



## Report on the IX Reflection Forum 2019

### **“Building inclusive societies under the new development paradigm”**

Montevideo, Uruguay, 2 - 3 October 2019



#### Executive Summary

On 2 and 3 October 2019 the IX EU-LAC Reflection Forum took place in Montevideo (Uruguay), jointly organised by the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations (ECLAC), the EUROsociAL+ Programme and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB).



In accordance with its mandate to promote debate on matters of priority to the EU-LAC Strategic Association and to encourage contributions to the inter-governmental process from the economic and academic sectors and other sectors of civil society, the EU-LAC Foundation regularly organises Reflection Forums in its member states.



The specific objectives of the Reflection Forums are: (i) to provide an informal platform for discussion between officials and academic experts and other sectors of civil society, concerning EU-LAC relations, (ii) to discuss progress made and challenges encountered in bi-regional relations and (iii) to feed into analyses with fresh perceptions, as well as to make recommendations for action.



Discussions in the Reflection Forums take place under “Chatham House” rules, and the format attempts to generate an atmosphere of respect and mutual trust, thus facilitating the open and informal exchange of points of view and perspectives between the participants, in a truly bi-regional approach.



The specific topic of the IX Reflection Forum was: **“Building inclusive societies under the new development paradigm”**. This topic was approved by the Board of Governors, under section 8.1, for the 2019 Work Programme.



The idea leading up to the Forum goes back to 2017 and it began to take shape within the framework of discussions on the topic of the graduation of middle-income countries launched in Brussels on the initiative of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Alicia Barcena, the Director-General for International Cooperation and Development at the European Commission, Stefano Manservigi, and the Director of the OECD Development Centre, Mario Pezzini. These discussions fell within the remit of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), proposing a new paradigm for understanding and quantifying development.



From this there emerged various initiatives, including the idea of devoting the 2019 *Latin American Economic Outlook* to the topic of Development in Transition (DiT). The idea also arose that there should be a Reflection Forum focussed on the new development paradigm and its implications.

The idea of holding it in Uruguay came from the leadership given by this country on these topics and from the offer of helping to organise it from AUCI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We should also point out that this is the first Reflection Forum to be held in the Southern Cone.

As a result of the dialogue with members of the Foundation's Board of Governors and other players, it was decided to concentrate on analysing the capacity of states and the ways national policies and international cooperation efforts are evolving to reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities in member states, from the point of view of both regions. In light of the theme defined at the start of 2019, the EUROsociAL+ Programme and SEGIB were included in the organisation of the forum.

The Reflection Forum brought together 53 delegates from 27 members of the Foundation (17 Members of LAC and 10 Members of the EU, including the EU itself). In addition, a group of experts from the co-organising institutions, regional institutions, institutions of civil society and universities in the EU and LAC were invited to play an active role with their own input to the debates, as well as moderating the discussions in the working groups. The experts were selected by common agreement between the co-organisers for their knowledge and complementary perspectives on the theme of the forum.

The opening and first plenary sessions were held in the Auditorium of the Presidency of the Republic and these were open to the general public. This allowed 135 participants to come together from: i) co-organising institutions, ii) governments, iii) organisations of civil society, iv) academic circles, v) international organisations, vi) the private sector and vii) the media.

The opening session saw welcome speeches from **Ariel Bergamino**, Uruguay's Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations, **Karl Otto König**, the EU's Ambassador to Uruguay, representing the joint presidency of the EU, **René Orellana Halkyer**, the Ambassador of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Uruguay, representing the joint presidency of PPT CELAC, **Santiago Soto**, Interim Director of the Uruguay Budget and Planning Office (OPP) and **Paola Amadei**, Executive Director of the EU-LAC Foundation.

The opening session was followed by the presentation of the report "Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition" produced by **Sebastián Nieto**, from the OECD Development Centre, **Sebastián Rovira**, from ECLAC, and **Pelayo Rocés** from the Directorate for Cooperation and Development of the European Commission. After the presentation, **Mario Pezzini**, Director of the OECD Development Centre, **François Borit**, acting representative of CAF and **Pablo Ferreri**, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Uruguay gave their comments.

After this first part, the participants registered for the Forum, the EU-LAC delegates, and experts divided into two working groups.

The working groups took as their reference the following guide questions:

**GROUP 1: Lessons learned and capacities applied to fight vulnerability and social inequality.**

- What lessons can we learn from policies previously implemented in each region and which would be the successful experiences that could be shared? What should the social cohesion policies of the future be like?
- How are the public sectors in the various countries strengthening their capacity to adapt to the changing needs in this area?
- How can we achieve fiscal sustainability for the social cohesion policies?
- Which are the successful experiences of institutions, methodologies and tools that could be shared?

**GROUP 2: Strengthening the role of international cooperation to tackle social vulnerability and inequality**

- How can we boost or complement current efforts in cooperation that promote social cohesion?
- What synergies could be created from the existing efforts? Do we need to promote additional instruments?
- What might the tools/modalities be that would enable international cooperation to adapt better to national and regional needs?
- What new partnerships need to be provided for between the various actors?
- What are some examples of specific collaboration in international collaboration within the EU-LAC regions that could tackle these policy challenges?

