



BELLA II

Building the Europe Link to
Latin America and the Caribbean

Dialogue on the Challenges and Opportunities of the Digital Transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean

OUTCOMES REPORT

Montevideo, Uruguay, November 14 - 18, 2022.



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Outcomes Report

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Introduction

On 16 November, RedCLARA organized in Montevideo, Uruguay, a dialogue on the challenges and opportunities of the digital transformation. This was the first of many that will be organized across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) as well as in Europe as part of the process for the implementation of the BELLA II project. Both the dialogue and the project are part of a more ambitious program by LAC and Europe that seeks to develop a digital alliance between the parties, based on the community of values and the general idea of human-centered digital development.

The BELLA II project is a continuation of the BELLA program, which seeks to strengthen and expand the Latin American and Caribbean digital ecosystem, enabling relationships and sharing among companies, research centers, educational institutions, and national research and education networks in LAC and Europe to achieve the strategic objectives of the region, with a focus on strengthening education, science, technology, and innovation. BELLA II will invest twenty-eight million euros to:

- Design, build, and operate digital infrastructure capable of guaranteeing the proper connectivity of Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras with the rest of the BELLA infrastructure, particularly with the submarine cable connecting Europe with Latin America since 2021. The project allows for the possibility of further expansion, depending on the feasibility analysis, community priorities, and the availability of economic resources for some of the following countries: Caribbean nations, Mexico, Belize, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
- Increase the adoption and use of digital transformation technologies to develop digital research and education solutions.
- Intensify cooperative relations with European digital education and research ecosystems to promote the exchange of knowledge, access to good practices, and the creation of the dialogue spaces necessary for the design, formulation, and execution of innovative research and education projects.
- Commit to European initiatives such as the EU-LAC Digital Alliance to develop capabilities in the application of digital transformation technologies to foster innovation in the public and private sectors.

Dialogues will be the methodology selected by the project to identify opportunities, challenges, and interests of the various actors involved, to maximize the results of the investment and the identification of additional funds to build purposeful connectivity. A dialogue is an open space where participants can co-design and co-create innovative solutions to the economic, political, and social problem of the digital divide.

Many Latin American and European stakeholders participated in the Montevideo dialogue. The full list of face-to-face and virtual format participants (see Appendix 1) shows the great interest generated by this new project.

Background

Goal of the Dialogue

To analyze the challenges that digital transformation represents for the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean, and to determine the key elements for building a common development agenda based on the digital.

Preparation of the Event

Participation

A broad range of stakeholders was invited to this event to promote the incorporation of ideas, experiences and knowledge of the various sectors involved in the generation of digital transformation initiatives with an impact on Latin America and the Caribbean. Participants consisted of representatives from member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Europe, and included the following:

- The academic sector, one of the most relevant stakeholders given their role in training the professionals required by the digital transformation processes. This sector participated extensively, represented by the rectors and authorities of universities and national and regional university organizations.
- Cooperation and financing organizations were also invited, including broad representation of the European Commission, multilateral banks (IDB, CAF, CABI), the World Bank and several others. These organizations encouraged the identification of opportunities for the development of joint initiatives in line with regional development agendas in terms of digital transformation.
- Government representatives and public policy makers in areas related to education, science and technology, aerospace, health, digital transformation, international cooperation, and public innovation.
- Technology companies working in the field of digital transformation, service providers.
- National and regional American and European networks, leading players in the articulation of cooperation projects in the various areas of digital transformation.
- Representatives of specialized agencies, European delegations to the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, who are responsible for cooperation programs with the countries of our region.

Selection of the Methodology

This dialogue used the World Café methodology, which allows participants to connect with each other and, through dialogue, propose solutions and ideas that will contribute to our goal of reducing the digital and knowledge divide through the design of digital transformation initiatives and projects.

