Newsletter No 8 2019

The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

GRASSROOTS

The Newsletter of the ISA Research Committee RC48
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Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

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Note from the RC48 President

Dear colleagues, members of RC 48

I am pleased to present our first Grassroots newsletter for 2019. This issue is focused on the special report of the International Conference "Sharing Society. The Impact of Collaborative Collective Action. Analysis of the Effects of Practices, Bonds, Structures and Mobilizations in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies" held in Bilbao, Spain, May 23-24, 2019. The Conference was organised by our distinguished member Prof. Benjamin Tejerina, Conference organiser & President of the Conference Scientific Committee, which included several ISA members, first our President Sari Hanafi and RC48 and RC47 members, as well as estimated colleagues experts on the topic.

This issue aims to report the Conference through official documents, such as the book of abstracts, and by the informal impressions and pictures of those who took part to the event. The Conference has been another very important step of cooperation with the University of Bilbao indeed, but also with other committees and realities concerned to the collective action field of research. The central concept of the Conference stemmed from the definition of collaborative collective action, as already outlined during two significant RC48 sessions during our last World Congress in Toronto. The Conference aimed to analyse features and implications of this kind of collective action in the Welfare State as well as to discuss practical solutions and innovations on the field. Some of the RC48 members attended the conference with very

interesting papers and give evidence in this issue below.

The Conference, as results of 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", funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, welcomed several approaches not only concerning social sciences. Thus, it can be seen as very significant moment of encounter and exchange among different scientific perspectives on the common field of cooperative collective action. I really appreciate to be in the Conference Scientific Committee, on behalf of RC48, that give support to this meaningful and special event. I really thank you the Conference Local Organizing Committee for their efforts.

This Grassroots issue give us also the opportunity to announce the accepted sessions that RC48 is going to host at the next IV ISA Forum of Sociology in Brazil 2020. The aim of the program organisers was to include as many as possible topics related to social movements and collective action and to open strong cooperation with other ISA Research Committees. In fact, the different sessions point out on several issues from the general to specific and face the collective action research field from numerous perspectives. As you can read in this issue we encouraged members to find common themes to propose to the Forum participants and try to find new trend of research that could be attractive both for the young and senior researchers. In addition to the traditional sessions on theoretical and methodological challenges and several sessions on young participation and collective action, the sessions were chosen trying to find nowadays issues to discuss at the Forum.

In the next issue, we intend to present the final sessions and roundtables program and report about participation to the Forum. We will also give information about the 3rd RC48 PhD Workshop call and pre-conference events. Please RC48 colleagues send us you note about 2019 publications and events, we would be glad to add to the 2nd Grassroots newsletter of 2019.

Yours sincerely,
Liana M. Daher
President RC48

About RC48 and ISA

The Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48) is part of the International Sociological Association (ISA). It was founded as a Working Group in 1992, under the presidency of Prof. Bert Klandermans. In 1994, it was recognized as an ISA Research Committee.

The objective of RC48 is to foster intellectual, academic and scholarly exchanges between researchers of broadly defined social movements, collective action and social change. The RC48 is currently based at the Collective Identity Research Centre (Department of Sociology 2, University of the Basque Country, Spain).

The ISA was founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. With more than 5,000 members coming from 167 countries, the ISA is currently the most important international professional association in the field of sociology. Its goal is to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world, and to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion.

The on-going scientific activities of the ISA are decentralised in 55 Research Committees (RC), 3 Working Groups (WG) and 5 Thematic Groups (TG), each dealing with a well-recognized specialty in sociology. These groups bring together scholars who wish to pursue comparative research on a transnational basis and they constitute basic networks of scientific research, intellectual debate and professional exchange. Although they must fulfil certain minimum requirements, RCs have complete autonomy to operate. Each RC's governing body is the Board, formed by a President, a Secretary, and a variable number of board members. RC48 participates in the organization of both the ISA World Congresses, celebrated every 4 years since 1950 (Zurich), and the ISA Forums of Sociology, also celebrated every 4 years since 2008 (Barcelona).

In contrast to the ISA World Congress, which has a more professional and academic character, the forum's original purpose was to establish an open dialogue with colleagues doing sociology in public institutions, social movements, and civil society organizations. This means that every two years, we are involved in the organization of a worldwide event. In between ISA World Congresses and forums, our committee organizes smaller scientific meetings called RC48 international conferences. These meetings tend to be more narrowly focused than other ISA events and, on average, they gather between 30 and 60 scholars. Consequently, colleagues can make longer presentations, and we can go hold deeper and more enriching debates.

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The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)

President

Liana Maria DAHER, University of Catania, Italy

I am currently Associate Professor in Sociology at the Department of Education at the University of Catania. My main research fields are young and women movements, focusing particular on citizenship issues. On this topics, I have authored numerous books, book chapters and articles in Italian and international journals. I am the current coordinator of the Erasmus + Project NORADICA - Inter-Religious Dialogue Against Radicalization of Youth - and the FIRD Project 'When Disobedience is «social»': Democratic Protests and New Forms of Collective Action in Italy. For several years I have been a Board Member of RC48. Since 2015, I am also a Board Member of RN25 (Social Movements) of the European Sociological Association (ESA). I am the Co-editor of the series 'Disembedding, Times and Spaces of Radical Modernity', edited by Aracne (Rome). I am the Director of the Collective Action LAB of the Department of Education at the University of Catania.

Secretary

Anna DOMARADZKA, University of Warsaw, Poland

Assistant Professor and Associate Director for Research at Robert B. Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw. Her main research interests concern the issues of civil society, social movements and local activism in urban areas in their social and spatial context. She studies the development of urban movements and women movement in connection with quality of life in urban space and social policy changes. Anna also specializes in intersectional and international comparative research and evaluation in the areas of gender sociology and sociology of education and works as an expert and senior researcher in several international projects concerning civil society and welfare state issues, gender equality in public and private sphere, as well as higher education and life-long learning. Recent projects Anna is engaged in are World Values Survey, Welfare Innovations at the

Local Level in Favour of Cohesion (WILCO, http://www.wilcoproject.eu) and Gender Equality at the University (GENDEQU, http://grape.uw.edu.pl/gendequ/). Anna is a member of International Sociological Association (RC48, RC21, RC32) and European Sociological Association (RN14, RN25, RN37) as well as International Society of Third Sector Research (ISTR) and European Urban Research Association (EURA).

Treasurer
Benjamin TEJERINA, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain

Benjamín Tejerina is Professor of Sociology at the University of the Basque Country in Spain and Director of the Collective Identity Research Centre. His research interests include collective action and social movements, living conditions, precariousness and transformations in the work's culture, sociology of language and ethnolinguistic movements, collective identity, youth transitions, and sociological theory. Among his selected publications are Crisis and Social Mobilization in Contemporary Spain (edited with I. Perugorría, Routledge, 2018); From Social to Political: New Forms of Mobilization and Democratization (edited with I. Perugorría, Basque Country University Press, 2012); La sociedad imaginada. Movimientos sociales y cambio cultural en España (Trotta, 2010); Los movimientos sociales. Transformaciones políticas y cambio cultural (edited with P. Ibarra, Trotta, 1998); and Sociedad civil, protesta y movimientos sociales en el País Vasco (with J. M. Fernández and X. Aierdi, Servicio Central de Publicaciones del GobiernoVasco, 1995). In 1990, he received the National PhD Dissertation Award in Sociology and Political Sciences from the Sociological Research Centre (CIS, Spain).

Newsletter Editor
Camilo TAMAYO GOMEZ, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

I am a Research Fellow at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies (CCJS) in the School of Law, University of Leeds (UK). I am a member of the British Sociological

Association (BSA) and the International Sociological Association (ISA). I am affiliated to the BSA 'Sociology of Rights' Study Group and I am a Board Member of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48) of the International Sociological Association. The work that I have been developing in recent years focuses on the relationship between citizenship, social movements, human rights and communicative citizenship from a socio-political perspective. My recent research explores how social movements of victims have been using different communicative citizenship actions to claim human rights in local and regional public spheres; and how these actions have been affecting constructions of political and cultural memory, dimensions of social recognition, and degrees of solidarity and power.

Internet, Media

David DUENAS-CID, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
Kozminski University, Poland

David Duenas-Cid is Assistant Professor at Kozminski Universiy (Poland) in New Research on Digital Societies (NERDS) Department, and Researcher at TalTech (Estonia) in the Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance. David did his PhD in Social Movements and Organizations, analysing the process of institutionalization of Urban Social Movements. His current research interests are focused on Digital Democracy and e-Governance, specifically with the analysis of the impacts of the use of e-Vote and the patterns of creation of Trust in technology

Internet, Media

Natalia MIRANDA, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium

Natalia Miranda is a PhD Researcher at CriDIS -Centre derecherches interdisciplinaires « Démocratie, Institutions, Subjectivité », at UCLouvain (Belgium).She is writing a thesis about the encounter of cultures of activism within the social movement against the Chilean private pension model (« No más Afp »). She is also a member of the research group SMAG (Social Movements in the Global Age).

