

Reinforcing the role of universities in local innovation system

UniverCity

Role of University in Local Innovation

Roberto San Salvador del Valle

Professor at the Faculty of Social & Human Sciences
Director of Deusto Cities Chair
University of Deusto
Basque Country

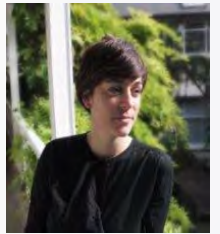
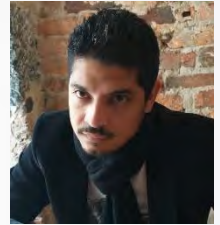


|

Humus

Deusto Cities Katedra

Our own experience



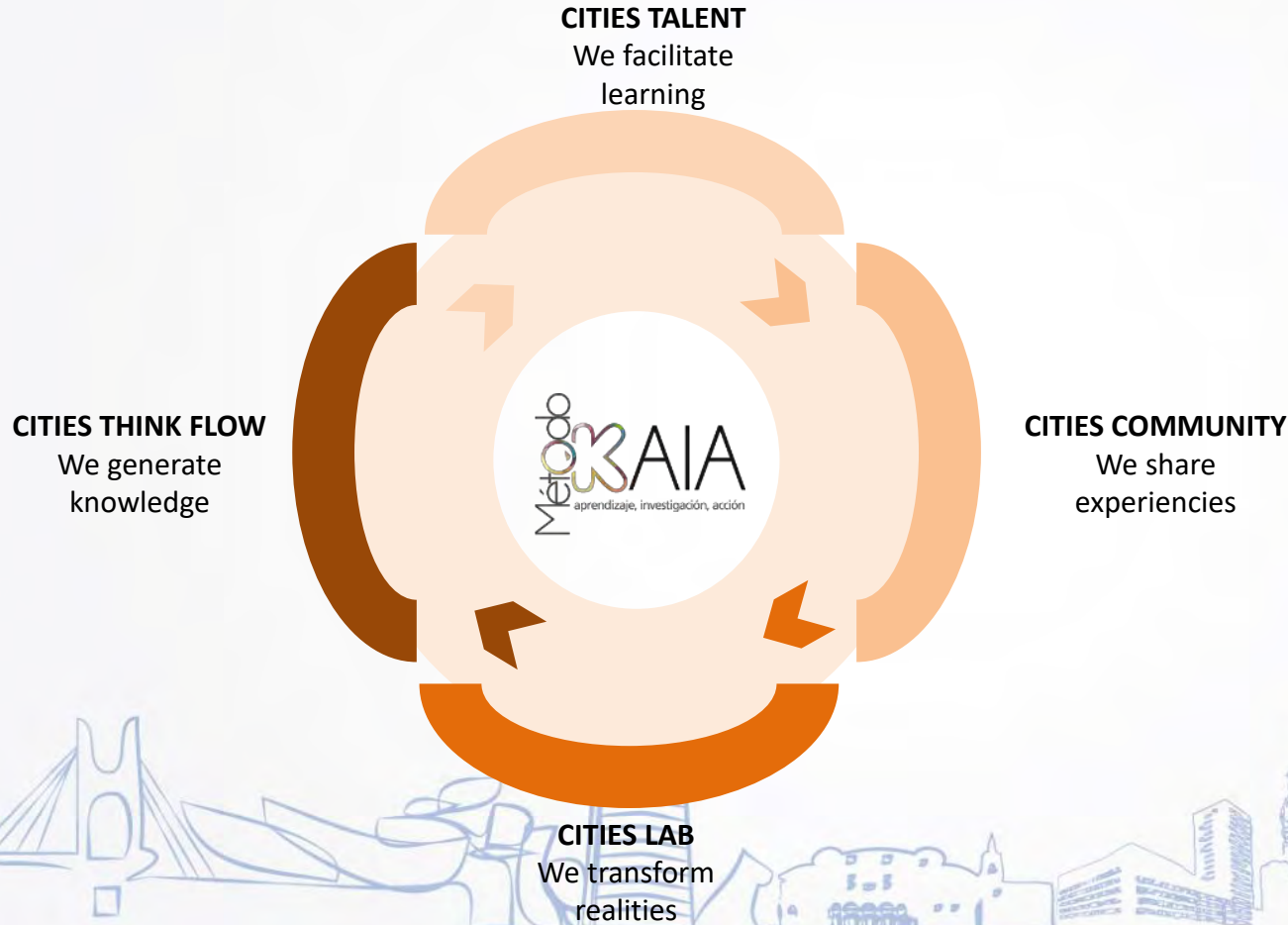
We want to make the world, its cities, territories and communities, **better places to live in**, generators of welfare and well-being, **for the people** who inhabit and pass through them.





We want **to activate and involve people**,
both referents and anonymous,
through the implementation of
communities of learning, knowledge and action, in order to achieve
a more humane and sustainable development
-environmental, economic, social and cultural- development, and
through a **more democratic governance** that integrates
institutions, companies, social entities and citizens.





To achieve this,
we facilitate **learning**,
generate **knowledge**,
share **experiences**
and
transform **realities**.



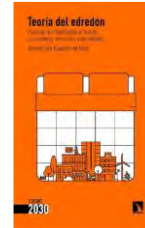
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Articulos científicos	10	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Capítulos de libros	30	2	12	2	2	4	5	1	2
Libros	13	3	3	3	0	2	1	1	0
Otras publicaciones	12	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	0
Tesis defendidas	15	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	2
Tesis en curso	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	7	8

1

2

3

4



2030



faktorea
behatokia



CENTRE
FOR CITY
FUTURES



CITIES THINK FLOW

Ezagutza sortzen dugu

Generamos pensamiento



CITIES TALENT
Ikasketak errazten ditugu
Facilitamos aprendizajes



2030



faktorea
patxeteliet

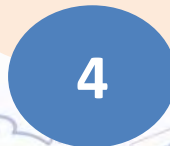
MSc Redesigning the Post-Industrial City






Integración estratégica, seguimiento y comunicación de la Agenda 2030 y los ODS
2030 Agendaren eta GK/en integrazio estrategikoa, jarraipena eta komunikazioa



CITIES COMMUNITY
Esperientziak partekartzen ditugu
Compartimos experiencias

2030



**faktorea
patxework**





1

n

4



2

Gipuzkoako Foru Aldundia
Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa



5



3

6



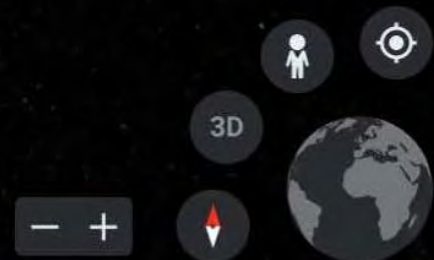
CITIES TRANS LAB
Errealitateak eraldatzen ditugu
Transformamos realidades

II

Step 1
Framework



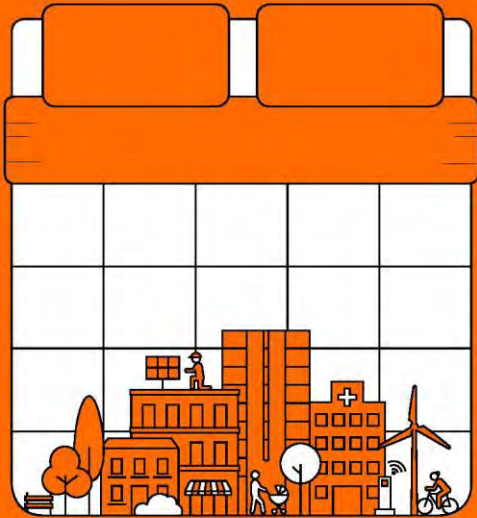
WORLD
Don't be crushed
by its complexity!



Teoría del edredón

Personas que transforman el mundo,
sus ciudades, territorios y comunidades

Roberto San Salvador del Valle



CIUDAD
2030



THE DUVET THEORY

So that the complexity of the
world does not crush us...
We propose to you the Duvet
Theory.

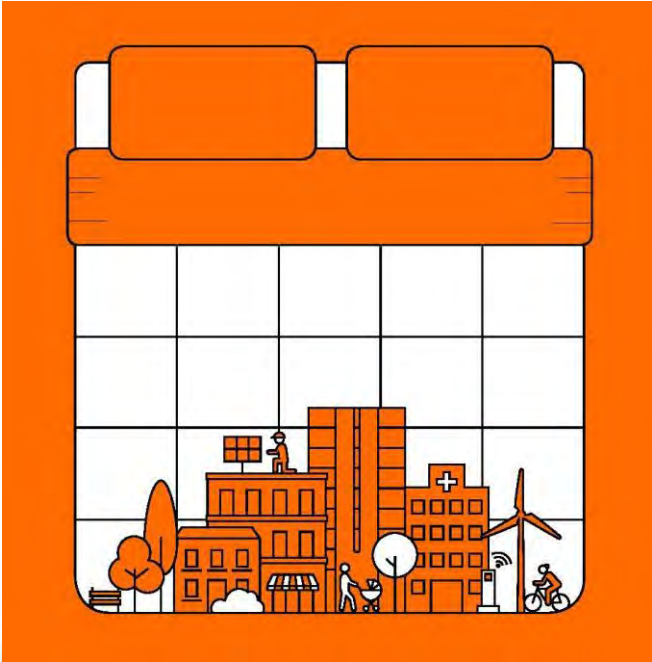
A work born from an
inspiration, from commitment
and militancy, from learning,
research and action.

WHY THE DUVET THEORY?

