ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Building futures from Latin America

DERECHOS DIGITALES
América Latina

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, HUMAN RIGHTS
AND SOCIAL JUSTICE:**
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SUMMARY

FOREWORD: BUILDING FUTURES FROM LATIN AMERICA

By Fernanda Bruno, Jamila Venturini and Paola Ricaurte

This publication summarizes the results of three days of discussions between representatives of Latin American academia and civil society, gathered in Rio de Janeiro, on the future of artificial intelligence (AI) from a human rights and social justice perspective. The event took place at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro's Science and Culture Forum from August 21 to 23, 2024, aiming to stimulate conversations based on various research findings, including the Global Index on Responsible AI.[1]

The meeting, held by Derechos Digitales[2] in alliance with the Latin American Network of Surveillance, Technology, and Society Studies (LAVITS),[3] the Tierra Común Network,[4] and the Feminist AI Research Network,[5] aimed to facilitate an exchange of ideas on the potential and impacts of AI and a critical reflection on the regulatory and governance initiatives currently underway at the national, regional, and global levels. The proposal was to facilitate an in-depth discussion on these regulatory debates, which are rapidly advancing in response to agendas and timetables that are not always known and which generally have not adequately included the perspectives of civil society and Latin American countries.[6] For this purpose, we had the participation of authorities from UNESCO and the Inter-American Human Rights System, who shared details of their work and possibilities for collaboration.[7]

The title of the meeting - "Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights and Social Justice: Building Futures from Latin America" - tried to synthesize the intention of thinking about the future of AI from a territorial perspective, focused on rights and social transformation. Although this is an ambitious mission, the three days of the meeting showed that it does not start from a vacuum. On the contrary, numerous initiatives were presented at the discussion tables that have taken

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(1)   "The Global Index on Responsible AI," available at: https://www.global-index.ai

(2)   https://derechosdigitales.org

(3)   https://lavits.org

(4)   https://www.tierracomun.net

(5)   https://aplusalliance.org

(6)   Jobin, A., Ienca, M. & Vayena, E. "The global landscape of AI ethics guidelines." Nat Mach Intell 1 (2019): 389–399. https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-019-0088-2

(7)   The Annex to this publication includes biographies of all the participants in the event, including the authorities mentioned above.

up this challenge, developing research, databases, mapping, social media, social mobilization, and technological systems that seek alternative logic to those imposed by a global technology industry that cares little about the impact of its production.

The lessons learned from these initiatives have inspired thought and boldness in proposing an agenda that addresses some of the elements initially hidden in the idea of "artificial intelligence." In this sense, what is known today as AI essentially refers to a set of processes and techniques that allow a computer system to make statistical calculations capable of identifying patterns and predicting behavior in order to suggest or make decisions based on them. Contrary to what the name may suggest, there is little in these processes and techniques that are "intelligent" or "artificial"[8] and they are dependent on, for example, the following:

1. the availability of databases that make it possible to train mathematical models to make inferences (this data can come from many sources and often includes personal data);
2. large contingents of working people who classify and filter this data according to various criteria;
3. the development of algorithmic models responsible for the calculations;
4. natural resources to produce the technologies, such as minerals, energy, and water to maintain the data centers and train the models;
5. public infrastructure, such as power grids, roads, and telecommunications networks.

In other words, AI systems not only require data and models, but also depend on the telecommunications and information infrastructure, including cables, antennas, satellites, data centers, supercomputers, and batteries, among others. This means that when discussing the governance and regulation of AI, it is necessary to go far beyond considerations of its effects -which are multiple and must be taken into account -and the exclusive role of technology companies. Issues related to the extraction of the minerals necessary for the development of its infrastructure -many of which are located in natural reserves or on lands sacred to indigenous peoples[9] -and the working conditions of the people involved in this production -in many cases, women and migrants working in extremely precarious conditions[9] -are just some of those that need to be taken into account.

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(8) This becomes very clear, for example, when we take a closer look at the systems used by the public sector in some countries in the region. See Velasco, P. and Venturini, J. Automated decisions in the civil service in Latin America. A comparative approach to their application in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay. Derechos Digitales (2021), available at: https://ia.derechosdigitales.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CPC_informeComparado.pdf.

(9) Nicole Greenfield, "Lithium Mining Is Leaving Chile's Indigenous Communities High and Dry (Literally)", NRDC, april 26, 2022, available at: https://www.nrdc.org/es/stories/mineria-litio-dejando-comunidades-indigenas-chile-altas-secas-literalmente.

(10) Miceli, M., Posada, J., & Yang, T. (2022). Studying up machine learning data: Why talk about bias when we mean power?. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 6 (GROUP), 1-14..

Building futures for AI from Latin America implies thinking about the environmental and labor impacts of these technologies in a region that, after centuries of extractivism and exploitation, remains one of the most unequal in the world. It also means thinking about cultural aspects, especially for this region's traditional communities. In the following pages, you will find an initial map of the central tensions that permeate AI's development, regulation, and governance from a Latin American perspective, and some exploratory paths for thinking about and building alternatives. At the end, you'll find more details about the people and organizations involved and the initiatives already underway.

We wish you a good and inspiring read.
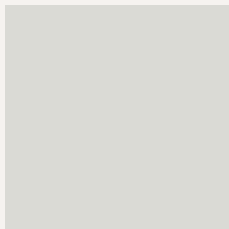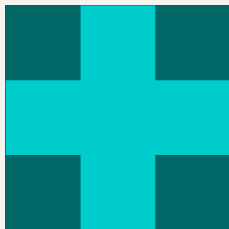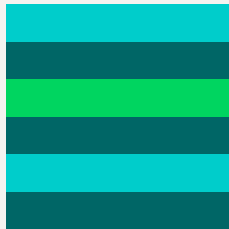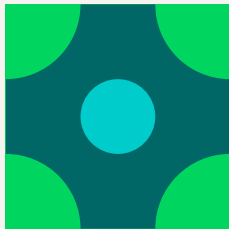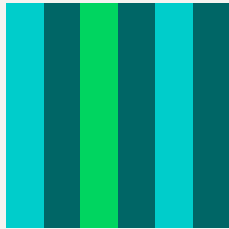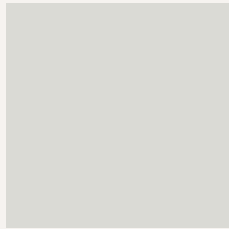
PROLOGUE

By Nicolás Grossman and Gloria Guerrero

How is AI governed, and where will it take us? This question can summarize many of the concerns and reflections raised by this topic, which is already at the top of the agenda of the debates on global governance. When analyzing this question in detail, we can interpret it as relevant on two axes: conceptual and temporal.

Conceptually speaking, although AI has more than one technical definition, we cannot ignore the discussions it provokes in social research and policy proposals. An economic, political, and social debate about these new technologies needs to be addressed and connected.

It is also crucial to analyze and project long-term impacts and possibilities. Certainly, we cannot ignore interrelated issues such as the extraction of natural resources to develop devices for data collection, storage, and processing; the datification of daily life through digital records of hundreds of actions performed throughout the day by people in every corner of the planet; and disputes over the ownership, power, and use of such data, which should be, and are, part of the discussion.

Regarding the temporal axis, the technological and social steps that led to AI's current existence can be traced to the past to understand its origins. This aspect of the question of where AI begins has been extensively studied and documented. "How and for what purpose should we regulate AI?" is one of the most important debates of our time. Reflecting on the dominant logic, the primary potentialities of these technologies, and the possible risks are crucial questions when defining the direction AI should take for the benefit of the majority.

The meeting *"Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights and Social Justice: Building Futures from Latin America"* was an enriching event, and there was no axis, aspect, or dimension of AI that was examined or discussed. Participants from different civil society and academia sectors in Latin America and representatives of multilateral organizations attended it. It is one of those meetings that seeks to build collective outlooks from the exchange of ideas and perspectives, and thus an ideal environment for the Global Index on Responsible AI (GIRAI) to gain a first-hand understanding of what information needs to be collected and systematized at the regional and global levels. The GIRAI was conceived as a key tool to inform discussions and decisions on responsible AI in places where such information is limited. As a unique project, it seeks to incorporate as many insights as possible in developing and evaluating each edition.

We call GIRAI a unique initiative in terms of scope, process, and approach. It is a research and advocacy project that collects and analyzes first-hand evidence from 138 countries and jurisdictions on the commitments and progress around responsible Artificial Intelligence in each AI ecosystem, composed of local governments and non-state actors, such as the private sector, academia, and civil society. It is the first responsible AI index on a global scale, covering 18 Latin American and 41 African countries. It is also the first to adopt a human rights perspective, which is why the concept of Responsible AI was compartmentalized into 19 thematic areas related to fundamental rights in the context of AI, providing a level of disaggregation of evidence that no other AI index provides, with specific information on commitments and actions on gender equality, cultural and linguistic diversity, bias, children's and workers' rights, as well as impact assessment, access to remedy mechanisms and redress for damages in the face of algorithmic decisions in the context of AI, among others.

Another unique feature of GIRAI is that it is coordinated from the Global South. The collection of evidence and the construction of the theoretical framework and measurement tool were shaped by perspectives from these regions of the world. In terms of process, 15 organizations with expertise in the intersection of digital technologies and human rights validated the methodological definitions, primarily located in the Global South: from South Africa to Uruguay and Chile, from India to Kenya, and from Jamaica to Sri Lanka. Most of these institutions, both civil society and academic, were also in charge of collecting evidence in each country and territory. Territoriality as a key element in the discussions on technologies was also addressed at the event: what does it mean? How is it reflected in the results of the GIRAI and in the courses of action proposed?

These concerns were not only related to the Index presented, but the conversation about the need to adopt a Global South, periphery, or majority world perspective on AI was transversal to the whole event through its different thematic axes. For example, in terms of the development of these technologies, it was questioned that the countries of the Global North concentrate the production of technical knowledge on AI, and from an institutional point of view, it was pointed out that actors from those regions hegemonize the main instances of debate and global governance. Regarding the impacts and futures of AI, approaches, guidelines, and tasks were identified as necessary to prevent the deepening of existing social and economic inequalities in the region. Suggestions for addressing these challenges were also varied, including, but not limited to, promoting diversity among the actors in charge of diagnosing and implementing technologies, ensuring the effective inclusion of academia and civil society in discussion forums, or advancing towards global and inclusive governance of AI. The importance of the human rights perspective in addressing these issues was also highlighted in different moments.

Over the course of the days and debates, it was very stimulating to see how the diagnoses proposed by GIRAI helped inform these conversations and how they were reflected in the proposals of the attendees. One of the main findings of the first version of this study was the confirmation that, globally, fundamental rights are not being protected in the context of AI. Most countries do not have regulatory frameworks to guarantee them, and when they do exist, they often lack the mechanisms to protect and enforce them effectively. In this scenario of shortcomings, some factors were observed that show positive trends. GIRAI noted that in many areas where governments leave unmet needs, non-state actors, such as civil society organizations and academia, promote discussion and action to address them. Globally, over 500 civil society organizations and more than 400 universities have been identified as working on the intersection of different rights in AI. At the Latin American level, in key areas for the responsible use of AI, such as diversity and inclusion issues, there has been more activity by non-governmental actors than by governments themselves, particularly in areas such as mitigating bias and discrimination, ensuring cultural and linguistic diversity, gender equality, labor protections, and the right to work.

Another important finding of the first edition of the GIRAI was the identification of international cooperation as a fundamental pillar for progress toward responsible AI. It was the highest-scoring thematic area out of the 19 included. This aspect assessed commitments at the international level, whether bilateral or multilateral, with a focus on Responsible AI and human rights. These types of commitments have been made by governments around the world, with support and encouragement from civil society and academia. This was precisely another of the key topics of the meeting, where participants analyzed existing spaces for international cooperation and suggested lines of action to make them more inclusive. However, as evidenced by the GIRAI analyses and the discussions in Rio de Janeiro, the existence of this cooperation

is insufficient. Dafna Feinholz, Director of the Artificial Intelligence Division and responsible for Bioethics and Ethics of Science and Technology at UNESCO, pointed out in her speech that "measuring and monitoring the implementation of artificial intelligence systems by the countries has been one of the greatest challenges faced by international bodies," which is why, in addition to government's commitment, the role of civil society in demanding and guaranteeing that the recommendations are implemented in their countries is equally important.

