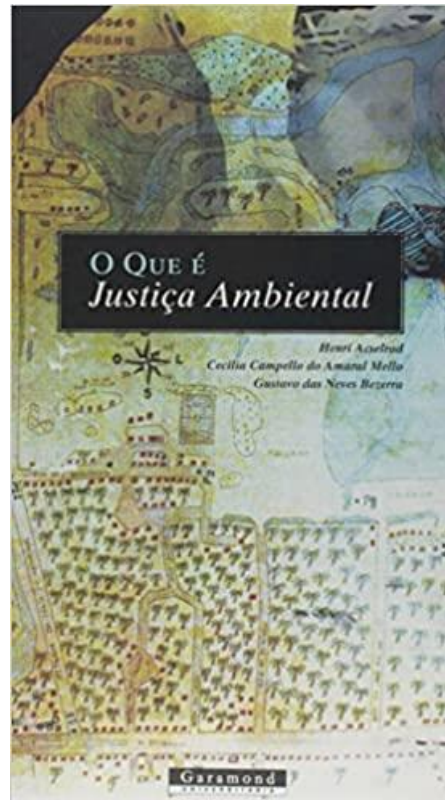
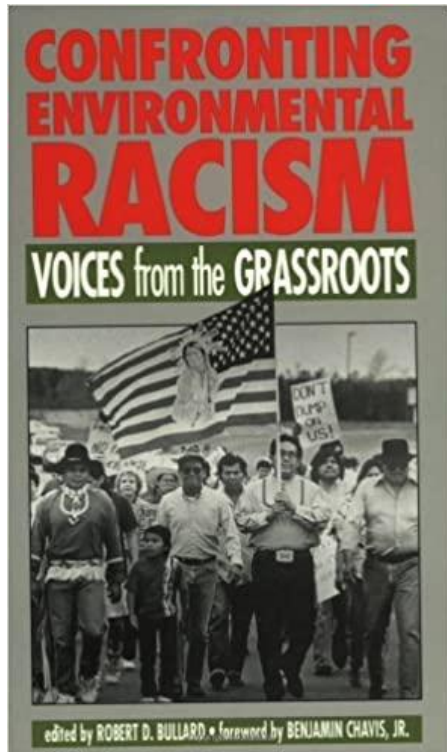


As part of those that Evelina Dagnino (2004) calls “**the perverse confluences**” (convergences among very diverse actors and very different projects of the world) in the early 1970s also the central institutions of the Washington Consensus discovered the “urban”. The latter - until the Robert Mc Namara Report of the World Bank (1970) was not a focus of interest, but just a “negative externality” of country development.

And with **the “twin approach”** (rescuing informal settlements and providing infrastructure areas for future urban schemes) heavily influenced the world, **within a vision of a “Minimal state”** but affirming the right of people to remain in their living places...



...the marriage between **Spatial Justice** and **Environmental Justice** gave a high contribution to R2C in analysing “racialised geographies”



ROBERT BULLARD, Henri Acselrad, Edward Soja...

WHICH ARE THE SOURCES ? (3)

The transformations took place especially in the new millennium, thanks to the **WORLD CHARTER of R2C** (elaborated by social movements within the WSF) and the **European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City** (Saint-Denis - France, 2000), signed by more than 350 European cities.



- Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City
- Charte-Agenda Mondiale des Droits de l'Homme dans la Cité
- Carta-Agenda Mundial de Derechos Humanos en la Ciudad



UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights

Comitè d'Inclusió Social, Democràcia Participativa i Drets Humans de CGLU

Comissão de Inclusão Social, Democracia Participativa y Derechos Humanos de CGLU



UCLG Committee on Social, Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights

Member of United Cities and Local Governments



They reinforced the idea of the **JOINT PRODUCTION OF SPACE** as a socio-based concept, brought new “cosmogonies” into the R2C (as the concepts of **UBUNTU**, **BUEN VIVIR**) and the concept of the “**right to a solidarity-based metropolis**” would

emerge afterwards intensively in the framework of the Forum of

Peripheral Local Authorities (FALP) and is now being developed as an integral part of the R2C concept

Presentation

European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City

- Preamble
- Part I - General provisions
- Part II - Civil and political rights in the city
- Part III - Economic, social and cultural rights in the city
- Part IV - Right relative to democratic local administration
- Part V - Mechanisms for the implementation of human rights in the city
- Final provision
- Additional provisions
- List of Signatory Cities

Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City

International meetings on the right to the city

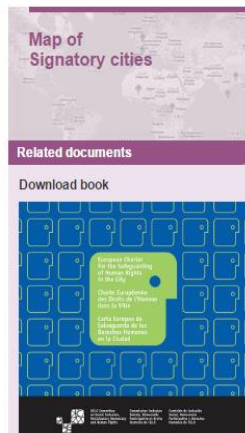
Global Platform for the Right to the City

European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City



The European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City (Saint Denis, 2000) is the result of the preparatory work initiated in Barcelona in 1998 in the framework of the Conference “Cities for Human Rights”, which was organised to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Hundreds of Mayors and political representatives participated in the event and united their voice to call for a stronger political acknowledgement as key actors in safeguarding human rights in a highly urbanised world.

Participating cities adopted the “Barcelona Engagement”, consisting of a roadmap to draft a political document aimed at fostering the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights at local level.



WHICH ARE THE SOURCES ? (4)

So, gradually the R2C concept permeated UN-documents (especially after the WUF of Rio de Janeiro held in 2008) and was “adopted” in Quito “Habitat III” Summit (2015) as part of the Urban agenda, with the consequent risk of “diluting” its social strength and radicality.

But social movements continue to meet and discuss around it, and there is a World Platform which try to incentivize it: <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br>



The main question
here in ODP is:
what is the place of
citizen participation
in conquering AND
consolidating the
R2C for all?



https://www.cidob.org/es/publicaciones/serie_d_e_publicacion/revista_cidob_d_afers_internacionales/municipalismo_internacional_y_derecho_a_la_ciudad_las_ciudades_en_la_era_de_la_globalizacio_n



ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY VISION OF THE RIGHT TO THE CITY, as a permanent effort of transformation of our territories in a human-centred direction

“We can rest content with the bureaucratic exercise of drawing up long lists of good proposals ...(to) provide an answer to all the challenges. [...] Political and economic activity is only effective when it is [...] guided by a perennial concept of justice and constantly conscious of the fact that [...] we are dealing with real men and women ..]who live, struggle and suffer, [...] deprived of all rights. To enable these real men and women to escape from extreme poverty, we must allow them to be dignified agents of their own destiny”

(Speech of Pope Francis in the UN General Assembly on September 25th, 2015)