The **conclusions and recommendations of group 1 for building inclusive societies under the new development paradigm** may be grouped together and expressed in 4 areas:

**Public Policies:**

1. investing in labour market policies with the aim of managing the major transformations linked to technological innovation, globalization, migration and climate change, which may cause or exacerbate the current polarization of the labour market and vulnerabilities.
2. getting back on track with the expansion/development of social protection systems for greater inclusion, and also tackling issues of stewardship, the structuring of sectorial policies, capacities, etc.

3. balancing and establishing better dialogue between social policies and economic policies (or between the social sphere and the economic sphere).

**Communication and education:**

1. improving communication and accountability to the people with the aim of giving transparency to actions developed from the public sphere in matters of social cohesion and the result expected/achieved.
2. promoting internal communication and knowledge among employees of the tasks they are carrying out.
3. encouraging development education from an early age with the idea of facilitating a cultural change in approach to values such as empathy, critical thinking, solidarity, etc.

**Planning and evaluation:**

1. encouraging a culture of planning for better design based on evidence and foreseeable policies.
2. implementing planning by results, designing quantitative and qualitative indicators for monitoring and establishing ad hoc incentives.
3. being able to rely on good statistical systems that can feed into the whole policy cycle.

**Encouraging the relationship between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean.**

1. resuming the work of the high level forums on social cohesion between both regions and maintaining cooperation to face up to the bi-regional challenge of social cohesion and other shared global challenges.
2. broadening the bi-regional partnership on the basis of shared values and challenges such as multilateralism, inequality, changes in the world of work, climate change, migration, demography, etc.

As for group 2, they highlighted the idea that bi-regional international cooperation may be supported by building inclusive societies in the following aspects:

**A new era and common challenges.**

1. ensuring that matters such as reinforcing multilateralism, peace and security occupy a central place on the sustainable development agenda and in the bi-regional policy dialogue.
2. supporting, from the bi-regional cooperation, the design of new policies and mechanisms to receive not only migrants, but also climate change refugees.
3. supporting, from the bi-regional cooperation, the creation of policies and capacities to face up to the new challenges brought about by exclusion and inequality in the areas of socio-economics, education, culture, territory and gender which result from the era of the digital economy.

### **New types of partnership that can be promoted from both regions.**

1. encouraging multi-actor (civil society) spaces, not only in the design and implementation of cooperation, but also in the bi-regional dialogue; as well as in initiatives for south-south and triangular cooperation, ensuring participation and recognition, in addition to mechanisms for financing civil society which is facing serious restrictions to its independence and subsistence.
2. developing new financing mechanisms for social cohesion/sustainable development by means of public-private partnerships under principles and regulatory frameworks that are compatible with Agenda 2030.
3. incentivising large and transnational companies to incorporate sustainability and human rights criteria and to strengthen the capacity of SMEs for sustainable development.
4. highlighting and maintaining the importance of international public financing and technical cooperation to generate/transfer knowledge and innovation for sustainable development in LAC.

### **Adapting cooperation in light of development in transition.**

1. promoting international cooperation that is innovative and flexible, that is based on good practice in bi-regional cooperation, and in south-south and triangular cooperation, as well as promoting debate from the region on development in transition.
2. promoting spaces for dialogue that make it possible to conceive and design modalities so that the Official Development Assistance (ODA) can continue to play a strategic role in sustainable development within the framework of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

### **Strengthening the spaces and instruments available for dialogue and bi-regional cooperation.**

1. strengthening the participation of the countries of LAC and of the EU in the United Nations Committee on South-South Cooperation, and promoting the fulfilment of the mandates agreed at BAPA+40.
2. strengthening the participation of LAC in the ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum and in other discussion forums and organisations on the subject of international cooperation.
3. continuing to actively participate in the Ibero-American space, in the SEGIB.
4. rethinking the EU-LAC political dialogue as a new instrument based on an agenda of common values and challenges for global influence and to become a reference for other regions.

## REPORT

### Context



The IX Reflection Forum was entitled “**Building inclusive societies under the new development paradigm**” and was jointly organised by the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations (ECLAC), the EUROsociAL+ Programme of the EU and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB).



The IX Reflection Forum, whose programme was drawn up in coordination with the Joint Presidents of the Board of Governors of the Foundation, the EU and the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC, was designed, as in previous years, to offer space for informal dialogue and the exchange of opinions between senior officials of the member States of the EU and of CELAC, representatives of the academic sector, civil society, and representatives of regional and international organisations and EU-CELAC programmes of cooperation.



The Forum provided continuity to the discussions presented by the report ‘Latin American Economic Outlook 2019’ which dealt with a new strategy to continue supporting the transition of Latin America and the Caribbean to inclusive and sustainable development. This represents an opportunity to make progress towards the goals of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) by rethinking the concept of development, the strategies countries must adopt and the function of international cooperation in facilitating these efforts (LEO, 2019)



The activity was made possible by voluntary contributions from Members of the Foundation, and in particular from the Netherlands, the European Union and Germany.