DUVET COVER

**COMPOSITION
+
WEIGHT**

FILLING



FOUR POINTS

**HANDLING BY THE
OCCUPANTS**

ANALOGY WITH THE WORLD

A TRANS LOOK

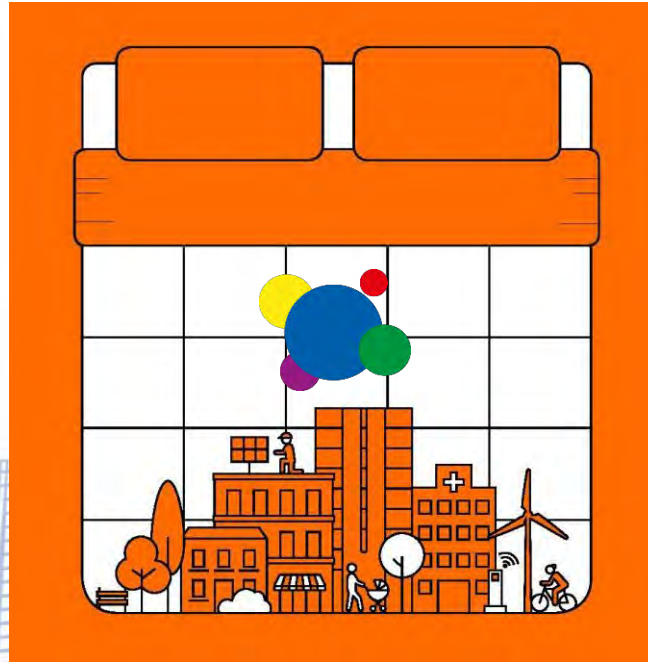
We need other perspectives to help us in our search for efficient and effective responses to the challenges we face.

TRANSDISCIPLINARY

TRANSTECHNOLOGICAL

TRANSECTORAL

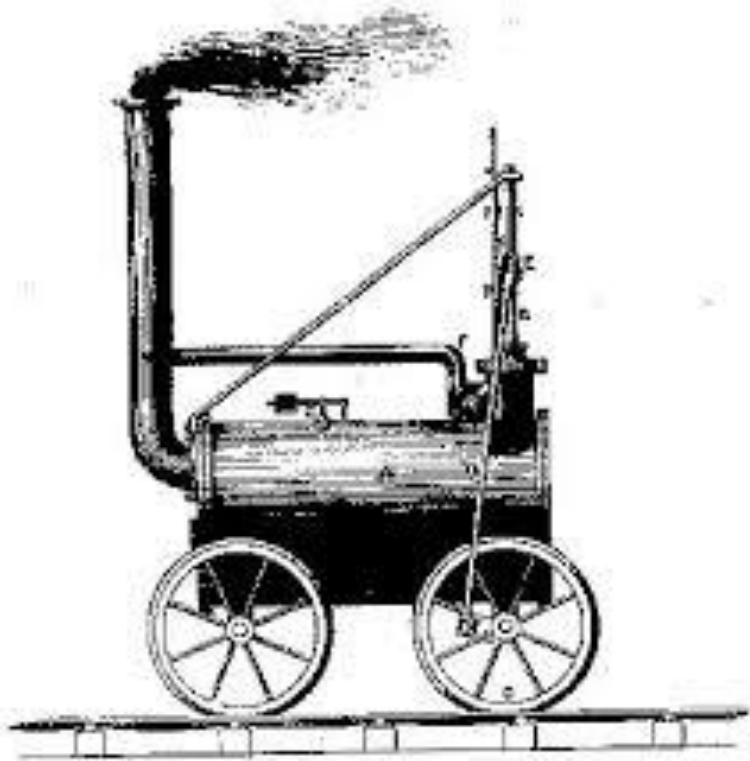
TRANSVERSAL



TRANSGENERATIONAL

TRANS TERRITORIAL

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD



1712 Steam machine. NEWCOMEN
1764 Steam engine. WATT



SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD

1712. Steam machine. NEWCOMEN

1765. Steam engine. WATT

1807. Steamship. FITCH

1814. Locomotive. STEPHENSON

1816. Bicycle. SAUERBRONN

1825. Railway

1854. Elevator OTIS

1869. Electric bicycle. MARIÉ

1872. Petrol engine. BRYTON

1885. Motorcycle DAIMLER

1886. Automobile. BENZ

1885 Submarine. PERAL

1891. Escalator. RENO

1900. Airship. ZEPPELIN

1903. Airplane WRIGHT

1915. Electric scooter. GIBSON Y MERKERL

1930. High speed train

1939. Helicopter. SIKORSKY

1957. Space satellite. KOROLEV

1964. Bullet train. SHIMA

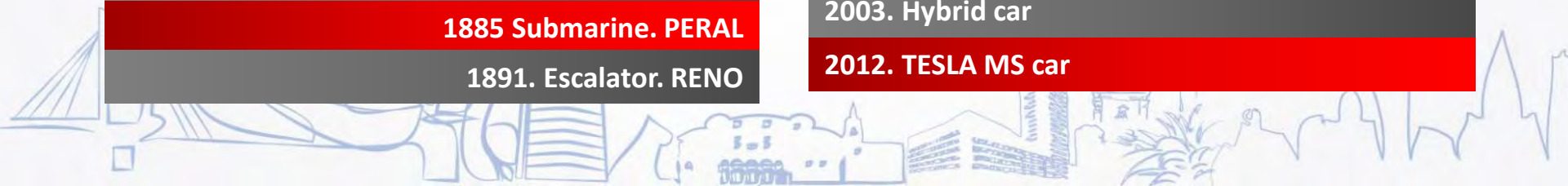
1981. Space shuttle. NASA

1998. International space station

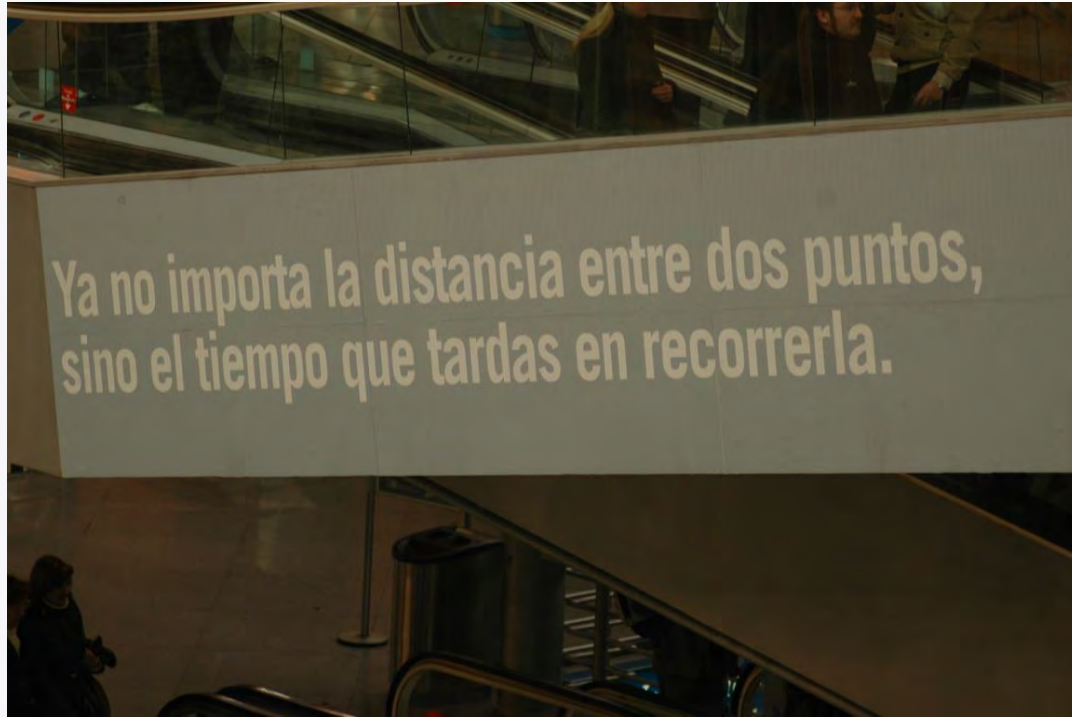
2001. Segway. KAMEN

2003. Hybrid car

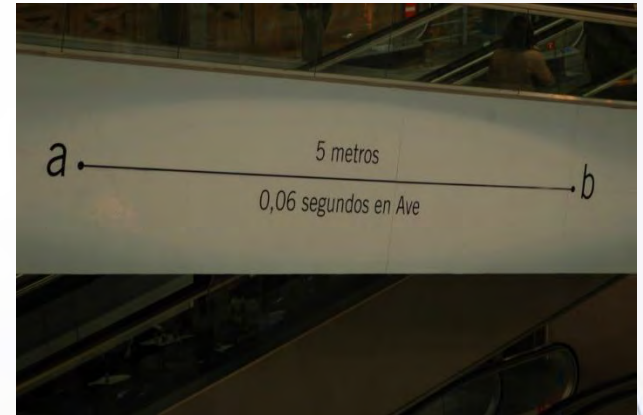
2012. TESLA MS car



SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD



Time acceleration



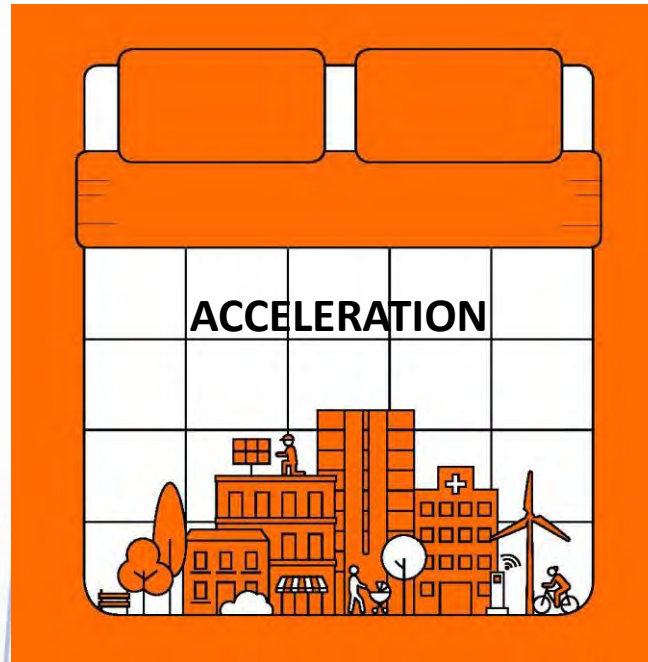
It is no longer the distance between two points that matters, but the time it takes you to cover it (2003)