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The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)

Tova BENSKI, College of Management Academic Studies, Israel

Tova Benski is a senior lecturer emerita at the School of Behavioral Sciences, The College of Management – Academic Studies, Rishon Leziyon Israel. Her fields of academic interest and research include: gender, social movements, peace studies, and the sociology of emotions. She has been engaged in research on the Israeli women' peace mobilizations since the late 1980s and has published extensively and presented many papers on these topics. She is the co-author of the book internet and emotions (Routledge 2013), and co-editor of Current Sociology special issue (2013). Her co- authored book Iraqi Jews in Israel won a prestigious academic prize in Israel. She served two terms as the president of RC 48 (2002-2007 and 2014-2018). Currently she is an elected member of the executive council (EC) of the ISA and member of the Board of RC 48, RC 36 and TG08 of the ISA.

Helena FLAM, University of Leipzig, Germany

Dr Helena Flam gained her Fil. Kand. at Lund University, Sweden and her PhD at Columbia University in New York City. Since 2017, she is an Emeritus Professor in Sociology at the University of Leipzig, Germany. Prior to this appointment, she assisted in setting up the Swedish Colloquium for Advanced Study, was a Fellow at Max Planck Institute for Social Research in Cologne, and Assistant Professor at Konstanz University, Germany. Her recent research has focused on transnational social movements, transitional justice regimes, transnational financial institutions, and lawyers as harbingers of emancipation. Dr Flam has been a member of the RC48 Executive Committee since the early 2000s. She is the initiator of the RN 11 on Emotions affiliated with the ESA and TG08 on Society and Emotions affiliated with the ISA. She has served as the President of TG08 since it was established. She co-edited a volume on Emotions and Social Movements. Her most recent co-edited volume is entitled Methods of Exploring Emotions.

Miri GAL-EZER, Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel

Miri (Miriam) Gal-Ezer PhD The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Lecturer at Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel. Previously, initiator and head of European research group on "Occupy" and populist movements. Guest editor of international and Israeli academic journals on women artists, conflicts and coexistence; war remembrance, and collective memory in art and culture. She had published in international and Israeli journals on neo-liberalism and media, visual communication, documentary, digital genres, memory studies, audience studies, sociology of art and culture, feminism and more. Art consultant, researcher and curator; initiated the first collective art exhibition on Israeli wars remembrance and memory; served as professional Community Social Worker. Supervisor of social workers and workers' union sat Israeli union HDQ; Programme Planner, Founder and Director of Art Education Centre, Tel-Aviv Museum of Art; Ministry of Education Media Studies Supervisor, founder and director of two years on-job training programme for high-school teachers in Communication Studies-Oranim College.

Apoorva GHOSH, University of California, Irvine, USA

Apoorva Ghosh is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. His research is located at the intersection of sociology of sexualities, social movements, globalization, family, and organizations. He has authored papers in these areas for Gender, Work & Organization, Handbook of Research in Workforce Diversity: Technologies & Concepts, Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, Management and Labour Studies, Sexualities, Sociology Compass, South Asian Journal of Management, and the Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Sexuality Studies. The purpose of his research is to understand the factors shaping LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) identities and political action. Specifically, his research focuses on how LGBTQ people create boundaries, negotiate identities, and create a consciousness

about their identities through participating in social movements, workplace, and family. Ghosh has held fellowships from the University of Maastricht, the Netherlands (METEOR Visiting Student 2010), the U.S. Department of State (Fulbright 2012-13), XLRI- Xavier School of Management, India (Fellow Program in Management 2009-13), and the University of California, Irvine (Social Science Merit Fellowship 2015-21). In addition to doing research, he teaches upper division sociology courses on gender and globalization to undergraduate students.

James GOODMAN, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

James Goodman conducts research into social change and global politics, with a special focus on global justice and climate justice. He draws from a disciplinary background in political sociology, international relations, political economy and political geography, and he has published more than eight books. He is an Associate Professor in the Social and Political Change Group of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Technology, Sydney, where he has been based since 1996. In 2007, he was one of the three co-founders of the Research Centre in Cosmopolitan Civil Societies, at UTS, which has grown to play a major role in bridging social science and civil society research agendas. At UTS James Goodman is actively involved in undergraduate teaching, in subjects such as 'Global Politics, from Above and Below', 'Regulating Communication: Law, Ethics, Politics', and 'Climate Change: Politics and Ecology'. He has supervised 15 doctoral students to completion, mainly in the area of non-government organisations and international politics. Through his academic work, James Goodman has been actively involved in a number of research-based non-government organisations. He has hosted conferences for the Asia-Pacific Research Network and has been on the management committee of the overseas aid monitoring group, AidWatch, since 1999. He played a central role in the AidWatch High Court case that in 2010 established the constitutional right for charities in Australia to have a dominant purpose of criticizing and agitating against government policy.

Lauren LANGMAN, Loyola University of Chicago, USA

Lauren Langman, professor of sociology at Loyola University of Chicago. He works in the tradition of the Frankfurt School especially relationships between culture, identity and politics/political social movements. He was the past President of Alienation Research and Theory, Research Committee 36, of the ISA as well as past president of the Marxist section of the American Sociological Association. Recent publications deal with globalization, alienation, global justice movements as well as right wing populism, nationalism and national character. His most recent books include Trauma Promise and Millennium: The Evolution of Alienation, with Devorah Kalek in. Latest books are God, Guns, Gold and Glory, with George Lundskow and Inequality in the 21st Century/, Brill, with David Smith. The next book is Mobilizing for Dignity, Routledge with Tova Benski to be followed by Identity and Hegemony, that looks at how hegemony sustains elite class domination while counter hegemonic mobilizations by the "people" resist and contest domination.

Debal K. SINGHAROY, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India

Prof. Debal K. SinghaRoy MA, MPhil, PhD, is Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. Professor SinghaRoy is a recipient of an Australian Government Endeavour Fellowship, 2010. Australia, Commonwealth Fellow United Kingdom (2006-2007); Alternative Development Studies Fellowship, Netherlands (2003); Shastri-Indo Canadian Fellowship, Canada (2001, 2018); Visiting Fellowship in La Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, (1999 & 2007). His important publications include Identity, Society and Transformative Social Categories, Sage Publication, 2018, Towards a Knowledge Society: New Identities in Emerging India: Cambridge University Press, 2014, Peasant Movements in Post Colonial India: Dynamics of Mobilisation and Identity, Sage Publication, 2004; Social Development and the

Empowerment of the Marginalised Perspectives and Strategies(ed), Sage Publication New Delhi, 2002; Women, New Technology and Development, Manohar Publication 1995; Women in Peasant Movements: Tebhaga, Naxalite and After, Manohar Publication 1992; Social Movements: A Course Guide, Athabasca University, Canada, 2006; Dissenting Voices and Transformative Actions: Social Movements in Globalizing World (ed) Manohar Publication, New Delhi, 2010; Interrogating Social Development: Global Perspectives and Local Initiatives (ed), Manohar Publication, New Delhi, 2010; Surviving Against Odds: Marginalized in a Globalising World, (ed), Manohar Publication, New Delhi, 2010

Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales), Mexico

Ligia Tavera Fenollosa was born and raised in Mexico City in a bicultural Mexican-Catalan family. She received her master s and PhD in Sociology from Yale University. She is a professor at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales in Mexico City and a founding member of the Red Mexicana de Estudios de los Movimientos Sociales (RED). She is currently the editor of Movimientos, the first Mexican journal specialized in the analysis of protest, collective action, conflict, social movements and contentious politics http://www.revistamovimientos.mx. Her work has been published in several edited volumes and other scholarly outlets and her most recent research project consists of the development of a theoretical approach to the study of social movements and social change that looks at movements from an eventful perspective. She is a member of the Sharing Society project ,http://sharingsocietyproject.org; and principal researcher of the project "Social Movements and the Law," at FLACSO-Mexico.

Dipti Ranjan SAHU, University of Lucknow, India

27 years of teaching and research experience Served as Professor and Head, Sociology, Ravenshaw University, Currently serving as Secretary Indian Sociological Society New

Delhi (2018-19). Served as Joint Secretary of Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society, Regional Secretary, Indian Anthropological Association, Treasurer, Orissa Sociological society, and Convener, Research Committee 17, Indian Sociological Society Social Movements (2011-15). Presently, serving as Professor and Head, Dept. of Sociology at University of Lucknow Secretary/Treasurer, Research Committee 48, Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change, International Sociological Association, (2014-16). Publications include Sociology of Social Movement (ed), SAGE 2012 and more than 22 research papers. Completed more than 20 research projects and extended consultancies to various agencies. Currently serving as honorary board of director, CARAM ASIA, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia (2018-19).

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IV ISA FORUM OF SOCIOLOGY. PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, JULY 14-18, 2020. LIST OF SESSIONS. RC48 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)

IV ISA Forum of Sociology. Porto Alegre, Brazil, July 14-18, 2020. List of Sessions. RC48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change.

Program Coordinators:
Liana Maria DAHER, University of Catania, Italy, daher@unict.it
Camilo TAMAYO GOMEZ, University of Leeds, United Kingdom, camilotamayogomez@gmail.com

We are delighted to announce the accepted sessions that RC48 are going to host at the next IV ISA Forum of Sociology in Brazil 2020! These are the accepted sessions:

Mobilization in the Age of the Arab Uprisings: An Intersectional Approach

This panel will look at mobilization in the Arab world beyond the Arab uprising moment of 2011. It will explore social movements in countries in the region that have not directly witnessed the uprisings but that have had important cycles of contention and mobilization (such as Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Morocco, Algeria, Palestine, etc.). In doing so, the panel will adopt an intersectional approach in understanding the links between class dynamics, gender inequality, environmental crises, identity politics, and mobilization in the Arab region. It will focus on social struggles and alternative worldview in a region that is overwhelmingly studied through the lens of conflict and violence. More precisely, the panel will examine the recurring cycles of mass mobilization in the Arab region by focusing on the structural conditions that shape these movements and the modes of resistance from below.

