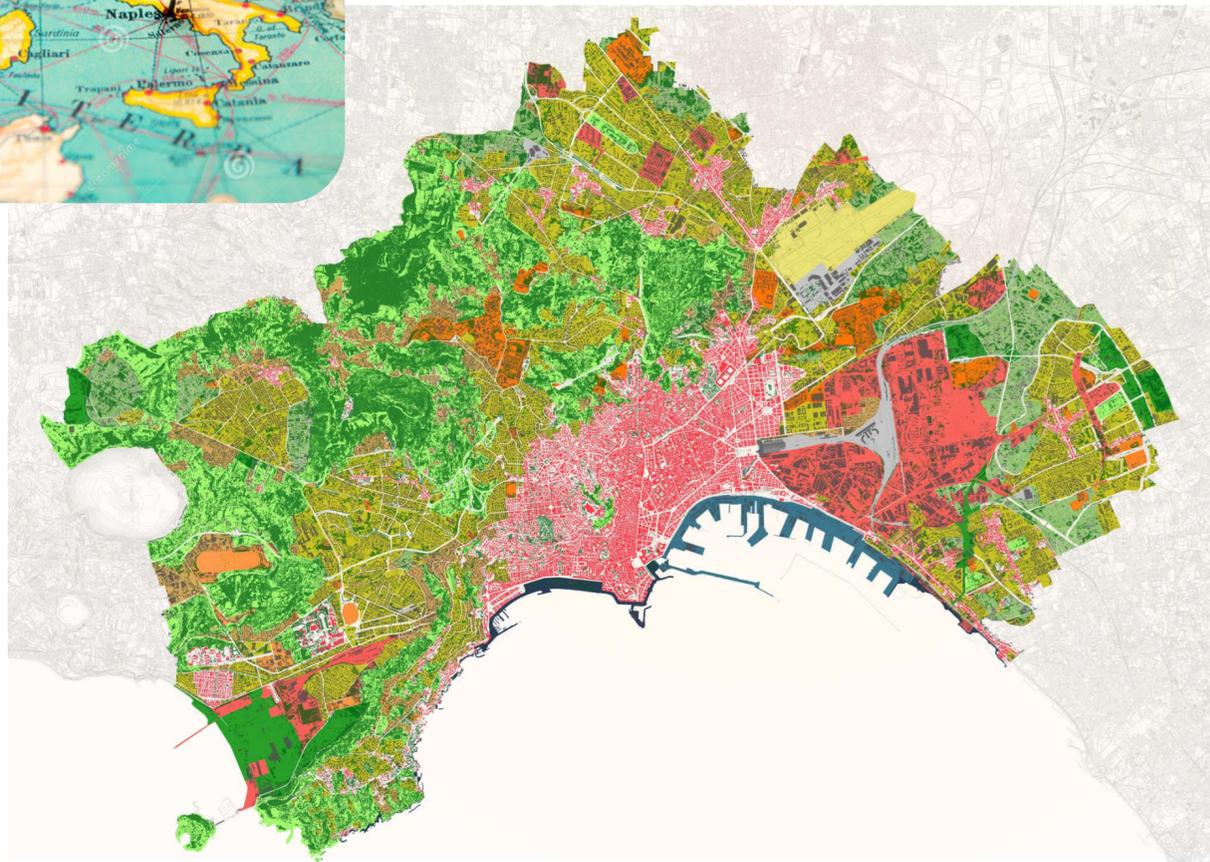


urban context



population
The city:
970.185 ab.



area
The city:
117 sq.km



density
The city:
8.292
ab/kmq



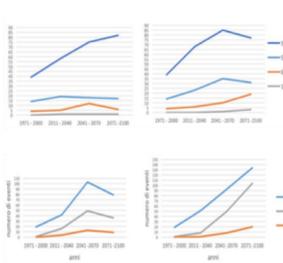
**metropolitan
context**
Pop: 3.012.243 ab.
Area: 1.171 sq.km
Density: 2,572
ab/kmq



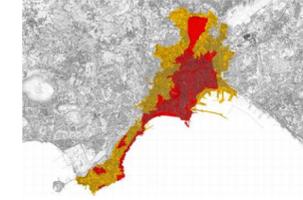
urban/green rate
Urban area 74sqkm 60%
Prevalent green surface
39sqkm
Accessible parks and
recreation
5 sqkm (3,9%)



climate indexes
Heat waves &
Extreme
precipitation
(n. of events)
Euro cordex data



VALORIZATION OF HISTORIC CITY CENTER - UNESCO SITE



Since 1995, the Historic Center of Naples is one of the cultural sites recognized by UNESCO as a world heritage site, covering more than 1,000 hectares of land area and a buffer zone of 1,350 hectares. The preservation and rehabilitation of the World Heritage site and of the bigger city center of Naples is undertaken by an office of the municipality that was created for the valorisation of the Historic Centre of Naples: it's the “**Servizio Valorizzazione della città storica - Sito UNESCO**” This office is also responsible for a management plan for the World Heritage property which guides its safeguarding and protection while at the same time ensuring that Naples remains a living and vibrant city.

This office implements projects and programs for the physical rehabilitation of public buildings included in the historical center and implements urban regeneration projects with involvement of key local actors such as:

Superintendence for cultural and architectural heritage, **Ministry of Culture**, **Regional Authorities**, **State Property Agency** but also **Cultural actors** (museums, foundations, etc.), **Social actors** (NGOs, Cooperatives, etc.), **Universities**, **Research Institutions**, **Citizens** and many others

REGENERATION AND REUSE OF PUBLIC HERITAGE

The City of Naples has addressed in the last decades several urban planning initiatives to **limit urban sprawl and invest on the reuse of the existing historical city center heritage**, characterized by 70% private buildings, densely populated and requiring major redevelopment.

The rest of the existing properties are publicly owned and include many large heritage sites, often empty and degraded, but also merely underused, that could become a driving force for the social and economic development, through appropriate public-community initiatives, recognized by the city government, and that might also produce a substantial enhancement of the city's cultural and touristic attractiveness.

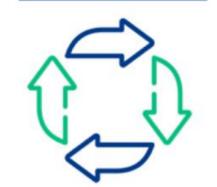
This also implies a need for the further development of appropriate policies against the socially alarming effects of gentrification, shaping the city centers in many cities of Europe and of the world.



URBAN AGENDA



CIRCULAR ECONOMY



TOURISM AND CULTURE



URBAN REGENERATION INITIATIVES

Municipal initiatives



Fare Spazio Sanità

Che cos'è Luoghi Laboratori Partecipanti Contatti

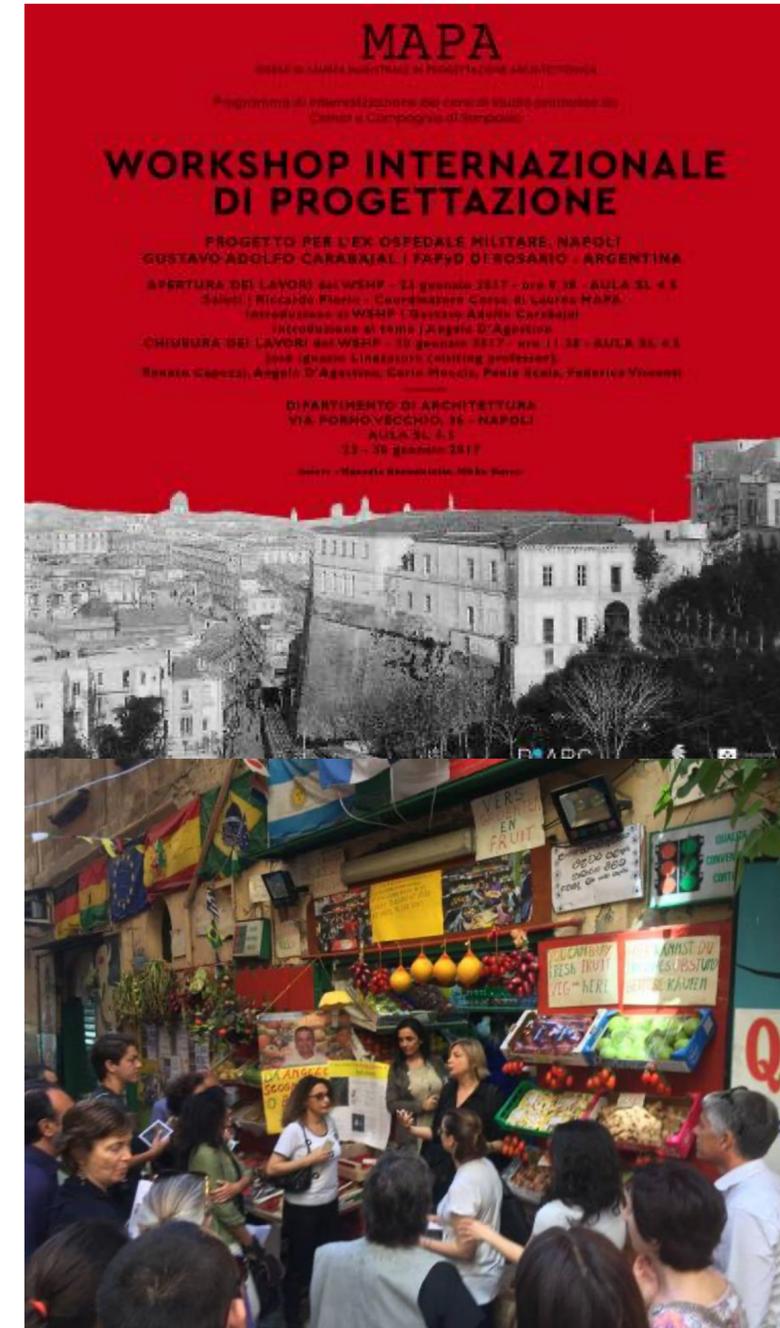
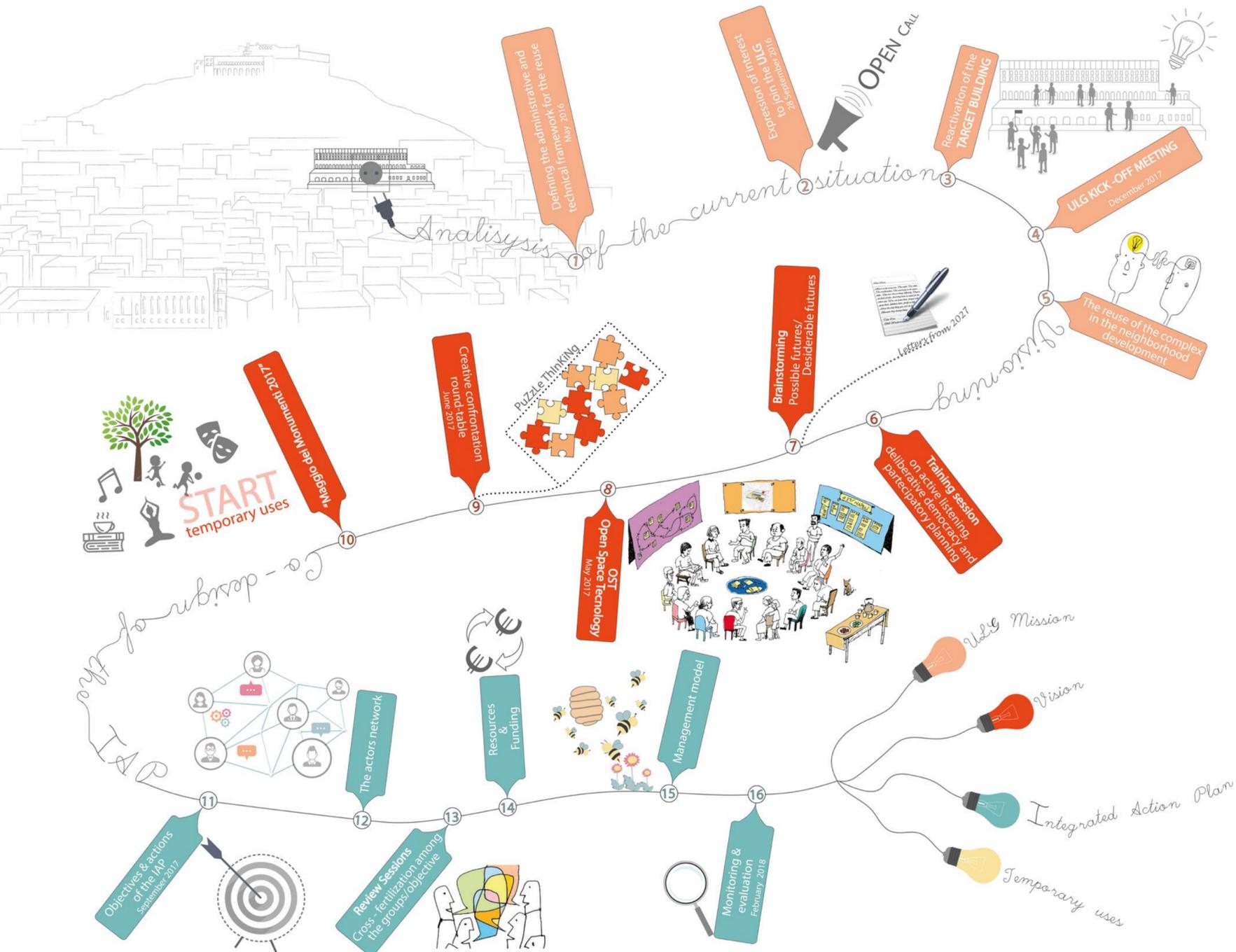
Fare Spazio Sanità