This coordinated action between governments and other key actors, such as civil society organizations and academia, to ensure AI ecosystems that respect and promote human rights is what GIRAI aims to measure and inform. One of the major challenges in achieving this is to develop a methodology to inform global debates on responsible AI that identifies general trends but is also open to the specificities and contexts of each country and territory; a methodology that is global in scope but local in relevance. A methodology that is clear enough to measure progress towards responsible AI, and not in the opposite direction, but that is open and not prescriptive about how each region should approach the task. It should be able to establish general points of reference without reproducing exclusive and dominant logic and, at the same time, be accompanied by a data collection strategy that is flexible enough to identify evidence of the most varied kinds and as exhaustive as possible to locate relevant sources in contexts where this information is scarce or has not yet been systematized.

To address these challenges and produce information that provides evidence for action and decision-making, GIRAI has used its global research network to refine methodologies and collect and analyze data to complete the first edition. However, of course, the task does not end there. After publishing the first report and all the evidence collected in open data format to enable its unrestricted reuse, we have encouraged and participated in meetings to rethink the approach and ensure that it is a key tool to inform further debates on AI governance in different regions and globally. The "*Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights and Social Justice: Building Futures from Latin America*" event was an excellent opportunity to participate in valuable discussions with the region's leading organizations and experts in various fields. We invite our readers to share our enthusiasm in reviewing the main points of discussion and agreements reached, which are consolidated in the following pages, and thus be part of this urgent and open discussion on the governance of AI from our regions of the world.
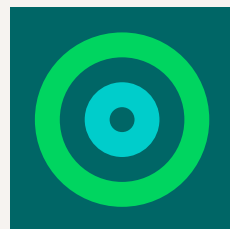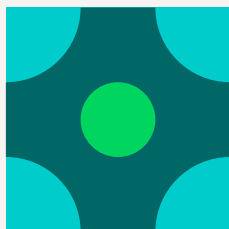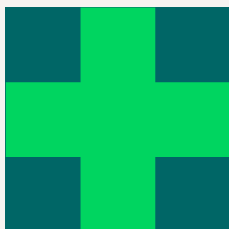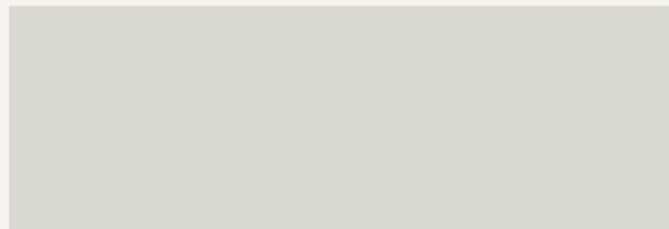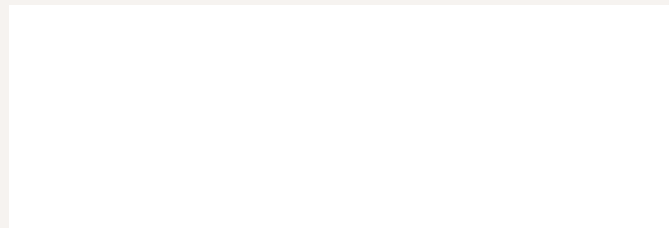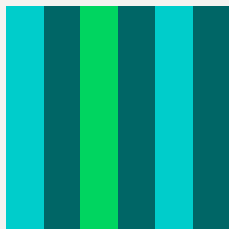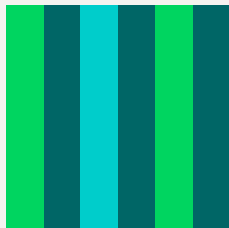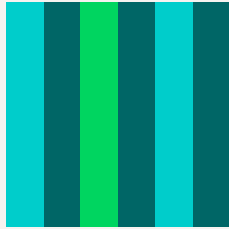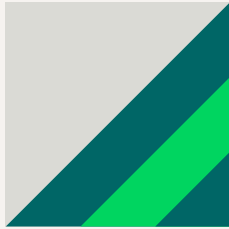
1. PRESENTATION

In a mansion that witnessed the fight against the dictatorship in Brazil, researchers and activists gathered to share information and strategies on the future of artificial intelligence (AI) in Latin America. Organized by Derechos Digitales, the Feminist Artificial Intelligence Research Network, the Tierra Común network, LAVITS, and MediaLab.UFRJ, the meeting "Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights and Social Justice: Building Futures from Latin America" took place in the historic building that now houses the Science and Culture Forum of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

With all due respect to the differences, our struggle today is also about guaranteeing rights and democracy. Faced with inertia and state capture, transnational technology companies extract and trade data on every aspect of our lives, feeding artificial intelligence systems without transparency or prior notice. The violation of rights ends up turning into profit for these companies.

Over the course of three days, we tried to elaborate a regional agenda that would put human rights and social justice at the center of the debates on artificial intelligence. We discussed strategies to influence hermetic spaces, analyzed worrying scenarios, presented results of projects and experiences that allowed us to envision collective solutions, and dreamed of a World Social Forum of Technologies without big techs.

To account for the immensity of the exchanges, ideas, and plans, we have divided this systematization into three parts. First, we address the main challenges of AI for human rights, as well as opportunities and strategies to mitigate the risks identified. In the second part, we will focus on the debate on the governance and regulation of artificial intelligence and present the main multi-sectoral forums in which these discussions are taking place.

The third and final part will focus on the challenges and lessons learned in collective action to build non-hegemonic artificial intelligence systems. What debates need to be held? What are the values that, for us, are non-negotiable in the development of AIs? What principles should govern an AI geared to the common good? These are some of the questions this chapter seeks to answer.

Finally, we analyze successful experiences in Latin America and collectively developed proposals. We conclude with the confidence that building other worlds where technologies serve social justice is possible.

1.1 - METHODOLOGY

Seven roundtables, each lasting approximately one hour, were held over the three days of the seminar. The roundtables raised issues that were discussed in depth in the working groups (WGs).

The WGs were divided into five groups with the following topics: Data, Design and Development, Methodology, Research, and Public Policy. Participants shared their experiences and perspectives, contributing to the elaboration of the challenges, opportunities, strategies, gaps, and proposals systematized in this document.

In this document, each chapter focuses on the contributions of specific roundtables that directly addressed the proposed theme. The contributions of the thematic groups permeate the entire text, even if they are not explicitly indicated.
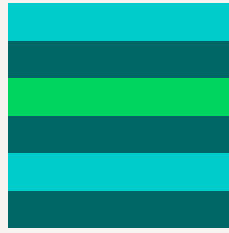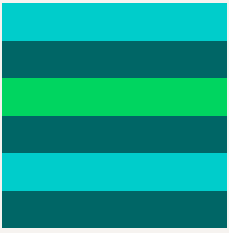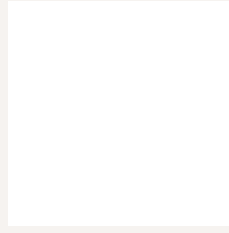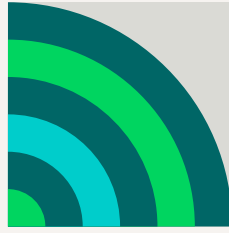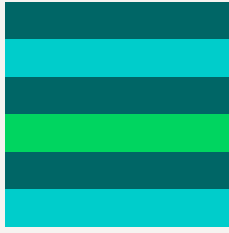
2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND RIGHTS

In a context where artificial intelligence is increasingly present in our lives, with ever more rapid changes, new challenges are emerging for the guarantee and defense of human rights. What are these challenges? What are the responsibilities of states and companies in the face of rights violations facilitated by hegemonic AI systems? How can Latin American civil society position itself in this scenario?

Undeniably, technologies have enabled significant social transformations, offering tools to expand access to information and cultural goods, strengthen the mobilization and communication of causes, create platforms for reporting violations, and more. But it is also clear that technologies have been used to expand mass surveillance, boost the spread of disinformation, promote genocide, destabilize democracies, and threaten rights defenders, among other violations.

Therefore, ensuring that artificial intelligence and the entire technological apparatus are aligned with international human rights parameters is essential for the dignity and well-being of all living beings.

The following sections present a systematization of the challenges, opportunities, and strategies in the relationship between AI and human rights. Although these themes are transversal to all the debates, we will focus on the contributions made by the roundtables "AI from the Inter-American Human Rights System" and "Opportunities and paths towards AI for social justice and the exercise of rights".

2.1 - CHALLENGES

Artificial intelligence and human rights
In this table, we have compiled the main challenges to guaranteeing and defending human rights in the development and implementation of AIs.

Global advocacy
• Mitigate and prevent human rights violations, which are being accelerated by the development and use of AI systems in different areas of social life.

Regional policies
• Establish common regional human rights standards and pressure governments and the technology industry to respect them;
• Build risk models for AI from Latin America;
• Implement policies to combat mass disinformation, facilitated by the use of AI, and aligned with international human rights parameters.

Financing
• Finance the development of technologies oriented to social purposes.

Articulation and mobilization
• Building bridges between different fields of study, such as technical, social, and economic.

Protection of rights defenders
• Create security structures for activists.

Artificial intelligence, disinformation, and democracy
For Pedro Vaca, Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (IACHR/OAS), States, companies, and individuals using technology must be aware of the possibilities and risks of artificial intelligence.

One of the main risks highlighted by the Rapporteur is the use of AI as a tool for the mass production and dissemination of disinformation. This increasingly sophisticated practice poses serious risks to democracies, as it can influence the outcome of elections on the continent and undermine trust in democratic institutions. The dissemination of disinformation through AI represents a direct threat to human rights. One of the challenges is how to create mechanisms to protect against disinformation and democratic corrosion that are being accelerated by AI systems.

The unbridled implementation of artificial intelligence may also aggravate structural inequalities already existing in Latin America. This is because the application of algorithmic systems ends up disproportionately impacting and further marginalizing social groups such as for example, women, black and Indigenous people, people from peripheral territories, and the LGBTQIAPN+ population.

Pedro Vaca also drew attention to the risk of mass surveillance facilitated by facial recognition technologies. In addition to violating people's privacy, this practice can be used to control and repress political dissent, posing a serious threat to human rights. The mass collection of personal data without the consent of the data subjects is directly associated with surveillance technologies and is another recurrent violating practice.

Another challenge refers to the responsibility of the platforms. The Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression of the IACHR/OAS presented a recent report that analyzes the state of the discussion on the responsibilities of companies concerning violations committed by AI systems. The demand for due process and greater transparency are key in this discussion. It is worth asking: what are the criteria for defining that a technology has violated a human right? Who has the authority to control and certify that a violation has been committed? How are these limits set today, and how can they be improved?

In another report, RELE/CIDH points out that digital tools that use generative AI to designate content and increase online interaction, among other purposes, can potentiate risks that already exist in the information ecosystem and in the way people perceive their social environment. Pedro Vaca stressed that stimulating the regional development of AIs may be insufficient since there is a strong tendency to replicate the dominant models of the Global North, which currently monopolizes the development of AIs.

The Rapporteur also mentioned the challenge of convincing countries that artificial intelligence can destabilize electoral processes and contribute to massive human rights violations. For him, one way out is to discuss digital repression, as stated in the reports prepared by RELE/OAS. During the discussions on the opportunities and pathways for an AI oriented toward social justice and the exercise of rights, several points were raised concerning training, funding, and advocacy.

Knowledge production and collaboration
Luciana Benotti, from the University of Córdoba, raised questions about the production of knowledge on AI, where it is located, and with which actors and actresses it dialogues. She noted that scientific contributions are mainly produced in the Global North and in the field of exact sciences, with little participation of researchers from Latin America and from other fields of study.

The intersection between different areas would be fundamental to the training of developers and the production of technologies that are attentive to regional disparities, race, gender, age, origin, and religion, among other social demarcators. One of the challenges is how we can influence technology developers and establish connections between the more technical and social spheres. What strategies can we create to make this approach happen?

Inequalities, autonomy, and technologies
Paola Ricaurte, a professor at the Tecnológico de Monterrey (TEC Monterrey) and co-founder of Tierra Común, emphasized the importance of promoting the production of knowledge and the development of technologies from other bases that are not profit-oriented and that are aligned with intersectional perspectives on gender and other markers of inequality. She also stressed that, before we come up with any technological solution, we need to ask ourselves at least two questions: 1) Is the use of technology the most appropriate strategy to address this issue? 2) If so, is it essential to use proprietary technology for this purpose?

These are fundamental questions if we do not want to fall into 'techno solutionism' and perpetuate ways of thinking imported from the Global North. Paola Ricaurte also highlighted the importance of thinking about the autonomy of communities and territories when deciding what technologies they want, how they want them, if they want them, and in which way they want them. In this way, autonomy goes hand in hand with respect for rights.