Following the dynamics of this methodology, the Dialogue was held simultaneously in two formats: in-person and virtual (online). Both formats included the following activities:

- Distribution of participants into small groups or tables, each with approximately six participants representing different sectors, who proceeded to discuss based on a main question provided during the meeting. Each group interacted in 20-minute intervals.
- After the end of the first interaction period, participants changed tables and the Dialogue continued. After 20 minutes, participants returned to their initial tables.
- Each table had a moderator who continued the ideas raised by the previous group and, in turn, participants fed the discussions with the proposals presented at the other tables.
- The same dynamic was applied with online participants, who were divided into Zoom Rooms where the dynamics implemented in the face-to-face room were replicated to the extent possible. The Miro collaboration platform was used to allow the simulation of tables and the sharing of approaches, ideas, and suggestions. A facilitator was present in each of the rooms.

Definition of the Question

The question that guided the discussion was defined based on three variables, the first of which aimed to identify the main issues faced by the region, country or organization; the second focused on possible cooperation actions, both at the regional level and with Europe, and the third referred to the use of digital transformation technologies to solve the identified problems.

This was the question:

What are the main issues in your country/region/organization that might be solved thanks to collaboration within LAC and with Europe, based on the effective use of digital transformation technologies?

The Atmosphere at the In-Person World Café Meeting

The selected methodology requires careful preparation of the context. The atmosphere should be relaxed and welcoming to encourage conversation and the flow of ideas. In Montevideo, the context was prepared in full adherence of this requirement (see Fig. 1).



Fig. 1: Dialogue held in Montevideo on 16 November 2022 using the World Café methodology.

The Virtual World Café Meeting

Given the characteristics of this methodology, holding a virtual World Café meeting represents a major challenge, as the atmosphere of the face-to-face format cannot be fully replicated in the virtual format. In an attempt to make up for this deficiency, a virtual environment based on Miro was developed which somewhat mirrored the physical space where the face-to-face activity took place (see Fig. 2).

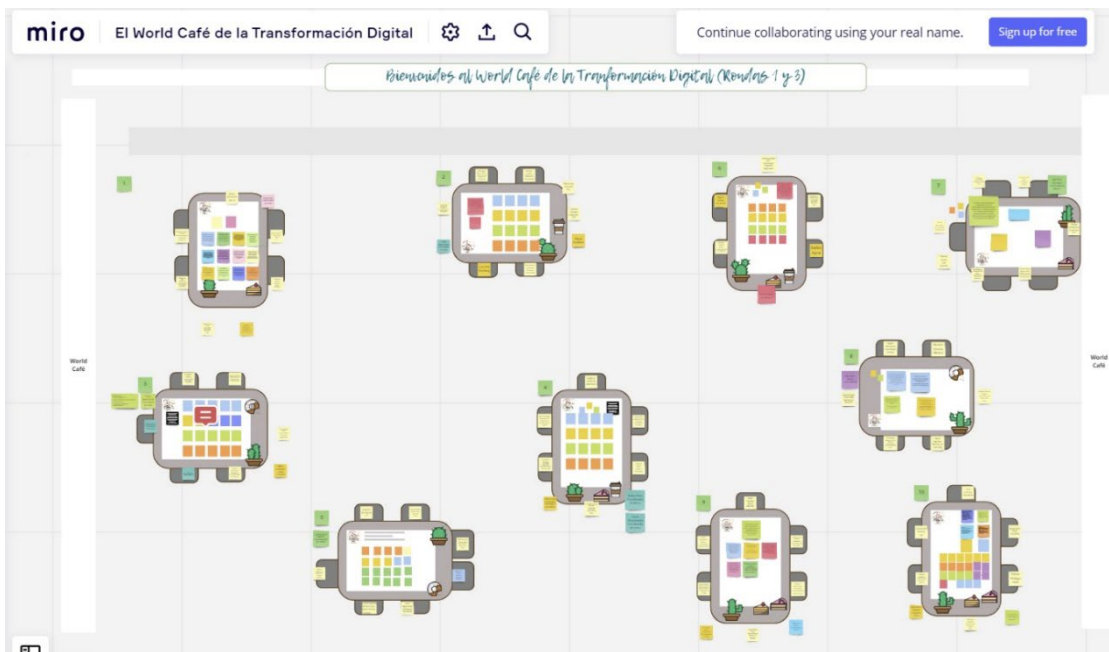


Fig. 2.: The Dialogue on line, November 16, 2022, World Café modality, virtually through Miro.

