

Call: CREA-CULT-2023-COOP

Turning the Tide

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WP2 D2.1 International Labs guidelines

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1. How to use these guidelines

These guidelines are intended for Turning the Tide team members, managers of local and international labs and, more generally, for civil servants and facilitators in participating cities working with experimental processes to tackle complex challenges. They aim to support the everyday practice of collaboratively experimenting and learning how to create more sustainable and inclusive cities that can withstand 'shocks' or global threats like climate change.

Policymakers and urban development stakeholders may struggle to implement local or international labs, and seek guidance for further development. Evidence-based guidelines and design principles are needed to decide which types of challenges local or international labs are most suited, how labs can best be organized in terms of structure, process and participation, and how both local and international labs can best be integrated into local government structures.

2. Why guidelines for Labs?

Turning the Tide is located within a framework of cultural planning - a collaboration of 4 cities using cultural planning methodology to work with socially engaged artists leading an international experiment interrogating the possible contribution of socially engaged artists and local people to the narrative on climate change and climate justice.

To maximise learning and the impact of that learning on policy makers, the Turning the Tide partnership prioritised the development of guidelines for local and international labs. International labs to enhance the successful uptake of new ideas emerging from artist residencies and local labs at city and national levels: to ensure that our findings impact on urban governance and contribute to improved governance of urban complexity, creating more sustainable, inclusive, attractive and economically viable cities in the face of climate change.

3. For whom are these guidelines intended?

These guidelines have three key target groups in mind:

Current or future international lab practitioners This refers to partners in our project involved in the organization and facilitation of local and international labs. They can benefit from the experiences that are captured in the guidelines, which should also support them in reflecting strategically on the daily business of their labs.

Urban policy-makers Urban policymakers participating in Turning the Tide are a secondary target group for these guidelines. We aim to support them in determining the types of challenges most suited to being dealt with in local/international labs, as well as 'good practices' for organizing local/international labs in terms of processes of co-creation, engaging stakeholders, organizing learning processes and seeking effective approaches to the integration of international labs into local government structures.

Urban stakeholders The project results from Turning the Tide will be of indirect value to urban stakeholders. When urban policymakers implement the guidelines produced by this project, other urban stakeholders (including the more marginalized ones) can expect to benefit from more inclusive engagement in urban governance through participation in international labs and from better results of these international labs in terms of public value created.

The guidelines are based on experiences and learnings from international lab initiatives from previous European collaborations. We do not pretend that these guidelines touch upon all possible challenges an international lab may be confronted with, but we have incorporated those encountered in these previous collaborations and in preparing Turning the Tide. In establishing each guideline theme, we identified common and recurrent patterns and positive attributes across international experiments and international labs in different urban contexts.

A fundamental principle emerging is the importance for each international lab to consider its own specific local conditions. Hence, the following guidelines do not provide a single definitive answer on ways to organize and run an international lab or its experimental activities, but rather they offer, through frameworks and examples, guidance for ways to act in relation to, and reflect on, key issues.

We hope the result is inspiring and instructive for all those who want to wrap their minds around experimental co-creative approaches to urban governance and city development.

3.1 Contextualizing the guidelines

This report presents guidelines for setting up and running both local and international labs. They draw on and adapt the Guidelines for Urban Labs developed by the URB@Exp project, funded by JPI Urban Europe (Scholl et al., 2017).

Such collaborations are not always easy, but we believe that they are worthwhile to engage in in order to gain practice-based insights that help to address real-world problems like climate change. We hope these guidelines provide inspiration for lab practitioners, policymakers and urban stakeholders thinking about and struggling with experimental collaborative approaches and wanting to learn about new forms of participatory urban governance.

For the benefit of readers curious about the broader context of these guidelines, this introduction briefly addresses three questions: What is a 'lab'? Where do local and international labs differ? What does each hope to achieve?

4. What is a lab?

Our International labs are based on the concept of 'Urban lab' -

Lab is an abbreviation of 'laboratory' where scientific experimentation is present.