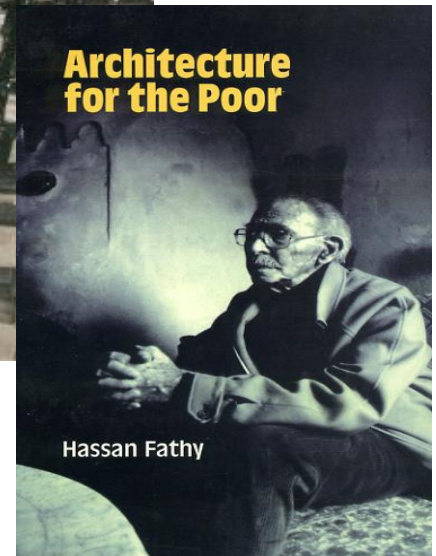
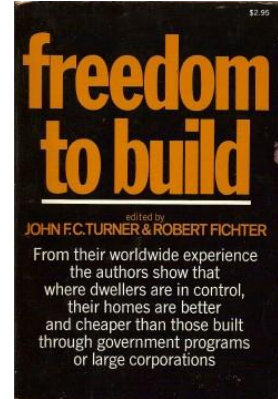
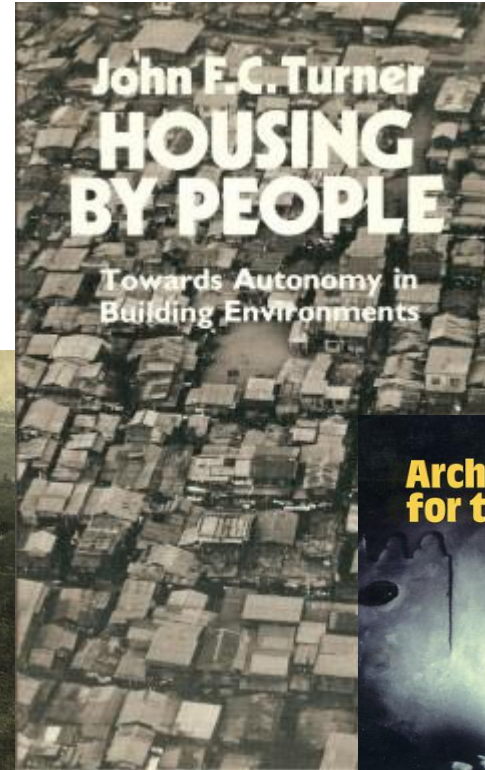
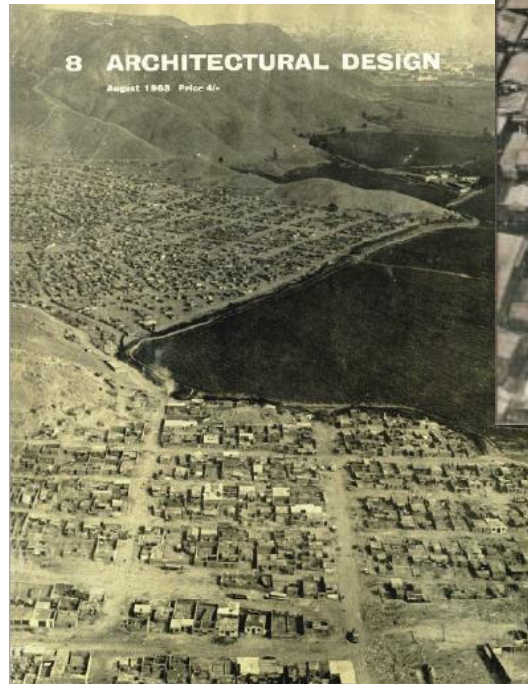
“The right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is, moreover, a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization. The freedom to make and remake our cities and ourselves is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights”

(David Harvey – “The Right to the City” - New Left Review 53, September-October 2008)

Many disciplines contributed to set the tight relation between participation and the R2C, and especially those of socio-and geo/spatial origin, interested in studying the DUAL model of GROWTH of the Southern World, polarisation and urban injustice.



The contribution of John F. Turner in the famous issue of “Architectural Design” of August 1963 on Lima’s slum opened a large debate on “Self-help”, but also Hassan Fathy, Milton Santos, and...



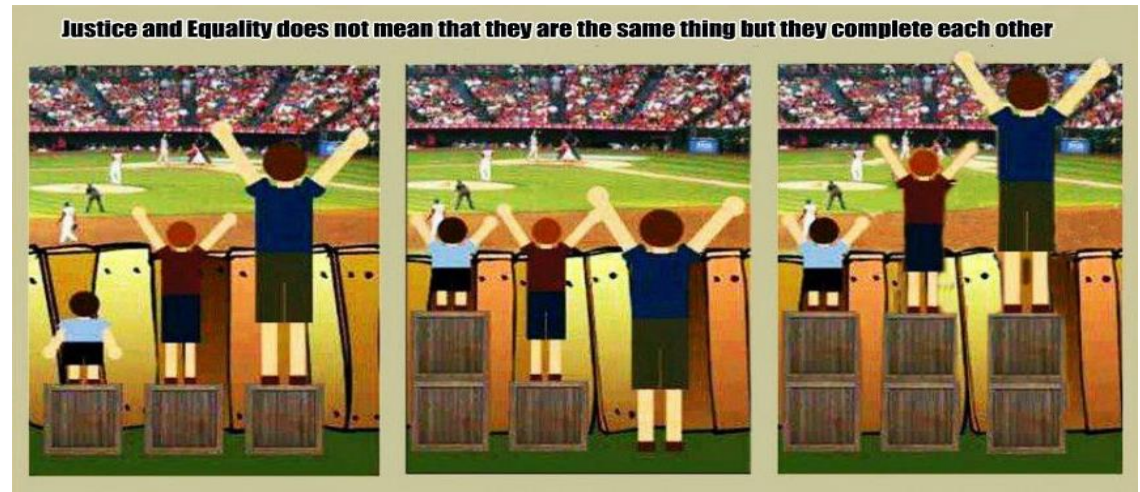
Not all participatory processes necessary contribute to create new solid rights for inhabitants. As Archon Fung (2011) states, there are **DEONTOLOGICAL PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES** only centred in valuing the multiplicity of voices as a principle of an effective democracy, and others (which he calls **CONSEQUENTIALISTS**) which target redistributive justice and the construction of new rights. The latter are measured/evaluated and evolve permanently in relation to these goals, in order to reach them more effectively



Let me tell you a small story about the urban effects of the Participatory Budgeting of Porto Alegre on the **RIGHT OF THE POORS to THE URBAN CENTRE**, which costed a lot of effort to the mayor



This example makes us reflect on how concrete participatory processes can (or cannot) contribute to the R2C, through **combining RECOGNITION OF ACTORS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNTIL NOW MARGINAL in decision-making, and REDISTRIBUTION of resources towards them.**



So, a process as Participatory Budgeting (which is **MYULTITASKING**) can be described differently according to its capacity of being fed by solid goals of valuing diversity (Santos & Mendes, 2020), equality, equity, justice and solidarity – instead of being just oriented by **COMPETITION AMONG GROUPS and THE RULES OF MAJORITY vs MINORITY DECISION** (which is partially its soul and attractive feature)

I would like to briefly
exemplify some
important components
of the possible spaces
that participation has in
building the R2C
through real stories of
existing processes...





FIRST: is important that ALL FORMS of PARTICIPATION (also those that Ibarra, 2006, called «by irruption») are respected, considering that participation is a CONFLICTED FIELD in itself, and hiding conflicts does not pay back soon or later. CONFLICT is a RESOURCE, but also social movements could improve their form of engagement making them faire...



Diversa y Orgullosa



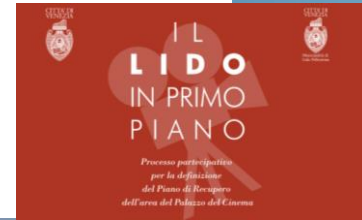
10.9.2011
¡sí, sí, sí!
visibles
en Madrid



Expanding “advocacy processes” for vulnerated groups , avoiding to create other new forms of exclusion.

Youngsters as multipliers...





