

Title: **A common protocol for rethinking transition efficacy.**

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“What I attempt to prove is that all discussion between the determinists and their opponents implies a previous confusion”

Henry Bergson (February 1888)

Abstract: In the last years, a number of events, reports and agenda are driving toward significant solutions to support transition policies concerning urban contexts sustainability. Such policies are constantly updated in relation of significant European research on knots, barriers and cultures attitudes that restrain the development of a greater public transformation in urban sustainability lifestyle. Indeed, these habitual attitudes are becoming issues in default of a strong policy framework on transition. Starting from the reasons that require a standard and official set of rules for transition pathway, the core of this paper want to identify a “phenomenology of transition” due to a growth of different kinds of transition in relationship of how they do not integrate each other. This kind of phenomenology is rooted in the efficacy of the postmodern era culture. In fact, it concerns the fragile condition between free choices and determinism. Winning case studies in the present and in the past, reveal intermediate bodies and intermediate tools as solution of the sustainable and transition anarchy.

1. Introduction.

In Europe, transition policies has not yet been enough and uniformly effective. This is due to a not uniform transition policy that produces a fragmented scenario such as a sort of branching of transition. Effects of this state of the art emerge from communities, science fields, Institutions. It is just a really phenomenon on, and of transition process. It seems that the device toward a uniform transition culture is missing and the collection of so different way of transition refrains theirs integration. This behavior is typical of a general stratification and a cumulative fast postmodern culture trend.

According to the anthropological language, this kind of cultural trend is not going to solve a lack of a sustainable social, economic, ecologic “blending”. When this lack is not solved, *social polarized positions* on adaptation are quite evident. In fact, from one hand, some levels of society are running for an over-adaptation of everyday life conditions, on the other hand, some levels of society are running to not to adapt themselves to determinants. Polarization is an effect of a not balanced framework. So, a question arises: what kind of culture could balance the restart of this polarization?

Finding the need of a new culture or a cultural connectionism, strongly it depends on the break of the economic and technology determinism that seems to make stiff the current and

fragmented transition process. The adaptation studies show a multi-level sectoral adaptation, but all these level stretch towards two directions. From one hand, an over adaptation is depending on technology¹ and on market process; from the other hand, a no-adaptation behavior is emerging².

Transition ways are following several semantic pathways, in a polarization trend. For a culture “work in process”, such as a transition culture, confusion condition between a polarization trend it could represent a cognitive passage. Mayor transitions require new social roles and tools.³ These new social production have to put citizens in an unfamiliar experience, have to make a break from the past.

Confusion and disorganization are introducing an entropic status. The entropic status is a step for spontaneous evolution. The confusion in the two poles of condition is due to a cognitive pathway in evolution process just like the evolution of a CAS Complex Adaptive System. Gupta and Anish⁴ wrote about serf organization and emergence, concepts that this paper considers just in a one of the two pole.

In the *Manifesto of Transdisciplinary*, by Basarab Nicolescu, and in the *Language and problems of Knowledge*, by Noam Chomsky, this kinds of condition comes from the relationship between adaptive and no-adaptive aspects and cognitive-linguistic aspects.

This paper introduces the reason and the need of tools for the acceleration of transition process. In the past, this kind of acceleration was due from new cultures. Sometimes there were developed syncretic cultures, sometimes inversion cultures or culture/rites of passage. Therefore, this paper identifies these cultures as “intermediate cultures” and the need for each new culture is to have a tool to change cognitive structure in response to new experiences⁵.

In the past, and nowadays, few cultures show that the regulation of a cognitive passage and the centered trend of polarized positions from societies are set from “intermediate bodies, functions and structures” supported from “intermediate rules”. This is the culture of intermediation, the space where opposition and determinism are going to be less opposite and less determinist each other for a common space.