The Dialogue

The Dialogue was opened by Félix Fernández Shaw, director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the EU International Partnerships Directorate (DG-INTPA), who recognized the valuable work of his predecessor, Jolita Butkeviciene, and of the team that accompanied her, which allowed advancing cooperation between the two regions.

Fernández Shaw underlined that a Summit of Heads of State and Government is being prepared, with a business summit, and a civil society summit, with a youth and women's summit, where BELLA II —the project currently being implemented by RedCLARA— becomes the beacon of the relationship between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean; a necessary and essential relationship for the transmission of knowledge, the improvement of the understanding of human and environmental issues, and for our two regions to step into a world that is more technologically advanced yet, at the same time, more humane and closer to the needs of the people.

Fernández Shaw stressed that this bi-regional work should give the relationship between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean the relevant place it deserves. He also asked for support for the generation of ideas, so that it can be clearly explained within the framework of the Summit of Heads of State that LAC and Europe must accompany the world in becoming more sustainable and humane.

In his address, Fernández Shaw urged participants to propose projects that will support and sustain diplomatic declarations, and that will serve to think clearly about the message they want to give to the world and how to transmit it operationally, working together on both sides of the Atlantic. He observed that projects such as Copernicus will be a very important input for the future of how geo-observation is done, and it will be done with all of Latin America. He added that he wants to present BELLA and its continuation as one of the projects that truly confirm the wealth of exchanges between Europe and Latin America. “While other priorities and issues are closer from a geographical point of view, Latin America is the closest to Europe from a human and socioeconomic point of view,” he noted.

According to Fernández Shaw, the aim for the at 2023 Summit in Brussels is to present an investment package that must be accompanied by this type of projects, which are the backbone of society and help us improve performance by working together. The director of DG-INTPA concluded his participation by thanking RedCLARA for offering the European Commission the opportunity to participate in the event.

On behalf of RedCLARA, Executive Director Luis Eliécer Cadenas highlighted the importance of the project that is starting. Developing the BELLA project has been a great challenge, as it is highly complex and involves the participation of various actors in both regions, the European Commission, the National Networks of Latin America and Europe, and the European regional network, Cadenas observed. “This connection can bring economic growth, social development, and expansion to the European and Latin American markets; it can help economic growth and integration; it can't just be an academic matter. We

are academic networks and work with universities, but these universities are part of a society that must face the great challenge of the digital,” he noted.

In the opinion of Cadenas, this confrontation, this work with the digital, must be undertaken in a much more thorough, much more abundant way, and work must be done so that “the investments that must be made in this version of the project truly mean that we will be more ambitious and that the activity is on the way to achieving this objective.” In opening the Dialogue, Cadenas stated: “The meeting has been conceived as a dialogue and its greatest wealth is the diversity of its participants, all of whom have different backgrounds and represent different areas. Government sectors, universities, research and development centers, various actors in the private sector related to telecommunications development... They are all represented here and, together, they can generate a set of ideas and initiatives that will surely be much richer than those of each sector working separately.”

BELLA II intends to take the dialogue process to all the countries that are going to benefit from the project. It is hoped that this dialogue from a technical and micro perspective can truly generate synergies and complementarity in these countries. While the interests of private companies and those of governments and society may be in conflict, the goal is to find spaces of coincidence. Conflicts exist, but so do spaces of coincidence. These spaces of coincidence are what we want to work on by applying the dynamic that was first implemented in Montevideo.

