e-Planning in a world embattled by war and poverty:

Why should planners study and influence the information technology revolution?

Pedro Ferraz de Abreu

5 December 2003

MIT - DUSP - UIS

- “Washington consensus” is a flop
- Recent ICT is a qualitative jump
- Institutional framework must change
- ICT is key to institutional change
- Knowledge is the core concept here
- Challenges and opportunities in e-Planning

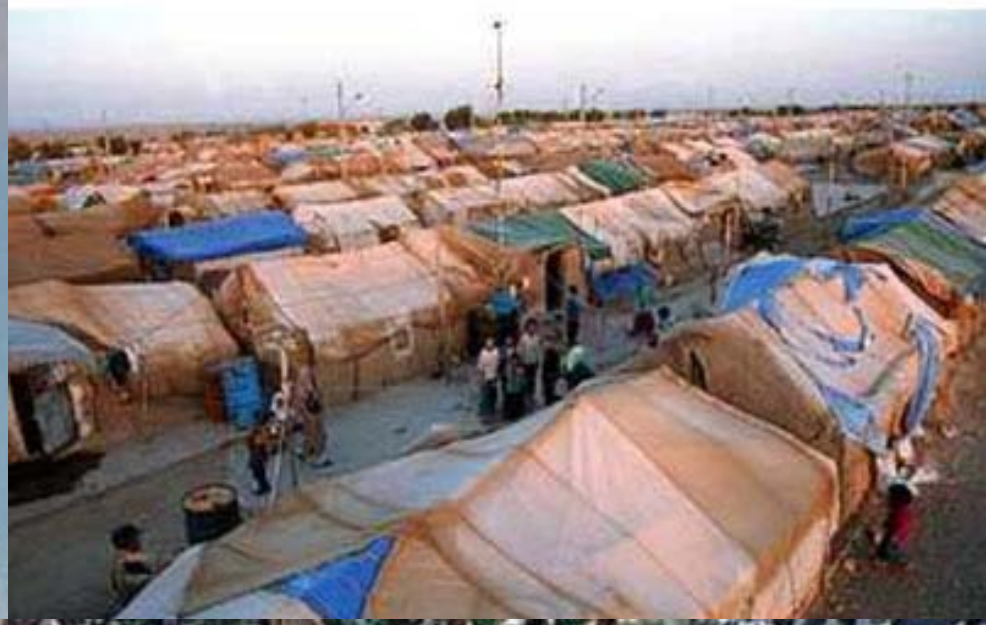
ICT - Information and Communication Technologies

At the G8 meeting in 2000, protesters set fire to a laptop computer on an Okinawa beach. "We can't eat computers", "people are dying", was the message in response to what was seen as a technology "fad" distracting from real priorities. But the Human Development Report of 2001 (UNDP) argues that information and communication technologies (ICT) "can make major contributions to reducing world poverty" and are "truly a breakthrough technology for democracy and expansion of knowledge for poor people" (HDR 2001, UNDP).

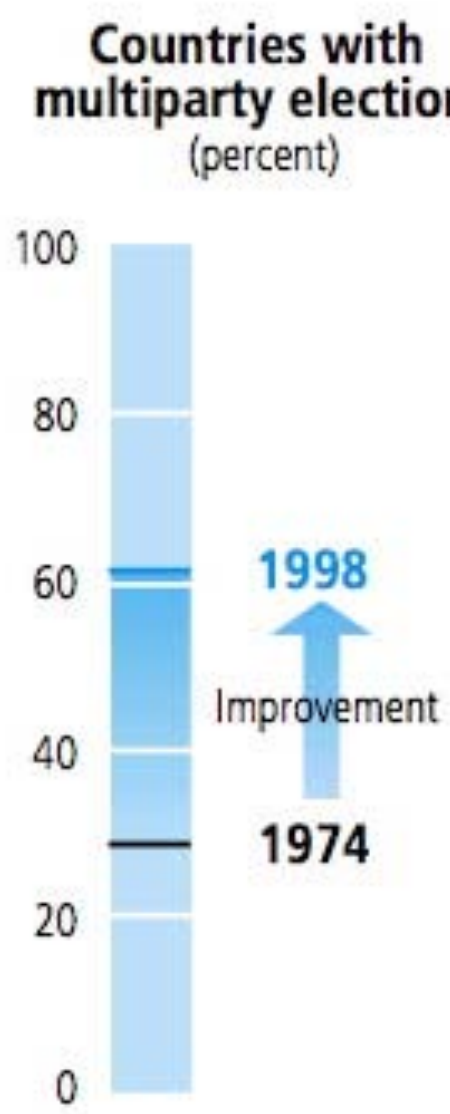
In this session, we will examine some evidence that both sides are right and briefly discuss what questions need to be asked in order to understand and solve this paradox.

- How the gap between the rich and the poor is widening, both at global and local levels, despite of, or in consequence of, ICT developments with current policies within the so-called "Washington consensus”?
- Why recent ICT developments represent a qualitative jump concerning its social-political-economic impacts?
- What are the consequences of the market-driven ICT development models and strategies?
- How ICT challenges the current institutional and regulatory framework?
- Why simply "throwing in" technology to poor regions or neighborhoods is likely to fail reversing bad trends?
- Which are the most promising areas where ICT may improve the planning process, and how to get there?

1-“Washington consensus” a flop?



...and democracy



Source: IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank 2000.

1- Washington consensus a flop?

- **Poor-rich gap is widening**

- Link between ICT and HDI , HPI
- Neo-liberal + neo-conservative policy flop
- The big myth : “free” market ?
- G8 fighting globalization?
- New policies?

TABLE 1.1

Serious deprivations in many aspects of life

Developing countries

Health

968 million people without access to improved water sources (1998)
2.4 billion people without access to basic sanitation (1998)
34 million people living with HIV/AIDS (end of 2000)
2.2 million people dying annually from indoor air pollution (1996)

Education

854 million illiterate adults, 543 million of them women (2000)
325 million children out of school at the primary and secondary levels, 183 million of them girls (2000)

Income poverty

1.2 billion people living on less than $1 a day (1993 PPP US$), 2.8 billion on less than $2 a day (1998)

Children

163 million underweight children under age five (1998)
11 million children under five dying annually from preventable causes (1998)

OECD countries

15% of adults lacking functional literacy skills (1994–98)
130 million people in income poverty (with less than 50% of median income) (1999)
8 million undernourished people (1996–98)
1.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS (2000)

Source: Smeeding 2001b; UNAIDS 2000a, 2000b; UNESCO 2000b; World Bank 2000d, 2001b, 2001c, 2001f; WHO 1997, 2000b; OECD and Statistics Canada 2000.

2003 Human Development Index Reveals Development Crisis

21 countries suffered socio-economic reversals in the 1990s

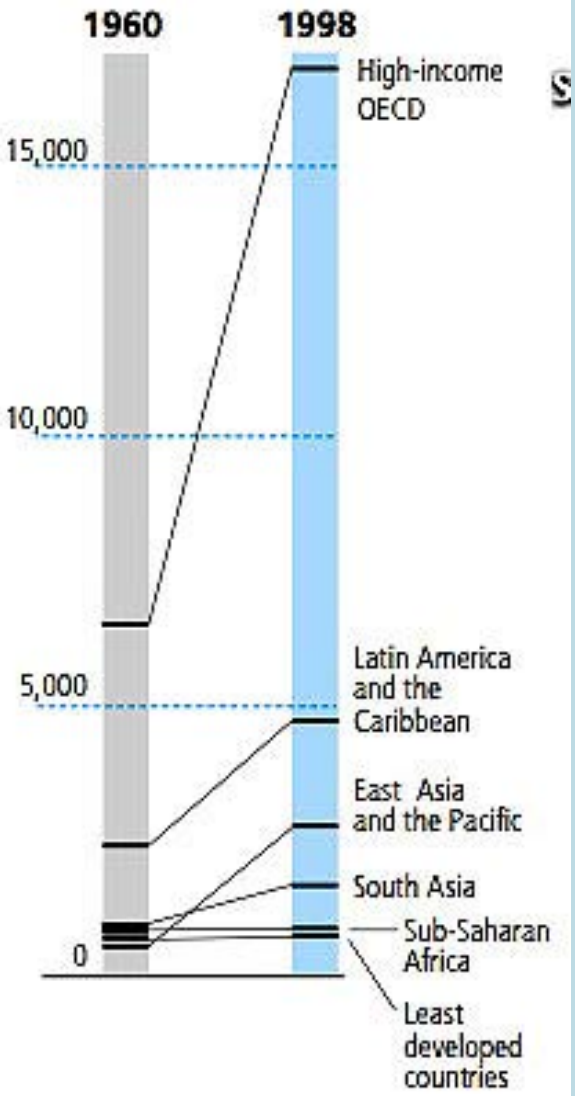
New York, 8 July 2003—The world is facing an acute development crisis, with many poor nations suffering severe and continuing socio-economic reversals, warns the *Human Development Report 2003*.

The Report's annual Human Development Index (HDI), measuring the progress of nations on key social and economic indicators, shows that 21 countries experienced declines in the 1990s. In the 1980s, only four countries tracked by UNDP showed similar decade-long declines.

"Reversals in HDI are highly unusual as these indicators generally tend to edge up slowly over time," said Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP Administrator. "The fact that over the course of the 1990's, 21 countries experienced a decline—in some cases a drastic drop—signifies an urgent call for action to address health and education as well as income levels in these countries."

Widening income gap between regions

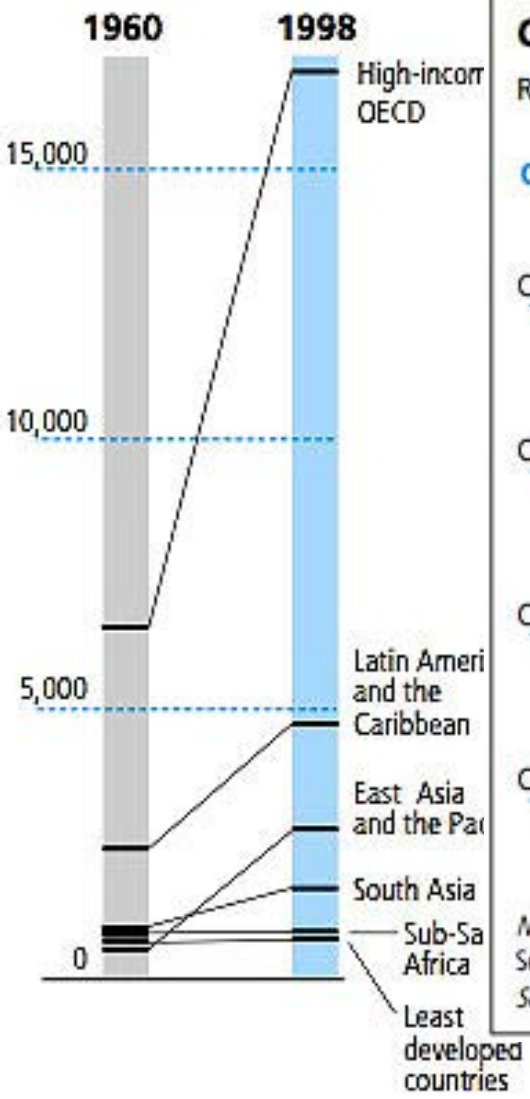
GDP per capita (1985 PPP US$)



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

Widening income gap between regions

GDP per capita (1985 PPP US$)