2. Transition History in European Policies and Programmes.

Transition thinking had begun to develop in academic circles in the Netherlands by the beginning of the 1990's, and was lightly institutionalized in 2001 by the Dutch Knowledge network and research program for System Innovations and Transitions (KSI). KSI aimed at improving understanding, identifying and influencing the process of sustainability innovation. To this end, knowledge from relevant scientific disciplines and insights, such as ecology,

¹ errick De Kerckhove, *Connected Intelligence, the Arrival of the Web Society*, Somerville House, Toronto, 1997

² J. Ensor, R.l Berger, *Cultures, communities and adaptation in Community-based adaptation and culture in theory and practice*.

³ B-Jordan. *Birth as a Rite of Passage*

⁴ A.Gupta, S-Anish. *Insights form complexity theory: understanding organization better*.

⁵ J.Piaget. *The Equilibration of Cognitive Structures: The Central Problem of Intellectual Development*

complexity theory, sociology, history, governance and innovation studies, were integrated. The program also encompassed the performance of practice-oriented research and the participation in testing grounds, in such diverse sectors as energy, manufacturing, transport, housing and spatial planning, health care and water management. From the Dutch KSI network research activities and transition practices have spread. KSI has developed into the international research network Sustainability Transitions Research Network (STRN). Simultaneously and in co-production with these initiatives, several scientists have developed a research agenda for an understanding of sustainability transitions through a program of networking, research coordination and synthesis activities.

Another effective program which promotes the experimentation of transition thinking is the European Program Climate-KIC (<http://www.climate-kic.org>). Climate KIC is an European initiative supported by the EIT (European Institute of Innovation and Technology) and aimed at providing the innovations, entrepreneurship, education and expert guidance in order to shape Europe's ambitious climate change agenda. In the framework of Climate-KIC, a bottom-up regional program is endorsed: Pioneers into Practice (PiP). PiP aims at developing regionally based transition platforms on low-carbon innovations. Thanks to a learning-by-doing program, the PiP participants, called pioneers, have the opportunity to develop their knowledge and understanding on transition thinking in a variety of environments from business to government and research. With this intention, PiP provides transition practitioners with a guidance of competences developed through a mentoring program. Particularly, pioneers are supported by leading European experts on transition and systems thinking. The core of the PiP program is the placement, a working period during which the pioneers can develop experience of low carbon innovations within the host organizations. Definitely, PiP program promotes the experimentation of transition towards low-carbon transformative innovations.

Furthermore, is relevant that at EU policy level, EU Commission has spelled out steps for energy transition considering some limits in models, in roles, and a reflection on transition as issue focusing on effort sharing regulation:

*- European Commission is going towards energy system itself. Starting from the concept of transition, a new challenge is definitely ushering. In this context, the concept of transition means the cultural movement engaged in the transformation of our industrialized society from the current economic model, deeply based on a wide availability of low priced oil and over consumption of resources, towards a new sustainable model such as a no oil dependent way. This policy have to dialogue with the background of the transition field and with the limits of concepts and models of transition.*⁶

*-European Environmental Agency has no direct role in the elaboration of the strategic choices, and implementation of policy and environmental regulation of strategic plans for the environment.*⁷

⁶ Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET Plan),

⁷ European Environmental Agency <http://www.eea.europa.eu/>

-The report on “The World and European Energy and Environment Transition Outlook” (WETO T- 2011) offers a perspective of energy and environmental scenarios up to 2100. The transition issues is mentioned in the introduction, “ it is entrusted to the socket vision of true scenarios”...⁸

-The European legislative proposal for Accelerating Europe's transition to a low carbon economy (COM 2016 500 final) defines: The global transition to a low carbon and circular economy has begun, given fresh impetus by the Paris Agreement on climate change and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. This transition is necessary in order to provide jobs, growth and investment opportunities for present and future generations of Europeans, while mitigating dangerous climate change. If the EU does not maintain and exploit its first mover advantage when fostering renewable energy, energy efficiency and competing on the development of other low carbon technology markets, other regions will. Europe’s economic model is expected to change. It is our shared responsibility to ensure that the transition is fair and based on solidarity, so that none are left behind. The Energy Union Framework strategy contributes to this goal.⁹

- The package of measures presented by the Commission today helps Europe to prepare for the future and to stay competitive. It is primarily addressed to Member States, since they will be in the forefront of deciding how to implement measures to meet the agreed greenhouse gas emission target for 2030.