Lab is a generic term that incorporates a great variety of different methodological and conceptual approaches to deal with the increased urban complexity, promoting new platforms for experimentation, citizen participation and collaboration. Although there is no consensus on how to define an urban lab, most of them share conceptual roots with 'living labs', which can be described as participatory platforms for open innovation that support experimentation with real users in real contexts. Living labs can be understood both as a methodology and as a space for user participation in innovation processes. Today, living labs generally seem to attract attention and interest from various scholars, public authorities and politicians, because of which there are a large number of different names, forms, and purposes of the concept. In the Turning the Tide project, we anticipate practitioners and researchers jointly engaged in exploring what an urban lab is and how it can be defined.

We identified eight characteristics that are central to urban labs and their functioning (i.e. agendas, participation, positioning, organizational structure, activities, learning, outcomes and time framing). The principles set out in the international labs section below provide support for reflecting and acting in relation to these characteristics. Each of them presents a design goal. Together, these design goals form a definition of an urban lab as a place to explore alternative futures in a collective approach, without fixed ideas or preconceived solutions.

“The big lab family” (definitions drawn from the URB@Exp project funded by JPI Urban Europe)

Urban lab is an umbrella term that tries to capture a variety of organized experimental approaches in an urban context.

Change Labs are transdisciplinary initiatives that develop and apply innovative approaches for scaled and systemic transformation processes by actionable intervention approaches.

City Labs are participatory platforms in which local governments and other stakeholders jointly seek to learn about and become involved in new ways of dealing with urban challenges. Often, they have been initiated and are at least partly funded by departments of local governments.

Living Labs represent an approach to user-centred innovation by engaging users actively as contributors to the creative and evaluative processes in innovation and development.

Design Labs is a generic name, covering various forms, like Gov Labs, Innovation Labs, Policy Labs, and DESIS Labs (Design for Social Innovation and Sustainability). They challenge many established practices, organizational entities and procedures of innovation and are less technology oriented than Living Labs. They commonly apply design-oriented approaches, often focus on urban sustainability, and engage in governance-related experimentation.

Makerspaces (or FabLabs) are small-scale workshops that provide access to tools and knowledge which can be used to engage with various kinds of production and to experiment

primarily with technology. The sharing of resources and collaboration between participants can be considered as a form of commons-based peer production which builds on shared ownership, social capital and use value.

DESIS Labs are teams of professors, researchers and students who focus their design and research activities on design for social innovation and sustainability. They can operate at the local scale with local partners, but in collaboration with other DESIS Labs, they can also engage in large-scale regional and global projects and programmes.

Policy Labs are non-partisan platforms focusing on multi-perspective dialogues, which actively engage in projects for shaping societal developments. They often experiment with new policy techniques and design services, using data analytics and new digital tools.

Gov Labs aim to strengthen the ability of institutions and people to work more transparently and collaboratively to make better decisions and solve public problems. The goal is to deepen our understanding of ways to govern more effectively and legitimately, using new advances in technology and science.

Reality Labs (or real-world laboratories) are testbeds where solutions and concrete implementations are tested under real conditions. This incorporates places for transdisciplinary research to experiment with potential solutions to sustainability challenges.

Impact Labs focuses on experimental learning and work with a wide range of public and private-sector partners to tackle analytical and strategic problems. They support innovators to bring projects to scale, usually in health, education and sustainability.

Social Innovation Labs (or Social Living Labs) function as a vehicle for systemic change by experimenting with social innovations. They shift away from technology and efficiency centred approaches towards more people-oriented strategies for dealing with urban challenges in the field of social and planning issues.

Innovation Labs are cross-disciplinary platforms designed to support a range of stakeholders, to foster innovation and entrepreneurship. They usually focus on networking, consulting and qualification services.

Lab-like Initiatives are increasingly being implemented by municipalities. They integrate living or design lab approaches in their local work, but without using the specific names and vocabulary. They work from a local, citizen-centred perspective and have the mandate and opportunities to experiment and explore new forms of collaboration and governance.