Session Organizer:
Rima MAJED, American University of Beirut, Lebanon, rm138@aub.edu.lb

Social Movement Theory: Past, Present and Future

Theories of social mobilization are shaped by the conditions of their times

the social positions and values of the theorists. The history of SMS theory has generally shown a systematic move from "irrational mobs" to the structural functional analyses of "strain" and the highly rational, self-interested actor of resource mobilization theory. the legacy of the Frankfurt school analyses of the rise of fascism, based on how alienation, character, identity, and values, primarily authoritarianism, influenced the various new social movement theories, which have attempted to see most of the newer, especially progressive social movements, based upon "project identities" that aimed to transform collective identities and values whose occupations mobilizations take place in the public sphere that would critique existing identities and values, articulate newer, more progressive subjectivities and values rather than attempt to foster social change through partisan elections in the political sphere. The recent social mobilizations of our times, the progressive mobilizations that began with the various anti-globalization protests, to Arab spring, southern Europe and Occupy, and most recently, Black Lives Matter, Me Too the left politics of Millennials and Z generations as well as the various right-wing movements today, populism's, authoritarian nationalisms, etc. have required us to rethink the how's and why's of social movements and of course, the nature of the activists, their general support, and the outcomes of these mobilizations. This session will attempt to consider some of the newer perspectives emerging to explain contemporary social mobilizations in general, and some of the specific movements of today.

Session Organizers:
Lauren LANGMAN, Loyola University of Chicago, USA, llang944@aol.com,Tova BENSKI, College of Management Studies, Israel, tovabenski@gmail.com, Liana Maria DAHER, University of Catania, Italy, daher@unict.it Camilo TAMAYO GOMEZ, University of Leeds, United Kingdom, camilotamayogomez@gmail.com

A New Sociological Paradigm for XXI Century Social Movements and Conflicts

The classic sociological paradigm involves including the tension between analyses that privilege structure and analyses that privilege action. Its principle components are Durkheim's structuralism, Weber's rational action and Pareto's elitism and the struggle between elites. XX Century

Social movements studies where connected to this classical paradigm to analyze both working class movements and new social movements. The post-modernist theory and the post-colonial studies as well the post-western studies suggest themselves as new analytical patterns opposing classical sociological paradigm focused essentially on explaining the structure of the nation state in Europe in the industrial era. These theories really represent new paradigmatic models to explain today global society? Do postmodern, post-colonial or post-western analyses can explain the social and cultural meanings of social movements like Arab Springs, Occupy Wall Street or Umbrella Movement? We invite to propose theoretical and empirical studies on the issue.

Session Organizers:
Antimo Luigi FARRO, Sapienza University Of Rome, Italy, antimoluigi.farro@uniroma1.it, Kevin MCDONALD, Middlesex University, United Kingdom, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk, Daishiro NOMIYA, Chuo University, Japan, dainom@nifty.com

Alienation and the Reactionary Right

In his now classical Escape from Freedom, Eric Fromm, one of the first scholars influenced by the 1844 Manuscripts and the 18th Brumaire of Louis Napoleon, attempted to understand the socio-historical basis of alienation. He did so primarily in terms of the anxieties of freedom that included the breakdown of stable communities, uncertainty over status, powerlessness, and the thwarting of self-realization that disposed people to authoritarianism, domination, subordination, and a projection/expression of aggression. For Fromm, authoritarianism was a major factor underlying the embrace of fascism by large segments of the German population, primarily the lower middle classes, some of the working classes, and, indeed, some of the industrial elites. Fast forward to today, when a period of slow but sure trends toward more progressive values has been followed in the last decade by a number of right wing movements, mobilizations, and political victories in the United States, Europe, the Middle East, and even Southeast Asia. How do the legacies of Marx, Critical Theory, a number of studies of history, and social psychology help us understand the various right-wing mobilizations, authoritarian populisms, and ethno-religious nationalisms that seem so

virulent today? Moreover, this tradition of emancipatory critique suggests, despite the gloom, doom, and pessimism so prevalent, that democratic, inclusive, and tolerant postcapitalist society is possible. This session will be an attempt to further explore the relationships of alienation to the many right wing movements of today and address contesting these movements, while also imagining that "a better world is possible."

Session Organizers:
Andrew BLASKO, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria, abvm-con@blasko.se, Vessela MISHEVA, Uppsala University, Sweden, vessela.misheva@soc.uu.se, Lauren LANGMAN, Loyola University of Chicago, USA, llang944@aol.com

Democratic Experiments in Social Movements and Society

Social movements and the spaces in which they organize have been studied as laboratories or schools of democracy. Porto Alegre hosted at least two important laboratories of democracy: Participatory budgeting and the World Social Forum. Participatory budgeting was meant to increase the participation of ordinary citizens in the local political system and to increase the accountability of politicians and state officials. The World Social Forum can be considered as an attempt to bring some form of participatory democracy to the transnational level. Some see it as a significant step towards democratizing globalization others see it as a highly ambivalent and fragile process. In general, scholars tend to highlight the democratic idealism in social movements. At the same time, research shows that activists often fail to turn their ideals into reality because power imbalances are not sufficiently addressed.

This session invites submissions on the following or related issues:
What are the contemporary experiments in democratic organizing in social movements?
How does the same/similar democratic experiment such as participatory budgeting work out in different cultural, political and socio-economic contexts around the world? How do democratic experiments affect the participants' self-understanding as political subjects, how do participants engage with it and what are the barriers of effectively participating in it?

Is democracy (only) an organizational problem or an issue of clashing cultural and political norms? How do organizers of (transnational) activist meetings (fail to) reconcile different political cultures and expectations of democratic organizing?

Session Organizer:
Micha FIEDLSCHUSTER, Universität Leipzig, Germany, fiedlschuster@uni-leipzig.de

El Movimiento Latinoamericano De Lucha y Resistencia Frente a Los Proyectos Neoextractivistas Mineros.

The last two decades have witnessed a dramatic expansion and intensification of mineral resource exploitation and development across the global south, especially in Latin America. This shift has spurred a great deal of controversy and conflict. The objective of this session is to discuss the Latin American movement of struggle and resistance against neo-extractivist mining projects. Some suggested lines of research are: 1) Extractive mining and the State in Latin America; 2) Extractive mining and indigenous resistance; 3) Legal mobilization against mining projects in Latin America; 4) Neoextractivist conflicts and the right to information and 5) Neo-extractivism and criminalization of social protest.

Session Organizer:
Ligia TAVERA-FENOLLOSA, LIGIA, FLACSO-México, Mexico, ligia@flacso.edu.mx

From Subjectivity to Mobilization: A Critical View

The 21st century was marked by a number of progressive social movements, the Zapatista movements anti-globalization movements first evident in Seattle,. At about this time the World Social Forum emerged as a meeting place for thousands of progressive organizations, movements, NGOs and I NGOs, that could exchange ideas and establish networks for a diverse number of struggles, anti-globalization, peasant struggles, opposition to privatization of resources and services, feminism, gay rights, animal rights, ecology, etc. While the WSF was not a political movement per se, it nevertheless set the tone for a number of

progressive mobilizations, collectively known as Arab Spring, Southern Europe and Occupyhad been ascendant against neoliberal capitalism. But that was not to be- indeed, there were a number of right wing mobilizations and/or shifts of political parties, to the right has seen a number of European countries, Holland, Austria, Hungary, England, Germany, Italy, and especially significant, the election of Donald Trump. How can we understand these movements? Many movements scholars, have argued that many contemporary social movements were precipitated by if not indeed caused by political economic factors as well as the arousal of intense, affects and emotions, perhaps precipitated by political economic factors, became the moving forces. The Spanish Indignados reminded us, many of occupations, were more likely "mobilizations for dignity." Analyses of right wing movements, suggested that fears, anxieties, anger and ressentiment at the potential erosion if not extinction of white, male and often Christian identities -fostered right populisms, authoritarian nationalisms, and indeed, neo fascisms.

Session Organizers:
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Gender, (anti) Feminism and Emotions As Battlefields in Social Movements and Collective Action

'New' Social movements and ways of protest and political collective action have situated gender and emotions at the centre of public discussion. Since the 90s we know that emotions play a huge role in social movements, in all kinds of political action (Van Ness and Summers-Effler, 2019) and in mobilization (Jasper and Owens, 2014).
Gender as a category for social classification and for social analysis is a cluster and complex configuration. Gender is relational and an intersectional category: gender justice cannot be left out in democratic states. In defending their 'manliness' but also their nationalism, Bolsonaro, Trump, Salvini, Orbán and other world leaders have situated gender relations and antifeminism as a key factor in the current political

discourse of the nationalist right. However, gender relations and feminism are also present as a key claim of the left and particularly of the extreme left. Being at the core of human relations, gender relations are entangled, embedded and embodied with the political and the emotional. We welcome contributions related (but not limited) to: The role of emotions in situating gender at the core of current political discourse The connection between gender and emotions in the current polarization of politics and collective action How social movements and other forms of collective action incorporate gender to their programmes and outcomes The pro or antifeminist strategies enacted, their objectives and effects The historical and sociological links between current configurations of political and gendered public action and the past

Session Organizers:
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New Social Movements in Contemporary South Asia

The session would like to articulate on contemporary voices from the margins from South Asia. The session will be thematically divided: conceptual and theoretical issues ; agrarian unrest, mobilizations and movements: movements of indigenous communities and minorities of the subcontinent and contemporary environmental movements in south Asia. The session makes an attempt to provide a sociological understanding of various social movements of South Asia and attempts to contextualize the perspectives that emerged from the selected papers.

