Decidim.BARCELONA - Repensem 22@

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Introduction & Organization

Decidim was created in 2016 by the city of Barcelona to facilitate direct democracy and transparent public decision-making processes through the systematic use of ICT devices in citizen participation processes. Decidim is now an open-source platform that is used by more than 111 communities active in different cities at the European level and in diverse forms of organization.

As of the moment this document was elaborated (spring 2019), in Barcelona, the platform counts more than 32 000 registered participants, 13 000 proposals, 1 300 face- to-face meetings, 190 000 supports collected and more than 9 000 citizen proposals accepted.

Among the 38 participative processes of the city, the initiative "Repensem el 22@" was the first one in Barcelona to adopt the Municipal Citizen Participation Regulation. The process was chosen to illustrate and raise debates on how complex and long-term co- creation processes involving the quadruple-helix stakeholders can be reinforced by citizen participative processes managed by Local Decidim Communities and implemented through the platform.

Context

Cities in the digital age continue to be areas of development and expansion of global capitalism, but they are also spaces of resistance, cooperation and hope, experimentation and techno-political innovation with new models and practices aimed at achieving a real democracy. The value of Decidim stands out, in a context in which democratic collective intelligence faces the challenge of artificial intelligence and corporate datacracy. It is a space where citizens can think, prioritize development lines, decide on improvement projects and deliberate on future uses. While a dominant market trend drives governments of infrastructure and services towards increased privatization and centralization in the hands of large corporations, there is a sociotechnical potential to change this tendency towards decentralized ecosystems of services, infrastructure and goods. Decidim contributes to this transition by promoting democratic participation between public bodies, social organizations and the cooperative economy.

Decidim.Barcelona is the pioneer of the Decidim community and has emerged in the particular context of the city itself. Barcelona is one of the world's leading tourist, economic, trade fair and cultural centers, and its influence in commerce, education, entertainment, media, fashion, science, and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the world's major global cities. Since 2011, Barcelona has been a leading smart city in Europe. It is now a transport hub that welcomes 1.6 million inhabitants in 101.4km2.

In addition to Barcelona's cosmopolitan diversity and its digitalization, the city of Barcelona is renowned for an important degree of activism and a certain sense of solidarity that fosters citizen participation in different strata of the city. From its history of cooperatives in the early twentieth century to the recent 15M and Indignados movements that emerged on the 15th of May 2011 following a systemic financial and real estate crisis, an important part of Barcelona's citizens have rooted themselves in a sense of cooperation that makes the city a pioneer in term of direct democracy.

In parallel with the numerous events that created a complex context of Independence for the Catalonia region, in October 2017, the city has adopted one of the most innovative policies in term of citizen democracy, namely the citizen participatory regulation aiming to reinforce the successive actions of the decentralization and to better frame the forms of citizen participation and active democracy. The new legislation has set out the participation channels and necessary resources as well as a system of guarantees to safeguard democracy and its proper operation[1].

Beyond technologies, diverse actions have attempted to transform the city as a space for revitalizing the associative fabric and to strengthen the empowerment of citizens as a whole. Decidim. Barcelona was created to systematize and experiment direct democracy and public decision-making processes transparently through the use of ICT in the city of Barcelona. It now stands out as a good practice for wider societies.

Organization

Decidim.Barcelona was created in 2016, in parallel with the new citizen participative regulation to propose and experiment solutions to the challenge of direct democracy in Barcelona. It was born to deepen and enrich the democratic process and the quality of

societies and it does so with a clear commitment to technological sovereignty, free software, open knowledge and the defense of the digital rights of citizens.

The starting point was the process of the Municipal Action Plan (PAM), one of the most strategic processes of the city experimenting the involvement of the digital sphere in the co-creation process. Today, it has more than 32 000 registered participants, 13 000 proposals, 1 300 face-to-face meetings, 190 000 supports collected and more than 9 000 citizen proposals accepted.

Decidim.Barcelona has driven the creation of 111 Decidim communities active in different cities at the European level and diverse forms of organization (5 Consortiums, Provincial Councils and Autonomous Governments, 53 Town halls, 25 International Organizations and 28 Social organizations).

