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Module 4 by Associazione Progetto Mediterranea
Tipology of sharing approach at school
How to help teachers (Train the Trainers)





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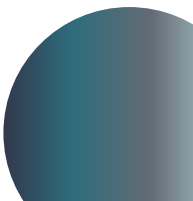
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Introduction

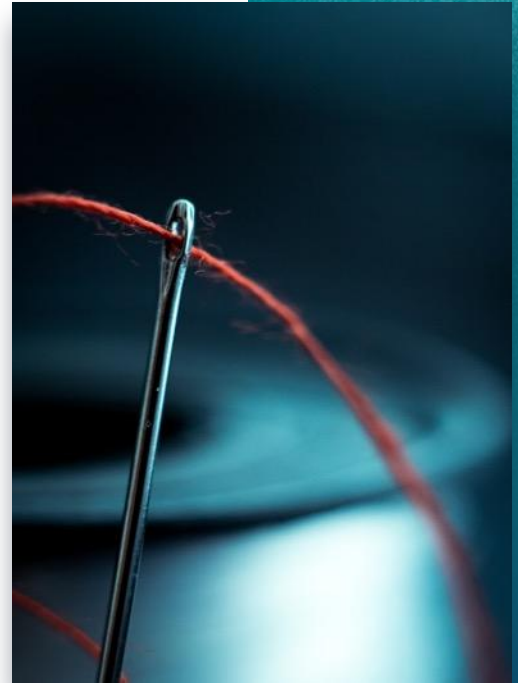
In an era of "permanent crisis", like the present one, the need for new organizational models is evident. Economic, food, health, environmental and social emergencies push us to review the very structure of the projects, both from a strictly architectural point of view and from a value point of view. How can the individual survive, dream, operate in this complex, challenging, constantly evolving context, marked by extreme circumstances that run after each other? Does an individual know and can have the resources, energy, creativity to face them? And the rules that determine his activity, even when it was motivated and determined to the supreme good, are they only those of hegemonic capitalism, ranging from credit to state contributions, or private?



It is also from these awareness and questions that the sharing economy is born, in which an idea can activate many energies, making it possible for many people to participate in projects that cannot be carried out by the individual, and also favoring the application of individual resources to actions. municipalities capable of not passing through traditional credit channels (whether financial, state or business).

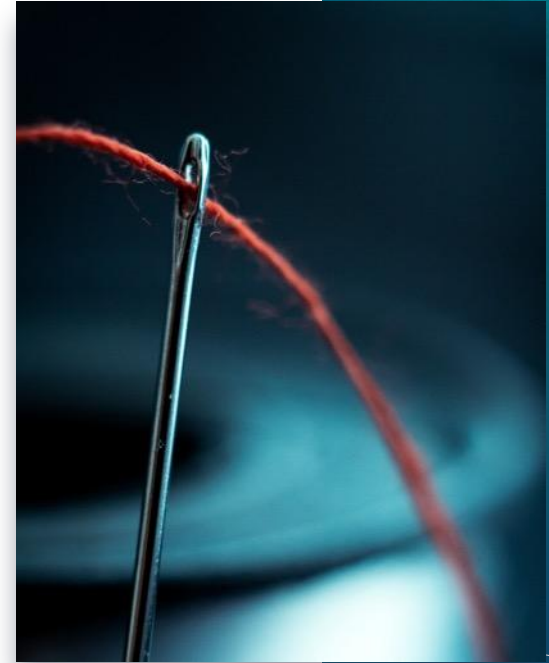


In the beginning, probably, they were the "communes" of the late eighteenth century. Then, after the Restoration, the European anarchists thought. Even experiences such as that of Adriano Olivetti, albeit completely different in use and origin of the capital, can be inserted in a "different riverbed" of the design action. In many parts of the world, from the Tibetan cooperative coexistence, to the Chinese popular experience (at least of the first hour) up to the Cuban solidarity cooperativism, passing through the Israeli kibbutzis, up to the thousand experiences, also Italian, of the "communes" of the Seventies, and to the following experiences of cooperatives in the social field, of the entire culture of associations, up to the most recent seasons of GAS and Co-Housing, there is an alternative path, never completely covered, both to individualism and to business.



We can say that the tendency to collaboration, sharing, communion, in the religious but also non-denominational fields, constitutes a long red thread that runs through the entire modern history of the Planet, certainly European, equally Italian.

