



CONCORDIA
—
AMERICAS

BOGOTÁ
FEBRUARY 21st, 2017

SUMMIT REPORT

OVERVIEW

As an institution, Concordia is highly invested in the security and prosperity of the Americas and has prioritized collaboration across the Western Hemisphere as focal point of our 2017 programming and beyond. To address the most pressing challenges of the region through the lens of partnership, we hosted our first international convening, the Concordia Americas Summit in Bogotá on February 21, 2017.

This exclusive, invitation-only event convened over 200 public and private sector leaders for high-level Strategic Dialogues to address the political and economic priorities of Colombia and the region more broadly. These dynamic and participatory discussions, where everyone around the table was encouraged to contribute, served as high-level working groups. This intimate gathering encouraged conversations between heads of state, high ranking government officials, CEOs, and leaders of multilateral organizations who explored three major issue areas, including: regional corruption, the implementation of the recently approved peace deal, and a roadmap to achieving the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals. These discussions produced strategic deliverables, including policy recommendations, collections of challenge opportunities, and repositories of best practices.

As part of Concordia's Campaign for a Sustainable Global Food Supply, a private roundtable discussion was held concurrently with Americas Summit programming on inefficiencies in food sustainability across Latin America. The day's programming also featured a roundtable hosted by Summit Collaborator the Seleni Institute that focused on parental leave policies across Latin America. The Concordia Day of Engagement, entitled "P3s for Conservation & Peacebuilding," took place in partnership with Conservation International following the Summit on February 22 to allow select participants to witness firsthand some of the issues discussed the day prior.

CHAIRS



Amb. Juan Carlos Pinzón
Ambassador of Colombia to the United States



Alfonso Gómez Palacio
President, Telefónica Colombia

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Juan Manuel Santos Calderón
President of the Republic of Colombia



Álvaro Uribe Vélez
Former President of the Republic of Colombia



Andrés Pastrana Arango
Former President of the Republic of Colombia

BY THE NUMBERS

3

Heads of State

22

Registered Press

3

Partners

41

News Stories

6

Sponsors

53

Conversation Leads

7

Collaborators

200+

Summit Participants

WELCOME REMARKS



Speakers:

Amb. Juan Carlos Pinzón

Ambassador of Colombia to the United States

Gabriel Echavarría

President, Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga

María Paula Correa

Senior Director of Strategic Engagement, Concordia

Event Co-Chair Juan Carlos Pinzón, Ambassador of Colombia to the United States, opened the Concordia Americas Summit where participants and guests were invited to experience the power of partnership as it relates to political and economic priorities of Colombia and the region more broadly. Ambassador Pinzón set the stage by highlighting the strategic regional importance of Colombia - the first signatory of the Sustainable Development Goals - and the transformation and progress the country has made in the last years in working to achieve a prosperous and sustainable future.

Following Ambassador Pinzón, Gabriel Echavarría, President of the Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga (ICP), welcomed guests as the Programming Partner of the Americas Summit. With ICP having brought an extensive historical knowledge of the political and economic climate in Colombia and the region, Echavarría highlighted the country's recent transition in helping to provide peace and security across Latin America, as well the role of nonprofit organizations in ensuring transparency and stability. Concordia's Senior Director of Strategic Engagement, María Paula Correa, touched on the organization's admiration for Colombia as it works to promote public-private partnerships that address the major themes of the Summit: combating corruption, implementing peace, and investing in the Sustainable Development Goals. Referencing the work that was accomplished at the inaugural Concordia Americas Summit in Miami in May 2016, she outlined that the event in Bogotá serves as a continuation of programming focused on the region and the aim of Concordia in producing action-oriented programming. Echoing both Echavarría and Ambassador Pinzón, Correa then highlighted the importance of bridging communities by bringing all parties to the table in order to achieve maximum impact.

OPENING REMARKS



Speaker:

Álvaro Uribe Vélez

Former President of the Republic of Colombia

Former Colombian President Álvaro Uribe Vélez, a member of the Concordia Leadership Council, delivered remarks about the ongoing presence of corruption and political persecution existing in Colombia, while using the Odebrecht scandal to detail his views on the matter. President Uribe also noted that journalists in Colombia are losing their political freedom in order to become accepted by the government, which has already been seen in Venezuela and Ecuador. President Uribe further observed that drug trafficking has a clear link to the corruption that exists in Colombia and Latin America, and it has created a culture that disregards the rule of law. Thus, he said it is critical to focus on the need to create and elevate awareness on family values. The former president's insights set the stage for the subsequent panel discussion on corruption.