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD

Use of time / Time budget (*kronos*)
Perception of time (*kairós*)

UNIVERSAL
TIME

SOCIAL
TIME



PERSONAL
TIME

IMMEDIATE
TIME

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD



1837 Telegraph. MORSE
1876 Telephone. BELL



SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD

1970. Fibre optics

1971. Personal computer. BLAKENBAKER

1973. Mobile telephone. MOTOROLA

1979 Compact Disc. SINJOU

1974 Internet / World Wide Web

1993 Global Positioning System

1995 Digital Versatile Disc

2005. Youtube

2001. Smartphone

2013. 3D printers

2021. Metaverse. ZUCKERBERG

2023. Chat GPT

1837. Telegraph. MORSE

1876. Telephone. BELL

1877. Phonograph. EDISON

1895. Cinematograph. LUMIERE

1879 Radio. MARCONI

1929 Television. BARID

1935. Tape recorder. FARBEN

1946. Computer. ECKERT

1950. Colour television. GOLDMARK

1953. Glass cable. KAPANY

1957. Orbiting satellite. SUTNIK

1959 Microchip. KILBY Y NOICE

1960. Laser



SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD



**Globalisation of
space**



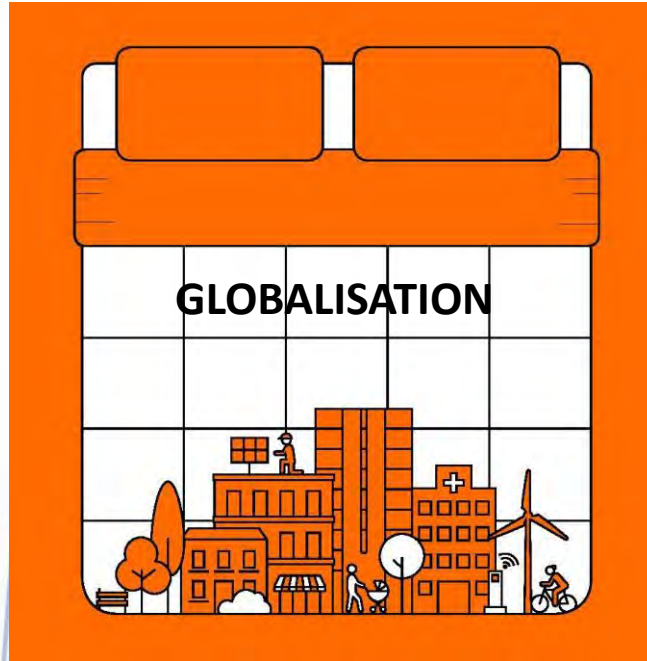
SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD

Uses of space.

Personal experience of space.

**NATURAL
SPACE**

**RURAL
SPACE**



**URBAN
SPACE**

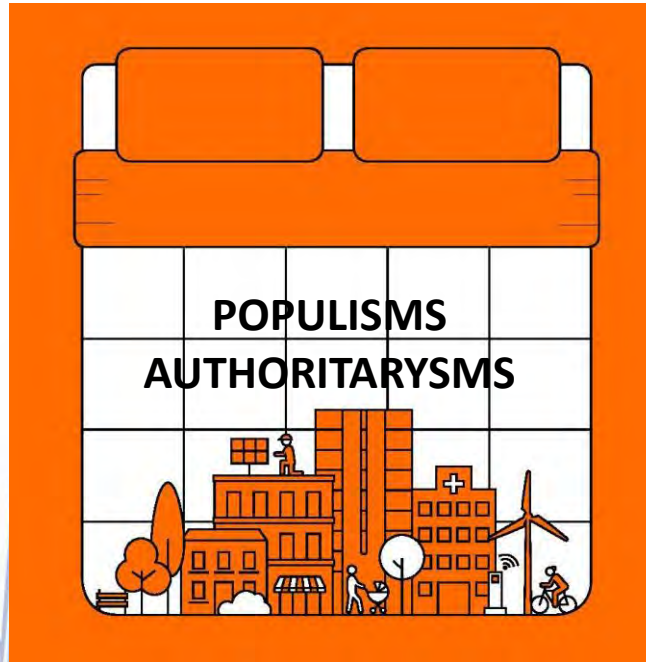
**VIRTUAL
SPACE**

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD

Mismatches provoked by acceleration and globalisation

**OVEREXPLOITATION
POLLUTION
CLIMATE CHANGE**

**LIFE CYCLE
SOCIAL GROUPS
INEQUALITIES**

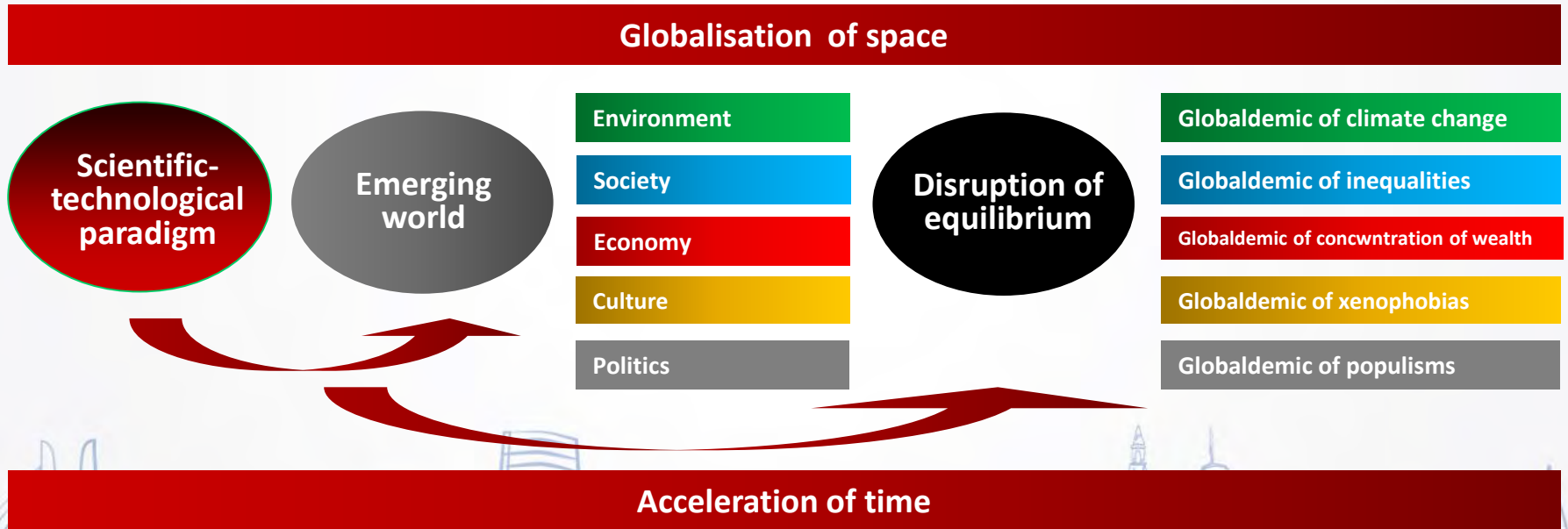


**DIGITALISATION
EMPLOYABILITY
CONCENTRATION
OF WEALTH**

**IDENTITIES
DIVERSITY
XENOPHOBIAS**

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM & EMERGING WORLD

Mismatches provoked by acceleration and globalisation



2030 PARADIGM & MORE HUMANE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

Article 1 Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Article 2 Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade, including trafficking in persons, shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6 Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

Article 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal treatment before the courts.

Article 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national or international authorities.

Article 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10 Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations.

Article 11 1. Everyone has the right to a fair trial. 2. No one shall be convicted for an offence until he has been proved guilty according to the law.

Article 12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the frontiers of each State. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes and from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Article 15 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16 1. Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which is the natural basis of society. 2. Men and women of full age, without any limitation of race, nationality or religion, have the equal right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as regards marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

Article 17 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief.

Article 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities, by law or by custom.

Article 20 1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the form of unions, associations or societies for the promotion of their interests. 2. No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret ballot and shall ensure the free expression of the will of the voters.

Article 22 Everyone has the right to social security.

Article 23 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. To that end, everyone has the right to equal opportunities and to promotion, based on merit. 3. Everyone has the right to a fair and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family a standard of living adequate to the health and well-being of himself and his family, based on the contribution of each to the common effort. 4. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and to social services, and to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in this Declaration.

Article 24 Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25 Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and to social services.

Article 26 1. Everyone has the right to education. 2. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and technical stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical, vocational and higher education shall be available to all on the basis of merit. 3. The most advanced education shall be made equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Article 27 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28 Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to limitations and restrictions determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare of the community. These limitations and restrictions shall be such as to be compatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Article 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any State, group or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their impairment or diminution.

Article 31 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade, including trafficking in persons, shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 32 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 33 1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. 2. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations.

Article 34 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief.

Article 35 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities, by law or by custom.

Article 36 1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the form of unions, associations or societies for the promotion of their interests. 2. No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 37 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret ballot and shall ensure the free expression of the will of the voters.

Article 38 Everyone has the right to social security.

Article 39 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. To that end, everyone has the right to equal opportunities and to promotion, based on merit. 3. Everyone has the right to a fair and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family a standard of living adequate to the health and well-being of himself and his family, based on the contribution of each to the common effort. 4. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and to social services, and to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in this Declaration.

Article 40 Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 41 Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and to social services.

