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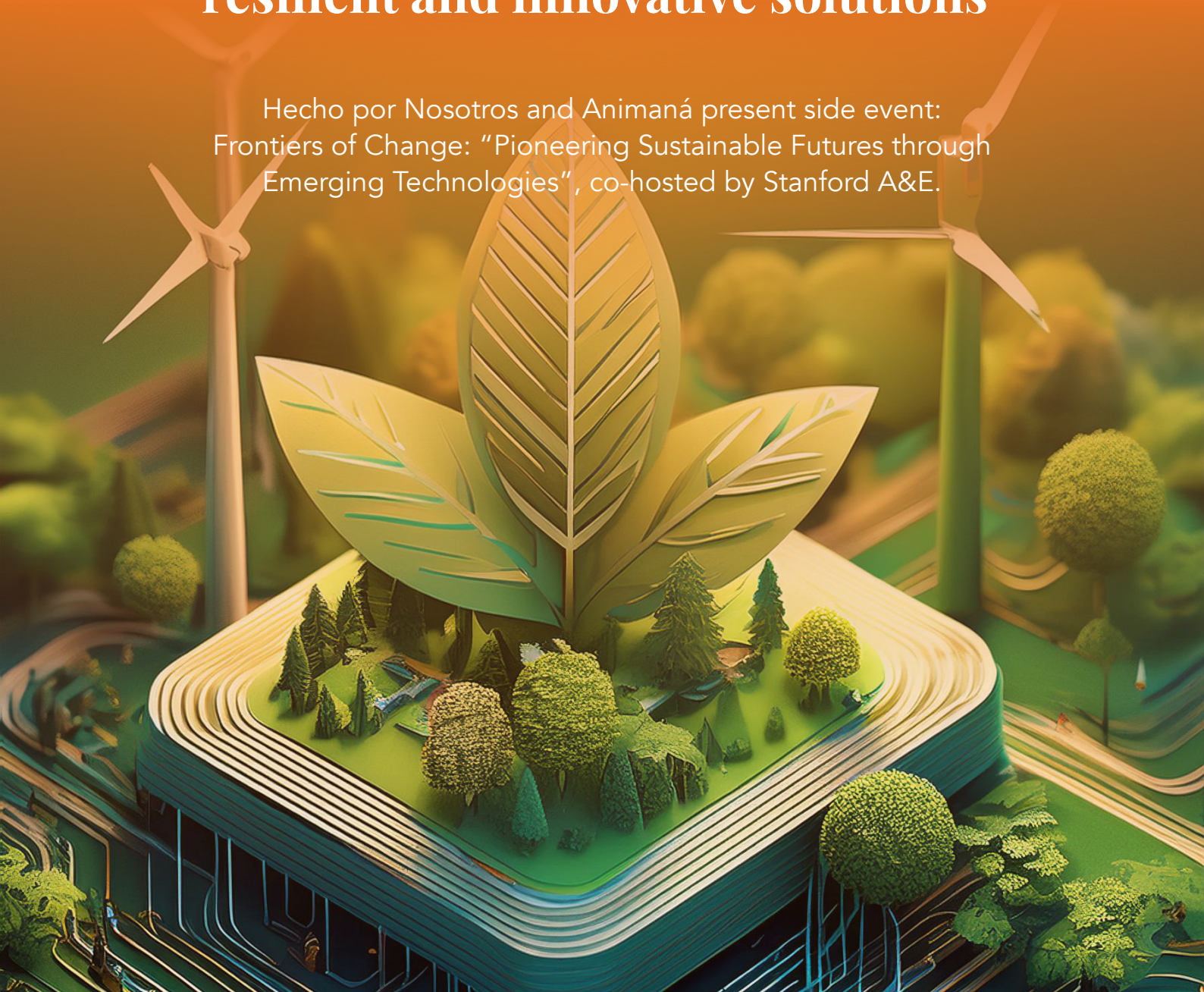
NGO Hecho por Nosotros
B-Corp animaná
Stanford Angels

9th Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and
Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals

**“Science, technology and innovation for reinforcing
the 2030 agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises:**

**The effective delivery of sustainable,
resilient and innovative solutions”**

Hecho por Nosotros and Animaná present side event:
Frontiers of Change: “Pioneering Sustainable Futures through
Emerging Technologies”, co-hosted by Stanford A&E.