With the scaling up of Decidim, the governance in the Decidim platform could be described through different prisms (Figure 1).
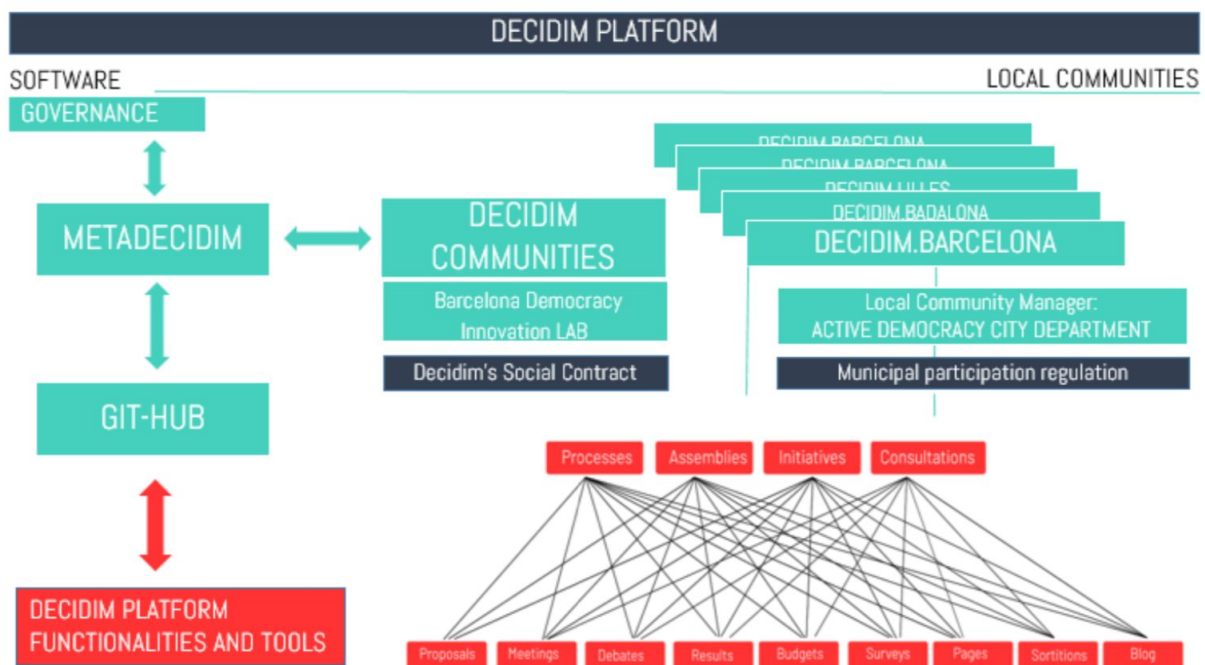

Figure 1 - Overview of the governance of the Decidim platform through global and local lenses

From a local community perspective, Decidim Barcelona is managed by the city department of Barcelona Active Democracy that interacts with different local stakeholders to disseminate the use of the tools, co-design processes and monitor the respect of the Municipal citizen participation regulation. The success of the community was correlated with a strong involvement of public internal bodies and research communities.

Decidim's social contract[10] is based on a set of values that are in line with open science and responsible innovation's new ethics. The community is about free software and open content, transparency, traceability and integrity, equal opportunities and quality indicators,

data confidentiality, accountability and responsibility, continuous improvement and inter-institutional collaborations.

Each stakeholder (Figure 2) and community develops specific skills to reach the transdisciplinary approach needed to both develop the software, manage the MetaDecidim community as well as to create a local culture of transparency and co- creation.

The MetaDecidim community articulates around different axes of work and competencies:

- Eix I-UX: Diagnosis and changes to know and share the user experience.
- Eix II -Communication: Construction of common and creative discourses around Decidim.Barcelona
- Eix III -Technology: Experimentation and reflection on useful technologies for the platform (architecture, development and gitflow, installation ...)
- Eix IV - #LAB: Open and collaborative research

Departement of city councils

Regidoria de Participació i Territori
Comissionat de Participació
Institut Municipal d'Informàtica
Departament de Transversalitat de Gènere
Regidoria de feminismes i LGTBI

Oficina Municipal de Dades
Oficina de Ciència Ciutadana
Institut de Cultura de Barcelona
Ecologia Urbana
Model Urbà

Universities

Universitat de Barcelona
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Elisava

Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Universidad de Zaragoza
Universidad de Surrey
City University of New York
The New School / Parsons School of Design

Research centers

Internet Interdisciplinary Institute
Institut de Govern i Polítiques Públiques
Eurecat