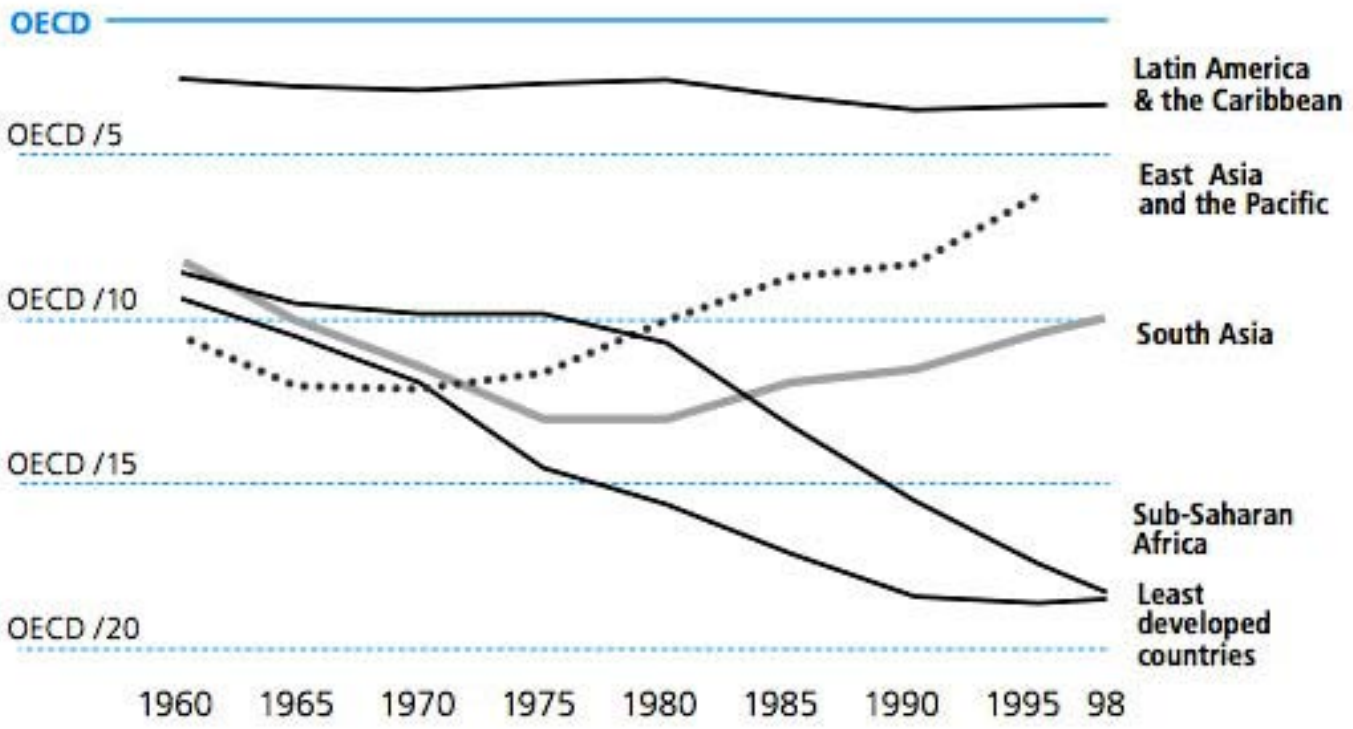


Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

FIGURE 1.5

Comparing incomes—developing regions and high-income OECD

Regional average GDP per capita (1985 US$ PPP) as a ratio of that of high-income OECD countries



Note: High-income OECD excludes OECD members classified as developing countries and those in Eastern Europe and the CIS. See the classification of countries.

Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

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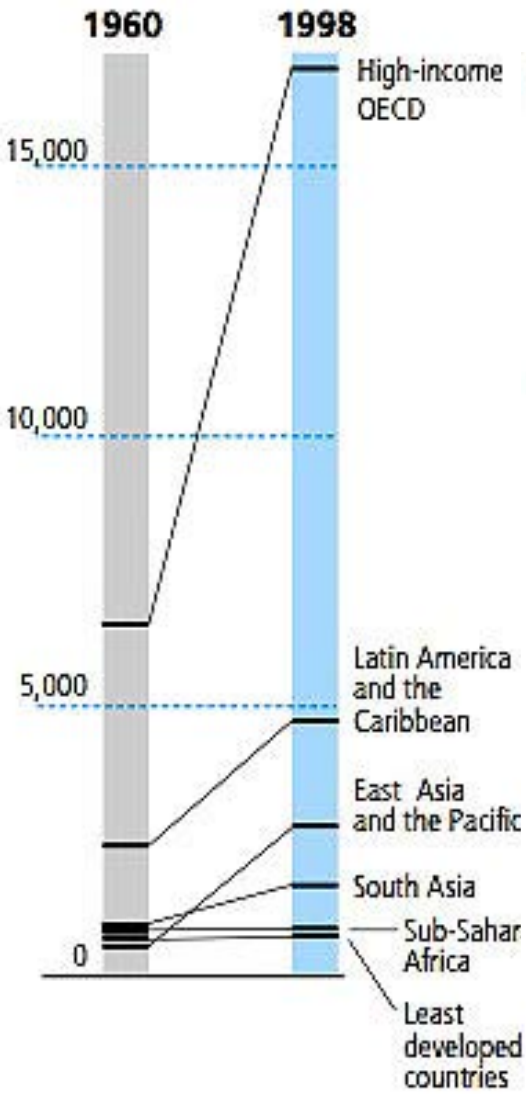
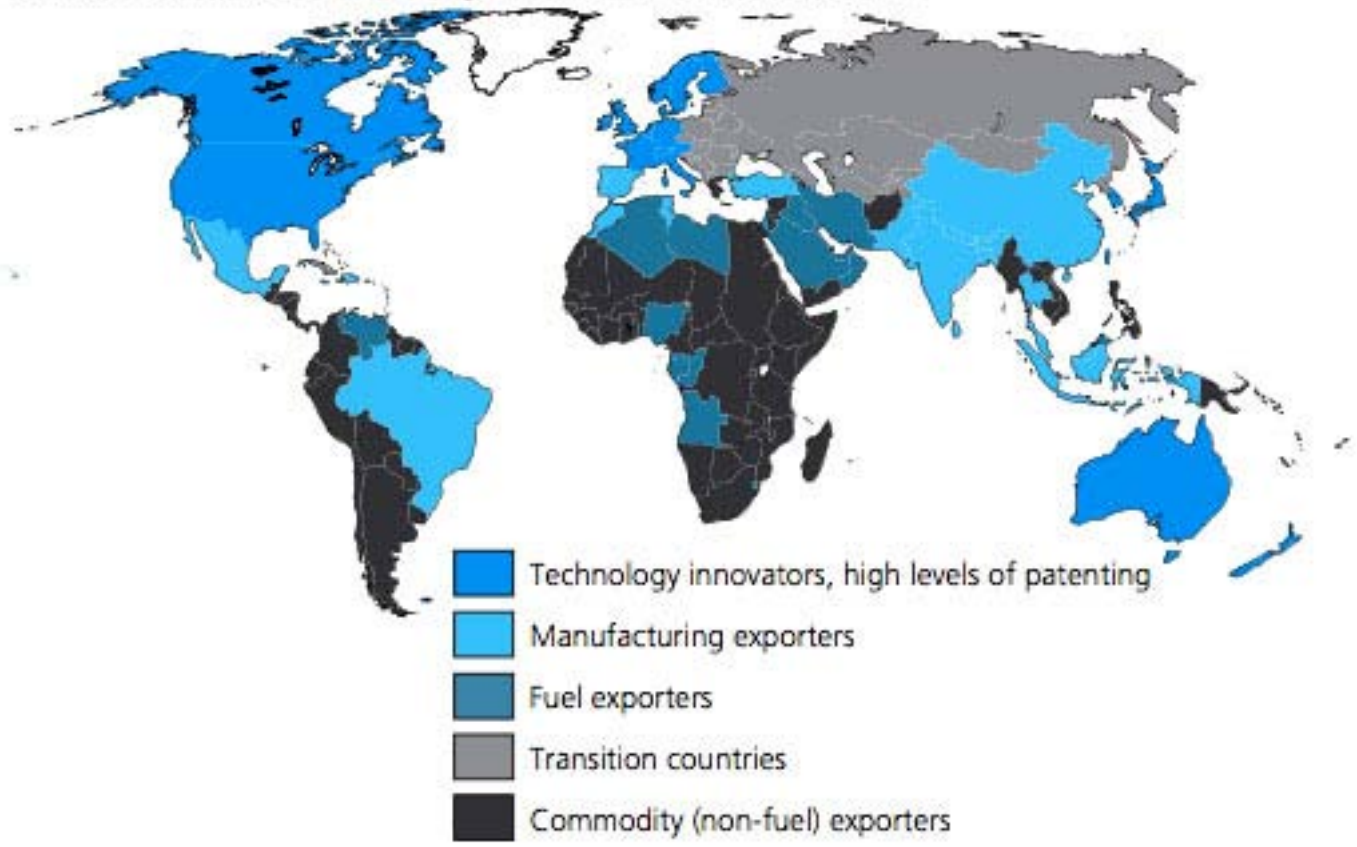


Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

Classification of countries by economic structure, 1995



Widening income gap between regions

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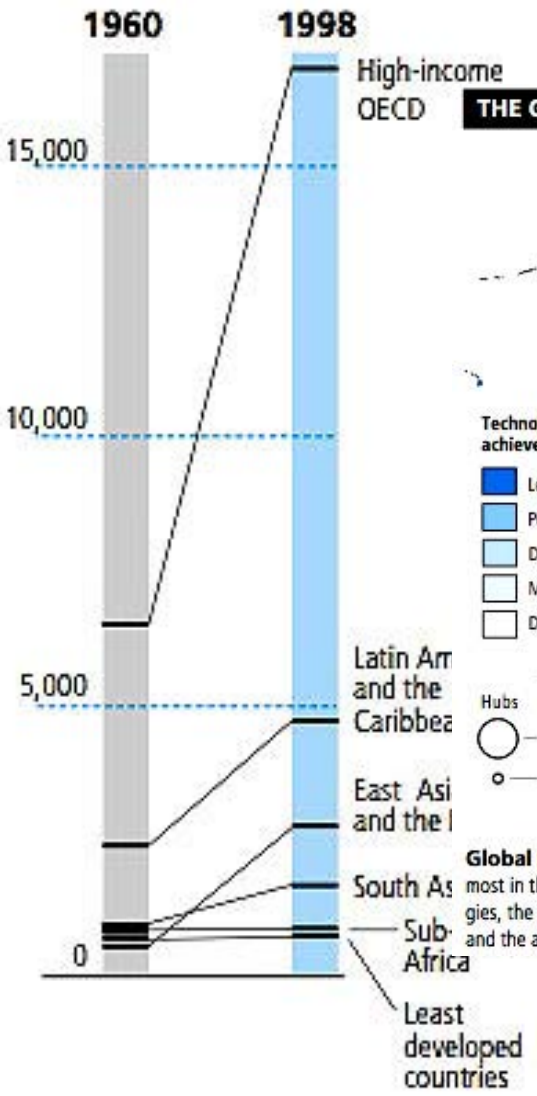
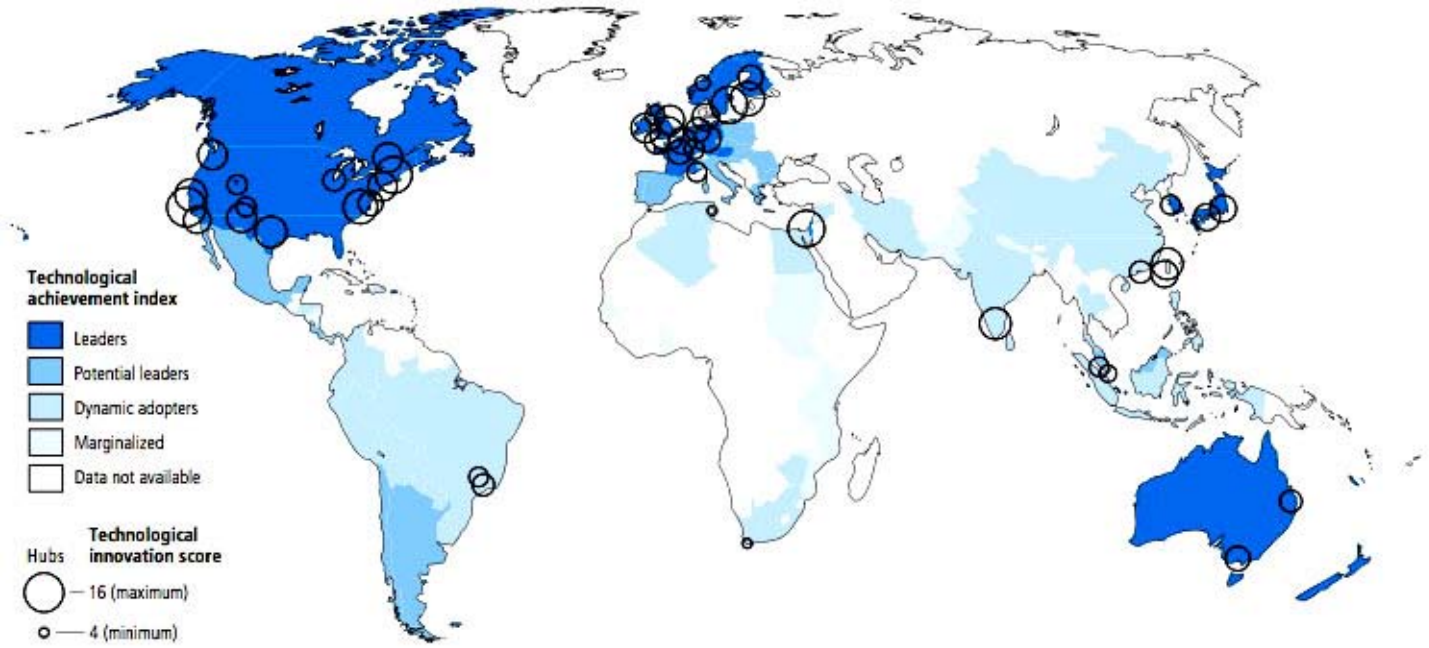


Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND ACHIEVEMENT



Global hubs of technological innovation In 2000 *Wired* magazine consulted local sources in government, industry and the media to find the locations that matter most in the new digital geography. Each was rated from 1 to 4 in four areas: the ability of area universities and research facilities to train skilled workers or develop new technologies, the presence of established companies and multinational corporations to provide expertise and economic stability, the population's entrepreneurial drive to start new ventures and the availability of venture capital to ensure that the ideas make it to market. Forty-six locations were identified as technology hubs, shown on the map as black circles

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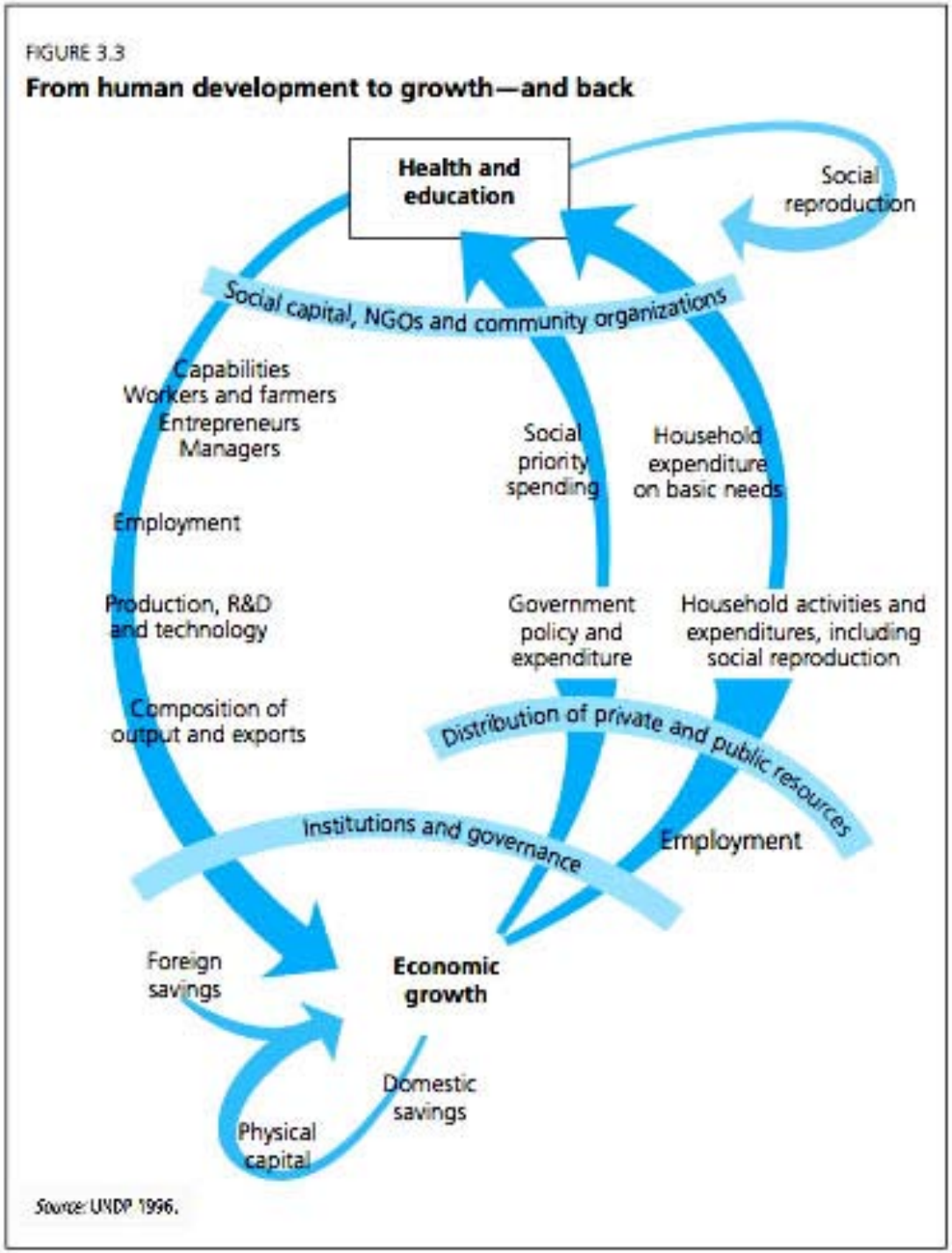
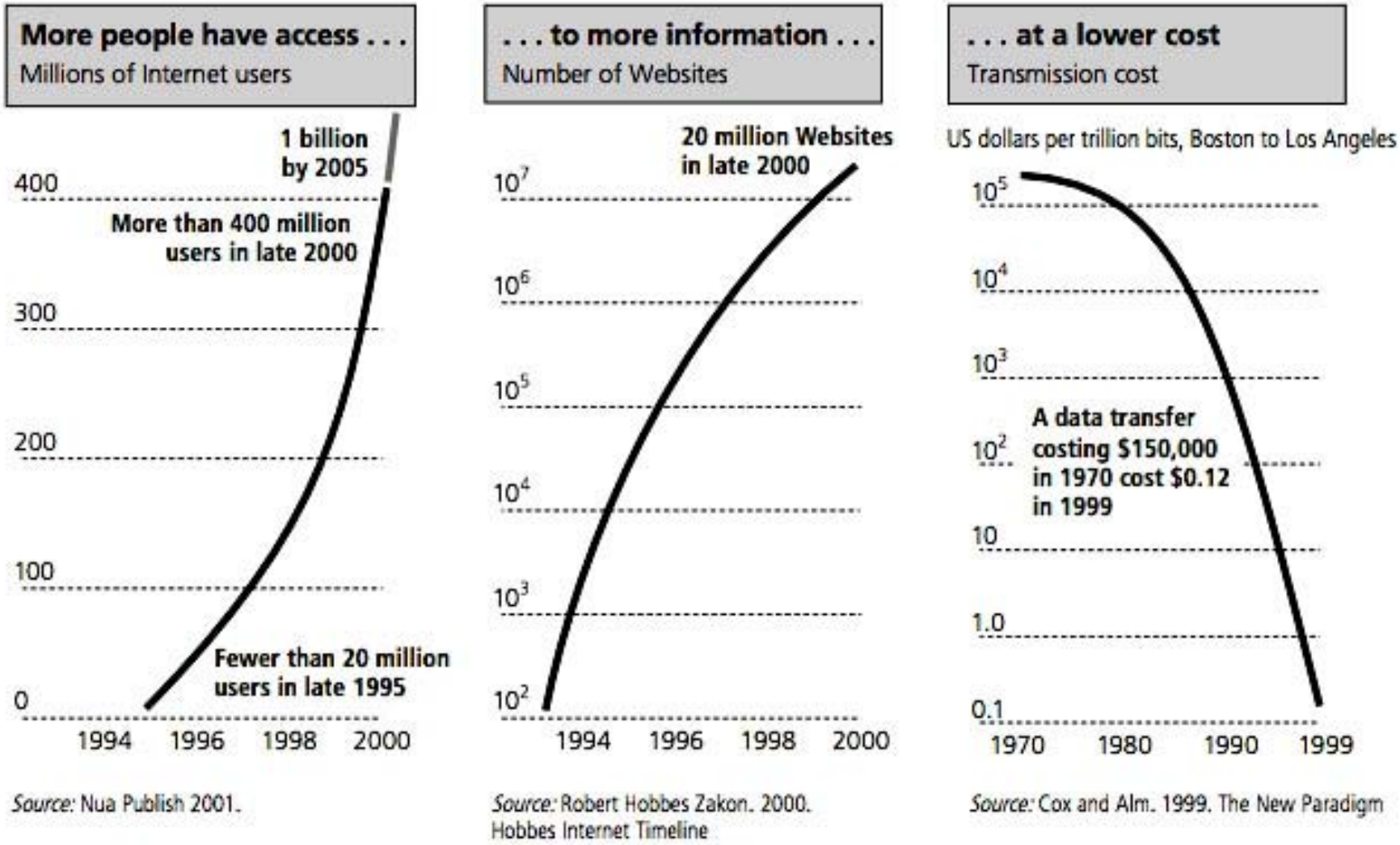


FIGURE 3.3
From human development to growth—and back
Health and education
Social reproduction
Social capital, NGOs and community organizations
Capabilities
Workers and farmers
Entrepreneurs
Managers
Social priority spending
Household expenditure on basic needs
Employment
Production, R&D and technology
Government policy and expenditure
Household activities and expenditures, including social reproduction
Composition of output and exports
Distribution of private and public resources
Institutions and governance
Employment
Foreign savings
Economic growth
Domestic savings
Physical capital
Source: UNDP 1996.

Rapid Advances in Information and Communications Technology



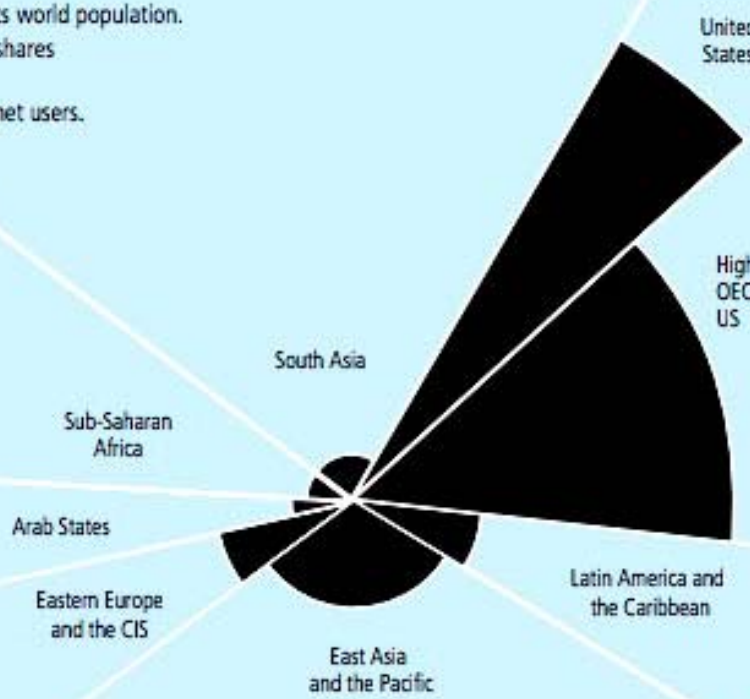
In the network age, every country needs the capacity to understand and adapt global technologies for local needs

HDR 2001

UNEVEN DIFFUSION OF TECHNOLOGY—OLD AND NEW . . .

