

# Dacha as a global urban alternative

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# Challenges for the urban citizens

- Little space
- Pollution
- Noise
- Green space
- Health
- Pandemic
- Food

# Russian dacha in a historical context

- Seasonal house outside the city for city residents
- Aristocracy, bourgeoisie
- From 1917 upper middle class, political elite, scientific and cultural elite
- From 1970s widespread state distribution



# Dacha today

- Post-Soviet phenomenon
- Private agriculture
- Second house
- Nature
- Family time
- Identity/memory transmission



# Dacha as a food source

- 600 m<sup>2</sup> offer a big possibility for an agriculture
- Survival strategy resulted from the war and post-war hunger, Soviet economy
- Vegetables, fruits, preserves
- Food independency
- Bio production







# Dacha as a home

- According to WCIOM in 2019 around 40% of Russians possess an additional real estate
- Over 50% use dacha of the family members
- An average size 600-1000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Many dachas serve as a summer house
- From 2017 dacha can serve as an official residence for the registration









# Advantages and reality

- Space distribution
- Property law
- Historical background
- Economic factor
- Climate
- Inspiration for an alternative
- Example of a sustainable life