

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA, INFORMATION  
AND KNOWLEDGE FOR WATER GOVERNANCE IN  
NETWORKED SOCIETIES**

SEVILLA, 9 JUNE 2014

**POWER, COMUNICATION AND POLICY PROCESS**

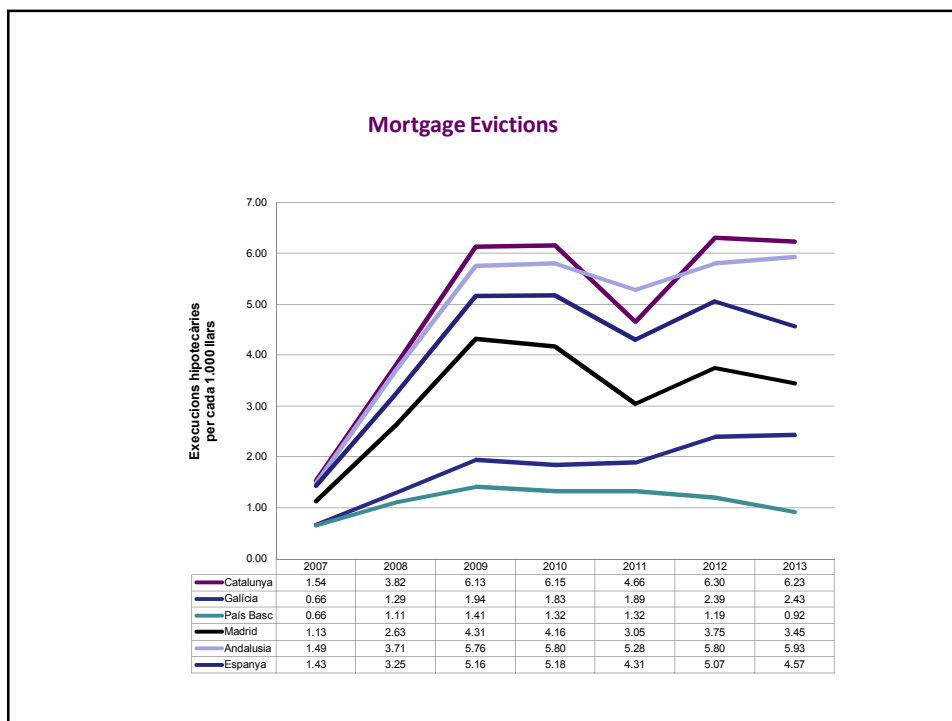
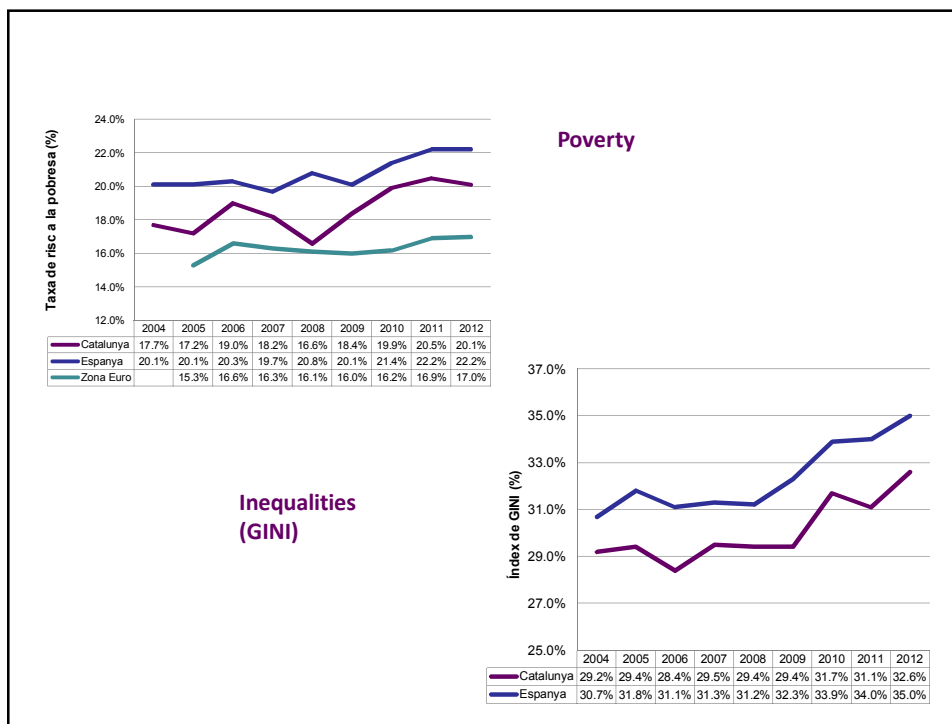
**“Political and Technological Innovation. P2P  
Democracy and policy co-production”**

