

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

**SEVILLA, 9 JUNE 2014**

**POWER, COMUNICATION AND POLICY PROCESS**

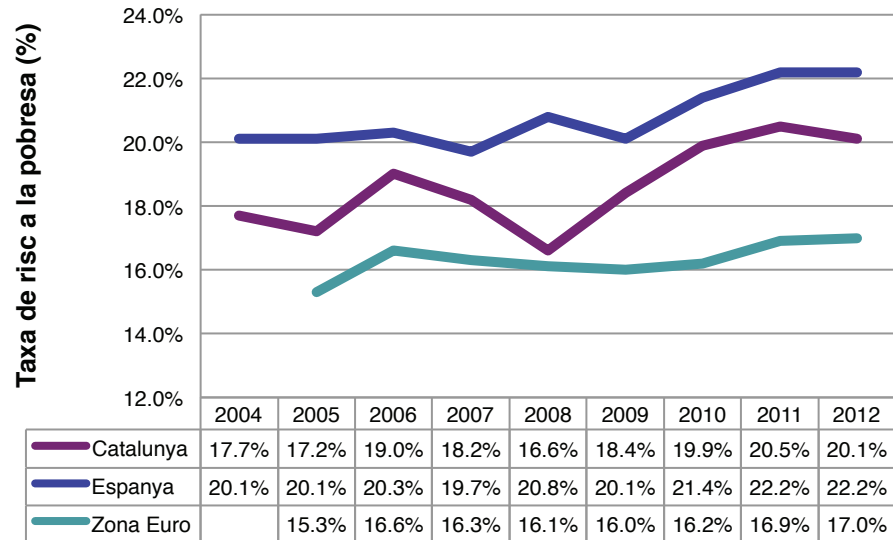
**“Political and Technological Innovation.  
P2P Democracy and policy co-production”**

**Joan Subirats**

**<http://lgop.uab.cat>**

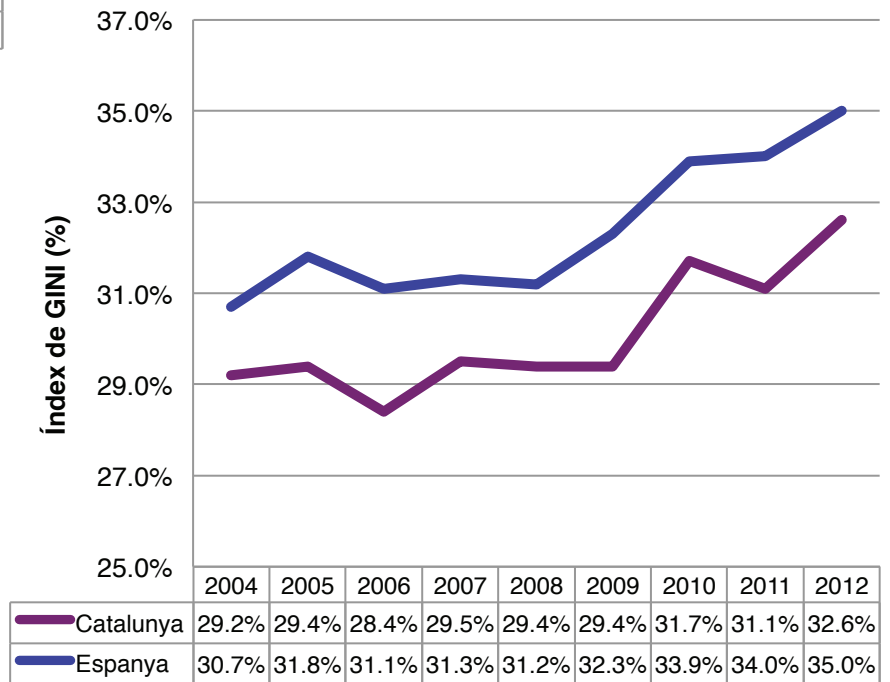
# The context...