Article 42 1. Everyone has the right to education. 2. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and technical stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical, vocational and higher education shall be available to all on the basis of merit. 3. The most advanced education shall be made equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Article 43 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 44 Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 45 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to limitations and restrictions determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare of the community. These limitations and restrictions shall be such as to be compatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Article 46 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any State, group or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their impairment or diminution.

UNITED NATIONS



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

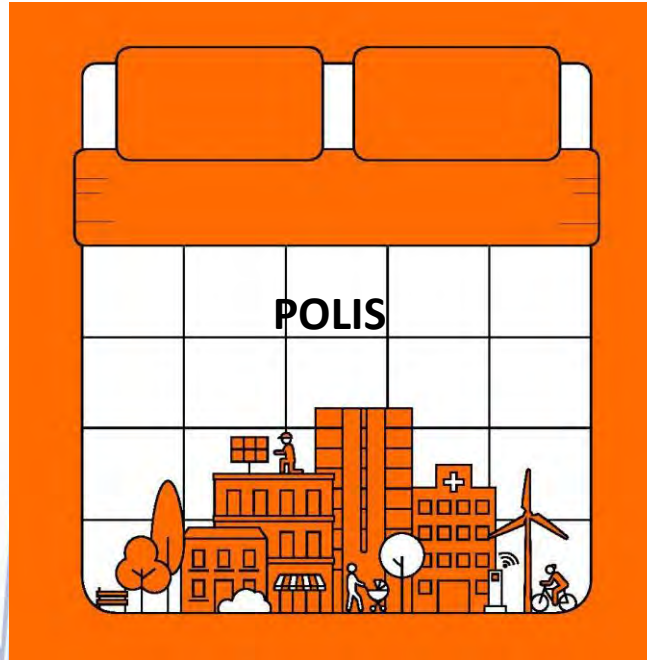


POLIS. POLITICS & MORE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Sectors and actors involved

**PUBLIC
BODIES**

**PRIVATE
COMPANIES**



**NON
PROFIT**

**ANONYMOUS
CITIZENSHIP**

POLIS. POLITICS & MORE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

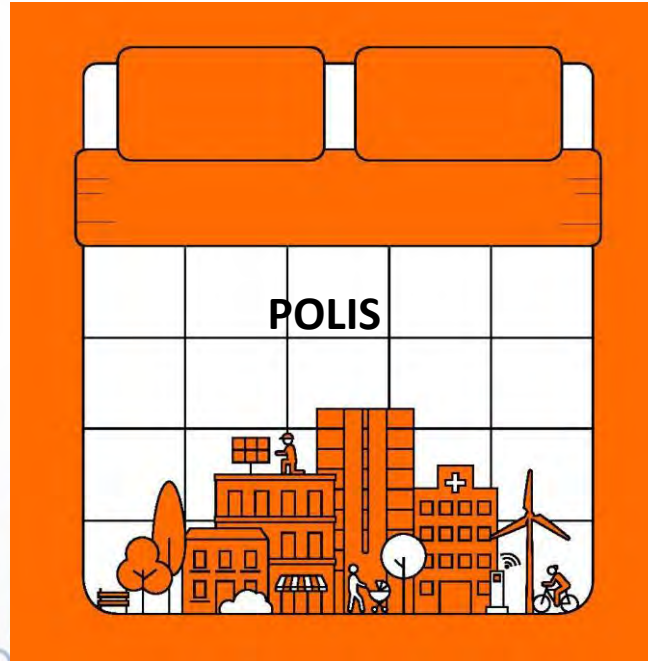
Levels of intervention

**GLOBAL
LEVEL**

**CONTINENTAL
LEVEL**

**NATIONAL
LEVEL**

**SUB-NATIONAL
LEVEL**

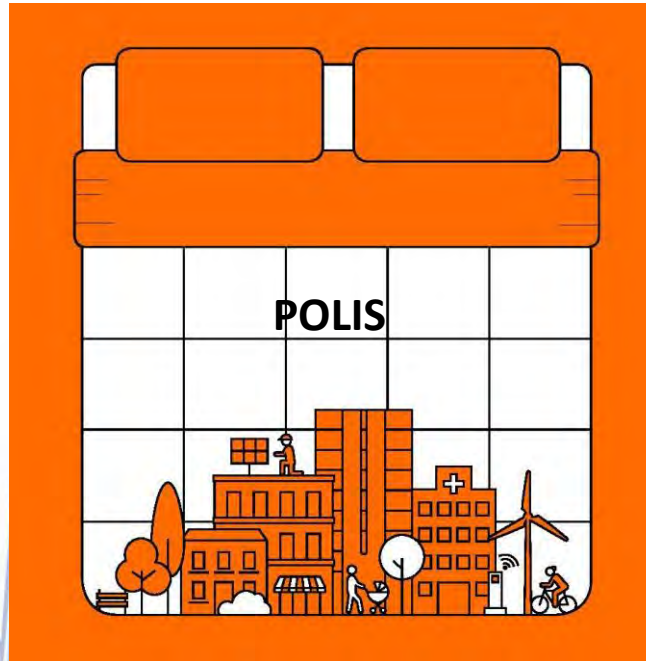


POLIS. POLITICS & MORE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Focos de una intervención