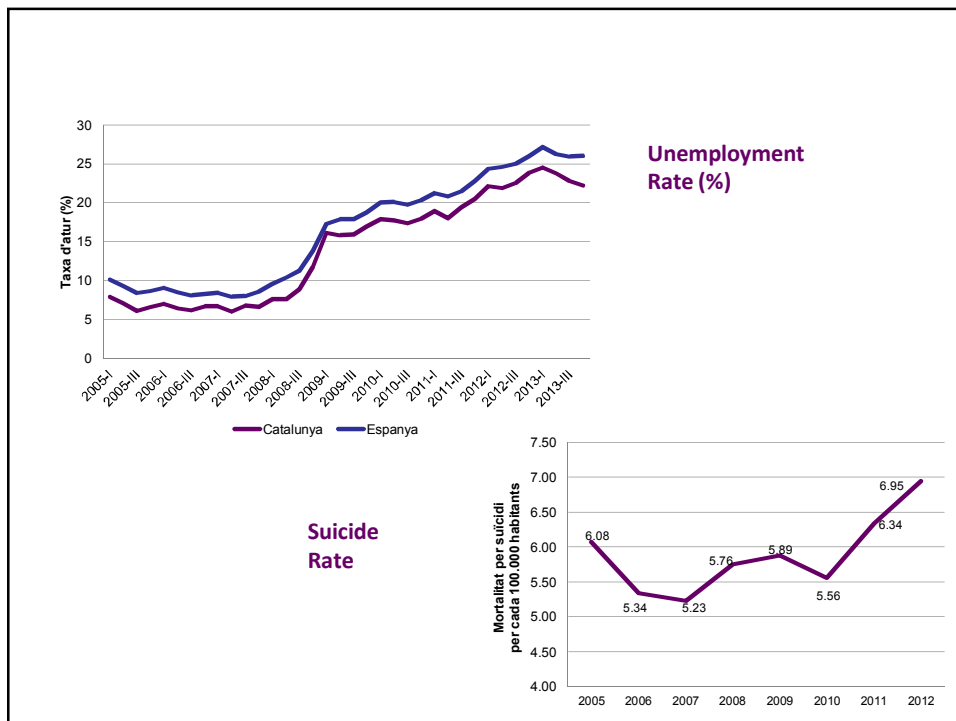
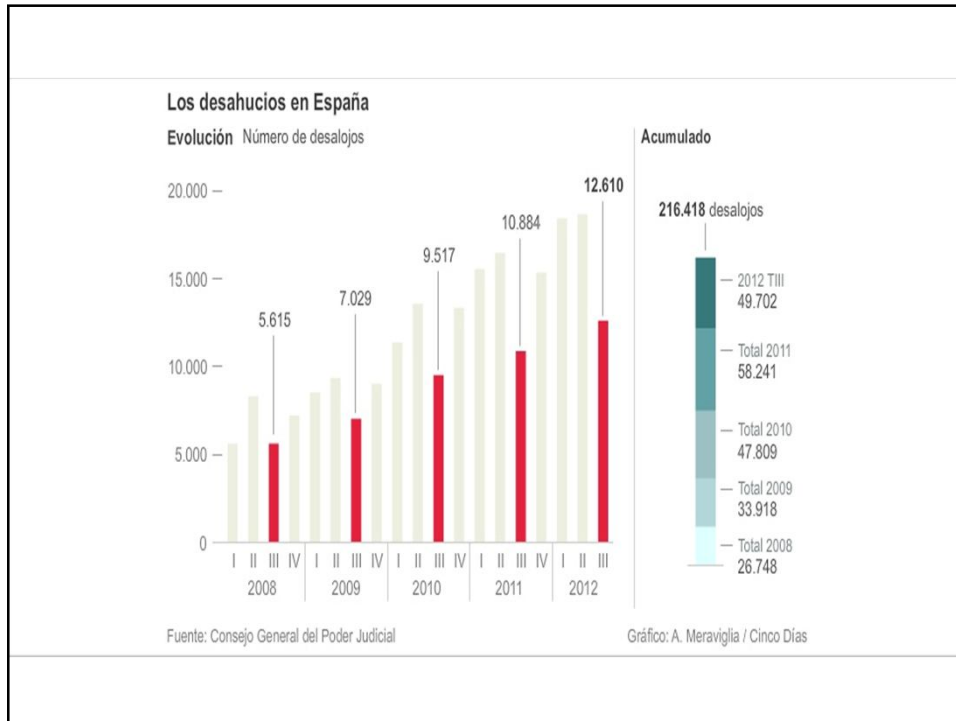
**Joan Subirats**