In this overall, international framework, the associative experience must be inserted, whether it is only joint action or specifically that of the shared economy.

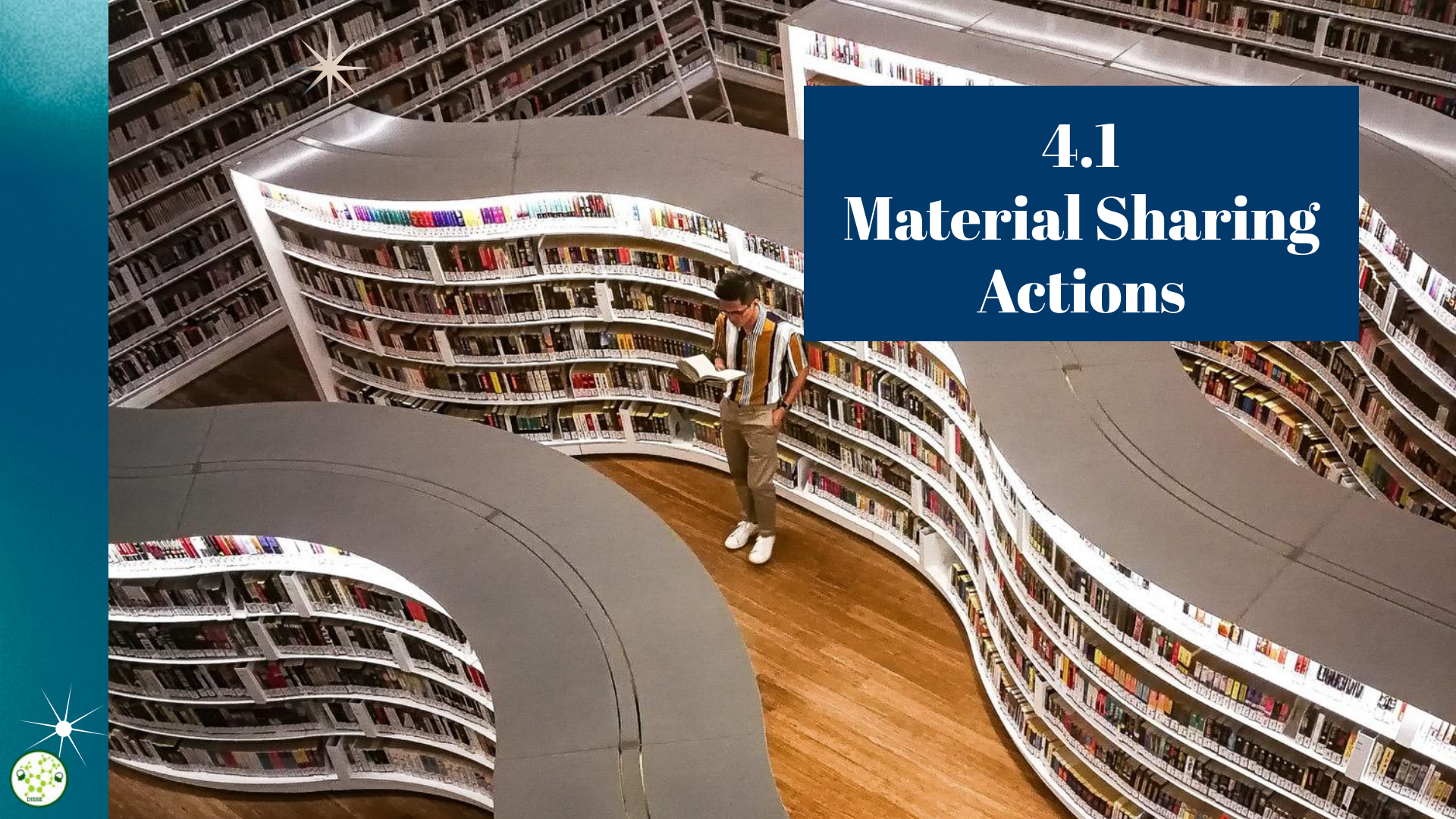


Module Objective

Learning Outcomes

Topics

- To provide insight into the sharing economy
 - To tell different examples of sharing economy in the past
 - To explain the importance of the sharing economy today, as a sustainable economic system
 - To provide information on sharing in modernity
-
- Describe the different types of sharing actions, levels and habits
 - Understand the advantages and disadvantages of different sharing models
 - Present many examples of sharing economy in modernity
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- The concept of sharing
 - The different kind of sharing
 - The importance of sharing today