The event was organized by Hecho por Nosotros and Stanford A&E with the aim of exploring pioneering and innovative solutions for a sustainable future. Discussions centered around key Sustainable Development Goals, specifically: No Poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Climate Action (SDG 13), Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

Adriana Marina, founder of Hecho por Nosotros, opened the session with welcoming remarks. She introduced the event by emphasizing the role of discussion and dialogue in fostering co-creation through technology. To drive systemic change, she noted that applied sciences must serve as a tool for positive impact, providing a platform where policymakers and changemakers can share best practices and address the challenges inherent in sustainable development.

Animaná and Hecho por Nosotros collaborate with artisans and producers, focusing on enhancing and honoring the Andean and Patagonian regions, home to camelid herders and indigenous communities. Our mission is to celebrate their cosmovision and cultural traditions through sustainable fashion.

Adriana went on to stress the need for systemic change in the fashion industry—an industry whose practices often harm marginalized communities. This event, therefore, not only highlights the role of technology but also advocates for alternative models, particularly through sustainable textile production using camelid fibers, as a means of promoting a more equitable and responsible future in fashion. Moreover, she highlighted the importance of embracing camelids' natural ecosystems. HxN seeks to take control of the fashion industry by thinking about the values we wear.

Afterwards she introduced Trish Langman, HxN partner, who gave a brief overview of HxN. As an NGO we advocate for a clean fashion industry to work toward a sustainable future by helping artisans be integrated in local economies by teaching tools and protecting their ancestral knowledge and traditions. We advocate for the use of technology such as block chain to introduce them into the global market - this can be seen in HxN sister enterprise Animaná.

Later she welcomed Alfredo Camones, HxN collaborator, who explained STI forums. This event showcased how emerging technologies can eradicate poverty, promote inclusive development, and advance sustainability. We explored cutting-edge solutions to societal challenges through dialogue and collaboration among diverse stakeholders, including key leaders representing various sectors.

This event features a main panel discussion and break-out sessions covering the transformative power of technology in areas like education, creative economies, finance and fashion.

Main panel

During the panel discussion, esteemed experts will comprehensively explore how emerging technologies can be harnessed to address key challenges outlined in the 2030 Agenda.

Radhika Shah

Radhika Shah, in representation of Stanford A&E. In the context of Agenda 2030, Radhika highlighted the importance of just climate transition where we reimagined a system that includes grassroots and indigenous voices in key decisions in co designing solutions and policy. There is a key role for inclusive digital innovation in scaling a system change in the creative economy to drive us to an inclusive innovative ecosystem. AI, when used ethically, has tremendous potential in SDG's in healthcare. Moreover, blockchain can change the lives of indigenous people. In the race of the digital era, indigenous people are

the ones that are left behind. However, the only way we can led system change is if grassroots communities have digital access so they can be part region sustainable solution for climate action and participate in key actions.

Once Radhika finished her presentation, Adriana thanked her for her participation and pass the floor to Alejandra Luzardo, leader in innovation and creativity in the IDB Group where he promotes creative entrepreneurship and new technologies.

Alejandra Luzardo

Alejandra Luzardo emphasises that technological tools are vital for all types of creative professionals. She outlined a key project, developed in accordance with the Colombian Ministry of Culture, Netflix, and the Inter-American Development Bank, named the "Sandbox Audiovisual". This project aims to equip individuals in rural Colombia with 21st-century skills. While the team had initially anticipated around 1,500 applicants, they received 7,565 applications from individuals eager to learn technology and advance in the audiovisual industry. Applicants came from diverse backgrounds, including indigenous, Afro-Colombian, LGBTQ+ communities, and displaced populations, showing a wide interest in tech-driven empowerment.

Luzardo stresses that technology can transform lives, especially for underrepresented communities, by creating real opportunities in creative fields. She references another project in southern Mexico that brings together ministries of culture, finance, and tourism alongside creators and the private sector. This project revealed that many challenges are rooted in cross-sectoral communication, suggesting that collaborative dialogue across industries can resolve many issues and strengthen each sector's value chain.