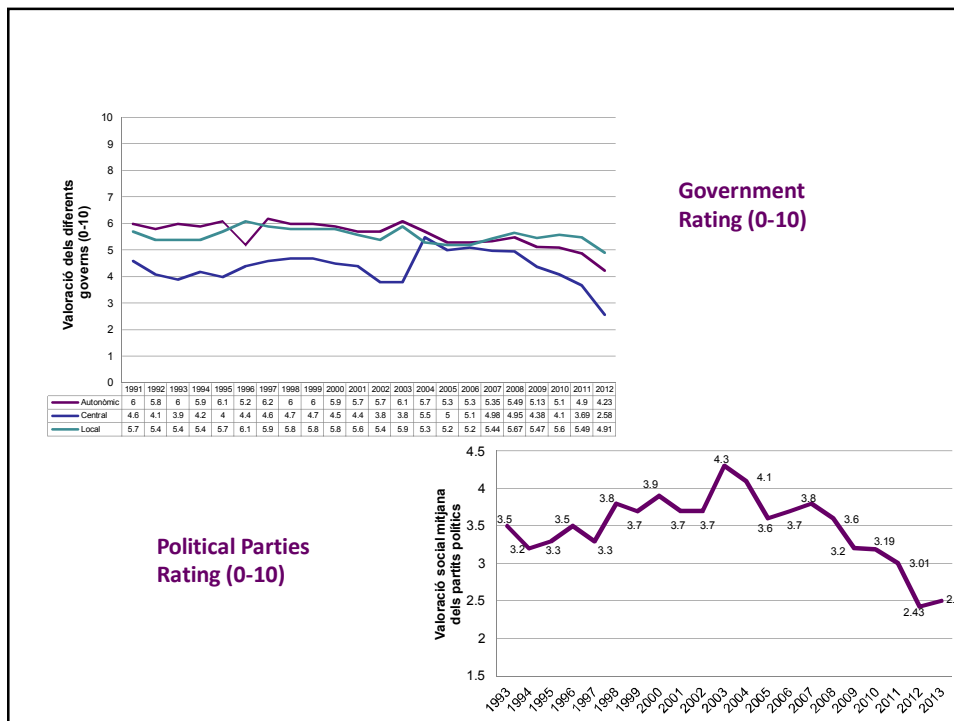
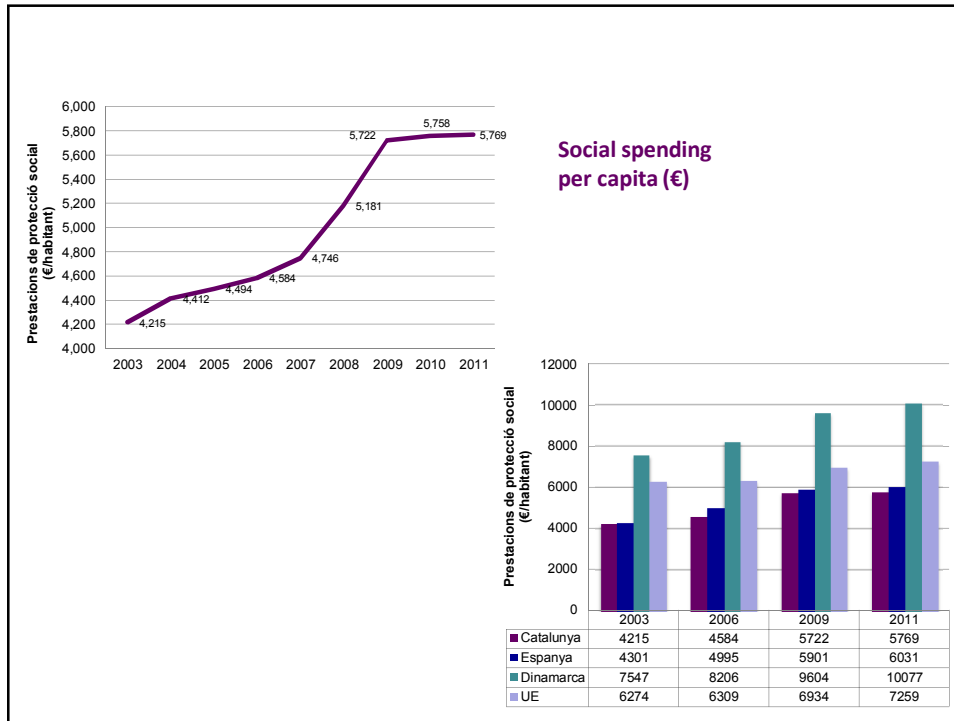
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