4.1 Material Sharing Actions



4.1 Material Sharing Actions

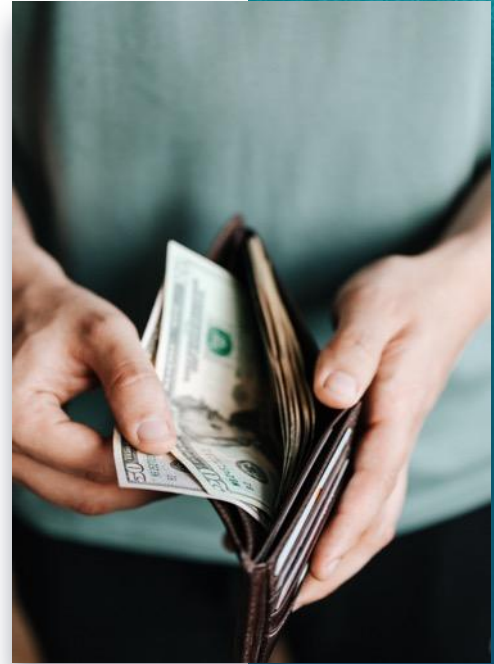


Material sharing is a practice that involves sharing physical goods or resources, such as tools, equipment, or vehicles, among individuals or organizations. It can occur between people in the same community, or even between countries.



Benefits of Material Sharing

The benefits of material sharing are numerous. By sharing resources, it can reduce costs and save money for both individuals and organizations. Material sharing can also help reduce waste and promote sustainability, by extending the life of goods and reducing the need for new resources. Additionally, material sharing can foster a sense of community and social responsibility, as people work together to support each other and the environment.





Examples of Material Sharing

There are many examples of material sharing. Carpooling, for example, allows people to share transportation costs and reduce their carbon footprint. Tool libraries provide access to specialized tools and equipment that people may not be able to afford or justify purchasing on their own. Community gardens allow people to share resources like land, water, and gardening tools to grow fresh produce. Bike sharing programs provide access to bicycles for transportation, reducing the need for cars and improving public health. Toy libraries offer a way for families to share toys and games, reducing waste and promoting reuse.



Barriers to Material Sharing

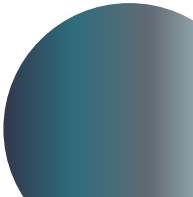
However, there are also barriers to material sharing. One major barrier is lack of trust between people or organizations. There may also be limited access to resources, either due to physical distance or economic constraints. Social norms can also discourage material sharing, particularly in cultures that prioritize ownership and individualism. Finally, legal and regulatory barriers can limit the ability to share certain types of goods or create liability concerns for sharing activities.



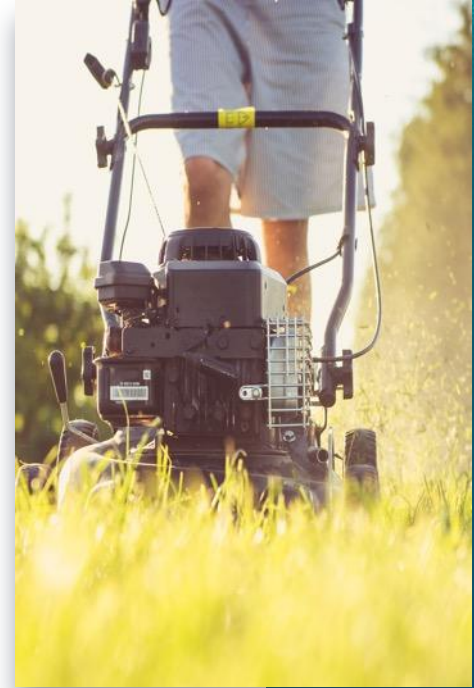


Strategies for Overcoming Barriers

Strategies for overcoming these barriers to material sharing include building trust through community engagement and education, as well as developing supportive policies and regulations that encourage sharing. Technology can also play a role, by facilitating the exchange of information and resources between individuals and organizations.