The collective efforts of all Member States will be required to modernise the economy and ensure a successful transition to a low-carbon economy. This is a shift that will provide jobs, growth and investment opportunities for Europe while mitigating dangerous climate change. Such a transition requires changes in business and investment behaviour and incentives across the entire policy spectrum. The modernisation of the economy will stimulate investment and innovation in new technologies and ensure the EU can remain a world leader in renewable energy and be competitive in markets for goods and services such as low-emission vehicles and energy efficiency.¹⁰

Another reference is the Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) developed in the framework of JPI Urban Europe. The SRIA is following an experimental approach to sustainability and transition solution in urban contexts. Five pillars are taking into account:

1. urban governance and participation
2. welfare and finance,
3. vibrant urban economies,
4. urban environmental resilience,
5. urban accessibility and connectivity

This Agenda is the production of investigations on sustainability and transition processes gaps. One of these investigations could be the possibility of a regulatory skill to transition. On the 16th of November 2016, the meeting of JPI Urban Europe titled “Accelerating Urban

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/policy_reviews/publication-weto-t_en.pdf

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/1-2016-500-EN-F1-1.PDF>

¹⁰ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-2499_it.htm

Transition: Tapping The Full Potential Of Smart City And Community Pilots – A Smart City Expo Side Event”, signed the focus on needs for the acceleration of urban transition.

All these considerations, from transition energy policy to SRIA, show a multi-levels approach on transition. This approach evokes a sense of several needs: movement, solidarity, acceleration, thoughts, understanding, identity platform, etc. Other needs will advance, among these considerations that are from the bottom up in a transition spontaneous way and from the bottom up. A middle way, it appears such as a new buffer where regulation for transition could emerge.

3. How to make transition efficacy.

Roorda (2014) has highlighted six principles that can influence the efficacy of transition experiments:

- **Acknowledge the complexity of the challenges.** Transition understands the dynamics and interlinkages of multiple domains, actors, and scales. This can be done by thoroughly examining the existing situation, as well as by questioning assumptions, problem perceptions, and dominant solutions.
- **Recognize the difference between system optimization and system innovation.** The latter requires taking small but radical steps, guided by a long-term perspective, which can be acquired by questioning mindsets and being open to unorthodox ideas and actions.
- **Give room to diversity and flexibility.** The future can neither be predicted, nor planned. Therefore, options should be kept open by exploring multiple pathways when working on strategies and actions. Resistance and barriers should be anticipated, and diversity fostered. Involving a variety of perspectives will enable cross-fertilization and prevent ‘tunnel vision’.
- **Co-create.** Neither local government, nor any other single actor can address sustainability challenges on its own. A variety of people and organizations make decisions that influence the future on a daily basis. As a local government, it is important to engage multiple stakeholders beyond simply providing input – everyone can be considered a decision maker, contributing their positions and perspectives.
- **Systemic thinking.** Achieving ambitious targets is difficult when vested interests and positions are taken as a starting point. Therefore, actors who are already adopting new or alternative ways of thinking and doing (change agents) should be found, as they can be influential in mediating and triggering transitions. They should be actively engaged and supported with the resources and opportunities needed to realize innovation.

- **Facilitate social and institutional learning.** Learning is essential for societal change. Opening up to actors with different backgrounds provides better insights into the challenges of and opportunities for change. The aim is short-term action aligned with a long-term vision to learn about new practices and current constraints. Learning processes should be supported by providing time for reflection and creating a setting that supports mutual trust and openness.

Additionally, Roorda et al. (2014) has summarized a skills plan to make transition process more efficacy . Table 1 shows all important actions to drive towards an effective transition process.