Summary of the Outcomes

Public Policy

- Approaches to public policy focused on the need for a cultural change in the region, currently characterized by the design of short-term public policies —their term limited by presidential terms and a lack of continuity on the part of incoming governments— that hinder the development of projects with a structural impact and the continuity of digital transformation initiatives. Digital transformation does not only depend on technology, but also on policy decisions and a political will as a cross-cutting axis.
- The experience in the formulation of long-term policies in the European Union, where countries remain focused on their objectives despite changes in government, is a model to consider, as it generates fluidity in internal relations. This can be transferred to digital transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The articulation and coordination of the public, private, and academic sectors with clearly defined roles in each country and by subregion (Andean, Southern Cone, Central America, Caribbean) is essential for the development of joint initiatives in the area of digital transformation.
- Have a digital agenda, including measurable indicators for the policies implemented in the countries of the region that allow for evaluations and adjustments.
- Promote technology as a dynamizing factor so that public policies will be transformative, stable, and generate medium- and long-term solutions.

Cooperation

- Working areas must be generated within the framework of cooperation that involve various stakeholders by sector and region, for a better use of the approaches and results, especially in areas that affect everyone to a greater or lesser extent (these areas include climate change, agriculture, natural resources, among others).
- There is a significant foundation for spaces for cooperation between the two regions, including the infrastructure already installed and to be developed. However, it is necessary to design complementary projects that will help promote the collaborative use of these capacities; alternatively, regional institutions could be incorporated into ongoing initiatives such as the Copernicus Program. In this sense, universities, especially those in Central America, are primarily dedicated to teaching, so changing this dynamic represents a challenge that would require collaborative organization and capacity building.
- Generate alliances with organizations specializing in the area, such as the Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- The exchange between Latin America and Europe in terms of digital training should not only involve researchers and students, but also teachers of the region.

- Advance towards data compatibility and open resources, so that the standardization of platforms and data can be a space for intra-regional cooperation and cooperation with Europe.
- In many cases, the legal and regulatory frameworks of our countries have not been updated and are not in line with the challenges and changes that the digital transformation and closing the digital divide imply, among others. In this sense, there is much to be learned from Europe, especially in terms of data regulation, cybersecurity, and the protection of privacy, as the European Union values the individual and places the person at the center.
- Design enabling projects within bilateral and regional spaces.
- It is important to understand and translate the programs and opportunities offered by the European Commission. In this particular case, RedCLARA could articulate national networks, universities, and other stakeholders around existing initiatives.
- Take advantage of cooperation mechanisms to disseminate, share, and implement best practices.
- One of the proposed lines of action has to do with the inclusion and development of culture and the generation of competencies in science among girls and women, especially among indigenous peoples.
- Train specialists in the identification of sources of funding and the drafting of collaborative proposals that are inclusive of different countries, and participate in calls for funding.
- Propose a regional governance model to address the articulation of regulations, legislation, standardization that will facilitate the articulation of regional initiatives.

Training

- Dialogue participants repeatedly mentioned the need to have a trained workforce with sufficient knowledge and tools to undertake the challenges that the digital transformation poses to the present and future of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- In our region, the digital divide is not merely about connectivity —training is also necessary to reduce this access deficit in our countries.
- The training of the workforce of the future required by Industry 4.0, a workforce that will operationalize and collaborate with digital transformation processes, includes young people and people willing to reorient themselves to work in the technological sector, both public and private.
- Formal training processes must adapt to new forms of learning that young people demand, understanding the sociological paradigm of this generation, motivating them to become involved in the areas of knowledge that are currently required, and considering that entrepreneurship is a variable in the aspirations of the new generations.
- Accelerated training programs must be offered to help reduce the deficit of ICT professionals in our Latin American and Caribbean region. These programs must include not only technical but also soft skills.
- Generation of content that can be accessed remotely and is useful to professionals, as well as e-learning curricula that will contribute to education and job creation based on the digital culture, validated by collaborative networks (multi-certification). The COVID-19 pandemic exponentially

accelerated the generation of content, creating an opportunity to design shared knowledge management strategies in academic and research environments.