The **Sharing Depot** is a tool library and community hub in Toronto, Canada, which provides access to tools and equipment for a wide range of activities, from home repair to gardening to arts and crafts. The organization promotes sharing and sustainability through educational programs, community events, and outreach to local businesses and organizations.






Yerdle is a peer-to-peer marketplace for sharing secondhand goods, such as clothing, toys, and home goods. Users can list items they no longer need and find items they want from other users in their community. The platform encourages reuse and waste reduction, and also provides a way for people to connect and build relationships with others in their area.



Bixi is a bike-sharing program in Montreal, Canada, that promotes sustainable transportation and active living. The program allows people to rent bikes for short periods of time, reducing the need for car travel and increasing access to transportation for people who may not own their own bike. The program has been successful in promoting sustainable transportation and reducing traffic congestion in Montreal.





4.2 Intangible Sharing Actions



4.2 Intangible Sharing Actions



Intangible sharing involves sharing non-material resources, such as knowledge, skills, or time. This type of sharing is often based on mutual aid and cooperation, rather than competition.



Benefits of Intangible Sharing

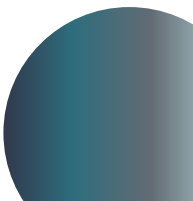
Intangible sharing can promote lifelong learning and personal growth, foster social cohesion and community building, and support individual and collective well-being. It can also contribute to the development of more resilient and sustainable communities.





Examples of Intangible Sharing

Examples of intangible sharing include skill-sharing workshops, where people can share their expertise and learn from each other, time banks that allow individuals to exchange services based on time credits, community gardens where people can grow food and share resources, and co-working spaces where people can work collaboratively.



Barriers to Intangible Sharing

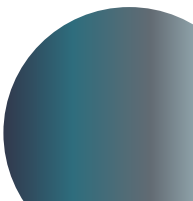
Barriers to intangible sharing include lack of time and resources, social norms that prioritize individualism over community, and cultural values that promote competition over cooperation.





Strategies for Overcoming Barriers

Strategies for overcoming barriers to intangible sharing include fostering a sense of community and collective responsibility, providing incentives for sharing, and leveraging technology to facilitate sharing. For example, community building activities can help people feel more connected and invested in their local community, while incentives such as tax credits or access to resources can encourage more sharing.



Case Study - Repair Cafés

Repair Cafés are community-based workshops that promote repair and reuse of household items, while fostering social connections and learning. They often operate as pop-up events or as part of a larger community organization and can offer a variety of services, such as tool sharing, repair clinics, and educational workshops.





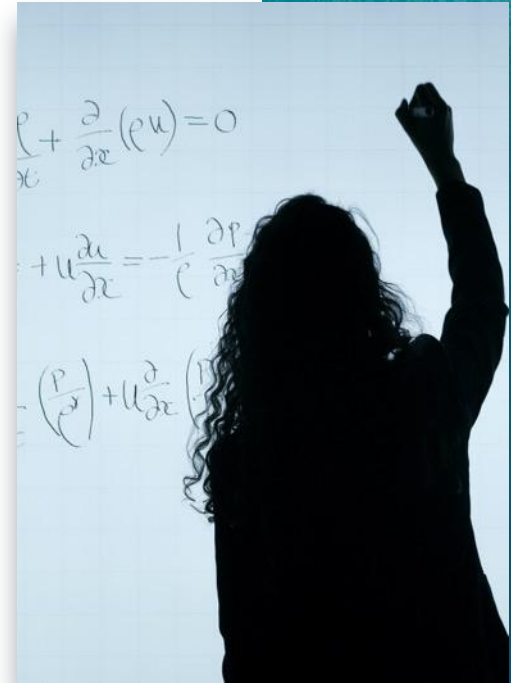
Case Study – TimeBanks


TimeBanks are community-based systems that allow individuals to exchange services and skills with others based on time, rather than money. Participants earn time credits for the services they provide, which can then be used to receive services from other participants. This system promotes mutual aid and cooperation and can help build social connections within a community.



Case Study - Fab Labs

Fab Labs are community-based workshops that provide access to digital fabrication tools and skills, while promoting innovation and collaboration. They are often equipped with 3D printers, laser cutters, and other advanced tools that allow people to create and prototype projects. Fab Labs can also offer classes and workshops to teach people how to use the equipment and develop their skills.