COMBATING CORRUPTION:

FOSTERING A CULTURE OF TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, & INTEGRITY



Moderator:

José Manuel Acevedo
Journalist, Noticias RCN

Conversation Leads:

Josefina Agudelo Trujillo
President, Grupo TCC

Andrés Cadena
Senior Partner, Bogotá, McKinsey & Company

Fernando Carrillo Flórez
Inspector General, Republic of Colombia

Santiago Castro
President, ASOBANCARIA

Fernando Cepeda Ulloa
Professor, University of the Andes; Former UN Permanent Representative of Colombia

Rosario Córdoba
President, Consejo Privado de Competitividad

Iván Duque Márquez
Senator, Republic of Colombia

Nicholas Logothetis
Co-Founder & Chairman of the Board, Concordia

Bo Mathiasen
Representative, UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Morgan Ortagus
Former U.S. Diplomat & Treasury Official

Nicolás Uribe
*Member of the Board of Directors, Instituto de Ciencia Política
Hernán Echavarría Olózaga*

Miguel Uribe Turbay
Secretary of Government of Bogotá

COMBATING CORRUPTION:

FOSTERING A CULTURE OF TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, & INTEGRITY

Following former President Uribe's remarks on regional corruption, Noticias RCN journalist José Manuel Acevedo opened the session by asking Nicholas Logothetis, Concordia Co-Founder and Chairman of the Board and Executive Board Member of the Libra Group, for his perspective on how corruption impacts investment decisions around the world. Logothetis noted the importance of cultural sensitivities and perceptions of corruption, which are often as important as corrupt practices themselves. In his experience, corruption is a huge deterrent for companies looking to invest in a particular country.

Turning to the public sector, Colombian Inspector General Fernando Carrillo highlighted the fact that the current processes for examining evidence are inefficient and stated that this must be improved by encouraging more instantaneous sharing of information between organizations. This is key as it is the only way regulators are able to discipline offenders and recover assets gained from corrupt activities. Carrillo noted a number of fundamental tools in the fight against corruption: legal responsibilities; penalty and sanction mechanisms; partnerships with the private sector; strengthening local accountability and governance especially in light of a decentralized government and civilian oversight. The mentality that the public sector is the only sector affected by corruption is misleading and outdated; corruption affects the public, private, and nonprofit sectors.

Josefina Agudelo Trujillo, President of Grupo TCC, continued the conversation by noting that "corruption requires both the offering party and the party that receives; either one can take the first step." Agudelo asserted that companies must be held responsible for their actions and work in partnership with the government to tackle the effects of corruption.

Rosario Córdoba, President of Consejo Privado de Competitividad, then asserted that although regulation is essential, the behavior of society and companies also needs to be reformed. Companies' self-regulation is important, but the ethical codes that companies create are not always abided by.

Colombian Senator Iván Duque explained that corruption occurs when a monopoly on information exists, which results from a combination of indifference and indiscretion. Duque also asserted that companies that participate in bribery should not be allowed to obtain future government contracts. This would help to prevent future cases of corruption and set a precedent for other companies that may be considering engaging in bribery.

The conversation then turned to Santiago Castro, President of ASOBANCARIA, who highlighted that transnational assets pose a huge challenge as it is difficult to prohibit those who have profited from corrupt practices from using the assets that they have gained. Castro asserted that a broader definition of financial assets is needed in order to combat this issue.

Nicolás Uribe, a Member of the Board of Directors of Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olózaga underlined the importance of technology in ending corruption. For example, when awarding government contracts, data can be used to identify corrupt activities, examine patterns, and predict behavior. Uribe noted that corruption has already taken place when it is detected. Predicting corruption before it occurs would allow for more effective policymaking. Additionally, allocation of a budget to combat corruption is key to ensuring the appropriate resources are available to achieve results.

COMBATING CORRUPTION:

FOSTERING A CULTURE OF TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, & INTEGRITY

Turning to a distinctly American perspective to the conversation, Morgan Ortagus, former U.S. Diplomat and Treasury Official, highlighted the fact that Donald Trump ran for President on a “law and order” platform and has vowed to put America first during his presidency. The U.S. has supported the fight against corruption in Latin America, but under this new Administration, Ortagus asserted that everything must be viewed under the lens of strong domestic policy. That being said, Ortagus believes that the relationship between the U.S. and Colombia will continue to strengthen over the next four years.