*Immaginiamo insieme
lo spazio pubblico del Rione.*

Civic initiatives



THE REGENERATION PATH



RISVEGLIARE IL GIGANTE DORMIENTE
 progetto "2nd Chance – waking up the sleeping giants", programma URBACT III 2014-2020

ASSEMBLEA PUBBLICA
 venerdì 18 Novembre 2016 ore 15.30 presso il complesso della Ss Trinità delle Monache (ex-Ospedale Militare), Palazzetto URBAN, Vico Trinità delle Monache.



IURC LATIN AMERICA WEBINAR #8

Nicola Masella, Municipality of Naples
 22 June 2022



INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL PROJECT VERGINI-SANITA': JUNE 2022

Fare_Spazio_Sanità

Che cos'è Luoghi Laboratori Partecipanti Contatt

Fare_Spazio_Sanità

Immaginiamo insieme lo spazio pubblico del Rione.

Fare Spazio, Sanità è un percorso promosso dall'Assessorato all'Urbanistica, dall'Area Trasformazione del Territorio e dalla Municipalità 3 del Comune di Napoli in collaborazione con Codici | Ricerca e Intervento nell'ambito del "Progetto Territoriale Integrato per la riqualificazione dell'area Vergini - Sanità a Napoli".

Obiettivo del percorso è quello di creare degli spazi di confronto e discussione sul ruolo degli spazi pubblici nel processo di cambiamento che la Sanità sta attraversando, oltre che sugli interventi che in questi luoghi possono essere realizzati.

Qual è il ruolo degli spazi pubblici e che caratteristiche devono avere per poter attrarre nuovi flussi e migliorare l'attrattività del Rione? Ma anche, che ruolo possono avere gli spazi pubblici nel migliorare la vivibilità del quartiere e favorire la crescita dei ragazzi e delle ragazze che lo abitano?

Per provare a rispondere a queste domande: intervistiamo le organizzazioni attive sul territorio per farci raccontare le attività che promuovono; organizziamo laboratori di confronto e co-progettazione; mappiamo i luoghi importanti per il quartiere.



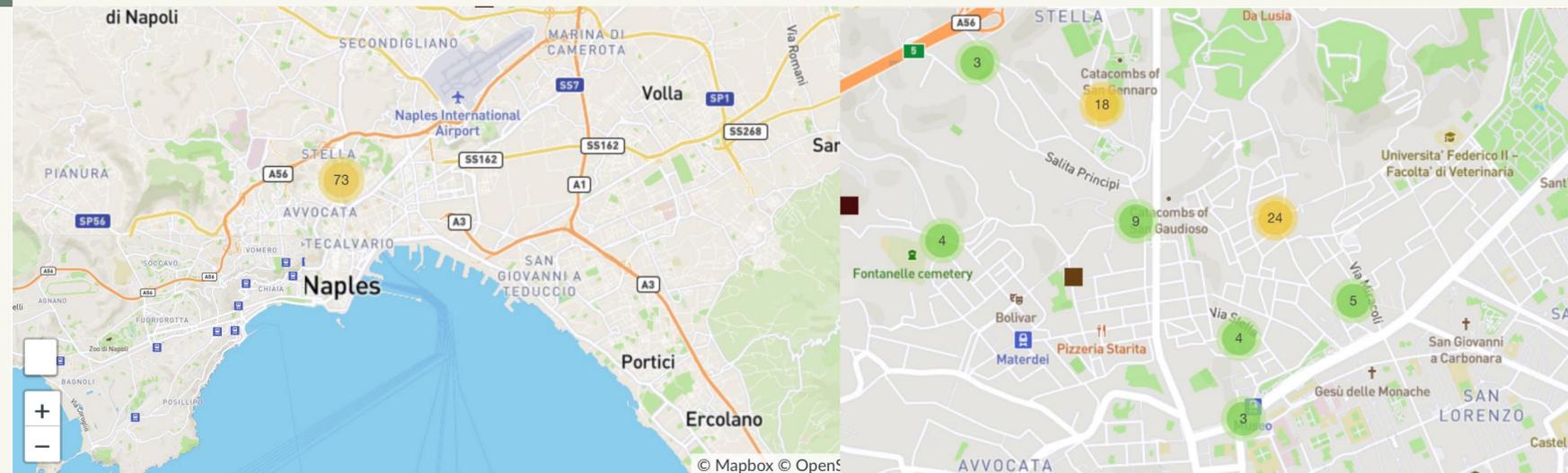
Interviste



Laboratori



Mappa



Piano di Azione Coesione 2007-2013 "Interventi per la valorizzazione delle aree di attrazione culturale" Linea di Azione 2 "Progettazione per la cultura"



Comune di Napoli
Area Trasformazione del Territorio
Servizio Valorizzazione della città storica - Sito UNESCO



Codici è un'organizzazione indipendente che promuove percorsi di ricerca e trasformazione in ambito sociale. Siamo a fianco di organizzazioni, istituzioni e reti nel comprendere e accompagnare i cambiamenti sociali in atto.
Per info:
codici@codiciricerche.it
codiciricerche.it

Hanno partecipato

ISTITUTO PARITARIO FEDERICO OZANAM

SCUOLA PARITARIA PAPA GIOVANNI, CENTRO DIURNO PROGETTO OASI

ISTITUTO PARTARIO FILIPPO SMALDONE

I.C. CASANOVA

PUNTO LUCE SAVE THE CHILDREN

CENTRO LA TENDA

TERRA MIA ONLUS

LA CASA DI ANNA

NAPOLI IN VITA

LUDOTECA CITTADINA

PEGASO

ASSOCIAZIONE PIANO TERRA ONLUS

SANITANSEMBLE

TRAPARENTESI

ASS. TUTTICOLORI

LA LOCOMOTIVA

CENTRO DIURNO SALUTE MENTALE

PROGETTO UOMO

FONDAZIONE SAN GENNARO

LA PARANZA

REMADE

Fare Spazio, Sanità è un percorso promosso dall'Assessorato all'Urbanistica, dall'Area Trasformazione del Territorio e dalla Municipalità 3 del Comune di Napoli in collaborazione con Codici | Ricerca e Intervento nell'ambito del "Progetto Territoriale Integrato per la riqualificazione dell'area Vergini - Sanità a Napoli".

IURC LATIN AMERICA WEBINAR #8

Nicola Masella, Municipality of Naples
22 June 2022





COMMUNITY-MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC ASSETS AS URBAN COMMONS



URBAN CIVIC AND COLLECTIVE USE

Since 2012, the vibrant confrontation established between the Neapolitan communities and the municipal administration has allowed the adoption of an administrative mechanism inspired by the ancient institution of "civic use" and aimed at overcoming traditional urban policies.

It's the **urban civic and collective use**: a mechanism that fosters new participatory institutions based on autonomous and democratic assembly processes.

