IGF 2016 Workshop Report Template

Session Title	**Workshop No. 188 Smart Cities in the Global South: challenges/opportunities**
Date	9th December 2016
Time	12:00/13:30
Session Organizer	Raquel Rennó/Paz Peña
Chair/Moderator	Raquel Rennó
Rapporteur/Notetaker	Joana Varon
List of Speakers and their institutional affiliations	Raquel Rennó, Coding Rights, Brazil Olga Cavalli, ITU Argentina Amber Sinha, CIS India Romina Garrido, Datos Protegidos, Chile Catherine Garcia, Haghe University, Peru/The Netherlands Victor Larios, University of Guadalajara
Key Issues raised (1 sentence per issue):	The moderator presented the general risks of the implementation of smart cities in the Global South that in most of cases present a context of: - weak democracy and poor transparency of public actions - centralized mass media/controlled by public sector - data protection laws for the citizens - poor or absent - antidiscrimination laws – poor or absent - solutions developed by companies in the Global North that have little or none knowledge of the urban and social context in the South The discussion started from this scenario to evaluate risks and ask for possible opportunities of those solutions in the global south.
If there were presentations during the session, please provide a 1-paragraph summary for each Presentation	The first three speakers presented issues and risks of smart cities implementation in their contries: Raquel Rennó spoke about the projects being developed in Rio that generated more survaillance and data gathering (with no data protection law in the country). Then Amer Sinha presented the issues like a shift to a data centered government that is taking place in India. Also, he insisted in the lack of critical discourse about smart cities in the global south, mostly related to the need for development, where the technologies would be of great importance. The context shows that smart cities is a great market opportunity for companies from the global south, but the weak and sometimes lack of antidiscrimination and data protection laws create a scenario where is difficult to control how the smart cities measures will affect citizens. Romina Garrido presented the case of smart cities projects in Santiago de Chile and how it is connected with security but also the control of pattern of citizens. In Datos Protegidos she witnessed how safety and traffic control lead to the control of citizen data by the government, which can also lead to data breach, privatization of public data and surveillance actions that conflicts with human rights, also when governments changes and the decisions about citizen rights are afected by it constantly. As a positive site, the digital rights

	and governmental transparency become more relevant and a public discussion is becoming very relevant in the context of smart cities. Victor Larios, as the director of Smart Cities Programme in Guadalajara and a professor from the University of the same city, introduced the last accomplishments of the Guadalajara Smart City plan that is being carried out in the whole city, including areas that are being implementing smart cities from scratch. As a city with a history of strong industrial context, it was easy to start the concept of creative economy and later smart cities. The connection with companies from the north was more natural and the business models where adapted in a positive way in the city and renovate and remodel some part of the cities with security and other issues. According to the professor, smart cities should be a global and connected network that involve many cities at the same time and not something only locally focused. Olga Cavalli present the challenges of the Global South that has many of the biggest cities in the world and development and social economical problems but also how ITU is creating research groups regarding smart cities, including the development needs but also taking into the consideration the relevance of citizen privacy. Catherine Garcia presented a research on how smart cities has been changing through time and also the perspective of a more integrated solution when bottom-up actions are combined with top-down actions. Also she presented the differences between smart cities in the Global South and Global North and how the development and modernization is an important factor in the smart cities in GS. According to the professor, smart cities in the current moment is seeking a more flexible model, small scaled with tangible solutions that should bring results for cities in GS.
Please describe the Discussions that took place during the workshop session: (3 paragraphs)	A participant suggested smart cities projects in the Global South should strongly integrate in their programmes (public and private sector, academia) the human rights approach, since it is a particular context with a history of exclusion and other social economical issues. The discussion were mostly about how to integrate different sectors in order to guarantee human rights protection in a databased solution as provided by smart cities. Mr. Larios presented the Living Labs implemented in the university to allow this discussion and the university was also mentioned as an important element to create future leaders and IT professionals that are also aware of human rights and privacy issues when implementing any solution that involves Big Data. The data protection law and laws that guarantee the rights of minorities in contexts where this is a long term problem, even before smart cities were created. Without that there little possibility to know if the private and even public sector will respect human rights in general with a whole surveillance apparatus. Another topic was what was lacking in the smart cities discourse in the GS. The discussion approached the fact that data collection in areas where exclusion is already strong could only make the

	situation worse, so any smart city project should have those groups in an equality situation or no real improvement could be obtained.
Please describe any Participant suggestions regarding the way forward/ potential next steps /key takeaways: (3 paragraphs)	A participant raised the fact that combining bottom-up and top-down approaches could be particularly difficult in general. It was stated that nevertheless, it is important to have the citizens to engage in the smart cities solutions and not only leave it to the private sector to suggest the implementation of tools. E-governance could be one of the answer to create the sense of ownership in the city in general. There were some positive examples mentioned in Latin America as well.
	Another issue raised by a participant is how the people who are traditionally not relevant to the official city (minorities, immigrants, poor people, etc) could be considered relevant in a databased city. Also the issue of privacy should be a transversal concern no matter what model is implemented and how it connects bottom-up or top-down approaches. In the end, it is important to keep in mind that the active participation of citizens combined with data privacy is key to face the future of Big Data and Smart Cities.
	As an opportunity, Smart Cities could be the moment to finally have data protection laws discussed in a collective way in a context where it is traditionally lacking and also allow cooperation among countries in the region to work together in more general solutions.