### **Objectives of the Reflection Forum**



The principal objective of the Forum was to exchange different perspectives on ongoing and new challenges facing the countries of the EU and LAC. In particular, the Forum sought to determine the extent to which social cohesion continues to be one of the most important matters to be tackled in order to make progress towards sustainable development on both sides of the Atlantic, analysing the capacities of the States and how national policies and efforts in international cooperation are evolving or could evolve to reduce vulnerability and inequality.



More specifically, participants addressed the following questions:

- What is the situation of the regions of the EU and LAC in the light of the challenges of social cohesion?

- To what extent are these challenges global, regional, or national in nature, and what are the most obvious inter-relations between them?
- Which experiences could be shared between the countries of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean concerning efforts for policy formulation to achieve social cohesion?
- How could policies to combat vulnerability and inequality be better integrated into national development strategies? What is the experience of the countries of the EU?
- How should these processes be supported by international cooperation?

### **Participants in the Reflection Forum**

The Reflection Forum brought together 53 delegates from 27 members of the Foundation (17 Members from LAC and 10 Members from the EU). The majority were officials from the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Planning Ministries, Development Cooperation Agencies and embassies in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The EU was represented as a Member by officials from the European External Action Service (EEAS), DG DEVCO and FPI.

In addition, there were representatives from other organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxfam, along with the joint organising institutions: AUCI, ECLAC, EuroSociAL+, OECD Development Centre and SEGIB.

A group of outstanding experts from universities and regional institutions of the EU and of LAC was convened to take an active part with their own input to the plenary sessions, in addition to moderating the discussion in the working groups and acting as rapporteurs for these groups (see details in the summary and appendix sections). Finally, there were public officials from various ministries of the Government of Uruguay whose work areas were related to the theme of the Forum. The list of participants is included in the appendix.

### **Summary of the discussions**

The Reflection Forum lasted two days (see programme in the appendix). The welcome at the opening session was given by **Ariel Bergamino, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Uruguay**, who highlighted the fact that the European Union and Latin America have a common history and share a series of values that underpin a strategic partnership and sustain it over time. Moreover, Agenda 2030 is the most prudent, necessary and challenging programme facing humanity and offers us the possibility of a shared future.

There then followed introductory words from **Santiago Soto**, Acting Director of the Planning and Budget Office (OPP), who also highlighted the importance of examples of cooperation between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean, from **Ambassador Rene Orellana Halkyer**,

Ambassador of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and representative of the pro tempore Presidency of CELAC; from **Ambassador Karl-Otto König**, Ambassador of the European Union, representing the joint presidency of the EU and **Paola Amadei**, Executive Director of the EU-LAC Foundation. The three thanked the participants and described the content of the initiative. It was pointed out that this was the first Reflection Forum and the process of how the forum and its objectives were drawn up was explained.

The inauguration was followed by a presentation of the report 'Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition'. **Sebastián Nieto**, from the OECD Development Centre, **Sebastián Rovira**, from ECLAC, and **Pelayo Roces** from the Directorate for Cooperation and Development of the European Commission highlighted the macroeconomic and socioeconomic results in the region:

- **Despite progress having been made, social vulnerability and increasing inequality continue to be major issues in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.** There has been a notable reduction in poverty since the beginning of the century, from 42.9% to 24.6% in the period 2000-16. However, progress in reducing poverty has stalled since 2016 and the majority of those who escaped poverty are now part of a vulnerable group. Any negative blow, such as unemployment, illness, old age or gender violence, among other things, could force them back into poverty. This vulnerable middle class now represents one third of the population (37.6% in 2016) and is the largest socio-economic group in the region. One of the most obvious features of the middle class population, and a determining factor in its vulnerability, is low-quality employment. Casual work predominates among vulnerable people, with an average rate of casual employment of 56% across LAC.
- **In addition, the redistribution mechanisms in LAC are insufficient to reduce the high levels of inequality.** The combination of inefficient expenditure and taxation that is hardly progressive in the region makes it impossible to fight inequality. For example, whereas in the economies of the OECD, taxes and transfers help reduce the Gini coefficient by approximately 16 percentage points, in LAC the average reduction is 2.2 percentage points.
- **Despite their considerable contributions, conditional transfer programmes still appear to be insufficient to ensure lasting benefits in terms of social welfare, reducing inequality even further, and constructing more effective social security networks.** The countries of the region are examining the possibility of combating societal and institutional traps, as described in the LEO 2019, by reforming social policies, including fighting informality and guaranteeing sustainable financing.

The presentation of the report was followed by commentaries made by **Mario Pezzini**, Director of the OECD Development Centre, **François Borit**, acting representative of CAF and **Pablo Ferreri**, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Uruguay. They indicated the multidimensional development focus, in accordance with Agenda 2030, which includes economic growth but also reducing inequality, improving social cohesion and an agenda for extending rights and the effective exercise of them for all citizens. They also observed that faced with a changing context at both national and global levels, internal institutional capacities must be increased and more innovative modalities adopted for international cooperation for development.

