

Planning Traditions

11.201 GATEWAY: Planning Action

Xavier de Souza Briggs Lecture 2

GATEWAY: Planning Action



- Revisiting Rebuild L.A. (RLA) and Katrina aftermath
- Major planning traditions: Assumptions and links
- Action requires actors: Who plans, planner's roles, role confusions, definitions of success.
- Preview next session

Rebuilding L.A.: Revisited

- Crisis context: High visibility, varied expectations, fragmented communication, limited trust.
- Many inter-connected problems, with technical and political dimensions, to be defined.
- Resources: Extraordinary interest, relationships, money, and more—available to be mobilized.
- Spotlight: An entrepreneurial institution with a well-defined (narrow?) focus.
- "Planning" in action in the public domain addresses all of these—or relegates itself to technical support.

Some strategic options (year 2 on)

- Redefined role and relationship to government, business, nonprofit and "community" groups?
- Focus of activities: Adjust, reinvent, clarify?
- Constituents and coalitions: Who, for what?
- **Operational partners:** Who, for what?

The first "school" of planning

Saint-Simon/Comte, according to Friedmann:

- Rigid, functional division of labor: "Theoretician-planners" and administrators vs. everyone else.
- Politics as "inconsequential," not a "guiding force"—trumped by immutable scientific laws, including "social physics."
- Addressed to "the rulers of society."

Planning traditions

KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION	Conservative	Radical
In SOCIETAL GUIDANCE	Policy analysis	Social reform
In SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	Social learning	Social mobilization

Social reform tradition

- Applying technical knowledge to public affairs, mainly via the state (government)
- Focus: Role of government vis-à-vis the market
- Relevance in RLA/Katrina ...?



Focus: Decision analysis, optimal choice

7-Generate feedback

1-Define goals and objectives

6-Implement

2-Identify options

5-Decide

3-Predict consequences 4-Evaluate

by objectives

Social learning tradition

- Learning by doing, knowledge grounded in experience <u>and</u> reflection
- Focus: Democracy as constant experimentation; dialogue can challenge and overcome habits, prejudices, ignorance

Social mobilization tradition

- Collective action "from below," with specific targets—abuses of government, the market, etc.—and constituents.
- Focus: Planning as a form of politics, whether in confrontation or disengagement/isolation, generating learning and transformation.

Fundamental questions

- Ends: What defines the good society?
 Economic gain, human "freedom" defined by capabilities (Sen), something else?
- What are the most effective means of intervention? Does "effective" include legitimate?
- Who decides and how?

Action requires actors: Who plans?

- Trained professional planners with job titles that say "Planner"
- Professionals who plan but without the title
- Others who plan, especially civil society advocates (nongovernmental, private)

Grassroots vs. "grasstops"

Others who shape what is planned (stop or change what professionals propose)

Planners' roles

- DESIGNER ("form giver")
- ANALYST (using data to judge ideas by standards)
- ADVOCATE (building support for ideas)
- MEDIATOR (helping stakeholders find agreement)
- MANAGER (creating and deploying capacity to produce)
- FUTURIST (visionary)

Role conflicts and confusion

- Defend technical standards vs. popular ones? Not all popular ideas are wise, not all wise ones are popular or legitimate.
- Be objective as well as committed and ethical?
- Educate and advocate?
- Answer to the client/employer vs. constituents, the marginalized?
- Equipped to play multiple roles? (skills and personal resources)

What's success?

- The outcome is sustainable (growth, equity, environment, engagement) and enhances freedoms.
- The process was effective (produced the desired output or outcome)
- The process built trust and capacity for more collective action
- The stakeholders—All? Some? A majority? A targeted subgroup?—are satisfied



- Core dilemmas that define planning in practice vs. in theory
- Dilemmas that define our three cases