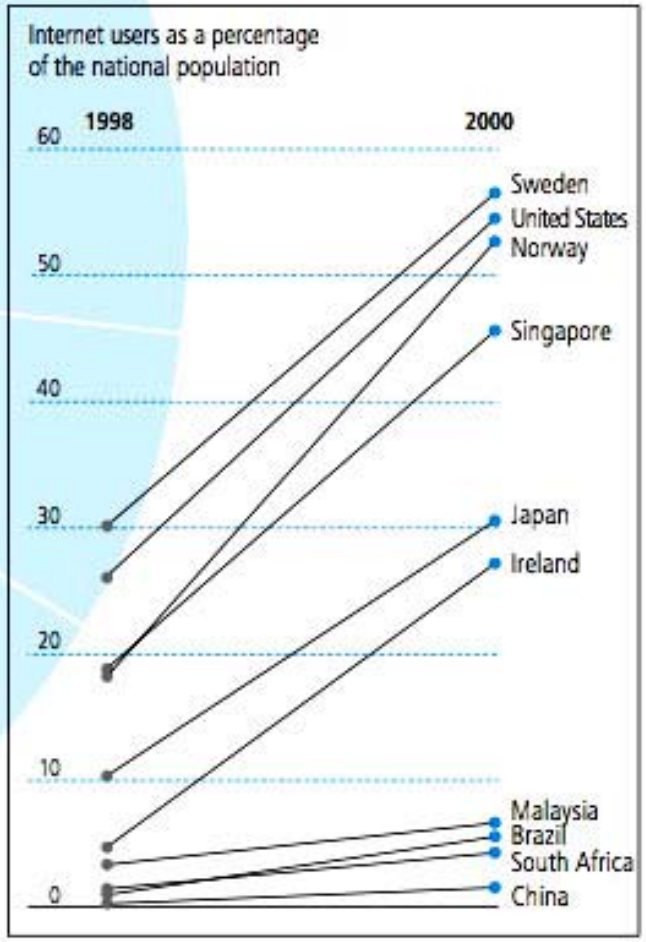
INTERNET USERS—STILL A GLOBAL ENCLAVE

The large circle represents world population.
Pie slices show regional shares of world population.
Dark wedges show Internet users.



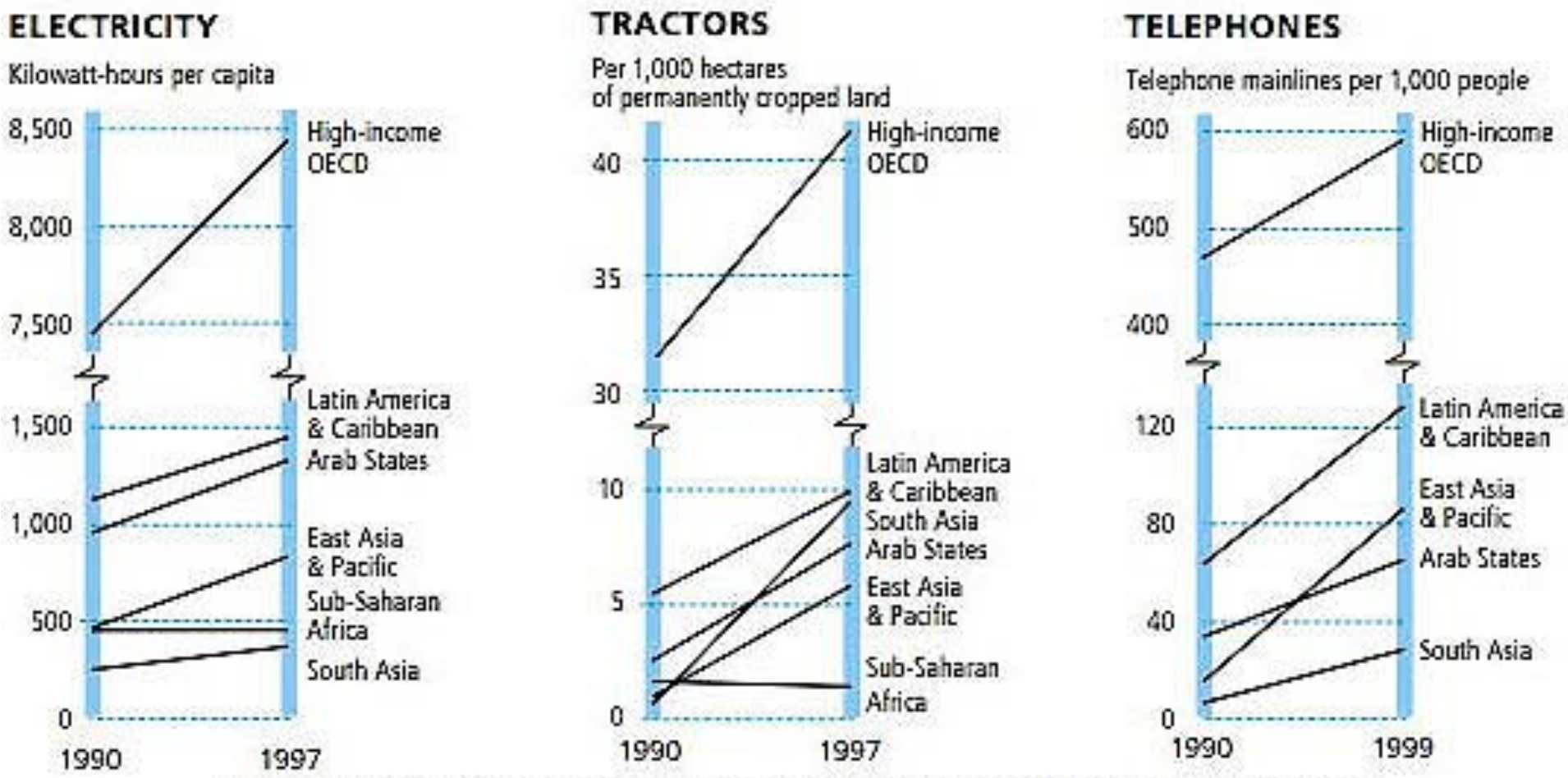
Internet users
(as percentage of population)

	1998	2000
United States	26.3	54.3
High-income OECD (excl. US)	6.9	28.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	3.2
East Asia and the Pacific	0.5	2.3
Eastern Europe and CIS	0.8	3.9
Arab States	0.2	0.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.4
South Asia	0.04	0.4
World	**2.4**	**6.7**



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on data supplied by Nua Publish 2001 and UN 2001c.

The digital divide is nothing new. Diffusion of decades-old inventions has slowed



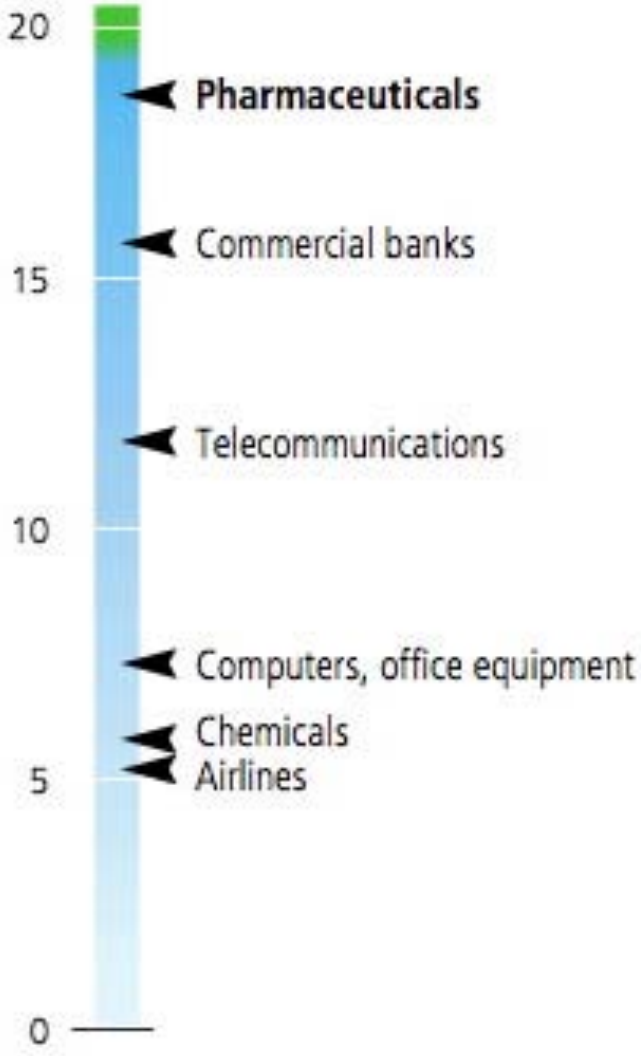
Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001h, FAO 2000a and ITU 2001b.


Policy, not charity, will
determine whether new
technologies become a
tool for human
development everywhere

HDR 2001

Profitable industry—pharmaceuticals top the list

Median return on revenue for Fortune 500 companies, 1999 (percent)



Source: Fortune 2000.

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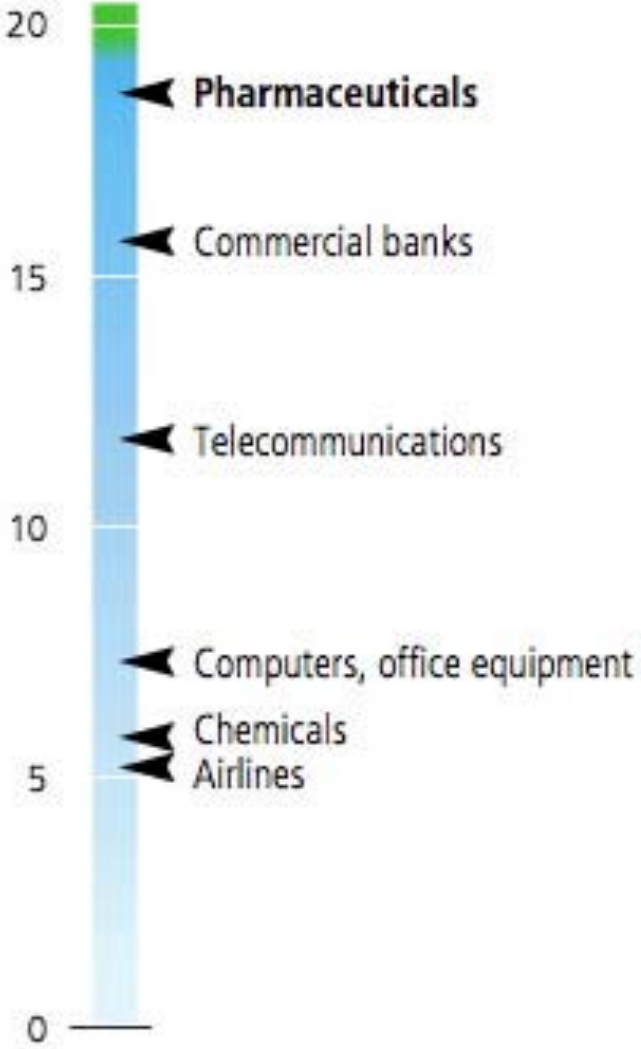
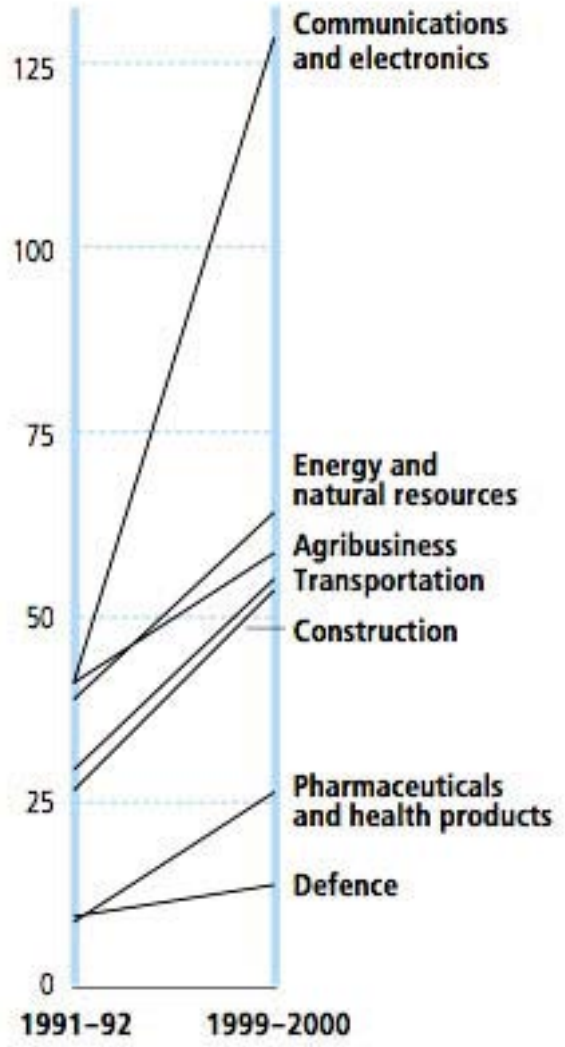


Source: Fortune 2000.