### **Synopsis of the discussions in the two working groups**

The participants were divided into two themed groups:

**GROUP 1: Lessons learned and capacities applied to combat social vulnerability and inequality.**

**GROUP 2: Strengthening the role of international cooperation in tackling social vulnerability and inequality.**

Each group was moderated by two experts. Some brief initial input from another two experts contributed discussion points and created guiding questions.

In the final plenary session, the rapporteurs from each group presented a summary of the discussion in each group.

**GROUP 1: Lessons learned and capacities applied to combat social vulnerability and inequality.**

*Moderator:*

- Martín Rivero, (SEGIB)

*Rapporteurs:*

- Francesco Chiodi, (EUROsociAL+)
- Fernando de la Cruz, (EUROsociAL+)

*Experts:*

- Jorge Onrubia, (Complutense University of Madrid)
- Celia Carvalho, (Group of Subnational Finance Managers of Brazil - GEFIN)

In the summaries of the discussions of **Group 1** prepared by the rapporteurs, the following aspects were highlighted:

#### **Adverse context.**

The decline in multilateral spaces and the recessionary economic contexts in the international arena were discussed, as was the paralysis in the processes of regional integration in LAC and the crisis in the EU's integration project. In addition, the group pointed out that at national level

various democratic regimes were being called into question with trends under the populist banner, as well as a loss of trust by citizens in institutions and their usefulness. Comment was made on the worrying lack of commitment of the middle class to the use and financing of public services and the redistribution of wealth (especially in LAC).

#### **Multidimensionality.**

In line with the LEO there was a recurring emphasis on the need to tackle issues of development, inequality and public policies in order to correct them from a multidimensional perspective, with particular reference to the alignment of social, labour market, economic, productive, financial, environmental, and gender policies, as well as others. Among the development traps appearing on the road to greater inclusive and sustainable development are low productivity, high social vulnerability, institutional weakness, and environmental crises.

#### **Social development and productive models.**

The road towards development with welfare requires a transition to economies of high productivity, which incorporate added value through technology and knowledge, leaving behind the primary export model. These productivity increases will translate into improvements in human capital and vice versa as well as growth that will generate more resources to finance social policies. However, it has been amply demonstrated that social welfare does not come about simply as a by-product of economic growth. For example, GDP may go up and, at the same time, so may structural unemployment. The “social” aspect must be considered along with the economic one in light of the collective development goals a society wishes to set itself. A balanced combination of both aspects is the key. Social policy is both an organised response to guarantee citizens’ rights and an investment in the development of society, including from the economic point of view.

#### **Financing of social policies.**

We must make progress with expanding the revenue-raising capacity of States and improving the quality of their expenditure, maximizing the redistributive impact of public resources. To this end, various routes for improvement are proposed. On the side of expenditure, we suggest developing performance indicators and incentive systems, promoting evaluation and monitoring systems, and developing fiscal rules and rules for independent fiscal authorities. These measures are complemented by reforms enabling efficiency savings, (for example, a single information system instead of various systems which are not interoperable), reorganising the social sector in areas of high institutional fragmentation, stabilising the civil service, investing in quality training for the professionals responsible for programmes and services, etc. On the income side, we suggest promoting more progressive systems (more direct taxes including on wealth and fewer indirect taxes), promoting tax compliance and fighting tax evasion and avoidance. The tax burden varies considerably across LAC, yet remains below the OECD average and is extraordinarily low in several countries.

### **Political economy of the reforms.**

Difficulties are encountered in designing and defining social policies to improve people's lives, from the presence of lobbies and political and economic pressure groups, which capture the agenda, imposing other priorities, or which undermine social reforms, diluting their impact. It is necessary to have strategies to restrain this type of political influence, often linked to phenomena of corruption and political patronage. However, in order for public investment in social matters to rely on greater fiscal resources it is also necessary to overcome the reluctance of the vast majority of the population who do not appear willing to have a social/fiscal pact for three fundamental reasons: (1) the fact that the middle class does not tend to use public services, (2) the continuing presence of the phenomena of corruption/patronage and (3) low efficiency. However, there are also prejudices that must be overcome concerning the inefficiency of public action. On another note, to enhance the impact of the social sector, it is important that governance of this sector should explicitly include Treasury/Finances as well as a determined effort to improve capacities, that is, the quality of institutional action (management + instruments as indicators of results, observations, diagnoses, etc.).

### **Other reflections:**

(1) tackling social policies from the logic of multi-sector criteria and horizontality, aligning various policies and overcoming fragmentations; (2) taking Agenda 2030 as a guide and framework; (3) moving from government policies to State policy-making, from the short term to wider timeframes; (4) understanding public action more as investment rather than as expenditure, to generate welfare and wealth and prevent risks; (5) bringing citizens much closer to the functions of control and design; (6) guaranteeing, by the State, the exercise of rights, even though the provision of services rests in other hands; (7) promoting processes of decentralisation that stimulate greater ownership and participation by citizens in designing public services; (8) investing more in caring for dependent people, in young people and in eliminating the gender divide in the labour market.