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

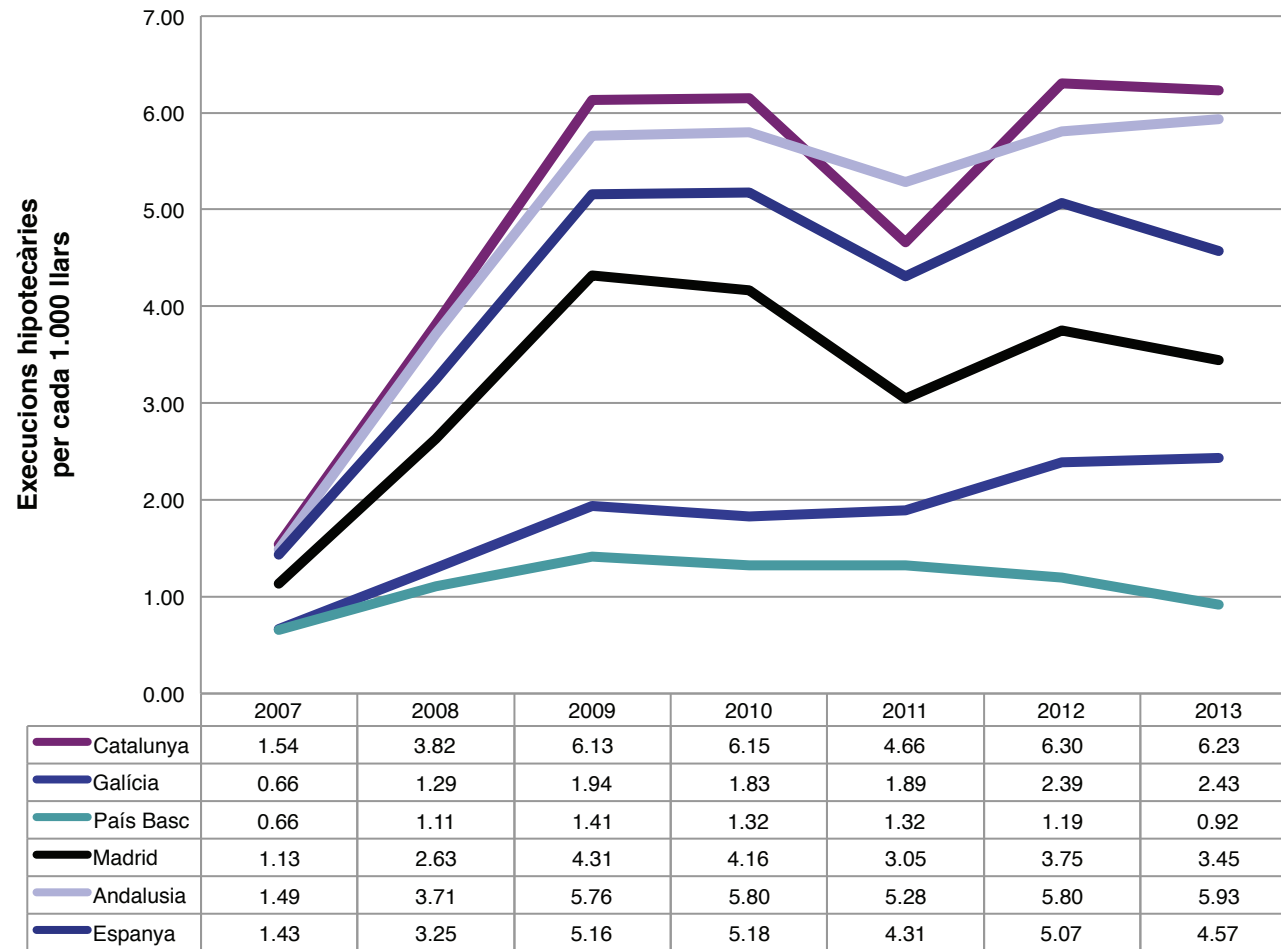


## Inequalities (GINI)

## Poverty

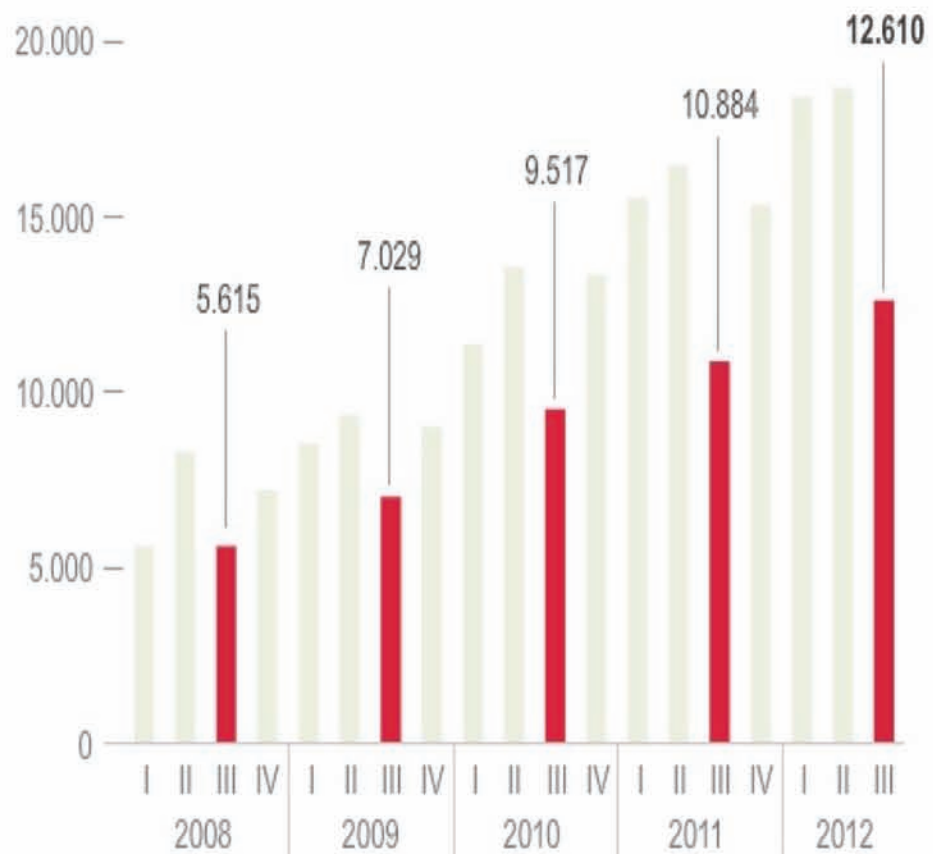


## Mortgage Evictions

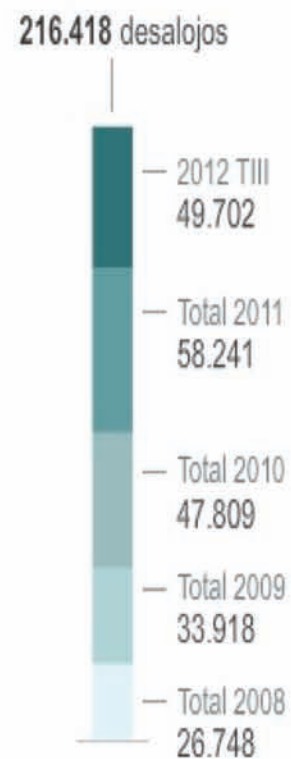


## Los desahucios en España

**Evolución** Número de desalojos

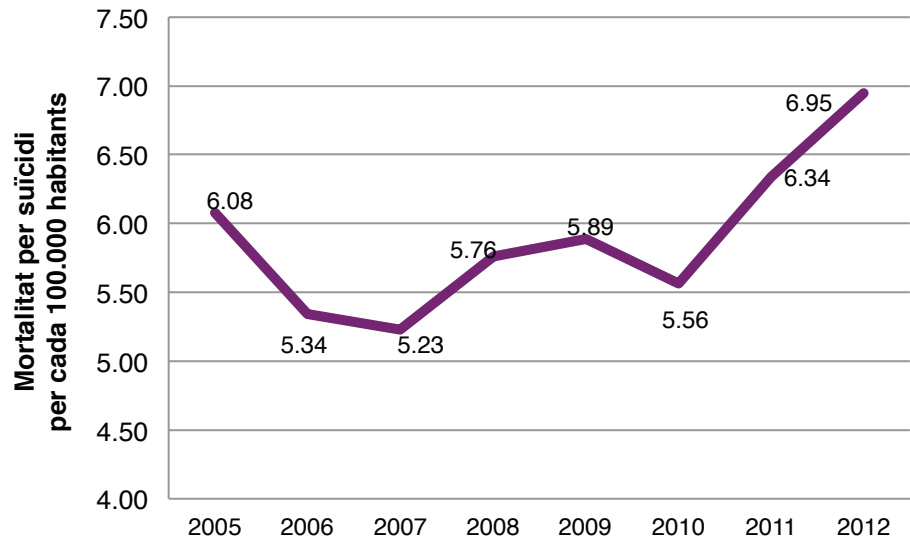
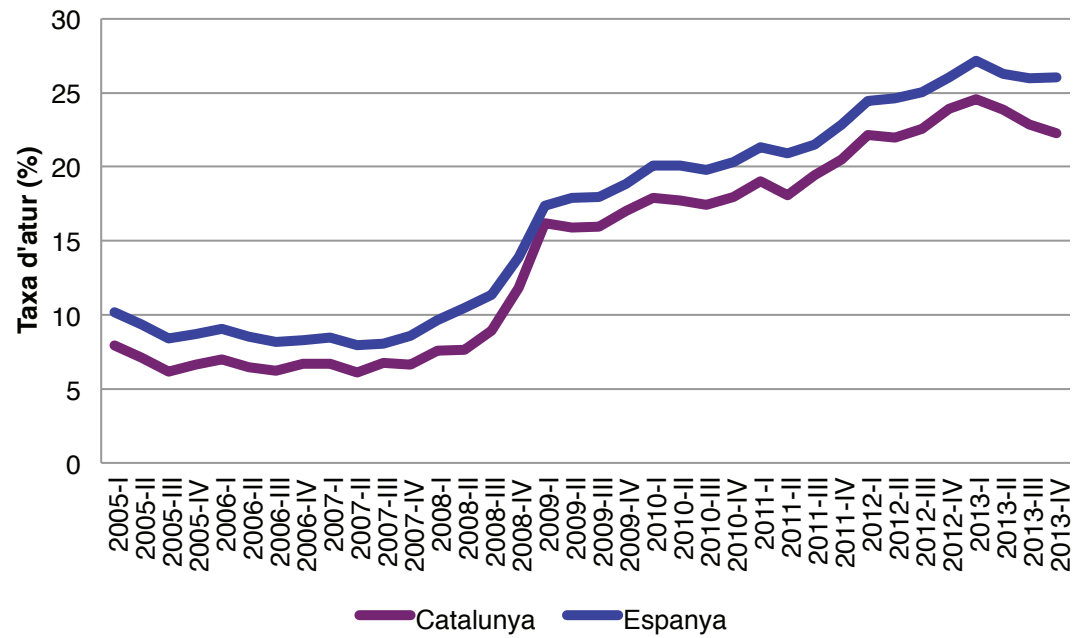