This was the output of a "**creative use of law**" or "**legal hacking**" that communities promoted by subverting the classic scheme where citizens pose a claims and institutions provide solutions.



The **transfer of the civic use institution into an urban regulation** has been theorized by Naples' commoners, in a collective work, during 3 and 1/2 years of a working group on creative use of the law.

In 23 articles the regulation sets out **how** and **who** is entitled to use the spaces, how decisions are made, who has the right to propose activities, with which guarantee bodies.

The civic use recognizes the existence of a relationship between the community and these public assets, fostering **self-governance** schemes and making community-led initiatives recognizable and institutionalized, ensuring the autonomy of both parties involved: on one hand the citizens engaged in the reuse of the urban commons and on the other hand the city administration that enables the community self-governance practice.





RECOGNIZING THE RIGHT TO USE

The power of self-regulation is led by citizens, but civic use regulation is formally recognized as a public regulation of the building

- **Civic Use:** special regime, half public half private
- **Public Administration:** guarantee full access to property without interfering with activities. P.A. remains the owner assuming the duty to guarantee access providing all needed authorizations which it has the duty to fulfill.
- **Community:** Organization and self-financement of activities, means of production, communication, and *self-management schemes*

MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED APPROACH

The integrated approach is guaranteed thanks to:

- **an ad-hoc technical unit**, Servizio pianificazione urbanistica generale e beni comuni;
- **a political coordinator** in charge of promoting and fostering a coordination between municipal departments involved and/or other public and private stakeholders;
- **a permanent Observatory**, the advisory body intended to integrate and promote the dialogue between the public administration and the “knowledge” coming from direct experience and practices.



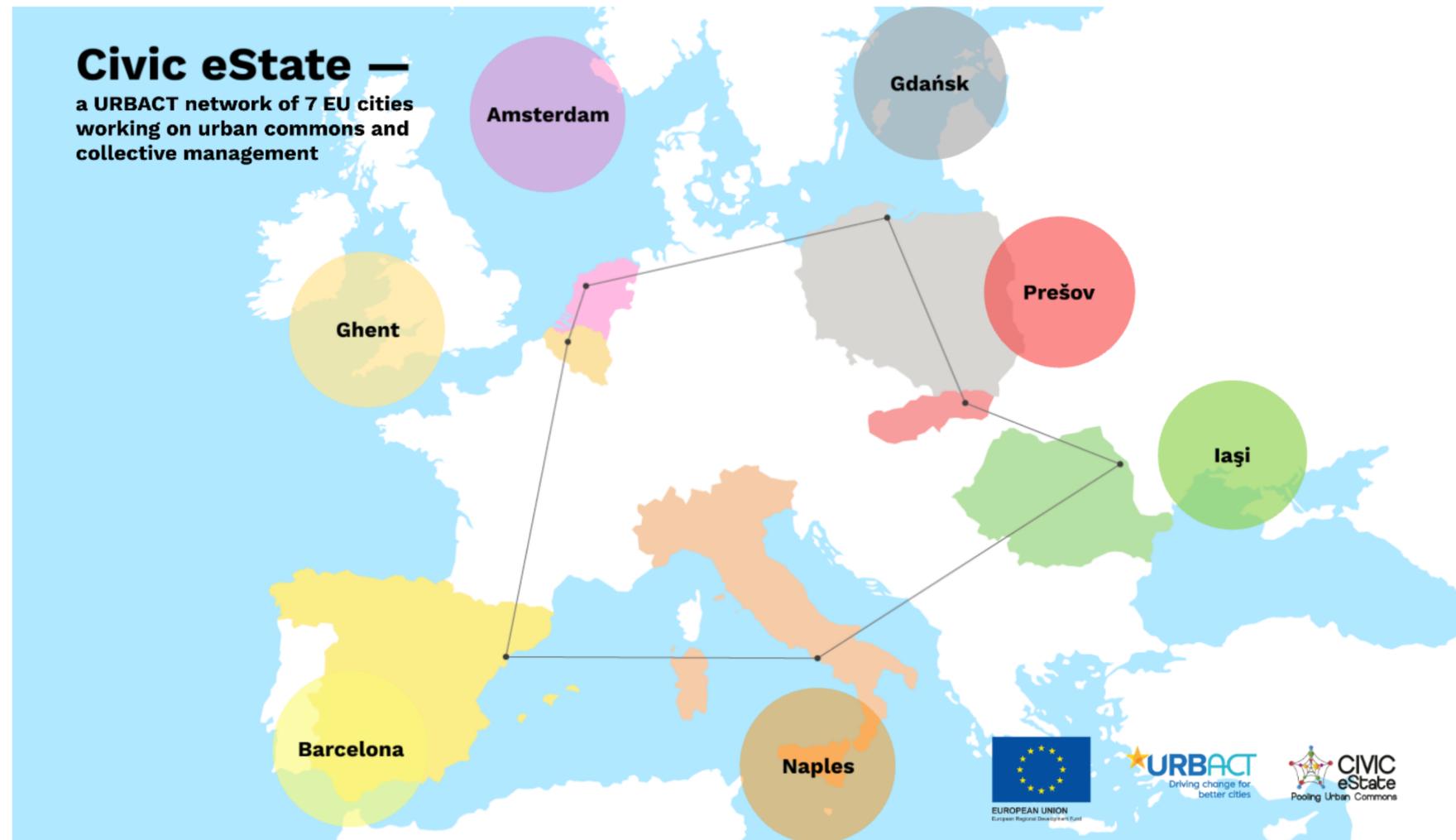


URBACT CIVIC eSTATE network



Launched in 2018 with the goal to transfer, through adaptation, Naples's commons management scheme, *URBACT Civic eState - Pooling urban commons* is a network composed by seven EU cities: **Naples** (Italy), **Gdańsk** (Poland), **Barcelona** (Spain), **Amsterdam** (Netherlands), **Ghent** (Belgium), **Iași** (Romania), **Prešov** (Slovakia).

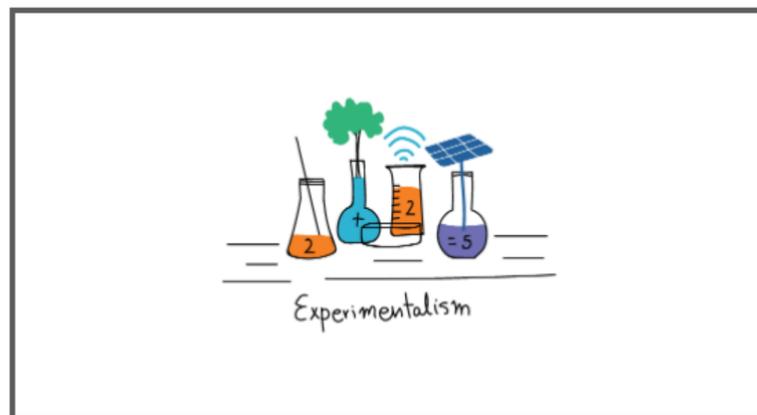
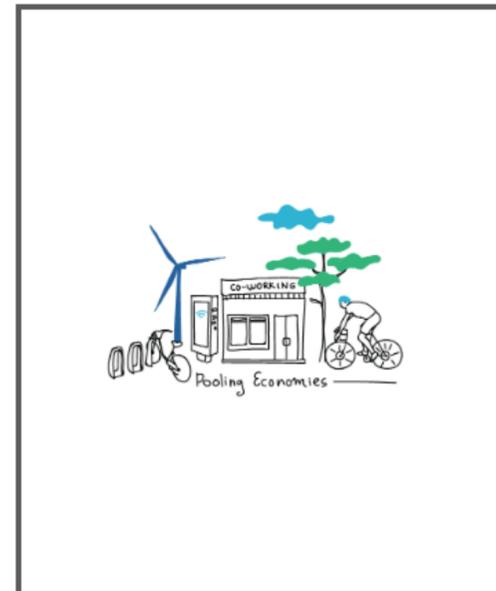
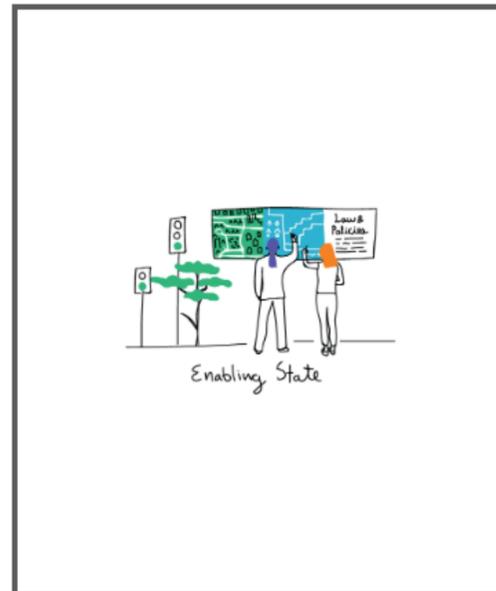
During the last 3 years, all the cities have extracted guidelines and have been engaged in a co-design phase with groups of local stakeholders (so called ULGs, URBACT Local Groups).



To know more, come visit civicestate.eu



Civic eState 5 design principles



Self/Collective Governance - To what extent the cities will be able to allow citizen self-organization on public assets?