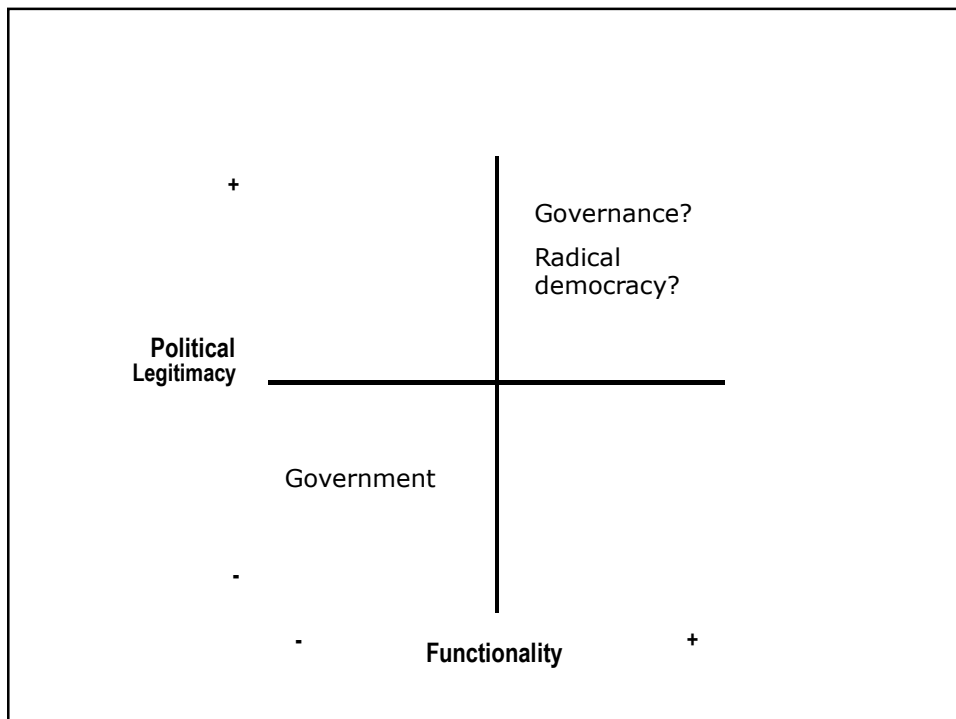
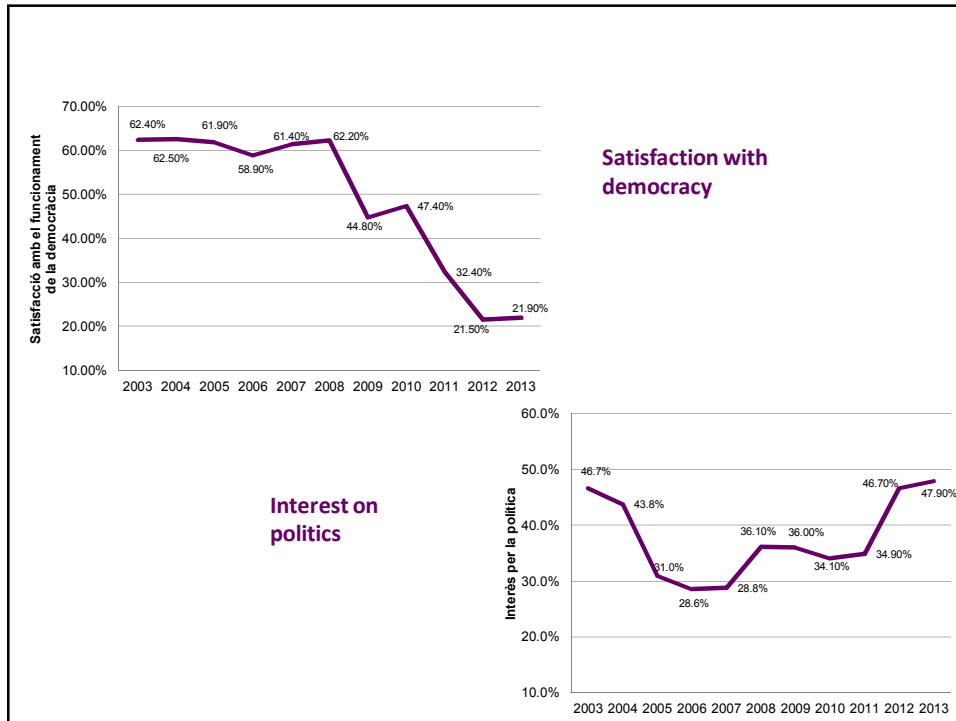
## **The context...**