4.3 Personal Sharing Actions



4.3 Personal sharing actions

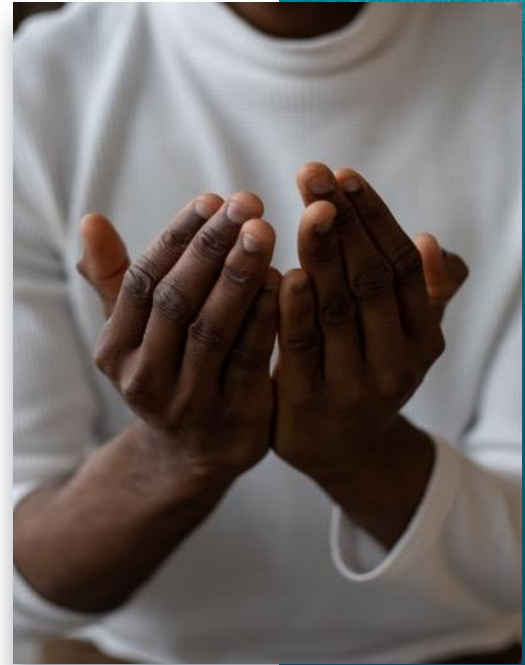


Personal sharing involves sharing one's own resources, such as time, skills, or possessions, with others. This type of sharing can take place in various forms, ranging from volunteering to donating to charity, or even simply sharing one's home or belongings with others.



Benefits of Personal Sharing

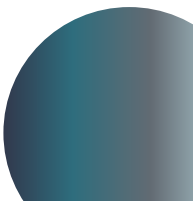
The benefits of personal sharing are numerous. Not only does it promote social connections and community building, but it can also foster a sense of purpose and well-being. By sharing one's resources, individuals can also gain opportunities for personal growth and development.





Examples of Personal Sharing

Examples of personal sharing are diverse and can include volunteering at a local shelter or community garden, donating to a charity that resonates with one's values, sharing one's home with travelers through platforms like Couchsurfing, or sharing skills or knowledge with others.



Barriers to Personal Sharing

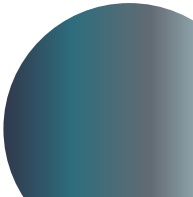
Barriers to personal sharing can include lack of time and resources, individualistic values, and social norms that prioritize personal gain over community well-being. In some cases, people may also be hesitant to share due to fears of being taken advantage of or having their possessions or resources damaged.





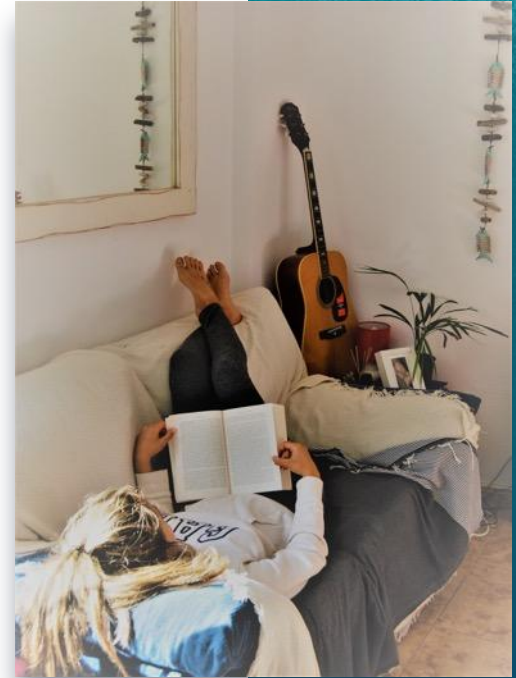
Strategies for Overcoming Barriers

To overcome barriers to personal sharing, individuals can adopt various strategies. Building a sense of community and collective responsibility, providing incentives for sharing, and leveraging technology to facilitate sharing are all potential solutions.



Couchsurfing

Couchsurfing is a popular personal sharing platform that allows travelers to stay with locals for free or at a low cost. In addition to saving money, Couchsurfing offers travelers the opportunity to connect with locals and experience a new culture in a more authentic way.





Peer-to-Peer Car Sharing


Peer-to-peer car sharing is a type of sharing economy that allows car owners to rent out their vehicles to others for short periods of time. This type of sharing can help reduce the number of cars on the road, which can ultimately reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. Additionally, car owners can earn extra money by renting out their vehicles, making car ownership more affordable.