R2C and recognition of the most marginal (The “Ideas on the Run” PB in the prison of Bollate, and NYC PB)



Incentivising the use of ART as na element for attracting/mirroring communities' dilemmas



Changing languages and philosophy for the most marginalised: the case of BOGOTÁ Policy on “Street Dwellers” (not called as homeless)



EL ENFOQUE DE DERECHOS A TRAVÉS DEL PLAN DE DESARROLLO BOGOTÁ HUMANA: HACIA UNA NUEVA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LO PÚBLICO

Estudio de monitoreo de la políticas de inclusión social de la ciudad de Bogotá a la luz de la garantía de los derechos

ESTUDIO DIRIGIDO POR LA COMISIÓN DE INCLUSIÓN SOCIAL, DEMOCRACIA PARTICIPATIVA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS DE CGLU EN COLABORACIÓN CON EL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE COIMBRA Y EL CENTRO OPERACIONAL DE VIVIENDA Y POBLAMIENTO DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

HOMELESS CHARTER *OF* RIGHTS

EVERYONE DESERVES TO BE TREATED WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT.
IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, THESE ARE YOUR RIGHTS.

You have the right to:

Be treated the same as any other person by government and public services like hospitals, income support & AISH offices, schools and police

Be treated fairly in the legal system. This includes how you are treated by police, other peace officers, lawyers, and judges.

Not lose or miss out on services you need just because you do not have identification.

Medical treatment/care. You should not to be turned down or get less care because you are experiencing homelessness.

Not be searched, or
a legal reason. This

See the rules of ar
right to have these
you.

Make a complaint

- Shelter/agency :
- Police
- Health care
- Government wo

Bring a support p
complaint against



BOGOTÁ HUMANA SOCIAL LE CUMPLE A LA CIUDADANÍA EN LA REALIZACIÓN DE DERECHOS

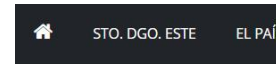
Visite www.integracionsocial.gov.co
Síguenos @integracionbta



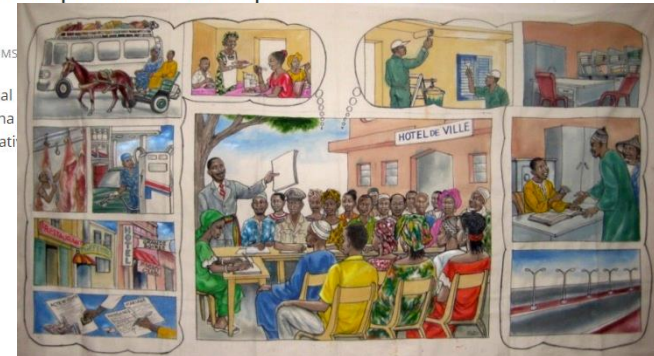
R2C implies the construction of spaces for depositing the collective memory of sufferance and pride for resistance (the slum of Bela Vista in POA, and the Museum of Slums in Maré, Rio de Janeiro)



R2C needs outreach in places where people lives
(San Luis - Dominican Republic; traditional places
in Senegal and Zimbabwe) and information
which can help to “unpack complexity”



pal San Luis realiza Asamblea
Participativo correspondiente a



R2C requires the State to be a guarantor that in direct involvement of citizens the “Law of the Jungle” does not reward only the strongest actors...

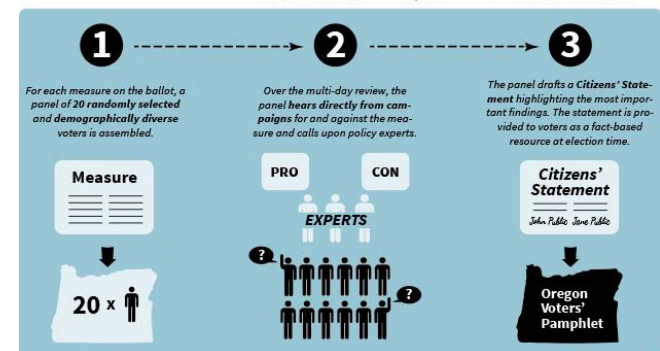
- The negative case of proposition 22 in California won by Uber which spent 200 million U\$



The positive cases of Citizens Initiative Reviews in Massachussets & Oregon, which provide fair and understandable minimum information”



Citizens' Initiative Review: *How It Works*

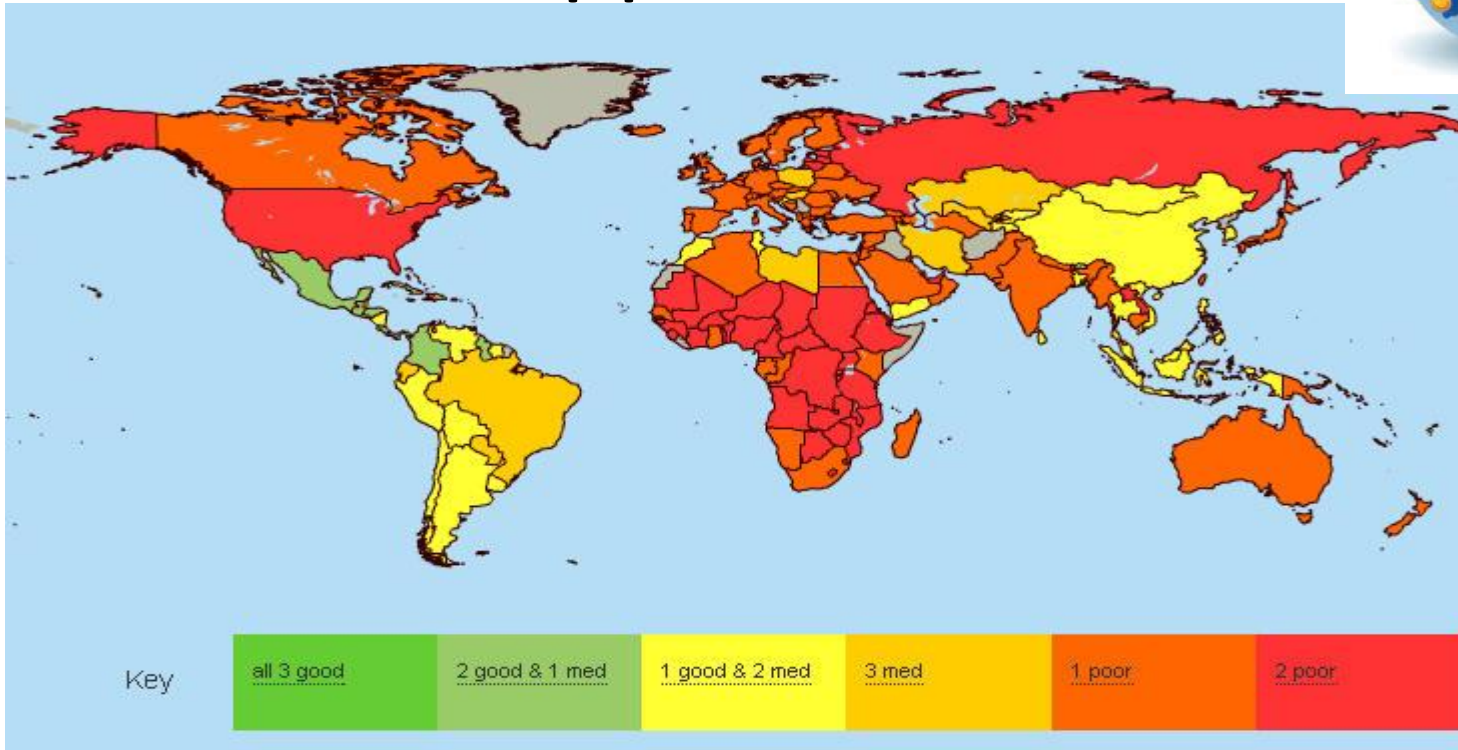


The right to a permanent incremental improvement of public services in the domain of solid waste collection: the case of Mozambique



Measuring differently...