5. Turning the Tide Labs

In Turning the Tide, we have divided our 'lab' opportunities into two categories:

- **Local Labs** where local residents, socially engaged artists and other stakeholders can come together to enquire into the narrative around climate change in a safe space.

During our research process when developing Turning the Tide, we realised that most local narratives about climate change are rooted in resignation and helplessness/hopelessness... an assumption that there is very little that we can do about it. Yes, we can turn down the thermostat and use recyclable materials but in the global scheme, our impact is almost worthless. Local labs are designed to empower local people in taking control of the planning of their own place and space – engagement in cultural planning (where local people map their own resources, perceive their own potential and harness support from policy makers and planners to deliver those plans for real.

- **International Labs** where all of the stakeholders involved in the local labs can be involved with international thinkers, policy makers, academics and politicians. In the international lab, the locally based case study can be viewed in an international context – as a case study in practice from which international and global policies can be formed/framed and influenced.

5.1 Local labs

Description: Local Labs will take place 4 times in each Sweden, Poland, Austria and Greece. Local Labs will be the responsibility of partners: building on activity already taking place within each city - identifying local artists working in the thematic areas of climate change and by digital residencies providing a local platform for their work along with local dialogues with politicians, planners and developers. Number of estimated participants: 240 in total.

Local Labs can be designed to best support the local situation: focusing on the 'issue' identified as to be addressed during the project.

The methodological framework for all Turning the Tide activities is cultural planning. Evaluation follows the project's Evaluation and Quality Assurance Plan (EQAP).

Our particular focus is place based socially engaged artist-led mapping, highlighting and amplifying the issues with the aim of finding new, positive solutions that can be shared with politicians and planners.

The forum of the local lab is the moment when our 8 locally based artists in each city meet each other and share practice.

It is important to:

1. define the subject of the local lab: what will we explore and what are we hoping to find solutions for?

2. have a partnership with our municipality/local authority or city organisation. Without those in power in the room, results will be limited. People need to think of change as being deliverable. Some politicians might prefer to give the solutions themselves. However, if the organisation or municipality wants a sustainable solution for a problem, it will need to have 'buy in' from stakeholders.
3. identify who are the stakeholders: local people, local community organisations/businesses; national bodies, artists and cultural organisations citizens, socially engaged artists, activists, architects, urban planners.
4. invite stakeholders and make it clear that there will be listening in the room from decision makers. The more diverse the group of stakeholders is, the more diverse and innovative ideas can be collected.
5. Introduce the project and the aims/ambitions for Turning the Tide
6. Set out the current situation locally and identify the problem: flooding? erosion? displacement?
7. invite participants to think about how to address the problem
8. invite artists to share practice - what are the projects that are being experimented locally where climate change is the focus. Unpack their practice (results, impact and how to maximise that impact).
9. Inspirational ideas from artists can be the catalyst for opening dialogue and imagination in the room
10. use a (combination of) methodologies to elicit visionary ideas from stakeholders and to facilitate discussion. Here are some formats and tools:
 - **Opening Circle** – having attendees sit in a circle facing each other sets the tone for an interactive session, where everyone can feel free to participate. Adding a 'talking stick' to the circle also helps to send the message that although there is no one leader and lead roles will be shared, when someone does have the lead or has asked to talk, the group is expected to give full attention to that individual.
 - **Open Space** – this allows attendees to help develop the agenda for a given session (or a whole workshop) rather than being given an already developed agenda by the workshop/conference organisers.
 - **World Café**– small groups (around four or five people) converse together around tables about a common topic. After the first conversation, someone stays at the table as a 'host', while the others move to a new table. The host summarises what has taken place at that table and those who are new share their previous conversations. In this way, the threads of the various conversations are woven together.
 - **Artistic Visualisation** – a hands-on art activity that incorporates the themes of the event and helps to illustrate them.

