

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

GROSSO CEPPARO, María Virginia and TORRES, Laura María  
BETWEEN WATER POLICIES AND EFFORTS TO CALM THIRST: THE «AQUEDUCT OF THE  
DESERT» IN THE UNIRRIGATED DRYLANDS OF LAVALLE, MENDOZA  
*América Latina Hoy*, 69, April 2015, pp. 17-33

The «aqueduct of the desert» is a necessary and iconic water works for the unirrigated area of the department of Lavalle, Mendoza. However, nearly ten years on from the beginning of its design and construction, it is disconnected from the provincial water policy and exhibits structural limitations which impede the solving of problems such as water disputes between unirrigated oasis-lands, water scarcity, and historical reparation to environmental injustice.

*Key words:* drinking water; policies; infrastructure; drylands; environmental injustice; Mendoza.

JACOBI, Pedro Roberto; SILVA-SÁNCHEZ, Solange and FRACALANZA, Ana Paula  
WATER GOVERNANCE IN THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO: SOCIAL ACTORS, SOCIO-  
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND INNOVATIVE PUBLIC POLICIES  
*América Latina Hoy*, 69, April 2015, pp. 35-51

Urban development in São Paulo has resulted in extensive degradation of its water resources. Insufficient sewage collection and treatment is the main source of surface water pollution. Public policies aimed at the recovery of urban rivers and streams are still tame. These streams could be important providers of ecosystem services. This article analyzes public policies for environmental remediation of urban streams as a new paradigm in the management of water resources.

*Key words:* urban planning; restoration of urban streams; São Paulo; water resources.

MELLO SANT'ANNA, Fernanda and VILLAR, Pilar Carolina

TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES GOVERNANCE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAGILITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

América Latina Hoy, 69, April 2015, pp. 53-74

Since the 1990s, the concept of governance rose to prominence in the literature regarding transboundary waters, as well as the international cooperation among riparian States. This article seeks to determine the fragilities in the governance of the major transboundary water resources in South America: the Amazon and La Plata River Basins. In spite of the current international agreements, including those regarding infrastructure development and supranational organizations, water governance presents fragilities related to institutional problems, lack of social participation and difficulties in structuring a common project of development.

*Key words:* water governance; transboundary water resources; international cooperation; Amazon River Basin; La Plata River Basin.

HATCH KURI, Gonzalo and IBARRA GARCÍA, Verónica

TRANSBOUNDARY GROUNDWATER US-MEXICO: INVISIBILITY AND IMPORTANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NAFTA

América Latina Hoy, 69, April 2015, pp. 75-93

This paper identifies the importance of transboundary groundwater between Mexico and the United States of America, in relation to legal gaps within its regulation on the different scales of management, handling, and pumping, and the significance of water scarcity in the construction of the hegemonic discourse of homeland security in the neoliberal view of regional integration of NAFTA.

*Key words:* groundwater; border; water scarcity; NAFTA; national sovereignty.

VARGAS GAMBOA, Nataly Viviana

WHAT HAPPENED WITH THE WATER IN THE NEW PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA?

América Latina Hoy, 69, April 2015, pp. 95-111

The protection of Water Rights has been the main objective of the most relevant social movements in Bolivia in the recent times. Their continuous violation has caused a fracture in the social dynamic, giving way to a conflict that has contributed

to an empowerment of the lower class facing abuses of the government. These social movements have mobilized not only to stop the occasional violation of Water Rights, but furthermore to lay the foundations of a Constituent Assembly, working towards the total reform of the Constitution, including in it a wide spectrum of protection mechanisms for Water Rights. All this has led to the rethinking of public policy in order to realize said rights, motivating a big inversion and jurisdictional protection. However, conflicts of access and protection persist and still are a tremendous public concern.

*Key words:* water rights; social movements; Constitution; public policy; jurisdictional protection.

DELGADO, Luisa Elizabeth; TORRES-GÓMEZ, Marcela; TIRONI-SILVA, Antonio and MARÍN, Víctor Hernán  
LOCAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR EQUITABLE WATER ACCESS IN CHILEAN RURAL ZONES.  
*América Latina Hoy*, 69, April 2015, pp. 113-137

In this article, we analyze the vulnerability of rural populations without water rights in Chile and how they will be affected by a generalized reduction in precipitation due to climate change. Although there are many management instruments developed over the last decades, the characteristics of the Chilean Water Code, the official management instrument, have impeded its adequate administration in order to maintain its quality and availability to the population. As a result, future subsistence agriculture production will be more uncertain, having a direct impact on the wellbeing of rural families. We propose that the best short-term and medium-term option is local environmental governance in order not to increase the risks of rural populations under the analyzed context.

*Key words:* Water Code; watershed; local governance; vulnerability; rural populations.

MARTÍN MAYORAL, Fernando and PROAÑO, María Belén  
THE IMPACT OF REMITTANCES IN LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1975-2012  
*América Latina Hoy*, 69, April 2015, pp. 141-161

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the impact of remittances on Latin American economic growth during the period 1975-2012, focusing on the potential endogeneity of the regressors through the GMM system estimators for dynamic data panel models. The results show that there is only a weak correlation between remittances and economic growth in most Latin American countries. This effect has been, however, positive and significant since the international financial crisis of 2008. On the other

hand, the highest remittance growth occurs in countries with lower per capita income, which demonstrates its countercyclical nature in the short term and its limited effects because they are intended mainly for consumption.

*Key words:* remittances; economic growth; Latin America; GMM system.