**WAYS OF
THINKING**

**WAYS OF
FEELING**



**WAYS OF
LEARNING**

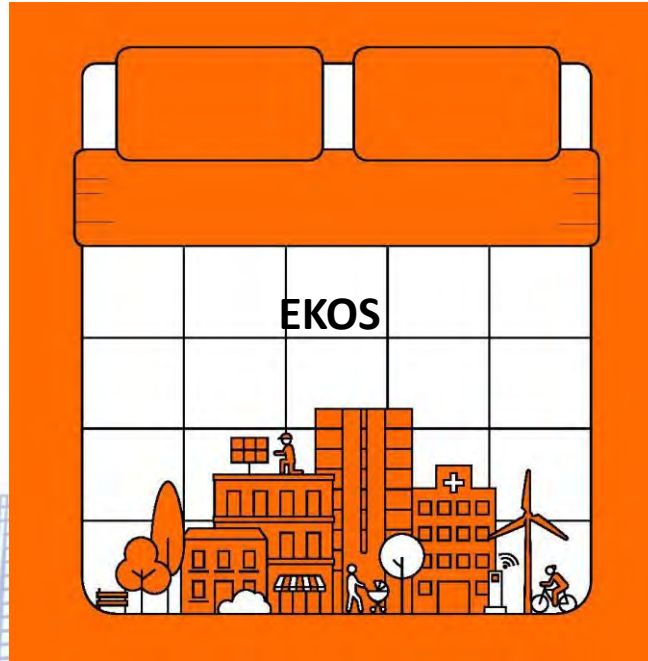
**WAYS OF
MAKING**

EKOS. ECOSYSTEM OF TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION

Approaches to innovation

**Backward
Innovation**

**Incrementalist
Innovation**



**Adaptative
Innovation**

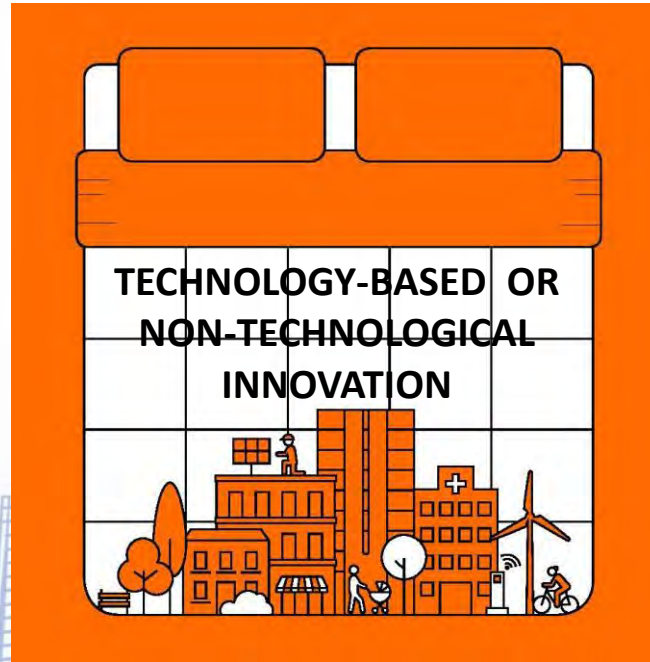
**Radical
Innovation**

EKOS. ECOSYSTEM OF TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION

Types of innovation

**Environmental
Innovation**

**Economic
Innovation**

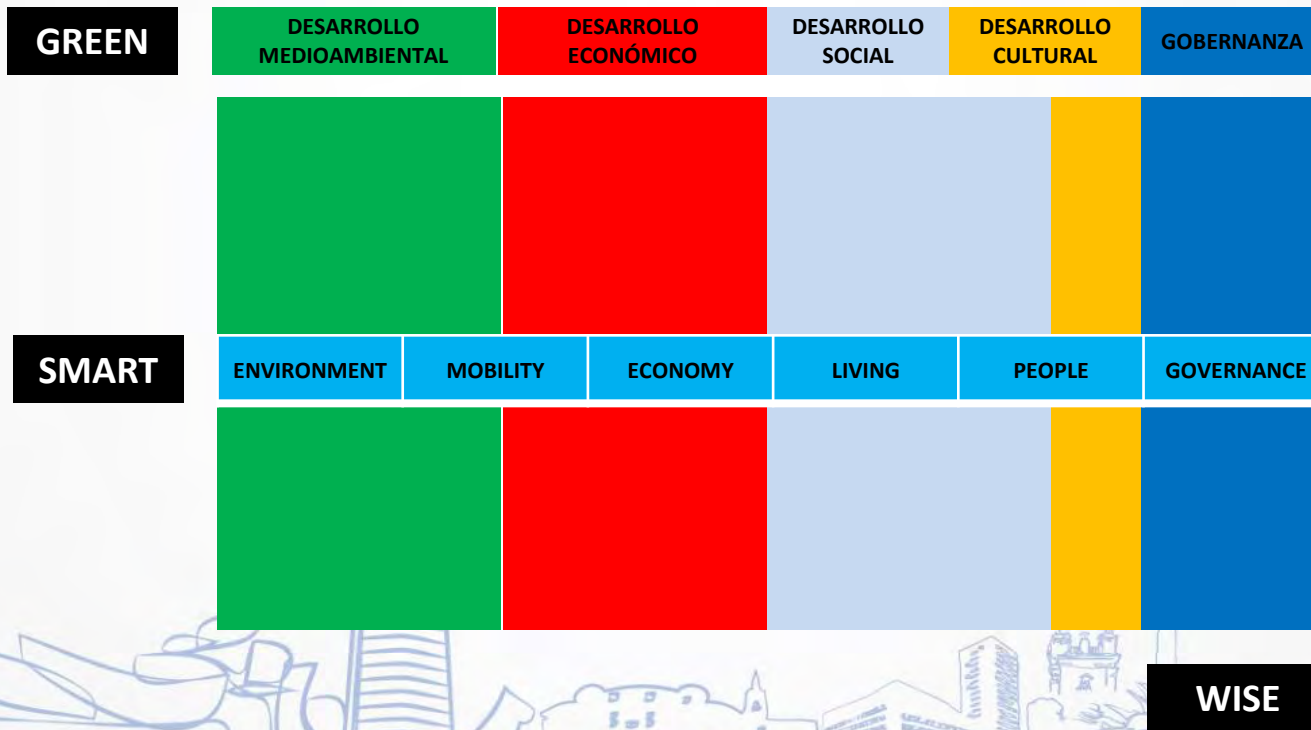


**Cultural
Innovation**

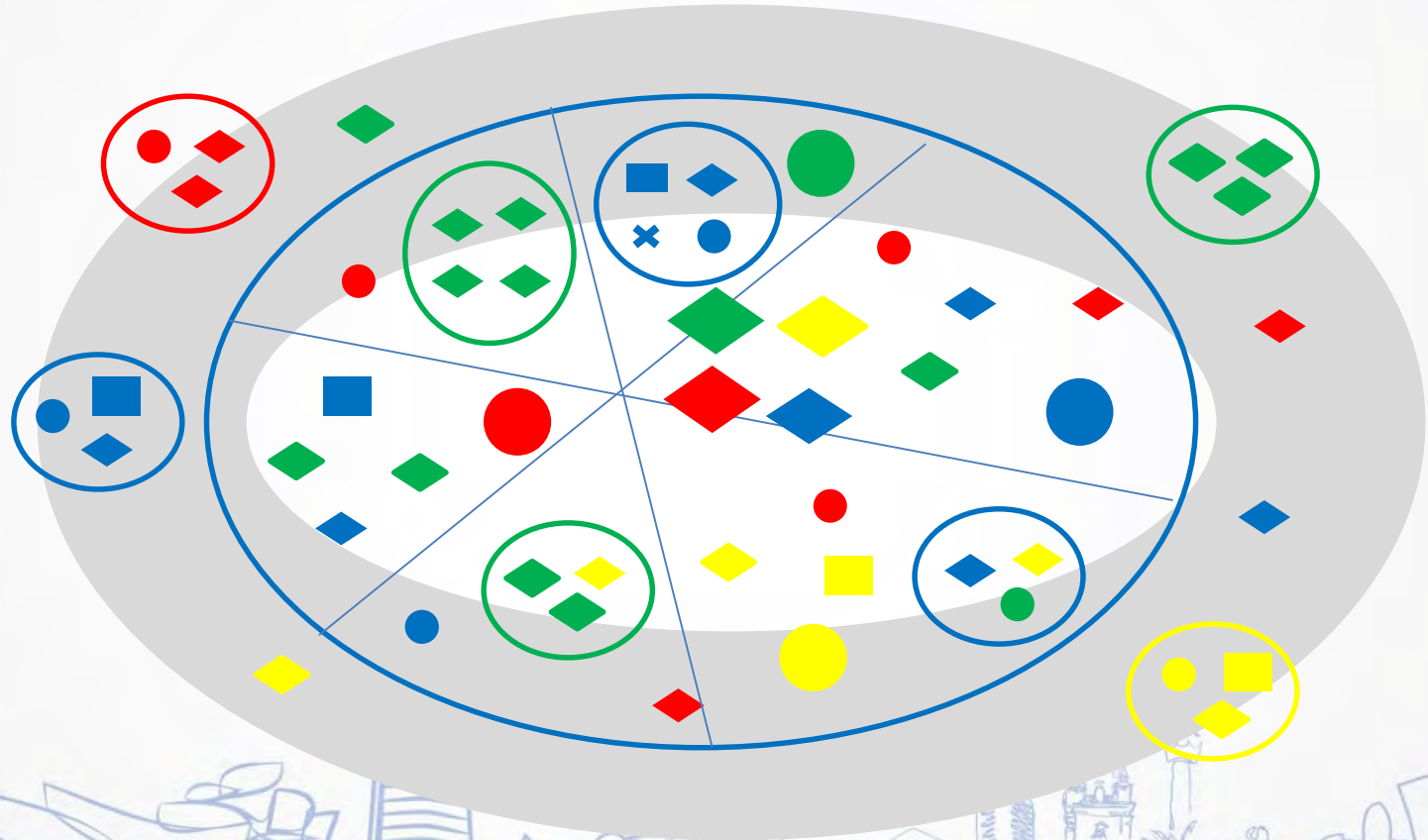
**Social
Innovation**

EKOS. ECOSYSTEM OF TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION

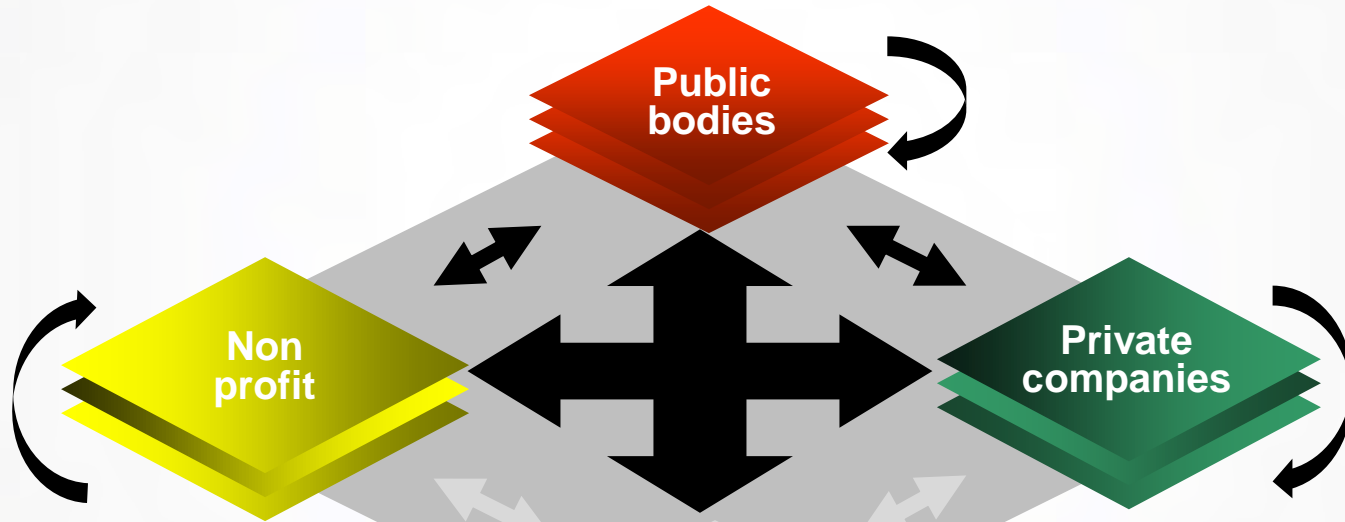
From *Smart Ecosystem* to *Sustainable Ecosystem*, through *Wise Ecosystem*



EKOS. ECOSYSTEM OF INNOVATION



pH FACTOR. REFERENT CITIZENSHIP



pH FACTOR. ANONYMOUS AND REFERENT CITIZENSHIP

Referent citizenship, as a pH factor, is key in the process of transformative innovation