- **Mapping** – this involves collecting information verbally from attendees on a given topic area of interest and then recording it on a flip chart or some type of ‘map’ that the group can logically follow. For example, you might gather information on who is using co-creation tools and where or how they are using them. A map flows better than a standard chart (with horizontal and vertical columns) and allows you to better see linkages.
 - **Walking** – site visits to local examples of practice are always useful and there is little to beat walking, looking, in terms of getting under the skin of a place and absorbing its DNA in the specific stories, histories, myths, legends and landscape
11. Make sure to collect the ideas and do not lose them. Get somebody to take notes, photographs, video footage, ...
 12. After the local lab, give ongoing feedback to the stakeholders/attendees of the evolution of the project internationally and the process of change locally. The decisions and actions taken by the municipality/local authority/city organisation or other organisations should be communicated to the stakeholders.
 13. Make your stakeholders the ambassadors of both Turning the Tide and the local initiatives inspired by the local lab events.: In this way the audience will broaden, and the solutions will be more likely to be adopted or at least generally accepted.

Evaluation

It is vital that evaluation of local labs happens during and post-delivery and is required to be both quantitative and qualitative.

A template has been prepared to cover ALL Turning the Tide activities to ensure that each partner is gathering the same stats in the same format.

Quantitatively - numbers of attendees and their demographic etc

Qualitatively, - to gather actual feedback from participants: their thoughts, feelings, hopes, aspirations, doubts and fears. Was it useful what did they learn and what could be next steps.

The real value of the Turning the Tide local lab programme will only be clearly defined and evaluated in the longer term. Will the interventions be interesting and educational but forgotten after the completion of the project? Or will they be continued in each local area - leading to long term transformation in the planning framework of the cities and countries they impact?

5.2 International labs

Description: the format, methodologies and strategies for public engagement, format and duration with guidance on how to conduct Urban Labs in participating cities. Experts will share with artists and project partners the knowledge and resources needed to work in different contexts, engaging with local artists, inhabitants, planners and policymakers, to create work addressing the problems and transforming the narrative around climate change.

Type: Event

Number of participants: estimated 400 (42 artists, 10 project partners, 350 local audience and policymakers)

The following principles are adapted from the eight design goals set out in the *URB@Exp Guidelines for Urban Labs* (Scholl et al., 2017).

Turning the Tide international labs:

- ... explore alternative futures in a collective approach, without fixed ideas or preconceived solutions...
- ... provide opportunities for diverse and marginal actors to participate in and influence processes and activities...
- ... are hybrid niches positioned at the boundary between local administration and society...
- ... have transparent leadership and organizational structures tailored to specific goals and local conditions...
- ... carry out time-limited experiments with the ambition of creating long-term relationships...
- ... aim to maximize learning from lab experiments by multiple actors ...
- ... co-create public values, distributed transparently and fairly...
- ... disseminate and anchor lab lessons throughout urban governance structures.

The Turning the Tide project looks at urban labs in the context of a framework of cultural planning and that artists have a role to play in engaging local citizens and stakeholders with the formation of their 'place'. The premise assumes urban labs have the potential to contribute to the development of new forms of urban governance and city development: a transdisciplinary approach cutting across various disciplines, sectors and domains, similar to what many urban labs do.

The Turning the tide consortium strategically merged a transdisciplinary set of partners contributing to a wealth of, cultural, professional and experiential knowledge to the collaboration.

The partners (from Stockholm, Gdańsk, Evia and Vienna, together with Dear Hunter from the Netherlands), as end-users of the guidelines on urban labs, played a major role in defining the questions to be addressed.

The International Summit in Scotland contributes insights, theories and approaches from a diversity of research domains, forming the basis for action research methodology, evaluation and synthesis of findings.

The goal of the lab is to function as a breeding ground for setting up sustainable actions and experiments for and with the urban community and to learn how socially engaged artists can support the transition towards a sustainable city in the face of climate change.