Industry's influence over public policy

Contributions to federal candidates and political parties in the United States (millions of 2000 US$)



Source: Centre for Responsive Politics 2001.


There is a glaring contrast
between the world's
research agenda and the
world's research needs

HDR 2001

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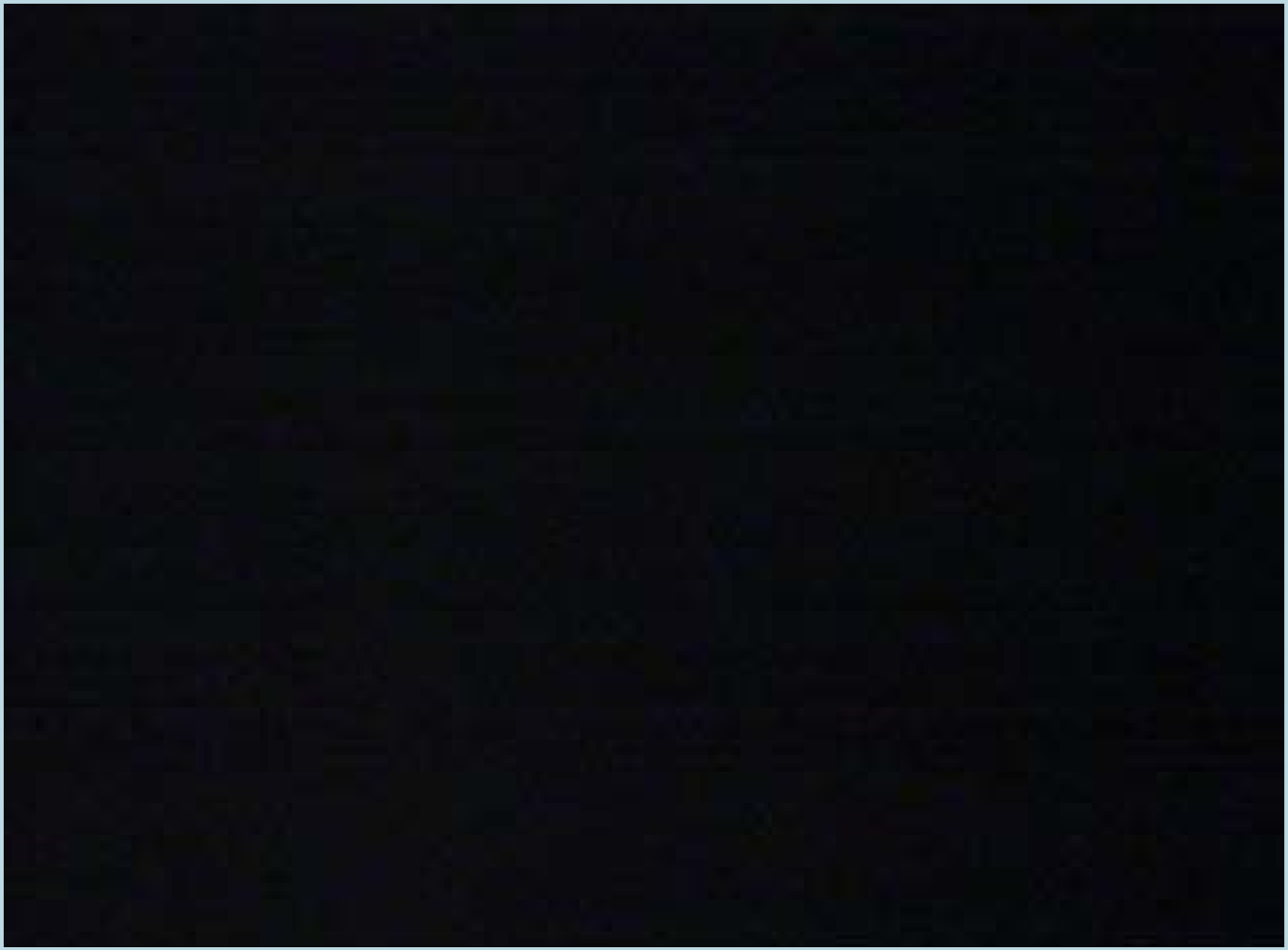
ICT market failures

1984

(Apple_1984.mov)



Obsolete Criteria of Progress ?

GDP

(GDP_320.mov)

"Pressures" from "Market" or from "Washington consensus" policies ?

Technology is created in response to market pressures—not the needs of poor people, who have little purchasing power

HDR 2001

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Globalization is not a new phenomenon; one may say that WW I was the first brutal expression of a globalized world reality.

What we must understand is the difference between political and economical frameworks at the time of steam engine and emerging Industrial Revolution (manufacture) and at our time of computers + world nets in emerging globalization, with emerging Information Economy and a pressure towards participatory democracy.

Information Technology and Information Economy is facilitating, to a degree that never existed before (qualitative jump), the mobility of capital (finance and economy); but while it brings with it the potential for citizen mobility as well, the current dominant political superstructure is resisting and restraining such mobility. This contradiction questions the mainstream framework put forward in "Fora" like Davos, G7, WB, FMI, etc..

(Ferraz de Abreu, 2001) "Towards a new framework for citizen mobility within modern democracy",
CICSUG - INAH
8-9 March 2001, Guanajuato, Mexico

Globalization	1960		2000	
Component	Mobility	Restrictions	Mobility	Restrictions
Finance	Days -> Hours	Moderate	(++) Seconds	(--) Low
Economy	Years	High -> Moderate	(+) Months	(-) Moderate -> Low
War	Years	Bi-polar world	(+) Months -> Days	(-) Hegemonic Alliance
Citizen (internal)	Year -> Months	Low	(=) Year -> Months	(=) Low
Refugee	Years -> Months	High	(=) Years -> Months	(=) High
Economic Migrant	Years	High	(=) Years	(+) Very High -> High (Regional)

5 Dec. 2003

Is the”Washington Consensus” promoting Globalization, or desperately fighting it, trying to distort natural trends in order to force a certain “Globalization model” that preserves current power structure ?

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Mainstream Policy

Fixate population in LDC through Development Aid Programs

Trickle Down Economics: salary gap as " economy incentive"

Training on specialized skills for migrants; Hierarchy in Education (professional vs. academic degrees, in separate tracks)

Strong state on military and police, weak state on regulation and public service (Regional "Fortresses" on repression of illegal migrants; information infrastructure in the hands of multi-nationals)

Hierarchy of rights with migrants on bottom of citizenship

LDC - Less Developed Countries

Alternative Policy ?

Accept Citizen mobility as part of modern Globalization.

Labor rights worldwide; end the low-wage "offshore" paradises

Global Education massive drive to raise minimum levels of knowledge and increase adaptability (including Bilingual Education); Mobility between professional and academic degrees

State strong responsibility on public services and regulation; provide universal access to information infrastructure

Local Democratic integration of all citizens, including migrants (representative and participatory rights)

Poverty, globalization and growth: perspectives on some of the statistical links

Several recent econometric studies have tried to show a systematic relationship between globalization and growth—and between growth and poverty reduction. The message of these studies is clear: open your economy, liberalize and you will grow, and as you grow, poverty will be reduced. This research is supposed to lay to rest the attacks on globalization and, though it shuns the words, breathe new life into long-discredited trickle-down economics, which held that "a rising tide lifts all boats".

Trickle-down economics became discredited for an obvious reason: it was not true. Sometimes growth helps poor people, but sometimes it does not. By some measures poverty increased in Latin America in the 1990s, even in many countries where there was growth. It was not just that well-off people gained disproportionately from growth: some of their gains may even have been at the expense of poor people.

Though there are a number of technical problems with these recent studies, the most telling problem is that they asked the wrong question: globalization and growth are endogenous, the result of particular policies. The debate is not about whether growth is good or bad, but whether certain policies—including policies that may lead to closer global integration—its high-growth days of the early 1990s effectively imposed a tax on short-term capital inflows.

The policy issue is not "to globalize or not to globalize" or "to grow or not to grow". In some cases it is not even "to liberalize or not to liberalize". Instead the issues are: To liberalize short-term capital accounts—and if so, how? At what pace to liberalize trade, and what policies should accompany it? Are there pro-poor growth strategies that do more to reduce poverty as they promote growth? And are there growth strategies that increase poverty as they promote growth—strategies that should be shunned?

For instance, neither theory nor evidence supports the view that opening markets to short-term, speculative capital flows increases economic growth. But there is considerable evidence and theory that it increases economic instability, and that economic instability contributes to insecurity and poverty. So, such forms of capital market liberalization might in some ways increase "globalization". But they do not enhance growth—and even if growth increased slightly, this form of it might increase poverty, especially in countries without adequate social safety nets.

Similarly, trade liberalization is supposed to allow resources to move from low-productivity protected sectors to high-productivity export groups, which allows countries to tap into vast reservoirs of underused talent. But the returns to investments in preschool education today will not manifest themselves for two decades or more—not the kind of results that show up in typical econometric studies.

Hidden beneath the surface in these econometric studies of globalization is another subtext: because globalization has proven so good for growth and poverty reduction, critics of globalization must be wrong. But these cross-sectional studies cannot address the most fundamental criticisms of globalization as it has been practiced: that it is unfair and that its benefits have disproportionately gone to rich people. After the last round of trade negotiations, the Uruguay Round, a World Bank study showed that Sub-Saharan Africa was actually worse off. Asymmetric liberalization had global terms of trade effects. The globalization studies suggest that Africa has suffered because it has not globalized. That may be partly true. But it is also true that Africa has suffered from the way that globalization has been managed.

Thus these econometric studies on globalization, growth and poverty have been a misleading distraction, shifting the debate away from where it should be—on the appropriate-

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Though there are a number of technical problems with these recent studies, the most telling problem is that they asked the wrong question: globalization and growth are endogenous, the result of particular policies. The debate is not about whether growth is good or bad, but whether certain policies—including policies that may lead to closer global integration—lead to growth; and whether those policies lead to the kind of growth that improves the welfare of poor people. A look at the most successful countries, in growth and poverty reduction, shows how misleading these studies are.

China and other East Asian countries have not followed the Washington consensus. They were slow to remove tariff barriers, and China still has not fully liberalized its capital account. Though the countries of East Asia "globalized", they used industrial and trade policies to promote exports and global technology transfers, against the advice of the international economic institutions. Perhaps most important, unlike the Washington consensus, policies promoting equity were an explicit part of their development strategies. So too for perhaps the most successful country in Latin America, Chile, which during

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Similarly, trade liberalization is supposed to allow resources to move from low-productivity protected sectors to high-productivity export sectors. But what if export markets in areas of comparative advantage (such as agriculture) are effectively closed, or credit is not available (or available only at exorbitant interest rates) to create the new export-related jobs? Then workers simply move from low-productivity protected sector jobs to unemployment. Growth is not enhanced, and poverty is increased.