World Happiness Index



**THE
COMMUNITY
PULSE** measuring the stuff
that really matters



Community reforestation in Luhwindja (RDC)



Picture 20. Reforesting PB project in Luhwindja, RDC with participation of young students and communities © Espérance Mwamikazi Baharanyi

R2C means for participation to go beyond „conceded spaces“, and making people part of the „co-design“ (the case of Wuppertal in Germany – which changed the German model of PB and even co-decided the limits of the use of technologies). **CO-DESIGN RULES** is central for generating **TRUST** in participants.



- **Budget based** (150.000 €+) instead of consultative model
- Combination of face-to-face and online (**multichannel**)
- **Feedback loops** by municipal staff integrated in the process





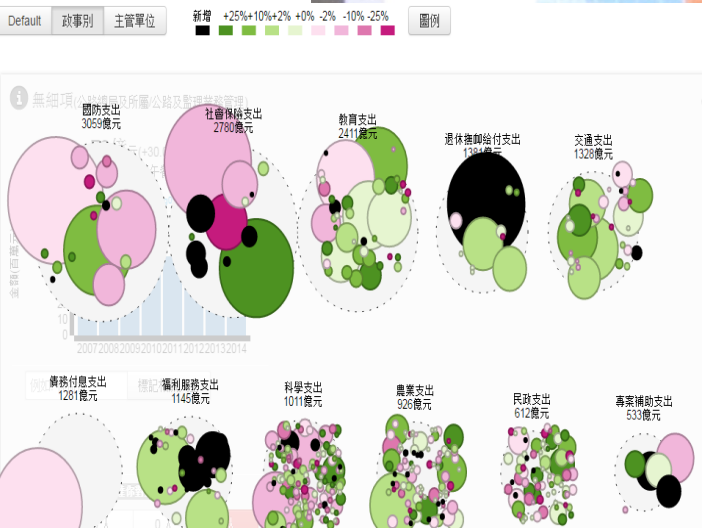
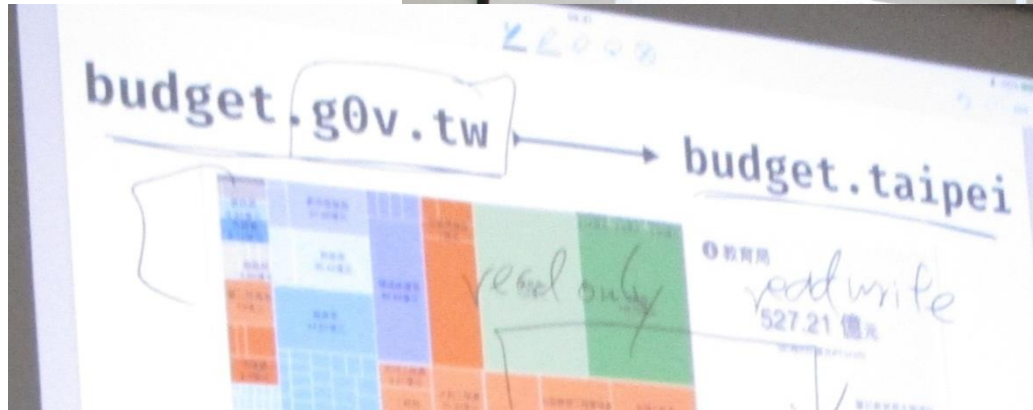
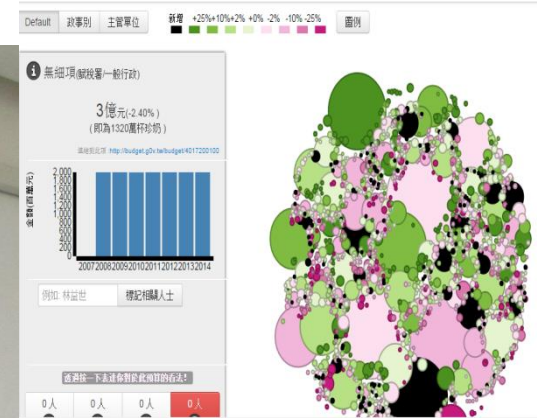
Fascilitating Monitoring of changes decides through Participation



The case of the “Parks of
Generations” (Skatepark)
in Cascais



Participatory Budgeting in Taipei as a bottom-up creation, which used the OPEN DATA produced by the State entities, as way to make promises better fulfilled...



If the R2C is “changing ourselves why we change the city” an important component refers to the discovery and defend of COMMONS . A network of 234 cities in Italy (since 2014) is working on LOCAL PACTS for co-IMPLEMENTATION of Urban Policies



REGOLAMENTO SULLA COLLABORAZIONE TRA CITTADINI E AMMINISTRAZIONE PER LA CURA E LA RIGENERAZIONE DEI BENI COMUNI URBANI



AMMINI
STRAZIONE
CONDIVISA
DEI BENI
COMUNI



Community land TRUST (CLT or OFS - Organismes Fonciers Solidaires) are today a very important tools for alternative housing schemes that male cooperative approaches dialogue with a strong attention on the “price of land” issue



Still regulatory measures are needed (mainly from Regions and State Govs) to recognise the existance of “commons” which are no public but no private

Can local authorities induce changes in markets?

The case of MODEL-FAIRs in Brazil



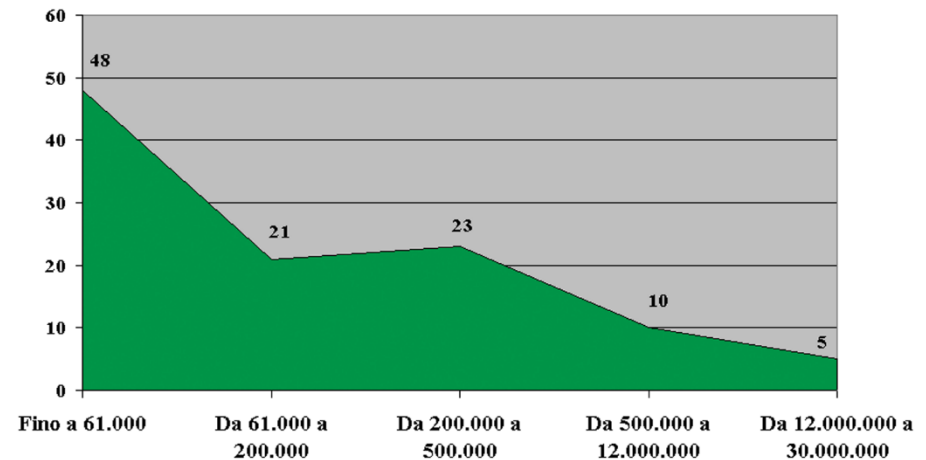
Local administration can also guide processes for reducing the “land speculation” and favour immediate use of empty lands.