Session Organizer:
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Old and New Forms of Collaborative Collective Action: The Impacts of Sharing in Contemporary Societies

In the context of technologically advanced societies we have witnessed a progressive weakening of the moderating role that the welfare state was

performing on inequalities and social imbalances, the gradual abandonment of mutuality and social bonds that used to guarantee mutual support and interaction structures capable of making precarious life bearable. This session is looking for different case studies of collaborative collective action and its effects in practices, bonds, structures and mobilizations that transform contemporary societies. The aim of the session will be to present different examples of forms and experiences of collective actions with a lower degree of structuring and organization than social movements, but which have a strong collaborative component and try to respond to collective challenges.

The cases can belong to, but are not limited to the following areas:
Food and agricultural production: food sovereignty, agroecology, zero kilometer movement, urban agriculture and community gardens; Arts: art and the commons, collaborative art and new forms of creative commons; Science and knowledge: collaborative forms of scientific production, citizen science; Care and co-¬-housing: solidarity networks for personal care, health care, age care, childcare, co-¬-housing; Culture: collaborative culture, open culture movement; Economy, work and consumption: collaborative economy, circular economy, new forms of collaborative work and co-¬-working, collaborative consumption; Technology: Maker and DIY movement, open source technology initiatives, medialab, hacktivism; Politics: political and institutional collaborative governance, institutions and citizenship, participatory democracy, participatory budgeting, open government.

Session Organizer:
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Organized Collective Action: Building Bridges from Social Movements and Formal Organizations

This session seeks to explore the convergence between organizational theories, social movements and the collective action sociologies, as identified by Friedberg (1993), in order to entail a dialogue and make some improvement towards a more general and common theoretical framework. If, in one hand, the social movements and collective action is

more studied by social sciences, in general, and also having a more fluid and diverse empirical object; in the other hand, organizational theories have focused more often in formal organizations and their structure. However, as pointed out by Erhard Friedberg and followers, in what has been called Organized Collective Action (Action Colective Organiseé), these theories and empirical objects can be seen as different points in the same continuum in their grade of structuration of collective action. Following this rationale, Pimentel (2012) has made his own interpretation, in a critical realist manner, delivering an updated model of Organized Collective Action. In this context, this session aims collect contributions from those are working in some kind of fusion, dialogue or comparative models dealing with social movements and organizational theory as two different sides of the same object: the collective action. We hope to foster and produce a debate getting closer these different schools and their specific interests, in order to generate a broader and fully overview, aiming to construct deeper theoretical models and their applications.

Session Organizer:
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Professions and Social Movements

The Session welcomes presentations highlighting professional mobilization on key issues of our time and the - harmonious and conflictual - interactions between social movements and mobilized professionals. Studies of social movements ignore professionals and their role in social mobilization. Sociologists of professions in their turn posit "neutral" professions and focus on their emergence, their relationship to the state and the market, and the (de-)professionalization processes, ignoring the contribution of professions, professionals and professional associations to and their interactions with civil society. Sarat and Scheingold as well as Karpik, Halliday and Feeley (2007) show that lawyers have mobilized on key issues and defense of liberal democracies (see also Flam 2019). In 2018 in Brussels a group of lawyers organized a large symposium on "The Use of Law by Social Movements and Civil Society". Also other professions engage with the burning issues of their time as a special issue of French language journal edited by Liora Israel - a French

historian - shows. A transnational professional movement, Médecins Sans Frontières, has been imitated by Reporters without Borders, Engineers without Borders, Chemists without Borders, Lawyers without Borders, Sociologists without Borders, Historians without Borders, etc. Our own professional transnational associations - ISA and ESA - today assume a more public and politicized stand than in the past. All these are pitted against neo-liberalism and its consequences vigorously advocated by neo-liberal Economists who have organized their own well-consolidated movement. The Session welcomes presentations on such mobilizations, their causes, their dynamics and their effects.

Session Organizer:
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Protest Politics in Times of Crisis: Comparative Perspectives from the Global South

Convenors:
Jojo Nem Singh, Leiden University, the Netherlands
Isamu Okada, Nagoya University Japan

The contemporary politics of protests should be understood in relation to the rise of conservative forces, right-wing national populism, and the retreat of progressive politics in tackling issues such as poverty, inequality and difference. In Latin America, we have witnessed the return of the Right, whose electoral legitimacy was based on the failure of centre-left policies to sustain economic growth. In Asia, populist nationalists like Rodrigo Duterte have campaigned to promote public security and rule of law, oftentimes at the expense of civil liberties and human rights promotion. This session aims to explore the conditions, processes, and limits of protest politics as well as their consequences to democracy and development. We are interested in theoretically-driven and empirically grounded papers that offer comparative and cross-regional perspectives on protest politics, social movements, and their relationship with states to explore any of the following themes: New forms of protests and social movements in response to changing political contexts; identifying macro-political, meso-, and micro-level factors that explain the causes and consequences of collective action; regional and country-level cases

examining multiple forms of contentious politics; social justice, activist, and alternative framings to analyse contemporary global challenges; the limits of protest politics in the face of conservative politics Theoretical and methodological papers to push frontiers of social movements research.

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Publics Problems, Public Social Science

Our Panel Session follows the academic exchanges between Latin American and European researchers (some of whom have made their studies at the Centre d'Études de Mouvements Sociaux, at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, in France) on the sociology of public problems. This network has been consolidated and enlarged during international meetings and collective works. It is animated by a common reflection on the plurality of the forms assumed by the publicization of a problem, harm or conflict, or by the obstacles to this publicization (which can be overcome or not) and is based on the analysis of fieldwork at different scales. In this context, methodological situationism is a starting point for understanding publicization processes and contrasts from one national context to another. Thus, we propose to think collectively about the contrasts between different forms of public problem-solving in different socio-historical contexts. This reflection seems even more fundamental in the context of the 4th ISA Forum, which will take place in Brazil, a country at the core of public attention because of the current government and experiences of governmentality, and that can be considered "ideal type" of new forms of emergent political power in the contemporary world. Combining different perspectives of researchers from Brazilian, Mexican, Argentinean, French, Swiss, and Chilean institutions, we propose to reflect on emerging authoritarianism and its meanings for the various public problems.

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Religion, Environment, and Social Movements

A growing number of studies discussed the "greening of religion" and "religious environmentalism," as well as a "spiritualisation of ecology." For instance, Father Sean McDonaugh, SSC published "Greening the Christian Millennium" (1999). Many social scientists and theologians acknowledged the increasingly significant role of religious actors, religions, and spiritualities in addressing environmental problems. The book, How the World's Religions are Responding to Climate Change: Social Scientific Investigations (Veldman, Szasz, and Randolph Haluza-DeLay 2014) discusses different responses to the most challenging environmental problem.

Since poverty and vulnerability to extreme weather events are the critical social and environmental concerns that need urgent response, some religious leaders have publicly stood by environmental groups and taken the cudgels for their partner marginalized sectors. New-found alliances between the environmental civil society organizatons and religious actors have emerged. Religion have been expected to kick-start or strengthen the environmental movement.

In June 2015, Pope Francis issued a trailblazing encyclical, Laudato Si': On the Care for Our Common Home. Addressing more than just climate change, this papal encyclical is a call for solidarity in light of the common ecological crisis humanity faces. A few world leaders articulated their enthusiastic reception about this encyclical. The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework for Climate Change (UNFCC), Christiana Figueras affirmed: "Pope Francis' encyclical underscores the moral imperative for urgent action on climate change to lift the planet's most vulnerable populations, protect development, and spur responsible growth."

This joint session welcomes papers that discuss the nexus of religion, environment, and social movements.

Session Organizers:
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Revisiting the Role of Digital Media in Social Movements

The advent of digital media has been observed to create opportunities for social movements to thrive in different regions of the world. The growing popularity of mobile technologies and social networking sites, in particular, has allowed activist groups and active citizens to self-mobilize and self-organize without being confined by mainstream media and traditional organizations. However, adopting new media and information technologies in collective or connective action requires citizen activists to operate under different premises and may expose them to police surveillance and internal conflict. The question remains about whether and how digital media empower or constrain the capacity of social movements.

This session seeks to revisit the contemporary relationship between digital media and social movements. It solicits submissions to discuss and debate about the role of digital media in recent social movements. In particular, we would like to address the following research questions: What is the role of digital media in the processes of mobilization and collective action? What are the opportunities and challenges of using new media and information technologies for political development and progressive social change? How does digital media adoption promote and/or hinder the advancement of diverse social and political agendas? At the theoretical level, how should we conceptualize the ways in which digital media expand and/or alter our understanding of contemporary social movements? Contributions are welcome from various methodological approaches and geo-political contexts.