Finally, the researcher talked about working in almost hermetically sealed spaces with little diversity. This is a reflection of the spaces and forums for discussing policies at the global level, where we have little or no representation from Latin America. In the next chapter, we will address this issue in more detail when we discuss AI governance and regulation.

In any case, some prior definitions are necessary, including delineating what we mean by AI and its applications. By defining the object, we can determine the most appropriate methodologies for its analysis and distribute the appropriate responsibilities. In addition, identifying how artificial intelligence is present in people's daily lives is also a way of understanding the impacts of these technologies.

The following section will focus on advocacy opportunities and the strategies needed to realize them.

2.2 - OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES

Opportunities and strategies for the defense of human rights
This table shows the ways in which civil society can act in defense of human rights in the face of the advancing implementation of the AIs.

Global advocacy
• Capitalize on Brazil's leadership in the G20 to influence authorities and institutions.

Regional policies
• Put pressure on states and international organizations to define common regional human rights standards and create mechanisms to monitor companies' compliance with these standards;
• There is room for advocacy with the RELE/CIDH, and there is the possibility of collaborating via public consultations on any reports and recommendations that the agency may produce on the impacts of the use of artificial intelligence on human rights.

Financing
• Seek more funding for the development of alternative technologies with human rights at their core;
• Create funds and initiatives focused on financing the creation of other imaginaries about AI.

Rights defense
• Potential uses of AI to support efforts to safeguard public interest information in repressive countries to ensure freedom of expression.

Articulation and mobilization
• Promote exchange with the more technical sectors by participating in events dedicated to technology developer communities.

The duality between apocalyptic and 'technochauvinist' perceptions, which believe in technology as a solution to all social problems, does not contribute to the debate on artificial intelligence. In different ways, these perspectives leave no room for creating alternative imaginaries about technologies.

Intersectionality, diversity, and artificial intelligence
Pedro Vaca mentioned a concrete example of using AI to promote human rights. During the Venezuelan crisis, journalists used AI tools to safeguard and process information of public interest, thus protecting the right to freedom of expression.

The dispute over the imaginaries and meanings of AI is open, albeit unequally. Is it possible to develop alternative AIs that are oriented toward responding to social demands from a feminist and decolonial perspective? Some of the experiences presented during the meeting suggest so.

Paola Ricaurte presented the <A+> Alianza para Algoritmos Inclusivos, a global, multidisciplinary, feminist coalition of academics and activists producing prototypes for the future of artificial intelligence, using technology as a tool to accelerate gender equality. As part of the Alliance, the Feminist AI Research Network (f<a+i>r), a network focused on finding ways to transform AI into a more inclusive, effective, and socially transformative technology, was also created.

The research network, founded in 2020, consists of activists, researchers, philosophers, lawyers, developers, data scientists, and others using feminist approaches to AI. It focuses on the development of technologies with a feminist perspective and social purpose in the Global South. The creation of funds and initiatives, such as the Feminist Fund for Technological Development and the Alliance for Inclusive Algorithms itself, demonstrates the potential of fostering technologies capable of creating different futures and challenging scales of power.

In spaces with low diversity, gaps can be created to promote more egalitarian technologies. An example is the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), an initiative linked to the OECD and composed mainly of countries from the Global North. Civil society advocacy in this space has made it possible to advance in the debates on diversity and gender. In this sense, enhancing the presence of women who promote an equality agenda in positions of power and decision-making in different spaces and the public and private sectors would be an opportunity to advance ethical approaches in the development of AIs.

GPAI's Responsible AI working group will soon be launching the report "Towards substantive equality in AI: transformative AI policy for gender equality and diversity", co-led by Paola Ricaurte. The document is a practical guide with concrete recommendations on how to incorporate gender and diversity approaches into the development and implementation of an AI strategy. Developed in consultation with experts from various regions of the world, the guide points to the need for a historical structural approach in the field of AI and more resources for intersectional work on the topic.

Training, articulation, and multiple strategies
Another opportunity for us to influence the development of technologies aligned with human rights is with the developer communities. There is little or no content on social issues in technical training courses.

Luciana Benotti noted that promoting critical perspectives among these communities could result in more diverse trainings in the industry. Participation in events such as KHIPU - Latin American Meeting in Artificial Intelligence, which brings together young developers from the region, could contribute to this direction and positively influence the creation and design of AI systems.

We can see so far that to deal with the advance of artificial intelligence in Latin America, we need multifaceted strategies. Participants pointed out some of the paths that can be taken: building common regional standards, influencing decision-makers to create laws that protect human rights, encouraging the development of alternative technologies, and promoting international dialogue and cooperation.

One of our tasks is to influence States and international organizations to establish common regional standards on human rights and ensure that major digital platforms respect them. Latin America has an opportunity to capitalize on Brazil's leadership role in the G20.
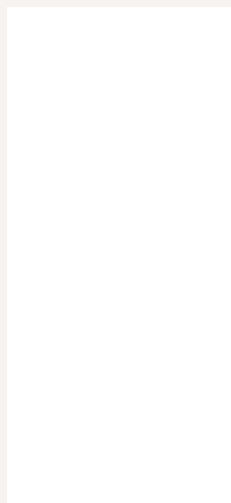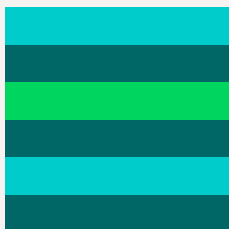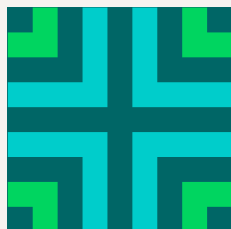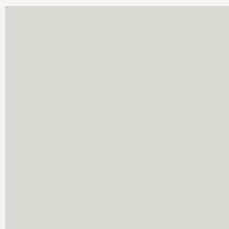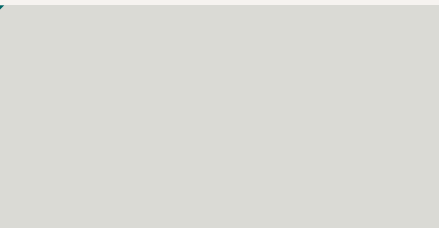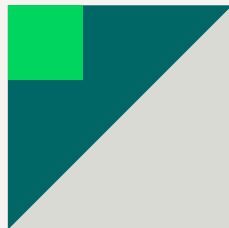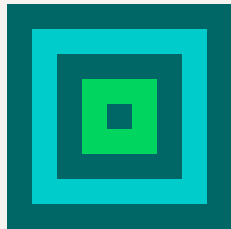
3. AI GOVERNANCE AND REGULATION

The regulation of artificial intelligence is a first-order issue in Latin American countries. The frightening speed with which technology advances over countries, coupled with the powerful lobbying of big tech, has led to hasty discussions without the effective participation of representatives from academia, trade unions, civil society organizations, and the marginalized groups that will suffer the direct effects of the irresponsible use of technologies.

Balancing the interests of the public and private sectors with the protection of human rights is a complex task. The following sections describe the main challenges, the multisectoral spaces on technology governance, and the opportunities and strategies highlighted by the meeting participants. In this section, the central themes will be those raised by the roundtables "UNESCO Recommendations and Implementation of RAM Methodologies," "Analyzing the Advancement of AI in Latin America — Global Index on Responsible AI," and "The Global Discussion Landscape on AI Governance and Regulation".

3.1 - DESAFÍOS

Challenges for the governance and regulation of artificial intelligence
In this table, we present the main challenges for guaranteeing AI governance and regulation compatible with the defense of human and other-than-human rights.

Global advocacy
- Fragmentation and weakening of multilateralism;
- Making concrete progress in the global governance of AI;
- Materialize the recommendations for implementing ethical AI;
- Make effective and more transparent the participation of academia and civil society in multistakeholder discussion forums.

Dialogue with the private sector
- Dialogue with the corporate sector and deal with the powerful lobby of technology companies.

Evaluation and monitoring
- Establish a common methodology for measuring impact;
- Assess the socio-environmental implications of AI, especially in the Global South.

Regional policies
- Establish common mechanisms to protect human rights;
- Ensure the diversity of actors in the diagnosis and implementation of technologies.

National policies
- Influence governments and legislators for balanced regulation that guarantees rights;
- Ensure that countries incorporate equity and inclusion aspects into the implementation of AI.

Recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of ethical AIs
The measurement and monitoring of the implementation of artificial intelligence systems by countries has been one of the main challenges for international organizations. Dafna Feinholz, Director of the Artificial Intelligence Division and Chief of Bioethics and Ethics of Science and Technology at UNESCO, presented the application scenario of the Recommendations on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence that the organization developed.

The document, adopted by 193 member states in 2021, establishes global ethical parameters for developing and using artificial intelligence. It approaches AI ethics from a multicultural perspective and contains values, principles, and actions that can guide societies in managing the impacts of AI technologies on humans, institutions, the environment, and ecosystems. In her presentation, Feinholz emphasized the principles of proportionality, safety, security, equity, sustainability, and respect for human rights.

To assess the implementation of the recommendations, UNESCO has developed tools such as the Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM) and the Ethical Impact Assessment (EIA). The RAM aims to help countries assess their level of preparedness to implement AI ethically and responsibly, while the EIA assists in evaluating specific AI systems and the acquisition of technologies by states. Other methodologies were already used, but these two integrate the legal, regulatory, social, cultural, economic, scientific, educational, and technological dimensions for analysis.

Among the challenges identified is the fact that the recommendations do not have the force of law, which makes the role of civil society even more critical in demanding and ensuring that the recommendations are implemented in their countries. In addition, local contexts are diverse and complex. Governments are expected to fulfill their commitments, but how this happens and how they can be enforced will depend on each case.

Another element to consider is political contexts with severe institutional fractures. The rise of the far right to power through democratic means worldwide is an example of this. Once elected, far-right leaders take steps to undermine democratic institutions, weaken public policies to combat inequality and dismantle the state. As a result, governments become even more aligned with the interests of the private sector, raising concerns and straining relations with civil society. This poses a risk to the creation of balanced laws to regulate the technology industry.

During the discussions, the lack of transparency in implementing the recommendations was also highlighted, as was the case of Chile. This country was mentioned as one of the examples of evaluation and implementation since it was done in articulation with various public agencies and based on consultations with stakeholders. However, it became clear that the Chilean government was not adequately communicating the measures it was taking, given that civil society was not among the parties consulted, thus revealing another challenge to be solved.

Governance and national policies for responsible AIs
In the governance field, we also had the presentation of the Global Index on Responsible AI (GIRAI), whose main objective is to measure the evolution of commitments and progress in the implementation of responsible artificial intelligence principles and practices. Nicolas Grossman, director of the project, and Gloria Guerrero, executive director of the Latin American Open Data Initiative (ILDA), explained that the initiative creates benchmarks in a systematized way. The objective is to facilitate comparisons, assess country conditions, provide evidence for decision-makers, and support the proposed principles' implementation, evaluation, and accountability. The dimensions assessed include capacities, human rights, and responsible governance.

Main results of the Global Index for Responsible AI

- AI governance does not mean that AI is accountable: of the 136 countries surveyed, 39% have national AI policies or strategies, but even so, most scored low because they failed in several key areas that make AI accountable;
- Mechanisms to protect human rights at risk in the context of AI are lacking: only 43 countries have impact assessments;
- The countries are not addressing aspects of inclusion and equity: only 24 countries have policies to address gender equality in AI, and 33 have established labor and right-to-work policies. However, of the 33 AI regulatory frameworks that address the issue of labor, only 7 have the force of law;
- International cooperation is a crucial axis;
- Academia and civil society have played a crucial role in promoting responsible AI;
- There are still many gaps in guaranteeing the safety, security, and reliability of AI systems;
- In Latin America, the countries with the best ratings are Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile, but there is still a long way to go.

One of the main challenges was to recognize that governance and responsible technologies do not always go hand in hand, i.e., the fact that there is defined governance of AI does not guarantee that the technology complies with ethical and responsible principles. Furthermore, there is a lack of adequate mechanisms to protect human rights in the context of AI, and the countries are not widely addressing aspects such as inclusion and equity. Only seven of the 33 AI regulatory frameworks that address labor issues have the force of law. The best-evaluated countries in Latin America were Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile.

Among the criticisms and suggestions raised during the discussion was the inappropriateness of an index to assess the implementation of AI in countries, as the methodology can oversimplify complicated issues. Globalizing metrics may not capture local contexts and may lead to distortions in the assessment.