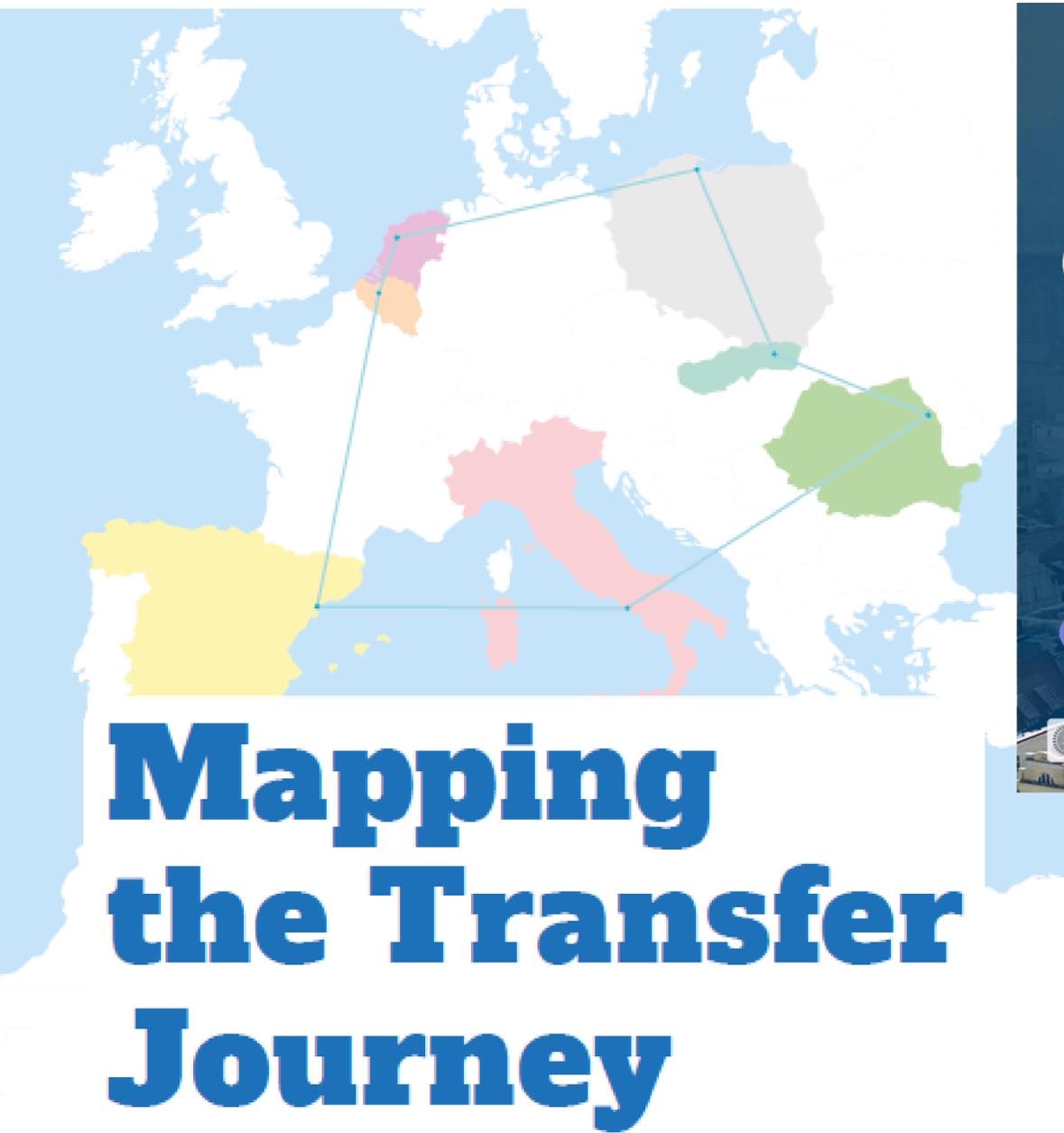
Enabling state: It expresses the role of the State supporting and making the collective urban management possible

Social&economic pooling: It reveals the presence of autonomous institutions, managed or owned by local communities, operating within non-mainstream economic systems

Experimentalism: are cities creating law produced by the city inhabitants as well as the government?

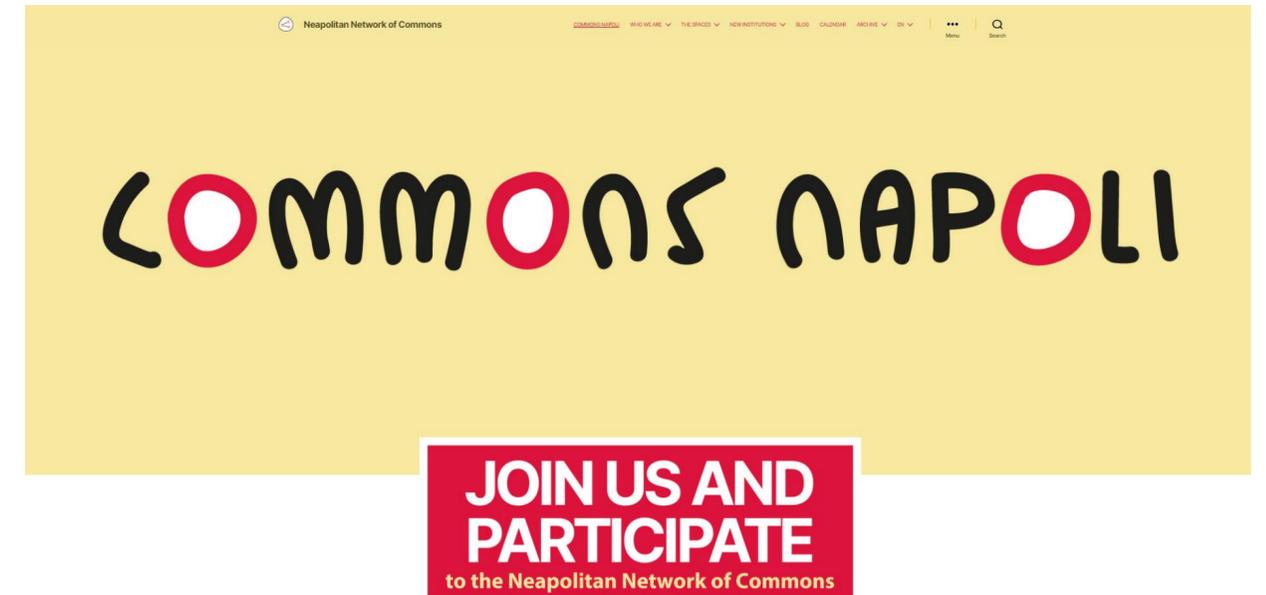
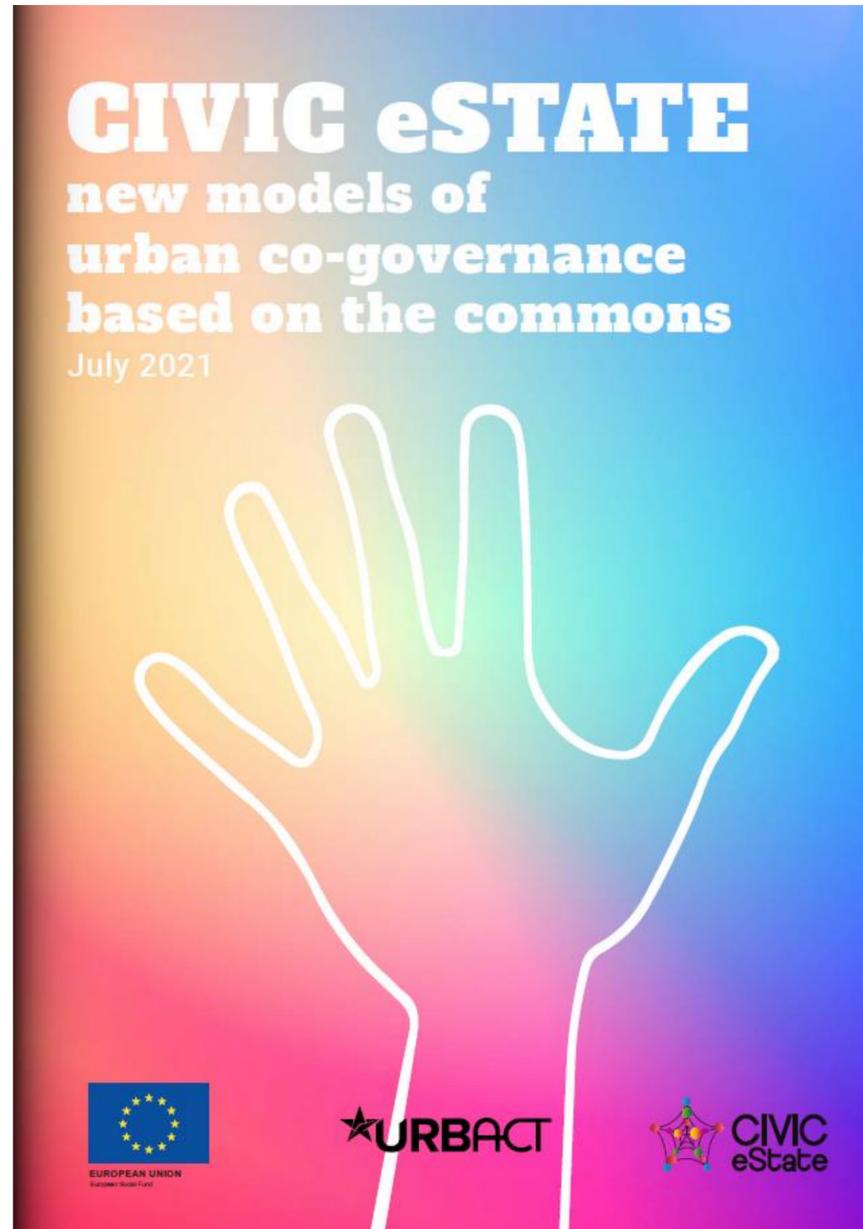
Tech justice: technology is a good enabler of city cooperation of self-management.

The process: mapping the transfer



See the interactive mapping tool at: civicstate.eu

OUTPUTS



Come visit commonsnapoli.org

THANKS



NICOLA MASELLA
MUNICIPALITY OF NAPLES
HISTORIC CITY DEPARTMENT

28th October 2022



A European Union
Programme

IURC-Latin America 28.10.2022

Urban Commons: experiences from Naples,
Manaus, and Sao Paul

Giuseppe Micciarelli

Post-doc researcher in Political Philosophy and Socio-legal studies, University of Salerno - Department of Political, Social and Communication Sciences

Adjunct Professor of Political Sociology - Universitas Mercatorum

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Open access articles

<https://unisa-it.academia.edu/giuseppemicciarelli>

What makes an space/real estate an urban commons?

A regenerated urban area/building regulated by the public administration for the use and access of all citizens?

No, this is a public space

What makes an space/real estate an urban commons?

