





Making Co-production Happen

4. Promoting Citizens' Engagement

14:00 - 15:00

Languages 💥 🔼





















Promoting Citizens' Engagement



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Promoting Citizens' Engagement



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acord Ciutadà

per una Barcelona Inclusiva A shared space between the city government and civil society for social inclusion

Promou:

Ajuntament de Barcelona



The Citizen's Agreement

The Citizen's Agreement was born in 2006 within the framework of the Municipal Plan for Social Inclusion 2005-2010. It was the first plan.



Who is part of the Agreement?

Ensemble of actors of social inclusion:



GOALS

- To build a more inclusive Barcelona, to promote social rights
- To generate proposals in participation, public-private cooperation and joint action
- To strengthen the organisational capacity with the social sector.



What does co-production mean?

Co-production is a creative and social process, which in the field of public policies is developed between the administration (in our case, the local administration, the one closest to the citizens) and social entities.

It necessarily implies the existence of a shared vision, overlapping goals and common values:

cooperation

trust

complicity

dialogue

consensus

a sense of community and networking.

Why is co-production so important in public policies?

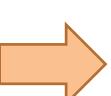
- To involve more stakeholders, in order to build a stronger community.
- To provide **legitimacy** to public action.
- To share knowledge, processes and creation in order to push new ways of doing things.
- To be more horizontal, more participatory, and more effective. That's why we want to deepen this line.
- To strengthen democracy.

Co-production involves citizens in decision-making processes and in the design of public policies.

How do we do it?

Social organisation process

- Mutual knowledge
- Trust
- Legitimacy
- Cooperation
- Citizen culture of social commitment



Ability to respond to social inclusion challenges

- Development of the Strategy for Inclusion and the Reduction of Social Inequalities 2017-2027
- Joint collaborative projects between various organisations
- Volunteering and Mutual Aid Projects
- Action Networks between social entities and the public administration

The role of the networks

- Network for Assistance to Homeless
 People
- Inclusion Housing Network
- Network of Open Care Centers for Children and Adolescents
- Children's Rights Network
- Network for the Support of Caregiving Families
- Network of Social Entities for Legal
 Advice on Immigration
- Accessibility and Independent Living
 Network

- Network for an Active and Committed Citizenship
- Network for the Right to
 Adequate Food in Barcelona
- Network for Labour Inclusion in Barcelona
- Nust Network New Uses of Time

What does being part of the network imply?

Joining the Agreement means being part of a network that implies, among others, the following commitments:

- ✓ Actively working for **inclusion**, jointly with other organisations in the city.
- ✓ Sharing and exchanging information and knowledge of all types of initiatives, experiences and actions.
- ✓ Contributing from each organisation to the construction of a **shared city project**.

The Citizen's Agreement: an example of social innovation in public policies

- It's a new way of doing public policy in the social sphere.
- Promotes public-private collaboration and the co-production of public policies.
- **Builds social capital** by developing network programmes and projects.
- Promotes a **Strategy for inclusion and reduction of social inequalities in Barcelona 2017-2027** between social organisations, social movements and institutions in Barcelona.
- Promotes driving projects to boost co-production on key issues in the city.
- Promotes the implementation of policies and more creative and innovative ways of doing things.



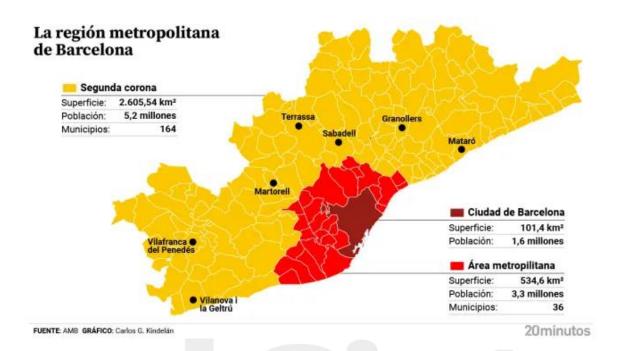
The impact of the Citizen's Agreement: challenges and key lessons

- Participation and co-production of public policies requires a cultural change.
- It facilitates the reaching of agreements, the creation of opportunities, the coordination of projects and the definition of shared goals.
- Promotes active and committed citizen participation.
- Provides shared information and communication services and knowledge.
- It opens spaces for debate to reflect on or highlight key social issues for the city.
- It makes public statements related to social inclusion in Barcelona



A step forward: The Metropolitan Social Forum.

Why is a Metropolitan approach necessary?



The metropolitan social forum, our vision

- We replicated the Citizen's Agreement involving NGOs from the Metropolitan Area and also some municipalities as Santa Coloma, Terrassa, Hospitalet, Mataró.
- The aim is to identify and address metropolitan social challenges, deploying social action both at the inter-municipal level and in the field of social initiatives.
- The Forum provides social actors who are members with greater knowledge of the context that surrounds them, mutual learning and the co-production It has a Promoting Group that proposes and coordinates the activities of the Metropolitan Social Forum. Metropolitan Network for Residential Inclusion.
- First network: metropolitan network on residential inclusion.
- Children's rights and social promotion, work in progress.

The Metropolitan Social Forum. Advantages

The Metropolitan Social Forum allows social entities and city councils to:

KNOW

identify social challenges

CONNECT

Generate knowledge and mutual trust between social entities



SHARE

Work and agree on frameworks or models for joint action

CO-PRODUCE

Promotion of metropolitan coproduction networks

COMMUNICATE

The analyses, strategies and actions developed by the Social Forum

To conclude

- We have to work together, to be more effective but also to strengthen our democracy.
- The City Council has to be flexible and listen to the proposals from civil society, but it's not enough. It's important to act together.
- The borders of European cities are increasingly blurred.
 We need a metropolitan approach.