There was also concern about overregulation, which could adversely affect national policies, such as innovation. Another relevant aspect is the reflection on the inevitability of AI. It is essential to question the centrality given to AI and technologies in solving social issues. This can hinder the task of exploring alternatives that better meet local demands.

The debate on AI governance has intensified in recent years, with the creation of several multi-sector forums to discuss the issue. However, civil society participation in these spaces still faces significant challenges, which will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

For now, it is worth mentioning that an analysis of the discussions held at the forums reveals a series of problems. These include the lack of transparency and the complexity of the processes, which makes it difficult for civil society to follow up and participate effectively. While presenting themselves as open, many forums establish barriers to access, limiting the voices of marginalized groups and different actors.

The topics addressed in the forums, such as the risks of AI and the protection of human rights, are important, but the approach is often insufficient and partial. There is a tendency to prioritize economic and technological aspects over social and ethical issues. The implementation of the principles and commitments made in the forums is limited, with few concrete actions taken.

Transparency is essential to ensure that AI governance is democratic and inclusive, including regarding the data that feeds the hegemonic AI training bases. Where does the data come from? How is it produced? Is there explicit consent from the people whose data is being extracted? We have few answers to these questions.

Opportunities for funding and collaboration with Big Tech are constantly emerging in the communities of developers and data activists. Given the scarcity of funding and the belief that change can be generated by "occupying" these companies, it is increasingly difficult to turn down these opportunities. However, funding opportunities are believed to be just a way to improve the companies' image in society.

3.2 - MULTISECTORAL SPACES

In which global and regional spaces are discussions about the governance and regulation of artificial intelligence taking place? How open are these spaces to the demands of civil society? These were some of the questions that Jamila Venturini, Co-Executive Director of Derechos Digitales, and Lucía Camacho, Public Policy Coordinator of the same organization, sought to answer.

In general, multisectoral forums are spaces open to civil society participation, but the mechanisms for effective participation are unclear. Financial and language barriers also prevent the effective participation of activists. If we take into account the social markers of gender and race/ethnicity, we realize that the spaces are even poorer in terms of diversity of views and perspectives.

In this way, civil society's participation is artificial and underrepresented. The unequal representation of different actors is a determining factor in policy formulation. Large corporations and governments dominate the discussions. This inequality undermines the legitimacy of the decisions made in the forums and hinders the construction of solutions that meet society's needs. The existence of spaces for secretive bilateral negotiations that exclude social participation further weakens international forums.

Below, we list the main multi-sector forums promoting debates on the governance and regulation of artificial intelligence.

Nome	Foco
Digital Global Impact	It seeks to establish principles for global digital governance, including the regulation of artificial intelligence (AI) and promotes in-depth discussions with little effective participation from civil society. Its implementation is planned for 2025.
Summit of the Future	With a focus on strategies for future challenges and AI governance and agreements integrated into the Pact for the Future. Including public consultations, comments on draft policies, and the promotion of a conference dedicated to civil society.
OECD	It elaborates on principles for AI, with an emphasis on AI governance for economic development. It has an AI Observatory that discusses labor, corruption, and climate change issues. It has a civil society working group specialized in the digital economy.
Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	It has an AI Policy Forum; it has developed a governance framework with AI principles and policies oriented to the Global South. Discussions occur in four subgroups: accountability, labor, governance, environment, and sustainability. Participation is open to civil society, with monthly meetings.
BRICS +	Promotes AI discussions focused on economic and technological cooperation.
Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC)	Discussions on the conditions that enable economic development and the use of AI in Latin American and Caribbean countries.
G20	It has a working group on AI, which focuses on development, technical capabilities, data governance, and infrastructure.
Organization of American States (OAS)	Currently, the Secretariat to the OAS General Assembly is responsible for addressing emerging technologies, including AI; the Summit of the Americas has mandated States to promote the ethical and responsible use of AI; and the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression is moving forward with a report on the impact of AI on human rights.
Intergovernmental Council on Artificial Intelligence	It aims to create a regional position on AI regulation and governance for the United Nations.

Other advocacy spaces mentioned during the debates:
- Latin American and Caribbean Parliament;
- World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20);
- International Labour Organization (ILO);
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
- World Trade Organization (WTO);
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);
- Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF);
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Finally, it is worth mentioning the forums linked to UNESCO in the process of implementing the Recommendations on the Ethical Use and Development of Artificial Intelligence. Women4ethical is a forum that brings together specialists to influence the debate on AI from a gender equality perspective. The Business Council for Ethics of AI, currently chaired by Microsoft and Telefónica, is a space for discussion between UNESCO and business. The annual Global Forum on the Ethics of AI brings together governments, international organizations, researchers, companies, and civil society representatives to exchange experiences and knowledge on artificial intelligence.

3.3 - OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES

Opportunities and Strategies for AI Governance and Regulation
In this table, we point out the perspectives for Latin American civil society action in the field of AI governance and regulation.

Global advocacy
- Establish criteria and priorities for advocacy in global multistakeholder spaces;
- Develop a set of demands and questions for multisectoral spaces involving clear mechanisms to promote diversity and effective participation.

Internacional cooperation
- Strengthen international cooperation and exchange;
- Enhance coordination around the G20, capitalizing on Brazil's leadership this year.

Evaluation and monitoring
- Improve mechanisms for assessment and monitoring of AIs by civil society;
- Demand transparency mechanisms for public and private bank financing for the development of AIs.

Training and capacity building
- Empower civil society by investing in training and capacity building.

Influencing the governance and regulation of artificial intelligence is a challenging task. Even so, civil society has found ways to break down barriers and contribute in very restricted spaces.

One of the results found by GIRAI proves this: civil society has been playing an extremely important role in overseeing the implementation of AI systems in their respective countries. International cooperation and collective action can strengthen advocacy at regional and global levels.

During the discussions, the groups made suggestions to address the challenges posed: 1) Democratize decision-making processes by increasing the participation of under-represented groups; 2) Strengthen civil society by investing in capacity building and training; 3) Create accountability mechanisms to ensure that decisions made in the forums are implemented and that the impacts of AI are monitored and evaluated; 4) Develop clear indicators to measure progress towards fairer and more equitable AI governance.

Another point raised is the definition of advocacy priorities in international spaces. Identifying the key spaces, the actors involved, the history of contributions, and the mapping of interests can serve as an important guide for international action.

Participants also noted the need to change the current marketing-based regulatory approach to one that prioritizes AI's functions and the risks associated with its use. Regulation based on risk levels and preventive principles would be more appropriate, especially for predictive systems that can significantly impact people's lives.

In addition, one of the group's recommendations is to develop practical and concrete strategies, starting with issues that seem relatively "easy" to resolve. The idea is to select a specific issue as a starting point for experimenting and developing analytical methods and policy proposals. The aim is to design a method that can be multiplied. The suggestion is to choose at least one segment that allows for common development, where trying out all the stages and achieving a result is possible. Besides the analysis, there must be a propositional component.

The idea is to develop a set of demands and questions regarding multisectoral spaces. The main axes would be to ensure effective participation, including hybrid participation, diversity in the coordination of UN spaces, amplification of the voices of marginalized communities, and accountability in implementing measures.

The future of AI governance requires actors and institutions that actively monitor the commitments made, ensure social participation, and base their decisions on evidence. The protection of human rights must be the pillar of these mechanisms.

For this future to materialize, it is essential to strengthen spaces for social participation in discussions on digital agendas. As civil society, we can also propose a change of approach and focus our advocacy on specific areas, such as the use of AI in education or the use of AI in health. The shared view is that this strategy could lead to more concrete victories.
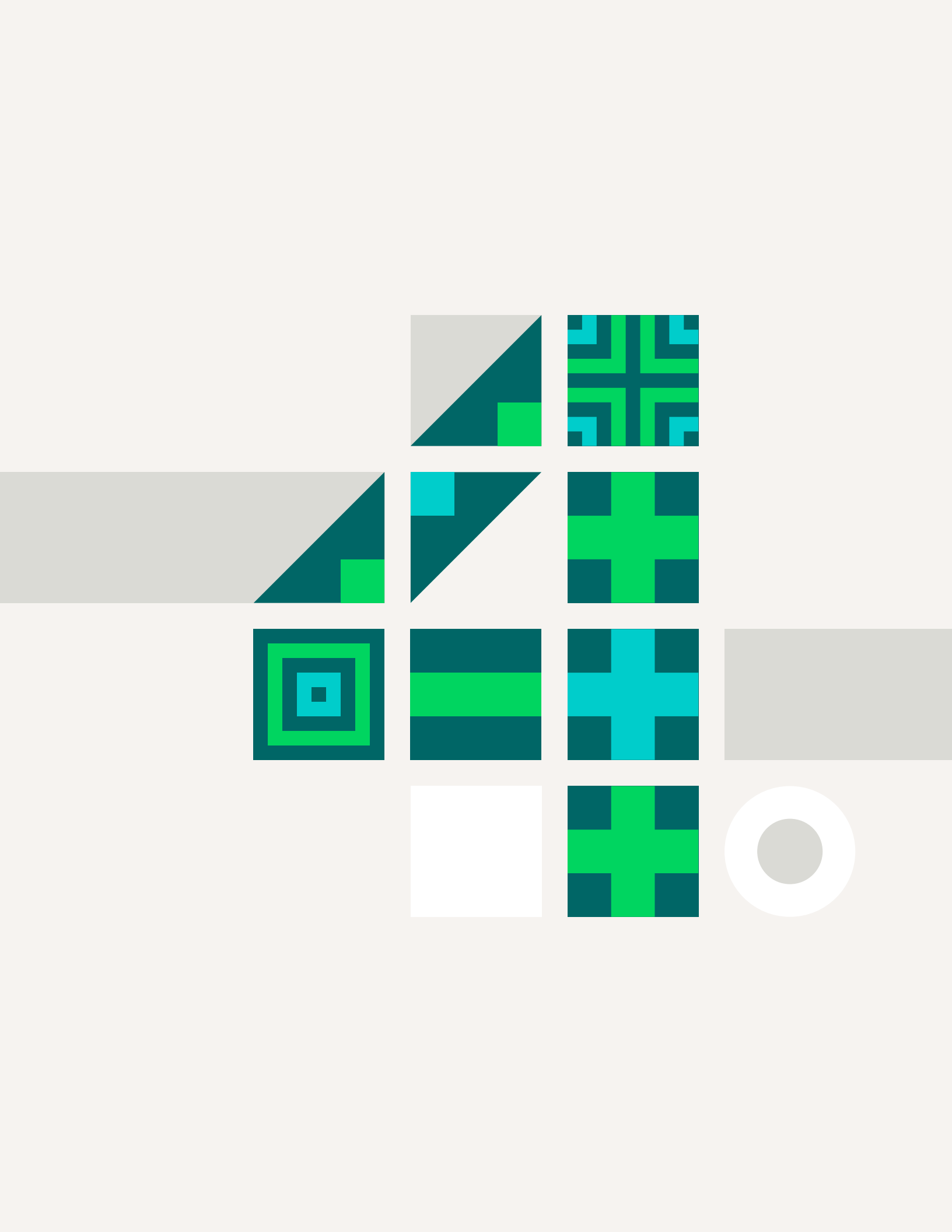
4. FOR A COMMON AGENDA ON AI

When rules are invented, it is possible to recreate them or invent new ones. In this spirit, the discussion groups explored principles, strategies, and ways to build a common agenda for artificial intelligence in Latin America.

In the following sections, we present an overview of the group discussions in conjunction with the roundtable discussions "Building Strategies from Academia and Civil Society in Latin America" and "Building Agendas and Networks: Lessons Learned from Other Experiences".

4.1 - CHALLENGES AND LESSONS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

Challenges of collective action
In this table, we list the challenges of acting collectively as Latin American civil society.

Global advocacy
- Stop the advance and naturalization of racist, sexist, xenophobic, and LGBTIphobic technologies;
- Prohibit the capture of psychic and emotional data by algorithmic systems.

Regional policies
- Establish common parameters for action while respecting the diversity of Latin American countries;
- Articulate and build a regional technological infrastructure.

Construction of alternatives
- Moving from diagnosis to the construction of concrete alternatives;
- Produce Latin American technologies that add value to the region's economies and are not just commodities.

Articulation and mobilization
- Transversalize the scales of action from micro to macro;
- Establish alliances with unions and workers' organizations;

Evaluation and monitoring
- Measure the impact of networking.

