

A) KEYTHEMES: 1. Current paradigms

#Background

- IWRM is the current, well-established, conventional wisdom.
- Our core analytical and controversial idea about the historical and contextual meaning of this model is that:

The emergence and consolidation of IWRM can be understood as the expression of the historical shift from the post-war Keynesian regulation model to the current neo-liberal globalization system.

A) KEYTHEMES: 1. Current paradigms

#Background

This idea implies three main controversies about:

- a) Hegemonic economic thought in which IWRM prescriptions are articulated:
 - commodification process,
 - monetary reductionism
 - privatization trend.
- b) Potential contradictions /interconnection between water participatory governance, with wider global socio-economic processes that challenge current democratic institutions.
- c) Preeminence of the river basin as the natural and unquestionable scale.

A) KEYTHEMES: 2. Economic considerations

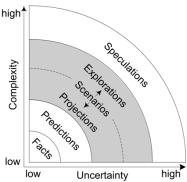
#Background

- Paradigm of IWRM
 cost recovery and polluter-pays principle.
- Valuing the degradation of complex socio-natural systems is not a simple task.
- Very difficult to 'technically':
 - a) translate it into replacement costs
 - b) define the price to pay.

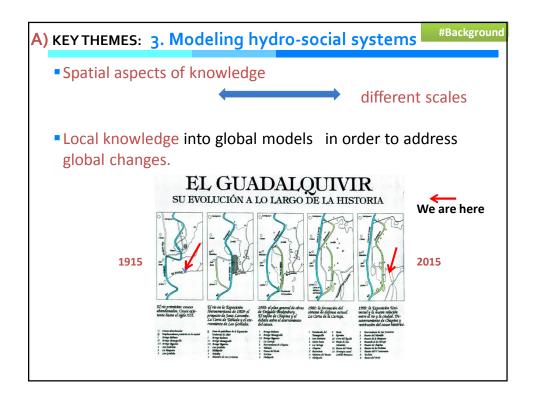
A) **KEYTHEMES: 2. Economic considerations**

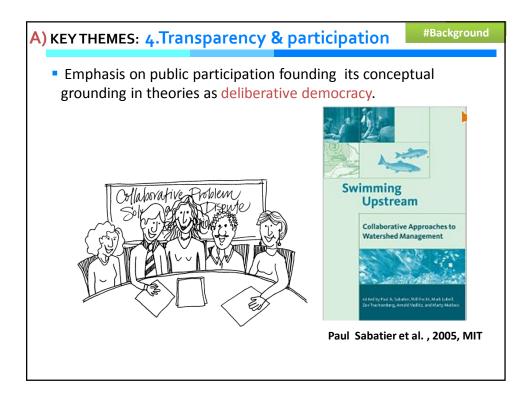
#Background

- Knowledge limitations insurmountable, inherent to the complexity of socio-natural systems.
- Need to manage water resources in an uncertain and partially understood context.









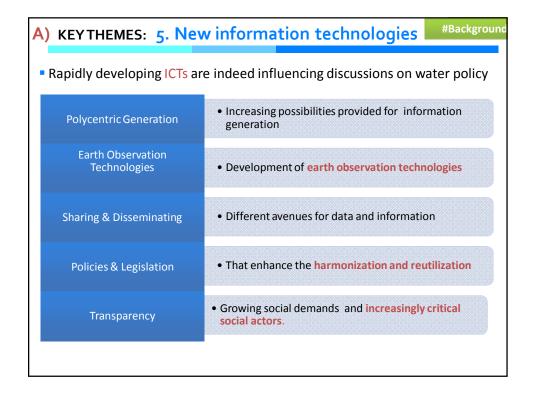
A) KEYTHEMES: 4. Transparency & participation

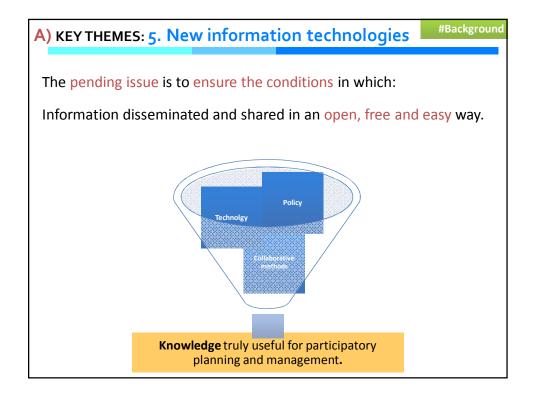
#Background

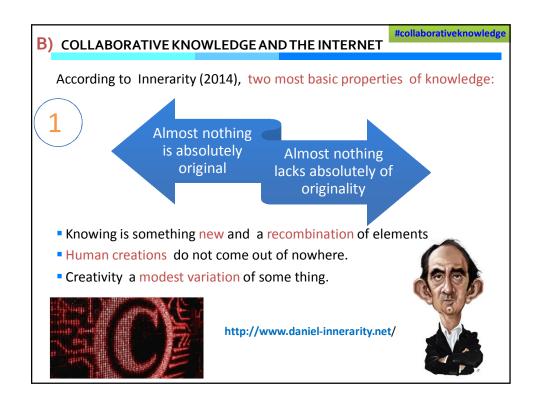
- However:
 - a) Limits of the participatory governance perspective and true impact on final decisions.
 - b) Lack of understanding about the informal mechanisms.
- c) Could science/policy research generate more penetrating knowledge?
- Debates of post-politics and post-democracy in the context of the neoliberal globalization processes.