The International lab is intended as a broad forum that invites the whole city community to build on the city's sustainability ambitions. The forum is to be a frontrunner with regard to a transition programme, to transform the river-based cities involved in our project into a sustainable city for everyone. Bottom-up initiatives will be stimulated, while looking for breakthroughs and innovative solutions to the 'wicked problem' of climate change induced rising water levels. The international lab is also intended as a

meeting place, creating cross-linkages between participating cities, actors, and resulting in new initiatives, or facilitating the implementation of measures decided upon'. In addition to this, international benchmarking has the potential for local government in experimenting with a new role, moving from initiating and implementing policies towards facilitating and setting up a cultural planning framework in which actions and experiments can grow and be learned from. The lab can be seen as a facilitating vehicle in this respect.

International labs in each city will organize various thematic trajectories focusing on the different climate change/justice and mitigation sustainability challenges raised by the mapping, the artists, the local people and thus different target groups. The expectation is that it will be mostly decision makers and people with ideas, who feel committed to the future of the city, who will visit the lab to help create, prototype and implement experimental ideas. It is acknowledged that sustainability is more than just its ecological dimension (it is also about the socio-cultural and economic and spatial dimensions).

Specific organizations will be approached and invited to contribute to partnership. The idea behind such partnerships is to create more ownership for the lab and the initiatives coming out of it, to realize more outreach, also in terms of the lab not being the lab of the local government but of the residents, supported by local government and to engage more helping hands for the logistics, including involvement in working out concrete initiatives. Finally, crucial players in the lab are the people visiting the lab in meetings organized in the context of artists responding to the challenges of climate change.

Where possible, the international lab also involves departments of the city government. Partners invite their municipal contacts to bring colleagues from other units and departments into specific lab initiatives. This facilitates the internal anchoring of the lab as a way of thinking and specific experiments.

The lab' is a 'facilitating space' for projects of shared, integrated urban development.

The lab's goal is shared learning and researching by means of the experiments or prototypes contained in the responses of the socially engaged artists, to collaboratively meet future's challenges with new answers. Crucial elements of the work process in the labs are sensitisation and calling attention, indirectly and directly, to the developments regarding governance in the participating cities (from government via new public management to governance).

Motivation and goals: Awareness raising for governance and citizen participation • Space for experiential learning and feedback for citizens, civil servants and politicians • Knowledge exchange between civil servants who implement the 'participation guidelines' • Capacity building: know-how for organizing participation processes within the city management including communication, space for dialogue, support and empowerment for implementation.

The main experiment in the international lab will involve testing the cultural planning model (and the involvement of socially engaged artists) for citizen participation.

Citizen participation is an ongoing learning process in city planning.

The lab space must serve as an open platform and meeting point for politicians, civil servants, researchers, citizens, civil society and stakeholders from the domains of art, culture, education,

economy and society. Contributions from international partners will provide exemplars from other parts of Europe.

If successful, academic partners as well as the city partners will support the process of continuously developing new perspectives by exploring different approaches to implement and support new forms of participatory governance. Based on this knowledge exchange, the city can develop further needs-oriented urban development strategies, comment on and evaluate proposed plans. This will ensure, on the one hand, that citizens and businesses can actively participate in urban development projects to combat climate change, and on the other hand, that the requirements and wishes of the stakeholders can already be considered in the planning and implementation stages. To anticipate this change, the cities can develop a new long-term vision for spatial planning with both the local and the international labs as experimental spaces: the international lab to provide inspiration and benchmarking; the local labs to provide embedded communication and experimentation in the long term.

The project involves citizens, community groups and local cultural organizations working with socially engaged artists. Artists are identified by means of an open call for project ideas. The project implementation and outputs will be developed by artists as prototypes from listening to local citizens..