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Fundacion Ibercivis
IAAC

Cultural spaces

Hangar
Citilab
Medialab Prado
Intermediae

Ateneu Popular 9 Barris
Casa Orlandai
Centre Cívic Pere Quart

Companies (all sizes)

Ideas for Change
myData
Dribia
Connex
Vizzuality
300000kms
Codi Tramuntana

Populate tools
Openkratio
ID Lawpartners
desideDadum
Blizzard
Cookie Box

BeRepublic
Gecon.es
nVotes
Enigmedia
Techideas
RocaSalvatella

Associations, cooperaratives and non profit organisations

Liquen Data Lab
Digital Fems
Geochicas
Dabne
La Tremenda
Som Energia
Xarxa d'Economia Solidària
de Catalunya
SobTec

Federació d'Associacions de
Mares i Pares d'Alumnes de
Catalunya
Som Connexió
Consell d'Associacions de
Barcelona
Adbusters
Asociación Calidad y Cultura
Democráticas

Spora sinergies
Ciudades y Gobiernos Unidos
Drupal.cat
Amical Wikipedia
El Camino del Élder
Plone Foundation
Col·lectiu punt 6
El Teb

Figure 2 - List of stakeholders in MetaDecidim

Processes and tools

In the citizen participation regulation, the City Council of Barcelona established the requirements for a technological platform for participation defined as a software that allows, facilitates and guarantees the quality and transparency of citizen participation. Four main mechanisms of participation were retained to ensure citizen participation in policy design: processes, assemblies, initiatives and citizen consultations (Table 1).

Mechanisms of participation	Description	Requirements – Functionalities in DECIDIM
Participatory processes	Series of meetings with a fix deadline to activate and promote the debates between citizens and the public institutions on a specific project, areas or/and sectors	Open comments, the public announcement for face-to-face meetings and public records of meetings, a collection of the section of proposals and a section of support for proposals
Assemblies	Online and physical channels of interaction between citizen and public institutions for debating and reinforce the transparency of the city actions	Announcement of their meetings, the order of the day and the minutes of the sessions, as well as the relevant documentation that can be provided in each case
Citizen initiatives	Promotion of collective interest actions initiated by citizens.	Facilitate the dissemination of the proposals admitted to the procedure, as well as the collection of signatures when the identity of the signing person is guaranteed.
Citizen consultations	Vote and participation of citizen for a specific policy.	A clear and differentiated space that allows access to related information and, where possible, electronic voting.

Table 1- Participative activities offered by Decidim

For each of these mechanisms, a set of sub-activities are suggested to the Decidim community and integrated as functions of the online platform.

- Proposal setting allows participants to make written contributions
- Possibility to summon meetings
- Open debates about specific questions or issues
- Results component allows people who visit the platform to view the level of execution
- Participatory budgets
- Function to design and publish surveys
- Random draw allows to choose, by chance, a number of participants
- Blog and pages.

These functions are embedded in the platform Decidim, which has been designed as a tool that can support both physical and virtual participative processes, and gives some orientations, rules and methods to improve the process of engagement and the accessibility of information, the traceability as well as the transparency of public decisions.

Zooming on the participatory process

The mechanism entitled "participatory process" can be used to carry out a diagnosis of a specific issue or topic, to look for creative and innovative ideas to accomplish and to suggest which forms of intervention are most appropriate, depending on the particularities of each action, context and case.

The "Processes" online space in Decidim.Barcelona allows users:

- To create, activate / deactivate and manage different participation processes; and
- To articulate them in different phases in which all the components can be combined (such as a process of choosing the members of a board, a participatory budget, a strategic planning process, the collaborative drafting of a regulation, the design of an urban space or the production of a public policy plan, etc.). The participatory processes are based on a set approach that can be customized for each project (Figure 3).
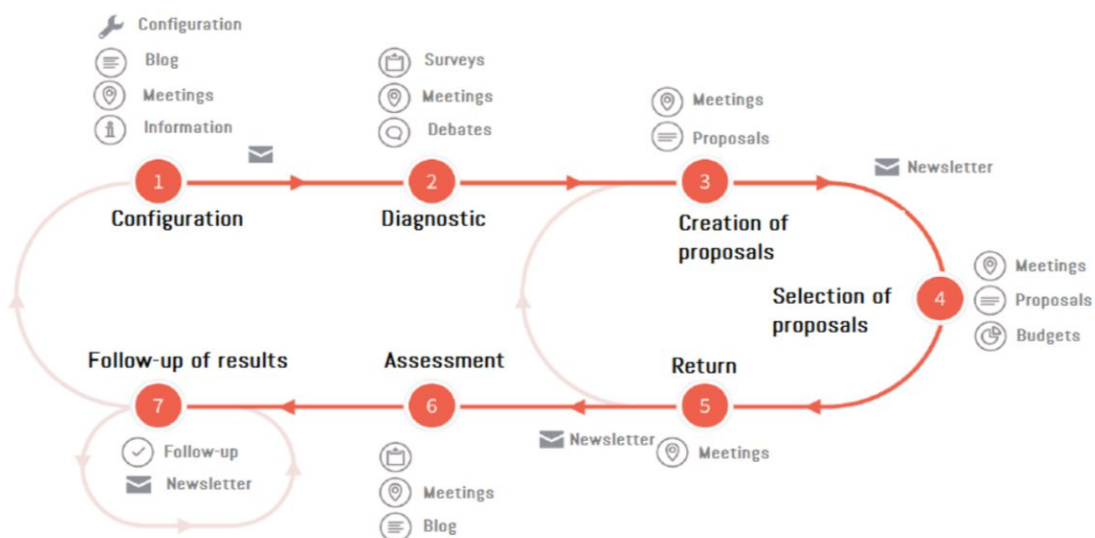

Figure 3 - Structure of a participative process in Decidim.Barcelona[11]

Between 2016 and 2019, a total of 38 processes of participation in the city have been carried out through Decidim.Barcelona.

The case - Repensem 22@

A focus will be done in the following section to the process Repensem 22@ that was one of the first initiatives to use Decidim.Barcelona within the participative regulation. Repensem 22@ used the community Decidim.Barcelona to reinforce the engagement of citizens in their process of co-creation, engaging a quadruple helix of stakeholders (policy makers, industrials, academic and civil society) for a one-and-a half- year process.

General description

Website/ link: https://www.Decidim.Barcelona/processes/Repensem22a

Initiative Domain: District / Urbanism / Design Policy

Starting and ending date of the initiative: 03-2017 / 11-2018

The initiative Repensem 22@ questions the process of participation to co-create the regeneration and transformation of urban neighborhoods. It is situated in the North- East of Barcelona, Poblenou, a neighborhood situated in the district of Sant Marti, which has a particular story in the city. Called in the last century as the "Catalan Manchester", the neighborhood was the industrial heart of Barcelona with many textile factories and cooperatives of workers. A new urban planning ordinance from 2000 aimed at transforming the old industrial area of Poblenou into a magnet for innovative activities called 22@, which substituted the traditional industrial designation 22a. Poblenou is now a heterogeneous maker and innovative neighborhood with recent high-technology and eco-efficient-based buildings mixed in old factories still under renovation or preserved for heritage and social dynamism.

Within the changing political context of October 2017 (e.g. reshaping of the government after the Catalan referendum), the initiative has been revised by the city council departments with the aim to "Re-think" (Repensem) the area with a more systemic vision of the ongoing plan and to build more inclusive strategies. Indeed, in recent years, the emergence of gentrification processes, important difficulties to access housing and a lack of effective working and living spaces for local residents has given way to the rise of serious misgivings amongst civil society.

Repensem el 22@ started in March 2017 and ended in November 2018 with the signature of an agreement (pact) for more inclusivity and sustainability, engaging 11 organizations from the public, industrial and civil society on 19 future policies for the neighborhood. The process has accumulated more than 1 000 participants in the physical and digital activities monitored by the Decidim.Barcelona platform.

Governance and stakeholder landscape

An initiative promoted at the local level, by the city

In March 2017, the City Council of Barcelona created the 22@ Coordination Committee with the aim of reactivating the 22@ area and strengthening the relationship with the territory of Poblenou and Sant Marti district. The Commission is made up by the Department of the District of Sant Marti, the Directorate of the Area of Urban Ecology and Mobility and the Department of Business and Tourism of the City Council of Barcelona.

In June 2017, with the objective of involving the agents of the territory, the 22@ Extended Commission was constituted. The commission has incorporated public agents, social agents, economic agents and academia (Table 3).

Both the22@ Coordination Committee and the 22@ Extended Commission have been coordinated by the municipal foundation Barcelona Institute of Technology (BIT) [12], a recent non-profit organization that aims to promote urban innovation in Barcelona and supports initiatives aimed at creating a more sustainable city and improving the quality of life of the people who inhabit it.