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Social Movements As Protagonists of New Agrifood Markets

Social movements have become protagonists in the restructuring of the agrifood system. This is not only due to the criticism they build of the oligopolization and financialization of food markets. Increasingly, the social movement's repertoires of action also include the construction of new organizational structures and institutional devices, from which they seek to disseminate political and moral principles that question the idea of food as a pure commodity or financial asset. This process of political construction of markets reveals that, rather than an impersonal and abstract structure that operates with a universally preconceived logic, they are concrete social arenas where the visible hands of different actors compete to organize relations and economic practices according to their interests and values. This session proposes a dialogue of approaches from the sociology of agriculture, social movement theories, public policies analysis, and economic sociology, with the aim of understanding how different social movements – from the traditional agrarian movements to the new food consumption collectives – are building social and political engagement to support civic food markets. The session is interested in discussing conceptual approaches such as alternative food networks, food movements, food democracy, food citizenship, prosumers and prosumerism, and other concepts used to describe such politicization of food production, marketing and consumption. It also invites works that critically debate this issues taking into account dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in terms of class, race, gender, citizenship, that is, the emancipatory possibilities of such social movements.

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Social Movements for Environmental Justice and Local Governance

How does transformation towards social, economic, and environmental justice happen? What lessons can be learnt from people's movements against extractivism and the capitalist 'growth' economy, gender injustice and other forms of inequity and exploitation, deprivation from basic needs, and authoritarian political regimes? This session will examine. on the basis of an understanding of cases of movements in several parts of the world, the following: how and why struggles against injustice arise, what are the major driving forces, what kinds of transformations along multiple dimensions (social, economic, political, cultural, ecological, ethical) take place, whether these transformations are complementary or contradictory with each other, and what key lessons can be learnt that may be globally relevant. Two frameworks for understanding such change, the Conflict Transformation Framework (Grupo Confluencias and University of East Anglia) and and the Alternatives Transformation Format (Kalpavriksh), developed by researchers and activists and tested in the field in some of the struggles, can be used as a basis for discussion. Also to be featured is the 'Theory of Transformation' being developed as part of a global project on Academic-Activist Co-generation of Knowledge on Environmental Justice (www.acknowlej.org).

Session Organizer:
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Social Movements, Civil Society and Sociological Understandings of Kidnapping

Despite the significant media attention that highlights kidnapping victimisation –whether in terms of domestic citizens or smuggled migrants– this phenomenon remains comparatively under-examined, under-theorised and neglected in Sociology and, in particular, inside the

Social Movements theoretical field. Certainly, the increased incidence of violent, exploitative abductions across the globe is acknowledged, but the sources informing debate around kidnapping are highly problematic and media representations are often characterised by a sensationalist focus on its violence. In terms of sociological research attention, a tendency still remains to focus upon more orthodox kidnapping forms –kidnap for ransom of wealthy elites or the more politically and ideologically-oriented kidnappings conducted by terrorist organisations– to the neglect of other, more complex social mutations of this illicit practice. Quite simply, kidnapping is an age-old criminal phenomenon but its contemporary manifestations are shaped by both local dynamics and global patterns, migrant kidnapping providing a very effective example. In this session we aim to provide sociological understandings of kidnapping; analysing and comparing theoretical and methodological perspectives.
The objective is to explore how a more robust 'Sociology of Kidnapping' can be developed from a Social Movements' angle.

We invite theoretically driven or empirically grounded papers addressing the following topics:
Sociological understandings of kidnapping.
Theoretical reflections and research methods addressing the relationship between Social Movements and Kidnapping.
Cases studies of victims´ organisations and movements against kidnapping and enforced disappearances.
Citizen-led innovations to counter kidnapping.
Social narratives of kidnapping – media, (auto)biographies, transmedia and story-telling.
Family and kidnapping: relations of intimacy and separation.

Session Organizers:
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Social Movements, Contentious Politics, and the Imagination of Alternative Futures

The ISA Research Committees RC07, RC47, RC48 are planning one or more Joint Sessions on social movements, contentious politics, and the imagination of alternative futures.
The recent rise of retrotopian politics and authoritarian leadership across world regions (Bolsonaro, Duterte, Erdoğan, Orban, Trump, among others) has uncovered a widespread disenchantment with narrowly conceived liberal democracy. This lends heightened urgency to better understand the radical imagination and creative efforts of social movements to overcome the confines of the social and institutional status quo.

The aim of this session is to bring theoretical approaches, empirical case-studies, and historical comparisons of different settings and regions, South and North, into a fruitful dialogue. Abstractly formulated, the questions may include (but are not limited to):
How do social movements invent, articulate, and engage with alternative visions of the future?
Why do the horizons of imaginable futures expand or shrink at certain times and places?
How do visions relate to social interests, identities, ideologies, solidarities, repertoires, values, and innovative agency?

What led to the current political polarization, and how does it impact political alternatives and the prospects for a better world?
How do social movements appropriate or invent media for disseminating and deliberating about their visions?
How do assumptions about the achievability of desirable futures shape contentious politics and influence the outcomes of social movement struggles?
What are the appropriate methods to engage with these visions and their dynamics? And what upcoming tasks should be high on the research agenda?

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Student Power

It is just over fifty years since "the Berkeley invention" saw the eruption the Free Speech Movement in 1964 and that student movements rocked the world. "Student Power" was a crucial aspect of the world's political agenda from Paris to Tokyo via Mexico City and Prague. Today student movements are at the center of attention again, be in Latin America, North America and Europe, students have rallied for issues ranging from tuition-fee hikes and climate change to gun control.
Universities and scholars worldwide have celebrated and studied their history, a rich heritage of activism that ranges from the Black Universities and the Civil Rights sit-ins to anti-apartheid campaigns in South-Africa; the Tiananmen Square protests in China and the student revolution in Iran; anti-austerity protests such as Los Indignados in Spain and Greece or the Occupy movement in North America and the "Maple Spring" in Canada; and more recently the pro-democracy movements such as Hong Kong's Umbrella movement. In all these movements, students have been a key element, and sociology has been the discipline most involved with both participation and analysis of these movements.

However, universities have also long been targeted by the far-right movements. Today, these are on the rise through the world. Against student protest culture, a culture of cruelty has been making the most of the academic marketplace and of the ambivalent Internet as a new arena of power, transforming the meaning of student power and free speech that we seek to question anew.

Session Organizers:
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Synergies Processes in Post-2011 Activisms

The global moment of 2011 marked a turning point for social movements around the world.

From the Arab Spring, then the 15-M in Spain and Geração à Rasca in Portugal, to the student's protests in Chile and the worldwide Occupy Movement, they began to transform the activist scope and the global subsequent chapters. Thus, Brazilians and Turkish protests in 2013, the 2014 Umbrella movement in Hong Kong, and the 2016 Nuit Debout in France, can be traced as part of this wide-reaching phenomena.

Like the revolts in 1968, which opened a rich intellectual debate settling the new social movements theory(ies), the 2011 also opened a fruitful discussion among social movements scholars. For example, they have examined their organisation, levels of political engagement, leadership and power structures, tactics, symbols and creativity, the role of social media, and indignation. This displays a vast heterogeneity of activisms that inhabit in a same movement, coming from diverse traditions and styles of performing activism.

This session invites to reflect on how different types of activisms existing in a social movement, can interact and work together, how and why do they produce synergies, surpass differences, and learn from these exchanges.
This session encourages submissions using cases of social movements from the post-2011 period, on related issues concerning:
Conditions under these encounters are possible.
First meetings, initial tensions, and mutual prejudgments.
Processes of collaboration / articulation, the search for the common, and what unites them.
Learnings, recognitions, and the meaning of this articulation for the movement.

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The Challenges of Democratic Political Agency in Social Movements Today

The growing social inequality created by neoliberalism is still being challenged by social movements that are critical of the new forms of

hyper aggressive global capitalism. In this context social justice movements, which in the past have tried to create open, democratic spaces, and more horizontal forms of leadership and autonomy apart from the state and the institutions of global capitalism, continue to prefiguratively respond to the narrowing of democracy under neoliberalism. With this context as a backdrop this panel session seeks to explore multi-dimensional issues of political agency - and its contradictions and challenges - in progressive social movements from the World Social Forum to Momentum in the UK, Aufstehen in Germany, En Comu in Barcleona and DiEM25 in the EU, and the grassroots, decentralized protests in Brazil. In doing so the panel tries to assess where movements are: 1) strategically as they engage in debates about whether to remain autonomous from states and parties, 2) as some launch insurgencies into, or create loose alliances with, existing parties (UK, US, Germany). How are movements dealing with neoliberal state power in the current historical conjuncture? The panel also seeks to explore the social-psychological dimensions and dynamics of movement organization and struggles, asking how participants are changed or transformed as they engage in struggles to keep open spaces open. How can 'new cultures of participation' be sustained in the current historical conjuncture? What are the challenges facing democratic movements today compared with the World Social Forum in the early 2000s?