- Design and consolidation of regional doctoral training programs and training offerings in various fields of knowledge. These must be stable and permanently in operation.
- Design of continuing education programs for teachers and researchers in technologically relevant areas, which will allow them to be up to date and in a better position to multiply knowledge, with access to open and interoperable resource platforms.
- Strengthening of citizens' digital capabilities. This involves continuing education on technologically relevant issues such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, etc., in the understanding that these should be part of everyone's life.
- Have applications that will promote access and inclusion in study programs. Interconnection is not enough —tools to navigate the Internet are also needed.
- Include regional mobility and the interconnection of institutions in various curricula, as they are valuable tools for specialists to get to know each other and use the same platforms for the generation and exchange of knowledge. This is especially useful for students, as it would allow them to gain international experience with a multicultural perspective, while providing universities with an opportunity for their internationalization.
- Language courses for university students, with the support of private industry, to allow them to take advantage of training and research opportunities.

Employment

- Strengthen digital capabilities and empower people so they can occupy new roles in a world where the digital transformation is changing the needs of society and the positions that need to be filled.
- In some countries of the region, the informal employment rate exceeds 50%, so digital transformation has the potential to generate quality jobs in companies that do not need infrastructure and with 100% online income, given the facilities currently offered by the financial sector.
- There is no Latin American job market for ICT professionals, public institutions and universities do not have the capacity to hire, and existing regulatory frameworks are restrictive.

Access to Data and Information

- Government authorities must consider scientific data and information of a global nature to ensure assertive decision-making, especially in complex areas such as global warming, climate change, geospatial data, shifting seas, among others, which increases resilience, particularly in the Caribbean region.
- Standardization of new and existing platforms, as well as database compatibility should be part of regional collaboration initiatives.

Knowledge Transfer

- Create stable and inclusive opportunities in the LAC region to consolidate knowledge transfer processes, and opportunities involving the LAC region and Europe to generate a digital ecosystem.
- Promote interdisciplinary communities of practice around technology issues such as health, climate change, agriculture, and others, facilitating access to specialized knowledge through the use of advanced network infrastructure.

Articulation of Stakeholders

- One of the obstacles that was identified is the lack of fluid communication between the actors responsible for policy management, academic and research organizations (universities, development centres) and the private sector. This means that it is necessary to reinforce the mechanisms and spaces for collaboration, even if there are differences between the various sectors.
- Universities should work with local governments to co-create and generate technological solutions that will bring well-being and education to vulnerable or marginalized groups (indigenous, rural, or urban low-income communities) through the proper use of fundamental ICTs and access to connectivity. It is important to incorporate social actors in ICT projects.
- Universities must identify the priorities and interests of government entities to guide their training and research programs so that these will be in line with the needs of the community.
- Priorities include the use of ICTs to improve the relations between academia and the private sector, finding solutions to real problems, as well as making a better use of the intellectual property system in the region to address the knowledge economy, transforming knowledge into wealth, and not relying solely on the production of natural resources.

Access to Connectivity Infrastructure

- The region has good connectivity infrastructure. However, a more robust network is required, which is why it is important for government budgets to include not only the installation of networks, but also their maintenance.
- Research centres and high-tech labs in the region are insufficiently equipped. Remote access to research infrastructures in Latin America and Europe, through National Networks, represents an opportunity for intra- and inter-regional collaboration.
- Access to infrastructure also requires a budget for universities and research and development centres to acquire physical equipment.

Areas of Impact of the Digital Transformation

- The link between information technology and medical technologies represents opportunities such as training in various areas of healthcare and specialized care for the general population, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable population in remote areas, and therefore favours social inclusion.