Group of stakeholders	Type of stake-holders	Name of the organisations
22@ Coordination committee	Policy makers (decision)	Department of the District of Sant Marti, Directorate of the Area of Urban Ecology and Mobility Department of Business and Tourism of the City Council of Barcelona
Coordinator	Non-profit institute	BIT – Habitat Barcelona institute of Technology
22@ Extended commission	Public executive bodies	Department of the District of Sant Marti, Directorate of the Area of Urban Ecology and Mobility Department of Business and Tourism of the City Council of Barcelona Consorci del Besòs (Peripheral district organisation) Agent of the Pla Estratègic Metropolità de Barcelona
	Civil Sociey	Taula Eix Pere IV, Associations of Neighboors of Barcelona and Po-blenou (FAVB and AAV-Poblenou)
	Economic agents	The 22@Network composed by 150 companies of the neighborhood
	Academic	(Universitat de Barcelona Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya Universitat Pompeu Fabra Universitat oberta de Catalunya Fundació b_TEC).
DECIDIM Process	Public executive bod-ies	Department of Active Democracy District Sant Martí Neighborhood councils
	Civil Sociey	Feminist Urbanism Agency - Col·lectiu Punt 6 Local associations – "casales" Citizens
	Coordinator and members of 22@ Extended commission	

Table 2 - Overview of the stakeholders

Process structuring and engagement

The process of co-creation was not planned in advance but was rather designed along the way through the experiences, meetings, discussions and exchanges between the stakeholders. One of the coordinators refers to it by using the metaphor of the pathway of Santiago de Compostela, and insists on the importance of letting the process be flexible with no time pressure, giving autonomy to the participants to open the path of co-creation, according to the flow of information and the social exchanges that they are experiencing on the way.

Afterwards, the process can be described by three main phases (Figure 4):

i) a diagnosis of the extended commission;

ii) an open participatory process with the Decidim community; and

iii) a phase of synthesis where the agreement (pact) was designed and signed by all the stakeholders involved.

All participation of stakeholders was voluntary and fueled by their concerns about the neighborhood and their motivation for future changes.
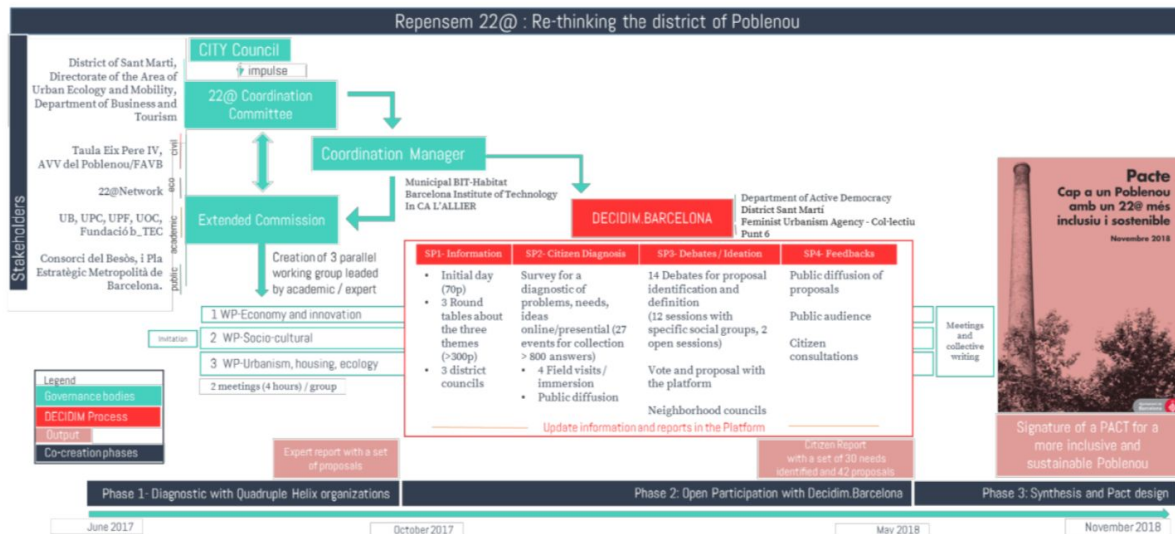

Figure 4 - Co-creation process of Repensem 22@: stakeholders, activities, outputs

Phase 1 - The diagnosis of the Extended Commission as an example of quadruple-Helix Stakeholders collaboration

The BIT-Habitat set-up a first meeting with the different stakeholders where it was decided to realize a diagnostic of the neighborhood at different levels, and three working groups constituted by 10-15 members led by academic experts in each field were created:

- urbanism, housing and ecology
- socio-cultural
- economic dimensions

The diagnostic phase ended with a collective document discussing the main issues on the three levels and offering some recommendations. This document has served to feed the process of open participation and the stakeholders present in each working group were actively engaged in the participative activity.