Even often-praised measures, such as tarrification, have proven to be double-edged swords, because they have exposed developing countries to additional risks that they are ill prepared to cope with. Again, whether tarriffication leads to faster growth is not clear; that the increased variability increases poverty is far more evident.

There are policies that in the long run may enhance growth and reduce poverty, such as enhancing education opportunities for disadvantaged

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Thus these econometric studies on globalization, growth and poverty have been a misleading distraction, shifting the debate away from where it should be—on the appropriateness of particular policies for particular countries, on how globalization can be shaped (including the rules of the game) and on international economic institutions, to better promote growth and reduce poverty in the developing world. The antiglobalization movement has often been charged with being unthinking in simply asking whether globalization is good or bad. But the econometric studies, for all the seeming sophistication of their statistics, are equally guilty.

Joseph E. Stiglitz
Nobel Laureate in Economics, 2002

2- Recent ICT developments, a qualitative jump?

2-Recent ICT is a qualitative jump

- **The nature of Information Technology**
- **The nature of last generation ICT developments**
- **Decision models and the *enabling* function of ICT developments**

ICT QUALITATIVE JUMP:

1. The Nature of Information Technology

- Thermodynamics and information theory (negative entropy)
(I = log2 1/P ; S = K log e P ; K -> Ct. Boltzman)

- Engine efficiency gains (heat transfer and feedback, Watt system)

- Extension of brain vs. extension of muscle

2. The nature of last generation ICT developments

- Organizational modes (ex. mainframe vs. microcomputer)

- Production modes (ex. milk vs. learning curve and market; "hardware" goods vs. duplication of software)

3. Decision models and the enabling factor of ICT developments

Democracy cannot extend beyond the reach of a man's voice

(Plato, according to Wriston)

Who will serve (the state) as its herald unless he has the lungs of a Stentor?

(Aristotle, Polit., VII, 1326 b, 7-11)

gnwrizein allhlou" dhlon toinun w" outo" esti polew" oro" aristo" h megisth tou plhqou" uperbolh pro" autarkeian zwh" eusunopto"

(Aristotle, Polit., VII, iv.7-v.1)

to know each other [personal character] therefore it is clear that is / for it to be a state limiting principle
the best the expansion [dimension, size] of the population / multitude the largest / hiperbole / expansion
so that city (autarcy) life
can be taken in at one view

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

Table 7.3.1.-1 - Period before broadcasting

>600 BC	The abacus (=arithmetic unit of CPU) is invented in China
387 BC	Foundation of Plato's Academy
1450	Printing press invented (Johannes Gutenberg)
1876	First telephone patent (Alexander Bell)

Table 7.3.1.-2 - Period between broadcasting and microcomputer + world wide network

1906	First broadcast of human voice, AM radio (Reginald Fessenden)
1930	18 million radios owned by 60% USA households
1936	Regular TV broadcast begins in UK
1956	72 % USA households own a TV
1968	First ARPANET (IMP), installed at UCLA (precursor to INTERNET)

Table 7.3.1.-3 - Period after microcomputer + world wide communications network

1971	First microcomputer in USA
1972	Created the InterNetwork Working Group, creating the INTERNET
1975	First Personal Computer (PC) introduced
1991	First Internet Web Server and Web Browser (CERN)
2001	529 million people on-line (Internet)

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

3. Decision models and the enabling factor of ICT developments

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

Information Technology	Features / Attributes	Decision Models
Voice Manuscript	• from "few" to "few" • limited reach • without auxiliary processing • cheap, potentially universal access (low cost to enter the market) • low control / regulatory costs	Direct Democracy Heterogeneous Empires
Press Radio TV	• from "few" to "many" • non-limited reach • with processing in source • expensive, restricted access (high cost to enter the market) • average control / regulatory costs	Representative Democracy Homogeneous Dictatorships
Satellite network Fiber optics net µcomputer Internet	• from "many" to "many" • non-limited reach • with processing in source and destination • moderate access cost, potentially universal (low cost to enter the market) • high control / regulatory costs	Participatory Democracy Technocrat Dictatorships

4 - ICT as a challenge to institutional and regulatory framework

CASE STUDY:

EIA for Incinerator for Solid Urban Waste, S. João da Talha, Portugal

EXPO'98 LISBOA - SITE (Before)

Municipalities with VALORSUL

Problems in EIA and Role of Information Technologies:

1. Transmitting and accumulating experience

- Metadata
- Multimedia Knowledge Base
- Expert Systems
- Rule-based models
- Case-based models, with FAQ ("Frequently Asked Questions")

2. Integrating multi-disciplinary and multi-organism processes

- Virtual office
- Multiple-domain Knowledge Representation
- Shared inference engine

3. Satisfying a wide range of audiences

- Hypermedia reports
- Multi-level information trails

4. Limitations of current "Fora" for dialog and interactive analysis

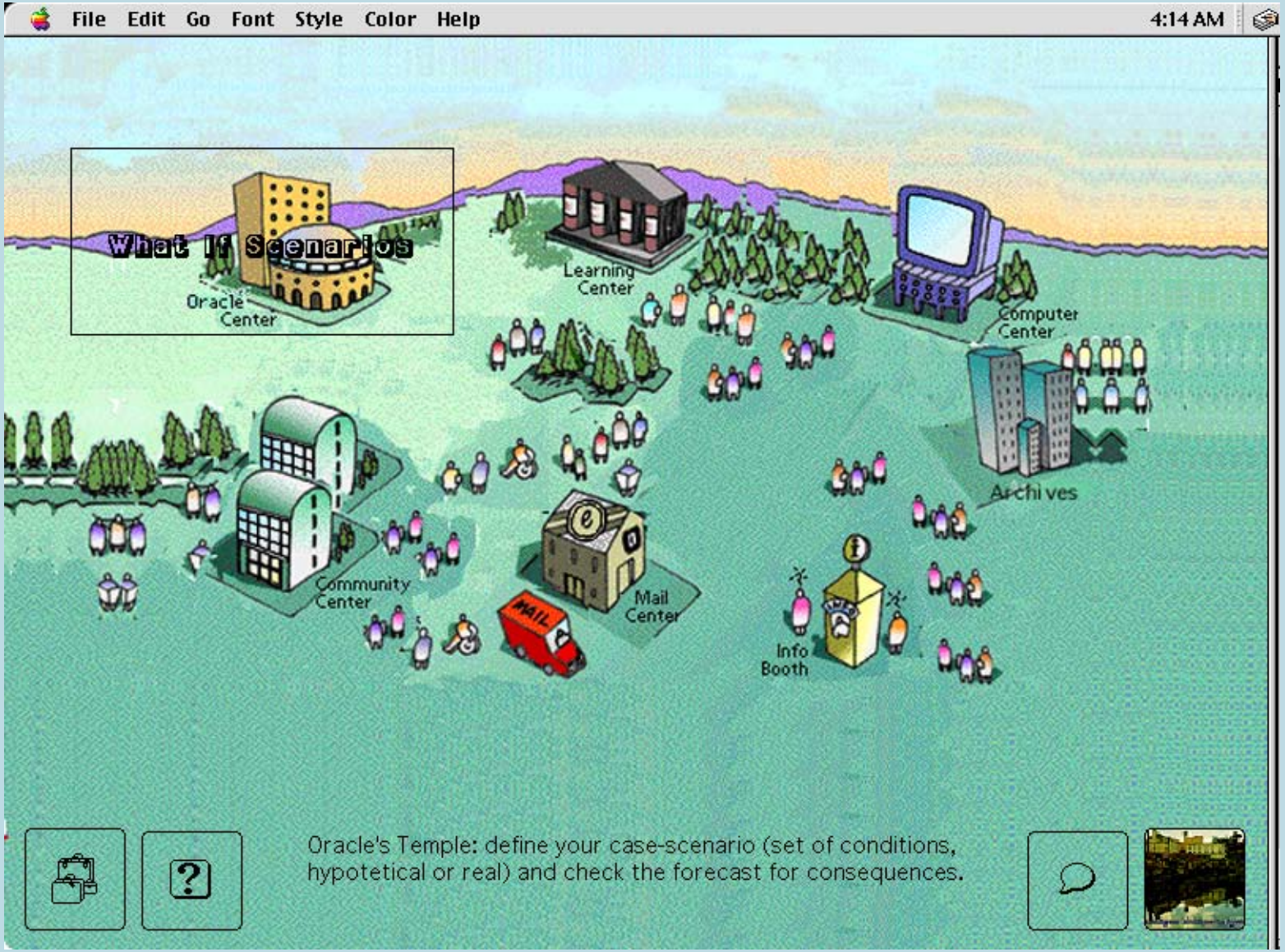
- "Blackboard" vs. "Star" process
- Network (WWW) based tools

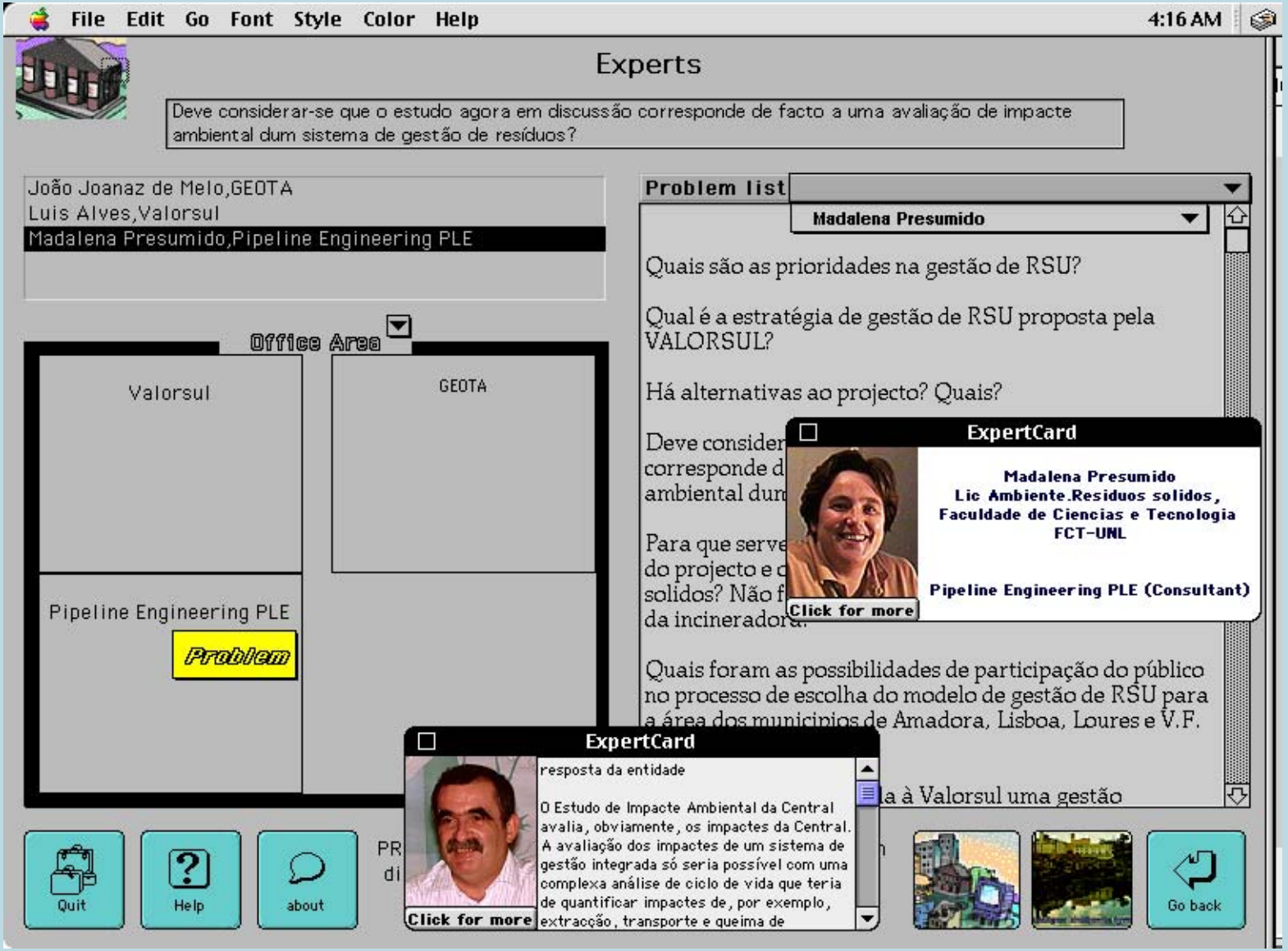
Table 3.3.5.1.-1 - Knowledge Representation Models