Carpooling and Co-Working

Carpooling and co-working are two additional forms of personal sharing that can have a positive impact on both individuals and society as a whole. Carpooling involves sharing a ride with others to a common destination, which can reduce transportation costs and traffic congestion. Co-working, on the other hand, involves sharing a workspace with others in a collaborative environment. This can help reduce costs, increase access to a wider range of skills and knowledge, and facilitate networking and collaboration among individuals.



The background features a glowing lightbulb in the center, surrounded by numerous colorful heart shapes in shades of orange, red, and yellow. A white starburst is located in the top left corner, and a blue circle is in the bottom right corner. A blue banner at the top contains the section header.

4.4 Collective Sharing Actions



4.4 Collective sharing actions



Coops - Cooperatives are organizations that allow members to collaborate in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, with the goal of satisfying the needs of members and the community.

Swap markets - Swap markets are events where people can exchange goods and services without the use of money, promoting socialization and the development of sharing networks.

Sharing platforms - Platforms like Airbnb, BlaBlaCar, and Uber allow sharing of resources such as homes, cars, and transportation services, facilitating access to goods and services at more affordable prices.

Time banks - Time banks are organizations where members exchange their time with each other, through activities such as volunteering, training, and sharing of skills.





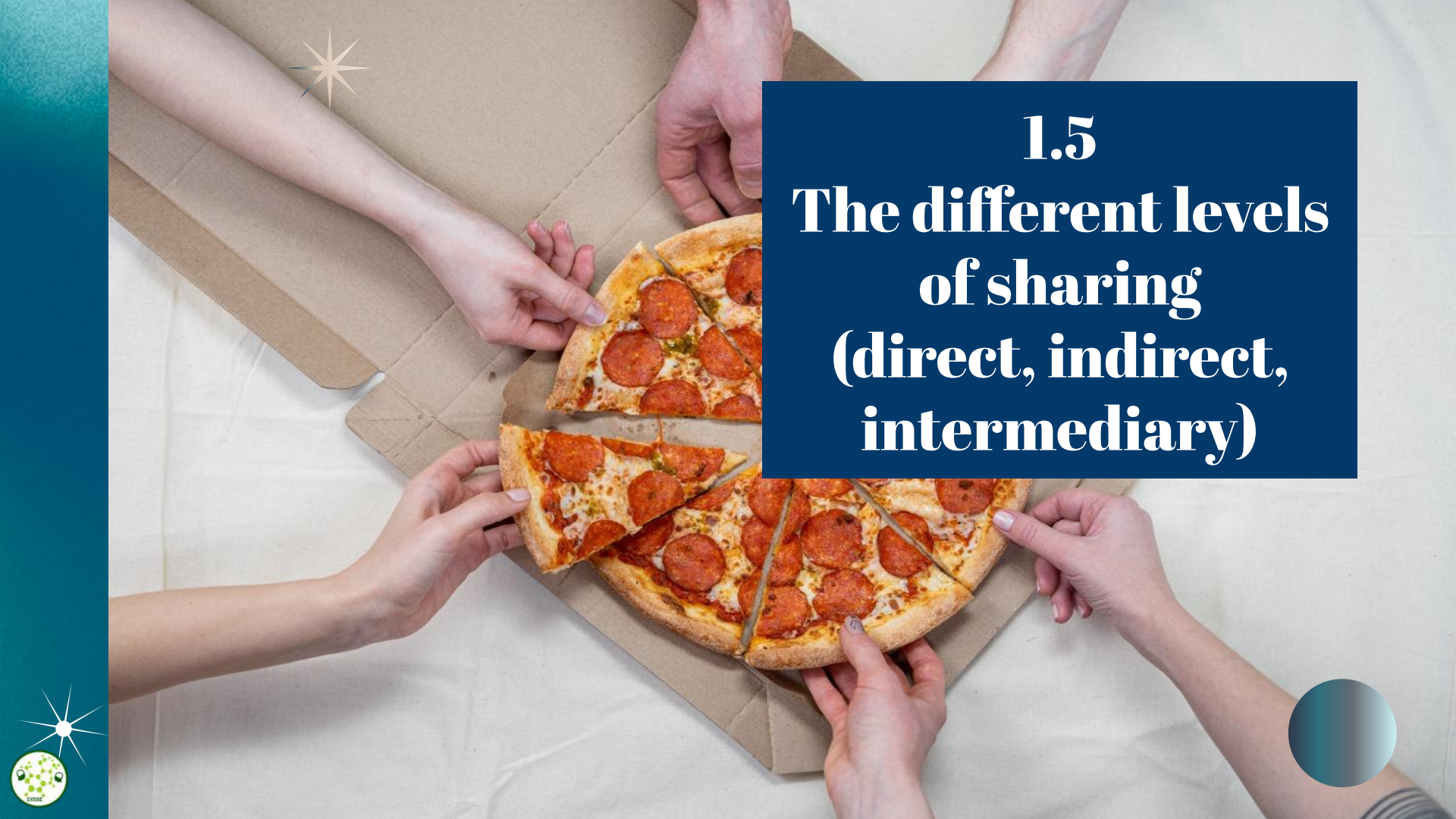
Sharing spaces - Sharing spaces are places where people can meet to share resources and knowledge, such as fab-labs, co-working spaces, and maker spaces.