After Alejandra's presentation Adriana passed the floor to María Sara Gijón, she has been working for over 20 years for the economic, social and cultural rights of women. Co-founder of the Red Mujer Emprendedora - Ecuador.

María Sara Gijón

In her speech, María Sara Gijón shares her past experience working on the "Acuerdo Nacional Ecuador 2030," an initiative to promote collaboration among various stakeholders in Ecuador that aligns with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. This initiative encouraged open discussions on critical topics, including sustainable development and climate justice. Now, as Vice President of the NGO "Hace Democracia," María focuses on challenges faced by women, particularly in entrepreneurship,

where women bear additional burdens, such as household and childcare responsibilities, leading to a "second" and "third" shift of unpaid work. María addresses growing issues of gender violence, noting that Ecuador has seen 120 femicides in the first quarter alone. Her current work emphasizes democratizing technology access for women and girls, aiming to help them use technology to enhance their lives, not only as developers but also to apply tech solutions to daily challenges. For example, artisans who

traditionally made handmade rugs now struggle to reach clients, but technology can assist with marketing, funding, and distribution, helping bridge gaps caused by social injustice and climate challenges. María stresses the need for innovative solutions to address these systemic issues, highlighting the transformative potential of technology for vulnerable communities.

Once Ms. Gijón finished her presentation, Adriana passed the floor to Carlos Galindo Leal, Expert in Social Communication “Transformation Art and Education, A.C.

Carlos Galindo Leal

Carlos Galindo Leal, an ecologist with two decades in science communication, highlights key challenges in integrating education and technology to promote societal transformation. He underscores that we face a planetary crisis, marked by global warming, biodiversity loss, and the deterioration of Earth’s vital systems, yet most educational systems fail to equip students or teachers to address these critical issues. With the internet reshaping content access, the educator’s role has shifted from solely delivering knowledge to fostering engagement, critical thinking, and evidence-based learning—skills many teachers still need to emphasize over traditional content delivery.

Galindo Leal shares his work with the platform Naturalista. This initiative, which reaches 1.5 million monthly users, uses innovative methods, such as combining art and nature, to teach

essential skills like observation, reasoning, and collaboration. The platform, uses citizen science, and has generated more biodiversity records on plants and fungi than the last three centuries combined. It covers topics like conservation, agriculture, and tourism, supported by a network of creators. He notes that biocultural knowledge from this work can empower artisans and help advance sustainability goals, including gender equity. Furthermore, he outlined the work of “Somos Naturalistas,” which continues this mission by promoting the education of the public on nature and sustainability.

Opening the Second Part we received Belen Paez, Vice President of The Pachamama Alliance and President of the Pachamama Foundation, where she coordinates the Climate and Biodiversity Financing Program.

Belen Paez

Belén Páez, who has dedicated 25 years to supporting indigenous communities in the Amazon, discusses her focus on creating a sustainable transition toward an economy grounded in ecological understanding. She advocates for “slowing down” development to protect biodiversity and suggests that this can be achieved through creative alliances—bridging youth movements, women’s groups, and various organisations to promote an ecological perspective.

Páez is working to develop systems that reduce both emissions and deforestation by focusing on “positive tipping points” for environmental preservation. She highlights the growth of platforms that offer funding to collaborate with indigenous communities in developing sustainable practices. A key concept she emphasizes is “bioregionalism,” which offers a useful framework for understanding bioeconomy through the lens of regional ecosystems.

LABS:

All the Labs are guided by a transversal question which is: How can we foster inter and transdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing to ensure that emerging technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that benefits society as a whole?

Speakers will have their own time to present their arguments in each dialogue, followed by a Q&A session if time permits. This will allow for interactive engagement and the exchange of ideas between participants and speakers. The moderator introduced the various laboratories. Participants had the opportunity to choose the laboratory they prefer.

LAB 1

SDG 9, 11, 17.

Socio-environmental innovations for a sustainable future: Presentation of student projects from Mexico and Enactus Colombia.

In the LAB entitled “Socio-environmental innovations for a sustainable future” had the purpose to explore collaborative efforts between academia and students as key partners in fostering positive change through the use of technology and discuss the importance of these partnerships in generating well-being and solutions through innovative youth-student leads projects promoting their ideas and research to advance towards the **Sustainable Development Goals**.