Representation	Inference / Reasoning	System Dynamic
Expressions (equations)	Algebra	attribute driven
Rule-Based	Production Rules (forward/backward chaining)	event or attribute driven
Regular Grammars (Automata)	Production Rules (expansion)	event or attribute driven
Semantic Networks	Relational Rules	relationship driven
Object-Oriented	Inheritance (Z,N)	attribute driven
Script/Procedural	Dispatcher	event driven
Frames	Daemons	event driven
Intelligent agents	Blackboard	event driven
Case-Based descriptors	Pattern-Matching	attribute driven

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

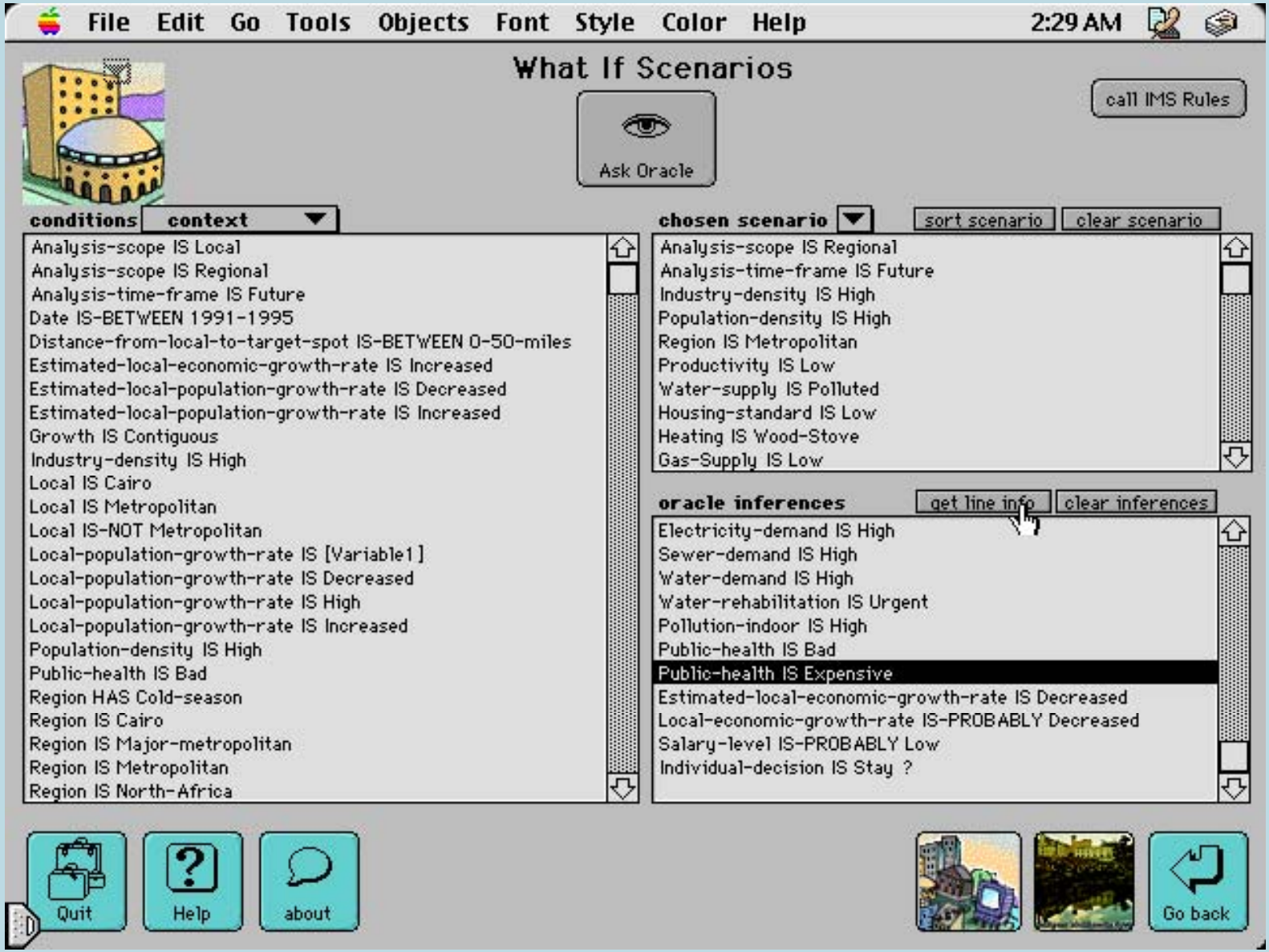

Ask Questions
Insert Information
Read Main Documents
Browse Information
Introduction
Quit
Intelligent Multimedia System
1998 © by Pedro Ferraz de Abreu


File Edit Go Font Style Color Help
4:14 AM
What If Scenarios
Oracle Center
Learning Center
Computer Center
Archives
Community Center
Mail Center
MAIL
Info Booth
Oracle's Temple: define your case-scenario (set of conditions, hypotetical or real) and check the forecast for consequences.


File Edit Go Font Style Color Help
4:16 AM
Experts
Deve considerar-se que o estudo agora em discussão corresponde de facto a uma avaliação de impacte ambiental dum sistema de gestão de resíduos?
João Joanaz de Melo,GEOTA
Luis Alves,Valorsul
Madalena Presumido,Pipeline Engineering PLE
Problem list
Madalena Presumido
Quais são as prioridades na gestão de RSU?
Qual é a estratégia de gestão de RSU proposta pela VALORSUL?
Há alternativas ao projecto? Quais?
Quais foram as possibilidades de participação do público no processo de escolha do modelo de gestão de RSU para a área dos municipios de Amadora, Lisboa, Loures e V.F.
Office Area
Valorsul
GEOTA
Pipeline Engineering PLE
Problem
ExpertCard
Madalena Presumido
Lic Ambiente.Residuos solidos,
Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia
FCT-UNL
Pipeline Engineering PLE (Consultant)
Click for more
ExpertCard
resposta da entidade
O Estudo de Impacte Ambiental da Central avalia, obviamente, os impactes da Central. A avaliação dos impactes de um sistema de gestão integrada só seria possível com uma complexa análise de ciclo de vida que teria de quantificar impactes de, por exemplo, extracção, transporte e queima de
Click for more
Quit
Help
about
Go back


File Edit Go Tools Objects Font Style Color Help
10:30 PM
Experts
O que é a triagem de RSU?
Ana Teresa Chinita,Sociedade de Engenharia e Inovacao Ambiental
A14
Answer in...
close answer
Comments
Texts
Biblios
Videos
Photos
Sounds
Graphs
Maps
Trails
3 of 3
Estacao de triagem de
Estacao de triagem de
Office Area
Sociedade de Engenharia e
Inovacao Ambiental SEIA
Problem
launch
ExpertCard
opinião pessoal
A triagem dos RSU é a separação, manual ou por meios automáticos, de determinadas fracções dos RSU que podem ser aproveitadas, normalmente para reciclagem. A triagem pode ser feita nos resíduos indiferenciados ou em fracções dos RSU que tenham sido recolhidas
Click for more
estacao triagem
Quit
Help
about
Go back


File Edit Go Tools Objects Font Style Color Help
2:50 AM
Archives
Index
Videos
dk3 improve bottom ash
dk3 incineration control
dk3 incineration overview
dk3 reutilizing bottom ash
dk3 scrap iron
dk3 sort at source
dk3 uncombusted waste
DP tendencia UE RSU vd
fatal shot
Ferraz pub part ass munic
FN RSU area valorsul vd
harbour_July
HstA
Htraffic
Hurricane Guillermo STS 43
Impact A on Jupiter
IMSTour
Industry Combo
JJ O estudo corresponde vd
JJ O geota favor contra vd
JJ O que são ONGs vd
JJ Para que serve vd
Quit
Help
about
(apple) key down for a few seconds.
Go back


File Edit Go Tools Objects Font Style Color Help 2:29 AM
What If Scenarios
call IMS Rules
Ask Oracle
conditions
context
Analysis-scope IS Local
Analysis-scope IS Regional
Analysis-time-frame IS Future
Date IS-BETWEEN 1991-1995
Distance-from-local-to-target-spot IS-BETWEEN 0-50-miles
Estimated-local-economic-growth-rate IS Increased
Estimated-local-population-growth-rate IS Decreased
Estimated-local-population-growth-rate IS Increased
Growth IS Contiguous
Industry-density IS High
Local IS Cairo
Local IS Metropolitan
Local IS-NOT Metropolitan
Local-population-growth-rate IS [Variable1]
Local-population-growth-rate IS Decreased
Local-population-growth-rate IS High
Local-population-growth-rate IS Increased
Population-density IS High
Public-health IS Bad
Region HAS Cold-season
Region IS Cairo
Region IS Major-metropolitan
Region IS Metropolitan
Region IS North-Africa
chosen scenario
sort scenario
clear scenario
Analysis-scope IS Regional
Analysis-time-frame IS Future
Industry-density IS High
Population-density IS High
Region IS Metropolitan
Productivity IS Low
Water-supply IS Polluted
Housing-standard IS Low
Heating IS Wood-Stove
Gas-Supply IS Low
oracle inferences
get line info
clear inferences
Electricity-demand IS High
Sewer-demand IS High
Water-demand IS High
Water-rehabilitation IS Urgent
Pollution-indoor IS High
Public-health IS Bad
Public-health IS Expensive
Estimated-local-economic-growth-rate IS Decreased
Local-economic-growth-rate IS-PROBABLY Decreased
Salary-level IS-PROBABLY Low
Individual-decision IS Stay ?
Quit
Help
about
Go back