### **GROUP 2: Strengthening the role of international cooperation in tackling social vulnerability and inequality**

*Moderator:*

- Andrea Vignolo, (AUCI)

*Rapporteurs:*

- Cecilia Alemany, (RedSur)
- Gustavo de Armas (UNDP)

*Experts:*

- Jonathan Glennie (Mexico), **Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (Moderator)**
- Bernabé Malacalza (FLACSO)

In the summaries of the discussions of **Group 2** prepared by the rapporteurs, the following aspects were highlighted:

**Change of era and common challenges.**

Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, together with the other objectives of development, internationally agreed at multilateral level, are being consolidated as the new paradigm of international cooperation for development. However, new challenges relating to the crisis in institutional democracy and regional integration, the consequences of the digital economy, and more exceptionally the inequality in mechanisms of governance in the system of development cooperation, especially the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), mean that it is necessary to think critically about the role the bi-regional partnership can play in the face of these challenges and their solutions.

**The new forms of partnerships in and between both regions.**

From civil society a worry was expressed about lack of trust on the part of citizens in general and the absence of organisations of civil society in the design and implementation of cooperation for development, including initiatives of south-south cooperation. As for the private sector, one of the key points is: how to diversify strategies and at the same time ensure the centrality of public financing for public assets? In addition, the idea was put forward of: (1) reinforcing the participation of countries of both regions in the United Nations Committee on South-South Cooperation, as one of the monitoring methods of BAPA+40, and thus strengthening their substantive participation in the ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum, (2) continuing to actively participate in the Ibero-American space, in SEGIB; (3) reassessing the EU-LAC political dialogue, including reinstating the EU-CELAC Forums on social cohesion.

**Interpretations of development in transition.**

On the one hand, it was possible to understand the gestation process of the concept, boosted in particular by Uruguay and Chile before graduation, and then the acceptance of the agenda, and the broadening of the political dialogue, around development in transition. On the other hand, it was agreed that the concept of development in transition and countries in transition, made it possible to put together various concepts and practices, as proposed by Latin America and the Caribbean for some time, and which already form part of the practice of cooperation between the two regions. It was suggested that the concept of development in transition, firstly, is not only relevant to those countries that have been promoting this process, or which have graduated and can no longer receive Official Development Assistance (ODA), but that it also helps counteract tendencies to reduce financing to the region in a broad sense, and may be useful to south-south cooperation itself. Reducing ODA to some countries which are progressing along the path of development is only another way of progressing towards graduation. That is, innovative practices in the region in bi-regional cooperation and in south-south and triangular cooperation, as well as reflection stimulated by the region on development in transition, could help transform international cooperation for development in its widest sense.

### **Spaces and instruments available for the bi-regional dialogue.**

The European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean could play a much stronger role in this sense, both in harmonisation and in partnership for sustainable development. It was stated that it is important not only to turn our critical analysis to what works and what does not, in bi-regional cooperation and in efforts for social cohesion in the coming together of the two regions, but also to be able to expand these reflections and knowledge gained to other developing regions.

### **Other recommendations for future EU-LAC dialogues.**

(1) Joint efforts between the two regions in a dialogue of horizontal public policies on common themes, working together with all the EU-LAC countries; (2) In this political scenario of the two regions, it will be necessary to redesign new codes of communication to facilitate the bi-regional political dialogue; (3) a true dialogue between equals is needed on the future of the relationship between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, but with greater presence from all the States of the European Union; (4) a platform for dialogue needs to be consolidated between the countries which will enable lasting cooperation to be established.

### **Final Plenary: Global challenges to social cohesion (New technologies, Climate change and Culture)**

**Moderator:** Soledad Legaspi

**Speakers:** Fabricio Scrollini (ILDA), Myrna Campoleoni (Consultant) and Hugo Achugar (CURE/UdelaR).

In this final Plenary, topics emerging under the new development paradigm were addressed. **Fabricio Scrollini** spoke about artificial intelligence for development, its challenges and opportunities, including a research agenda. **Myrna Campoleoni** gave a presentation on the impacts and risks of climate change on cities and urban development policies. **Hugo Achugar** discussed the role of culture in promoting social cohesion.

At the end of this session, the rapporteurs from the two groups, **Fernando de la Cruz and Cecilia Alemany**, presented a summary of the principal points discussed.

The closing session included the final words from **Paola Amadei** who emphasised the contributions and perspectives brought to the Forum by the various different types of participants, and she expressed her thanks to them. She said that a report containing the conclusions from the discussions will be drawn up and shared with all participants, as a contribution to the internal process of each of the countries and for the bi-regional dialogue. At the close of the Forum, **Andrea Vignolo**, Executive Director of AUCI, stated that both regions, LAC and the EU, as strategic partners, are in a position to think jointly of how to promote social cohesion in a complex international context.

### **Survey**

In the anonymous survey distributed to all participants in the event, evaluations were positive. Out of all the surveys returned to the Foundation at the end of the event (32), 84% of the respondents believe that the forum achieved its objectives because it enabled various different actors to participate, which generated a full exchange of experiences and perspectives within the framework of EU-LAC cooperation. The remaining 16% believe that the objectives were partially achieved because there were various themes that could not be addressed in depth in light of their complexity and the large variety of actors.