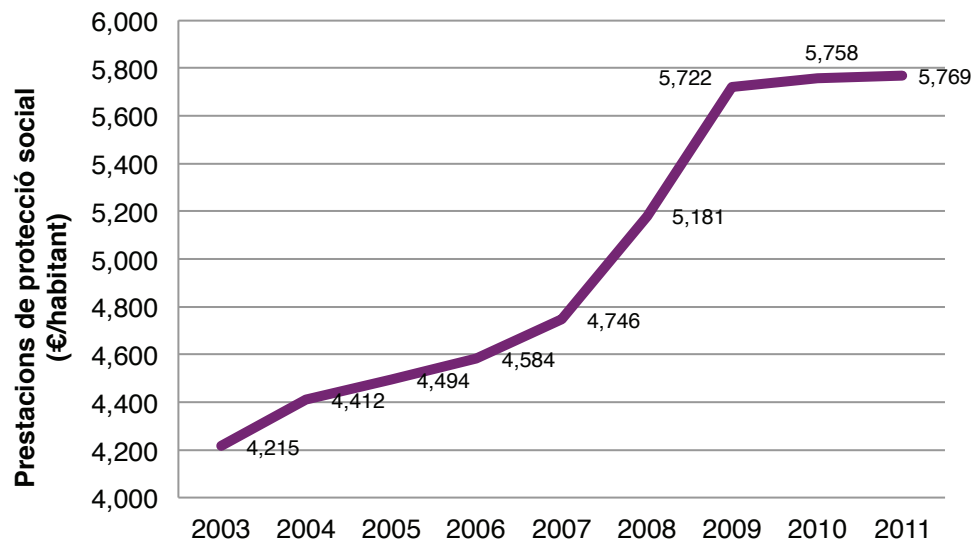
**Acumulado**



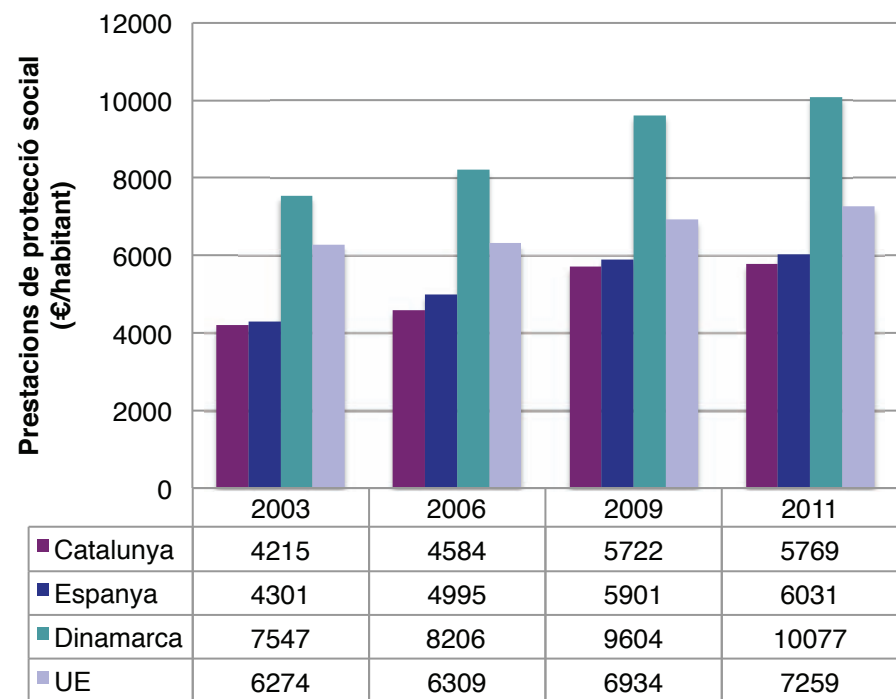
Fuente: Consejo General del Poder Judicial