Session Organizer:
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Transnational Research Designs for Transnational Movements

Social movement research has relatively recently turned its attention to transnational movements. Following similar sessions in Yokohama, Vienna and Toronto presentations in this session are to address research designs for a study of transnational movements that go beyond single-site ethnographic reports, the analysis of discourse imports & exports, or on-the-spot surveys of participants of the international fora. Explicitly encouraged are designs that capture the cross-country regional or transcontinental character of a social movement as a process, an act of mobility / a flow / a transfer (of money, people, communication, technology, emotion, organizing skills). Especially welcome is multi-sited

research attentive to both solidarity and conflicts - catching the dynamics of communication, networking and cooperation over time, but also of (unequal) exchange stemming from or resulting in the hierarchies of power. Also welcome are presentations entailing research designs meant to investigate how the intra-regional as well as the Global North and the Global South social movements affect each other, and how they seek to influence, are influenced by, or contest key decision-making bodies of the major industries, international institutions or governance regimes.

Session Organizer:
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Young People, Collective Action and Participation: Diffusion and Innovation

In social and cultural studies the concept of “diffusion" refers to the spread of cultural beliefs and social activities from one site to another. In social movement studies, the same concept is widely used to describe forms of “political imitation” which entails processes of learning, adaptation, and innovation of practices and ideas between social movements developing in different socio-spatial contexts.

The session wishes to apply the concept of diffusion to the analysis of forms of “political contagion” driven by young people and emerging from/in a variety of initiatives of youth participation.
In particular, the session aspires to analyze issues such as:
young people’s role in the diffusion of topics, modes, and practices of participation across the globe;
transnational processes of imitation, learning, adaptation and innovation in initiatives of youth participation;
challenges and opportunities in diffusion of topics and practices of youth political participation from one site to another;
relevant actors, experiences, contexts and spaces in dynamics of diffusion of youth participatory practices.
The session welcomes both theoretical and empirical contributions applying a wide range of methodological approaches.

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'Beyond the Factory Gates': The Broader Context for Workers' Rights and Representation

The democratic representation and participation of workers cannot be divorced from the broader social context within which workplaces are situated. Professional and industrial relations are also anchored in grassroots social movements, citizen and political networks, as well as coalitions gathering a variety of actors: trade unions, associations, informal groups, political parties, lobbies and interest groups, etc. Thus, new forms of representation – formal or informal, legal or not - such as migrant and undocumented workers associations, or "community organizing" dynamics in relation to labour need to be investigated. Common issues with RC48 should be studied by sociologists of work, to address the ways in which social movements and collective action impact on employer behaviour, and concerns with corporate image, including via the control of standards along supply chains (e.g. : Clean Clothes Campaign), and equally to consider the ways in which social action is rooted in labour dynamics.

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International Sociological Association

INTRODUCTION SPECIAL REPORT. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 'SHARING SOCIETY. THE IMPACT OF COLLABORATIVE COLLECTIVE ACTION. ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF PRACTICES, BONDS, STRUCTURES AND MOBILIZATIONS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES' (MAY 23-24, 2019, BILBAO, SPAIN)

The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)

Although the concept of collective action has been widely used in the field of social sciences, giving rise to the area of social movements' studies, little research has focused on the collaborative aspect of this action. In recent years, the emerging field of studies on the "sharing economy" has shed some long-overdue light on this aspect. However, some of the cases that have been described as part of this phenomenon, such as Uber or AirBnB, 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 latter from more nuanced and complex experiences. The concept of "sharing society" is inspired by the definition of collaborative collective action developed by Tejerina in 2016. He establishes collaborative collective action as 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.

In this context, the International Conference "Sharing Society. The Impact of Collaborative Collective Action. Analysis of the Effects of Practices, Bonds, Structures and Mobilizations in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies" was hold on May 23-24, 2019, in Bilbao, Spain. This international conference analysed the characteristics, trajectory and impact of collaborative collective actions in a context of erosion of the welfare state. It also presented and discussed the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of collaborative collective actions. Having into consideration the importance and relevance of this international conference for the research field on social movements, collective action and social change; we are more than happy to share the book of abstracts of this International Conference to the readers of Grassroots.

International Sociological Association

PRESENTATION SPECIAL REPORT. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 'SHARING SOCIETY. THE IMPACT OF COLLABORATIVE COLLECTIVE ACTIONS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES'

The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)

Presentation Special Report
By Benjamin Tejerina

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 analized 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 some 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.

The conference sets out to analyse 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?

The Book of Proceedings, published in the weeks prior to the international conference, compiles all conference papers submitted in due time and format (http://bit.ly/36rkNCJ).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 politics and civic participation. Authors come from diverse fields of study, such as the social sciences, humanities, architecture, urban planning, and design. A public roundtable organized as a pre-conference event will feature speakers working with citizen participation in the sciences, arts, media and politics (e.g. in cultural institutions, cultural policy, social media platforms, cooperatives, and NGOs). All texts were subjected to a double-blind peer review process and, in a few cases, to a third reviewer. The volume includes 57 conference papers in both English (the conference's official language) and Spanish.

Papers are arranged following the simplest of all criteria: by track, first, and then by authors' last names, ordered alphabetically.

The final Conference Program, including track and session titles, and the titles and authors of all papers presented at the conference, can be found on page xxx (for more information, see the Book of Abstracts). For more information: https://sharingsocietyproject.org/category/sharingconf/

International Sociological Association

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 'SHARING SOCIETY. THE IMPACT OF COLLABORATIVE COLLECTIVE ACTIONS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES'

The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48)

Book of Abstracts

Sharing Society

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

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Universidad del País Vasco

Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Foreword

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 analized 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).

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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

6:00 PM 8:30 PM	**Bidebarrieta Central Library**	**Bilbao. Open and Collaborative City** **Pre-Conference Round Table**

23/May/2019 Thursday

8:30 AM	**Hall**	**Registration**
9:00 AM	**Baroja Room**	**Opening Session**
9:30 AM	**Baroja Room**	**Keynote Speakers: Plenary 1**
11:15 AM	**Laboa Hall**	**Coffee Break**
11:45 AM	**Baroja Room**	**Keynote Speakers: Plenary 2**
1:30 PM	**Laboa Hall**	**Lunch Break**
3:00 PM	**Baroja Room**	**Paper Session A1: Economy, Work and Consumption**
	Arriaga Room	**Paper Session A2: Politics**
	Oteiza Room	**Paper Session A3: Food Sovereignty**
	Elhuyar Room	**Paper Session A4: Collaborative Technology**
	Barandiaran Room	**Paper Session A5: Collaborative Arts**
	Laboa Hall	**Video Session 1**
5:00 PM	**Laboa Hall**	**Coffee Break**
5:30 PM 7:30 PM	**Baroja Room**	**Paper Session A6: Economy, Work and Consumption**
	Arriaga Room	**Paper Session A7: Politics**
	Oteiza Room	**Paper Session A8: Food Sovereignty**
	Elhuyar Room	**Paper Session A9: Collaborative Technology**
	Barandiaran Room	**Paper Session A10: Collaborative Culture and Memory**
	Laboa Hall	**Video Session 2**
8:30 PM		**Conference Dinner**

24/May/2019 Friday

8:30 AM	**Hall**	**Registration**
9:30 AM	**Baroja Room**	**Keynote Speakers: Plenary 3**
10:45 AM	**Laboa Hall**	**Coffee Break**
11:15 AM	**Baroja Room**	**Keynote Speakers: Plenary 4**
1:30 PM	**Laboa Hall**	**Lunch Break**
3:00 PM	**Baroja Room**	**Paper Session B1: Economy, Work and Consumption**
	Arriaga Room	**Paper Session B2: Politics**
	Barandiaran Room	**Paper Session B3: Collaborative Culture and Memory**
	Elhuyar Room	**Paper Session B4: Care and Co-Housing**
	Oteiza Room	**Paper Session B5: Science and Knowledge**
5:00 PM	**Laboa Hall**	**Coffee Break**
5:30 PM	**Baroja Room**	**Paper Session A6: Economy, Work and Consumption**
	Arriaga Room	**Paper Session B7: Posters and Books Presentations**
	Barandiaran Room	**Paper Session B8: Collaborative Arts**
	Elhuyar Room	**Paper Session B9: Care and Co-Housing**
	Oteiza Room	**Paper Session B10: Science and Knowledge**
7:30 PM	**Laboa Hall**	**Farewell**

Conference Program

22/May/2019 Wednesday

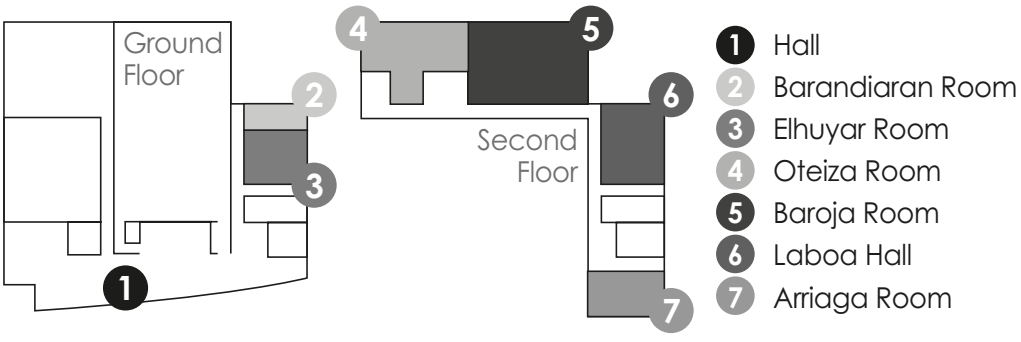
Bidebarrieta Central Library
6:00 PM - 8:30 PM