Among suggestions for future Reflection Forums were the following:

- Proposing more specific themes so that the discussions would tend to be more focussed and might produce better results
- Providing greater participation of experts in the topics as well as involving more countries in the subject of the forum, including greater representation from civil society
- Making presentations shorter to ensure greater participation
- Sending out short-papers with previous reflections to help with the content of the various speeches in the forum
- To provide continuity to the work done through follow-up and monitoring

### **Digital link to photos of the event**

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZUL3ozDpVfolzGNA3Zc2I9vsYdY0D\\_8p?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZUL3ozDpVfolzGNA3Zc2I9vsYdY0D_8p?usp=sharing)

## APPENDIX I Programme of the IX Reflection Forum

### “Building inclusive societies under the new development paradigm”

Day 1 (2 October)



9.00 – 9.30

Registration and welcome with coffee\*  
Presidencia de la República Auditorium, Liniers 1280,  
1st floor



9.30 – 10.00

#### Opening

Ariel Bergamino, Minister (I) of Foreign Affairs  
Santiago Soto, Director (I) of OPP  
Karl Otto König, EU Ambassador to Uruguay  
René Orellana, Bolivian Ambassador to Uruguay  
Alejo Ramirez, Director of the Subregional Office of SEGIB  
Paola Amadei, Executive Director of the EU-LAC  
Foundation



10.00 – 10.45

#### PLENARY SESSION

New domestic and international approaches to combating  
the challenges of social cohesion

“Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in  
Transition”



Sebastián Nieto – OECD Development Centre  
Sebastián Rovira – Official in Economic Affairs, ECLAC  
Pelayo Roces – Representative of the Directorate for  
Cooperation and Development at the European Commission



10.45 - 11.30

#### COMMENTARIES

- Mario Pezzini – Director of the OECD Development  
Centre
- François Borit – Acting representative of CAF
- Pablo Ferreri – Undersecretary at the Ministry of  
Economy and Finance in Uruguay

11.30-11.45

Transfer to the Radisson Hotel (Plaza Independencia 759)



11:45 – 12.30

#### PRESENTATION OF THE GROUP DYNAMICS

**Group 1 (Picasso  
Room\_4th floor):** Lessons  
learned and capacities  
applied to fight  
vulnerability and social

**Group 2 (Renoir  
Room\_4th floor):** Role of  
international cooperation  
in tackling social  
vulnerability and

	inequality.	inequality.
<b>12.30 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch:</b> Arcadia Restaurant_25th floor. <b>Group Photo</b> at the end of lunch: Radisson entrance foyer	
	<b>Group 1 (Picasso Room_4th floor).</b> Moderator: Martín Rivero (SEGIB) Rapporteur: Dominique de Suremain and Francesco Chiodi (Eurosocial+)	<b>Group 2 (Renoir Room_4th floor).</b> Moderator: Andrea Vignolo (AUCI) Rapporteur: Cecilia Alemany (RedSur)/Gustavo de Armas (UN) Thematic guides: Bernabé Malcalza (FLACSO) and Jonathan Glennie (Consultant).
<b>14.00 – 15.45</b>	Thematic guides: Celia Carvalho (GEFIN, Brazil) and Jorge Onrubia (Complutense University of Madrid)	
<b>15.45 – 16.00</b>	<b>Coffee Break:</b> Foyer of Conference Room_4th floor	
<b>16.00 – 17.00</b>	<b>CONTINUATION OF GROUP WORKING SESSIONS</b>	
<b>17.05 – 17.30</b>	<b>Transfer</b> to the Palacio Santos – Paved hall at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Cuareim 1370, Montevideo)	
<b>17.30 – 19.30</b>	<b>Reception and cultural activity</b>	

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(\*Public session)

## APPENDIX II. List of Participants

EU DELEGATES				
Member	Institution	Surname	First name	
Germany	Deputy Head of Mission German Embassy in Montevideo	Brunner	Artur	
Spain	Department of Multilateral Cooperation and Delegated Cooperation AECID	Carrero	Nuria	
Spain	Director of the Training Centre AECID in Montevideo	Florez	Mercedes	
Spain	Director of Strategy and Communication, FIIAPP	Jung Altrogge	Tobias	
Slovakia	Commercial Attaché Slovakian Embassy in Buenos Aires	Baláž	Peter	
Slovenia	Consultant Slovenian Embassy in Buenos Aires	Cesen Catar	Petra	
Hungary	Chargé d'affaires Hungarian Embassy in Buenos Aires	Sándor	István	
Italy	Italian Embassy in Montevideo	Costa	Alessandro	
Italy	Italian Embassy in Montevideo	Rossi	Eugenia	
Netherlands	Head of Political Department Dutch Embassy in Buenos Aires	Spronk	Sarah	
Portugal	First Secretary Portuguese Embassy in Montevideo	Sasseti	Madalena	
Portugal	Vice President Camões Institute	Teles Gomes	Gonçalo	
Czech Republic	Head of the Department of Latin America, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Kazecki	Stanislav	
EU	Programme Coordinator DG DEVCO	Roces Fernández	Pelayo	
EU	Official SEAE	Vassart	Yvan	
EU	Official FPI	Roces Fernández	Bárbara	