Finding common ground

Cities are facing fundamental societal challenges of a social, economic and environmental nature. To meet these challenges in ways conducive to enhanced and sustainable well-being, cities around the world have increasingly tested new forms of urban governance. Governance is used here in the broad sense of all governing processes, involving experimentation and the engagement of multiple actors including citizens, community organizations, private and social enterprises, NGOs, urban developers and municipal authorities. In doing so, this wide range of societal actors aim to create common platforms with a broad base that can be used as a source of inputs and actions. There is a growing awareness of the potential contribution from socially engaged artists to both synthesise and raise awareness of complex narratives and local aspirations. The benefits of such an approach include both an enhanced innovative capacity, as groups traditionally excluded from the processes become engaged, as well as more practical advantages, such as new financial input and allocation of funds. To facilitate such broad participation, including actors with different backgrounds, working practices, knowledge and, to some extent, purposes, it is crucial to find shared objectives.

Socially engaged artists will help us to explore ideas for alternative futures without fixed ideas or preconceived solutions: promoting participation, creating dialogue and stimulating open-minded experimentation. New narratives can emerge from this kind of creative exploration. Complex problems can be tackled from new angles - quirky, symbolic, humorous and non-threatening to local politics/hierarchies. These processes will face challenges, including harnessing the creative potential of conflict, and balancing power relations in a context of social, political and economic inequality. Finding ways of identifying and communicating the core problems, aspirations and values of participating stakeholders in the face of these challenges is therefore one of the key tasks in setting up, running and learning from local and international laboratories.

The complex societal challenges and 'wicked' problems facing cities today cannot be adequately met by local governments and the silo departments of the local executive alone. New methodologies like

cultural planning that encourage new forms of urban governance are needed: methods that are receptive to engaging many different stakeholders in taking initiatives (and responsibility) in dialogue with local authorities that move away from hierarchical structures of command and control.

With culture and creativity at the core; with resource mapping and development as its main ethos, a cross sectoral cultural planning approach can help to establish more inclusive and fairer forms of governance that involve balanced participation of state (especially the local state/municipal government), the market (businesses) and civil society (community organizations).

The principles of cultural planning are sound and robust but the approach is methodologically much more complex than traditional planning approaches. Trust, mutual respect and 'listening' are crucial.

Place and space

The lab is taking place within a space and focuses on the importance of the distinctive DNA of the place; physical spaces for interaction, dialogue and experimentation focused on the resources within the geographical location of the place. Even if the place presents as derelict, desolate and 'blank canvas', scratch below the surface to the heritage, the myths, the legends, the landscape, the built environment and 'the vanished' - a wealth or rich resources to build the future will be uncovered. Socially engaged artists are the experts in managing that process of working with local people - uncovering hidden treasure in the place.

Mapping as a stimulus for lab work

Our project structure, as with all cultural planning approaches, starts with mapping.

Netherlands based, Dear Hunter will visit each city for a one-month mapping period, partly overlapping with the residencies of the artists sent by the project partners, to engage with local people and stakeholders on their lived experiences of living in cities subject to climate change induced river flooding. The artists will use the hidden resources, stories and aspirations Dear Hunter have uncovered to support them in their social engagement and understanding of the place. Artists will then respond creatively to the gathered riches.

The importance of dialogue

The communicative side of both local and international labs must be emphasized and case studies from partner cities can be very useful for developing shared values and ideas.

Future work with these lab principles could help to identify best practices. As the three years of Turning the Tide unfold, we will analyse the guiding learning that emerges to achieve collective learning processes; collaboratively monitoring the process; and enhancing our understanding of the possibilities for local and international labs to mature and deliver their full potential.

Labs and their methodology are contested: different people want to achieve different things with the lab. It is up to users to shape and we will monitor their development to see whether they remain as local aspirations within an international project or whether they succeed as vehicles of transformation for places into spaces where creativity, prototyping, collaboration, experimentation and learning can thrive.

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Further reading

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Appendix 1

Notes on Local Labs

Local Urban Labs (LUL) with digital residencies:

- The Local Labs serve as TTT's initial engagement points for local audiences through local artists' exploration of art practices addressing climate change.
- LULs act as hubs where TTT's cultural research intersects with local artists in an open and informed space, facilitating investigations into project-related topics locally over an extended period.
- Four partners will select two socially engaged artists for each LUL, totalling 32 artists across the project, including 2 Ukrainian artists in Poland.
- Local artists engage in 3-month digital residencies, with workshops marking the beginning of each LUL, facilitating idea exchange on climate change and presenting draft project mappings for feedback.
- Local labs continue with partner-led initiatives through local events in native languages, supplemented by at least 1 artist webinar for digital dialogue.
- International artists' residencies are later connected to local labs, enabling exchange with environmental issues, citizens, planners, and policymakers.
- Material from labs is shared on partners' websites, social media, and a digital exhibition.