Governance, work, and alternatives
Diversifying our ways of acting was the central message of the last two roundtables of the meeting. Discussions centered on the following questions: 1) What collaboration and cooperation strategies are worth exploring between academia and civil society to move the agenda forward? 2) What strategies have the networks used, and what lessons have they learned? 3) And what challenges and opportunities emerge from these collaborative spaces?

Sofía Scasserra, associate researcher at the Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero (UNTREF), presented a three-pronged approach to action. The first was governance, emphasizing the importance of mapping advocacy spaces beyond the forums that deal directly with technology. A tangible example is action in spaces linked to trade agreements and treaties, such as the

World Trade Organization (WTO), and spaces where environmental issues are discussed, such as the United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP). Although they do not directly address artificial intelligence, the debates in these spaces significantly impact technology companies.

The second front of action concerns labor and building alliances with unions and workers' organizations. These organizations have long confronted corporations' gigantic power and achieved important gains. In times of algorithmic labor management, building alliances with workers becomes even more important.

Finally, it is fundamental to construct alternatives and concrete solutions to the critiques presented. Recovering the ability to imagine and envision other possibilities for society is part of our role as researchers and activists committed to social change. One of the alternatives proposed was the creation of a regional technological infrastructure that is more resilient to the democratic volatility of Latin American countries. The importance of producing regional technologies that add value to local economies and promote independence and sustainability for the region was also mentioned.

Territories and temporalities

Gilberto Vieira, researcher and founder of data_labe, stressed the importance of thinking from the ground on which we stand and the territories in which we move. He started from the diagnosis that global and globalizing perspectives do not consider the catastrophes we are experiencing. Technologies produced by the Global North reach peripheral territories to perpetuate genocide and inequality, such as facial recognition technologies with racist and transphobic biases. He challenged us to think about how our "smaller" practices, the micro-politics rooted in the territories, can inspire our actions.

Fernanda Bruno, founder of MediaLab.UFRJ, LAVITS, and a professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) addressed artificial intelligence from three dimensions. The first was the dimension of temporality: AIs hijack the future. This is because algorithmic systems work with performative predictions. Thus, the imaginaries created around AI lead us to a continuous exercise in futurology, distracting us from the present. So, a first strategy for addressing the advance of hegemonic AIs in our lives would be to insist on the density of an experience of the present to open up horizons. It is in the present where we are, think, live, and die.

The second dimension refers to the scale of action. How do we move between the local, national, regional, and global scales? Once again, reflecting on the ground we stand on and occupy helps us connect the different scales.

Finally, the third dimension concerns the concreteness of actions; as Scasserra put it, how do we move from diagnosis to action and the construction of alternatives? One of our tasks is to imagine and design non-hegemonic AIs responsive to local challenges based on ethical principles and respect for the rights of living beings.

Facial recognition and public security

The challenges of networking were also discussed. Panoptico, a project of the Center for Studies on Public Security and Citizenship (CESeC) that monitors the use of new technologies in public security, was one of the experiences presented. Pablo Nunes, sociologist and coordinator of the project, explained that the initiative came about as a way of addressing security urgencies in Brazil. The central pillar of the Panopticon is the citizen generation of data, which can produce evidence and information not properly provided by the public authorities.

Another experience was the creation of the Intervention Observatory[11], a network of supporting entities, activist councils and organizations working on gathering information. Previous episodes of this type of state action have shown a significant increase in human rights violations. Through the data collected by the Observatory, the State of Rio de Janeiro began to have indicators that showed the number of police operations in progress, their effects, and the resources used, which was information that had never been available before.

This experience led to another: the Network of Public Security Observatories, consisting of nine organizations from nine states. The network emerged during the far-right government of Jair Bolsonaro (2019-2022) when the use of facial recognition technologies in public security exploded in Brazil. One of the challenges was to closely monitor this growth in the different regions of a country of continental dimensions, thus creating the Observatory, which allowed for data collection combined with an understanding of local dynamics. Through this network, it was possible to identify the first arrest using facial recognition in the country, which took place in Salvador (Bahia) during Carnival 2019.

In Brazil, the extreme right has embraced the facial recognition agenda, which adds another layer of complexity. This is mainly because when the public security debate is dominated by extreme right ideals, we observe a prevalence of punitive public policies. In this context, facial recognition technologies become appropriate because they feed the punitive mindset and even provide an instrument of surveillance and social control that aligns with authoritarian interests.

Moreover, municipalities have no powers over public security under the Brazilian Constitution. However, municipal authorities have increasingly advanced in this area through the use of new technologies, creating hyper-surveilled cities.

One strategy that has been successfully used to denounce and propose other paths for public security in Brazil is storytelling. In partnership with independent media, Panopticon has made reports on the problems of surveillance technologies and the advance of facial recognition in other areas, such as leisure, sports, and culture.

Feminist principles and communication
Verônica Ferrari, Global Policy Advocacy Coordinator at the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), also emphasized the centrality of communication as a networking strategy. Storytelling and campaigning have been effective ways to support the advocacy work of APC, a network of 70 organizations from 79 countries.

She presented the pioneering work done to integrate a gender perspective into the debate on technologies on a wide variety of fronts, including discussions on disinformation, cybercrime, digital security, and technology-facilitated violence. This work is available on the GenderIT platform, which gathers reflections and projects on the subject.

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(11)   The State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) was under federal intervention in public security for 10 months between February and December 2018. In short, this means that public security in Rio, which is constitutionally the responsibility of the State Police, was temporarily transferred to the hands of the Armed Forces, i.e., police power was granted to the Armed Forces.

The diversity of organizations constitutes both the strength and the challenge of the network. Building common agendas becomes a huge challenge when local realities are so disparate, even if there are similarities.

Among the experiences cited is the development of the Feminist Principles of the internet, the first version of which was drafted in 2014 at a global meeting of activists. The final version was published two years later, in 2016, after workshops, events, and consultations with activists from different countries. Since then, these principles have guided APC's work.

Another aspect addressed was political advocacy based on in-depth research on the issues. Examples include the research Placing "Gender" in Disinformation, which brings a feminist perspective to the workaround disinformation, and When Protection Becomes an Excuse for Criminalization: Gender Considerations on Cybercrime Frameworks, which seeks to understand the intersections between gender and cybercrime, examining how national cybercrime laws have been used to silence and criminalize women and LGBTQIA+ people in various countries. Both investigations have been incorporated into advocacy strategies, offering concrete proposals for moving forward along this path.

One of the challenges is monitoring and measuring the impact of the network. What tools are needed for this purpose? Which indicators are appropriate? The articulation of different agents, the impact on decisions taken by international organizations, as well as consultations and advocacy with the rapporteurs of these organizations were pointed out as possible impact indicators.

Political sustainability and power balance
Another challenge is creating the necessary conditions for diverse voices to be included in the network's positions. Laura Giannecchini, Institutional Development Coordinator of the Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education (CLADE), is part of this type of challenge. In CLADE, positions are developed collectively through thematic charters, and advocacy is transversal, with local, national, regional, and global actions.

Flexible planning was another point raised. Network planning involves reading the context, mapping actors, spaces, and power, defining clear proposals for change, and defining strategies and timetables. However, she stressed that it is necessary to be aware of windows of political opportunity and to develop reaction and adaptation capacities to respond to the demands of the situation.

In this context, communication is strategic both for the internal organization of the network and for constructing the different messages needed for political advocacy in the right places and at the right time. This has been fundamental to maintaining the network, as it helps to strengthen political ties and creates a sense of belonging. Even at times when financial sustainability was threatened, the strength of the political ties sustained the network.

For Erick Huerta, founder and general coordinator of REDES AC, advocacy work involves establishing norms of power balance. REDES has developed a methodology for this work that involves locating the actors, defining their position of power, and verifying which of them are identified with the defined position.

In order to regulate, it is necessary to understand who regulates and, from there, define the strategies, actions, and institutions that will provide access to the elements required for regulation to take place. As with the other networks presented, research, especially action research, was mentioned as fundamental to advocacy work.

4.2 - PRINCIPLES FOR AN AI ORIENTED TO THE COMMON GOOD

What do we need to encourage the construction of non-hegemonic AIs? What principles should these AIs follow? What debates need to take place before deciding whether or not to use artificial intelligence systems? These questions promote the discussion on AI from a human rights perspective and that the working groups explored throughout the event.

Below, we divide the discussion into three parts: First, we present the preliminary issues that cut across artificial intelligence and hegemonic technologies in general. Second, we present the non-negotiable values that must guide the development and deployment of responsible AI systems. Finally, we present the participants' enumerated principles for an AI oriented to the common good.

4.2.1 - Substantive discussions

Imaginaries and worldviews on AI	Diversity and inclusion	Articulation and social mobilization	Strengthening autonomy
• How do we make other worldviews emerge? • How to combat technosolutionism? • How can we build other imaginaries about AI? • How to prevent new extractivisms? • How to create AIs that are not devastating? And how to diagnose devastation?	• How can we bring out the existing non-hegemonic AIs that have no space? • How do we train and recognize new actors in the development of AI? • How to identify AI in everyday life?	• How can we raise discussions that address grassroots social transformation and not only technology? • How can we promote the participation of communities in decision-making spaces? • What kind of multisectoralism is this, and how can we support participation in these spaces? • How can we build participatory diagnoses with the different communities and territories? • How do we consider local and territorial needs in the projects? • How do we build bridges and mobilize marginalized/dehumanized sectors on AI risks and problems?	• How do we set the course for technologies and digital rights outside our own bubbles? • How can this be done in Latin America, considering problems such as hunger, lack of basic sanitation, police violence, and unemployment? • How can we better distribute financial resources to communities and organizations? • How can we strengthen non-anthropocentric, non-extractivist education/learning/digital literacy based on other-than-human rights? • How can free infrastructures (radios, servers, free software, etc.) be kept alive, and how can this debate be opened up beyond free software communities?

4.2.2 - Non-negotiable values

Democracy	Ethics	Autonomy and socio-environmental justice
• Democratic values • Human rights • Justice • Diversity and inclusion	• Ethics • Beneficence • Non-maleficence • Transparency	• Prosperity and well-being of living beings, the environment and ecosystems • Respect for the autonomy and sovereignty of territories

4.2.3 - Principles

Ethics and responsability in the use of AI	Governance and transparency	Design and implementation of alternative AI models
• Supervision and human responsibility; • Economic development cannot justify the implementation of AI; • AI needs to develop from decent work; • Preservation of the right to intimacy and privacy; • Precaution; • Proportionality; • Legality.	• Transparency of processes and use of data, including data for AI training and development; • The right to question and refuse the use of AI.	• Feminist principles, with technologies guided by social purpose and that question power hierarchies; • Non-anthropocentric AIs; • The use of AI must be conditioned to the limits of the planet; • Diversity of gender, race, ethnicity, language, and origin in the design and production of AIs; • AI must promote socio-environmental, racial, and gender justice; • Promotion of local technologies; • Big tech funding is not recommended for the development of AIs for the common good.

4.3 - BUILDING ALTERNATIVES FROM LATIN AMERICA

Rather than systematizing answers, we have systematized the main questions surrounding the debates on artificial intelligence in Latin America. These questions should be posed to companies, decision-makers, and ourselves when we create or prototype technologies oriented to the common good.

Throughout the event, participants referred to initiatives and projects underway in the Global South. Some aim to denounce abuses and rights violations facilitated by technologies, others monitor and closely follow the implementation of artificial intelligence systems by public authorities and those that seek to raise awareness and promote dialogue on technologies from alternative perspectives to the hegemonic ones.

Without exhausting the list of actions, it is worth highlighting some concrete examples of cooperation between academia and civil society. These include the course Uncomplicating AI, run by data_labe, which promoted training on artificial intelligence for young people living in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro; and the campaign Tire Meu Rosto da Sua Mira (Get My Face Out of Your Sights), which articulates actions aimed at banning facial recognition in public security. Both are the result of the "policy of the minors," built from the ground up.

Along these same lines, the Intervention Observatory and the Network of Public Security Observatories, both CESeC initiatives, are also part of the projects collectively articulated by organizations, researchers, activists, and communities. Another example is the XYZ Platform, a MediaLab UFRJ initiative in partnership with other civil society organizations, which documents stories of territorial conflicts and state violence perpetrated against peripheral territories in the city of Rio de Janeiro. It is an experiment that combines data science, government information, field research, and forensic architecture techniques to tell stories based on evidence's aesthetic, political, and informational dimensions.

In the field of research, in addition to those already mentioned in this document, we also have the Psychic Economy of Algorithms, which, among other actions, has drawn up a timeline mapping different cases and initiatives that demonstrate the growing interest in capturing, analyzing and directing data about our personalities, emotional states, cognitive biases, and behavioral vulnerabilities.