	EU	Advisor EU Delegation to Montevideo	De La Fuente	Clelia
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<b>LAC DELEGATES</b>				
	<b>Member</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>
	Argentina	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ciuti	Ana
	Bolivia	Ambassador Bolivian Embassy in Montevideo	Orellana Halkyer	René
	Bolivia	Bolivian Embassy in Montevideo	Pacheco Mercado	Ana Maria
	Brazil	Deputy Director Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)	Bueno Carvalho	Demétrio
	Brazil	Secretary Brazilian Embassy in Montevideo	Fernandes Maranhão	João Guilherme
	Chile	Regional Deputy Director for Integration Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Fernández Olivares	Juan Alberto
	Chile	Chilean International Development Cooperation Agency (AGCID)	O'Farrill- Juline	Enrique
	Colombia	Adviser Colombian Embassy in Montevideo	Forero Agudelo	Fabio Augusto
	Costa Rica	Ambassador Costa Rican Embassy in Montevideo	Elizondo Delgado	Irinia
	Cuba	First Secretary Cuban Embassy in Montevideo	González Toledo	Claudia
	Cuba	MINCEX	Martinez	Mirna
	Ecuador	Minister Ecuadorian Embassy in Montevideo	Nina Pereda	Andrea
	El Salvador	Chargé d'affaires Salvadoran Embassy in Montevideo	Ramírez Godoy	Ana Ivette del Carmen
	Mexico	General Director of Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mexican Development Cooperation Agency	Cabrera Rodriguez	Gustavo Alonso
	Mexico	Ambassador Mexican Embassy in Montevideo	Barceló Rodríguez	Victor Manuel

	Nicaragua	Ambassador Nicaraguan Embassy in Montevideo	Torrez Aguilar	Emilia del Carmen
	Panama	Panamanian Embassy in Montevideo	Batista	Aida
	Paraguay	Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Bartolozzi	Federico
	Peru	Director Europa 1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Riveros Nalvarte	Alejandro
	Dominican Republic	CELAC official Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Terrero Pérez de Carra	Aurea
	Dominican Republic	Ministry of the Economy	Garcia	Inocencio
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Cabrera Callaba	Hernan Dario
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Aguirregaray Carvalho	Pablo
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Coitiño Moncher	Andrés
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Garcia Suarez	Ana Laura
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Zas Vivaldelli	Jorge Alberto
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Gonzalez Machin	Laura
	Uruguay	Planning and Budget Office	Lopez Pallas	Iris Janet
	Uruguay	SNC-MIDES	Piñero	Viviana
	Uruguay	MIDES-INMUJERES	Ojeda	Noelia
	Uruguay	MIDES-INMUJERES	Lazaro	Leticia
	Uruguay	MIDES-INMUJERES	Cuadro	Vanina
	Uruguay	MEF	Vazquez	Maria Eugenia
	Uruguay	MRREE	Ciganda	Juan Manuel
	Uruguay	MRREE	Percovica	Rossana
	Venezuela	Representative of MERCOSUR and ALADI	Magallanes	Rodolfo Jose

<b>INVITED EXPERTS</b>				
		<b>Institution</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>
	Group 1 Expert	President GEFIN	Carvalho	Celia
	Group 1 Expert	Professor Complutense University of Madrid	Onrubia Fernandéz	Jorge
	Group 2 Expert	Researcher FLACSO	Malacalza	Bernabé
	Group 2 Expert	Writer, Researcher and Practitioner	Glennie	Jonathan
	Group 2 Rapporteur	Head of Office Redsur	Alemaný	Cecilia
	Plenary session day 2	Executive Director ILDA	Scrollini	Fabrizio
	Plenary session day 2	Consultant	Campoleoni	Myrna
	Plenary session day 2	National Director Uruguayan Ministry of Culture	Achugar	Hugo

<b>REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JOINT ORGANISERS</b>			
	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>
	AUCI	Vignolo	Andrea
	AUCI	Van Rompaey	Karen
	AUCI	Dos Santos	Nadia
	AUCI	Ortiz de Taranco	Felipe
	AUCI	Dutto	María
	AUCI	Mezzetta	Viviana
	CEPAL	Rovira	Sebastián

	CEPAL	Amarante	Verónica
	OECD Development Centre	Pezzini	Mario
	OECD Development Centre	Nieto	Sebastián
	OECD Development Centre	Da Costa	Rita
	EUROsociAL+	Santomé	Juan Manuel
	EUROsociAL+	Chiodi	Francesco
	EUROsociAL+	De Suremain	Dominique
	EUROsociAL+	De la Cruz Prego	Fernando
	SEGIB	Rivero	Martin
	SEGIB	Acle	Marcos

<b>REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS</b>			
	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>
	UN	Dede	Graciela
	OXFAM	Costafreda	Andrea