- Economic crisis?
- More than that?
- Technological change and globalization
- Turning point? Interregnum?
- Effects in politics and in policy making? Effects in Democracy?



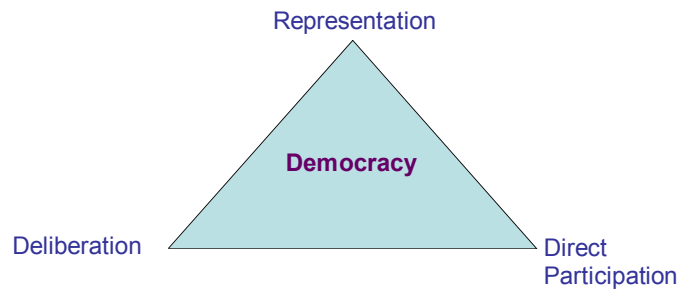


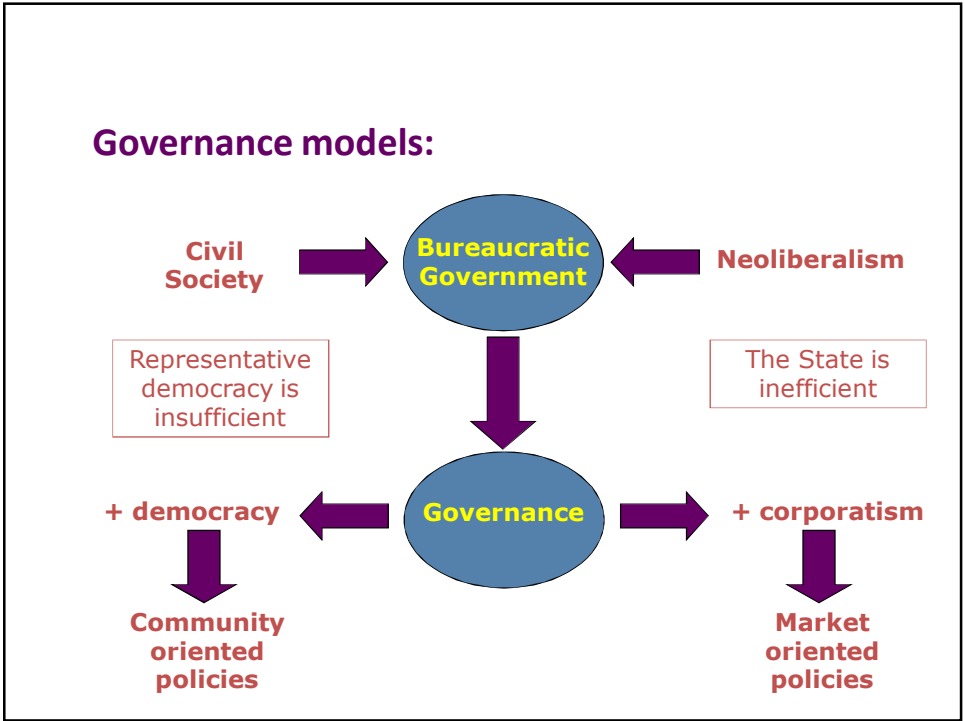




	Model of democracy	Priority value	State-society relationship	Forms of participation	Values in participation
Liberalism	Representative	Freedom	Non-interference of the State in the individual. The State must guarantee basic rights and freedoms.	Free choice of services. Representation of interests. Partnerships.	Freedom. Representation. Individual interest.
Neo-republicanism	Participatory deliberative	Equality	The State is the expression of the general interest	Institutional participation. Direct participation. Deliberation.	Equality. Quantity. Deliberation. Consensus. General interest.
Autonomy	Radical	Diversity	Society must be emancipated from the State, as a form of domination.	Collective action of civil society. Protest. Empowerment. Community development.	Plurality. Equality. Conflict. Collective interest.