Time-based currencies - Time-based currencies are organizations that allow members to exchange services based on time spent, without the use of money. In this way, the skills and resources of each individual become a resource for the community.

Community sharing economy - The community sharing economy is based on the sharing of resources within a community, often at the local level. This type of sharing economy can promote the creation of networks of trust and mutual support among community members.

Consumer cooperatives - Consumer cooperatives are organizations that allow members to purchase goods and services at more affordable prices, thanks to direct negotiation with producers or suppliers. In this way, cooperative members can save money and have access to high-quality goods.





1.5
The different levels
of sharing
(direct, indirect,
intermediary)



4.5 The different levels of sharing (direct, indirect, intermediary)



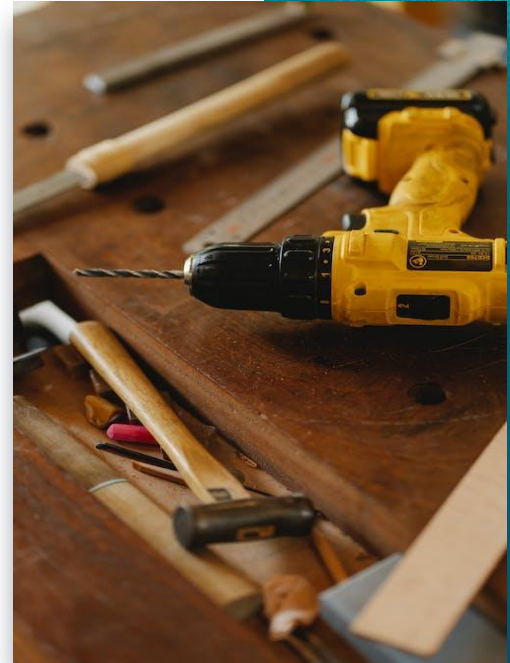
Direct Sharing

Direct sharing refers to sharing goods, services, or information directly between individuals or groups, without the involvement of any intermediary or third-party platforms.



Examples

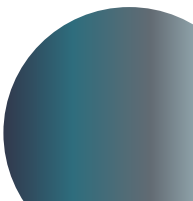
Examples of direct sharing include carpooling with friends, sharing tools with neighbors, or exchanging goods and services with local communities through social networks or online platforms. Do we really have to buy all that we need? We can share it with others!





Indirect Sharing

Indirect sharing involves the use of intermediary platforms or services to facilitate sharing between individuals or groups. Technology is at our service to share needs and services.



Examples

Examples of indirect sharing include Airbnb, Uber, or TaskRabbit, where individuals can share their homes, cars, or skills with others through a third-party platform. Also, the simple question “I’m going downtown, do you need something?” is the oldest, simple and still actual way to share.





Intermediary Sharing

Intermediary sharing refers to the sharing of goods, services, or information through organizations or companies that act as intermediaries between individuals or groups. This way to facilitate sharing produces value for the owner of the intermediary service but also serve the community in sharing.



Examples

Examples of intermediary sharing include crowdfunding platforms, cooperatives, or public libraries, where resources and knowledge are shared among a larger community of individuals. There are a lot of non profit sharing experiences!