	Transition Phase Action	Process skills	Substance skills
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigating the context • Problem structuring • Community engagement • Visioning • Strategic discussions • Long-term goal formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking skills • Communication skills • Decisiveness • Determination • Leadership • Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems thinking • Creativity and imagination • Problem structuring skills • General knowledge • Large network • Abstract thinking
Tactical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda-building • Backcasting • Negotiating • Networking • Coalition building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation skills • Communication and consensus building • Thinking in terms of co-production • Open to new combinations • Coalition building skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic thinking • Analytic ability • Specific knowledge • Innovative ideas
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational activities • Processes of experimenting • Implementation plans • Projects executing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing skills • Organizational talent • Anticipatory skills • Entrepreneurial skills • Powers of persuasion • Networking and lobbying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second-order learning • Systems thinking • Insight and a sense of timing • Ability to balance substance, process and results
Reflexive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating experiments • Analysis and interpretation of results • Imagine and understanding • Alternative trajectories for future action • Learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational skills • Reflective skills • Self-aware and independent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated thinking • Questioning with an open mind • Analytical thinking • Conceptual thinking

Table 1 Skills for steering Transition Practices

Especially, it can be distinguished two kind of skills:

- Process skills are about the quality of the management, substance skills are about the quality of the explored solutions.

- Basic skills proved to be networking, great communicative capacity and powers of persuasion and ability to mobilize.

Other specific skills include the ability to think in terms of systems, visionary power, observational skills, creative skills, sense of timing and persuasiveness.

A compelling category of actors who can facilitate the transition process are the *frontrunners*. Other designations for frontrunner would be *change agent*, engaged citizen, unorthodox thinker or “out of the box thinker”. Two are the most important characteristics of a frontrunner: to be intrinsically connected to the issue - having “sparkling eyes” when talking about it - and to think beyond own expertise, worldview or interests. Frontrunners can be categorized according to their background, their competences and their interest profile. Another crucial aspect is the role of the community, individual actor does not have to fit in all background and skill categories but the participants of the transition process as a group should be a good mix of these categories. These efficacy effects are often developed in experimental place or through spontaneous initiatives. It is a partial effect.

4. Transition limits and over

Transition way is often experimented in innovative zones, in districts, in little geographies. It isn't a general process. The experimental level waiting for an evolution trend toward a transformative and general status. This experimental level is moving very slowly. It seems to linger in an experiment phase, in the need of the acceleration of the transition process. One of this experimental position has represented from niches of innovation. Many sustainability transitions theories have highlighted the strategic role of innovative niches in sustainable innovation paths. In particular, it is crucial the relationship among niches, their management (TM transition management) and transition experiments. Niches of transition are experimental approach of technological and no technological actions. The key role of niches is that they “are space where you create innovation in a safe environment without being subjected to external pressures”. Furthermore, “niches make experimentation feasible, but at the same time creates the experimentation that strengthen the niches”.