### The three pillars of democracy

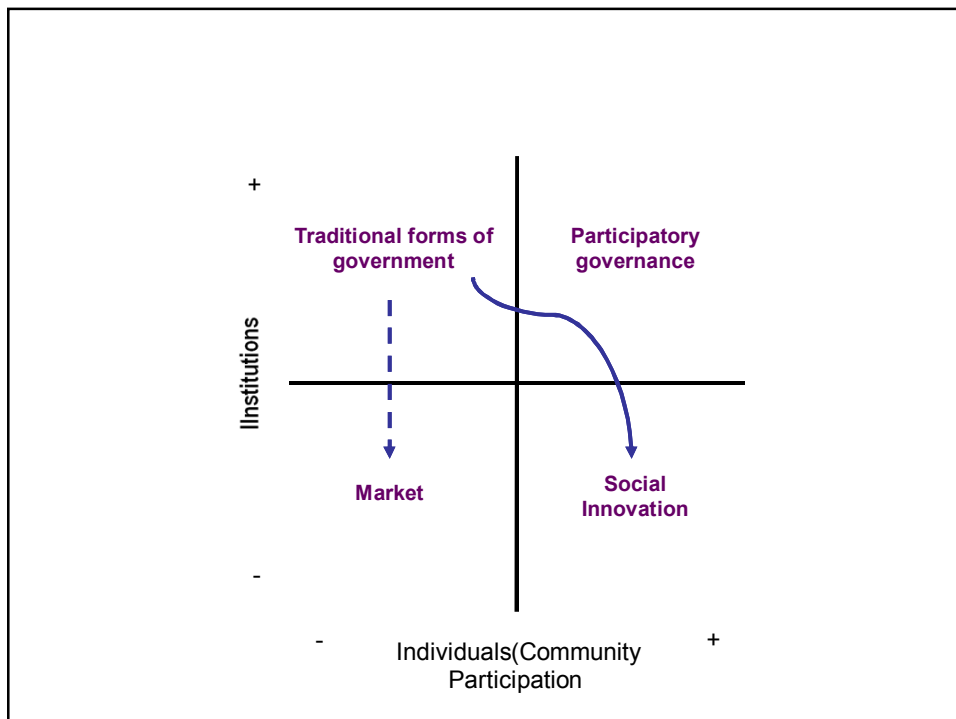




**Democratic quality of governance networks:**

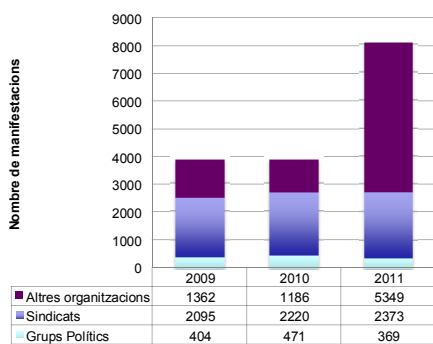
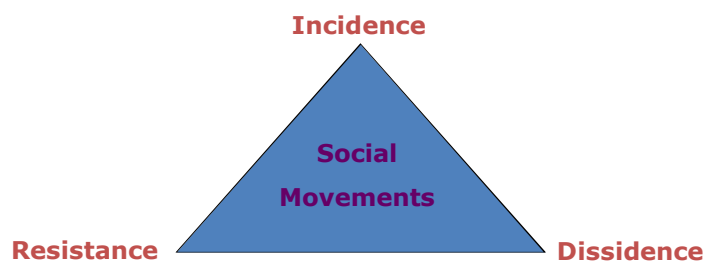
Network features	Low democratic quality	High democratic quality
Actor's system density	High	Low
Complexity	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
Intensity of relationships	Punctual	Systematic
Power relationships	Asymmetric	Symmetric
Resources	Material	Relational
Initial positions	Agreement	Conflict
Strategies	Negotiation	Deliberation
Policy impacts	Low	High
Permeability	Low	High
Media impacts	Low	High

Traditional Government	Participative Governance	Social Innovation?
Representative Democracy	Deliberative Democracy	Radical Democracy
State as a single decision maker and privileged executor	Network Governance: State+Market+Society	Contestation and/or collaboration
Top-down	Top-down Participation	Bottom-up
Bureaucracy	Citizen engagement in policy making processes	Active Implementation Policy Co-Production