The case of Brazilian Urban Areas of Priority Occupation (AUOPS) -



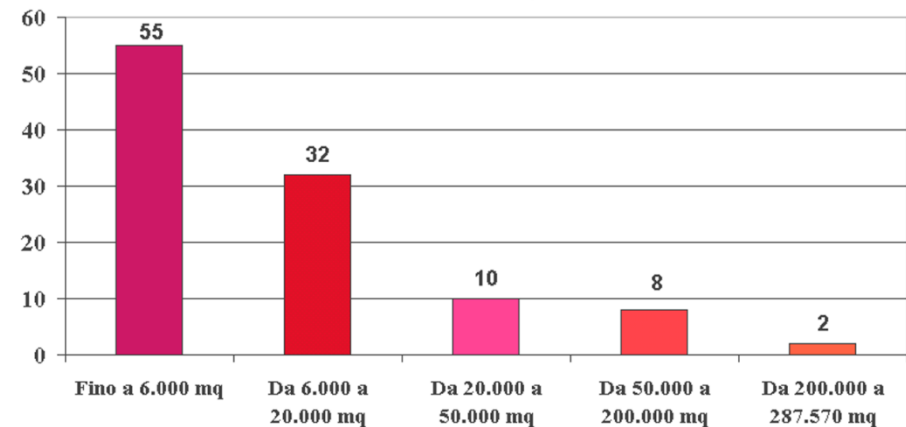
Ipotese sul numero di beni immobili da notificare all'interno delle AUOPS
(in funzione del valore delle aree, in R\$, al 1/7/2002)

Fonte: M.E. Guimaraens, M.E. 2002



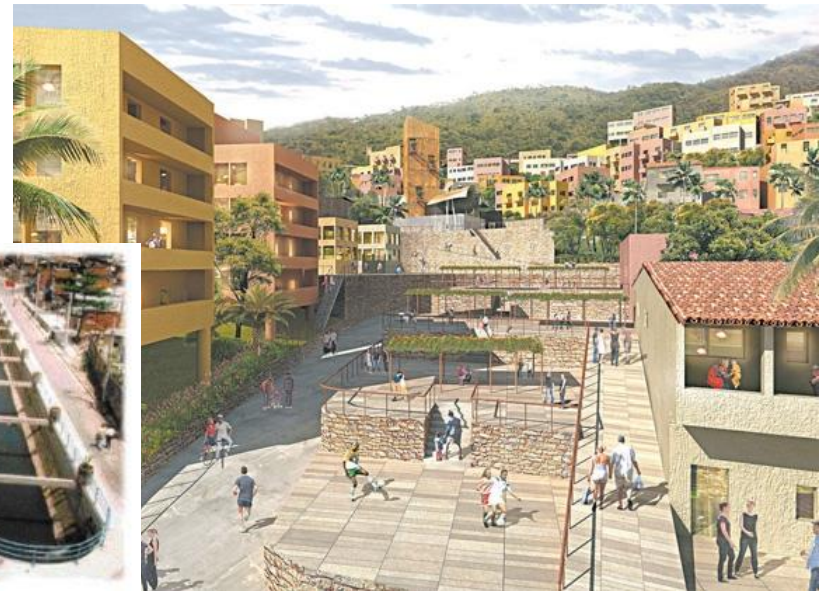
Ipotese sul numero di beni immobili da notificare all'interno delle AUOPS
(in funzione delle dimensioni delle aree)

Fonte: M.E. Guimaraens, M.E. 2002



LEI COMPLEMENTAR Nº 333

SECURITY OF TENURE in recognising and reinserting the informal settlements inside the CITY oF RIGHTS is a fundamental element of R2C. Its attention to the formalised rights of inhabitants is the opposite of the mere “urban make-up” of slums



Municipalities beside movements are fundamental in opposing market distortions related to housing and mobility (see observatories of CISDP-DH of UCLG)



ANTENA SUR - CERO DESALOJOS

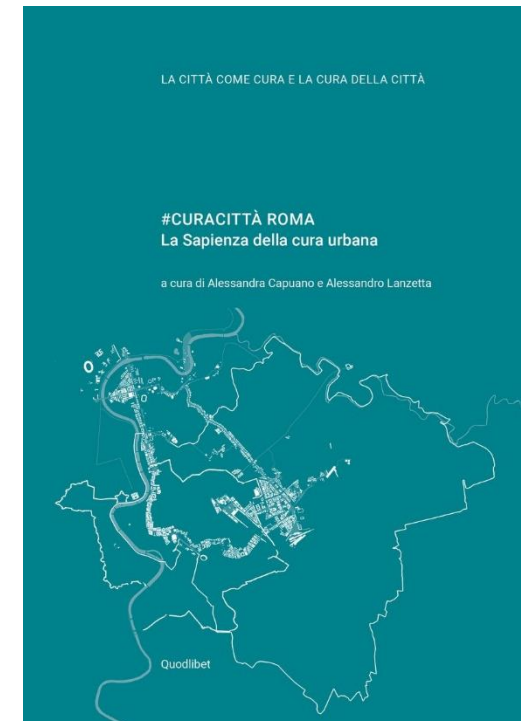
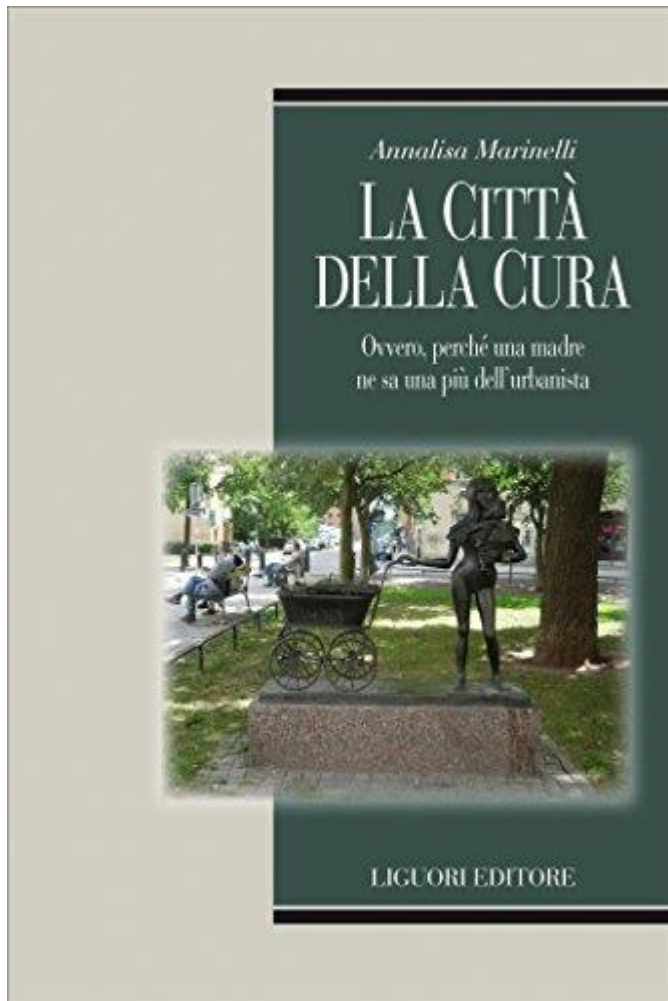
Campaña
DESALOJOS



Alianza Internacional de los Habitantes
www.habitants.org



But local authorities are also fundamental in adopting new models of urban development, as the bottom-up “feminist perspectives” related to the city of care and reproduction



During COVID 19, local authority networks had not only an important role in discussing MODELS OF PARTICIPATION less dependent from the “institutional formalisation”, but also in REFLECTING on HOW their model of participation are able to face certain dilemmas.



