

dg.o 2025 - Workshops, workshop proponents, and abstracts

ID	Authors	Title	Abstract
144	Bukelwa Ngoqo, Eirik Skjærseth, Anne-Sofie Engelschiøn and Samuel Bosire	Indigenous worldviews and Digital Humanism: implications for inclusive e-Governance.	As the world grapples with the challenge of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into existing systems or processes, there is a resultant tension associated with the inherent nuances between determining where the role of the human-stops and that of the machine-begins. Evolving from ideologies of authors like McLuhan (1964) who spoke of ‘technological humanism’ as the cognitive shift of the of transposing the ‘online world’ into our perceived reality. According to McLuhan technology as a ‘medium’ affects how we perceive and understand the world around us. Lollini (2011) raised concerns about the resultant side effects of an impoverished human culture and experience of the world as the quality of human experiences is neglected in favour of quantitative, neutral, impersonal, and commercial criteria. As new 4IR driven technologies are integrated into mainstream society, dialogue on the important topics of inclusive e-Governance and Digital Humanism from a global south perspective must be encouraged. In the universal viewpoint of Digital Humanism, we must not overlook the indigenous perspective. This workshop seeks to unpack the concept of Digital Humanism, explore its relevance to e-Governance and investigate the alignment of existing (global south) information processing legislation and guidelines to the context of Digital Humanism. This will include the key focus areas of the protection of personal information, access to information, cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence (AI).
168	Kerley Silva, Marco T. S. Lima and Jefferson B. Charczuk	The Potential of Blockchain Technology for Collaboration among Countries	In today’s interconnected world, cooperation between countries is crucial, whether to deal with challenges or opportunities in the economic, social, technological or environmental perspective. This document proposes a workshop regarding the potential use of blockchain technology to foster international cooperation among different countries, to address opportunities and challenges. Cross-border collaboration is often hindered by inefficiencies, lack of transparency, and trust issues between nations. Blockchain technology, characterized by its decentralized, transparent, and immutable nature, has the potential to change the way countries collaborate, offering new opportunities for more efficient, secure, and trusted cooperation.
175	Manuella Maia Ribeiro	Digital Government Measurement for Research and Public Policies	Based on the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society (Cetic.br) 20 years’ experience on measuring information and communication technologies (ICT) in Brazil and its participation in various international indicators standards working groups, the workshop aims to familiarize the participants with digital government indicators and strategies to use them in research and public policies.

176	Mariana Valente, Clarice Tavares, Danyelle Carvalho and Isabella Bassani	Data, Algorithms, and Automation in Social Protection: A Data Justice Perspective on the Single Registry	<p>In recent years – especially after the COVID-19 pandemic – the expansion of technology and automation in social protection programs has been recorded worldwide. The so-called Single Registries – unified databases of citizens in vulnerable situations that incorporate artificial intelligence and automation into their structure – are multiplying across all continents. Over the past 20 years in Brazil, the Unified Registry for Social Programs (“Cadastro Único”), a tool used by the Brazilian Federal Government to identify, register, and select low-income families for access to social programs, has become increasingly digitalized and datafied. In July 2024, the federal government launched the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan, investing R\$ 1.76 billion in AI for public services. Brazil’s single registry is receiving part of these funds for technological modernization. While the widespread use of technology can optimize the management of social protection programs, it can also hinder access if automated systems are not carefully implemented and operated. In 2019, the UN Special Rapporteur highlighted the potential risk of unintentionally creating a dystopian digital welfare state characterized by a passive and automated existence. Based on the Brazilian experience, but not limited to it, this proposed workshop aims to discuss the challenges of expanding automated decision-making and AI in social protection policies.</p>
192	Gabriela Viale Pereira, Lucy Temple, Moritz Wild, Tomasz Janowski, Grazyna Musiatowicz-Podbial, Elsa Estevez, Edimara Mezzomo Luciano and Manuel Pedro Rodríguez Bolívar	Building Capacity for Smart Cities and Urban Resilience through Digital Transformation	<p>The workshop will welcome academics, practitioners and students interested in the topic of capacity building for smart sustainable cities and urban resilience through digital transformation. The objectives of the workshop are as follows: 1) Present and discuss current research by members of the CAP4CITY_DM Project; 2) Define a common understanding of the smart sustainable cities area, incorporating advancements in AI, IoT, Digital Twins, and other cutting-edge technologies; and 3) Identify skills gaps in public sector digital transformation, particularly in the context of smart cities and urban resilience.</p>