Phase 2 - The important role of Decidim.Barcelona to open-up participation to citizens and social diversity

The conclusions of the first meeting and the recent definition of the citizen participation regulation have led the stakeholders to engage with Decidim.Barcelona to open up participation to citizens. The process started in October 2017 and was coordinated by the department of active democracy with the support of the district of Sant Marti and a feminist urban innovation agency named Col.lect Punt6. The participatory process has consisted in four steps:

- **Information** (SP1) aimed to promote the beginning of the participation process "Repensem22 @". This phase consisted in three activities:
    1. An initial day that included a presentation of the context and the relevance of the participatory process
    2. Round tables for debating on the three themes presented by the report of the extended committee 22@ and;
    3. Different councils of the Sant Martí district to present the process and the data and to develop a dynamic of groups at a territorial level
- **Citizen diagnosis** (SP2) aimed to analyze and identify collectively the need and current problems from the local citizen perspective. This phase lasted two months and was composed by:
    1. A survey to help quantify as much qualitative data as possible. The survey was posted online via a specific function of the Decidim platform and with 25 ephemeral face-to-face collection points installed in district facilities; and
    2. 4 field-visits and immersive tours carried out in order to identify all the physical, social and functional aspects that influence everyday life from the experience of the neighbors.

    The diagnosis has engaged more than 800 participants (less than 1% of the Sant Marti district) which is well correlated to the distribution of the district population in term of sex, age, and geographical dependence. 41% of the answers came from the ICT platform while 59% was provided during face-to-face meetings. The diagnosis has gathered 30 needs from citizens.

- **Debate** (SP3) aimed to produce a series of proposals that respond to the needs identified, while providing a strategy for the current social, economic and urban challenges. This phase has involved several sessions of debate for specific social groups, open sessions on the territorial scope of the neighborhoods involved, the presentation and discussion of proposals on the platform and a final discussion during an event.
- **Feedback** (SP4) aimed to inform the people, as well as the social and economic agents of the territory, the final results that have emerged from the process of citizen participation as well as to show the traceability between the different phases of the process. The posting of public communication in the communication channels of the City Council and the dissemination in the Neighborhood Councils of the relevant elements of the global report.

By gathering more than 1 000 participants (from the local area, with an effort to represent the social minorities) and 42 proposals in 10 themes (general, housing, infrastructure, commerce, heritage, public space, mobility, green area, rehabilitation, entrepreneurship), the participatory process has legitimized the co-creation process and introduced new visions, perspectives and proposals to the initial report built by the extended commission.

Phase 3 - The design of a new pact as a collective guarantee for future engagement

The last phase of the co-creation process consisted in the decision to collaboratively design a document testifying the agreement of the coordination and extended committee about

future recommendations for the policies that will affect the city. The exercise consisted in comparing the two reports coming from each previous phase and synthesizing and rephrasing them in order to propose a document that satisfies and aligns the interest of each stakeholder present. The document was redacted by the coordinators in collaboration with the three working groups and the Barcelona Active Department.

According to the classic phases of the co-creation processes, the repensem22@ has managed the phase of analysis, ideation and design by maintaining a rich, original and high level of participation all along the phases. The introduction in the agreement - named pacte 22@- of a specific part on "governance and participation" with an action dedicated to the consolidation of the participation and shared governance of the extended committee appears as a good practice, promising to ensure that t values of cooperation remain central in the project.

Insights on culture and behaviours

This part is a subjective interpretation from the researcher fed by the interview done with David Martinez, Pau Planelles Oliva and Albert Martin y Gomez, the main coordinators of the co-creation process from the BIT.Habitat and the active democracy department of the city council.

A fruitful political context embedded in shared-value and practices of co-creation

In Barcelona, the practices of co-creation are well-disseminated in different strata of the local public bodies.