The <A+> Alliance for Inclusive Algorithms and the Feminist AI Research Network (f<a+i>r), formed by researchers and activists, are also examples of actions that are already producing alternatives from Global South perspectives. The future we believe in is already being prototyped.

However, building alternatives requires funding. The financial resources supporting these initiatives are concentrated in philanthropy, mainly from the Global North. Given this concentration, the search for resources becomes the target of competition between civil society and academic actors.

In this sense, an essential measure for building other forms of technology is pushing for more diversity in funding. Diversity must be accompanied by a different temporality, i.e., funding conceived in generational terms, with a duration of 10, 15, or even 20 years. In this way, it would be possible to promote solid and lasting social transformations, not only in the field of technology.

Below, we list more strategies and proposals that emerged during the meeting.

4.3.1 - Strategies and proposals for the future

Strategies and Proposals
This table organizes the proposals that emerged at the meeting to build alternatives in the field of technology for Latin America.

Articulation and mobilization
- Create and strengthen coalitions that seek to promote diversity and support collectivities in less receptive decision-making spaces;
- Strengthen platforms for the exchange of knowledge between civil society organizations;
- Encourage collaborative work in more organic networks;
- Map the interests of the different actors involved in AI and build strategic alliances.

Evaluation and monitoring
- Develop a model for the Global Compact monitoring and implementation process and develop a joint proposal for monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Training and capacity building
- Encourage the reflection and creation of other types of AI and other types of technology;
- Create continuous learning processes with communities that design technological tools based on the urgent problems they face;
- Develop courses and training materials to strengthen links between civil society organizations.

Communication
- Holding of a World Tech Social Forum that brings together a diversity of perspectives on the issue without the presence of big techs;
- Developing collective communication strategies;
- Production of themed cards with common messages based on what the organizations have already accumulated on the agenda.

Advocacy
- Investing more in litigation strategies through the inter-American system;
- Develop an agenda of priorities for political action, including limits on what we do not consider acceptable for AI;
- Elaborate principles, based on what we already have, for the use and development of AI in Latin America in line with the 13 principles.

Research
- Creation of an AI Observatory in Latin America, with resources for research;
- Invest in research strategies that involve incubators; academic activist groups; educommunication; popular research centers; and interdisciplinary groups in Latin America;
- "Follow The AI Money": produce investigations into the resources that finance the creation of hegemonic AIs.

Financing
- Creation of the Latin American Fund for the Development of Responsible AI, with participatory management, to promote alternative AI projects.

Where do we start?

As can be seen, the proposals outlined here cover a wide range of actions. All of them are important and require a certain degree of urgency in their realization, given the speed at which AI development and implementation processes occur. However, the question is: where to start? There was not enough time during the meeting to define the next actions, but we would like to suggest a way forward based on what can be done now or what has already been started at some level.

The first steps can be those that contribute to organizing, coordinating, and planning actions. Some proposals seem to be the most appropriate at this moment. The first would be to map the interests of the actors involved in AI and build strategic alliances in the spaces where organizations are present. To some extent, civil society is already doing this work, although not in a systematized and collectivized way.

The chapter on AI governance and regulation made it clear that the artificial intelligence agenda under debate in multi-sector forums is immense. While it is necessary to map the actors and interests, developing a common agenda of priorities for political action is essential. This agenda would serve as a guide, including limits on what we consider unacceptable in AI. With these two actions, it would be possible to carry out a third related to both creating and strengthening coalitions that seek to promote diversity and support collectivities in less receptive decision-making spaces.

In addition to the actions mentioned so far, looking at the concrete construction of alternatives to hegemonic AIs involving communication, training, and research actions is essential. Among the actions listed, those that seem to us to be already part of the work of the organizations are the creation of continuous learning processes with communities that design technological tools based on the urgent problems they face, the development of collective communication strategies, and "Follow The AI Money" investigations into the resources that finance the creation of hegemonic AIs. While the first contributes to strengthening advocacy and articulation actions in the Latin American progressive field, the latter two have the potential to expand mobilization beyond digital rights bubbles.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Brazil will host the UN Climate Change Conference (COP30) Brazil in 2025. This will give us a window of opportunity to discuss the socio-environmental impacts of the technology industry. Latin American civil society has been organizing for the event, and this could be an opportune moment to hold the World Tech Social Forum, bringing together different perspectives from the Global South.

The proposed itinerary is only one possible path. We do not intend to limit or restrict the potential that the universe of actions offers us.

4.4 - FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This document, as complete as it seeks to be, does not exhaust the complexity of the debate on artificial intelligence. We hope it will serve as a tool for consultation and a starting point for future discussions to materialize the various actions we have collectively considered.

With all that has been said so far, it is clear that the struggle for decolonial, feminist technologies, guided by the defense of the rights of living beings and at the service of social transformation, is more vibrant and alive than ever. Re-creating the imaginaries of artificial intelligence and other technologies is an urgent and essential task for a planet where many worlds can fit. And it does not end here.
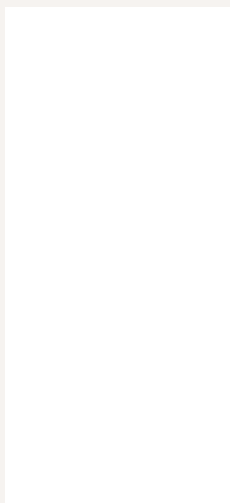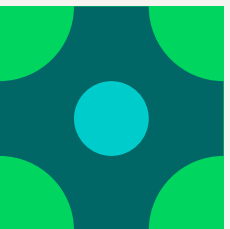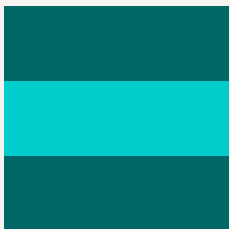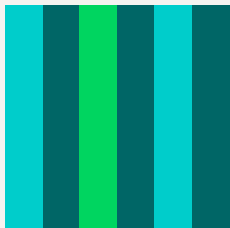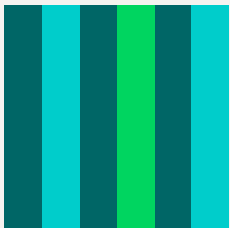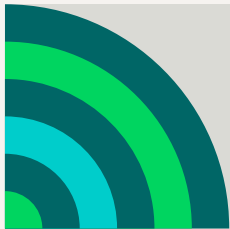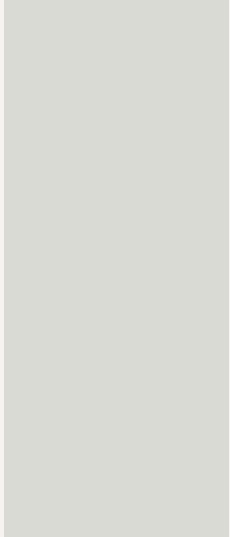
APPENDIX

INFORMATION FROM THE RIO WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS FOR THIS PUBLICATION

Camilo Vargas Aguirre

Name of the organization you represent
Karisma Foundation

Brief personal profile
Camilo is the coordinator of the area of autonomy and dignity. He is a political scientist from the University of Los Andes and a journalist from Columbia University. He has worked for Univision and NPR in the U.S., as a consultant to the Colombian government, and as a founder of rights-based technology and data projects. He has been a professor and is passionate about cinema and science fiction.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Civil society organization that seeks to respond to the threats and opportunities posed by "technology for development" to the exercise of human rights. We develop our activities from perspectives that promote freedom of expression and gender and social equity. Founded in 2003, Karisma is positioned today as one of the leading Latin American civil society organizations working to promote human rights in the digital world.

Main topics/areas of interest
Artificial intelligence governance, technological sovereignty, data policies.

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https://web.karisma.org.co/

Personal or organization social media
X: @Karisma

Carolina Batista Israel

Name of the organization you represent
Tecnosfera Lab (UFPR)

Brief personal profile
Professor at the Department of Geography and Postgraduate Studies in Geography at the UFPR, where she coordinates the Tecnosfera Lab, the Research Laboratory on Space, Technology and Society. She currently coordinates the Curitiba Center of the INCT Metropolis Observatory, is a member of the Coordination Center of the Research Network on Internet Governance and the Advisory Council of the Latin American Network of Surveillance, Technology and Society Studies (Lavits).

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Based at the Federal University of Paraná, Tecnosfera Lab hosts research that studies the relationship between Space, Technology and Society. It is based on an approach that understands geographic space as a constitutive dimension of socio-technical realities and as an indispensable variable to understand and confront the technopolitical asymmetries that permeate the digital sphere.

Main topics/areas of interest
Digital technogeographies; socio-spatial inequalities; asymmetries of power.

Dafna Feinholz Klip

Name of the organization you represent
Unesco

Brief personal profile
Dafna Feinholz Klip has a PhD in Psychology Research and a Master's degree in Bioethics (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain). She was Mexico's representative in the meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee of experts in charge of the elaboration of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Since September 2009, she is the head of the Bioethics Section. In this role, she leads the global reflection on ethics at the head of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the World Commission of Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), and supports countries in developing and strengthening their human and institutional capacities in the field of bioethics and ethics of science. She has played a leading role in the revision of the UNESCO Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers, as well as leading the process of elaboration and adoption of the Declaration of Ethical Principles in relation to Climate Change, the adopted Recommendation on the Ethics of AI and, currently, the elaboration of the Recommendation on the Ethics of Neurotechnology.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It contributes to peace and security by promoting international cooperation in education, sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO promotes knowledge sharing and the free flow of ideas to accelerate mutual understanding and a more perfect knowledge of each other's lives. UNESCO's programmes contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals defined in the 2030 Agenda, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. It has had a unique mandate for more than 30 years on the subject of bioethics and the ethics of science and has produced the only global normative instruments in this area.

Main topics/areas of interest
Bioethics, ethics of science and technology, gender/civil society.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.unesco.org/fr

Debora Pio

Name of the organization you represent
MediaLab.UFRJ

Brief personal profile
Debora Pio is a mother, PhD student in Communication and Culture at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), researcher at MediaLab.UFRJ, member of the Lavits Network, member of the Casa de Aya Collective, activist and supporter of the ban on facial recognition.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
 MEDIALAB.UFRJ: MediaLab.UFRJ is an experimental and transdisciplinary laboratory housed in UFRJ's School of Communication. Its research projects focus on the crossings of technopolitics, subjectivity and visibility. The laboratory also explores digital methods for data analysis and visualization in the field of Humanities. By experimenting with different languages, methodologies and conceptual perspectives in the production and propagation of our research projects, we aim to make the laboratory permeable to urgent social and political issues..

Main topics/areas of interest
Facial recognition, techno-politics, algorithmic racism.

Link to your organization's website
https://medialabufrj.net/

Personal or organization social media
Instagram: @medialabufrj

Enrique Chaparro

Name of the organization you represent
Fundación Vía Libre

Brief personal profile
Enrique Chaparro is a mathematician by training (FCEN UBA, Waterloo, Royal Holloway) and an information security specialist by profession for more years than he would like to remember. He has advised multilateral agencies, government entities and private sector organizations. His interest in the field of intersection between fundamental rights and digital technologies has led him to research, work, write and share knowledge on the correlations between security and privacy in socio-technical systems, their political contexts, regulatory frameworks and empirical approaches. His current field of inquiry and reflection focuses on machine learning systems. Former president and current secretary of the board of directors of the Vía Libre Foundation.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Vía Libre Foundation is a non-profit civil organization established in Córdoba, Argentina, in 2000. Initially focused on Free Software public policies, dissemination of knowledge and sustainable development, the Foundation reoriented its mission to broader issues such as the impact and influence of digital technologies on Human Rights, with special attention to social, economic, and cultural rights and civil liberties. Our mission is to promote and defend fundamental rights in environments mediated by information and communication technologies, with special emphasis on the monitoring and development of public policies, public awareness on issues on our agenda, capacity building and the promotion of debates on issues related to technologies that impact on the exercise of Human Rights.

Main topics/areas of interest
Information security, privacy, artificial intelligence.

Link to your organization's website
https://vialibre.org.ar

Personal or organization social media
X: @fvialibre
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCGLGjejhwZflQtaCb4RSHLQ

Erick Huerta Velázquez

Name of the organization you represent
Networks for Diversity, Equity and Sustainability AC (REDES AC)

Brief personal profile
General Coordinator of REDES AC, he has accompanied organizations of the indigenous communication movement in regulatory issues for more than 20 years. He designed the legal strategy for access to spectrum for the first indigenous mobile phone network, is an ITU expert on telecommunications in remote areas and indigenous peoples, and is a member of the Global Reference Group of the DW Academy.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
We build collaborative networks between people, communities, organizations and territories for community and indigenous communication. It has three main areas: own content, technological autonomy and political advocacy.