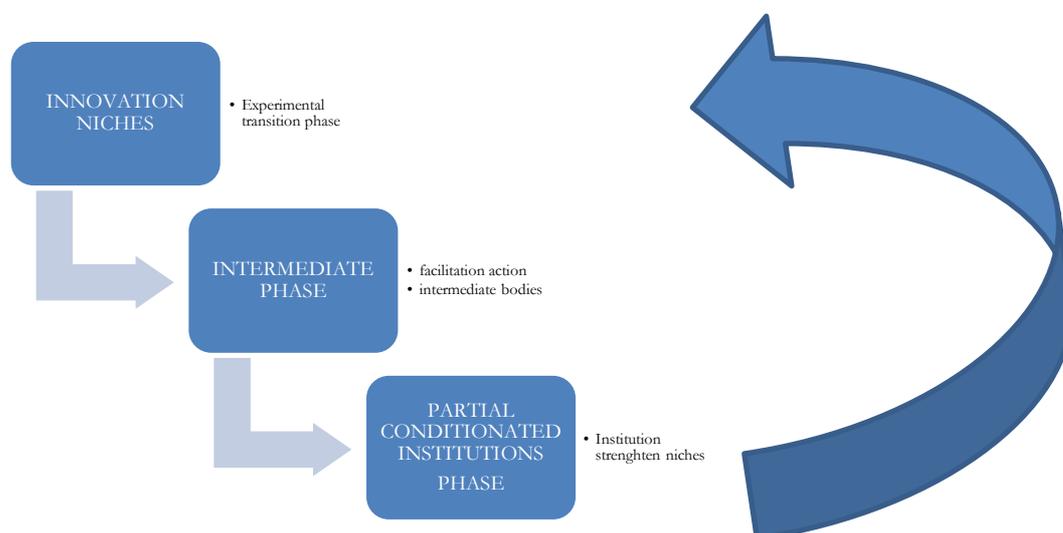


Figure 1 Integrate and circular approach to transition innovative niches.

The bottom-up “leverage” and the empowerment of citizens are some of its best characteristics. Nevertheless, niches rarely translate themselves in widespread actions and results. In force of this profile, niches, are evolutions of capacity¹¹. But there is a limit in niches. The risk is to be a short lived process or a temporary trend. As a result, very few niches are translated in extended culture.

From one hand, transition niches needs solidarity, from the other hand, they still disrupt a matched transition process due to transition framework limits and the wait for deciding and implementing measures by European Member State institutions.

Transition limits are due to a phenomenology of transition (top down or bottom up approach , and confusion between them, entropic status,). This phenomenology is quite new and it's a quite unique passage because time of transition are linger, experimental case studies aren't able to enlarge theirs influences. The transformation of the transition geography awaits the transformation from transition sectors to a transition of general aspects (people, functions, structures...).

In conclusions, some considerations on transition limits and gaps can be identified in the following list:

1. Transition is an issue not only a process.
2. Is not limited to being just a cultural movement
3. Is not yet substantially delivered by European directives
4. Rarely, it presents itself as a “model”
5. It haven't a confined and official meaning
6. It is widely spread as a discipline
7. At the present, it is often triggered by willing citizens
8. The EU hass not set enough transition over all vulnerable sectors (social, environmental...)
9. It is itself a question
10. It does not pursue standard measurement models of its feedbacks
11. It do not produce official set plan for Member States

Starting from these considerations, some questions still arise:

- Is the transition process the beginning of liminal passage after a “cutting away”¹² phase?
- What the main reason of the long duration of this process? It is quite a phenomenology that requires the setting of an own theory or culture?

At the moment, transition is a global conceptual approach with very multi-levels sectoral and partial interventions: in economies, in healthcare, in schools, in energy, in finance, in urban

¹¹ A. Lopolito, , P. Morone, R. Taylor, *Emerging innovation niches: An agent based model*.

¹² Van Gennep. *Rite of Passage*.

contexts, in human rights, or in niches and innovation zones. It continues to sound like an acephalous approach.

This means that the transition approach currently aims to act not in a convergent systemic way. From the bottom up, the approach is not extended to every citizen and from the top down the approach is only for few sectors. Some citizens and some sectors are excluded. History could help to find reasons that have to be tracked down in social supports facing new social profiles or major life changes¹³.

What could it be the pathway to make transition more decisive in Europe?

This paper highlights the importance of social supports for the waiting changes.

5. From a new cultural theory of sustainability to new tools of transition.

Transition is not a dominant culture of sustainability governance especially in vulnerable areas. There is a risk that transition effects from actual transition strategies, lead nowhere. For example, urban transition is necessary. This necessity derived from the human demographic pressure demonstrated in recent years in the cities and from “the city” as a center of economic drivers and services model. Cities are indeed very vulnerable.

Urban transition is not simple, a city is not a small community, sometimes is a set of communities. Here, the need of a transition culture emerges much more.

The interconnection of services and the integration of dynamics need to drive urban society towards a collective transition identity and smart technologies for urban contests could be not an accomplish solution. The integration of general categories such as people, functions, structures are at the center of the urban transition. In a liminal phase or status, these elements are integrated each others with technology but this seems just a partial solution. The overcoming of smart technology is quite good but it represents a determinism that refrains evolution of social profiles. Technology seems not to be the social support but it is going to be “the only social”. Transition needs to evolve social profiles and social profiles need to have a different support.