Lead: Intercult,

Locations: Vienna, Gdańsk, Evia and Stockholm

Timeline: Months 6 to 30

Relevant Objectives & Tasks: [O1,2,3], [T 2.3]

Beneficiaries: Project Partners, Local Artists, Local experts, Local Stakeholders, and Local Audience

Expected Participants: 32 local artists, 240 participants (60 local audience in each city)

Outputs: 16 local labs, 42 digital exhibition showcases of local artists' works on climate issues

Expected Outcomes:

- Providing a platform for local artists to engage in the global conversation on combating climate change.
- Building capacity in climate change, environmental sustainability, and cross-sectoral action.
- Strengthening links between stakeholders in culture, arts, urban development, and environmental sustainability.

Performance Indicators:

- Number of implemented labs, participants, and artistic works produced.



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- Means of verification: Partner reports from each lab; final local lab report.

Urban Labs (International and Local):

- Facilitate dialogue across science, arts, social science, media, public, and private sectors to address environmental challenges.
- Local Labs identify and engage local artists working on climate change themes through digital residencies and dialogues.
- Including Ukrainian artists fosters a sense of belonging and supports artistic pursuits amidst conflict.
- Local Labs held twice annually in Sweden, Poland, Austria, and Greece over two years, involving 32 artists, including at least 2 Ukrainian artists in Poland.
- Digital and physical residencies complement each other, with materials compiled and presented online.
- Local and international artists collaborate through digital webinars and access Cartopological mapping data.
- Local activities showcased at high-profile international conferences.
- Politicians, planners, and policymakers engage in cross-sectoral dialogues with artists and communities to trial new solutions.

Local Level Responsibilities:

- Organization of International Urban Labs.
- Communication and Dissemination of artist residencies and urban lab findings.
- Coordination of local artists, residents, partners, and stakeholders for lab events and research.
- Hosting representatives for cultural planning consultancy before artistic residencies.

Texts from the application about local labs

Local Urban Labs (LUL) with digital residencies

Brief description and justification: The Local Lab are the starting point for TTT's activities that will reach local audiences through local artists' overview of art practices about pressing issues related to climate change. The LULs are the hubs where TTT's cultural research meets with the local artists (8 per participating city) in an open and informed space for artists to investigate project related topics locally in a longer duration. Four partners will select two socially engaged artists for each LUL and respectively total 32 artists throughout the project. 2 of the selected artists will be Ukrainian artists currently located in Poland. The format of engagement of local artists will be 3 months of digital residency. One workshop will be organised in every location to mark the beginning of every LUL. The workshop will be an event for mutually exchanging ideas between the project and the local artists about climate change. Also, the workshop marks the presentation of the

first draft project's local mapping to local artists to collect feedback considering their local challenges and their understanding of key local stakeholders' position. After the workshop the lab carries on the work with each partners' own initiative in their local contexts through local events in the local languages. At least 1 (need based) artists webinar will be organised to also make a digital dialogue possible between local participants. The local work will later be connected to international artists' residencies so that another layer of exchange is enabled. Local labs will create the environment for international artists hosted in the residency to have experience in working with environmental issues, local citizens, planners and policy makers. This multidimensional arrangement creates a sustainable framework for the duration of the project for ten socially engaged leading international artists to collaborate with 32 local artists to understand each other working in different contexts and realities. The material from the labs will be gathered and presented on the website and social media of each partner, and on the digital exhibition.

