INCLUSIVE TECHNOLOGY AND CREATIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE CITY WE NEED

IHC GLOBAL URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS ON SMART CITIES IN THE POST-COVID-19 ERA

October 23rd, 2020
"TECHNOLOGIES EMBODY SPECIFIC FORMS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY"

Langdon Winner
in the Whale and Reactor
THE PROBLEM
SMART CITIES

EFFICIENCY

TECHNOLOGY

COST-EFFECTIVENESS
1. What are the other lenses (besides technology, efficiency, cost effectiveness, etc.) we should be using to see our cities?

2. How are the most vulnerable included in the development of their communities and cities? How does it trickle down?
OF LATIN AMERICANS LIVE IN POVERTY.

THE MOST UNEQUAL REGION ON THE PLANET

185 MILLION

OF LATIN AMERICANS LIVE IN POVERTY.

3 IN 10 PEOPLE LIVE IN POVERTY.

THIS NUMBER IS GROWING. ALREADY IN 2019 THE NUMBER WAS ESTIMATED AT 190 MILLION. WITH COVID SITUATION IS WORSE.

SOURCE: Panorama Social da América Latina 2019 (CEPAL)
OF BRAZILIANS LIVE IN POVERTY.

52.5 MILLION

OF BRAZILIANS LIVE IN POVERTY.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE 10% MOST RICH HOLD 55% OF THE WEALTH IN THE COUNTRY.

12.8% OF THE POPULATION LIVES IN HOUSES BUILT WITH NON-DURABLE MATERIALS, WITHOUT SPACE, EXCESSIVELY EXPENSIVE AND/OR WITHOUT SANITARY INSTALLATIONS*.

BRAZIL IS THE 7th MOST UNEQUAL COUNTRY*.

Source: Síntese de Indicadores Sociais 2019/IBGE
Relatório do Desenvolvimento Humano 2019 (PNUD)
Precarious communities, favelas, are the extreme manifestation of inequality and poverty in the cities of Brazil and Latin America. In them, the human factor stands out as the only source of action for the construction of habitat - with the means and resources of the local population. The favelas are centers of innovation and manifestation of the power of community work for the common good.
TETO Brazil
WHAT WE DO

Through its own work methodology, social technology, TETO supports the **strengthening of community capacities** by engaging **residents** of underserved communities and **young volunteers to work together** to generate concrete solutions that provide improvements in the housing and living conditions of these territories.
THE USUAL LENSES
SMART CITIES

- Equating innovation with (new) technology
- Thinking and acting as if technology exists in a vacuum
- Thinking that all inefficiency is bad (Eg. Deliberation is deeply inefficient but vital to democracy.)
TWO QUESTIONS GUIDING US

1. What are the other lenses (besides technology, efficiency, cost effectiveness...) should be using to see our cities?

2. How are the most vulnerable included in the development of their communities and cities? How does it trickle down?
1. PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS
2. WORKING TABLES
3. ACTION PLANS THAT ARE RADICALLY INCLUSIVE
EXAMPLES

CASH TRANSFERS BRAZIL DURING COVID
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN 
MEDELLÍN
"No matter how advanced our technology may be [...] we can never escape from the normative and political task of deciding how to use it."

...and for that we need radical inclusion of people, deliberation and dialogue to inspire justice.