Bo Mathiasen, the Colombian Representative for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pointed to the U.N. Convention against Corruption and the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime as key pieces of international legislation relating to corruption. Mathiasen argued that a series of services to exchange information between departments and organizations must be created to better combat this issue. Additionally, he noted that society must consider the opportunity cost of corruption and ensure that the punishments for corrupt practices are proportional to their severity.

Fernando Cepeda Ulloa, Professor at University of the Andes, noted that each governmental department, including the Attorney General, Comptroller General’s Office, and opposition to government, has an important role to play using its unique policy tools. Often these tools are not utilized to their full potential, limiting the ability of government to respond to corrupt practices

Miguel Uribe Turbay, Secretary of Government of Bogotá, highlighted the need for awareness regarding what corruption actually means, keeping in mind that there are cultural changes and institutional arrangements that we must be mindful of. He noted that there is a need to “combat institutional tolerance to corruption.” Uribe also noted the importance of using the correct indicators to evaluate corruption as this will influence both sectors’ responses to corrupt activities.

Andrés Cadena, Senior Partner at McKinsey & Company in Bogotá, emphasized that corrupt practices are not normal and should never become commonplace under true leadership. He expressed that while implementing anticorruption policies and practices may be challenging, the solutions themselves are quite simple. He explained that true leadership means being able to have honest dialogues and stand up for what is right even in the face of opposition.

Towards the end of the session, participants around the table touched on a number of other topics that must be addressed when tackling corruption, such as: conflicts of interest, private sector under-the-table financing, and drug trafficking. All participants agreed that an approach inclusive of all sectors is necessary to successfully tackle corruption. While there is general consensus that corruption is a huge issue for the public and private sectors, there are many governance challenges that must be overcome. Private sector engagement in this process is key to the success of anti-corruption efforts.

INVESTING IN THE SDGS:

ALIGNING REGIONAL PRIORITIES WITH THE GLOBAL GOALS



Moderator:

Jason Calderón
Journalist, NTN24

Conversation Leads:

Juan Manuel Barrientos
El Cielo Restaurants

Jorge Bedoya
Corporate Affairs Director, ABInBev - Bavaria Foundation

Nancy G. Brinker
Cancer Advocate, Global Consultant, & Founder, Susan G. Komen

Vicky Colbert
Executive Director, Fundación Escuela Nueva

Matthew Devlin
Head of International Relations, Uber

Hanne Dalmut
Director of Social Impact, Concordia

Federico Echavarría
General Manager, AES Chivor

Yaneth Giha Tovar
Minister of Education, Republic of Colombia

Alfonso Gómez Palacio
President, Telefónica Colombia

Nancy Patricia Gutiérrez Castañeda
President, Asomóvil

Federico Gutiérrez Zuluaga
Mayor of Medellín

Eduardo Jaramillo
Chief Executive Officer, General Electric Colombia

Daniel Mejía
Secretary of Security of Bogotá

Soraya Montoya
Executive Director, Fundación Saldarriaga Concha

Daniel Palacios
Councilor, City Council of Bogotá

Ana Maria Palau
Planning Vice President, Findeter

Martin Santiago Herrero
Resident Coordinator of the UN & UNDP Representative, Republic of Colombia

Bernardo Vargas Gibsone
President, ISA

INVESTING IN THE SDGS:

ALIGNING REGIONAL PRIORITIES WITH THE GLOBAL GOALS

Jason Calderón, Journalist at NTN24, moderated this session which outlined Colombian of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a particular focus around education, sustainable cities and communities, peace, justice and strong institutions, good health and well-being, and affordable and clean energy. The SDGS are an important framework for the Latin American public and private sectors as they look to tackle challenges and pursue opportunities and regional and local level.

The conversation started with brief interjections on two projects that Concordia is pursuing in this space. Calderón turned the microphone to cancer advocate, global consultant, and founder, Susan G. Komen, Nancy Brinker, who offered remarks on the vital importance of strengthening health infrastructure, resource commitments, and access to treatment in order to bolster health systems in Latin America (SDG 3). She emphasized that cancer prevention is a key regional challenge that would benefit from an elevated discourse and a cross-sector perspective. Hanne Dalmut, Concordia's Director of Social Impact, and Chef Juan Manuel, owner of the El Cielo international restaurant chain, then spoke about key highlights from the morning's roundtable on food sustainability. That session centered on the importance of the SDG 2 as a catalyst to bring the public and private sectors together for improved coordination and to incentivize public-private partnerships (P3s).