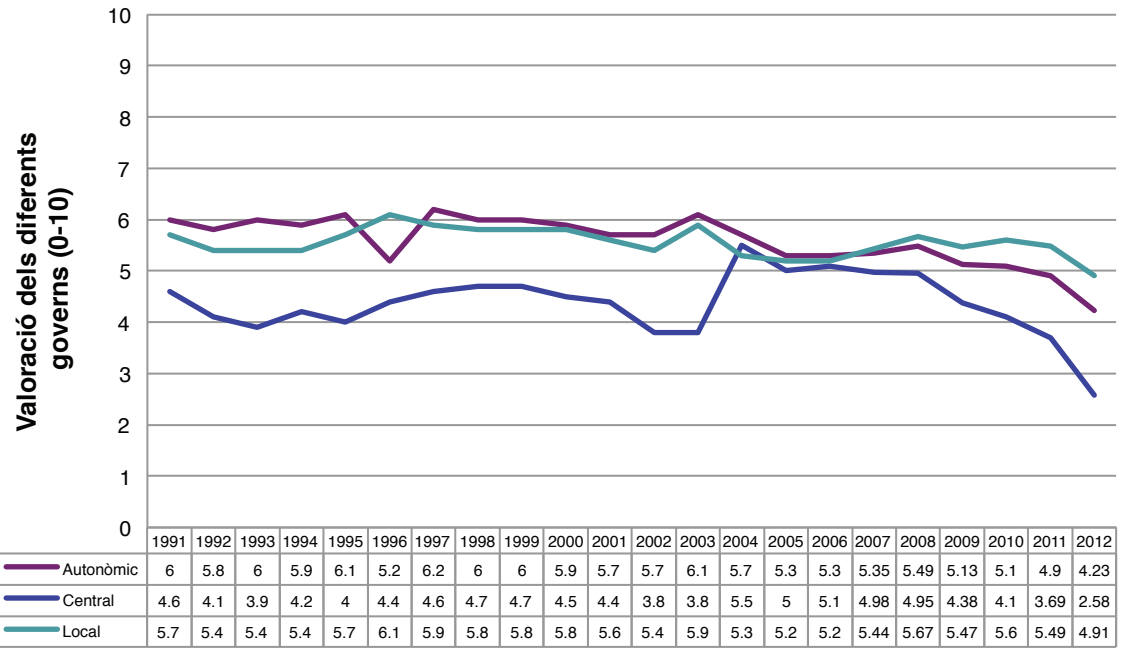
Gráfico: A. Meraviglia / Cinco Días



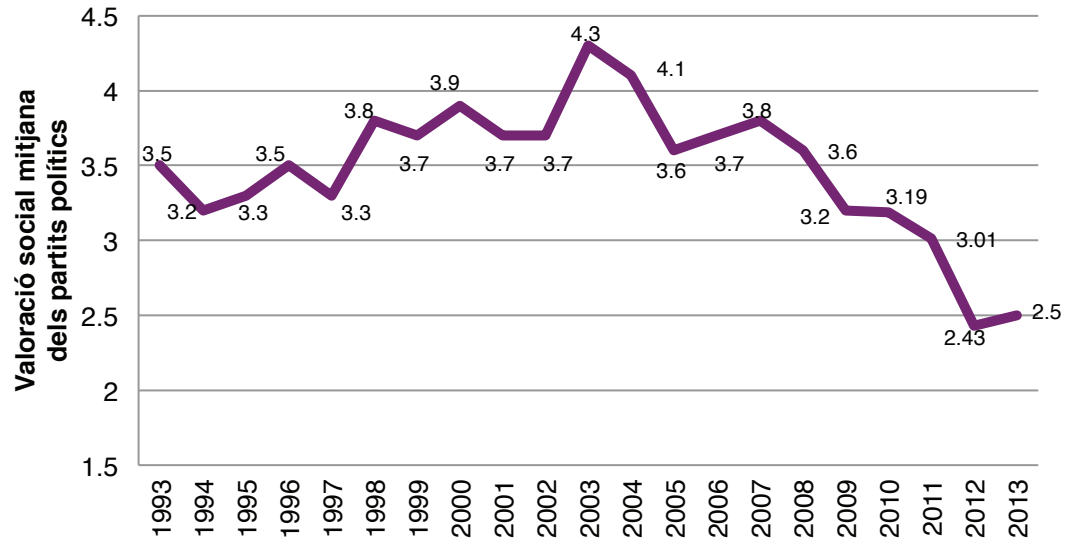


## Social spending per capita (€)

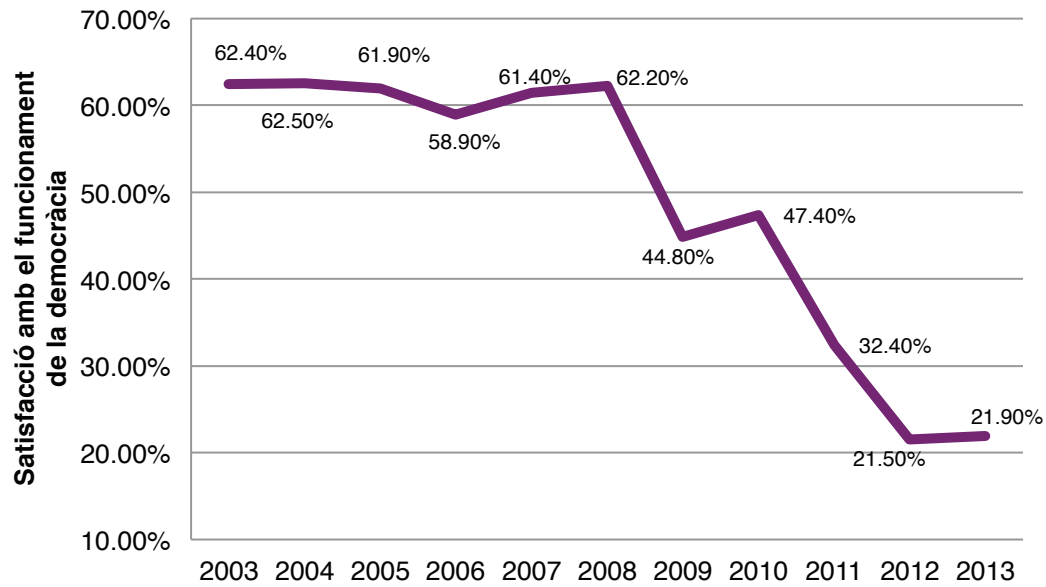




### Political Parties Rating (0-10)

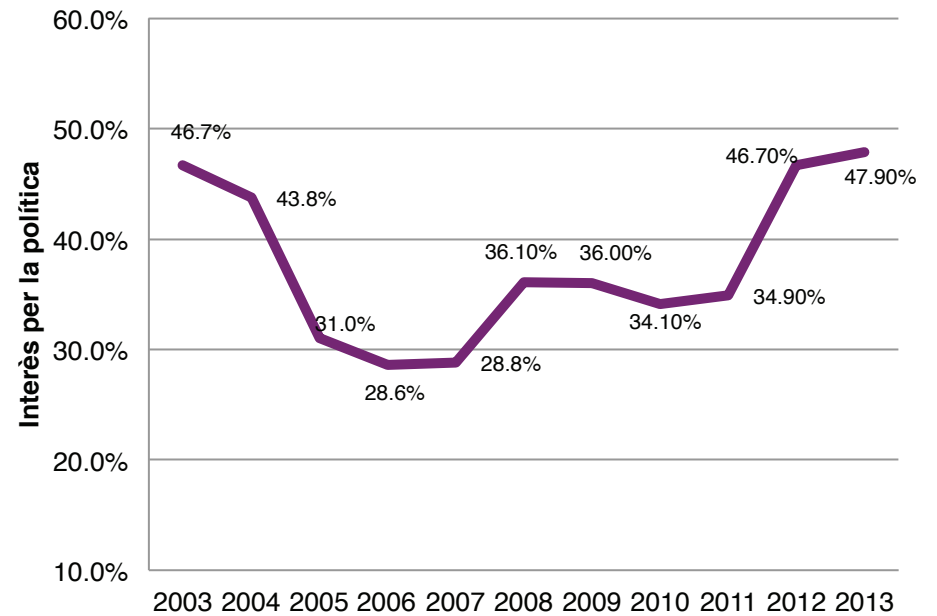


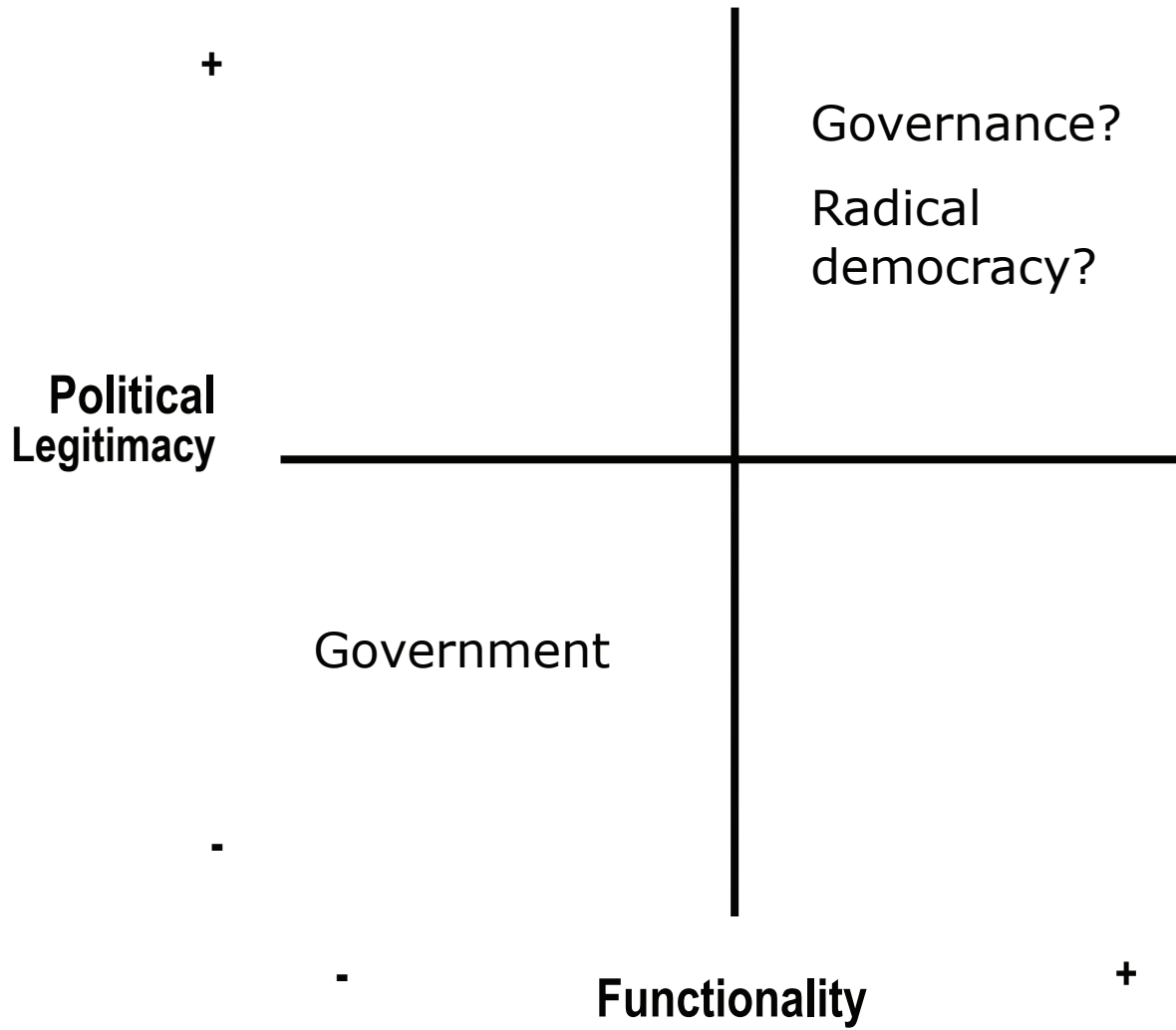




**Satisfaction with democracy**

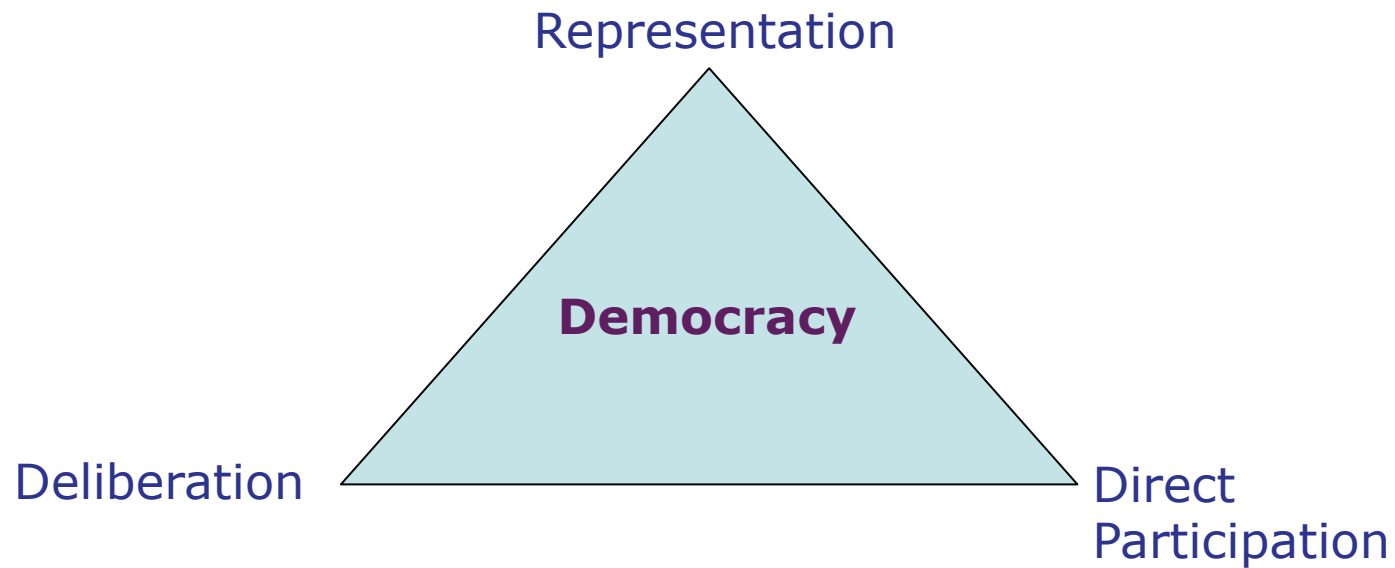
**Interest on politics**



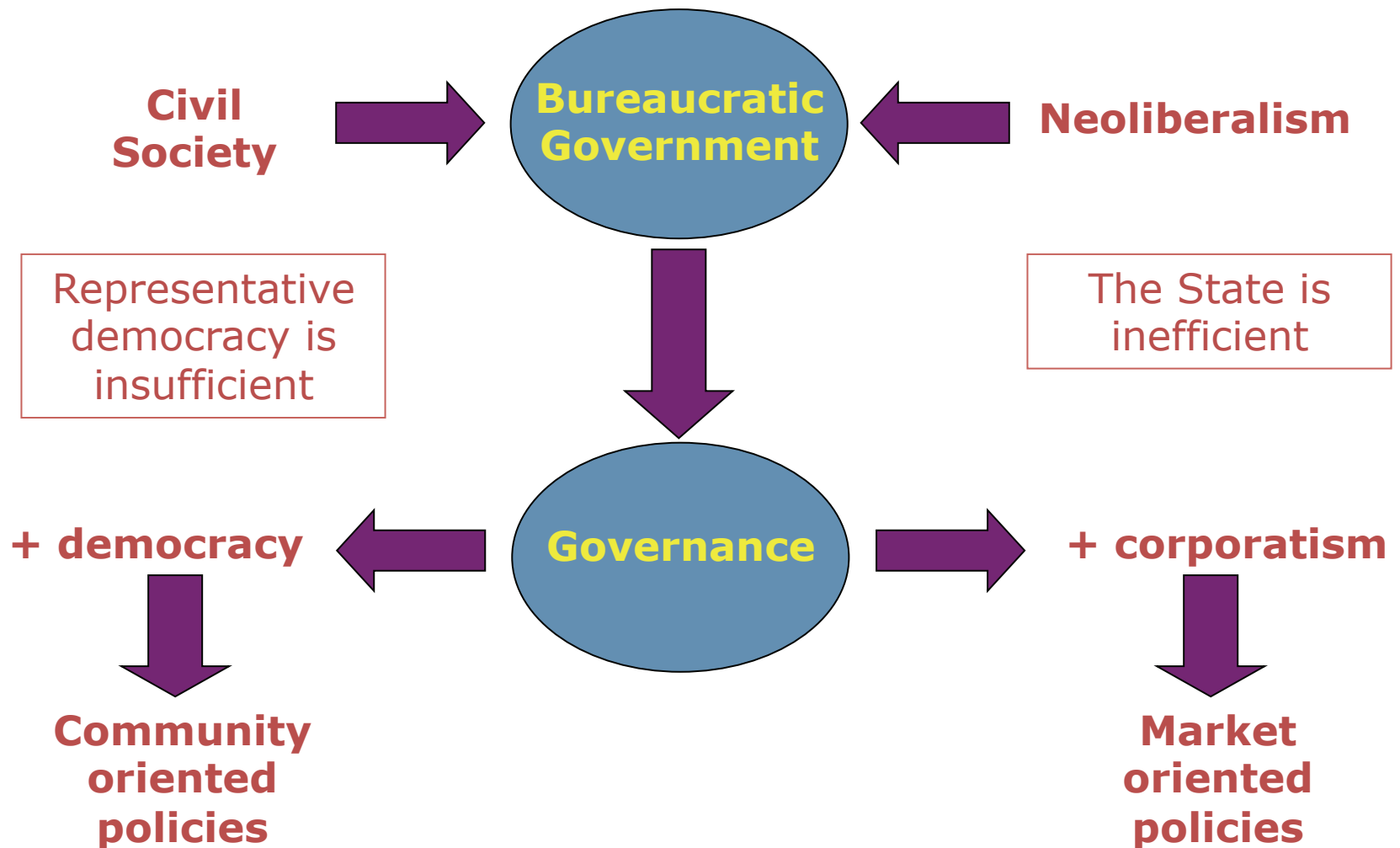