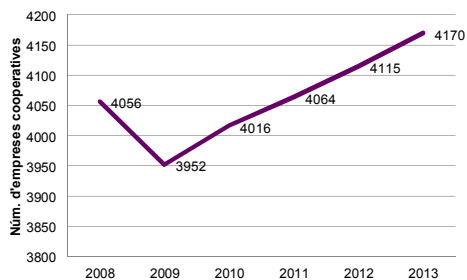




### Social movements participation strategies:

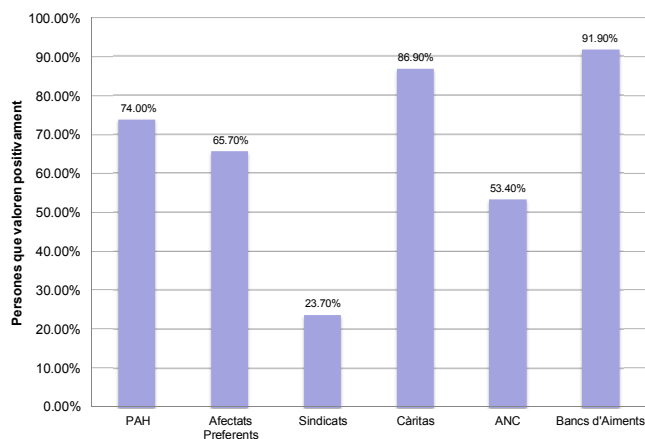


### Number of demonstrations



### Number of cooperatives

### Social evaluation of citizen's initiatives:



### Technological Change/Social Change

- New Interactive and Relational Spaces
- New action dynamics that challenges the traditional mediation/brokerage spaces that are not able anymore to produce added value
- Overcome the idea of addressing the TICs or the Internet as just a “new tool”
- Positive and negative effects of the technological change

## Effects on politics and policy-making

- Crisis of the nation-state dimension (territory, population, sovereignty), in a context of globalization dynamics
- Financial capitalism increases (blackmail) capacity over territorialised political enclaves
- More capacity for fiscal evasion and elusion
- Difficulty to maintain post “45” (Socialdemocratic) kind of agreements and alliances (Welfare State, redistributive policies,...)
  - “The classical welfare state is slowly but surely evolving into a participatory society – one, that is, where citizens will be expected to care of themselves, or create civil-society solutions for problems such as retiree welfare” (Williem Alenxander, King of the Netherlands)

Effects on policy-making (actors with new resources, connective action –Arab Spring, 15M, Occupy,...), viral dynamics and politics, techno-politics...)

## Social Innovation and Power


- Social innovation as the answer? The perspectives of the OCDE, Big Society, Participative Society...Horizon 2020

## SOCIAL INNOVATION: CORE DIMENSIONS

- *Content dimension: Satisfaction of human needs that are not currently satisfied, either because 'not yet' or because 'no longer' perceived as important by either the market or the state.*
- *Process dimension: Changes in social relations, especially with regard to governance, that enable the above satisfaction, but also increase the level of participation of all but especially deprived groups in society.*
- *Empowerment dimension. Increasing the socio-political capability and access to resources needed to enhance rights to satisfaction of human needs and participation*

## Social Innovation and Power

- Social innovation as the answer?
- Social innovation and power (Moulaert)
- ¿towards a new conception of the public?
- Beyond participation: influence, resistance, dissent
- Self-production, P2P, Commons (Polanyi, Ostrom, Bollier, Coop,...)
- Co-producing policy?

 P2P VALUE

**Common-based peer production (CBPP)**

is an emerging and innovative model of collaborative production  
**frequently taking place or supported through a digital platform.**

It agglutinates a set of diverse areas of activities and set of cases that tend to share to be characterized by

**peer to peer relationships** (in contrast to the traditionally hierarchical command and contractual relationships, and with limited mercantile exchange)

and be developed with **commons setting**, which generally takes the form of the **open access provision of commons resources**