Speaking on the state of education in Colombia, Alfonso Gómez Palacio, President, Telefónica Colombia and Co-Chair of the Concordia Americas Summit, commented that without education there can fundamentally be no economy, politics, or peace. Soraya Montoya, Executive Director, Fundación Saldarriaga Concha stressed that Colombia is currently on a path to incorporate early childhood education targets outlined in the SDGs into its national development plan. Yaneth Giha Tovar, Minister of Education, went on to describe conditions in rural public schools where students are learning for about four hours a day on average and new major infrastructure barriers exacerbate already poor classroom conditions. A significant rural-urban divide in education was underscored where rural students undergo approximately 5.5 years of formal schooling whereas urban students attend school for 9.2 years on average. Tovar described how Colombia is working with embassies, enhancing national cooperation, devising tools and best practices, and creating incentives for educators to improve conditions. Federico Gutiérrez Zuluaga, Mayor of Medellín, also cited a fundamental lack of educational opportunities citing this stark reality as one of the leading perpetrators of the cycle of violence in Colombia. Citing his own city as a case study, Zuluaga described how collaboration and a public-private partnership with academia resulted in renewed educational opportunities for 1,471 city youth (defined as ages 11-26). By surveying the streets of Medellín, city officials and stakeholders created a registry of students and disrupted a prime recruitment pool for guerillas.

Shifting to the role of technology as a tool for implementing the SDGs, session chair Gómez argued that Colombia is in a prime moment for global public-private partnerships around big data given government efforts to digitize. Juan David Duque of the Ministry of Information and Technology added that the Ministry is developing an initiative to increase the role of technology in fighting corruption to also ensure that technology is best serving local communities. Patricia Gutiérrez, President of Asomóvil, then reflected on the many challenges that confront Colombia in its digital transition, including gaps in legislation, a lack of transparency in public-private relationships, and concern over democratic governance and stable judiciary systems. All were regarded as factors that greatly impact the private sector's ability to operate and thrive. Matt Devlin, Head of International Relations at Uber, offered that unlocking urban mobility through technology can improve access to employment opportunities and health care for citizens limited by the geographical reach of public transportation.

INVESTING IN THE SDGS:

ALIGNING REGIONAL PRIORITIES WITH THE GLOBAL GOALS

An integrated API was described as a key piece of technology that arms everyday citizens to make better decisions and evens the playing field. Devlin concluded that public-private partnerships can enable governments to work in tandem with private sector tech investments thereby enabling positive regulatory frameworks that also yield social benefits.

Daniel Mejía, Secretary of Security for Bogotá, focused on the critical issue of safety in the Colombian capital, describing new policies being implemented to track crime hot spots utilizing new technology. Through an extensive mapping exercise of dangerous zones, policymakers and officials learned that around 50% of homicides were taking place in 0.05% of city blocks. This data analysis then informed new policies that optimized patrolling routes. Daniel Palacios of the City Council of Bogotá elaborated upon Mejía's remarks adding that implementing comprehensive security measures requires three key pillars: the political will to put policies into motion, the resources to achieve desired economic outcomes, and more security cameras. Palacios described how public-private partnerships can be a vehicle to leverage resources and technology for crime reduction, later describing his ideal partnership as one that would connect private companies to the city police force to help pay for wages.

Ana Maria Palau, Planning Vice President at Findeter, called for new models to support sustainable development given the inadequacy of current models in place. According to Palau, these new models should be rooted in the SDGs and focus on the socioeconomic environment needed for cities to develop tools and techniques that improve government services like education, sanitation, water, and energy. Federico Echavarría, General Manager at AES Chivor, added that Colombia's powerful revenue generating wind power capability in the Guajira region is extremely constrained by weak infrastructure and institutions. Eduardo Jaramillo, Chief Executive Officer of General Electric Colombia, agreed and offered that, without public-private partnerships, this clean energy source would never leave the region, let alone the country.

Toward the end of the session, Martin Santiago Herrero, UNDP Representative for the Republic of Colombia, said that she admired the historic peace agreement and spoke about how the international community views the country as a horizon of hope. In his statement, Santiago outlined four key areas that can drive sustainable peace, including more integrated development efforts that link the economy to environmental sustainability, interdependency between global context and regional efforts, intergenerational solidarity that links the past to the present, and collective mutual respect. Daniel Mejía concluded the session by commenting on the vital role of bridging the rural and urban divide to achieve the sustainable peace outlined by Santiago. According to Mejía's recommendations, peace is constructed in the countryside with special attention placed on agricultural communities and the wealth of natural resources in these regions. Particularly in Colombia, where the agricultural sector is so large, land rights and usage have been a historic barrier to the development of the sector and has served as a catalyst for conflict.