We had the pleasure of listening to Katerin Pérez, a student at EAN University and part of Enactus Colombia; Hanna Domínguez, a Business student at Tecnológico de Monterrey; and Daniel Reza, a Business Administration and Strategy student at Tecnológico de Monterrey. By presenting projects developed at their universities, the young people explore the role of students as key partners in fostering positive change towards the Sustainable Development Goals through the use of technology and innovation.

At first, we discussed what students can do to contribute to sustainable development. Hannah

suggested that student projects be based on the SDGs, seeking solutions to reduce emissions and promote healthy housing, always integrating an ecological approach. In line with this, she presented a model of a sustainable textile industrial park. Daniel emphasized the importance of fostering collaboration between institutions and contributing in any way possible to support sustainable projects, showing his project that proposes the creation of a food plant to reduce global food waste. For her part, Katerin presented the venture that began at her University, where together with her colleagues they developed a mobile application to control the climatic conditions of greenhouses, thus optimizing agricultural production.

The second question inquired into the innovations that have not yet been developed to achieve systemic and sustainable change. In addition to presenting a rainwater collector and a computerized mechanism to move wool and raw materials, Hannah advocated for the creation of relaxation and free leisure spaces for employees, which prioritize their well-being. For his part, Daniel Reza emphasized the importance of adopting circular economy models in the food industry to generate a change in the current situation, where more than a third of food is wasted worldwide.

The lab also discussed how academics and the private sector can contribute to making their ideas as project managers have positive social, environmental and economic impacts. Katerin,

who launched an app designed for farmers with her classmates, was able to identify the challenges farmers were facing and, based on their studies, devise a platform that allows them to control the climatic conditions of greenhouses.

Finally, they emphasized the ways in which technology improves the impact of their projects on communities and the environment. Hannah mentioned computerized systems to treat raw materials and ensure a supply, as well as a special water treatment plant, a rainwater collector and

a water treatment plant that reuses and cleans water through a series of processes. Daniel talked about food innovation and development in a lab and highlighted the need for waste management and recycling programs to improve the sustainability of their projects. Katerin, for her part, highlighted the development of Agro Greenhouse, a mobile application that allows farmers to monitor climate conditions in greenhouses via Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, and also features a “marketplace” space, where farmers can obtain the necessary supplies.

LAB 2

SDG 4, 9. Education, technologies and innovation.

This lab focused on advancing education and capacity building initiatives through innovative approaches and digital technologies. Participants, including eLearning specialists, educators, and training facilitators, will exchange ideas on designing effective learning experiences, leveraging digital tools, and promoting lifelong learning. By sharing best practices and lessons learned, the lab aims to empower individuals and organizations to thrive in the digital age. The speakers were Dr. Carlos Galindo Leal, Soledad Chamorro y Dr. Hamurabi Gamboa Rosales.

LAB 3

SDG 4, 5, 9, 11, 17.

Creative economies: Technology and sustainable development.

The LAB titled “Creative Economies: Technology and Sustainable Development” focuses on advancing education and capacity building initiatives through innovative approaches and digital technologies. Participants, including eLearning specialists, educators, and training facilitators, will exchange ideas on designing effective learning experiences, leveraging digital tools, and promoting lifelong learning. By sharing best practices and lessons learned, the lab aims to empower individuals and organizations to thrive in the digital age.

We had the privilege of hearing from Gabriela Samaniego, scientific researcher in biosciences and Hecho X Nosotros Collaborator; Radhika Shah, co president at Stanford Angels and

Entrepreneurs; Maria Sara Jijón, president of ACDemocracia; and Alejandra Luzardo, manage innovation and creative economies.

They discussed how technological developments can be key in the accessibility of creative economies and explored solutions for more circular, creative, and sustainable economies.