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

Bizkaia Aretoa



23/May/2019 Thursday

8:30 AM
Hall

Registration

9:00 AM
Baroja
Room

Opening Session

Benjamín Tejerina
President of the Scientific and Organizing Committee, Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Representative of Lan Ekintza
Ayuntamiento de Bilbao/Bilboko Udala

Susana González
Directora General de Empleo/General Director for Employment, Diputación Foral de Bizkaia/ Bizkaiko Foru Aldundia

Representative of Consejería de Trabajo y Justicia/ Department of Labor and Justice
Gobierno Vasco/Eusko Jaurlaritza

Araceli Garín Martín
Vicerrectora de Estudios de Grado y Posgrado/Vice Rector for Post Graduate and Undergraduate Studies, Universidad del País Vasco/ Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

9:30 AM
Baroja
Room

Keynote Speakers: Plenary 1

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

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

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 Collaborative Economy

11:15 AM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

11:45 AM
Baroja
Room

Keynote Speakers: Plenary 2

Chair: Ligia Tavera Fenollosa, PhD
Facultad Latinoamerica de Ciencias Sociales FLACSO-México

Ling Tan
Umbrellium
Hyperlocal Cities. Structuring Participation and Collective Actions

Stacco Troncoso
P2P Foundation
"If I Only Had a Heart." Encoding Care On- and Offchain, Open Cooperativism and Distributed Cooperative Organizations

1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Lunch Break

23/May/2019 Thursday

1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Lunch Break

Paper Session A1: Economy, Work and Consumption
Track 2

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Baroja Room

Chair: Diego Carbajo, PhD
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Organizational Communication of the Commons. Any Particularity?
Enric Castelló Cogollos
Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Responsibilities of Sharing Economy Platforms for Cultivating Trust
Selin Öner Kula
Bilgi University

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

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

Paper Session A2: Politics
Track 8

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Arriaga Room

Chair: Barış Tuğrul
Hacettepe Üniversitesi

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

Conflict and Collaboration in Contentious Events. The Case of the 1-O in Catalonia
Ferran Giménez Azagra[1] and Hans Jonas Gunzelmann[2]
[1]*Universitat de Barcelona*
[2]*Scuola Normale Superiore and Centre on Social Movement Studies (COSMOS)*

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

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 Chama[1] y Mora González Canosa[2]
[1]*Universidad Nacional de La Plata*
[2]*Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas y Universidad Nacional de La Plata*

Paper Session A3: Food Sovereignty
Track 1

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Oteiza Room

Chair: Abeer Musleh, PhD
Bethlehem University

The Role of Digital Platforms in Agroecology Food Consumption Collaboration. A Comparison between Porto and Barcelona
Ricard Espelt[1] and Sara Moreira[2]
[1]*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*
[2]*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya and Universidade do Porto*

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

The Role of Communal Lands in the Revitalization of Rural Areas in Portugal
Pedro Manuel Hespanha
Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra

Ecology, Culture and Livelihood Practices. An Ethnographic Study among the Angamis and the Konyaks in Nagaland
Ado Kehie, Njamjahao Kipgen and Sambit Mallick
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

Lunch Break

1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Paper Session A4: Collaborative Technology
Track 7

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Elhuyar Room

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 Menichinelli[1] and Alessandra Gerson Saltiel Schmidt[2]
[1]*Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University*
[2]*AGS 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

Paper Session A5: Collaborative Arts
Track 4

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Barandiaran Room

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 Cavia[1] and Concepción Elorza[2]
[1]*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*
[2]*Universidad 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

Video Session 1

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Video 1: Click to Remain (2017, 23')
directed by Maren Sophia Wickwire[1] and Valerie Kittlitz[2]
[1]*Manifest Media*
[2]*Freie Universität 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

Paper Session A7: Politics
Track 8

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Arriaga Room

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

Paper Session A8: Food Sovereignty
Track 1

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Oteiza Room

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 Saenko[1] and Jennifer Kesanda Sesabo[2]
[1]Scuola Normale Superiore and Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp
[2]Mzumbe University

10 años alimentando los lazos de la solidaridad
Myriam Gómez García
Fundación Gizakia Herritar and Paris 365

8:30 PM

Conference Dinner

Coffee Break

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

Paper Session A9: Collaborative Technology
Track 7

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Elhuyar Room

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 Gougeon[1] and Pierre-Antoine Chardel[2]
[1]LASCO Idea Lab, Institut Mines-Télécom
[2]LASCO Idea Lab, Institut Mines-Télécom, Institut Interdisciplinaire d'Anthropologie du Contemporain, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and École 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 Armstrong[1], Erika Kraemer-Mbula[2] and Thomas Hervé Mboa Nkoudou[3]
[1]LINK Centre, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and Centre for Law, Technology and Society, University of Ottawa
[2]College of Business and Economics, University of Johannesburg
[3]Association for the Promotion of Open Science in Haiti and Africa (APSOHA) and Université Laval

Paper Session A10: Collaborative Culture and Memory
Track 5

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Barandiaran Room

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 Sanz[1], Ainhoa Miralles[2], María Teresa Guerrero[2], Ana Belaire[2], María Jesús Puerto[2], Roberto Macián[2], Emilia Campayo[2], Óscar Chiva[2], Lidón Moliner[2] and Alberto Cabedo[2]
[1]Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
[2]Universitat 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

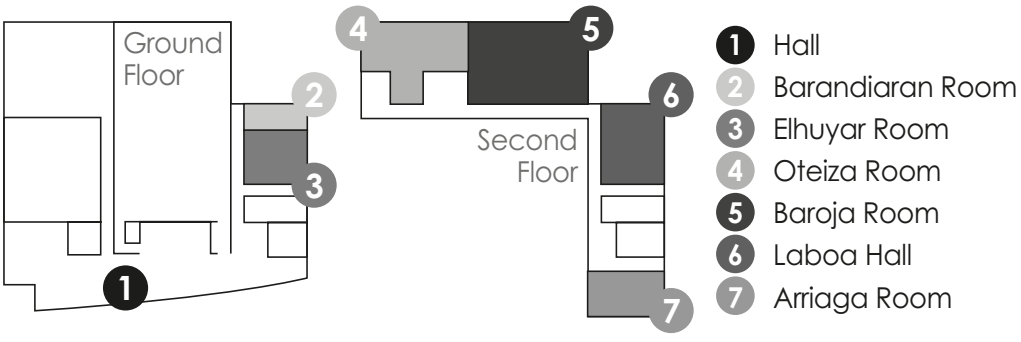
5:30 - 7:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Video 3: Remembering Europe (2016, 59')
written and directed by Manuela Zechner
Aristotle University Thessaloniki and ERC Heteropolitics

Conference Dinner

8:30 PM

Bizkaia Aretoa



24/May/2019 Friday

8:30 AM
Hall

Registration

9:30 AM
Baroja
Room

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"

10:45 AM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

11:15 AM
Baroja
Room

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

1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Lunch Break

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

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

Promotoras y Anfitrionas Santiago: El crowdworking para compartir derechos laborales
Andrés Gómez Seguel[1], Camila Ponce Lara[2] and Natacha Leroy Zomosa[1]
[1]Universidad de Chile
[2]Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez

Approaches to Collaborative Work in Times of Labour Precariousness. A Case of Sharing Laboratories
Elsa Santamaría López[1] and Joseba García Martín[2]
[1]Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
[2]Universidad 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

Paper Session B2: Politics
Track 8

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Arriaga Room

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

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

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 Arruti[1] and Eduardo Apodaka Ostaikoetxea[2]
[1]Soziolinguistika Klusterra
[2]Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

Lunch Break

1:30 PM
Laboa Hall

Paper Session B4: Care and Co-housing

Track 3

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Elhuyar Room

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 Smets[1] and Firoez Azarhoosh[2]
[1]*Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*
[2]*Independent 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

Paper Session B5: Science and Knowledge

Track 6

3:00 - 5:00 PM
Oteiza Room

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
Benjamín 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 Marín
University of Exeter

Coffee Break

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

24/May/2019 Friday

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

Coffee Break

Paper Session B6: Economy, Work and Consumption
Track 2

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Baroja Room

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 Mortara[1] and Geraldina Roberti[2]
[1]International University of Language and Media (IULM)
[2]Università 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

Chairs: 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
Natalia Miranda
Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires, Démocratie, Institutions, Subjectivité, Université Catholique de Louvain and Social Movements in the Global Age (SMAG)

Paper Session B8: Collaborative Arts
Track 4

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Barandiaran Room

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 Unibertsitatean

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
Raffaella 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

Coffee Break

5:00 PM
Laboa Hall

Paper Session B9: Care and Co-housing

Track 3

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Elhuyar Room

Chair: Elsa Santamaría López, PhD
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

Thinking Compassionate Communities. Care, Compassion and Collaborative Links
Ana Aliende Urtasun[1] and Joseba García Martín[2]
[1]Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa
[2]Universidad 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