Throughout this dialogue, leaders from across sectors and disciplines called for the strengthening of institutions as a defining aspect of future progress toward the development of a more favorable regulatory environment for the private sector. This shared concern stretched from infrastructure gaps needed to harness wind energy, to deep seated legislative gaps and a prohibitive regulatory framework for transportation innovations. Leaders across the board agreed that the potential for collaboration and partnerships are vital for the successful implementation of the SDGs in Colombia.

AFTERNOON REMARKS



Speaker:

Andrés Pastrana Arango

Former President of the Republic of Colombia

Andrés Pastrana Arango, former President of Colombia and Concordia Leadership Council Member, opened the final session of the Americas Summit. President Pastrana spoke to the history of Colombia and the roots of both peace and conflict within the country throughout the 20th century. President Pastrana discussed the long and difficult path to peace, challenging decisions that have been made by the current Administration and voicing his disapproval of the agreement as it currently stands, given the recent rejection of the plebiscite by the Colombian people. President Pastrana questioned the possibility for true peace if effective institutions and a balance of power are not in place and remarked that the true implementation of peace will take place in Colombia after the 2018 elections when these standpoints will come to a head.

PATH TO PEACE:

THE AMERICAN ROLE IN A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN COLOMBIA



Moderator:

Yamit Palacio
Chief Editor, Noticias RCN

Conversation Leads:

Jorge L. Arrizurieta
Chairman & Founder, Arrizurieta and Associates

Gloria María Borrero
Executive Director, Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia

Jorge Humberto Botero
Executive President, FASECOLDA

Stephen Donehoo
Managing Partner, McLarty Associates

Gustavo Duncan Cruz
Professor, EAFIT University

James Faulkner
Managing Director, Miami Office Head, Kroll; Former Judicial Attaché for the U.S. Department of Justice in Bogotá, Colombia

Iván Garzón Vallejo
Head of Political Sciences Department, Universidad de La Sabana

Andrés González Díaz
Ambassador of Colombia to the Organization of American States

Otto Guibovich
Former Commanding General, Peruvian Army

Federico Hoyos
Congressman, Republic of Colombia

Jack Leslie
Chairman, Weber Shandwick

María Victoria Llorente
Director, Fundación Ideas para la Paz

Santiago Montenegro
President, ASOFONDOS

Frank Pearl
Peace Negotiator, Republic of Colombia

Juan Pablo Rodríguez Barragán
Commander General of the Military Forces, Republic of Colombia

Matthew Swift
Co-Founder, Chairman & CEO, Concordia

Carlos Holmes Trujillo
Former Ambassador of Colombia to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and the European Union

José Zapata
Partner, Holland & Knight

PATH TO PEACE: THE AMERICAN ROLE IN A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN COLOMBIA

Yamit Palacio, Chief Editor of Noticias RCN, served as the moderator of the Strategic Dialogue focused on the implementation of the Colombian peace deal. He turned first to Colombian Peace Negotiator, Frank Pearl, who spoke in response to former President Pastrana's earlier remarks. Pearl insisted that, in order to reach an agreement, all parties must find a way to settle their differences in a constructive and respectful way. He argued that Colombian citizens are tired of purely political speeches that attempt to divide the country and that civil society deserves the opportunity to think about its future for itself. Pearl also asked that both sides acknowledge just how dependent they are on one another. Despite the peace accords not being perfect, they are a positive step in the right direction for the country. Colombian Congressman Federico Hoyos emphasized the importance of addressing urban challenges in addition to solutions for rural communities, with particular regard to illegal coca crops and drug trafficking. María Victoria Llorente, Director of Fundación Ideas para la Paz, discussed the importance of "prosperity zones," where not only central municipalities are targeted with post-conflict solutions but also the peripheral areas are prioritized. Llorente agreed with Pearl in that an ask should be made of Colombians to unite and overcome divisions to overcome the Country's polarization.

Palacio continued his questioning, asking General Juan Pablo Rodríguez Barragán, Commander General of the Colombian Military Forces, to discuss matters of peace. General Rodríguez expressed wanting to share the challenges that the military faces when occupying areas under the influence of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the efforts being made to stabilize and consolidate a safe community plan coordinated by the national police. General Rodríguez also stressed the importance of unified action, emphasizing the synchronization of efforts between all political institutions - social, cultural, and economic - in solving the greatest problems faced by all communities. It is his hope that this approach would generate a public security policy that will restore the rule of law. Stephen Donehoo, Managing Partner of McLarty Associates, echoed thoughts from earlier in the day regarding the level of assistance Colombia can expect from the new U.S. administration, in addition to the intelligence, military, and institutional support already provided in recent years. Donehoo discussed the forecasting of future financial support by the new administration and how priorities may vary from previous presidencies, meaning the implementation of the peace plan may need to factor in adjusted budgets. Donehoo also touched upon the establishment of Plan Colombia, the move towards eliminating coca, and the ability to convince the U.S. Congress to maintain its support.