that favors access, **reproducibility and derivativeness.**

[www.p2pvalue.eu](http://www.p2pvalue.eu) 6/5/14

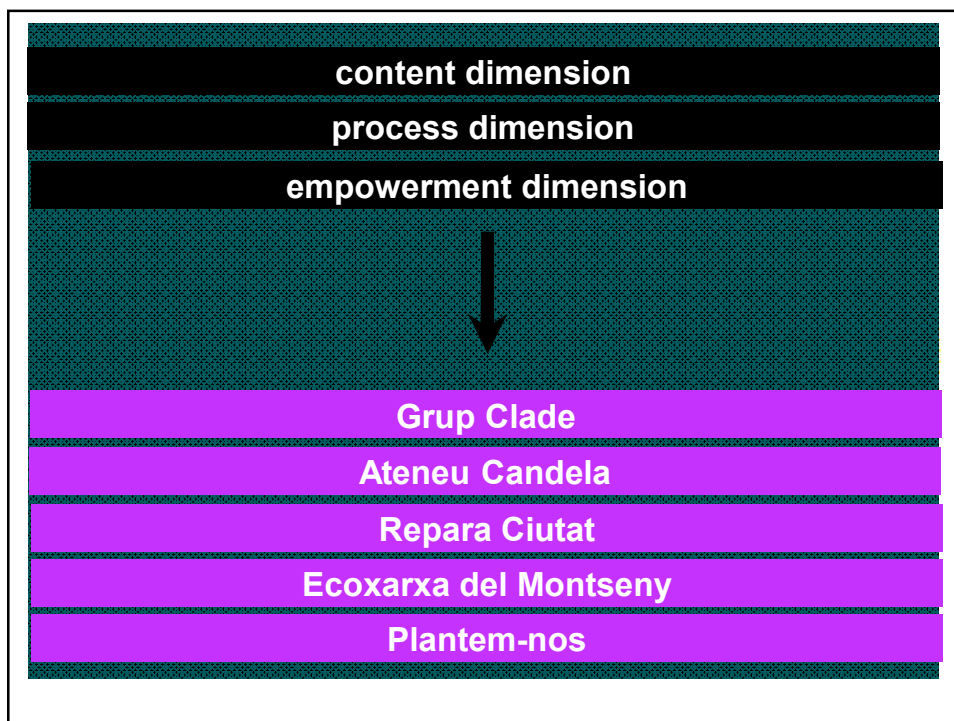
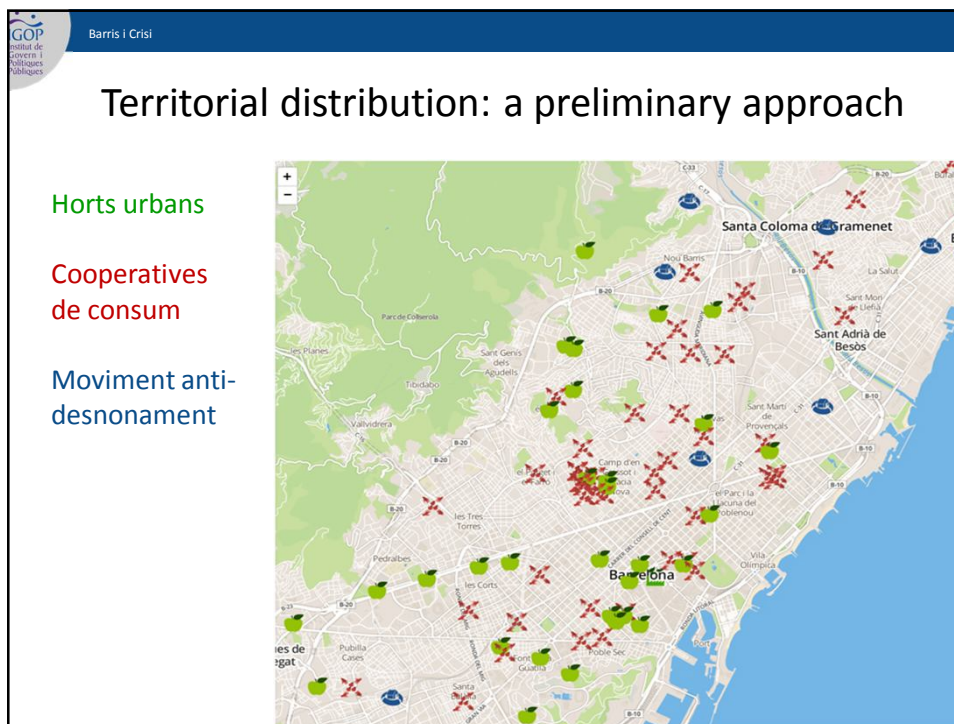
 **Barris i Crisi**

## Social innovation in the face of the crisis

[Map of social innovation practices in Catalonia](#)



Region/City	Number of Practices
Estre d'Aneu	6
Andorra	2
Tremp	4
Perpignan	6
Figueras	5
Colot	8
33 Girona	33
Leida	16
Terrassa	24
Mataró	44
Barcelona	361
Móra d'Ebre	10
agona	21
Móra d'Ebre	23
Deltabre	7



## Reflexiones abiertas

**1. Innovación social supone un cambio en la definición de los problemas.** Lo que antes era entendido como "normal", ahora se convierte en una demanda social.

**2. Innovación social es un proceso lleno de interacciones.** Fijar la mirada en los emprendedores sociales no nos deja ver la ecología productiva desde la que emergen respuestas innovadoras.

**3. Los procesos de autorganización social siempre tienen problemas de escala.** Son necesarios mecanismos institucionales (normas convenidas socialmente) para facilitar la escalabilidad.

**4. La innovación social no sustituye** los mecanismos para garantizar condiciones de igualdad. El "solucionismo" no es lo mismo que la garantía universal de los derechos sociales.

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"There is, clearly, an unanalyzed "scale problem" at work here. The possibilities for sensible management of common-property resources that exist on one scale, such as shared water rights between one hundred farmers in a small river basin, do not and cannot carry over to problems such as global warming or even to the regional diffusion of acid deposition from power stations" (Harvey, 2011)

# THANK YOU!

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