The vocabulary ("co-creation", "quadruple helix", "participation"...) used by the project's coordinators and their ability to easily use meta-cognitive skills to debate about processes, models, interactions, participations and stakeholders has proven their high level of understanding of the process.

A necessity of mediation and reduction of the distance between stakeholders

Notably, it was the first time that such a diversity of stakeholders initiated discussions to collectively face the important challenges of the neighborhood of Poblenou. As for the structure of the co-creation process, the engagement of stakeholders and the "culture of the community" were evolving and being transformed along the way. It was a constant effort for the coordinators to identify, reach, mediate and negotiate with stakeholders. At the beginning of the process, there was an important distance between the stakeholders present in terms of culture, ideology and social conditions. This could have increased the fragility of each step of negotiation. The leadership of the public bodies promoting the process and the neutrality of the academic stakeholders has worked to legitimize of the process as well as ensure the effective participation of diverse stakeholders. More especially the case illustrates the importance of the local anchorage of the members of Active Democracy acting as a mediator and connecting different cultures and interests of neighborhood diversity.

Some key behavioral insights and tips for the management of co-creation processes extracted from the interview, are synthesized below (Table 3).

Attitudes and Tips	Description and examples coming Repensem el 22@
Acceptation and risk taking	The first step relied in accepting to be part of the process and daring taking the risk without specific expectations
Expressing frustrations and personal feelings	The process has started with the expression of a lots of complaints, dissatisfactions, some animosity and potential conflicts of interests between the different stakeholders engaged. It is a necessity to hear and express the complaints.
Being Empathetic	Listening / understand the different visions, representations and frustrations
Highlighting the shared values/visions	Building upon and design a perimeter for the collective action
Remembering the why and the consequences of non-action	Being active instead of suffering of the consequences of non-action
Using design artefacts and building a shared mental model	Design of an own new model/plan by sketching, that they want to promote-build.
Using dialogical thinking to unlock situations	Going forward with imperfections to refine later more than staying locked in potential conflicts.
Testifying of the results with a collective output / agreement.	Create a collective document that testify and engage further Actions.
Pedagogical negotiation	When conflicts emerged, a bilateral effort and constructive attitudes will allow to maintain not to go far from *"the red line"*

Table 3 - Behavioral insights and tips for co-creation process from Repensem el 22@

A culture of co-creation that goes beyond ICT devices

The realization of the participative process engaged by Decidim was a prerequisite to the engagement of some stakeholders (public and civil society stakeholders mainly) to sign the final agreement.

The ICT device has allowed to better organize, capture, communicate and sustain the process of participation. It is a solution to increase the number of participants and to assess the effective representativeness of the target population.

As described above, the intervention of Decidim.Barcelona cannot be reduced to the use of the online platform. For each new participation process, the mechanisms of participation and tools, -both face-to-face and online- are considered.

Insights on the co-creation process

The initiative of Repensem el 22@ has illustrated the effort of Decidim.Barcelona to integrate a diverse range of participative activities at both physical and virtual levels. The case study captures the complexity of co-creation processes. It militates for a systematic consideration of citizen participation in policy processes and offers tools and methods that cover a diversity of practices necessary to be adapted to different levels of policy making (scale, type of organization). This approach is suitable for the SISCODE project for different reasons:

- It gives practical tools for supporting the transparency of co-creation processes both in terms of participation and activities.
- It highlights the importance of the diffusion of the culture of "co-creation" and gives precise mechanisms for the community members not only to define and share a common basis of values but also to integrate them during the development of processes.
- Decidim appears as a solution for connecting local actions and decision-making processes, citizens and policy makers. It could be used to systematize and trace participation in public processes. It remains quite flexible to the evolution of processes that characterize co-creation processes. This flexibility could also be improved by new modules of more interactive tools to add on the platforms. However, the Decidim tool presents no specificities for STI policy processes and until now has been mainly applied for municipal programs, urbanism and social changes in local districts. More than transforming the STI processes, Decidim challenges the role of technologies to support participation in any type of policy making processes. In that sense, it permits to ask to the SISCODE partners to discuss organizational and ethical dimensions of the hybrid co-creation ecosystems in emergence. The following are some new/emerging key challenges to insert in our dialogues:

Personal Data rights and technological sovereignty

The city of Barcelona and the community Decidim both raise awareness and create a new form of activism for supporting a more inclusive and participative management of technological data. Additionally to promote new devices "for the rights to participate",they are building new projects to help citizens be in control of their data / management. The Decode project[13] is building new modules on ongoing participative procedures to permit citizens to be more anonymous while giving them the possibility of taking part of their own management of data and build upon collective ways of using them, creating the basis for a citizen management of commons. This raises the questions: how can we choose the ICT and collaborative platforms during co-creation processes? How can we inform people about where they can find and what is being done with the data collected in the process? How can we protect citizen / organization privacy while co-creating? What degree of freedom can we

expect from co-creation processes? How does the media of communication influence the processes? Is the flow of information really manageable?