	Model of democracy	Priority value	State-society relationship	Forms of participation	Values in participation
Liberalism	Representative	Freedom	Non-interference of the State in the individual. The State must guarantee basic rights and freedoms.	Free choice of services. Representation of interests. Partnerships.	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



## Governance models:



## Democratic quality of governance networks:

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

## Traditional Government

Representative  
Democracy

State as a single  
decision maker and  
privileged executor

Top-down

Bureaucracy

## Participative Governance

Deliberative  
Democracy

Network Governance:  
State+Market+Society

Top-down Participation

Citizen engagement in  
policy making processes

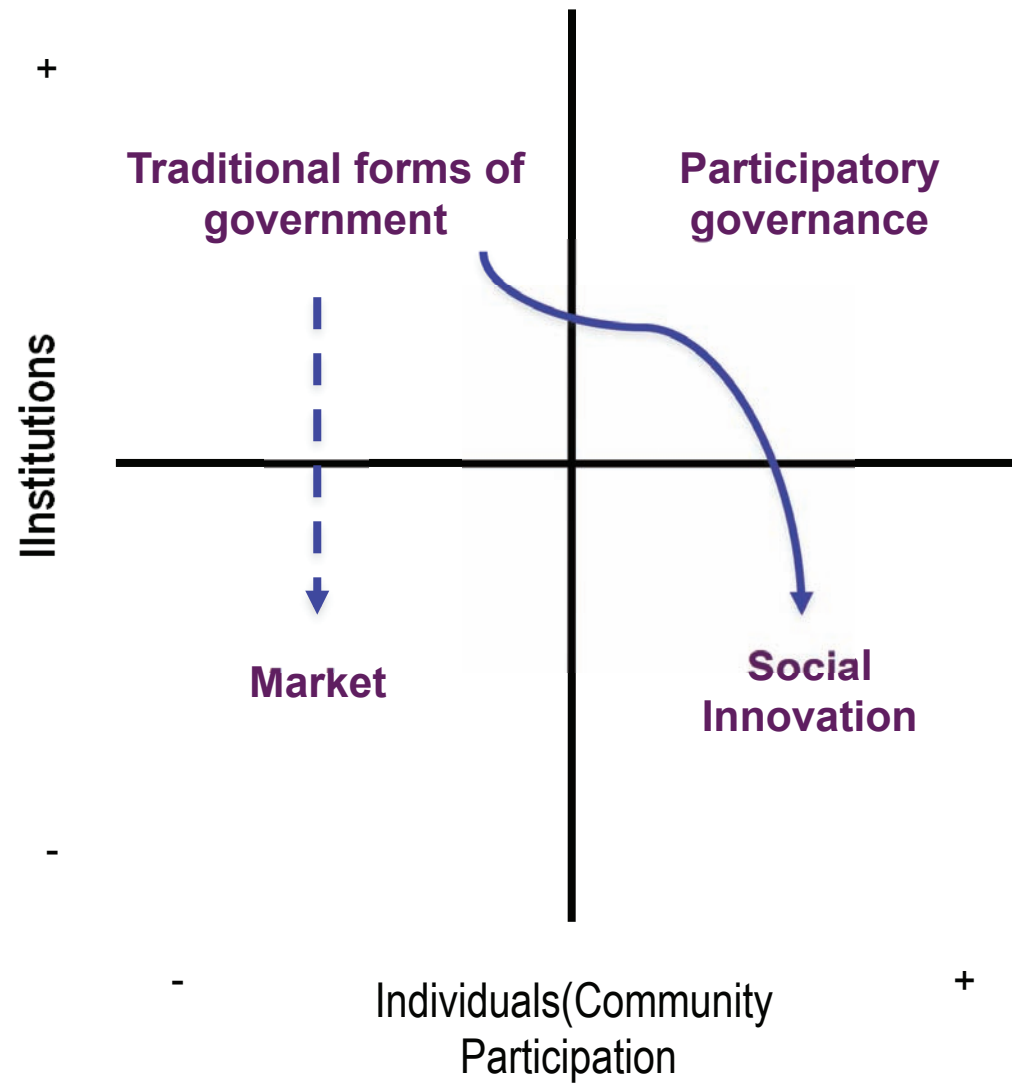
## Social Innovation?