Paper Session B10: Science and Knowledge

Track 6

5:30 - 7:30 PM
Oteiza Room

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 Bialakowsky[1], Gabriela Bukstein[1] y Luz Maria Montelongo Díaz Barriga[2]
[1]Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani
[2]Universidad Iberoamericana, México

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
Barış Tuğrul[1] and Evin Deniz[2]
[1]Hacettepe Üniversitesi
[2]Independent 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 InvestigativeJournalism 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 nevermore 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

TRACK 3

Thinking Compassionate Communities. Care, Compassion and Collaborative Links

Ana Aliende Urtasun[1] and Joseba García Martín[2]
[1]Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa
[2]Universidad 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

TRACK 7

The Opportunities and Challenges of Arduino Community

Yilmaz 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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 7

Maker Communities and Socio-Economic Inclusion in South Africa and Senegal

Chris Armstrong[1], Erika Kraemer-Mbula[2] and Thomas Hervé Mboa Nkoudou[3]

[1]Visiting Fellow, LINK Centre, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and Research Associate, Centre for Law, Technology and Society (CLTS), University of Ottawa
[2]Associate Professor, College of Business and Economics, University of Johannesburg
[3]International 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 (Open AIR) network (Open AIR, 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

TRACK 5

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

Cristina Arriaga Sanz[1], Ainhoa Miralles[2], María Teresa Guerrero[2], Ana Belaire[2], María Jesús Puerto[2], Roberto Macián[2], Emilia Campayo[2], Óscar Chiva[2], Lidón Moliner[2] and Alberto Cabedo[2]

[1]Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
[2]Universidad Jaume I

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 sea 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

TRACK 1

La agroecología y la soberanía alimentaria como bastiones para la acción colectiva colaborativa

Izaskun Artegui Alcaide
Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

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 disimiles 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

TRACK 8

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

TRACK 5

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

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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

TRACK 8

Micromobilization and the Pro-Democracy Movement in Iceland. The Case of the "Panama Papers Leak" Protests, April 2016

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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-particiants. 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

TRACK 6

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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 2

Circular Economy in Fashion World

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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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 1

Community Gardens and Neighbourhood Movement. Benimaclet and El Cabanyal (València)

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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

TRACK 4

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.

TRACK 8

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

metodológica cualitativa que combina análisis documental (sitio web, redes, fotos, informes de actividades y demás documentos del sitio), entrevistas en profundidad y observación participante.

Keywords: sitio de memoria; lazo social; territorio; acción colectiva.

TRACK 5

The Human Algorithms. The Silent Participation Led by Ontological-Driven Behaviors

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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 (Castells 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 folkonomies.

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

TRACK 5

Ultras Utopia. Reclaiming the Spectacle

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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.

TRACK 4

In Dissensus, We Trust. Prototyping Social Relationships in Participatory Theatre

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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 attitud*, dissensus

TRACK 4

ART TOGETHER HOW Collaborative Art Practices in the Crossing with Methodologies and Techniques Coming from the Social Sciences

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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

TRACK 3

Cohousing Experiences in some Italian Urban Contexts

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The paper presents the phenomenon of cohousing, a new model of common dwellings at the rediscovery of social relations, cooperation and solidarity. Cohousers ideally renew traditional forms of neighborhood to build a better future, based on more rewarding social relationships and on compliance with the environment in a perspective of sustainable economy.

Keywords: Cohousing, social group, elective neighborhood, supportive living, sustainability

TRACK 4

Collaboration and Digital Literature. Describing and Mapping out a Form of Authorship

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Literature in general has since always been a synonym of subjectivity, of genius, qualities considered like the quintessence of the human being. Tendentially, literary works have just one author, they are often recognised by and identified with their author. A sociohistorical analysis of the author focuses on the author as an individual and on the numerous questions that deserve attention in this context: how the author

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

TRACK 1

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

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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 8

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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 8

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 unilateriality, 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

TRACK 3

10 años alimentando los lazos de la solidaridad

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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

TRACK 2

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 si para obtener un puesto de trabajo (abaratando costos en selección de personal) y que implica la conformación de una comunidad colaborativa.

TRACK 8

Post-Resettlement Refugee Collectives in the United States. Processes of Emergence and Transition

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Scholars have problematized the bureaucracy, limitations, and commodification inherent in the retracted welfare state and its policy structures and social service provision, including those pertaining to refugee resettlement in the United States. Priorities and processes of resettlement policy and practice often do not speak to the localized and specific interests of resettled refugees and their modes of belonging and place making. In response, local refugee communities are pursuing collaborative, collective action, and mobilizing into grassroots groups or organizational entities with varying degrees of formalization. This study joins discussions of refugee community collectives (RCCs) upon resettlement by delving deeper into the processes of formation or emergence and development, about which not much is known. Data are from 40 key informant interviews, four focus groups, participant observation, and 23 written surveys of RCCs in different cities across the United States, focusing on a Bhutanese refugee community as a case study. Findings illustrate rich, complex processes of formation, presented in three aspects. First, pre-resettlement structures of leadership and community-building experiences make their way into modernized and technologized organizational processes in the United States. Second, informants' perspectives shed light on the challenges of becoming a formal organization formalizing with technocratic processes and mandates. Finally, informants report on the actors, neighbors, and institutions that offer assistance through volunteerism and allyship as well as those that do not. Theoretically, this study considers how a refugee collective emerges and embeds itself into the specific institutional governance structure of refugee resettlement in the United States. Also, this

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

TRACK 3

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

TRACK 5

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

TRACK 7

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

TRACK 1

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

TRACK 8

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

TRACK 3

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

TRACK 3

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

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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

TRACK 1

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.

TRACK 2

Marginalised Young People and the Moral Economies of Social Enterprise in the Anthropocene

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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

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' (Bauman2004) 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

TRACK 2

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

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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. 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 at 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

TRACK 5

Sharing Society in Old Cairo. Participatory Governance in Khalifa Neighborhood

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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.

TRACK 8

From Claims-Based Protests to Solidarity Initiatives. Tracing Transformations of Collective Action in Athens, 2010-2017

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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

TRACK 2

Reshaping Citizenship in the Housing Struggles? Moroccan Families in the City of Bologna and the Case of "ex Telecom" Building

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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

TRACK 7

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

TRACK 8

What is the "No más AFP" Movement? New Activisms in Contemporary Chile

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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

TRACK 4

Collaborative Collective Art Actions and Sensible Politics

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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

TRACK 2

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 (Prahalad, 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

TRACK 5

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

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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

exploitative in character.

Keywords: social network sites, digital archives, India, online communication, crowdsourcing

TRACK 1

Reviving the "Hakora." Local Farming and Collaborative Efforts

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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

TRACK 6

The 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

TRACK 6

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

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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

TRACK 2

Responsibilities of Sharing Economy Platforms for Cultivating Trust

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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-requisite, 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

TRACK 2

Learning to Succeed. The Collective Construction of Success in a Public Marketplace

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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

TRACK 4

Aesthetic Community. An Empirical Approach to the Relational Creative Process

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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

TRACK 8

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

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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

TRACK 7

The Maker Movement as Collaborative Collective Action. The Cases of Espacio Open and Hirikilabs

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The objective of this paper is to analyze the Maker Movement as an example of "collaborative collective action" in the realms of innovation, creativity, craftsmanship and entrepreneurship. I do so by focusing on two case studies conducted in the Basque Country: Espacio Open and Hirikilabs, in Bilbao and Donostia-San Sebastián, respectively.

The maker movement represents a technology-based extension of DIY culture that revels in the collaborative creation of new devices as well as tinkering with existing ones. As evidenced by its name, the Maker movement calls for shifting from consumption to creation, and for putting knowledge into action by learning and using practical skills. "Active learning", or learning trough doing, is key to the movement, and so is the Do-It-Yourself-With-Others (DIWO) approach. The latter extends the Do-It-Yourself (DIY) mindset to social contexts, and advocates for informal, peer-led, networked, and collaborative learning and making. Following the path of hacker culture, the Maker movement promotes the "open source" philosophy in basically every

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

TRACK 2

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 intertwinements 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

economic 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

TRACK 4

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 articulo 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

TRACK 2

Supporting Sharing Societies from Sociocultural Values. Basque Auzolan, Batzarreak, and Komunalak

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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

TRACK 3

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

TRACK 8

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

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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

TRACK 5

Collaborative Biographies. Building Collective Memory through Sharing Photographs

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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

TRACK 1

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

TRACK 2

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

TRACK 8

Reclaiming the Commons in Precarious Times

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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

TRACK 6

11 Theses on Citizen-Led Science. Insights from Mexico and Colombia

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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

TRACK 3

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

TRACK 3

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

TRACK 7

Makerspaces as Knowledge Infrastructures for the Factory of the Future

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Makerspaces, Hackerspaces and Fab Labs have becoming 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 its 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 asses 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

TRACK 3

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

TRACK 6

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

TRACK 2

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

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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

TRACK 6

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

TRACK 4

Liminality, Anti-Structure and Legitimation. Study of the Artistic Proposal *A revolta dos panos* [The Revolt of the Rags] (2016)

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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

TRACK 8

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. cosmopolitism. 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, cliams of justice

TRACK 8

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

TRACK 6

Social (De)Construction of Disaster. Collaborative Knowledge Development and Action through PhotoVoice

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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

TRACK 7

Knowledge Sharing in Informal Networks

Akira Yoshinari
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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

TRACK 8

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

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