For example the RAP Network in Portugal promoted a research and some webinars on HOW THEY INVOLVE UNDER_REPRESENTED groups in participatory processes, and they discover that they do not value inclusion for the contribution to DIVERSITY, and WEBSITES do not try to mirror the complexity of their society

R2C is having “regulatory frameworks” that avoid participation is just a voluntary policy, and can be granted beyond political changes, especially helping the poorest environments (Solecki Fund Law in Poland)

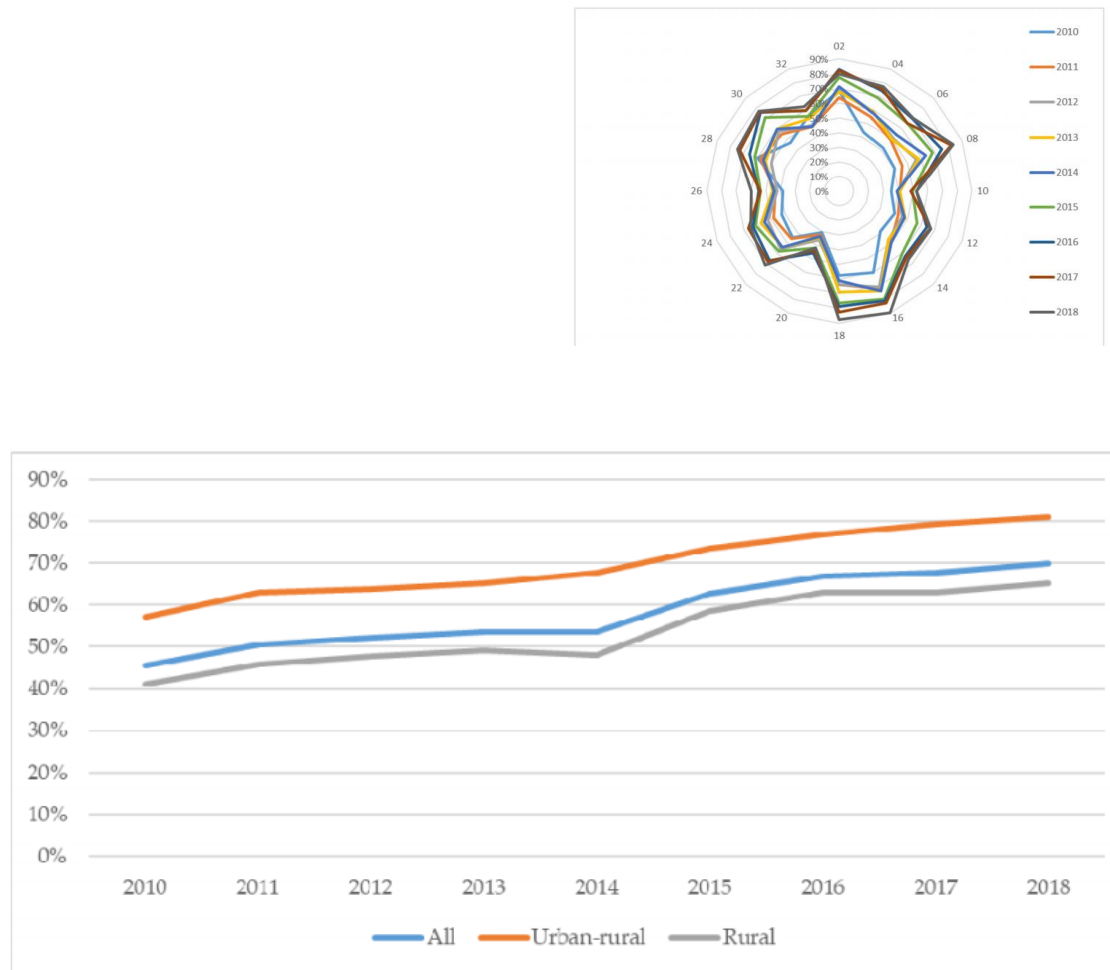
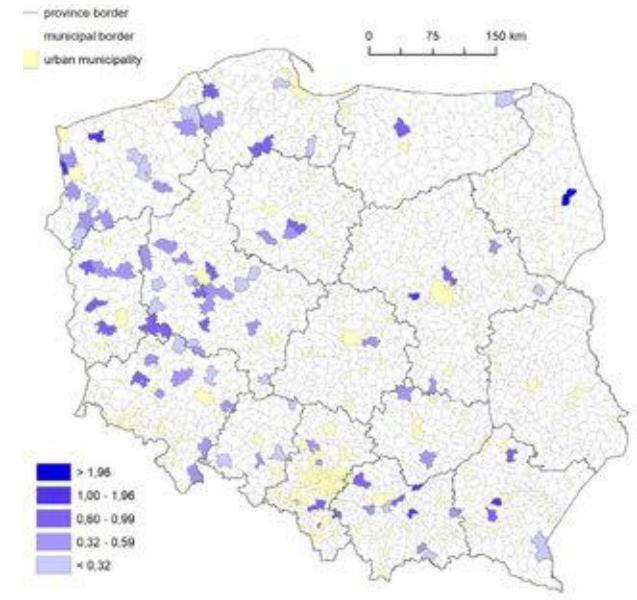


Figure 1. Municipalities with Solecki fund.



Article

How a Participatory Budget Can Support Sustainable Rural Development—Lessons From Poland

Dorota Bednarska-Olejniczak ¹, Jarosław Olejniczak ^{2,*} and Libuše Svobodová ³

In Italy there are five regional LAWS (Tuscany, Emilia Romagna, Puglia, Lazio and Sicily) - which provide FUNDS for processes (and also for the implementation of co-decided) priorities, and even helped to fund debates on strategic issues that politicians did not want to be participated (airport of Florence).

Favouring/rewarding collaborations



Il piccolo Comune italiano di **Borbona**, in Provincia di Rieti conta appena 750 residenti, di cui 620 sopra i 16 anni, anche se i suoi abitanti aumentano nel periodo estivo per la presenza di turisti e antichi cittadini oggi emigrati. Perciò il bilancio partecipativo si è svolto d'estate, per coinvolgere turisti e immigrati che tornano a casa per le ferie. L'obiettivo dichiarato del processo partecipativo (che aveva ricevuto un supporto regionale per l'organizzazione) è stato di promuovere un ripensamento collettivo delle forme dello sviluppo locale.

I cittadini più attivi hanno lavorato molto sul "porta a porta", aumentando il numero di assemblee per discutere temi specifici in alcuni dei 6 ambiti territoriali individuati nel Comune (tra cui due frazioni mal collegate tra loro) sulla base di un apposito Regolamento.

Nelle 6 aree sono stati nominati dei "referenti territoriali" che si sono responsabilizzati per il processo, portando avanti oltre 30 proposte con più di 200 sottoscrittori complessivi. Il gruppo di gestione del bilancio partecipativo ha attivato promosso l'accorpamento e la catalogazione delle proposte già presentate in modo da poterle valutare la fattibilità e la coerenza con le priorità di indirizzo decise precedentemente.

L'aspetto più interessante è che le risorse risparmiate l'anno prossimo dal Comune di **Borbona** grazie alla realizzazione di uno dei due progetti principali (risparmio energetico ottenuto con un sistema fotovoltaico destinato a riformare l'illuminazione pubblica) andranno ad alimentare in futuro i fondi messi in discussione pubblica nel bilancio partecipativo.

Questa esperienza dimostra che la qualità di un BP non dipende dalla dimensione o dalla ricchezza finanziaria della città, ma piuttosto dalla volontà politica e dal coinvolgimento cittadino.