Politician
Civil servant
Political activist

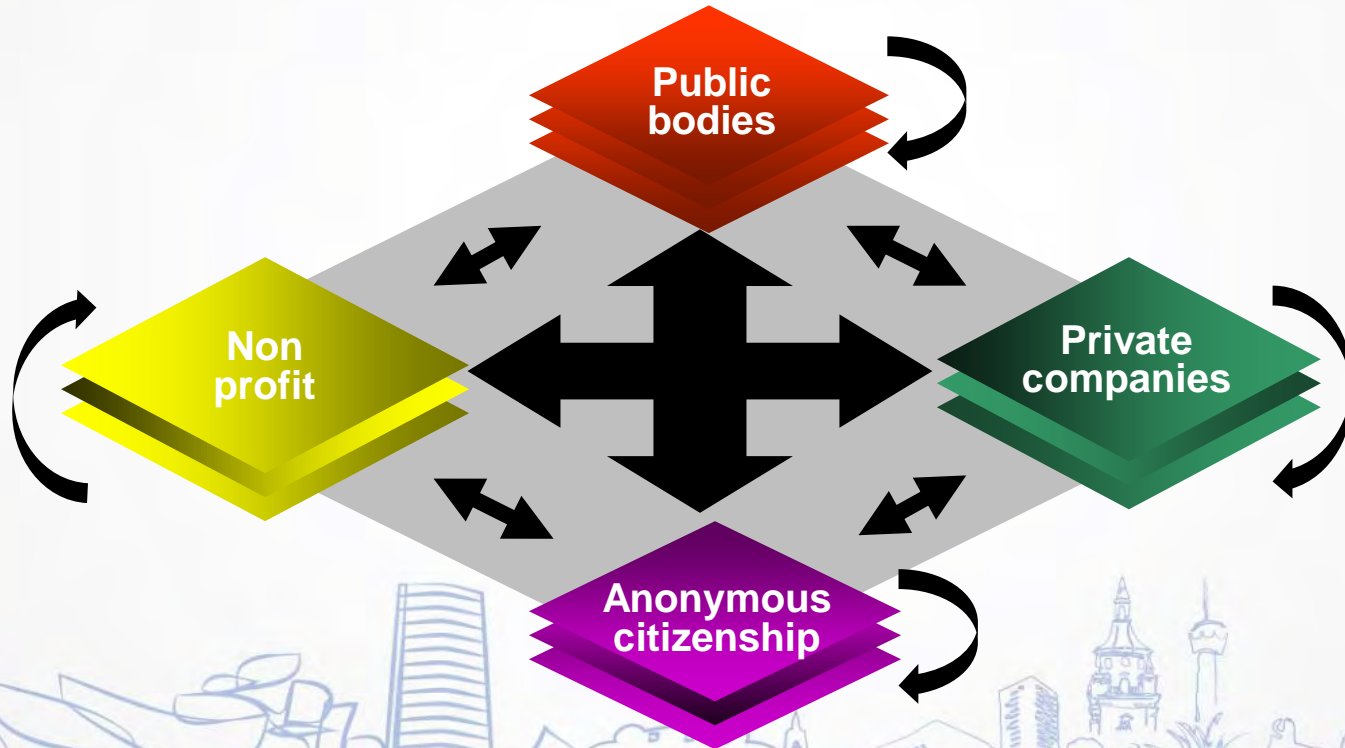
Businessperson
Worker
Shareholder



Social leader
Technician
Social activist

Citizen
Volunteer

pH FACTOR. ANONYMOUS AND REFERENT CITIZENSHIP



pH FACTOR. ANONYMOUS AND REFERENT CITIZENSHIP

Anonymous citizenship, as a pH factor, is key in the process of transformative innovation

Individual

**User
Consumer**



Person

Citizen

IX

Step 2

The university as an ecosystem in itself

THE UNIVERSITY AS AN ECOSYSTEM ITSELF

LEARNING
Quality teaching-learning and training.

What kind of individual, person, user, consumer, citizen are we training?

Mentoring and guidance

Employment

ENGAGED
Commitment to transformation

With what knowledge, skills, values?

External

Dissemination of knowledge

Knowledge

RESEARCH
Knowledge generation and research excellence

Oriented to the 2030 Paradigm?



THE UNIVERSITY AS AN ECOSYSTEM ITSELF

LEARNING

Quality teaching-learning and training.

What kind of researcher are we training?

Mentoring and guidance

Employment

ENGAGED

Commitment to transformation

With what knowledge, skills, values?

External

Dissemination of knowledge

Knowledge

RESEARCH

Knowledge generation and research excellence

Oriented to the 2030 Paradigm?



THE UNIVERSITY AS AN ECOSYSTEM ITSELF

What does an engaged teaching-learning mean?

LEARNING
Quality teaching-learning and training.

ENGAGED
Commitment to transformation

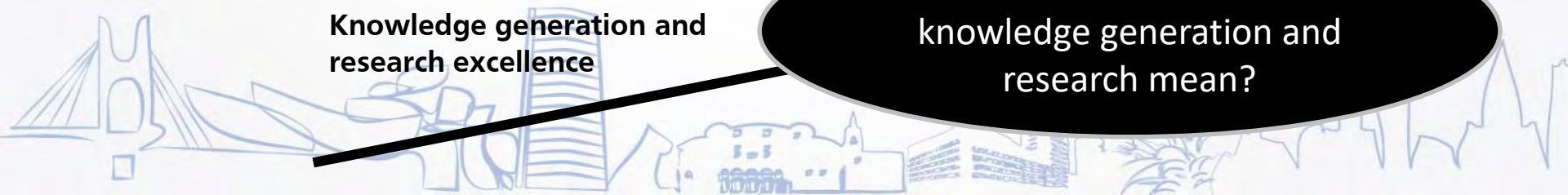
Mentoring and guidance
Employability
Entrepreneurship
Lifelong learning
Cultural outreach
Citizenship school
Extraordinary funding
Dissemination of knowledge
Knowledge application

ACTION

Impact on the world, its cities, territories, communities and people

What does committed knowledge generation and research mean?

RESEARCH
Knowledge generation and research excellence



THE UNIVERSITY AS AN ECOSYSTEM ITSELF

LEARNING

Quality teaching-learning and training.

Curriculum

Internship

Final Project

Mentoring and guidance

Employability

Entrepreneurship

Lifelong learning

Cultural outreach

Citizenship school

Extraordinary funding

Dissemination of

knowledge

Knowledge application

Action research

Case studies

ACTION

Impact on the world, its cities, territories, communities and people

Can we reinterpret university activity as engaged learning-research-action?

RESEARCH

Knowledge generation and research excellence



UNIVERCITY ECOSYSTEM

LEARNING

Quality teaching-learning and training.

ENGAGED
Commitment to transformation

Who/What is involved in developing an engaged learning-research-action?