- Design programs to train children and youth in basic schools in the use of technology and complementary health- and environment-related content.
- Leverage the use of technologies such as Artificial Intelligence to develop applications that will allow mapping individuals specializing in health, climate change, and other areas, considering the difficulties of having accurate information on professionals working in these disciplines in the countries of the region (this is one of the main obstacles). Research centres, funding institutions, and government actors should also be mapped to contribute to the management of academic networks.
- Develop data analysis competencies in science, for example, in the case of spatial data, their analysis, processing and utilization, considering that some countries lack these competencies.
- Digitization plays a key role in access to education and information, as it allows people to access products and services without leaving their home. This makes it a vehicle for people in remote areas to access new technologies (e.g., telemedicine).

Role of Academia in the Digital Transformation

- The digital transformation requires a systemic change, which is why good leadership is important for its promotion within organizations and, in this sense, the academic sector must participate in generating this change and propose additional knowledge profiles that will allow addressing existing and future challenges.
- By 2030, the region will have a deficit of trained individuals with specific technical skills in areas that are essential for the digital transformation, yet the academic sector has not reacted in time to design accelerated training programs in areas such as cybersecurity, where the professional deficit is worrisome.
- University technology departments must no longer simply be operational. Instead, they must adopt a more cross-cutting and strategic perspective.
- Universities must assume a more active role and be less dependent on project resources, proposing initiatives in line with the needs of the government and of society in general.
- Design strategies to harmonize the capacities installed at the different universities for digital transformation considering the existence of different levels of progress and define the best mechanisms to leverage the opportunities this platform presents.

Role of National Research and Education Networks in the Digital Transformation

- Facilitate the use of high-tech equipment and labs for research by providing remote access to research infrastructures in Latin America and Europe.
- Make their voice heard in the world of politics to draw attention to what the universities are doing and articulate initiatives that respond to government policies.
- Channel the demands of different agents —not only universities— so that the networks can operate properly and be strengthened.
- Design initiatives that promote connectivity platforms and services that support basic schools.

- Promote the articulation of academic networks by sharing good practices and models that will help other networks and encourage the design of common projects.

Role of RedCLARA in the Digital Transformation

- Identify, coordinate, and promote enabling projects, especially with the European Union, leveraging the opportunities offered by the European Commission. In this particular case, RedCLARA could articulate national networks, universities, and other actors around existing initiatives such as: i) the Memorandum of Understanding signed between RedCLARA and the Estonian Information Systems Authority (RIA) to promote cooperation in cybersecurity between the two parties; ii) generate strategies for implementing in our countries elements of the Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government, which contains an inclusive vision defined by the European Union; iii) interoperability and interconnection, which can generate savings as Europe already has programs and experiences such as Estonia's X-Road and Interoperable Europe in place, which share information openly; these savings might be reinvested in other digital projects; and iv) the *GovStack* Initiative for the development of reusable and shareable digital products and services, which is supported by the German government through its cooperation agency (GIZ), by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), by the Digital Alliance, and by the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Together with the universities, RedCLARA can help to co-create spaces to bring training to various groups, especially in remote communities.
- Production of a roadmap of collaborative initiatives and projects in areas and topics that support the planet's survival needs, with academic networks as the articulating axes.

Digital Divide

- The challenge posed by the digital divide involves access and the development of digital capabilities, as well as the acquisition of digital culture and technological skills. It is important to understand that the divide exists not only in technology but also in training, and extends to areas such as agribusiness, biotechnology, health, and others.
- Digital transformation has less to do with technology and more to do with cultural change and learning, which is why digital culture should be promoted, understood as the sum of all experiences, dynamics, and tools used to work remotely.

Security

- Secure, accessible, and massive connectivity is one of the main concerns in the region. This is why the deficit in training for cybersecurity professionals is one of the main focus areas for the digital transformation process in Latin America, where universities are responsible for training these professionals.
- Facilitate access to shared capabilities, resources, projects, and research.