Fonte: Documento della Partecipazione, Comune di **Borbona**/Ufficio Bilancio Partecipativo, 2009; www.comune.borbona.rieti.it/municipio/bilancio_partecipato

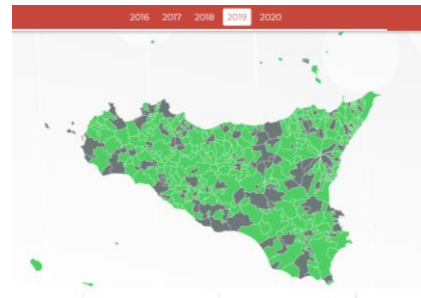
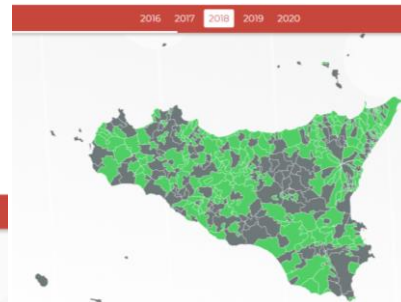
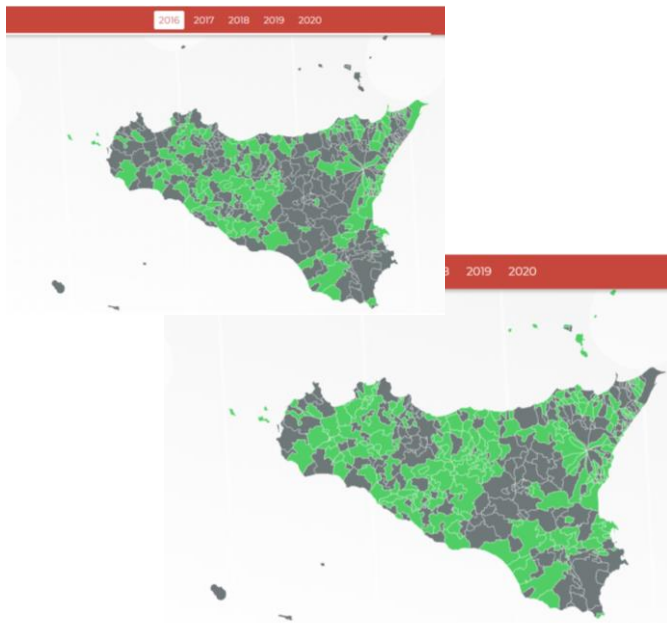


They often have a common limit: they fund continuous innovations, but do not invest in consolidation of already enrooted processes...

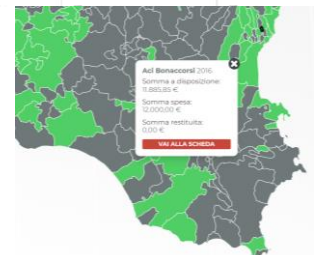
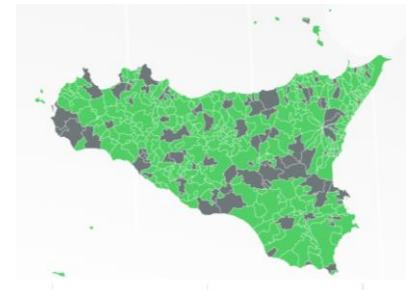


Forbuilding a more solid “Right to a high-quality participation” citizens could self-organize, for granting **civic oversight** of public expenditure

THE CASE OF SICILY: 2,5 millions got back to the Region, as they were mis-used by municipalities. Now these 400 citizens are discussing “standards” and proposing a modification of the 2014 Law



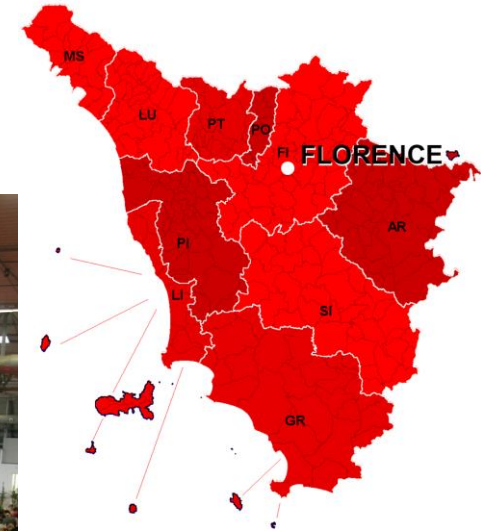
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The LAW 69/2007 of Tuscany – a long path written together


✓ A tense process



Two tracks:
Working at regional and local level
to create a participatory culture

Within a framework of multilevel governance, the Right to the City also means “reducing the burden” on citizens for taking part to actions which can impact INDIRECTLY a territory through the joint action of other administrative levels.

The Opportunity of Decree 130/2021 in Portugal to create a multilevel governance of Participatory Budgets, regulating 2 National ones (OPP and OPA for civil servants) and opening the opportunity of management pacts with Regional, Local and schools PBs (in a country which has 1600 cases today, being 124 in local authorities, 2 in Regions and more than 1500 in schools)

 **Diário da República, 1.ª série**

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PRESIDÊNCIA DO CONSELHO DE MINISTROS

Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 130/2021

Sumário: Estabelece o Dia Nacional da Participação e aprova as normas que regem o Orçamento Participativo Portugal e o Orçamento Participativo da Administração Pública («AP Participa»).

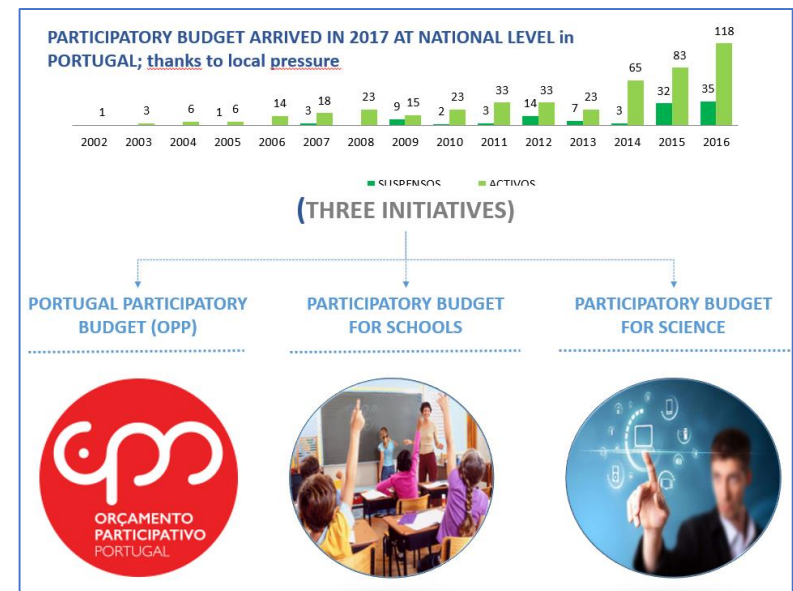
A participação cívica adquire hoje uma dimensão reforçada nos sistemas democráticos, pois é determinante não só para que o Estado tenha capacidade de resposta aos desafios globais e complexos do nosso tempo, como também para reforçar a confiança das pessoas nas instituições, num momento da nossa história em que transformações profundas desafiam os modelos de governação dos Estados e tornam evidente a importância do envolvimento ativo de todas as partes interessadas nas decisões coletivas que estruturam novos modos de vida numa sociedade mais inclusiva e digital e uma economia mais verde.

A participação constitui-se como uma componente central dos modelos de governação democrática e deve ser abordada de forma consente e coletiva, como pedra de toque de democracias coesas e renovadas, o que implica evoluir de processos instrumentais, avulsos e obrigatórios por imposição legal, para a constituição progressiva de um ecossistema participativo amplo e inclusivo, embutindo a participação nos modelos de gestão da Administração Pública como fator crítico de legitimidade através da garantia de boa decisão e de eficácia e eficiência na sua atuação.

Este ecossistema deve posicionar a voz dos cidadãos, de forma abrangente e integrada, no centro das decisões, desenvolvendo processos de participação em matérias não obrigatórias por lei, como por exemplo o seu envolvimento na definição da alocação dos recursos orçamentais, das próprias políticas públicas ou, simplesmente, da forma como a Administração Pública atua e é avaliada pela prossecução das suas missões.