Santiago Montenegro, President of Asfondos, mentioned that the post-conflict scenario would in fact bring about the right conditions for investment if a few conditions were in place: the government has control of legitimate force, the national territory government has control over justice and taxation, and extortion is done away with. The private sector, he argued, would then be eager to invest in regional initiatives. Montenegro also commented that Colombia still has a long path ahead with regards to consolidating the government but stands to learn from Central America as it works to eradicate drug trafficking, illegal crops, and illegal mining. Jorge Humberto Botero, former Colombian Minister of Trade and Executive President of FASECOLDA, began with acknowledging the efforts of the negotiating team and the honor and rigor they employed to reach the final agreement. Botero also predicted that the process of concentrating, disarming, and demobilizing FARC is going to be successful. Botero also stated the importance of the international community backing Colombia, both socially and economically, with regards to this process.

PATH TO PEACE: THE AMERICAN ROLE IN A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN COLOMBIA

Carlos Holmes Trujillo, former Colombian Ambassador and Minister, argued that humanity has dealt with transitional justice for many years and suggested that it is unacceptable that people who are guilty of grave crimes are now sentenced to freedom restrictions rather than more severe consequences. Trujillo suggested that one of the more serious defects of the agreement is that there has been a precedent set for special jurisdictions for peace. Pivoting from a domestic perspective to a global one, Palacio turned the floor to Otto Guibovich, the former Commanding General of the Peruvian Army. Looking at a comparative analysis, Guibovich reflected upon the connections between Cuba and Venezuela, in addition to his experience in Peru. Whereas smaller groups and subversive movements in Peru posed challenges, they were not a direct threat to the rule of law itself. Guibovich suggested that the future of Colombia rests upon the demobilization of FARC and, as an outsider, urged Colombians to move beyond a divided past and to look for a middle ground. Otherwise, FARC may be viewed as having won politically.

Shifting to a multilateral perspective, Palacio posed a question regarding inequalities and resources to Andrés González, the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the Organization of American States. González began by reminding the room that Colombian peace is also indicative of peace across the Americas. He furthered that, apart from this international system that supports a vision of peace and indicates how to prevent serious violations to human rights, there is a political solution of the conflict. González stated that a cultural transformation has to happen simultaneously, shifting from the past to focus on collaboration rather than conflict. His greatest remaining concern was on that of financing the implementation of peace. He stated that, if the U.S. has its own internal economic problems and conflicting priorities, opportunities for international cooperation need to be expanded and alternative funding needs to be sought out. Palacio posed the question of sustainability to Iván Garzón Vallejo, Head of the Political Sciences Department at Universidad de La Sabana. Garzón stated that in order to overcome division and reach an agreement, we need to build upon what has already been done rather than reverting to the past. Garzón emphasized the need to move past ideological vindication as a means of establishing a new outlook worthy of future generations.

As the conversation turned back towards an American perspective, Jack Leslie, Chairman of Weber Shandwick, spoke to how the work accomplished by Plan Colombia and President Uribe's administration provided fertile ground to the current peace negotiations led by President Santos. Leslie argued that this arc in history is something that Colombians should be proud of. He explained that Colombia is a highly unusual case in American politics because it is one of the few areas where there has been bipartisan support to such an extent that it is practically a nonpartisan issue. Leslie framed the region's future following the Colombian peace deal within a banking context, referring to Latin America as being "too big to fail." American policymakers want to make sure the peace deal succeeds in Colombia but will be carefully evaluating its effectiveness when making the case for U.S. funding.

CONCLUDING REMARKS



Speakers:

Matthew A. Swift

Co-Founder, Chairman & CEO, Concordia

Nicholas M. Logothetis

Co-Founder & Chairman of the Board, Concordia

Concordia Co-Founders Matthew Swift and Nicholas Logothetis concluded the Americas Summit ahead of remarks from Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos. The entrepreneurs referenced the productive outcomes of the Strategic Dialogue sessions and the importance of bringing all parties to the table in order to generate meaningful solutions to pressing global challenges. This was evidenced greatly by the historical significance of receiving remarks from three Colombian heads of state - Presidents Santos, Uribe, and Pastrana - representing varying viewpoints on often polarizing national and regional issues.