In the first question we discussed how to foster inter and transdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing to ensure that emerging technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that benefits society as a whole. Alejandra Luzardo mentioned the importance of bringing together all the ministers so that they understand the value chain of the sector empowered through technologies, as well as the challenges and solutions. Maria Sara Jijón mentioned that, in addition to the ministers, we must bring civil society, academia and the private sector to the table. She also highlighted that we

should bring updated data to the table in order to show the reality of the situation, and that we must make time-bound commitments. Radhika Shah mentioned the importance of having stakeholders that are from the grassroots of the value chain at the table in order to understand their context, and to have their opinion in the technology deployment. She also mentioned how technology is a tool that enables people from remote regions to have a voice at the table. Gabriela Samaniego mentioned the importance of having feedback from all stakeholders in order to know their needs.

The second question considered how the Internet is changing the dynamics of creative economies. Gabriela Samaniego mentioned how the Internet is giving visibility to the work people are doing around the world. Alejandra Luzardo mentioned how artificial intelligence is changing the world and is already being used in some sectors, changing the way we work and create things, and affecting the creative economies. She said we need to start talking about how not only use but also develop artificial intelligence in Latin America. Radhika Shah mentioned how information transparency across

the value chain helps the grassroots to have access to markets and shift the power balances. She also mentioned the potential of the Internet for access to financial services.

Finally, we discussed how to get the technology tools in the hands of MSMEs and producers considering the marginalization often suffered by the sector. Gabriela Samaniego mentioned some coffee and cocoa projects in Ecuador to emphasize the need to involve all the community and get continuous feedback from them with regards to the technology offered. Alejandra Luzardo mentioned the importance of teaching how to use the tool of technology in order to stop misconceptions, especially for finance access. She explained that marginalized communities are sometimes afraid of opening a bank account or use their phones as they believe their data will be stolen. She highlighted the need of marketing campaigns to address this issue. Maria Sara Jijón mentioned how banks are currently allowing people to open bank accounts using mobile phone apps in order to tackle the problem of people's fear of going to banks, which they consider serious formal institutions.

LAB 4

SDG 10,11,12.

Sustainable finance: Green economy.

The LAB titled "Sustainable Finance for a Green Economy" explored strategies for enhancing sustainable finance to foster a green economy, advancing both human well-being and social equity. Conducted in Spanish, it addressed key questions:

- How are emerging technologies, like blockchain and AI, transforming sustainable finance?
- How can the social impact accelerator model evolve to create meaningful links with sustainable finance?

- What financing mechanisms are used in Latin America, and how might these be replicated?

Conclusions highlighted the growing role of emerging technologies in enhancing transparency, the adaptation of accelerator models to prioritize sustainability, the importance of region-specific financial tools like green bonds, and a need for finance to emphasize both social and environmental impact. Participants included Belen Paez, Andrea Sánchez, and Emilio Spataro, with Sandra Mendoza as moderator.

LAB 5

SDG 1,4, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Fashion, emerging technologies and innovative solutions.

The LAB titled “Fashion, emerging technologies and innovative solutions” aims to, in the light of creative economies, urban development, sustainable development and capacity building, understand what are the transformative potential of emerging technologies in driving forward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Mr. Godwin Okoduwa delved into his professional experience explaining the importance of data and technology in marginalized communities in Africa. Also, he explained how LGPG technologies can help lower poverty, better health and more productive women. In this light, Gladys Enwonwu explained how technology can empower business owners and young women to add and make your MSME grow.

As a follow up question, the speakers discussed what innovative solutions can be explored for a more sustainable and inclusive future. Mr. Godwin emphasizes the importance to measure

the impact, for him an effective way to do so is by stating it in the MBS reports that should include. Using cloud based technologies to report impact all around the world. On the other hand, Gladys, emphasizes the importance in regenerative materials and design inspired by nature and education programs that educate in regenerative models. The moderator emphasizes the importance of the ‘informal sector’ and how they contribute to local economies. She also highlighted innovative applications and how they affect sustainability.

Afterwards, the moderator asked the transversal question from the event: Another question: How can we foster inter and transdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing to ensure that emerging technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that benefits society as a whole? Mr. Godwin highlighted the importance of hands-on collaboration and the importance of data collection and management. SMEs users should be able to track the impact, especially for small businesses. They need to train the people to help them leave marginality and calculate the impact of your business and control it as well.

LAB 6

SDG 1, 4, 8, 11, 12 , 17.

What is going on in Latin America? System change animaná and Hecho por Nosotros: Camelids, regenerative models in fashion.