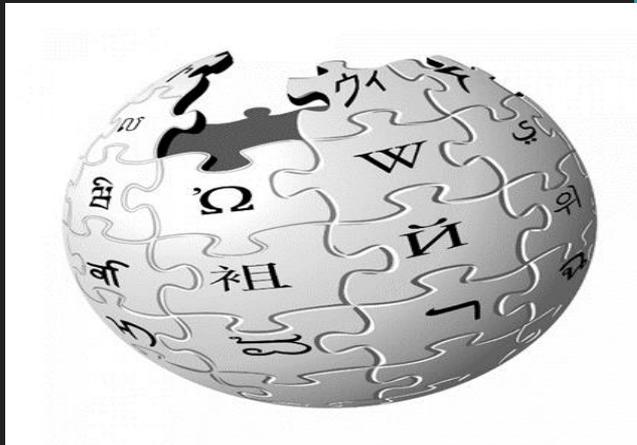
A space managed by associations to hold their activities?

No, this is a public space entrusted to private social groups

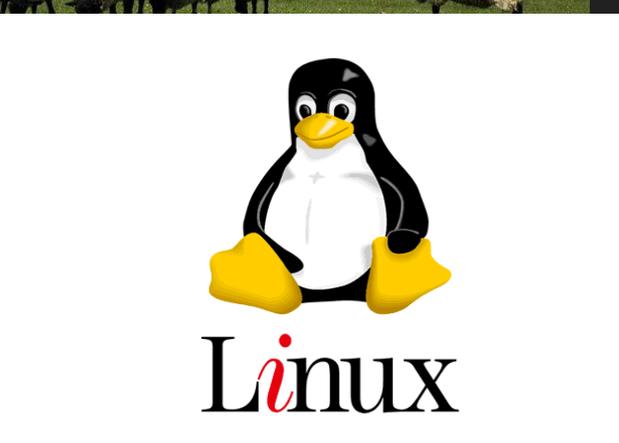
Lesson 1:

Commons are not a way to define goods more important than others (merit goods or fundamental goods), for a scale of values. We need public goods, a certain kind of private social goods that carry out meritorious activities.

BUT these are not urban commons



So many goods are tagged as commons, how to identify what they are?



Garrett Hardin

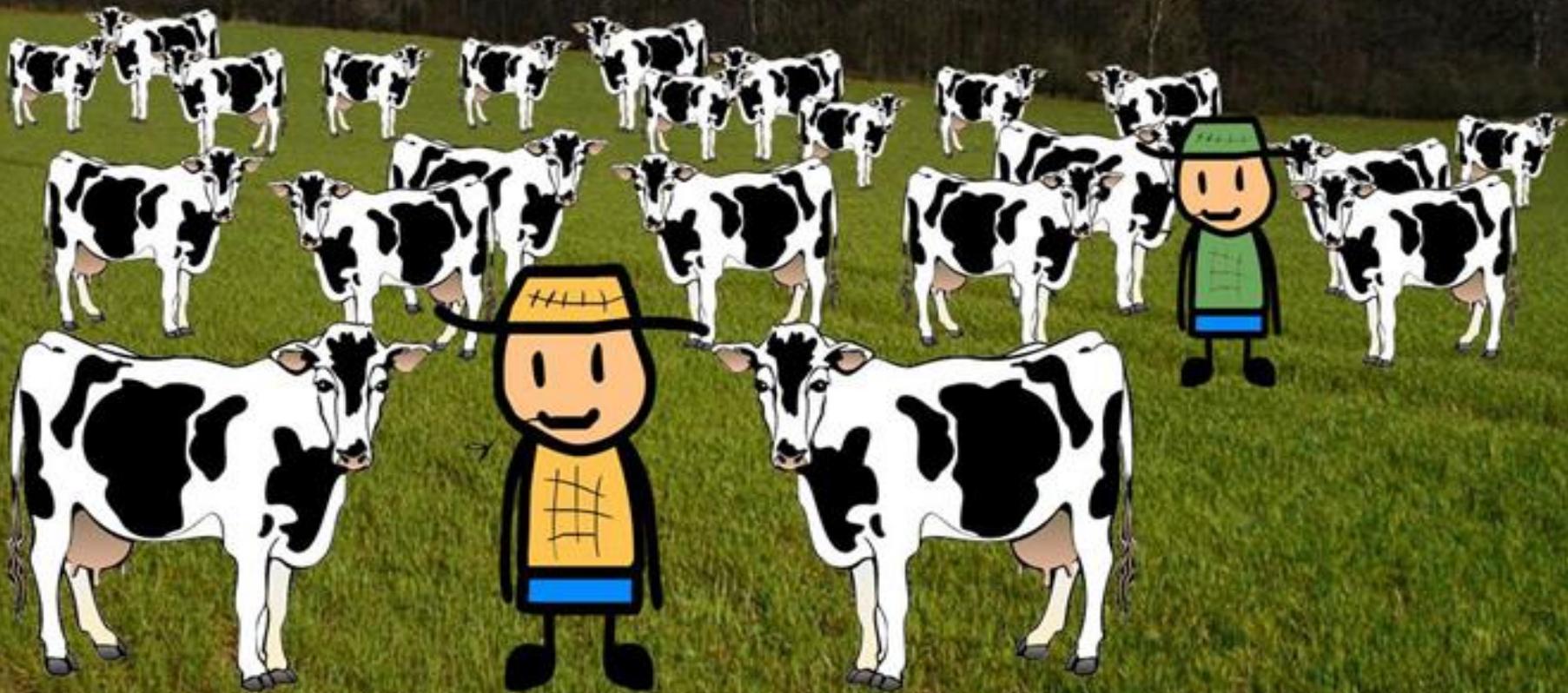


Elinor Ostrom





TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS



Join the The International
Association for the Study of the
Commons (IASC)

<https://iasc-commons.org/>

IASC is devoted to bringing together multi-disciplinary researchers, practitioners and policymakers for the purpose of improving governance and management, advancing understanding, and creating sustainable solutions for commons, common-pool resources, or any other form of shared resource.



Feel free to propose an
event/webinar/conference
from December 4th to 10th

But how is it possible for such different assets as the Amazon rainforest and a regenerated palace to both be considered as commons?



The plus of two types of participatory governance creates the commons

- **necessary commons**, are such by their specific nature, such as water and other natural resources. goods - material, immaterial and digital - whose utility is considered necessarily functional to the exercise of fundamental rights. By virtue of this indissoluble link with the dignity of the person, their access cannot be excluded on the basis of economic availability: in order to reinforce these guarantees some aspects of their management (among the more sensitive ones such as distribution and conservation) Should be decided through institutional procedures that involve the audience of their users or special representatives (you can imagine something similar to Porto Alegre model or similar).
- **Emerging commons** are such not by nature but because communities perceive them as such. Like necessary commons also emerging commons, material and immaterial, express functional utility connected to fundamental rights. Yet they exist in the moment in which a community of reference activate them through a direct and nonexclusive management. This self-regulatory power is recognised by public authorities in order to ensure the use and the collective enjoyment of goods, addressing them to the fulfilment of those rights as well as the free development of the person and the safeguarding of future generations. So emerging commons definition makes possible to link political claiming with legal recognition.



What makes an space/real estate an urban commons?

Empty, neglected or underused buildings or agricultural fields directly managed by a community that, in doing so, becomes the community of reference of the good.

This community does not have or exercise (by political choice before legal entitlement) an exclusive right of use: it favours the collective right of use of a larger community of people.



Different activities in the «Ex Places». Emerging commons towards spontaneous urban regeneration



Some pictures of commoning activities, from Naples to Sao Paulo.



Spaces, means of production.





Theatre

Years: 2013-2016

Modalities: self-
building

Funding: donations



Urban garden

Years: 2014-2016

Modality: workshop

Funding: donations





Foto di Sabrina Merolla

Merolla

Armoury

Year: 2013-2017

Modality: setting-up

Funding: donations, sharing
of tools



**EQUIPE
PROCOMUM**
EQUIPO PROCOMUM | TEAM PROCOMUM
LAB+S

MODE
ENTRARI

**EQUIPE
PROCOMUM**



XIXI LIBERADO!
AQUI VOCÊ É LIVRE
PARA USAR O BANHEIRO
CORRESPONDENTE AO
GÊNERO QUE SE IDENTIFICA



Different legal structures, but same key issue: there is no commons without a community of reference and without interdependence



Which kind of legal tool for recognizing urban commons?

- Private law based system: assigning a real estate to a legal entity, such as a cooperative or association.
Subsidized rental rates for associations
- Care agreements for share administration (Bologna)
- Public – private foundation (Fondazioni di partecipazione)
- Assets confiscated from criminal organizations
- Urban and collective civic use

Urban commons and urban commoning: political-legal practices from Naples, Bologna, and Turin

AUTHOR(S)

Giuseppe Micciarelli

ORGANISATION NAME

University of Salerno / Department of Political Science and Communication DISPC

CITIES/COUNTRIES IT COVERS:

Napoli, Bologna, Torino (Italy)

CHAPTER

4: Commoning

SUMMARY

This contribution will explore how urban commons are gaining ground for their ability to foster participative citizenships and peer-to-peer grassroots urban regeneration processes where communities take action to co-create and self-manage neglected areas, abandoned or underused buildings that could become "emerging commons". These "ex places" (paraphrasing Marc Augé) are present throughout the world, but rarely succeed in obtaining proper institutional recognition. When such places are claimed as "urban commons" the most relevant attempt made by citizens and activists is not to protect the decorum of cities, beautify flowerbeds, or de-responsibilize public and private owners from their duties. Commoners claim an innovative public-community model of self-government, aimed at increasing fundamental rights of an open community of reference.

Right of use, collective governance, shared decisions, community building and mutualism are concepts at the core of the social and political activity of commoning. Legal grammars have been playing an even more important role in the daily translation of urban commons as a language for both administrations and commoners to translate and gain recognition for the new arrangements generated by self-organisation. We will provide examples from the city of Bologna, Naples and Turin, who are developing instruments to institutionalize the management of urban commons.

Micciarelli, Giuseppe. "Urban commons and urban commoning: political-legal practices from Naples Bologna, and Turin". *GOLD VI Pathways to Equality Cases Repository: Commoning* (2022). United Cities and Local Governments.