Main topics/areas of interest
Indigenous peoples and communication, community networks, data sovereignty.

Link to your organization's website
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Fernanda Bruno

Name of the organization you represent
Latin American Network of Surveillance, Technology and Society Studies/LAVITS and MediaLab.UFRJ

Brief personal profile
Fernanda Bruno is an associate professor at the Post-graduation Program of Communication and Culture and at the Institute of Psychology at UFRJ. She is coordinator of MediaLab.UFRJ, researcher at CNPq and founding member of the Latin American Network of Surveillance, Technology and Society Studies/LAVITS.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
LAVITS: The Lavits network aims to be a means of exchange between Latin American researchers, activists and artists interested in the connections between surveillance, technology and society. The network is especially oriented to research and social action interests for the broader relationships between digital technologies, technopolitics and the singularities of Brazilian and Latin American societies. MEDIALAB.UFRJ: MediaLab.UFRJ is an experimental and transdisciplinary laboratory housed in UFRJ's School of Communication. Its research projects focus on the crossings of technopolitics, subjectivity and visibility. The laboratory also explores digital methods for data analysis and visualization in the field of Humanities. By experimenting with different languages, methodologies and conceptual perspectives in the production and propagation of our research projects, we aim to make the laboratory permeable to urgent social and political issues.

Main topics/areas of interest
Technopolitics, subjectivity, surveillance.

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Instagram: @medialabufrj

Gilberto Vieira

Name of the organization you represent
data_labe

Brief personal profile
Is co-founder of data_labe, an organization that collects and disseminates data on Brazilian favelas and peripheries in a civic and participatory way. He is also an associate researcher at Jararaca, a research group on urban technopolitics. Gilberto has been managing and producing organizations and collective actions since 2008. He is a Ph.D. student in Urban Studies at the PUC of Paraná, and researches the centrality of urban peripheries in the era of data coloniality..

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
data_labe is an organization formed in the favelas that aims to decomplicate the culture of data and digital rights, turning them into accessible tools to promote social justice. We work on three main fronts: research, training of community leaders and communication strategies that democratize data access and sharing. Our initiatives are guided by an approach that considers race, gender and territory as central axes. In addition to collaborating with favela residents to build their own narratives, we promote community projects on the conscious use of the internet and digital security. data_labe's participatory methodologies promote citizen science and influence public policies, strengthening the role of the peripheries in the democratic debate.

Main topics/areas of interest
Data, activism, favelas.

Link to your organization's website
https://datalabe.org/

Gloria Guerrero

Name of the organization you represent
Latin American Open Data Initiative, ILDA

Brief personal profile
Gloria es Licenciada en Relaciones Internacionales por el Tecnológico de Monterrey y Maestra en Políticas Públicas por la Hertie School of Governance, en Berlín, Alemania. Su trabajo se centra en la intersección de datos, tecnología y derechos humanos. En los últimos 10 años ha liderado proyectos de digitalización, gobierno abierto e innovación, así como iniciativas para promover la participación y la defensa del espacio cívico. Desde abril de 2023, es Directora Ejecutiva de la Iniciativa Latinoamericana por Datos Abiertos (ILDA); organización en la que promueve vínculos, conocimiento y comunidades para contribuir al desarrollo inclusivo de América Latina. Es también coordinadora de la red Data for Development, D4D, una alianza de organizaciones de investigación del Sur Global, para movilizar conocimiento sobre el uso de los datos y las tecnologías.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Latin American Open Data Initiative (ILDA), an international organization that works with governments and civil society organizations to investigate and promote public policy changes at the intersection of data, technology and human rights, promoting the ethical use of data, reflecting the particularities, problems and contextual realities of Latin America.

Main topics/areas of interest
Data, artificial intelligence, development.

Link to your organization's website
https://idatosabiertos.org/

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Gyssele Mendes

Name of the organization you represent
MediaLab.UFRJ

Brief personal profile
Gyssele Mendes is an activist and journalist, with a degree in Media Studies and a master's degree in Communication, both from the Fluminense Federal University. She holds a PhD in Communication and Culture from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, where she researches issues related to algorithmic anxiety and its connections to the world of platform work. She was co-coordinator of the research series Silenced Voices and the report Right to Communication in Brazil. She is currently a researcher at MediaLab.UFRJ and is part of Intervozes, where she coordinates the project "Resistance and Resilience: collaborative responses to online attacks on environmental defenders".

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
MEDIALAB.UFRJ: MediaLab.UFRJ is an experimental and transdisciplinary laboratory housed in UFRJ's School of Communication. Its research projects focus on the crossings of technopolitics, subjectivity and visibility. The laboratory also explores digital methods for data analysis and visualization in the field of Humanities. By experimenting with different languages, methodologies and conceptual perspectives in the production and propagation of our research projects, we aim to make the laboratory permeable to urgent social and political issues.

Main topics/areas of interest
Technopolitics, subjectivities and visibilities.

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Helena Suárez Val

Name of the organization you represent
Technological University of Uruguay and Data against Feminicide

Brief personal profile
Social communicator and researcher focused on generating digital communications and cultural events in the area of human rights and feminism. Founder of feminicidiouruguay.net and co-leader of the international project Data against Feminicide. Adjunct Professor of the Digital Humanities Lab at the Technological University (UTEC) of Uruguay.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
UTEC is the Technological University of Uruguay, a proposal for public university tertiary education with a technological profile, oriented towards research and innovation. Data Against Feminicide is a research-action project that aims to understand, support and sustain the existing practices of activists who care for feminicide data in their own contexts.

Main topics/areas of interest
Digital humanities, human rights, digital transformation.

Link to your organization's website
https://utec.edu.uy
https://datoscontrafeminicidio.net/

Ivana Feldfeber

Name of the organization you represent
DataGénero

Brief personal profile
Ivana Feldfeber is an activist and specialist in technology and gender justice, with extensive experience in the development of digital tools for equity and transparency in gender-based violence issues. As part of DataGénero, Ivana works at the intersection between artificial intelligence, human rights and feminism, promoting AI methodologies that respond to feminist and decolonial principles. With a track record in the creation of tools such as AymurAI, Ivana is dedicated to transforming judicial systems and strengthening the defense of the rights of people affected by gender-based violence in Latin America.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
DataGénero is an Argentine organization dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and social justice through technology and data analysis. With pioneering projects such as AymurAI, DataGénero applies a transfeminist and decolonial approach to the creation of tools that address gender-based violence, open justice and transparency in judicial systems. The organization specializes in training governments, organizations and activists in the use of data and feminist artificial intelligence methodologies, seeking a real impact on public policy, advocacy and community empowerment in Argentina and the region.

Main topics/areas of interest
Feminist artificial intelligence, gender justice, data feminism.

Link to your organization's website
datagenero.org

Personal or organization social media
X: @DataGenero
Instagram: @DataGenero
LinkedIn: DataGénero
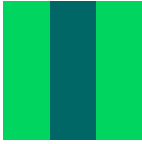
Jamila Venturini

Name of the organization you represent
Derechos Digitales

Brief personal profile
Jamila Venturini is co-executive director of Derechos Digitales. She previously worked as Regional Coordinator of the organization. Her work is related to the impacts of technologies on freedom of expression, privacy and data protection, especially its interaction with the exercise of other fundamental rights. She is a journalist from the University of São Paulo and holds a master's degree in Social Sciences with a focus on Education from FLACSO Argentina. She is the author of the books "Terms of Service & Human Rights: an analysis of online platform contracts" and " Open Educational Resources in Brazil" and a member of the Latin American Network of Surveillance, Technology and Society Studies (Lavits) and the Intervozes collective.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Derechos Digitales is an independent, non-profit organization with a Latin American scope, founded in 2005, and whose main objective is the development, defense and promotion of human rights in the digital environment.

Main topics/areas of interest
Governance of artificial intelligence; human rights and social justice; technologies in education.

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Personal or organization social media
X: @derechosdigital

Joyce Souza Maldonado

Name of the organization you represent
Free Technologies Laboratory at the Federal University of ABC (LabLivre/UFABC)

Brief personal profile
PhD in Human and Social Sciences from the Federal University of ABC, I am a researcher at LabLivre and I am dedicated to the study of algorithmic systems and their social implications in contemporary times, with special attention to the Brazilian public and private health sector.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Free Technologies Laboratory (LabLivre) of the Federal University of ABC is a space for research and articulation between the knowledge of academia and technological communities. Created in 2016 and composed of an interdisciplinary body of researchers from various areas of knowledge, such as Social Sciences, Political Science, Communication and Computer Science, LabLivre has become an environment of symbiosis where social theories and technopolitical expressions of contemporary societies coexist. The LabLivre not only produces technologies, but is also dedicated to critically analyze the political, social, economic and cultural implications surrounding the technological universe.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.lablivre.tec.br

Juan Manuel García

Name of the organization you represent
Derechos Digitales

Brief personal profile
Juan Manuel García is the Research Coordinator for Derechos Digitales. His work focuses on research and project management on the use and regulation of digital technologies in Latin America, with a particular emphasis on the human rights perspective. He holds a BA in Communication from the University of San Martin and a Masters in Public Policy and Development from Georgetown University. He graduated from the Diploma on Internet Governance (DiGI) from San Andres University/UFRGS.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Derechos Digitales is an independent, non-profit organization with a Latin American scope, founded in 2005, and whose main objective is the development, defense and promotion of human rights in the digital environment.

Main topics/areas of interest
IA and HR, data governance and access to public information.

Link to your organization's website
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Personal or organization social media
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Kruskaya Hidalgo Cordero

Name of the organization you represent
Solidarity Center // Platforms Observatory

Brief personal profile
Kruskaya Hidalgo Cordero is a feminist, researcher and trade unionist. She currently works as a trade union organizer and digital platforms focal point for Latin America at the Solidarity Center. She holds a Master's degree in Gender Studies from the Central European University (CEU). She is one of the founders of the Platforms Observatory, a member of Tierra Común and the Feminist AI Research Network.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Platforms Observatory, a collective that articulates artists, researchers, activists and workers of digital platforms that questions the working conditions and violations to life within the platform economies, while presenting alternatives for decent work and ethical consumption so that "the algorithm does not control our humanity" from 2019.

Main topics/areas of interest
Digital platforms, labor rights, feminism.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.solidaritycenter.org/category/americas/mexico/
https://www.instagram.com/observatorio_plataformas/

Personal or organization social media
Instagram: @krusmochilera
Instagram: @observatorio_plataformas
LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/kruskayahidalgocordero
Academia: https://independent.academia.edu/KruskayaHidalgoCordero

Laura Giannecchini

Name of the organization you represent
Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education (CLADE)

Brief personal profile
Program Coordinator at CLADE. She has a degree in Journalism and Social Sciences from the University of São Paulo, is a specialist in Policies for Equality from Clacso-Flacso Brasil, and is currently pursuing her doctorate in Sociology of Education at the University of São Paulo. She is a member of the Research Group on the Sociology of Education, Culture and Knowledge (GPSECC) and the Latin American and African Network of Researchers in Privatization of Education (ReLAAPPe).

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education (CLADE) is a plural network of civil society organizations with presence in 18 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. It promotes actions of advocacy and social mobilization to defend the right to a transformative, public, secular and free education for all, throughout life and as a responsibility of the State. In order to fulfill its mission and carry out its political agenda, CLADE uses the following strategies: public policy advocacy; social mobilization; political and legal enforceability; inter-institutional articulation with regional and international actors and national forums; knowledge production and research; and internal and external communication actions.

Main topics/areas of interest
Human right to education, digital rights, gender.

Link to your organization's website
www.redclade.org

Personal or organization social media
https://www.facebook.com/redclade
https://www.facebook.com/redclade/
https://www.instagram.com/red.clade/
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7RMT-HHGmMLk9dXRsx6w5g

Lucía Camacho Gutiérrez

Name of the organization you represent
Derechos Digitales

Brief personal profile
Colombian lawyer, specialist in public policy (CLACSO) and master in human rights and democratization (UNSAM). Coordinator of public policies in Derechos Digitales.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Derechos Digitales is an independent, non-profit organization with a Latin American scope, founded in 2005, and whose main objective is the development, defense and promotion of human rights in the digital environment.