The LAB entitled “What is happening in Latin America? System change, Animaná and Made by Us: Camelids, regenerative models in fashion” focuses on camelids and their use in Latin America.

First, we listen to the testimony of Jorge Soto, founder of the Painmantru cooperative. He tells us about the use of wild Guanaco in the Provincial Reserve “La Payunia” in Mendoza.

The reserve has 40,000 guanacos. He tells us how they are sheared, what their process is and how the animal fiber is sold once a year. During this time they have the collaboration of NGOs, Universities and municipalities.

Secondly, we delve into the testimony of Kai Pacha who introduces us to the population of Patagonian Guanacos and the problems they encounter due to livestock conflicts and biodiversity. Since the appearance of monocultures, Patagonia has become desertified. He tells us about the potential of the Guanaco to heal the soil as a result of its treading and feeding. At the same time, she delves into the problem of guanaco hunting and its regulation, explaining that two guanacos can be hunted per

day without scientific basis during the months of April to August of each year, killing 48,000 guanacos per active hunter per year. Through dialogue, she proposes raising awareness about the problem and the implementation of new techniques to make a systemic change in terms of hunting, since it breaks the circle of natural hunting.

Later, Vanesa Enriquez Pacaya gave her testimony of how after living in a marginalized town where water and electricity were not available. She explained that after winning a scholarship she moved to Spain where she saw a prime example of social consumption. She criticized the way these clothes are manufacturing and exploiting

workers. Adriana Marina, HxN founder and moderator of the LAB, highlighted the importance of 'weaving change' and re valuing local production.

To conclude Leonel Aguilera gave his testimony with Guanacos Magallanes (chilean guanacos). He explained that pumas are consuming more sheeps than guanacos, thus creating a marginalization of Guanacos. In consequence, there is an overpopulation of Guanacos. Ganaderos (cattle breeders) should explained the importance of Guanacos and to replace sheeps from Guanacos. Ganaderos are changing the natural ecosystem, and by giving priorities to Guanacos would level the ecosystem.

LAB 7

SDG 9, 11, 17.

HxN and animaná. Systemic Change Weaving the Thread of Fashion Culture and Technology.

The LAB titled "Systemic Change Weaving the Thread of Fashion Culture and Technology" delved into the implementation of digital transformation and technology tools in the creative industry, and how to get them in the hands of MSME, emphasizing the importance of education. One aspect to highlight was the active participation of the public, as they were involved in providing kind contributions on what was discussed.

Firstly, the moderator asked 'How is the Internet, digital transformation and innovation changing the dynamics of creative economies?'

The inevitable arrival of AI was also briefly discussed, particularly the importance for the creative industry to plan and adjust its own skills and learn new technologies to stay competitive. But Melissa Shea introduced the solopreneurs concept, for whom the internet has allowed them to get access to social media and marketing tools to run their business without the expensive cost

of hiring. And precisely, the internet has been an important way to create cross-border and cultural collaborations for these small teams.

For Hecho por Nosotros & Animaná, technological tools are means all the way long during sustainable & inclusive Value Chains. In this sense, the internet not only allows us to build a collaborative network for capacity building and training, something that was later addressed, but empowers artisans by sharing with them a series of technological tools, such as production techniques that allow us to follow the traceability (for example STD and SPECS production, and Q. Control), became key.

Secondly, the speakers delved deeper on how can the circular economy can be an effective tool to address sustainability challenges in the global agenda and empower youth in the process.

In this lab it was important to highlight the multidisciplinary root of the Circular economy as a model, seeking to encourage the creation of a collaborative ecosystem (all during the processes), through an exchange of knowledge and active dialogue. In the case of Hecho por Nosotros, between MSMEs, entrepreneurs, artisans, designers, students and professionals,

NGOs, Ashoka fellows, and international organizations.

Complementing the above, Melisa Shea placed a clear emphasis on the importance of sharing that knowledge in order to encourage investment in sustainable resources and introduce them to companies in order to help companies move into the circular economy. On its behalf Hecho por Nosotros has been able to disrupt the distribution and consumption processes, creating Collaboration Networks (that go beyond geographical distance) between sustainable suppliers and responsible brands, like Animaná, who only use circular innovative natural fibers, to produce durable garments.