Advantages of Direct Sharing

Direct sharing can foster trust and social cohesion among individuals, promote sustainable consumption and reduce waste, and support local communities and economies. The social advantage of sharing also lies, above all, in facilitating dialogue and meeting to combat loneliness.



Advantages of Indirect and Intermediary Sharing

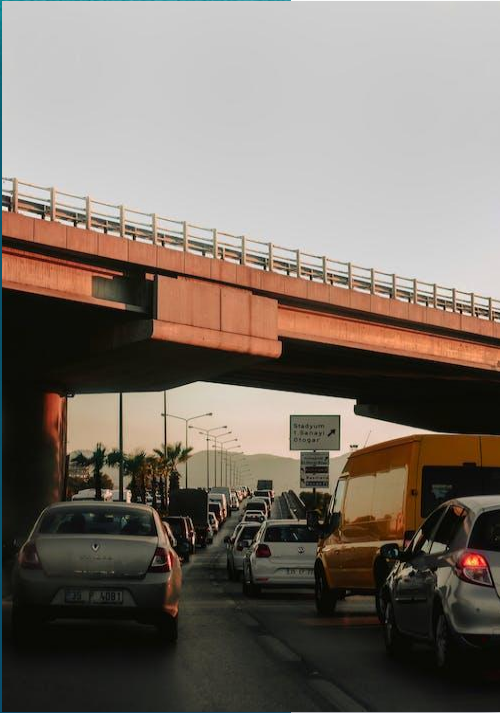
Indirect and intermediary sharing can provide greater access to resources, reduce transaction costs and increase efficiency, and allow for more diverse and innovative forms of sharing.



4.6 App and tools for sharing habits



4.6 App and tools for sharing habits



Sharing apps and tools: how they promote the culture of sharing

Sharing tools, such as apps, allow access to goods and services at affordable prices and reduce the environmental impact of daily activities. According to a 2021 study, the use of sharing apps has led to a 35% reduction in CO2 emissions compared to the use of exclusively owned cars and objects. Sharing apps facilitate the creation of communities and socialization, increasing the sense of belonging and social involvement.



The best apps and tools to promote the culture of sharing

TooGoodToGo: an app that allows purchasing unsold food from restaurants and shops at a discounted price, avoiding food waste.

BlaBlaCar: a car-sharing platform that allows sharing rides with other passengers, reducing travel costs and environmental impact.

ShareTheMeal: an app developed by the United Nations World Food Programme that allows donating money to provide meals to people in need worldwide.

OlioApp: an app that allows exchanging used oil from one's car with other drivers, reducing the cost and environmental impact of oil replacement.





Progetto Mediterranea: a cultural, scientific, nautical, and social expeditions started 11 years ago to sail all around Mediterranean Sea to develop dialogue, study the water physical conditions of the Mediterranean Sea. The owner of the expedition is an Association that allowed, and go on allowing, more than 50 sea enthusiasts (and hundreds of weekly participants, and thousands of followers) to sail, practice, know and share just putting together small economic resources. None of the participants could be able to do such an enormous voyage, 24.000 miles in 11 years, alone.

However, we must consider that social networks and interactive media, if used properly, facilitate communication and the sharing of common experiences.





Many of today's sharing economy initiatives were born on platforms for exchanging texts, photos, videos, and where people have learned to meet remotely.

But it must be said, lastly, that even traditional places of civil and social association, administrative assemblies, associations, sports groups, and all physical gathering places, have always constituted, and even more so today, extraordinary opportunities for dialogue and encounter that can be aimed at the sharing economy. It's not just technology!

Sharing can lead to a positive impact on the planet, the economy, and society as a whole. For this reason, quite every communication tools that put together people can be an instrument of doing together.

Key takeaway

- The sharing economy **is a response** to the need for new organizational models in times of crisis.
- The history of collaboration and sharing runs through the entire modern history of the planet, with **many** European and international **examples**.
- Material sharing involves sharing **physical goods** and can help reduce costs, promote sustainability, and foster community.



- Intangible sharing involves sharing **non-material resources** and can promote lifelong learning, social cohesion, and individual and collective well-being.
- Strategies for overcoming barriers to sharing include **building trust**, developing supportive policies, and leveraging technology.
- Case studies like The Sharing Depot, Progetto Mediterranea, Yerdle, Bixi, and Repair Cafés show **successful examples** of sharing initiatives.





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