COMMONING

This paper has been produced as a Case-Based Contribution to the sixth Global Report on Local Democracy and Decentralization (GOLD VI): the flagship publication of the organized constituency of local and regional governments represented in United Cities and Local Governments. The GOLD VI report has been produced in partnership with the Development Planning Unit (University College London), through the programme Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality (KNOW). GOLD VI focuses on how local and regional governments can address the local manifestations of growing inequalities and contribute to create "Pathways to urban and territorial equality". The GOLD VI report has been produced through a large-scale international co-production process, bringing together over a hundred representatives of local and regional governments, academics and civil society organizations. This paper is an outcome of this process and is part of the *Pathways to Equality Cases Repository*, which collects the over 60 Case-Based Contributions produced as part of the GOLD VI report.

In particular, the present paper has contributed to Chapter 4 on "Commoning", which focuses on the trends and pathways in relation to the governance, planning and provision of access to housing, land and basic services. The chapter explores how local and regional governments can promote approaches focused on collective action that contribute to urban equality.

Supported by:



This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of UCLG and UCL and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

This document was produced with the financial support of the Barcelona Provincial Council. Its contents are the sole responsibility of UCLG and UCL and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Barcelona Provincial Council.

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See more on <https://www.goldvi.uclg.org/en>

Why a
new
legal
tool?

PATH FOR NEW INSTITUTIONS AND URBAN COMMONS

**Legal and political acts for the recognition
of Urban Civic and Collective Use
starting from Naples**

Giuseppe Micciarelli



Ready for the commons' shock?

The emerging commons in Naples were 8 buildings occupied by groups and collectives illegally (from 2012 to 2015). All the experiences still ongoing

These emerging urban commons were not originally planned by the Municipality of Naples, neither in the governance nor in the renovation of the buildings

Ready for the commons' shock?

Some of these buildings were abandoned, others were not, they were managed by a public-private foundation Universal Forum of Culture

The management of the buildings was not entrusted to a legally recognised association, neither to the Municipality.

These collectives have acted as commoners, 'liberating' these buildings from non-use or under-use: 1 to defend them from sale (yes, public property in Italy is for sale) 2 to make them accessible for use by people outside their collectives

Commoners have studied a new legal form for the recognition of urban commons. The public administration (courageously) listened to them and implemented the proposed legislation

Direct management is entrusted to a system of formalised assemblies. Along with this, the right to use the commons is recognised. The administration retains responsibility for ensuring access, maintenance and security.

The declaration of collective urban civic use

- There are other ways of possessing (Grossi). In Italy “Civic Uses” are an ancient institution still in force.. something similar exists all over Europe.
- We transferred this institution into the urban area, aiming at an institutional recognition of Self-ruled powers into public not private legal framework
- This regulation has been written and theorized by ourselves, in a collective work, during three and half years of a specific working group at l’Asilo where we started making a creative use of the law.
- In 23 articles the regulation sets out how and who is entitled to use the spaces, how decisions are made, who has the right to propose activities, with which guarantee bodies and rules allow the use of spaces and means of production.

Derecho a la instrucción



Derecho del legnatico

derecho a
pastar



jardín educativo
urbano



Derecho a recoger
setas

Derecho a la cultura.



LESSON 2

Public administration sometimes has to plan less, listen more, support processes already in place

Citizens must be prepared to contaminate their organisations, renounce aggregation only through affinity groups

- Public administration should not always direct or plan, but listen, enable and support the autonomous initiative of citizens.

- Communities of citizens are not always already given, they are created through joint action. Already existing groups and informal collectives are fundamental because they are essential initiators of grassroots actions. Through commoning (common use and management) they become contaminated,

- Commoners are not private actors but social formations with a public-community dimension

Bibliography

<http://www.exasilofilangieri.it/approfondimenti-e-reportage/>

○ My last articles:

- **G Micciarelli** “Urban Commons and Urban Commoning: Political-Legal Practice from Naples, Bologna, and Torino” (Case based contribution), in GOLD IV UCLG United Cities and Local Governments World Report, Pathways to urban and territorial equality. Addressing inequalities through local transformation strategies, Barbara Lipietz & Gautam Bhan Chapter 4 eds (Commoning), 2022.
- **G Micciarelli** Hacking the legal. The commons between the paradigm and inspirations drawn from the “living history” of collective land use, in *Post-Growth Planning: Cities beyond the market economy*, Federico Savini, António Ferreira and Kim Carlotta von Schönfeld (eds) Routledge, 2022
- G Micciarelli Path For New Institutions And Urban Commons. Legal and political acts for the recognition of Urban Civic and Collective Use starting from Naples, Series Urbact UE, driving the change for better cities; Civic estate pooling the urban commons 2021



THE CROSSROADS OF THE COMMONS: CITIZEN LABORATORIES IN TRANSIT

by RODRIGO SAVAZONI
(INSTITUTO PROCOMUM - BRAZIL)
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ABC (UFABC)





SANTOS
BRASIL



**CITIZEN LABORATORIES AS A CONTEMPORARY
MODEL OF ORGANIZING THE COMMONS, THE
COMMONING AND THE COMMONERS**





COMMONS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE NEOLIBERAL CAPITALISM



OBJETOS COMUNES



**MEDIALAB-PRADO AS THE KEY INSTITUTION
THAT CREATED THE CONCEPT OF CITIZEN LABS**





**LAB PROCOMUM AS AN EXPERIMENT OF
CREATING A CITIZEN LAB IN THE PERIPHERAL
SOUTH**



An aerial, high-angle photograph of a city at dusk or dawn. The city is densely packed with buildings, and a large body of water is visible on the left side. The sky is dark with some light clouds. The overall tone is dark and moody.

A LOCAL NETWORK OF COMMONERS



LABxS
Lab Santista



Whenever there is a commons being built, there will be a need for a citizen laboratory with the mission to develop this knowledge





OTHER EPISTEMOLOGIES.
OTHER LABORATORIES





Whenever there is a commons being built, there will be a need for a citizen laboratory with the mission to develop this knowledge



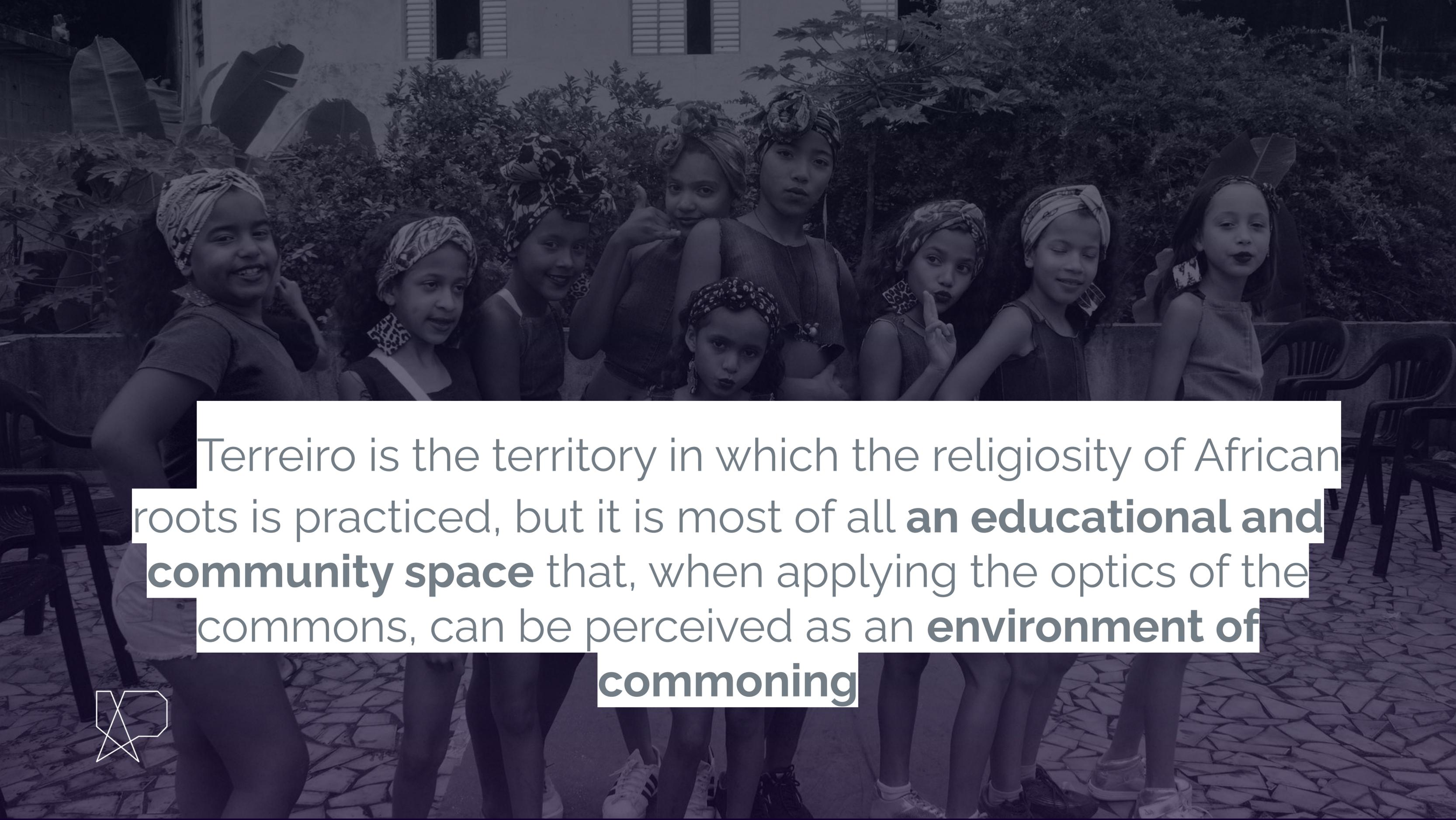
LUIZ ANTONIO SIMAS
LUIZ RUFINO



A ciência encantada
das macumbas

**Fire in the woods: the
enchanted science of the
macumbas**





Terreiro is the territory in which the religiosity of African roots is practiced, but it is most of all **an educational and community space** that, when applying the optics of the commons, can be perceived as an **environment of commoning**





**Against the cross of colonialism, the
crossroads of alterity**





Thanks,
@procomum
www.procomum.org
savazoni@procomum.org

Urban Commons

Experiences from Naples, Manaus, and São Paulo

Claudemir Andrade
Arquitecto y Urbanista, Vicepresidente del Instituto Municipal
de Planificación Urbana (IMPLURB) de la Ciudad de Manaus,
Amazonas, Brasil.