In the process it is important to engage our youth to learn about these resources. But to promote the use of them, because as Melisa mentioned, youth generations through their interaction with technology have the power to demand and influence government and corporate behavior to encourage them to approach sustainability. Finally, the youth role also involves discovering new economic technologies, encouraging them to share its development.

Lastly, speakers discussed how we can get the technology tools in the hands of MSME and producers, specially considering the marginalization often suffered by the sector.

Perhaps one of the main actions to take is to bring attention to the disparity of resources between MSMEs and corporations. Two main opportunity areas were identified financing and education barriers. As Melissa pointed out, economically, VCs care about investing in companies that serve large corporations and rarely have experience starting out with a small business with no influential connections or education.

Then, in a context of constant commercialization of knowledge, prioritizing its functioning becomes crucial, being this term, the resource functionality, another important concept for the circular economy. So, achieving innovative

solutions by developing training programs, research, and education projects to ensure inclusive and quality education in lifelong terms, has become fundamental. The fashion Mingle platform and HxN Toolkit platform are two great examples of it.

Delving into the latter, the HxN Toolkit platform is an open-source digital education platform to implement circularity in business models and designs, planning, and marketing skills, that share resources, and tools, promoting collaboration and co-creation in underrepresented communities of the global south. HxN toolkit uses Design Thinking methodologies to catalyze social innovation in the fashion industry. We place on value local wisdom and nature-based practices of those communities by integrating traceability, transparency conscious design, storytelling, crypto financing, and financial literacy tools into our educational courses. The HxN toolkit will aid in the creation of equitable opportunities in those communities by giving them access to design, materials, and financial innovation tools and resources. At the same time, Hecho por Nosotros University has taught over 300 workshops on fashion and sustainability, that has sought through a transdisciplinary dialogue. Both Hecho por Nosotros instruments are accessible to more than 8,500 artisans.

As it was mentioned financing innovation, looking for decentralized finance; perhaps by the use of disruptive technologies; Hecho por Nosotros implements alternative financing supported by cryptocurrency and Blockchain. "Blockchain (BC)", involves the participation of lending institutions (IOV Labs), Intermediary Entity, Markets, and Beneficiaries. Overcoming digital gaps and making MIPYMES participants in the technological changes in the use of alternative financial tools.

Finally, as Melissa mentions, lack of expertise individuals need to take action by using social media and company platforms to share the stories and challenges of creatives and small businesses and the tech solutions we're using to grow their

businesses. And is precisely through these events and the work of the United Nations that is helping to educate and create opportunities that bring attention to the disparity of resources between MSMEs and corporations.

To conclude, the moderator asked a question, transversal throughout all of the event 'How can we foster inter and transdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing to ensure that emerging technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that benefits society as a whole?'

Lastly, one of the main concluding points was the lack of knowledge about our own clothing production process, and how important should be to question the impact of that misinformation. It could be that there is not a real adherence to our choice consumptions. In this sense, Hecho por Nosotros, calls upon Media Engagement, using media channels to amplify our message and create public awareness about the issues prevalent in the fashion industry. The goal is to ensure that the broader society is informed and engaged in the pursuit of sustainability.

In order to achieve the above is necessary to challenge monodisciplinary visions through the creation of projects by multidisciplinary teams, exposing stories, ideas, pictures, and more about the same issue on digital forums, just like the one Hecho por Nosotros offers through the Toolkit space, which allows us to connect with people from different backgrounds, and talents, to collaborate for the deconstruction and rethinking of a specific phenomenon, disseminating the results of those collaborations: opening room for conversation and analysis of the integration of the international goals into the immediate context, integrating academy experience from the private and public sector, and interloping the stakeholders' experiences for the co-creation of normative. Micro and Small Businesses represent 99% of all businesses, nevertheless, there is a lot to do demanding fair tax rules that do not put them at a disadvantage to their corporate competitors.

Closing remarks

In order to conclude, once every group was in the main session, each lab gave a brief overview of their insights. Afterwards, Adriana Marina - HxN founder - gave some closing remarks highlighting the importance of Camelids and how we should defend nature's ecosystem. Technology should be a tool and a medium to do so.