RESEARCH

Knowledge generation and research excellence

Curriculum

Internship

Final Project

Mentoring and guidance

Employability

Entrepreneurship

Learning

Research

Application of

knowledge

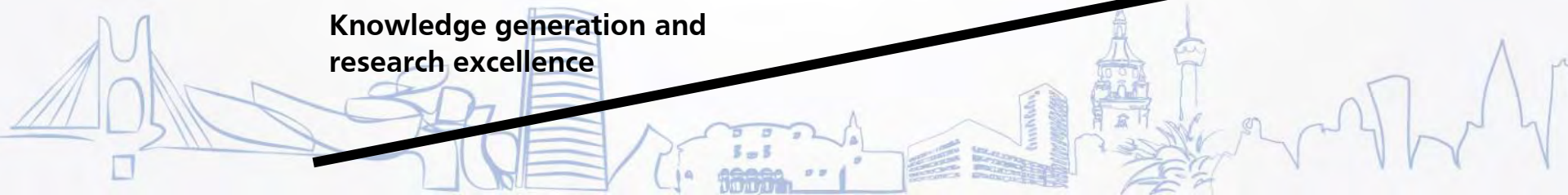
Knowledge application

Action research

Case studies

ACTION

Impact on the world, its cities, territories, communities and people

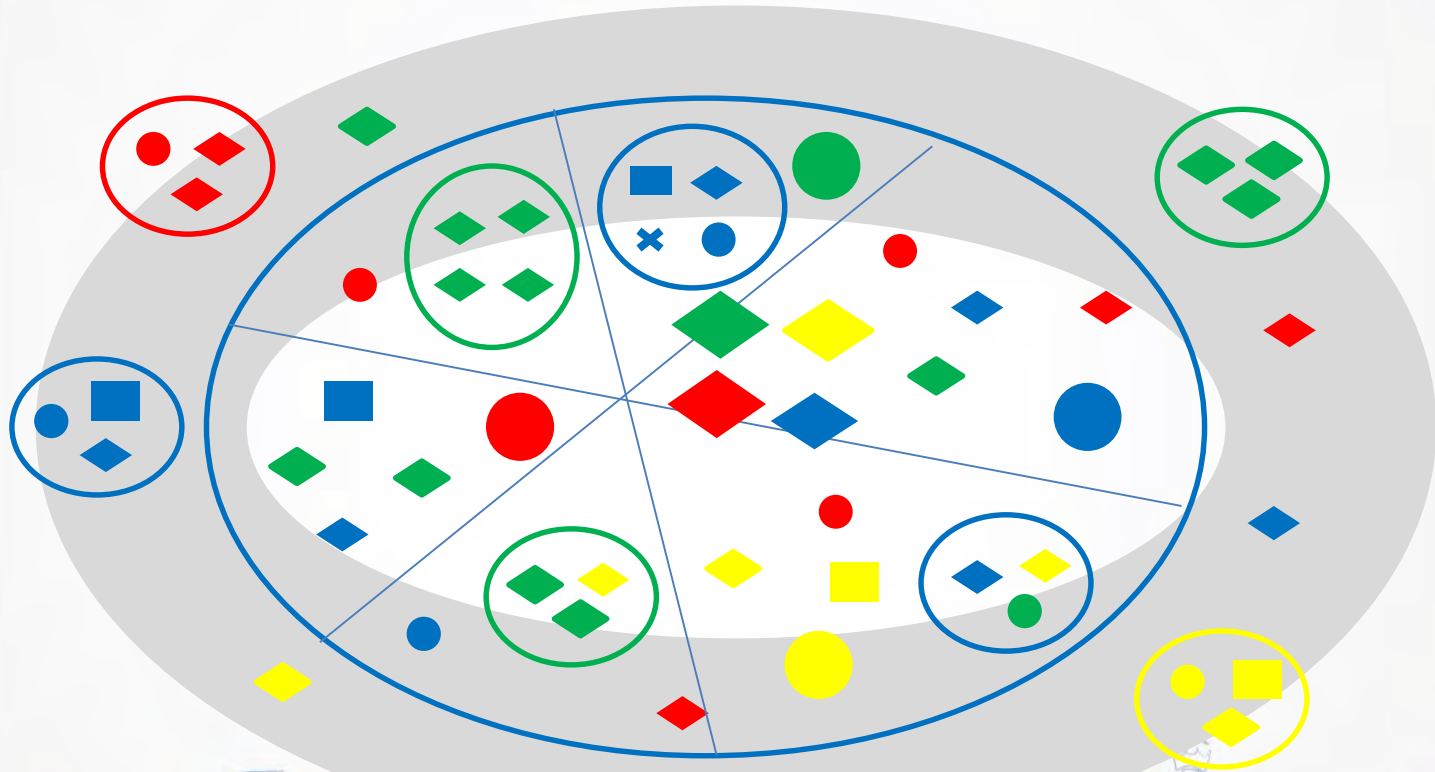


IX

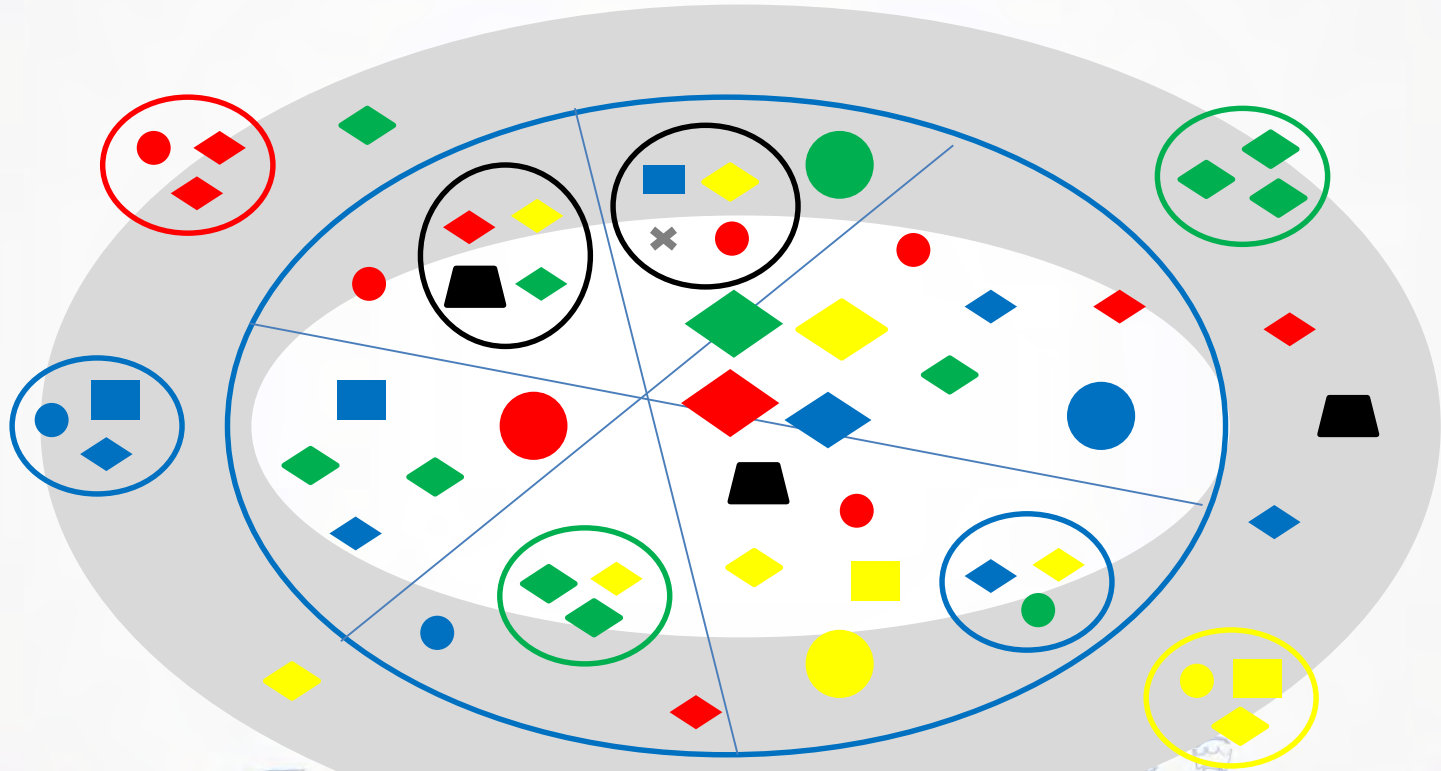
Step 3

Becoming UniverCity

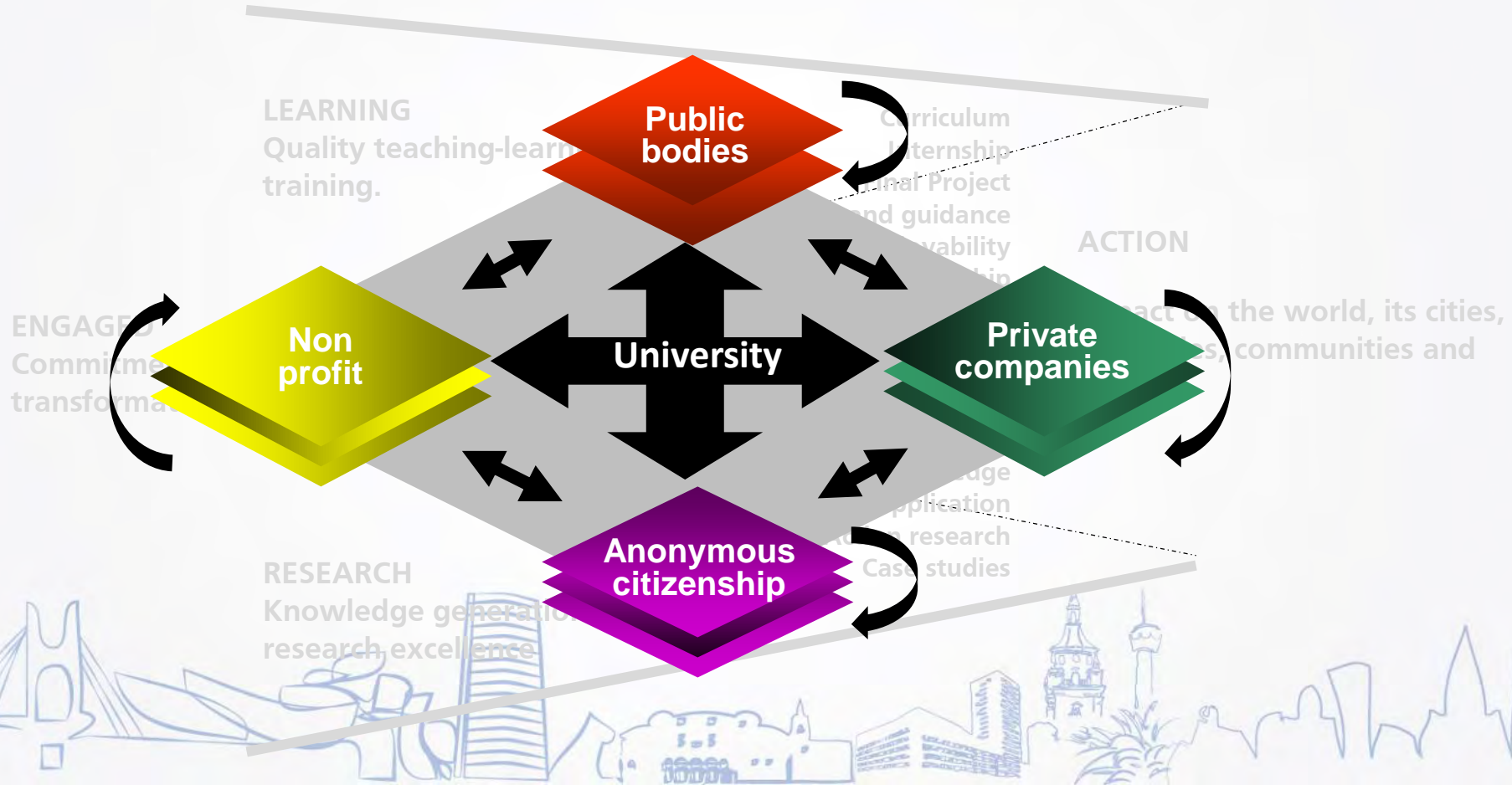
EKOS. LOCAL ECOSYSTEM OF INNOVATION



BECOMING UNIVERCITY

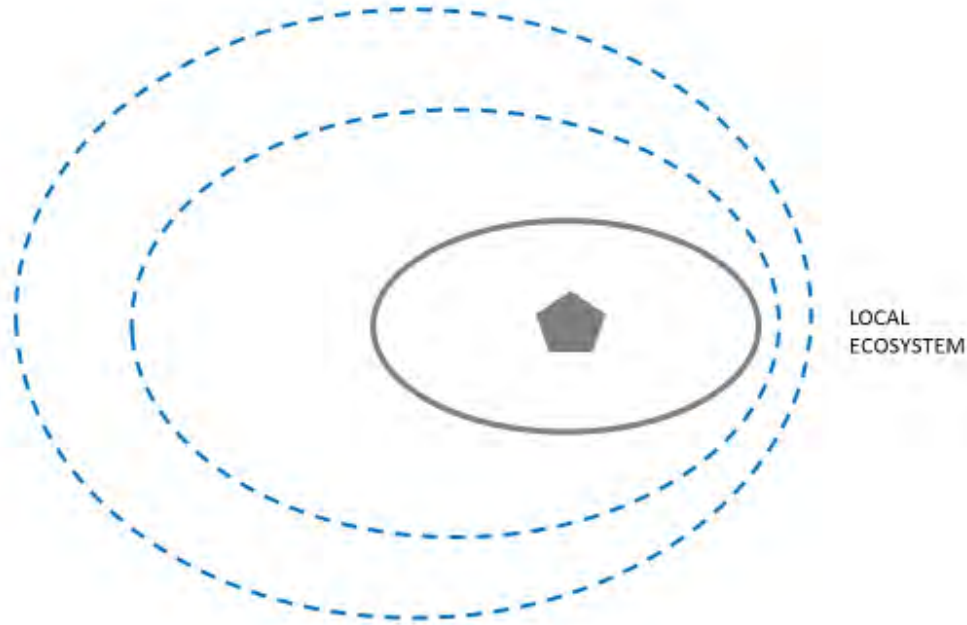


BECOMING UNIVERCITY



BECOMING UNIVERCITY

1st factor

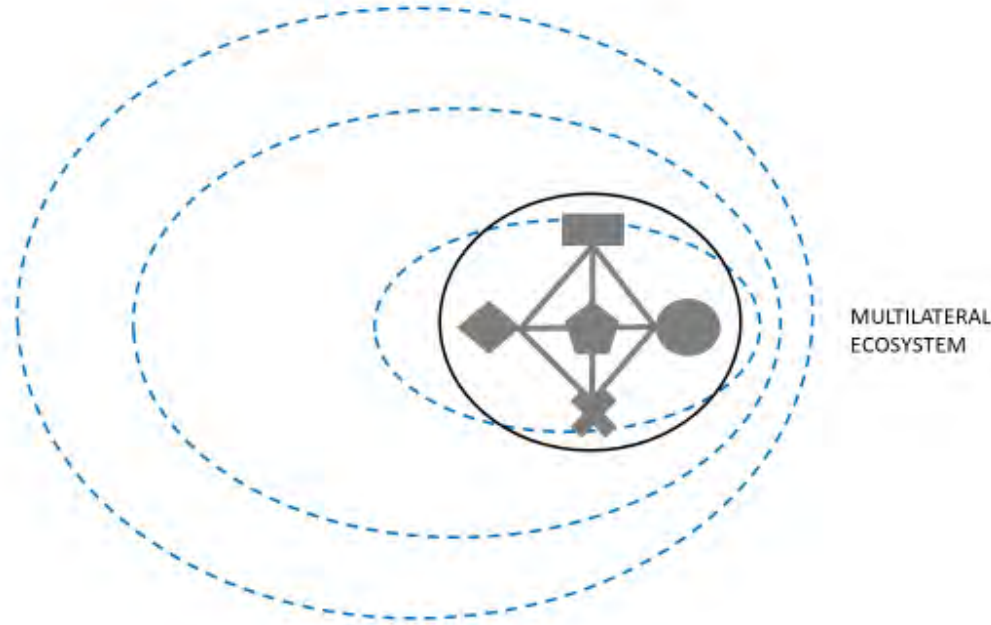


The ecosystem that focuses its activity on the scope of a municipality / city.



BECOMING UNIVERCITY

2nd factor

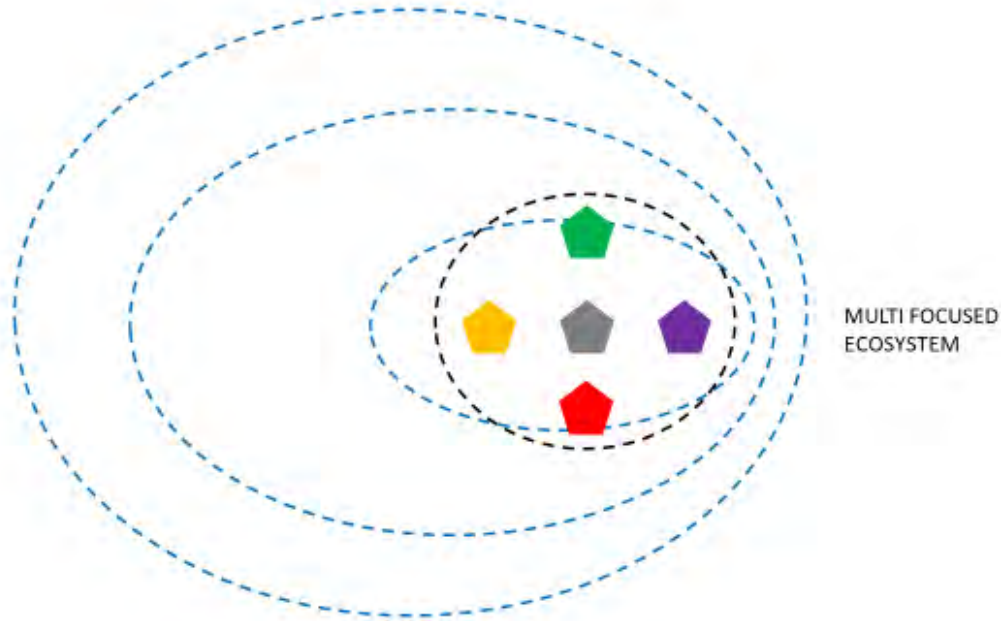


An ecosystem that is based on the joint initiative of the university itself, other universities or research centres, public institutions, public companies and non-profit organisations.



BECOMING UNIVERCITY

3rd factor

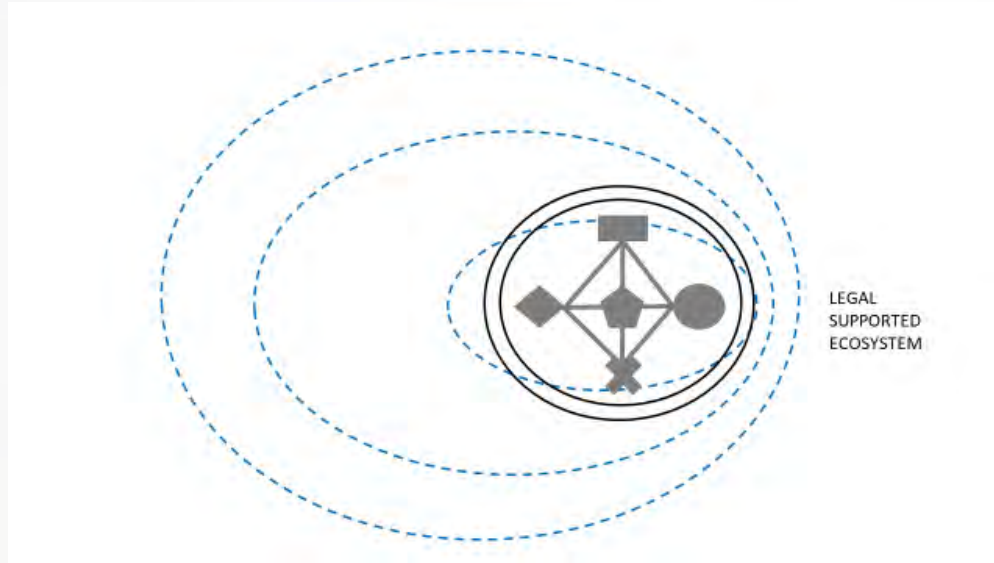