O Programa do XXII Governo Constitucional identifica este tema, ao eleger a boa governação como capacidade central do Estado que garante a resposta aos desafios do nosso tempo: o combate às desigualdades, o desafio demográfico, as alterações climáticas e a transição para a sociedade digital.

Por esta razão, o Governo aprovou a Estratégia para a Inovação e Modernização do Estado e da Administração Pública 2020-2023, aprovada pela Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 55/2020, de 31 de julho, doravante designada por Estratégia, identificando igualmente a participação cidadã como um tema nuclear da modernização do Estado e da Administração Pública e assumindo o desafio de articular as diversas escalas de participação territoriais, da administração central à administração local, numa leitura abrangente das políticas públicas sublinhada pela Agenda 2030 — a agenda de desenvolvimento global aprovada em 2015 pela Organização das Nações Unidas — cometa por 17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, que constitui uma visão



R2C also implies making people be part of the rethinking of Constitutional VALUES (Ireland, Iceland, Romania...beyond many cases of new constitutions in the African continent)

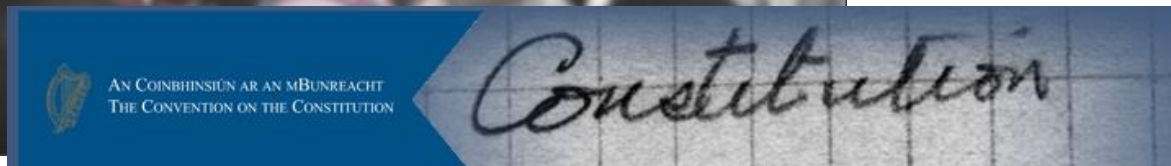
Icelanders support revising constitution, crowdsourced via Facebook and Twitter

AAP
October 21, 2012
7:13PM

Recommend Send Be the first of your friends to recommend this. Tweet 0 A+ A- Print



The Facebook page of the committee who posed the six constitution-related questions included in Saturday's referendum in Iceland. Picture: facebook.com/Stjornlagarad Source: AFP



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PARTECIPA!

Il portale per le consultazioni pubbliche



La Pubblica Amministrazione italiana promuove il processo di apertura verso i cittadini e di trasparenza verso le imprese e la società civile.

A tal fine partecipa all'Open Government Partnership (OGP), un'iniziativa internazionale multilaterale che sostiene lo sviluppo dei tre assi portanti dell'Open Government:

Vai alle consultazioni

Consultazioni aperte



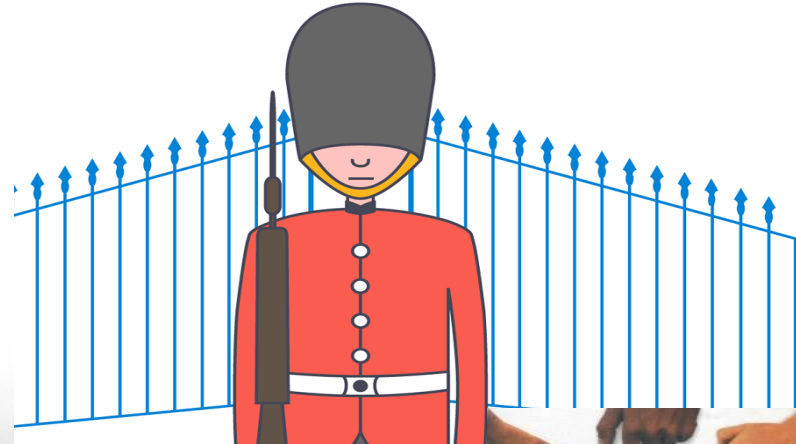
Piano contro la violenza sessuale e di genere



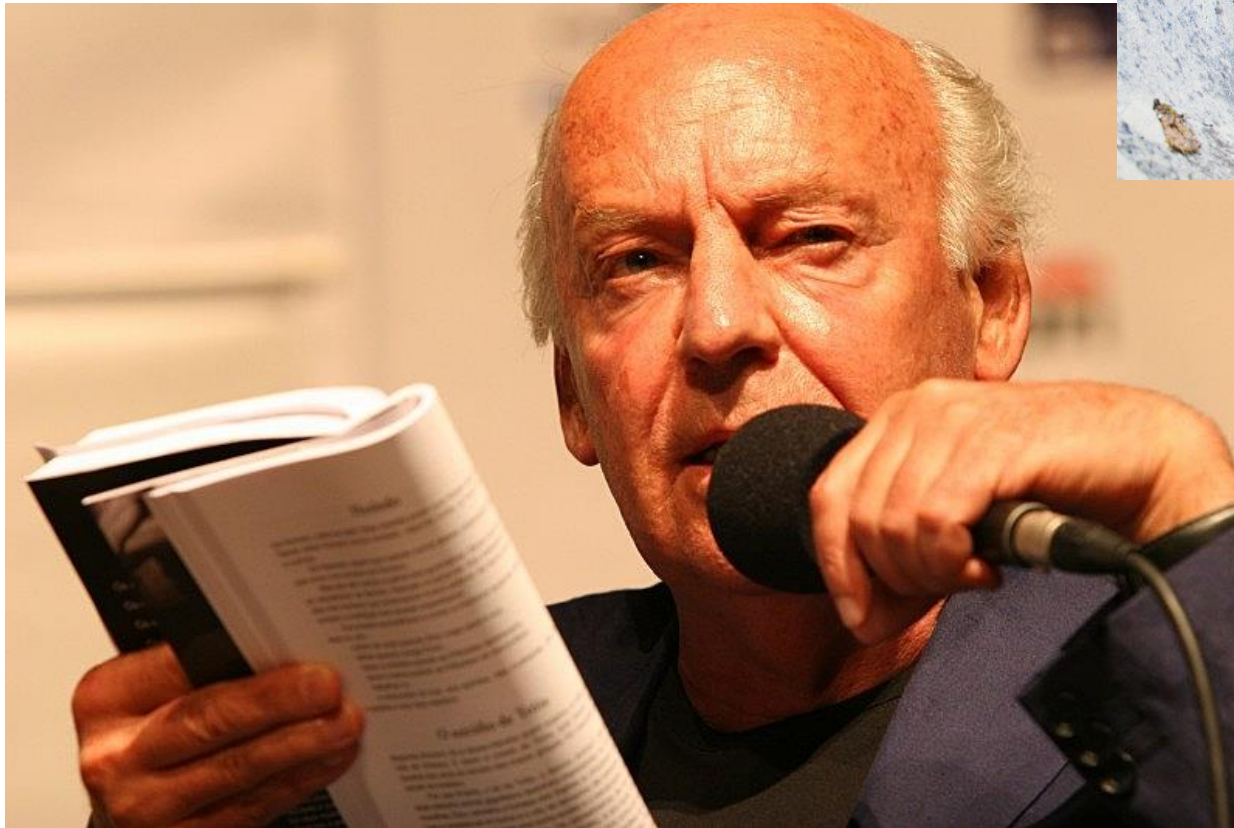
In this moment the EU is doing an energizing experimente on “The Future of Europe” (CoFoE), whose results are still at risk of high frustartion, as there is not committment on implementation...



There is an important role of public authorities in gradually reducing the “gatekeepers” the preside to processes of urban change



- As writer Eduardo Galeano said once “Nothing significant in this world is done top-down”, except wells...



**Thanks for your patience! Merci de votre
patience!**



**Doubts and challenging questions are
Welcome**



Giovanni Allegretti

giovanni.allegretti@ces.uc.pt

allegretto70@gmail.com