Conclusions and Next Steps

The Dialogue held in Montevideo allowed the identification of major topics of interest to the region, as well as opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed. It was also an opportunity to jointly and critically assess the role that should be played by the various sectors and organizations represented in the Dialogue. The topics that appeared most strongly have been listed in this document.

First, the importance of long-term public policies was stressed as necessary for the consistent and sustained promotion of digital transformation processes, as was the use of indicators. Joint work with the European Commission can help in the process of designing such policies, leveraging the vast experience they have accumulated in recent years in the formulation of a long-term strategy based on the digital. Likewise, the articulation of the various stakeholders in the elaboration of these policies is essential. Finally, having indicators for the digital transformation processes would allow a practical and efficient follow-up to measure to what extent we are reaching goals that are relevant within the framework of these policies.

A second aspect that was widely discussed was the role of cooperation. Participants stressed the importance of defining common axes and thematic areas, such as climate change, natural resources, agriculture, risk management, and others that can serve to optimize the use of cooperation opportunities. In this sense, participants mentioned the role that RedCLARA can have in articulating this cooperation with various relevant organizations at the regional level and its role in structuring the best use of cooperation resources for digital development.

The training of human resources was also extensively discussed, with participants stressing the role that universities connected through national research and education networks can play in the creation of these capabilities and how these networks and cooperation with European universities and institutions can provide their support in this sense. Participants also brought up the use of open data resources and inclusive strategies, particularly to reduce the various divides, among them, the gender divide.

Some of the other topics participants discussed had to do with connectivity infrastructure, the role of RedCLARA and national networks in digital transformation processes, the digital divide, and the significant articulation role that should be deployed in the region.

These outcomes and participant contributions will serve as initial input for the preparation of the intense dialogue process that will be conducted within the context of the BELLA II project. To do this, during the first quarter of the year, the web platform that will be used to manage the large amount of information that must be processed, analyzed, and distributed to all stakeholders interested in the project and its results will be put into operation. This platform will be the collaboration space that will allow us to maintain an ongoing dialogue process beyond face-to-face activities.

A planning session will be held in March prior to the start of the project. By then, the initiation report and the proposed governance model for the project will be ready, and we will have started to produce the

white paper that will summarize the outcomes of the dialogues organized during the first year of work. The dialogues will begin starting in April. Ten face-to-face meetings will be held during the first year. Venues and dates will be defined at the planning meeting in March, and they will be published on the project management platform.

Appendix 1

Dialogue on the Challenges and Opportunities of the Digital Transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean

16 November 2022

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, IN-PERSON SESSION

INSTITUTION/ ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME	COUNTRY
Autoridad de Innovación Gubernamental	Director Nacional de Innovación	Carlos Kan	Panama
Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional	Director Ejecutivo	Marino Berro	Uruguay
Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional	Gerente	Claudia Romano	Uruguay
CEDIA	Director de TI	Carlos Guzmán	Ecuador
CEDIA	Coordinador de Operaciones de TI	Flavio Rodríguez	Ecuador
CEDIA	Comunicación y Relaciones Públicas	Francisco Toral	Ecuador
CEDIA	Gestora de proyectos y Gestión de investigación	Gabriela Astudillo	Ecuador
CEDIA	Jefe de Comunicaciones y Mercadeo	Galia Rivas	Ecuador

