

Latin-American Forum on Knowledge Based Development

TABLE 5

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 2

Session I. Knowledge Cities: Lessons Learnt and New Utopias

**First round: What are the main lessons learnt in
Knowledge Cities design and implementation?**

Contributions

- To have 'strong' links between all social actors (such as national and local governments, universities and research centres, industries, and society as whole).
- To have a 'high mobility' workforce.
- To have a technological infrastructure to connect all social actors
- To have strong human communications and links
- To create synergy with all social actors.
- To have human capital 'management' (skills, capacities).
- To have the right financial incentives and resources.
- To have a 'leader' who involves all social actors (and not monopolises).

Second round: What is the most distinctive characteristic of virtual city?

Contributions

- It is a city that is able to involve (connects) the whole community
- It is a city that provides tailor-made services according to the necessities of the community.
- Move from individualism to community.
- Technological platform
- Defined by the values of the community.

Third round: how could future Knowledge (Innovation) Cities (Society) be like (20 to 25 years) and what would it take to make them happen?

Contributions

- Commitment to change the status quo.
- Commitment to arts and culture (that could be a trigger 'element'/seed).
- Culture of 'collaboration' in place to be constantly innovating.
- New development-economic indicators.
- An important growth of networks to share and create knowledge.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 3

Session II. Knowledge Regions: The Knowledge Divide and Policy Options

First round: Is globalization propiciating or preventing an equitable knowledge distribution?

Contributions

- It is possible to see both trends happening at the same time. On the one hand it is preventing knowledge distribution (through global mergers) but on the other hand it is creating specific niches to create and distribute knowledge.
- Globalisation is creating a difference between the availability and quality of access to distribute knowledge.
- Globalisation plays a role of an 'economic-filter'.

Second round: Who will dream and lead the generation of future knowledge regions?

Contributions

- Academic community, through knowledge designers who integrates social (e.g. equitable social relations) and economic (e.g. economical prosperity) knowledge to develop with this knowledge instructional design (i.e. the hat and how of formal education).
- Mothers of each family, because they are close to their children (who will lead the future generation). This should lead educational actors to create a women education (i.e. mothers' career beginning even at secondary school) and society to give a central role.

Third round: Are there limits to Knowledge-based Development? How far can we foresee?

Contributions

- There are limits (e.g. government, economic model, theory, etc.) that can be overcome through constant and active learning.

Session III. Knowledge World: Futures and Responsibilities

First round: What are the most compelling visions of a Knowledge World?

Contributions

- Text
- Text

Second round: What critical events are actually determining the emergence of a (non-)Knowledge World?

Contributions

- Text
- Text

Third round: What can we do to create a Knowledge World?

Contributions

- Text
- Text