Building off the success of the inaugural Concordia Americas Summit in Miami in 2016, Swift demonstrated that the forum in Bogotá served as a platform to continue the dialogue and deepen the opportunity for the region to amplify its unique role in global politics. Looking ahead, he called for greater engagement by voters and the private sector in promoting transparency in government and continued investment in the SDGs in order to build a more peaceful and sustainable future. Concordia will host its next Americas Summit in 2018 as part of its ongoing commitment to the development of the region.

CLOSING REMARKS



Speaker:

Juan Manuel Santos Calderón
President of the Republic of Colombia

President Juan Manuel Santos Calderón, recipient of the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the Colombian peace deal, addressed three major themes of great importance to the region. First, he went over the persistent efforts his administration has taken to combat corruption and increase transparency within Colombia, including the creation of new national institutions and the approval of laws punishing corruption. Second, he detailed the efforts Colombia has taken to fulfill each of the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the approval of new public-private partnerships and increased access to basic sanitation. Lastly, President Santos discussed his thoughts regarding the recently signed peace deal with Colombian rebel group, FARC, particularly the lessons his administration learned from it, such as reducing the time between when the peace accords were signed and the moment they are implemented.

ROUNDTABLE: TACKLING INEFFICIENCIES: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY IN THE AMERICAS



Host:

Concordia

Campaign for a Sustainable Global Food Supply

Latin America's resources give it the potential to achieve zero hunger by 2025, according to the United Nations Food & Agricultural Organization. A particularly important player is the livestock industry, given its role in developing economies and meeting global consumption needs for the region. At the same time, unleveraged resources, infrastructure, and shifting regional trade relations present widely acknowledged challenges. Associated inefficiencies endemic to the region must be overcome for it to meet its development and trade objectives. Roundtable participants readily supported the power of public-private partnerships (P3s) as vehicles to improve food production, citing cooperation between government and the private sector as essential. P3s could, according to one participant, enhance a company's competitiveness, raise production standards, and create efficiencies for everyone's benefit.

The roundtable discussion centered on the themes of infrastructure, processes, and logistics; market and trade; the public sector role; and sustainability. The following are recommendations for the public and private sector based on participants' experience and expertise.

The public sector must develop, implement, and enforce laws adherent to sustainability and welfare standards not only for public safety and health but also the sustainable development of food production. La Federación Nacional de Avicultores de Colombia explicitly referenced illegal poultry farming in Colombia as one such issue; other opportunities for legal action improved processes to reduce the diametrically opposed challenge of food waste and hunger. The federal government can also improve the operating framework for the private sector. According to Chef Juan Manuel, strengthening the social business network is of utmost importance. Multinationals are perceived to have an open door to the government. However, a staggering majority of the food produced in the region is done at the small share and family farm level, and local food producers traditionally operate in a manner more connected to sustainability. Small and medium sized companies must have increased access to government and influence over decision making in order to compete. Under an improved social business network, which could be achieved through partnership with larger companies, business-

ROUNDTABLE: TACKLING INEFFICIENCIES: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY IN THE AMERICAS

to-business chains could improve sustainability across the entire system. Ultimately, government access for corporations at any size must also translate into favorable investment opportunities that encourage private sector leadership, as major industry players and multinational corporations like Cargill are equal parts of the equation and solution.

The private sector will be the true implementer of sustainability practices in Colombia. Already, Colombia has a strong culture of sustainability. The country helped initiate the development of the Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations, and Medellín-based Grupo Nutresa consistently ranks as a top global company on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, propagating sustainability practices throughout the country. Still, the private sector can do more to actualize the interconnectedness of scarce resources, human health, and economic development. The importance of water in food production was heavily stressed by participants. Continued cultural change among large livestock producers and individual consumers will also prove beneficial to the system as a whole. As such, enhanced education about animal welfare and sustainable farming practices was deemed a critical next step. Universities must be prepared to assist in the development and implementation of sustainable practices across the supply chain, and it was recognized that education at the consumer level is also key to achieving meaningful progress.

Ultimately, P3s will only be developed if all actors mutually recognize collaborative benefits. For the private sector, this includes recognizing the earning potential associated with sustainable practices. The public sector stands to gain through partnerships as well -- people across Latin America can demonstrate their commitment to a sustainable global food supply not only with their purchasing power, but with their votes as well. To this end, government-led solutions must blend short term ideas with the potential for political gain with longer term solutions that extend beyond individuals and administrations.