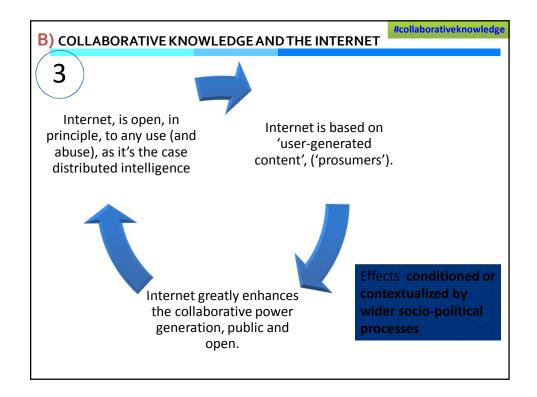
B) COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE AND THE INTERNET

2 In the end, knowledge is public and shared.

In this context, we have to learn to cope with a certain epistemological anarchy.

Innovation requires lightly or non-regulated spaces.

A creative culture has to be as little controlled as possible

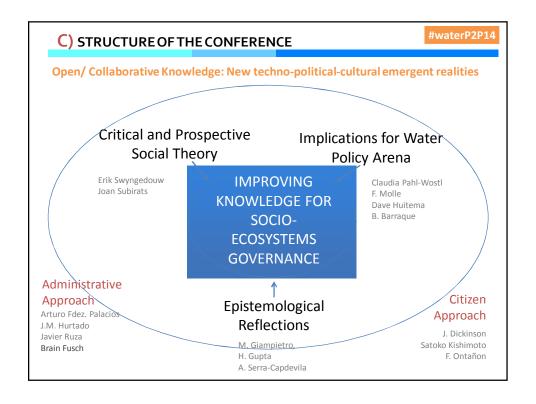


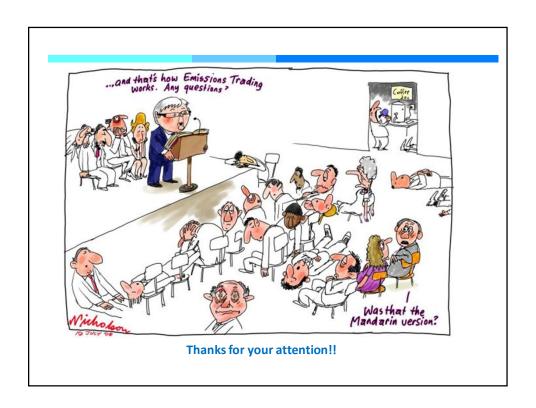
B) COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE AND THE INTERNET

#collaborativeknowledge

The collaborative generation of information has, surely, implications concerning changes in the **identity of the agents that control information**:

- 1. How are new practices helping to meet the demands of transparency, open data and new information needs?
- 2. How could be ensured the consistency, continuity and free access of information?
- 3. How particular information and knowledge is generated, reproduced and becomes predominant or hegemonic?
- 4. To what degree can we expect higher levels of citizen engagement?
- 5. Will social actors take advantage of the new political participation potential or are new control mechanisms being constructed to avoid it?







Thank you for your attendance and participation

Organizing Committee :

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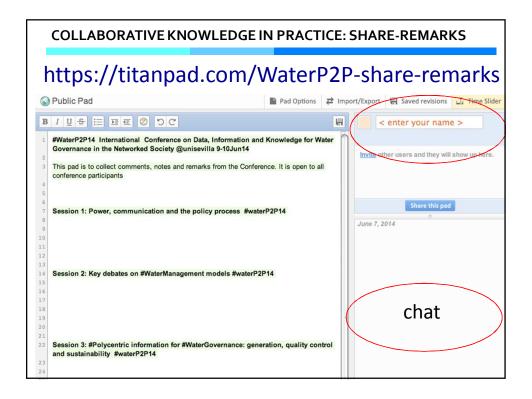


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THERE IS ONE WIRELESS NETWORK WEBSITE: Reinus-eventos Just a password needed: Eecpqldl01

STRUCTURE OF THE CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE FOR WATER GOVERNANCE IN THE NETWORKED SOCIETY University of Seville, June 9-11, 2014 TUESDAY, JUNE 10 MONDAY, JUNE 9 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11 Session 3: Janice Dickinson, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York Arrival & accreditation 9:00 9:00 Welcome & Introduction M® Fernanda Pita, University of Seville Franck Poupeau, SWAN Project Leader, CNRS Leandro del Moral, Head of the SWAN University of Seville team 9:30 9:30 Session 1: Joan Subirats Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona 10:15 10:00 Questions and debate Coffee Break 11:00 Coffee Break 10:45 Session 1: Eric Swyngedouw Manchester University Session 3: Arturo Fernández Palacios & Jose María Hurtado, IECA, Regional Government of Andalusia 11:30 11:15 Water landscapes in Andalusia. Nature, economy and society. The experience of Veta La Palma (Doñana Natural Park) Session 3: Javier Ruza, Water Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment of Spain Questions and debate 11:45 12:15 Questions and debate 12:15 13:00 LUNCH BREAK Session 4: Mario Giampietro, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona Session 4: Félix Ontañón, Open Kratio, Sevilla Session 2: Claudia Pahl-Wostl 14:30 14:30 Univesity of Osnabrück Session 2: François Molle IRD (France) and IWMI (Cairo) 8:30-16:00 15:00 15:00 Questions And Debate Coffee Break 15:30 16:15 Session 2: Dave Hultema VU University-Amsterdam Session 4: Brian Allan Fuchs Drought Mitigation Center, Lincoln, Nebraska 16:45 16:45 Session 4: Hoshin Gupta & Aleix Serrat- Capdevilla, Session 2: Bernard Barraqué CIRED-CNRS, France 17:15 17:15 University of Arizona 17:45 Questions and debate 17:45 Questions and debate 18:30 Closing remarks ADJOURNEMENT 18:30 18:45 ADJOURNEMENT