Main topics/areas of interest
Artificial intelligence, social justice, human rights.

Link to your organization's website
www.derechosdigitales.org

Personal or organization social media
X: @derechosdigital

Luciana Benotti

Name of the organization you represent
Fundación Vía Libre

Brief personal profile
Luciana Benotti is an Associate Professor of Computer Science at the National University of Córdoba and a researcher in the area of natural language processing. The area focuses on building, evaluating and advancing research on language models, such as ChatGPT. These models are present in machine translators, Google searches, and recommendations from Spotify, Instagram, and others. She has been collaborating in the AI research team at Fundación Vía Libre for five years now and teaches programming classes in first year and graduate courses related to artificial intelligence. Although these language models are just becoming known, Luciana has been working in the area of natural language processing for more than 20 years and has been trained both at the national and public universities of Neuquén and abroad, in France, the United States and Italy.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Vía Libre Foundation is a non-profit civil organization established in Córdoba, Argentina, in 2000. Initially focused on Free Software public policies, dissemination of knowledge and sustainable development, the Foundation reoriented its mission to broader issues such as the impact and influence of digital technologies on Human Rights, with special attention to social, economic, and cultural rights and civil liberties. Our mission is to promote and defend fundamental rights in environments mediated by information and communication technologies, with special emphasis on the monitoring and development of public policies, public awareness on issues on our agenda, capacity building and the promotion of debates on issues related to technologies that impact on the exercise of Human Rights.

Main topics/areas of interest
Human rights in digital environments, community language models, artificial intelligence in education.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.vialibre.org.ar
https://ia.vialibre.org.ar/

Personal or organization social media
X: @LucianaBenotti
X: @FViaLibre
Instagram: @lucianabenotti
Instagram: @fvialibre

Nicolás Grossman

Name of the organization you represent
Global Center on AI Governance - Global Index on Responsible AI

Brief personal profile
Nicolas is currently the project director of the Global Index on Responsible AI, where he has led the design of a comprehensive measurement framework for responsible AI and supervised an expansive data collection programme in over 140 countries. Nicolás is a sociologist, specialising in research and global measurements on data for public good and responsible AI.
Prior to joining GCG, Nicolas was the research and data lead for the Global Data Barometer and spearheaded the Open Data and Data Journalism strategy for Properati, a private-sector online real-estate platform. He is completing his Master's in Political Sociology at the National University of Tres de Febrero, where his focus is on studying the challenges of big data and AI in countries of the Global South.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Global Center on AI Governance is a pioneering center based in Africa, dedicated to promoting responsible AI governance globally. In a context where AI has enormous transformative power and significant risks, its mission is clear: to ensure equitable AI governance through knowledge production and exchange, advancing local insights to create global impact. Its two emblematic projects are the Global Index on Responsible AI and the African Observatory on Responsible AI.

Main topics/areas of interest
Responsible AI, human rights, data.

Link to your organization's website
globalcenter.ai
global-index.ai

Personal or organization social media
https://www.linkedin.com/company/global-index-on-responsible-ai
https://x.com/GlobalIndexRAI

Paulo Nunes

Name of the organization you represent
Center for Studies on Public Security and Citizenship

Brief personal profile
PhD in Political Science from the Institute of Social and Political Studies (Iesp-Uerj) and a coordinator of the Center for Studies on Public Security and Citizenship (CESeC). He researches on public security, the use of new technologies, surveillance and racism.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
CESeC is one of the first Brazilian organizations entirely dedicated to the issue of public security. Currently, CESeC conducts research such as the Network of Security Observatories; the project Drugs, how much does it cost to prohibit? which calculates the costs of the so-called "War on Drugs"; and The Panopticon, which monitors the adoption of new technologies by the Brazilian police.

Main topics/areas of interest
Public safety, technology and racism.

Link to your organization's website
cesecseguranca.com.br
opanoptico.com.br

Personal or organization social media
X: @pblnns

Paola Ricaurte Quijano

Name of the organization you represent
Tierra Común Network, Feminist AI Research Network

Brief personal profile
Paola Ricaurte is a researcher at the Department of Media and Digital Culture at Tecnológico de Monterrey and a faculty associate at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University. She is co-founder of the Tierra Común network and member of the Alliance <A+> for Inclusive Algorithms, from where she coordinates the Latin American and Caribbean hub of the Feminist AI Research Network. She participates in several expert committees, including the Global Alliance for AI, the AI Ethics Experts Without Borders network and the Women for Ethical AI platform, W4EAI of UNESCO. In addition to her academic work, she participates in civil society initiatives to promote policies aimed at the development of technologies of public interest and the disclosure of the socio-environmental impacts of technological development.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
Tierra Común brings together activists, citizens and scholars who want data to be decolonized. Our specific focus is Latin America, but our horizon is the Global South, and everyone anywhere who rejects data colonialism as the latest manifestation in modernity of the Global North's desire for domination. The Latin American and Caribbean hub of the Feminist AI Research Network promotes social justice-oriented, community-centered feminist action-research and innovation.

Main topics/areas of interest
Artificial intelligence, feminism, decoloniality.

Link to your organization's website
tierracomun.net
aplusalliance.org

Personal or organization social media
X: @aplusalliance

Patricia Peña Miranda

Name of the organization you represent
University of Chile

Brief personal profile
Academic, researcher, activist (in any order). She is currently a professor at the Faculty of Communication and Image at the University of Chile. She is director of the Datos Protegidos Foundation, member of the Journalists and Feminist Communicators network of Chile, of the Tierra Común network and of the advisory board of LAVITS. Her research and project development involves communication/information/media, internet, AI and emerging technologies, technofeminism, communication rights, personal data and public policies in the field of technologies and communication. Recently she was a grateful fellow and member of the feminist AI network fAIr, with a prototype project of a bot for guidance in cases of digital gender-based violence in Chile.
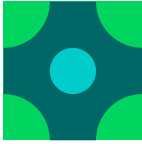
Pedro Vaca Villarreal

Name of the organization you represent
Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (SRFOE)

Brief personal profile
He is the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) since October 6 th, 2020 and the IACHR renewed his mandate until 2026. He is a Colombian lawyer from the National University of Colombia and holds a Master's Degree in Law and a Specialization in Constitutional Law. He has more than 15 years of professional experience in the field of human rights and has litigated on behalf of victims of serious violations of freedom of expression. From 2013 to 2020, he served as Executive Director of the Foundation for Freedom of the Press (FLIP) in Colombia. He has extensive experience in organizational management, inter-sectoral dialogue, and articulation of teams and networks. He currently is also a professor for the Master's Program in Journalism at Universidad de los Andes. He has led regional processes in defense of freedom of expression from positions of responsibility. He was a member of the Advisory Network of the Media Freedom Coalition and of the Global Council of the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX). Was part of the UNESCO team for the training of judges in Bolivia, Mexico and Colombia. He was a consultant to Freedom House for the Colombia chapter of the global report on internet freedom and co-founded the Presunto Podcast.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Office of the Special Rapporteur was created by the IACHR in October 1997, during its 97th period of sessions, by unanimous decision of its members. The Special Rapporteurship was established as a permanent and independent office that operates within the framework and with the support of the IACHR. With this, the IACHR sought to stimulate the hemispheric defense of the right to freedom of thought and expression, considering its fundamental role in the consolidation and development of the democratic system, as well as in the protection, guarantee and promotion of other human rights.

Main topics/areas of interest
Protection and promotion of the right to freedom of thought and expression.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/expresion/index.asp

Personal or organization social media
X: https://x.com/RELE_CIDH
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/RELE.CIDH
YouTube: https://youtube.com/@relatoriaespecialparalalib2332?si=O6X_BjZZ8VWb0e6k

Rafael Grohmann

Name of the organization you represent
DigiLabour/University of Toronto

Brief personal profile
Professor of Critical Platform Studies at the University of Toronto. Director of DigiLabour. Principal investigator of the Worker-Owned Intersectional Platforms (WOIP) and Creative Labor and Critical Futures (CLCF) projects. He studies how workers are learning to manage platforms and artificial intelligence through collectives. He is a researcher for the Fairwork and Platform Work Inclusion Living Lab (P-WILL) projects. Editor-in-chief of the journal Platforms & Society.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
DigiLabour is an initiative of knowledge production and circulation related to work and technology, with research oriented to policy and communities. Its values are social impact, internationalization - with a focus on Latin America - and science communication. It is directed by Rafael Grohmann from the University of Toronto, supported by the Critical Digital Methods Institute (CDMI) and the Department of Arts, Culture and Media.

Main topics/areas of interest
AI and Labor; platforms and labor; cooperatives.

Link to your organization's website
https://digilabour.com.br
https://www.utsc.utoronto.ca/acm/rafael-grohmann

Personal or organization social media
X: @grohmann_rafael
Instagram: @grohmannrafael

Sally Burch

Name of the organization you represent
Latin American Information Agency - ALAI

Brief personal profile
Sally Burch is a British-Ecuadorian journalist, executive director of the Latin American Information Agency (ALAI) and co-facilitator of the regional networks Internet Ciudadana and Communication Forum for the Integration of Our America (FCINA). From 1993 to 1995, she was the global coordinator of APC's Women's Networking Support Program. In 2002-3, co-coordinator of the Civil Society Content and Issues Group (global) for WSIS Phase 1. Former President of the Foreign Press Association of Ecuador. She has published numerous articles and co-edited several books on communications, digital technologies and social movement networks.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Latin American Information Agency - ALAI - is an international communications organization committed to the full enjoyment of human rights, gender equality and citizen participation in the development and public affairs of Latin America. ALAI's mission is to formulate and develop responses to the various challenges posed by communication and its democratization, as a strategic area for the democratic validity, social justice, peace and multicultural coexistence, and regional integration. ALAI has been developing the following main lines of action: - Publishing and disseminating systematized information; - Promoting the democratization of communication and digital technologies. Its web page contains an extensive historical archive, classified by themes (editorial work is temporarily suspended since 2023).

Main topics/areas of interest
Communication; social justice; citizen participation.

Link to your organization's website
www.alainet.org
alai.info

Sofia Beatriz Scasserra

Name of the organization you represent
Transnational Institute

Brief personal profile
Economist. Specialist in digital economy, trade, development and employment. Master in Economic Relations. Doctoral candidate in Epistemology and History of Science at UNTREF. Researcher and teacher at the Institute of the World of Work "Julio Godio". Director of the Observatory of Social Impacts of Artificial Intelligence at the National University of Tres de Febrero (UNTREF). Director of the Higher Diploma in Artificial Intelligence and Society (UNTREF). Associate researcher in digital economy and society at the Transnational Institute. Senior Advisor of the global network "Our World is not for Sale" against the World Trade Organization. Radio columnist. Collaborating researcher on digital issues at the Labor Observatory of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international research and advocacy institute committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet. For 50 years, TNI has served as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers. TNI envisions a world of peace, equity and democracy on a sustainable planet brought about and sustained by an informed and engaged citizenry. TNI has a reputation for well researched analysis on key global issues long before they become mainstream concerns. As a non-sectarian institute made up of researchers, scholar-activists and movement-builders, TNI uniquely combines a 'big picture' analysis with proposals and solutions that are both just and pragmatic. Our capacity to build long-term respectful mutual relationships with strategic social movements is helping put radical ideas into movement.

Main topics/areas of interest
Digital commerce, future of work, digital industrialization.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.tni.org/es

Personal or organization social media
X: @sofiascasserra
X: @TNInstitute
X: @TNInstitute_es
Instagram: @transnationalinstitute

Verónica Ferrari

Name of the organization you represent
APC

Brief personal profile
Veronica is Global Policy Advocacy Coordinator at the Association for Progressive Communications (APC). In this function, she coordinates the organization's and its members' participation in various global digital policy forums, including the United Nations Open-Ended Working Group on Cybersecurity (OEWG) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Veronica also serves as APC's representative to the Freedom Online Coalition (FOC), where she co-leads the Advisory Network and has led the working group on Digital Inclusion.

Brief institutional profile of the organization you represent
The Association for Progressive Communications (APC) is an international network of civil society organisations founded in 1990, dedicated to empowering and supporting people working for peace, human rights, development and protection of the environment, through the strategic use of information and communications technologies (ICTs). We work to build a world in which all people have easy, equal and affordable access to the creative potential of ICTs to improve their lives and create more democratic and egalitarian societies.

Main topics/areas of interest
Gender, human rights, digital policies.

Link to your organization's website
https://www.apc.org/

Personal or organization social media
X: @APC_News

www.derechosdigitales.org