The ecosystem that focuses its activity on several thematic areas: technology, health, migration, climate change, mobility, heritage, poverty, gender equality...



BECOMING UNIVERCITY

4th factor

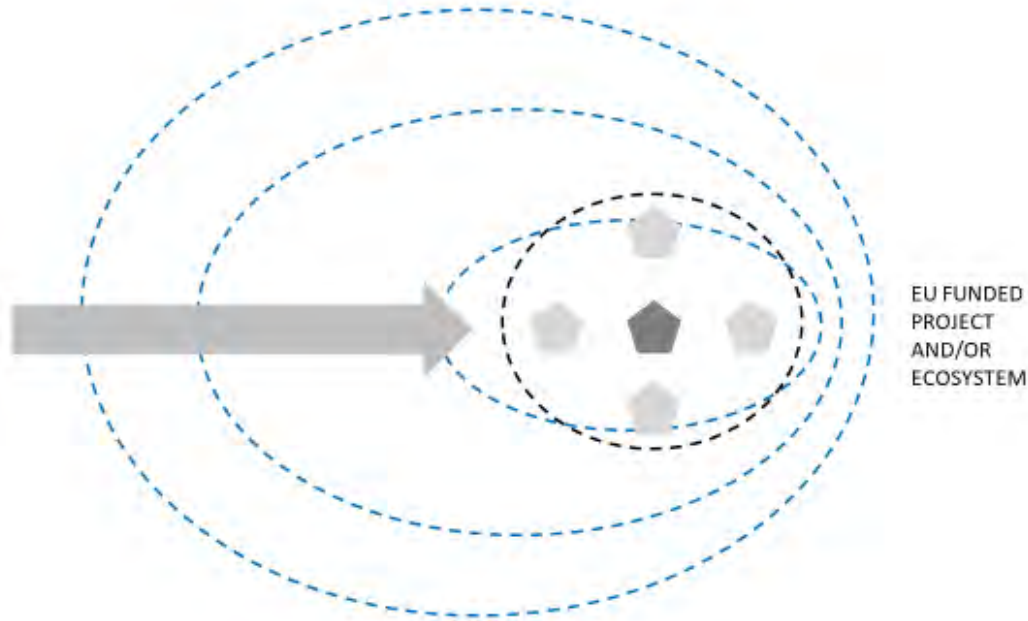


That ecosystem which, involving the university itself, other universities or research centres, public institutions, public companies and/or non-profit organisations, has a legal agreement that supports it and formal structures for direction, management, control, monitoring and evaluation.



BECOMING UNIVERCITY


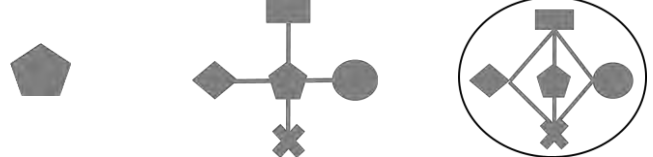


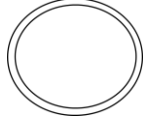

5th factor



The ecosystem that is supported by permanent funding in the development and implementation of itself or one of its projects.



BECOMING UNIVERCITY

TERRITORIAL SCOPE LOCAL/REGIONAL/NATIONAL	
UNI/BI/MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT	
INVOLVED ACTORS UNIVERSITIES/ PUBLIC/PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT/CITIZENS	
MONO/MULTI FOCUSED	
NON/LEGAL SUPPORTED	
NON/PERMANENT FUNDED	

www.deusto.eus/citieslab
roberto.sansalvador@deusto.es

Eskerrik asko

Gracias

Gràcies

Grazas

ХВАЛА

Thank you

Merci

Danke

謝謝

شكراً