Radical  
Democracy

Contestation and/or  
collaboration

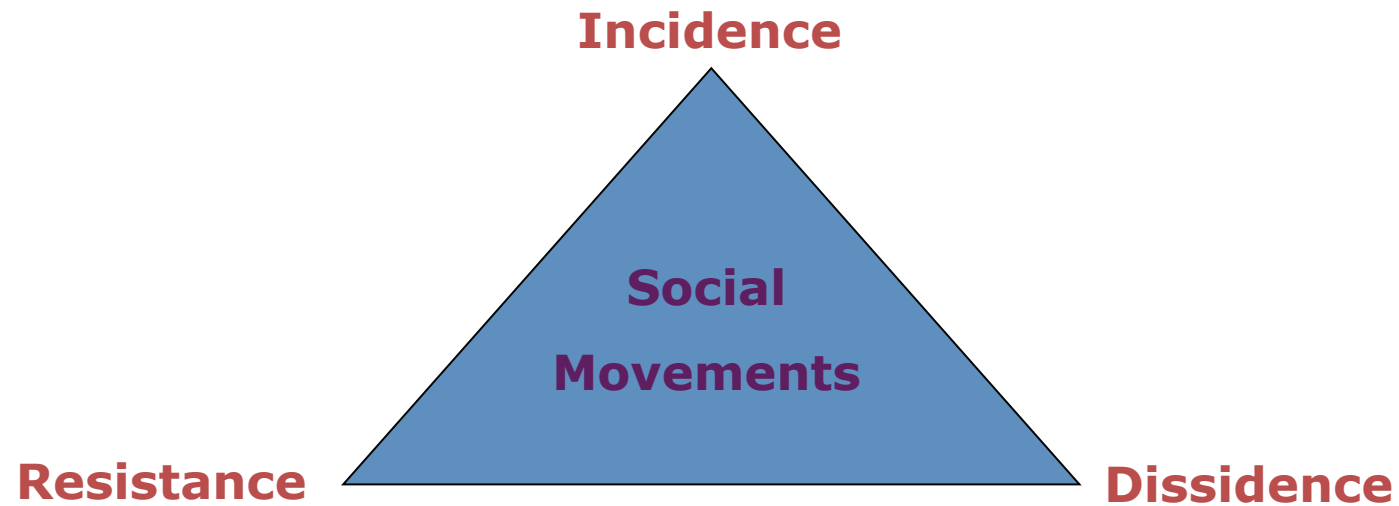
Bottom-up

Active  
Implementation  
Policy Co-Production

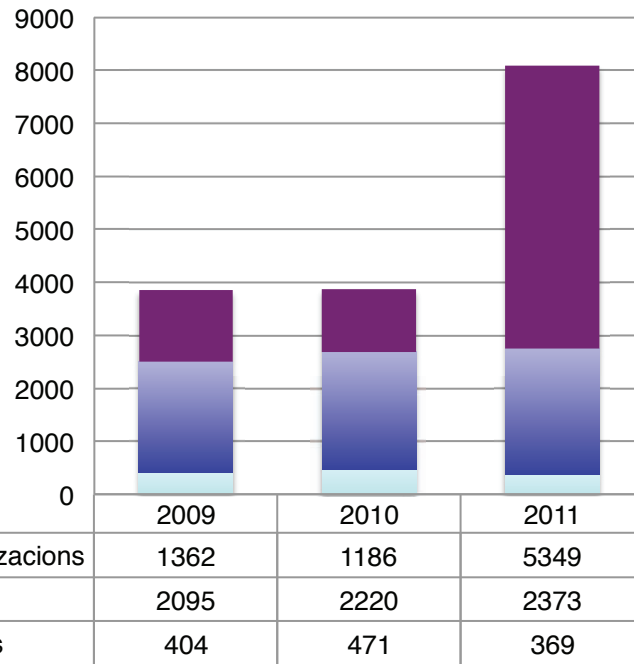




## Social movements participation strategies:

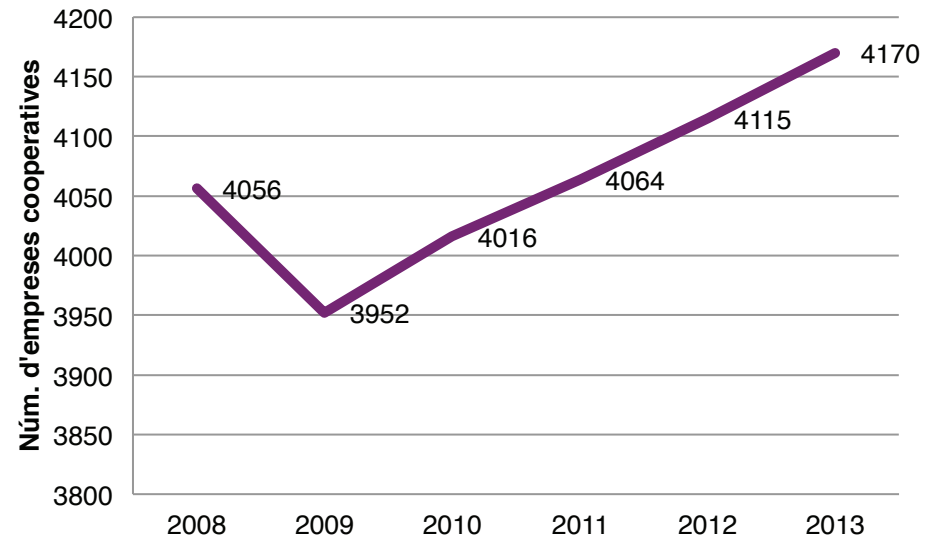


Nombre de manifestacions

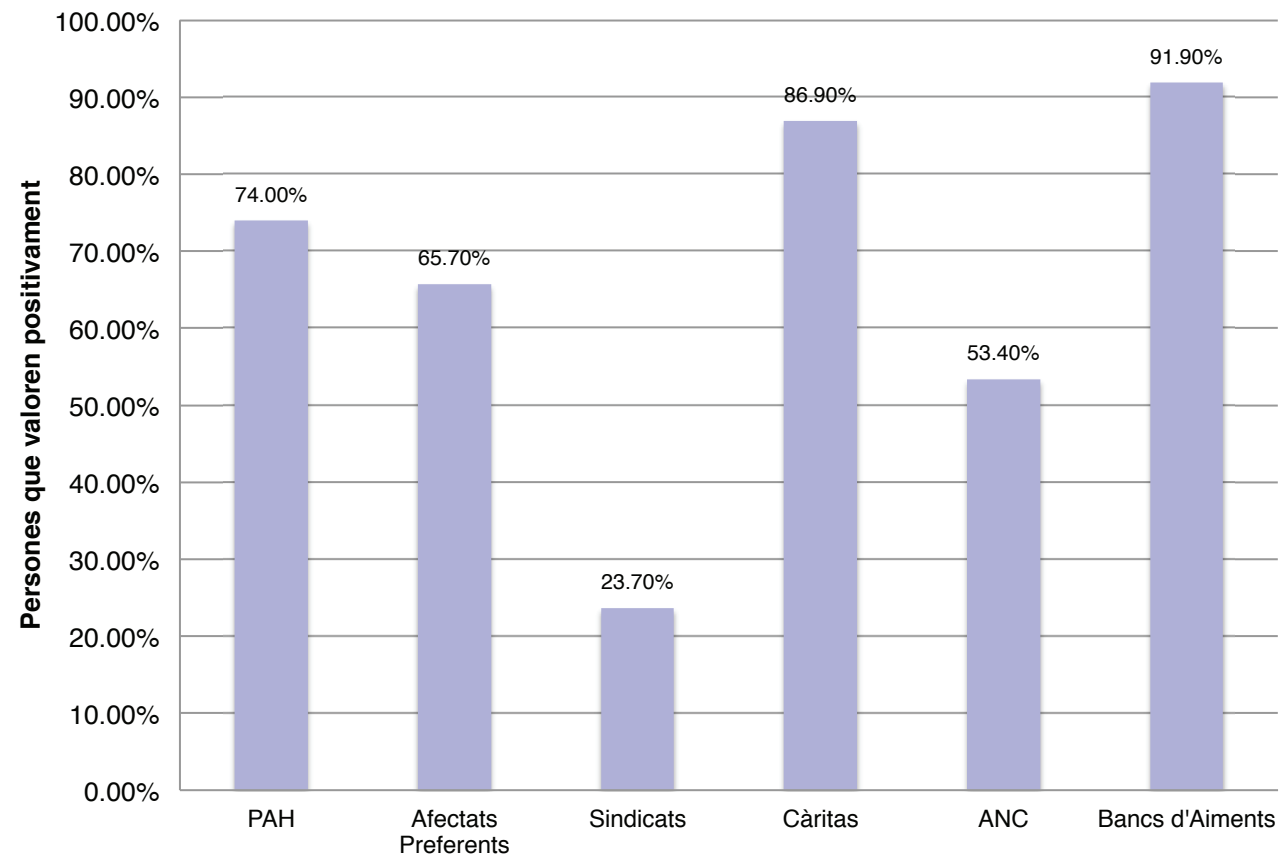


Number of cooperatives

Number of demonstrations



## 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?



## **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

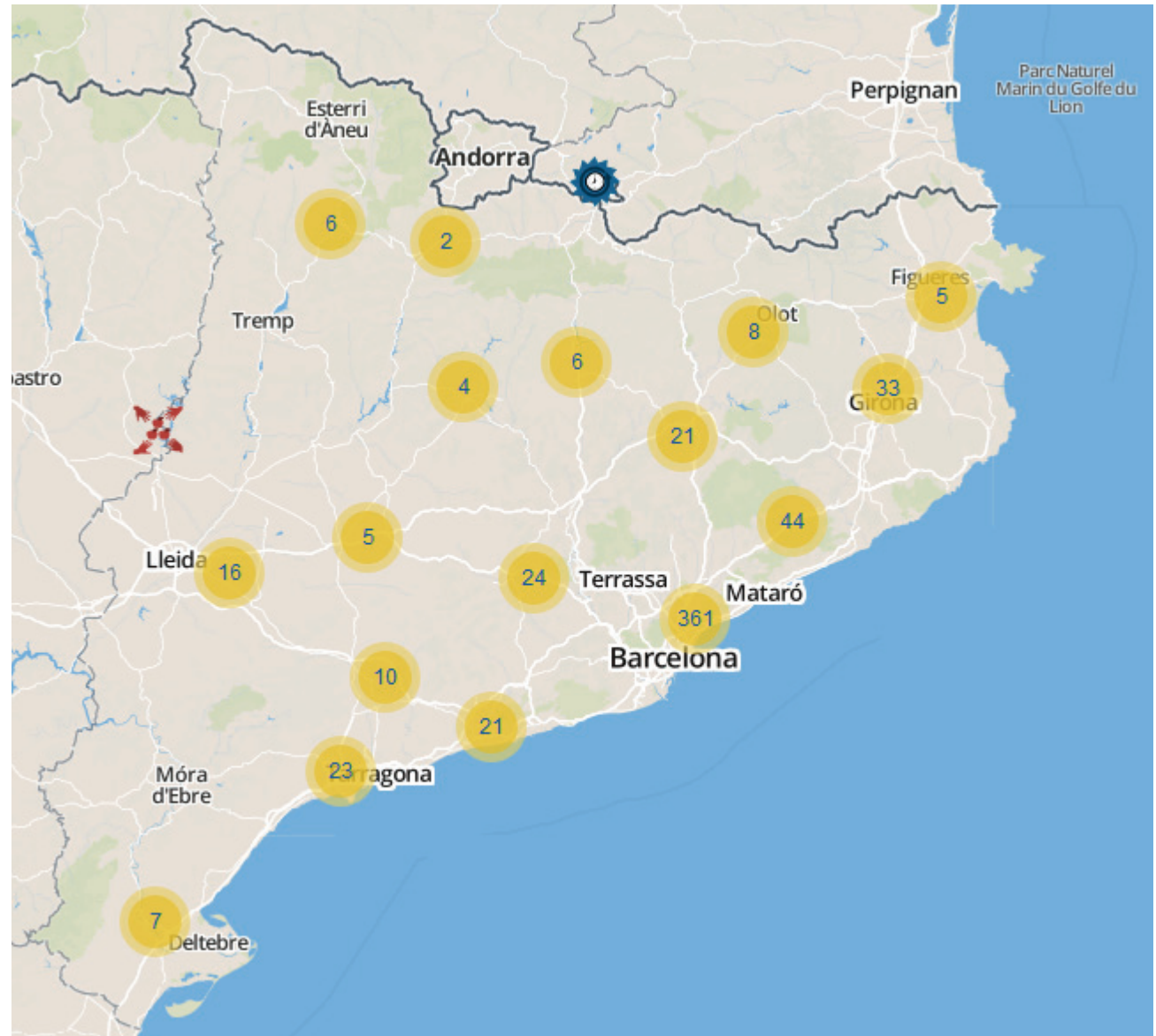
**peer to peer relationships** (in contrast to the traditionally hierarchical command and contractual relationships, and with limited mercantile exchange)

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.**

## Social innovation in the face of the crisis

### Map of social innovation practices in Catalonia



# Territorial distribution: a preliminary approach

Horts urbans

Cooperatives  
de consum

Moviment anti-  
desnonament



**content dimension**

**process dimension**

**empowerment dimension**



**Grup Clade**

**Ateneu Candela**

**Repara Ciutat**

**Ecoxarxa del Montseny**

**Plantem-nos**

## 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.

“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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