<b>EU-LAC FOUNDATION</b>			
	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>
	EU-LAC Foundation Executive Director	Amadei	Paola
	EU-LAC Foundation Programme Coordinator	Jeger	Ernesto
	EU-LAC Foundation Programme Coordinator	Maza	Carlos
	EU-LAC Foundation Programme Coordinator	Pineda	Claudia

### APPENDIX III. Brief presentation of the experts



#### Jorge Onrubia

Jorge Onrubia holds the post of University Professor in the Department of Applied Economics VI (Public Finance and Fiscal System) at Complutense University in Madrid. He has a degree in Economic and Business Sciences (B.A) and a Doctorate (Ph.D.) in Economics from Complutense University in Madrid. During the period 1991-2001 he was senior staff researcher at the Institute of Fiscal Studies where he was also Research Consultant between 2001 and 2004. His principal areas of research are: the direct tax economy, income distribution and redistribution, economic analysis of public management, the design of tax policy institutions and the housing economy. He is an associate researcher at FEDEA and a member of GEN (Governance and Economics research Network, University of Vigo).



#### Celia Maria Silva Carvalho

Celia Maria Silva Carvalho is Head of the Tax, Budgetary and Financial Policy Consultancy Office of the State of São Paulo. She is President of the Group of State Financial Managers (GEFIN) and Professor on the Master of Law course at the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV). She holds a Doctorate in Public Administration and Government, from the Business Administration School at the Getulio Vargas Foundation (EAESP/FGV) in São Paulo and a Master in Public Administration from the João Pinheiro Foundation (FJP/MG). She mainly works in the following areas: Fiscal and Financial Management, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Federalism, Intergovernmental Relations, Quality of Public Expenditure, Public-Private Partnerships, Strategic Planning and Public Budget, Contracting Performance, Internal Control, Crisis and Reform of the State, Public Debt and Accountability.



### Jonathan Glennie

Jonathan Glennie is a writer and researcher on development and international cooperation. He is the director of research into sustainable development at Ipsos MORI. He is a visiting professor at the Department of International Development at King's College London and has worked at the Overseas Development Institute, Save the Children UK and Christian Aid. He is the author of *The Trouble with Aid: Why Less Could Mean More for Africa* and *Aid, Growth and Poverty*.



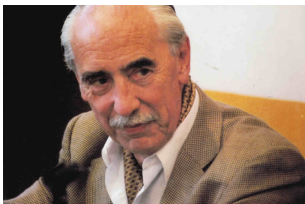
### Bernabé Malacalza

Bernabé Malacalza is a researcher into strategic topics at the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) in Argentina and leader of the research project “South-South Cooperation and International Development” at the National University of Quilmes. He holds a Doctorate in Social Sciences from the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO); a Master’s degree in International Relations and Negotiations from FLACSO and the University of San Andrés, and a Master’s degree in International Economic Relations from the University of Barcelona. He works as a professor on the Doctorate in Economic Development at the National University of Quilmes, the Doctorate in International Relations at the National University of La Plata and the Master’s degree in International Cooperation at UNSAM. His principal areas of research are development studies, South-South Cooperation and cooperation for development. Among his recent publications are *The politics of aid from the perspective of international relations theories in Aid Power and Politics*, (Olivie and Perez), London: Routledge (2019); *A look inside an emerging nuclear supplier*, *Third World Quarterly* (2017); *International Co-operation in Science and Technology...* *Journal of Global Connections* (2016).



### Myrna Campoleoni

Myrna Campoleoni is an architect from the University of the Republic, Montevideo, Uruguay. She took her Master's degree in "Housing and Habitat" at the National University of Rosario, in the Republic of Argentina. She has worked for over 20 years on projects to regularize informal settlements and improve slum districts. She was a consultant for the Slum Improvement Programme of MVOTMA from 2005 to 2015, performing the role of Technical Manager from 2010. She has undertaken consultancy work for national and international organisations related to housing, urban infrastructure and development projects. She has wide research and teaching experience in areas of social housing and is a teaching assistant to the Team for the Evaluation of Social Housing at the Faculty of Architecture at UDELAR. She is Principal Consultant for the National Adaptation Plan in Cities and Infrastructure in Uruguay.



### Hugo Achugar

A poet and essayist, with a Ph. D. in Latin American Literature from the University of Pittsburgh, Hugo Achugar has taught at the University of the Republic (Uruguay) and various universities in the United States, Spain, Brazil and Venezuela. He was National Director of Culture between 2008 and 2015 at the Ministry of Education and Culture of Uruguay. He is currently responsible for the Master's degree in Cultural Policies at the CURE/Udelar in Maldonado, Uruguay. He has published many essays and books on culture, literature and cultural policy in various countries.



### Fabrizio Scrollini

Fabrizio Scrollini is the executive director of the Latin American Open Data Initiative (ILDA), and member of the Open Data Network for Development (OD4D), devoted to exploring the intersection of data use for the development of countries. He is co-founder of Abrelatam y Condatos, and also one of the advisers to the International Open Data Charter. He works with governments, regulatory bodies and organisations of civil society, both locally and internationally in his specialism. Fabrizio holds a Doctorate in Government from the London School of Economics and Political Science.