Alone we go fast, together we go far.

Thanks!





Promoting Citizens' Engagement



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PROJECT (AMUS

Citizen Auditors and Municipal Services against structural discrimination





WHERE DO WE COME FROM...

Fuenlabrada is a working class city with a population that came from internal and external migration









1960 1970 1980 1990 2021

2.908

inhabitants

7.369

inhabitants

65.181

inhabitants

141.496

inhabitants

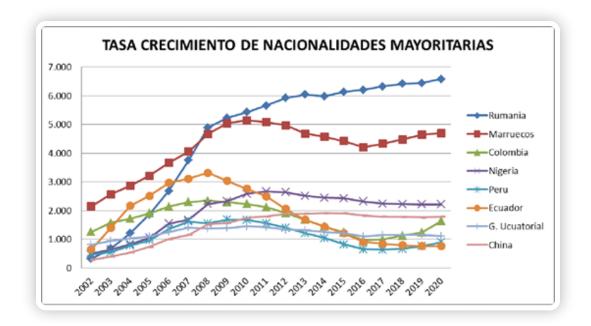
199.000

inhabitants

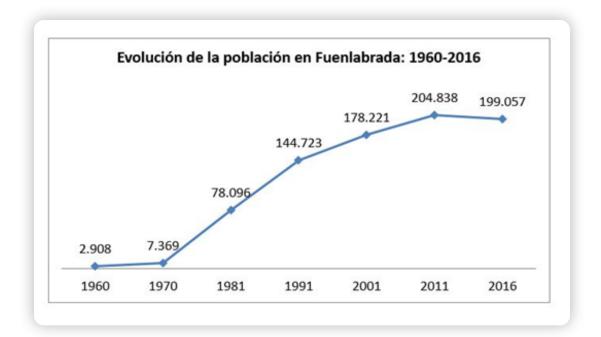


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14% Migrant Population128 Nationalities



Since the mid-1990s, most of the population growth has come from external migratory flows (Romania, Morocco, China, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Ecuador, Equador, Peru, Colombia...).



Years 60-80: Growth characterised by internal migratory flows from (**Extremadura & Andalusia**)



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

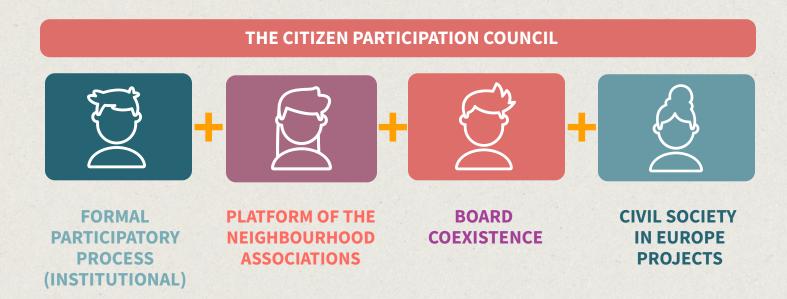
- The fast growth of the population led the inhabitants of Fuenlabrada to organise themselves socially in order to improve their city.
- Associations became a valid interlocutor with the local government.
- People from other countries as well as from other regions of Spain began to create associations.
- 1000 associations of different types
- In 1974, the first neighbourhood association was created.
- In 1997 the first migrant association was founded. My association, the Cultural Bubi Association, was founded in 1998.

- 1 Loranca neighbourhood
- Fuenlabrada's Hospital
- Network of health care centres
- 4 New forms of commuting



Form of government CO-GOVERNANCE

The different local governments understood that a strong associative network and a local strategic direction, based on the demands of the neighbours, would democratise the city and further legitimize their actions





DIVERSITY AND INTERCULTURALITY

Social Welfare Antirumors Network

Citizen Participation



Welcome and Social support



Active participation in the social life of the city



Getting involved in policymaking



Social discourse changes











CAMUS PROJECT

"DO NOT PUT YOURSELF IN THE SERVICE OF THOSE WHO MAKE HISTORY; BUT AT THE SERVICE OF THOSE WHO SUFFER IT."

ALBERT CAMUS



—— CAMUS PROJECT

The project "Citizen Auditors and Municipal Services against Structural Discrimination (CAMUS)" aims, in collaboration with citizens, to identify and fight against structural discrimination in municipal services.

The **Citizens' Audit Network** was created to collaborate with the municipal administration in identifying any bias that does not favour equal opportunities in municipal services.

This Network also serves as an antenna to receive particular situations of discrimination by people who are unwilling or unable to denounce it to the public administration.







To design and validate a model for diagnosing and mapping structural discrimination in public services at the local level, focusing on the detection of discrimination in access to public services together with citizens:



KEY ELEMENT ONE

An innovative model of citizen audit

KEY ELEMENT THREE

Improving public services

KEY ELEMENT TWO

Empower and support the capacity and role of civil society organisations.

KEY ELEMENT FOUR

Local Action Plan against
Discrimination, Challenge:
ZERO Discrimination







Stakeholders involved

- Citizens
- Civil associations
- City council workers and managers
- The coexistence board
- A public university

MAIN RESULTS



Establishing a Citizen
Audit Network



Generate a working methodology for the identification of discrimination in public services



Establish an Action Plan that responds to the needs identified by the Citizen Audit Network



Improve the service provided to citizens, moving closer to the objective of zero discrimination



Adopt the methodology applied in the internal structure of Fuenlabrada City Council

-2024 THANK f D O S









Questions & Answers









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19:30 - 23:00