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CEDIA	Coordinador Académico y de Formación Continua	Javier Valdiviezo	Ecuador
CEDIA	Director Ejecutivo	Juan Pablo Carvallo	Ecuador
CEDIA	Especialista en Propiedad Intelectual y Gestión del Conocimiento	María Carolina Sacoto	Ecuador
CEDIA	Gestora de proyectos y Gestión de investigación	Mariuxy James	Ecuador
CEPAL	Jefe de la Unidad de Innovación y Nuevas Tecnologías	Álvaro Calderón	
CIEMAT	Jefe de la Unidad de Informática Científica	Rafael Mayo	Spain
Comisión Europea	Policy Officer Climate, Environment, Digital & Health Regional Affairs Latin America & Caribbean	Ulrich Wein	
Comisión Europea	Programme Officer – Policy Advice	Stefano La Terra Bella	
CONARE	Coordinador área de infraestructura y redes	Danny Silva	Costa Rica
CONARE	Jefe del Área Técnica de TI UNT	Luis Fernández	
CUDI	Coordinador de CSIRT	Fernando Aranda	Mexico
CUDI	Coordinadora de Comunicaciones	Martha Ávila	Mexico
DG-INTPA	Director	Félix Fernández Shaw	
Fundación Universitaria Antonio de Arévalo-UNITECNAR y	Rector	Dr. Dionisio Fernando Vélez Trujillo	Colombia

miembro de Consejo directivo de Renata			
GÉANT	Head of International Relations	Tom Fryer	Spain
GÉANT	Head of Research Engagement and Support	Enzo Capone	Netherlands
GIZ. Cooperación Alemana	Regional LAC division	ROMINA LAUMANN	Germany
GIZ. Cooperación Alemana	Global Programme Digital Transformation	LEONIE KELLERHOF	Germany
IKIAM	Rectora	María Victoria Reyes	Ecuador
Instituto Superior Tecnológico Vida Nueva	Rector	Wilfrido Robalino	Ecuador
LAC4 - EU-CYBERNET	Asesor Cibereguridad	Jorge Mora	
LACTLD	Presidente del Consejo Directivo	Luis Arancibia Medina	
México		Carlos Casasús	Mexico
Ministerio de Educación Superior	Director General de Información Comunicación e Informatización, Presidente REDUNIV	Alain Lamadrid Vallina	Cuba
RAGIE	Director Ejecutivo	Luis Furlán	Guatemala
RAGIE	Coordinador de Redes y Comunicaciones USAC	Jaime Cabrera	
RAU	Representante Institucional	Eduardo Grampín	Uruguay
RAU		Luis Castillo	Uruguay

RAU		Mariela Díaz de León	Uruguay
RedCLARA	Director General de Red, Servicios	Marco Teixeira	Brazil
RedCLARA	Gerente de Vinculación	Cecilia Ortiz	Chile
RedCLARA	Director Ejecutivo	Luis Eliécer Cadenas	Chile
RedCLARA	Gerente de Comunicaciones, Relaciones Públicas y Cooperación Internacional	María José López	Chile
RedCLARA	Gerente de Relaciones Académicas	Tania Altamirano	Chile
RedCLARA	Gerente de Servicios	Carlos González	Colombia
RedCLARA	Analista de Sistemas SEG	Edgard Castillo	Colombia
RedCLARA	Gerente Proyecto BELLA-T	Eliana Alonso	Colombia
RedCLARA	Coordinadora de Proyectos Académicos	Laura Castellana	Colombia
RedCLARA	Oficial de Administración y Finanzas	Fernando Cabrera	Uruguay
RedCLARA	Oficial de Proyectos	Luis Aguirregaray	Uruguay
RedCLARA	Director General de Relaciones Académicas, Comunicaciones y Cooperación Internacional / Gerente de Administración y Finanzas (interino)	Mark Urban	Uruguay
RENATA	Gerente de Soluciones	Eduardo Valbuena	Colombia
RENATA	Directora de Consultoría Especializada	Erika Viviana Casas	Colombia
REUNA	Gerente de Tecnología	Albert Astudillo	Chile

REUNA	Ingeniero de Servicios TI	Alejandro Lara	Chile
REUNA	Presidente REUNA	José Palacios	Chile
REUNA	Coordinadora de Servicios y Comunidades	María Irene Delgado	Chile
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