Knowledge Test

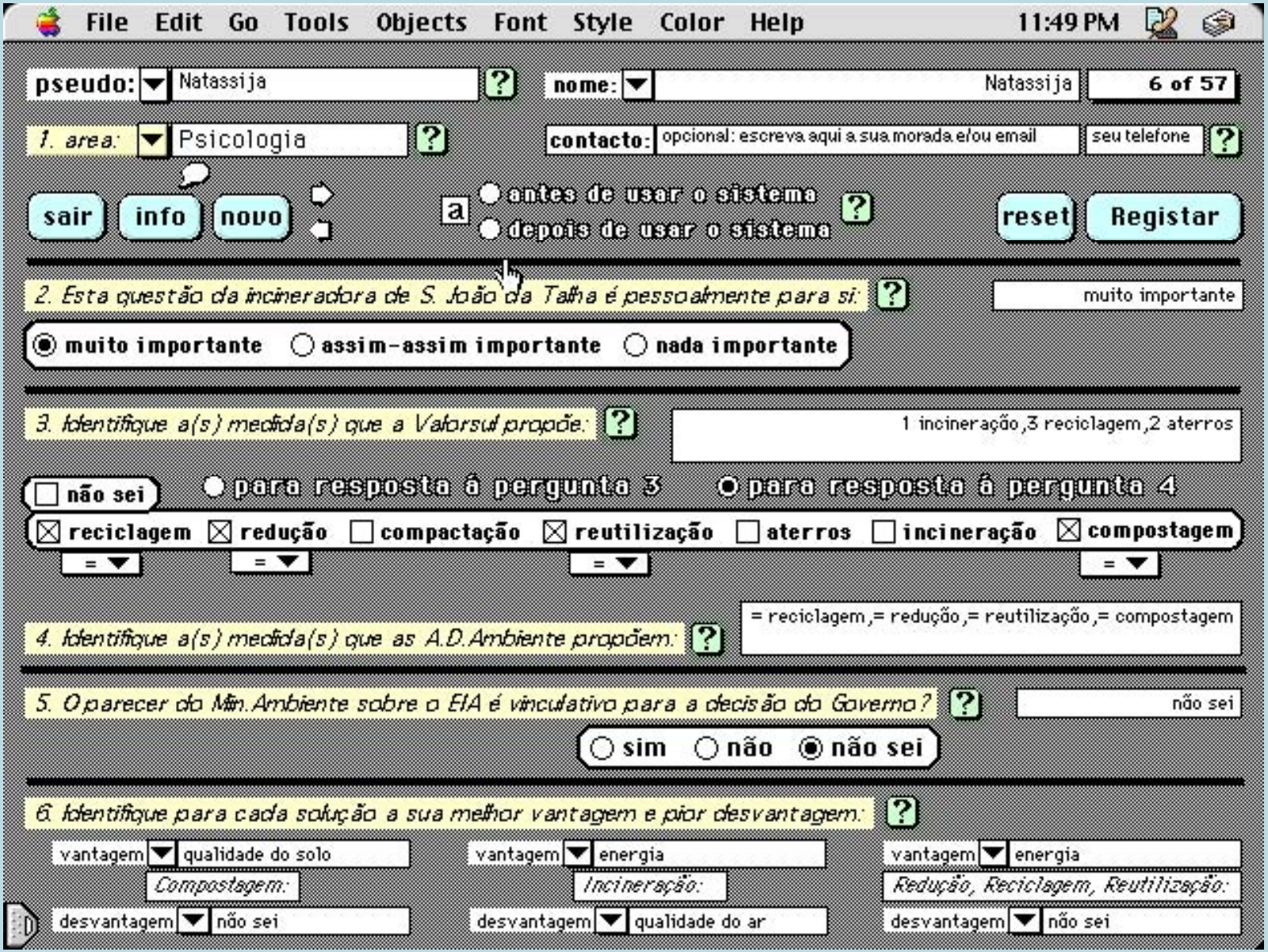
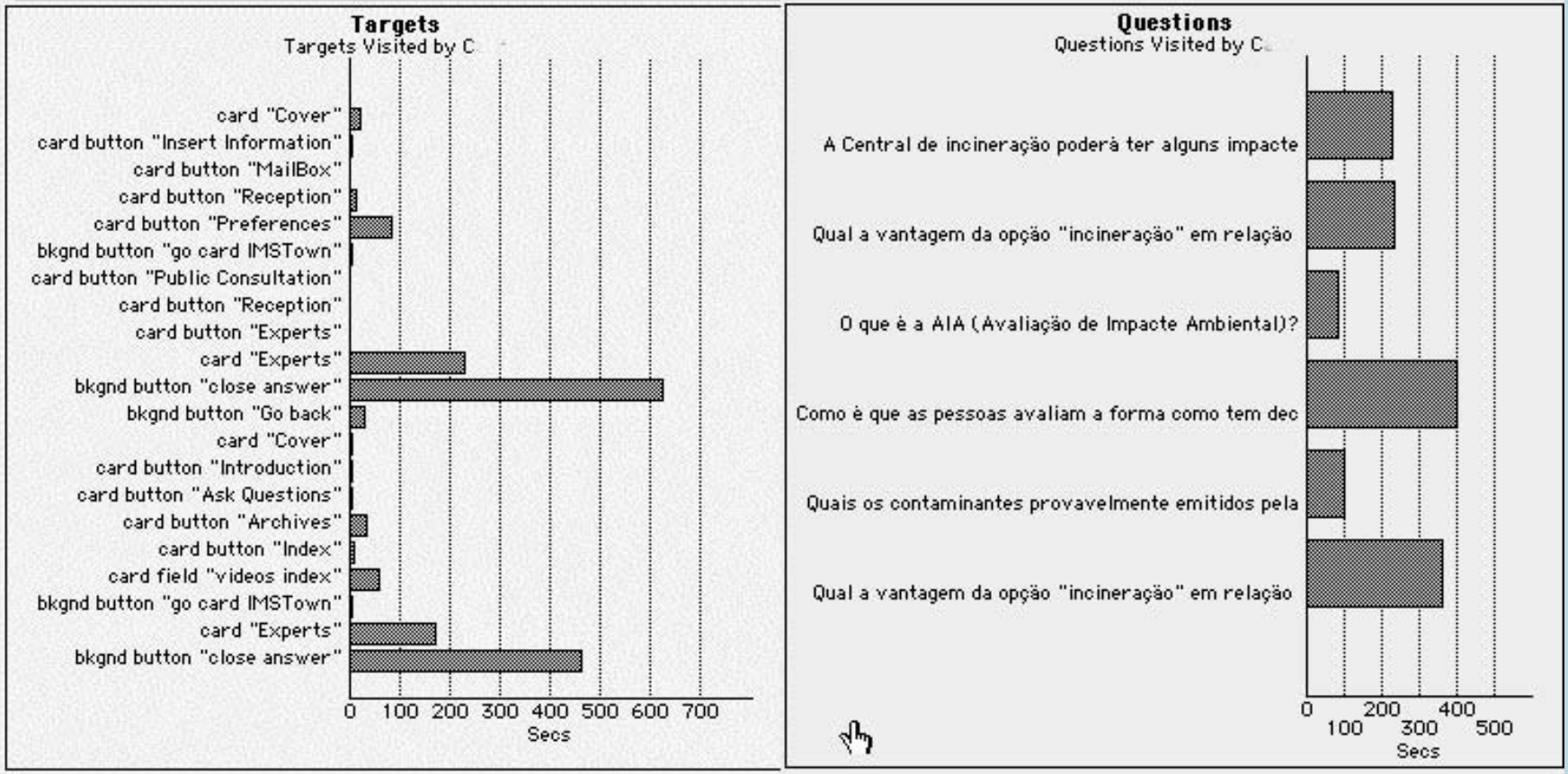


Table 5.13.4.-1 - Knowledge Test grade results

	Environmental students Average grade	Psychology students Average grade	GRADE GAP Environmental - Psychology
Before using IMS	39.2	28.2	11
After using IMS	43.7	35.7	8
GRADE JUMP	4.5	7.5	

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

☐ TRACE FUNCTION:



In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

PLANNING PARADIGMS:

- "Pragmatic" Planning
- "Rational" Planning
- "Hierarchical" Planning

Findings on ICT

- **Knowledge Base + Multimedia Data Base WORKS**
- **FAQ model VALIDATED (need dual taxonomy)**
- **"Virtual Office" SATISFIED EXPECTATIONS**
- **IMS contributed to reduce KNOWLEDGE GAP**
- **IMS did not induce "opinion bias"**
- **No conclusive data on Internet (email) use**
- **Web "memory" attribute (long term effect vs. short term TV)**

Findings on Institutional response

- Difficulty to access EIA in time for new IT use
- Difficulty to access EIA data in digital form
- Non-technical summary put in question (expert vs. lay)
- Concerns against actor's "co-existence" in "Virtual Office"
- FAQ dominance bias: the motivations vs. the power of resources
- Difficulty to integrate "Network" IT (email) in public administration

5 - Knowledge is the core

The role of expertise .. And of the expert

The new capital and new laws of capital reproduction

Translating expert's framework to and from common people's

The process is important, but so is content

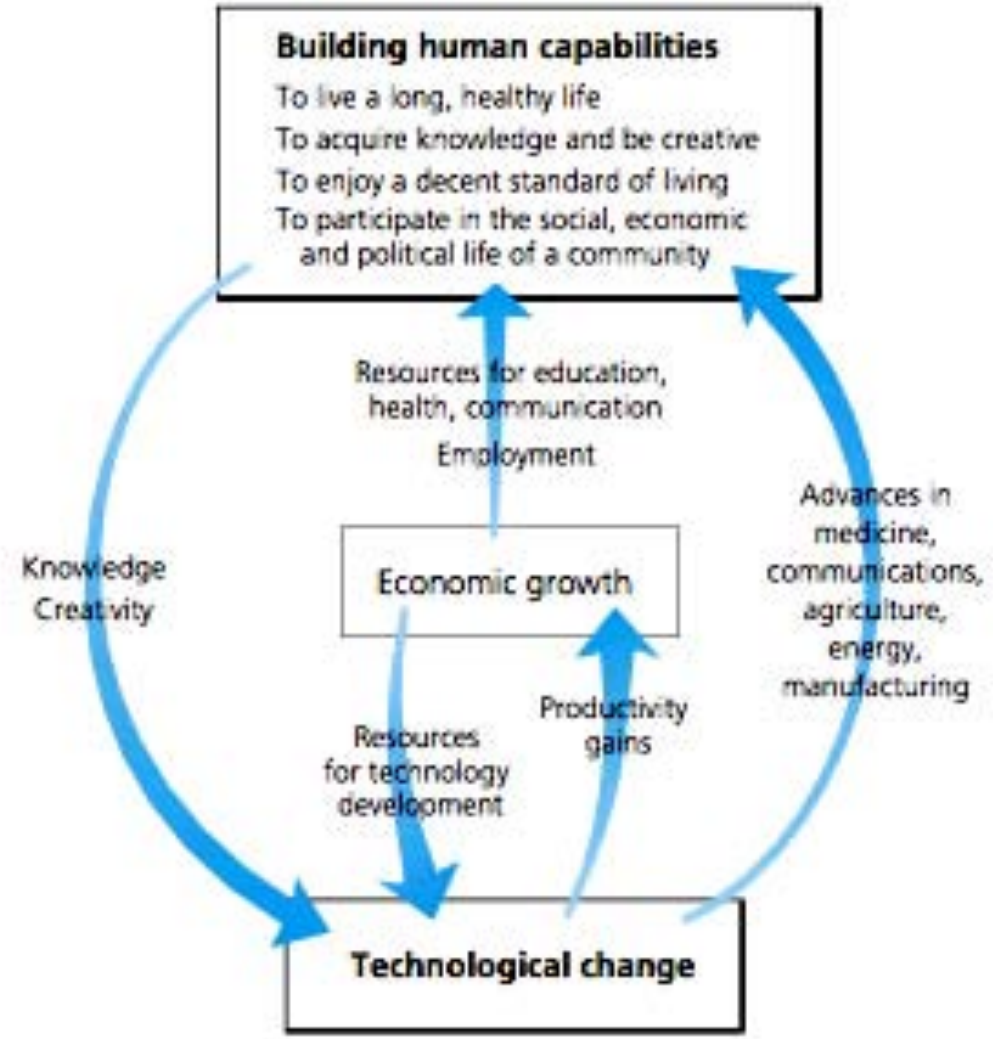
Public Participation Review:

- **Selznick** (administrative vs. substantive)
- **Vlachos** (awareness, involvement, participation)
- **Glass** (information exchange, education, support building, decision-making supplement, representational input)
- **Frankena, Kennard** (role of the expert)
- **Costs of no participation**
- **ELITIST VS. INCREMENTAL GAINS**
- **LEGITIMACY + QUALIFICATION**

HDR 2001

FIGURE 2.1

Links between technology and human development



e-Planning and new thinking

- On new policies “ICT-aware”
- On institutional and regulatory reform
- On ICT development strategies
- On ICT as tool to build “knowledge capacity”
- On the use of ICT to empower citizens

e-Planning Research Agenda?

- Analytical Methods and Urban Models
- Knowledge Representation and Information Management
- Institutional and Regulatory Implications of Information and Communication Technologies
- Development Policies for and with Information and Communication Technologies

Communication takes more than having a voice

What if nobody is listening?

What do they think, nowadays' poets from Andalucia
What do they feel, nowadays' poets from Andalucia
What do they speak about, nowadays' poets from Andalucia

They think, but when they think it seems they are alone
They feel, but when they feel it seems they are alone
They speak, but when they speak it seems as they are alone

Isn't there anything that someone can do, together with nowadays' poets of Andalucia ?

FGL