Culture is a shared relationship of values, of goods, of identity. This relationship is also the mirror of another relationship between the citizen and his community. It's a position issue. When the action of “sharing” become an issue itself, the position of citizen is weak. The process of the culture that have to emerge from a liminal passage fails, it could be that a process of sharing and position of citizen have failed.

Sustainability is winning if a new orientation culture emerges. This culture is about a clear citizen geography through the experience of the “sharing the common”. In actual conditions, new sustainable culture needs a good social support to start. It should run the risk that the current transition signs a cost for citizenship, much more for urban citizenship (such as energy absorption of citizen and stakeholders time).

¹³ Van Gennep Rite of Passage

In particular, the sectorial and fragmented policy of transition, means some and few main and high efforts:

- a) costs incurred by citizenship who arises in transition,
- b) costs from transition delays
- c) significant waste of time from stakeholders,
- c) stress from no clear transition references and from transition complex languages (e.g. green, vibrant, circular economy....)

New indexes are waiting for representing all these costs.

The phenomenology of this kind of transition identifies the loss in a cognitive process, in the way of knowledge, in the recovery of primary skills due to the lack of intermediate profiles, intermediate cultures and intermediate tools for knowledge. This delay defines a lack. Sustainability first depends on development of cognition and knowledge skills. Similarly in the evolution of complex adaptive system, there is the need of the development of new profiles and of rules inside the polarization of two distance approaches. This distance is related to consider sustainability in two different ways. The first one is the sustainability of the local community, the second one is the power from the determinists of the language for sustainability (driven by technology end economy), such as opponents and determinists.

In a cognitive path, and inspiration from winning past cases, this theory could follow the need of “mediators” such as the good way to solve the balance from two ends and to emerging sustainable culture. Studying indirect rules of hybrid community of the past and studying winning past profile of citizenship, the development or the reset of an intermediate culture, represents the rescue of past sustainability process. Both putting citizens in experience of cognition and setting the rules to put citizens in this kind of experience are probably the most way to accelerate transition behavior.

6. Towards a common protocol for transition.

Nowadays and in the past, indirect rules solve a condition of unsustainability towards condition of sustainability . For example, rural councils in Senegal are forms of regulations based on customary laws. Customary laws, such as reiterated by Elinor Olstrom in *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*, (1991 Cambridge University Press), are often considered as an emerged form of common, traditional and intermediate protocol. In the past, in Africa, indirect rules developed syncretism hybrid governance between opposed meanings and Italian policies for mountain community rights¹⁴ are often governed from few not institutional citizens. These examples represent a good expansive strategy, so, intermediate rules and intermediate body seem to be a good solution to starting a sustainable culture. Therefore, an intermediate protocol could be a disposal tool.

¹⁴ L.Armano, *Evoluzione e natura giuridica delle Regole Ampezzane*, in L.Giarelli, *Naturalmente divisi. Storia e autonomia delle antiche comunità alpine*.

In the last years, a number of events, reports and agenda on sustainability could inspire the creation of a common protocol for transition. In particular, inspiration concerning urban area could be received by the following initiatives:

- 🌐 The Habitat III New Urban Agenda.
- 🌐 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 🌐 Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International
- 🌐 Conference on Financing for Development
- 🌐 Paris Agreement on climate change
- 🌐 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- 🌐 Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed
- 🌐 Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
- 🌐 Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing
- 🌐 Countries for the Decade 2014-2024
- 🌐 Rio Declaration on Environment and
- 🌐 Development,
- 🌐 the World Summit on Sustainable Development,
- 🌐 the World Summit for Social Development,
- 🌐 the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,
- 🌐 the Beijing Platform for Action, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.
- 🌐 The European Conference on Sustainability Transitions
- 🌐 World Urban Forum

New needs of transition laws, especially for sustainability urban areas, are well expressed in “The right to the city”¹⁵ by David Harvey:

The right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is, moreover, a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization. The freedom to make and remake our cities

¹⁵ Harvey, David (September–October 2008). "The right to the city". *New Left Review*. *New Left Review*. II (53): 23–40.

and ourselves is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights.