Lead: Intercult, Location: Vienna, Gdansk, Evoia and Stockholm

Timeline: M6-M30

Relevant Objectives & Tasks: [O1,2,3], [T 2.3]

Beneficiaries: Project Partners, Local Artists, Local experts, Local Stakeholders and Local Audience

Nr. of Expected Participants: 32 local artist, 240 participants (60 local audience in each city)

Outputs: 16 local labs, 42 digital exhibition show cases of works of local artists connected to climate issues Expected Outcome(s): a) Providing a platform for 32 local artist to showcase their work and young/emerging/struggling artists to join and both learn from and contribute to the global conversation on the role of the artist in combating climate change, environmental sustainability and cross-sectoral action for addressing global climate crisis b) Building the capacity of project's target group and beneficiaries in the topics such as climate change, environmental sustainability and cross-sectoral action for addressing global climate crisis c) Strengthening existing links and making new connections between various stakeholders active in the field of culture, arts, urban development and environmental sustainability

Performance Indicators: Number of implemented labs, number of participants, number of artistic works produced. Means of verification: Partner report from each lab; final local lab report

With Urban Labs (International Labs and Local Labs) we will facilitate dialogue at the interface between the languages of science, arts, social science, media, public sector, and private economic interests – building bridges between stakeholders – inviting them to a common space to dialogue and contribute to tackling the challenges of environmental change.

Local Labs will be the responsibility of partners: building on activity already taking place within each city - identifying local artists working in the thematic areas of climate change and by digital residencies providing a local platform for their work along with local dialogues with politicians, planners and developers. Including Ukrainian artists in the Local Labs, will afford the valuable opportunity of kick starting anew their artistic pursuits and their sense of belonging to their respective host communities.

Local Labs will take place twice in 2024 and 2025 in each Sweden, Poland, Austria and Greece. In

total 32 local artists, at least 2 of them of Ukrainian nationality, will be commissioned by 4 partners for 2 years (4 artists/partner per year) who will take part in 3-months digital residency. The artists will explore and deepen knowledge of the project topics (social justice, environmental and waterfront climate issues) in the digital realm, delivering presentations and visual outputs during their residency and complementing the physical artists' residencies of the 10 leading artists. The material will be compiled and presented on the project website and social media. The local artists will meet the international exchange artists when activities overlap, during regular artists digital webinars and to access and use the information from Cartopological mapping. Including Ukrainian artists in its Local Labs, it invests in reinforcing the sense of belonging to the community for these artists suffering from the current warfare.

Artistic material from the residencies at Local labs will be uploaded on an ongoing basis during each of the residencies and presented at the end of the project digitally together with the outputs of the visiting artists. Each partner is responsible for delivering the content from the local residencies and exhibitions which will then be centrally uploaded by the appointed coordinator.

The longitudinal local activities highlighted in the local labs organised by participating partners will be highlighted in the high-profile international conference, the annual international labs along with the cartopological mapping of each city connected to each artists' residency will help to bridge the divide between artists co-creating with citizens to reach policy makers.

Local level

At the local level, individual partners are responsible for implementation of their specific activities, communication, dissemination and project administration. Local management roles include:

- Organisation of International Urban Labs (Gdansk, Stockholm, Evoia, Vienna)
- Profile, Communication and Dissemination of both artist residencies and urban lab findings locally • Attendance at regular partner meetings to report on progress.
- Coordination of local artists, residents, partners, politicians, planners for the local labs, cultural mapping and research residency.
- Support for and hosting of representatives from Dear Hunter to deliver cultural planning consultancy in advance of the artistic residency in Stockholm, Vienna, Gdansk, Evoia

Politicians and planners will have participated in creative lab cross sectoral dialogues with artists, community representatives and experts to help shape new solutions and work together creatively with the communities to trial those solutions in practice

4 local labs locally will have been delivered in four participating countries. One international lab with high profile impact will be delivered. Each city will have attracted at least 5 guest politicians, planners, policy makers

Local labs will be local dialogue events gathering local communities and artists around the subject of climate change and understanding of the issues that TTT proposes to tackle. Including 32 digital residencies of local artists.