Octubre, 2022



CONTENIDO

01

CONTEXTO MANAUS

02

CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE
MANAUS

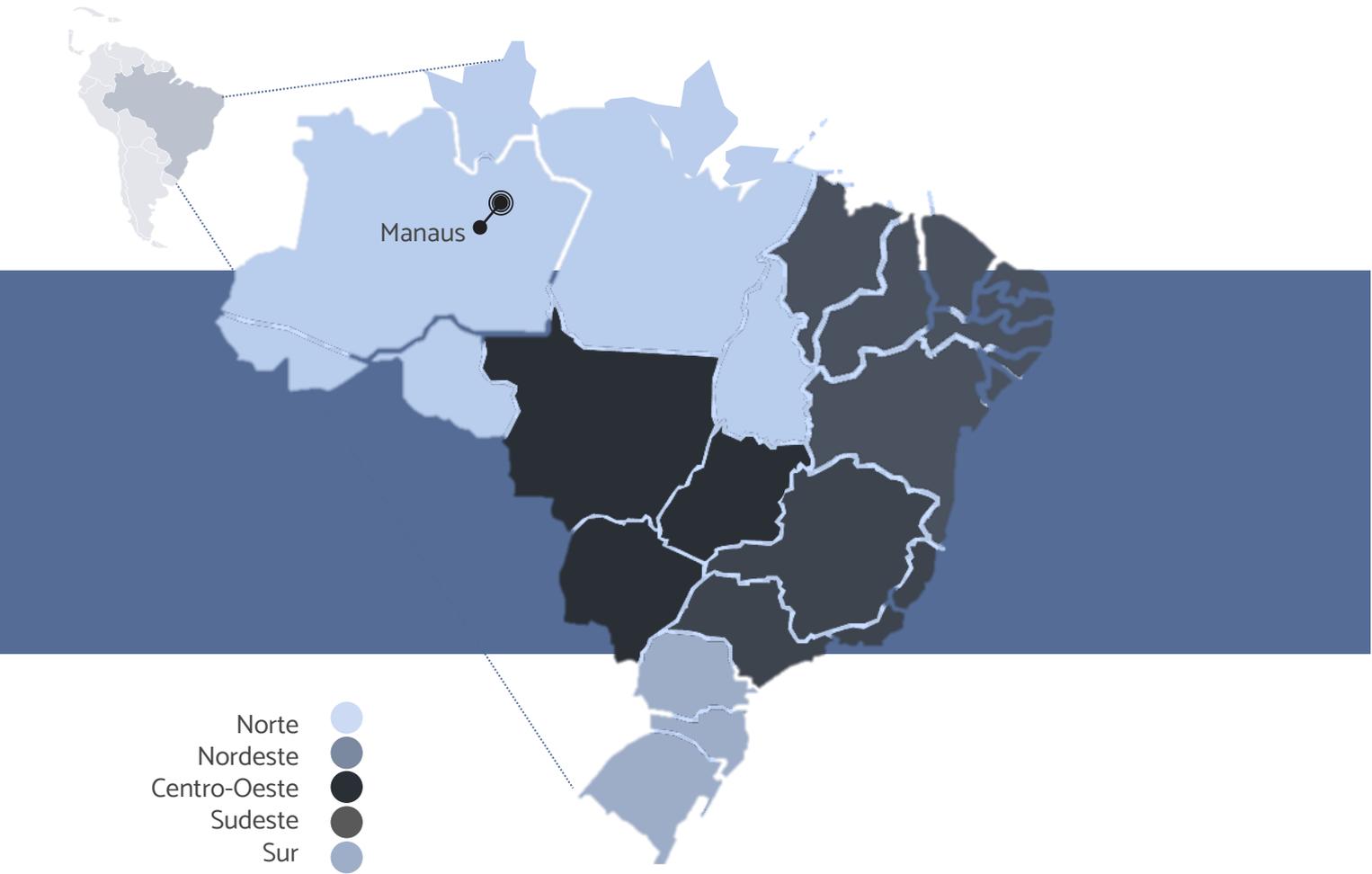
03

UNIDADES HISTÓRICAS
ABANDONADAS

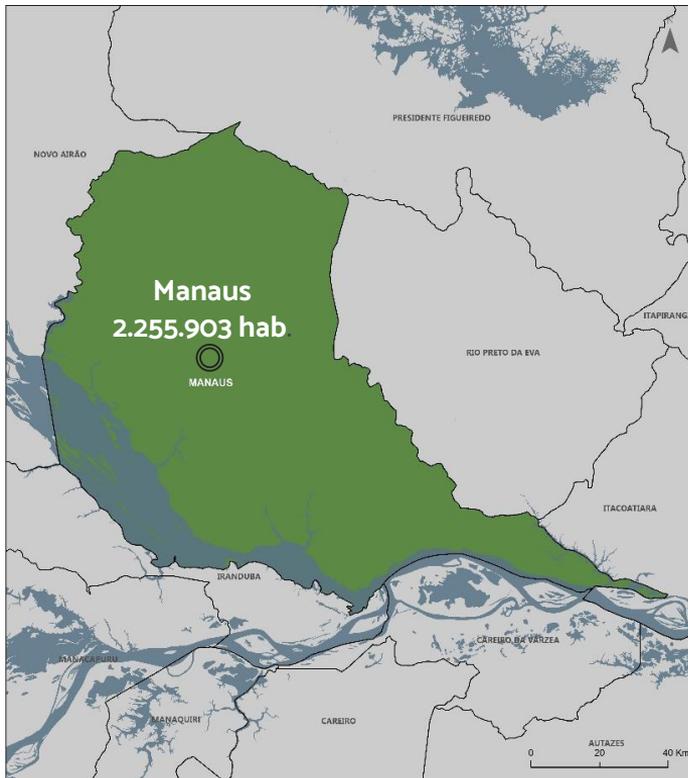
04

LECCIONES APRENDIDAS / DESAFÍOS

REGIONES - BRASIL



Estimación IBGE - 2021



O MUNICÍPIO

CAPITAL DE AMAZONAS
7ª LA MAYOR POBLACIÓN DE BRASIL
1ª LA MAYOR POBLACIÓN DEL ESTADO
1ª LA MAYOR POBLACIÓN DE LA REGIÓN INMEDIATA
64,75% DE LA POBLACIÓN DEL ESTADO VIVE EN MANAUS

MANAUS





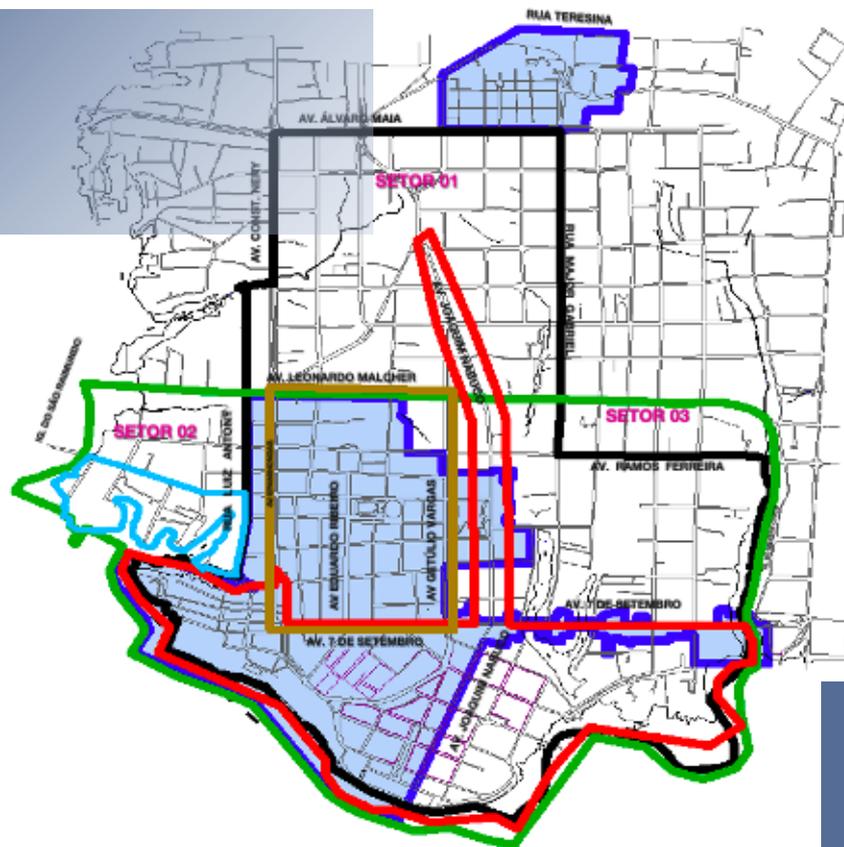
Centro Historico de Manaus

**Una experiencia en Nápoles
y una posibilidad para los comunes
en Manaus.**

**Creditos:
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE MANAUS
Instituto Municipal de Planejamento Urbano - IMPLURB**