The right to the city is a group of ethical values too, arise from UNESCO and UN-HABITAT international research project on Urban Policies and the Right to the City: Rights, Responsibilities and Citizenship¹⁶.

The ethical values included in the concept of Right to the City, are particularly relevant with regard to the UN's 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the more recent UNESCO conventions on the protection of cultural diversity and intangible heritage.

Common values and common good, such as new city public spaces, could be essential tracks to follow in the elaboration of new urban laws or a municipal charter in order to achieve the construction of more inclusive cities.

A pathway towards the acceptance of a common protocol is to make institutions in condition of accepting an intermediation protocol (see figure 2). This pathway is not easy. Nevertheless, intermediation culture and rules for engagement is one of the best way that could come first a sustainable culture.

A common protocol could be not only a set of rules but an intermediate process pathway for a much direct responsibility from citizenship toward the common.

Cultural intermediaries and inter.creative communities are emerging and they match the way to get sharing the environment, the economy and the social of a community.

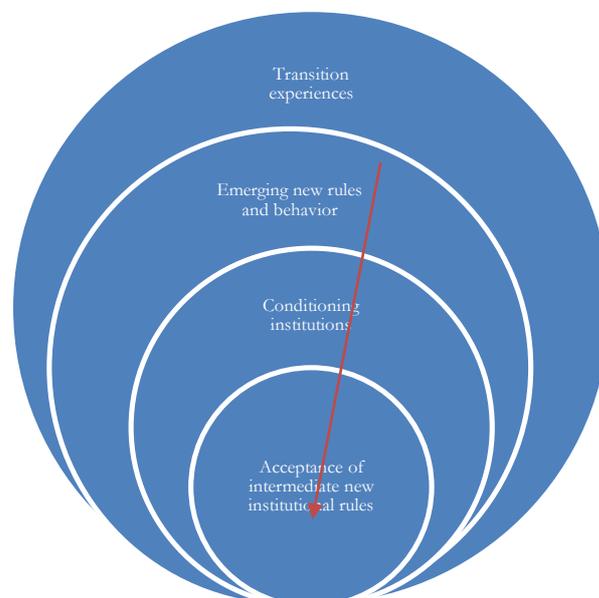


Figure 2 The acceptance of intermediate rules depending on intermediation actions that condition institutions.

¹⁶ <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001780/178090e.pdf>

In all communities, there are vertical and horizontal governance, but horizontals often seems to be regulated only by technology. All people needs to receive the right support for transition passage. A horizontal support not always puts citizenship in the experience for the common, it is a partial support. The first responsibility does often not concern the conditions of community, but intermediation and responsibility as a new social profile. No communities are winning in sustainability if they decide to produce sustainability before intermediation. Nowadays, some cases report about this. They concern simply society that have had the capacity to incorporate complexity¹⁷.

Theirs oral or written regulations involve some few of these characters:

- 1) Intermediation rules between institutional and no institutional parts
- 2) Intermediate body
- 3) Oral tradition transmission
- 4) Rites of passages
- 5) Continuity of the specific history of the place.

All in that sense, the validation of a new culture means behavior in the maintenance of a continuous together the new.

A common protocol could be “common” if its validation reach new cognitive experiences and middle way in intermediation position. Rules of it have to disseminate this approach.

Conclusions

The strategy of common protocol for the transition could be the way to solve: a) transition actual models' limits, b) contradictions between institutional and not-institutional (transition outsiders and governances for sustainability, the horizontal and the vertical approach, 3) the improvement of a driver that translate useful transition experiences in a common space, 4) the translation from experiences to community references. As a “Riemann space”, a common protocol for transition, could to become a single translation among priority themes and universal categories.

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¹⁷ F. Remotti, Cultura. Dalla complessità all'impoverimento

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