Representativeness and selection processes through ICT

The Decidim project and the initiative 22@ question the optimal number of people for effective and manageable co-creation processes. The principle of open participation makes the idea of "made by ALL" as a reachable goal even if designing by all does not necessarily mean that solutions "fit for all". No process could circumvent the importance of local agency and their use of tools. Whereas design is not neutral, can it be made transparent and discussed through hybrid interactive systems? The introduction of ICT technologies in co-creation processes decouples the possibilities of participation. Even if, so far, the rate of participation is not reaching the initial expectations, the quantity of data collected is rising and the analysis remains beyond the cognitive capabilities of people that are diversifying their methods of analysis to capture the complexity of problems. In the processes analyzed, it is clearly underlined that humans are behind the machines and that most of the decisions are realized by one or a few key players "off- grid": the process structures, the methods used, the way to capture and disseminate representations and involve stakeholders are realized in small committee of organizations. It could be the work of one man/woman that is in dialogue with the system of stakeholders to create and facilitate cooperation. The selection of ideas is now open to vote and suggestions. But what happens beyond too much data? What about the selection and refinement processes in front of too many and diverse proposals and collected data? Are we able to synthesize them in an appropriate way?

Inclusivity

While ICT could enhance participation, it could also create new disparities:

- How to make accessible the content for people "outside the mobile and internet bubble"?
- Which approaches and tools to adopt to ensure the expression and participation of the masses as well as the minorities and specific social groups?
- How to interpret and count non-participation or non-agreement ("abstention", white votes)? Easy to find to see how to agree but hard to know who disagrees and why.
  Representativeness Quadruple Helix and local agency
  Observing the 22@ processes, it has been noticed that a considerable effort has been made to include all type of stakeholders, defined by the quadruple helix. While making this effort of diversity is crucial and it is not to be doubted, the representativeness of each category needs to be discussed. Having one organization for each category of stakeholders seems not enough. Having one individual in one organization seems not enough. It could create new alliances and ecosystems that can influence further moves on the projects.
  From participation to co-production and social innovations.
  The ongoing platform of Decidim is more adapted to integrate citizen participation in public decision-making processes than supporting an innovative co-production process that facilitates connections between bottom-up and top-down processes. For a better management of the reciprocity of intents in innovation processes, Barcelona

has set up another initiative in 2019, the i.lab as a laboratory to speed up sustainable, social urban innovation through interrelations between the public authorities, the academic and business worlds and city residents. For now, open calls are proposed for societal challenges with a clear procedure of application and transparent processes.

This new platform combined with the Decidim values / citizen participatory regulation seems promising and could be seen as part of the co-creation tools used to implement co- designed solutions to bring about the effective participation of public bodies in social innovation projects.

1 https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/participaciociutadana/en/noticia/the-city-councils-practical-guides-to-citizen-participation-in-barcelona-are-now-available-2_804592

2 https://www.barcelona.cat/infobarcelona/en/b-mincome-defined-by-the-who-as-a-leading-programme-to-reduce-inequalities-and-improve-health_826356.html

3 https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/estrategiaifinances/en/programa-dactuaci%C3%B3-municipal-pam-2016-2019bp

4 https://meta.decidim.org

5 https://github.com/decidim/

6 https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/innovaciodemocratica/en/projects/laboratory-democratic-innovation 7 http://dimmons.net/

8 https://www.decodeproject.eu/

9 http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/estrategiaifinances/ca/pressupostos-any-2019

10 https://docs.decidim.org/social-contract/en/social-contract/

11 Translated from Informe 2016-201 Decidim, la plataforma digital oberta i lliure per la participació i la innovació democràtica Regidoria de Participació i Districtes

12 http://bithabitat.barcelona

13 https://dddc.decodeproject.eu