ÁREAS DE PROTEÇÃO

Centro Histórico de Manaus

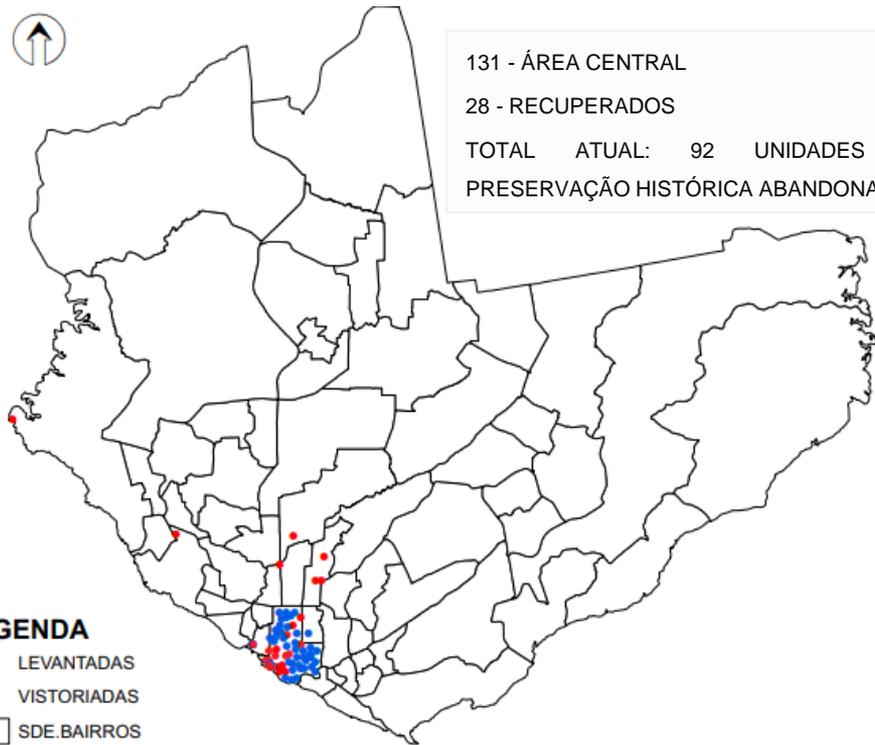


LEGENDA DAS DELIMITAÇÕES:

MUNICIPAL		SETOR 01 - ART. 5 DA LEI Nº 1.838/2014
		SÍTIO HISTÓRICO: - ART. 235 § 2º DA LOMAN. - ART. 5 DA LEI Nº 1.838/2014
		CENTRO ANTIGO: - ART. 342 DA LOMAM. - ART. 5 DA LEI Nº 2.154/2016
		SUBSETOR ÁREA ESPECIAL - BARES E RESTAURANTES - ART. 5 DA LEI Nº 1.838/2014
		SUBSETOR ORLA APARECIDA - ART. 5 DA LEI Nº 1.838/2014
FEDERAL		TOMBAMENTO FEDERAL - IPHAN

Áreas de Protección en el Centro Histórico.

PROPRIEDADES ABANDONADAS



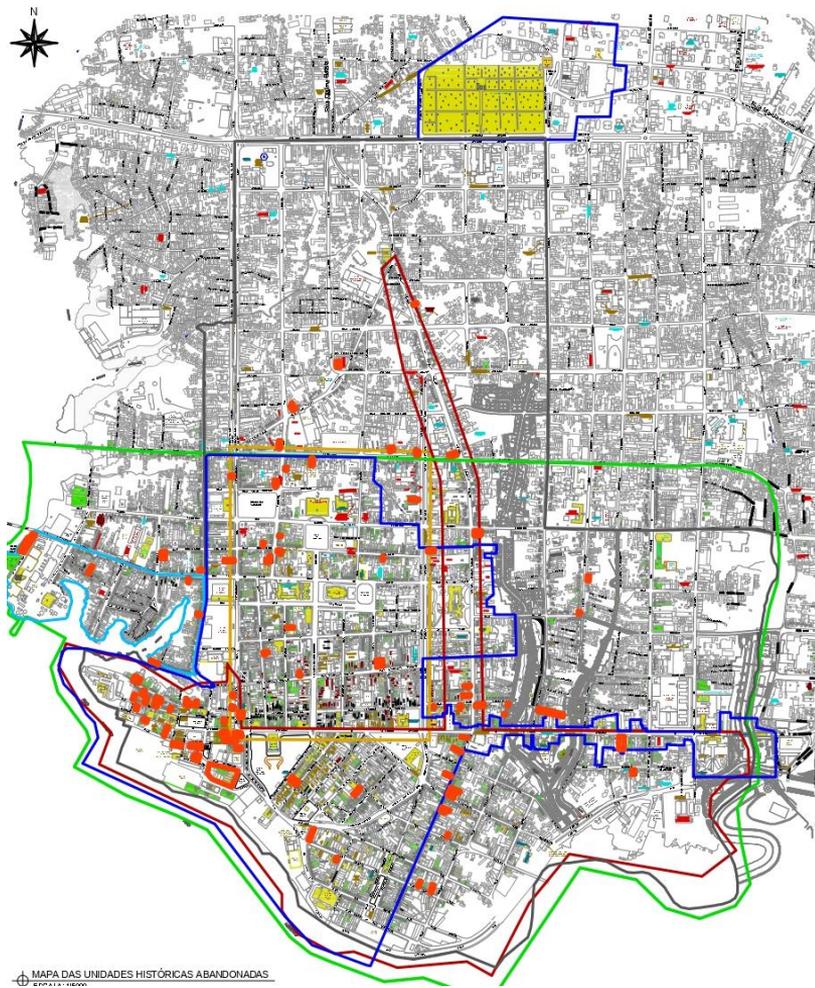
131 - ÁREA CENTRAL

28 - RECUPERADOS

TOTAL ATUAL: 92 UNIDADES DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA ABANDONADOS.

LEGENDA

- LEVANTADAS
- VISTORIADAS
- SDE.BAIRROS



Unidades Históricas Públicas y Privadas abandonadas.



UNIDADE DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA DE 1º GRAU
DOMÍNIO: PÚBLICO ESTADUAL



UNIDADE DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA DE 1º GRAU
DOMÍNIO: PÚBLICO ESTADUAL



UNIDADE DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA DE 1º GRAU
DOMÍNIO: PÚBLICO ESTADUAL



UNIDADE DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA DE 1º GRAU
DOMÍNIO: PRIVADO

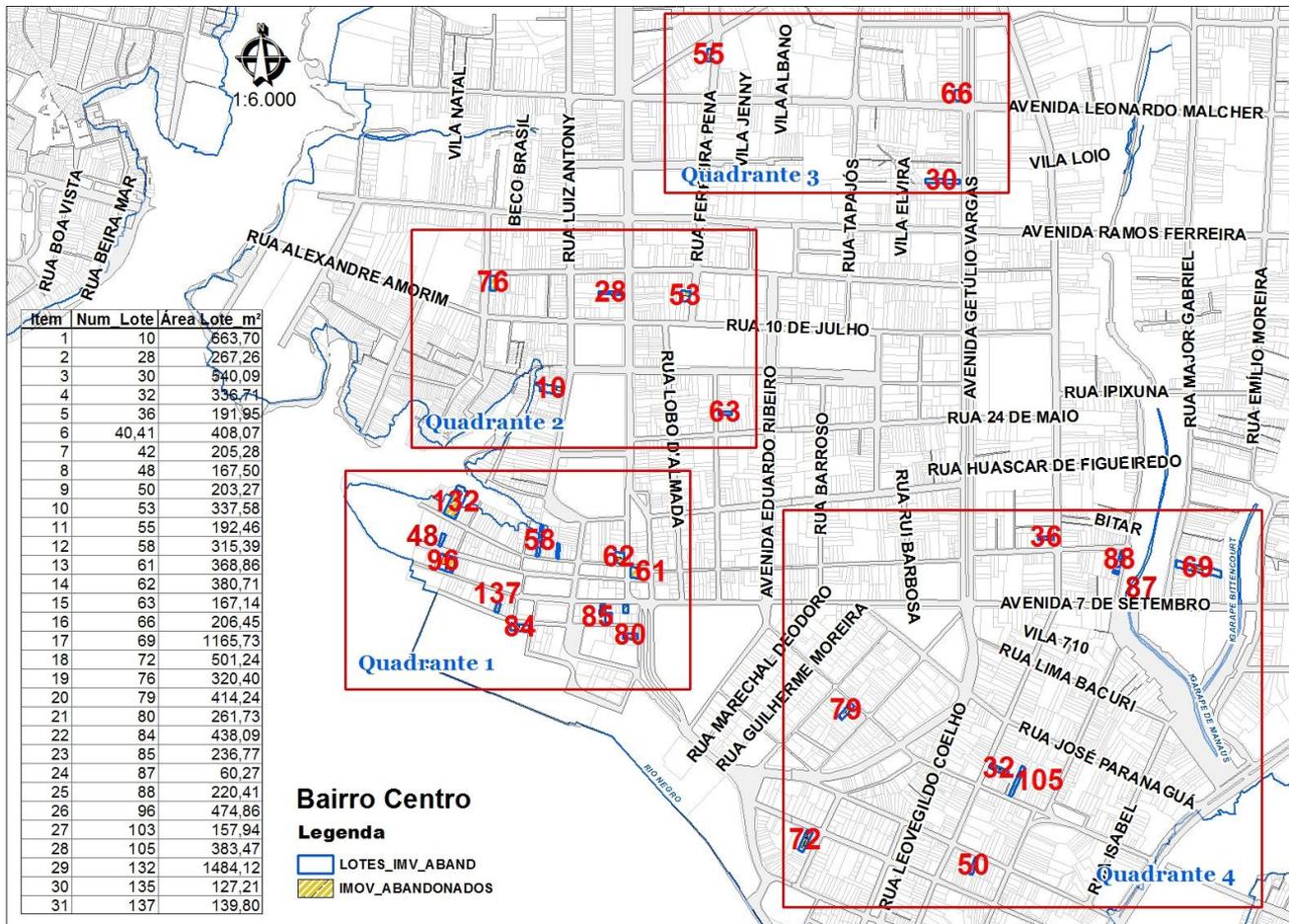


UNIDADE DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA DE 2º GRAU
DOMÍNIO: PRIVADO



UNIDADE DE PRESERVAÇÃO HISTÓRICA DE 1º GRAU
DOMÍNIO: PRIVADO/ARRECADADO

Propuestas de Requalificación de Usos (31 unidades)



Desapropriação e
recuperação de imóvel
abandonado.



- Visite la ciudad de Nápoles, junio de 2022.
- Conocimiento en la práctica de un Bien Común.
- Posibilidad de aprovechamiento del bien público por la sociedad, a través de múltiples actividades, realizadas directamente por la población.
- Gestión y mantenimiento del bien público.
- Posibilidades de aplicación de bienes comunes en el Centro Histórico de Manaus.

- Verificar posibilidades para la aplicación del Bien Común en la ciudad;
- Cambios en la legislación para incluir el Bien Común en la política local;
- Identificación de incentivos y alianzas;
- Implementación en el Proyecto “Nuestro Centro”, a partir de la primera etapa del proyecto.
-

GRACIAS

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