ROUNDTABLE: LEADING BY EXAMPLE: PARENTAL LEAVE POLICIES ACROSS THE AMERICAS



Collaborator:

Seleni Institute

While paid parental leave is a fundamental component of any policy seeking to support families, there are a myriad of strategies available to create a culture of support. This roundtable explored some of the successes and challenges facing employers as they implement policies that support both individual employees and overall corporate productivity.

Speakers also discussed appropriate public and private roles in such areas as narrowing the skills gap and addressing the need for benefits beyond parental leave. Colombia's recent extension of maternity leave from 14 to 18 weeks exemplifies the region's move towards recognizing the needs of working mothers and their families.

DAY OF ENGAGEMENT



Host:

Concordia
Social Impact Department

Concordia held its inaugural Day of Engagement following the Concordia Americas Summit in Bogotá on February 22. The day, designed to complement and enhance the formal Summit experience for Members, Sponsors, and key stakeholders, translates the Summit's strategic discussion about public-private partnerships (P3s) into action-oriented experiential learning. Through a curated experience related to Summit discussion points, participants gain field experience through first-hand interaction with P3 implementers.

In Bogotá, the Day of Engagement centered on a P3 between the City of Bogotá, Artes Urbanas, and Conservation International to rehabilitate local sites through a river conservation project. Through this collaboration, community participants are economically and socially empowered, and important connectors between environment conservation and nonviolent civic engagement are gained. The project highlighted runs along the Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero corridor, and has helped restore miles of natural habitat central to Colombia's robust ecosystem. In addition to the guided nature hike and learning about the embodiment of some of themes from the day prior, participants met with local coffee growers who, through the Koffie Tapp website, have improved market access and enhanced economic opportunity.

NEWS & PRESS HIGHLIGHTS



The Concordia Americas Summit in Bogotá garnered significant media attention from local, regional, and international outlets in Latin America and beyond. The Summit was well-attended by Colombian press and livestreamed to global audiences by Media Partners Noticias RCN and NTN24. Opinion pieces by Concordia leadership were published in top-tier and global development trade outlets to amplify visibility, and a strategic social media plan encouraged robust engagement for online followers. The coverage generated has helped build credibility for Concordia across Latin America thereby solidifying its role in being a leading platform to address regional and global challenges.

Noticias RCN Media Partnership Highlights

- NoticiasRCN - [En el Metropolitan Club de Bogotá se desarrolla la segunda Cumbre Concordia Américas](#)
- NoticiasRCN - [Proceso de paz, uno de los temas centrales en la Cumbre Concordia Américas](#)
- RCNRadio - [califica de corrupto el proceso de paz; Gobierno lo refuta](#)
- RCNRadio - [Uribe exhorta a Santos a que diga si entraron o no dineros de Odebrecht a su campaña](#)
- NTN24 - [“Lo que finalmente se negoció es una diferencia del cielo a la tierra”: presidente Santos sobre acuerdo de paz con FARC en el encuentro ‘Concordia Américas’](#)
- NTN24 - [“El acuerdo de La Habana es un acuerdo corrupto” rechazado por el país: expresidente colombiano Andrés Pastrana en Cumbre Concordia Américas”](#)
- NTN24 - [CUMBRE CONCORDIA AMÉRICAS | BOGOTÁ 2017](#)
- NTN24 - [CONCORDIA](#)

Opinion Pieces

- Devex - [Opinion: How transparency can lead to peace](#)
- Fox News - [Colombia and America: A partnership for peace and the eradication of narco-trafficking](#)

Broadcast

- La FM - [Foro Concordia Summit, de Nueva York a Bogotá](#)
- La FM - [Nancy Brinker: en Concordia Summit habló de la prevención ante el cáncer](#)
- Caracol.com.co - [Santos anuncia un nuevo paquete de leyes contra la corrupción](#)
- WRadio - [Embajador Juan Carlos Pinzón hoy no estaría interesado en ser candidato presidencial](#)

Print & Online

- Semana - [¿Juan Carlos Pinzón se lanza al ruedo?](#)
- El Tiempo - [Alejandro Ordóñez ya es exprocurador](#)
- Kienyke.com - [El “Fast Track” también tendrá proyectos anticorrupción](#)
- CM& - [Presidente Santos anuncia trámite de proyectos contra la corrupción vía fast track](#)
- La Nacion.com.co - [¿Juan Carlos Pinzón a la Presidencia?](#)

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