

REPORT

TOWARDS THE WORLD FORUM OF CITIES AND TERRITORIES OF PEACE



Report
“Towards the World Forum of Cities and Territories of Peace”
Mexico City - October 2020

International Organizing Committee



GOBIERNO DE LA
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



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para el Desarrollo



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Ibero-americanos



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Iberoamericana
Secretaria-Geral
Ibero-Americana



International Association of
Educating Cities
Associação Internacional das
Cidades Educadoras
Asociación Internacional de
Ciudades Educadoras



ALCALDÍA DE LA CIUDAD DE
SAN SALVADOR



Mayors for Peace



El Colegio
de la Frontera
Norte



Report Towards the World Forum on Cities and Territories of Peace January 2021

This document has been produced, on a non-profit basis, as a result of the “Towards the Forum” event that took place from October 5 to 7, 2020 via www.ciudadesdepaz.com. More than a hundred institutions, entities and individuals at the local, regional and international level, related to peacebuilding in the territories participated in the event. The event is part of the activities of the World Forum of Cities and Territories of Peace, promoted by the International Organizing Committee (IOC) and the Government of Mexico City.

The opinions expressed in this document are exclusively the responsibility of the authors and do not reflect in any way the official position of the IOC member entities.

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About Us

Mexico City received the 3rd edition of the “World Forum on Cities and Territories of Peace, WFCTP” as an opportunity to develop a long process to ponder along with local, national, regional and international groups on political and public policy alternatives towards coexistence and peace in the territories.

The Forum is an opportunity to address the causes of the social pressures that lead to violence in the territories. From our perspective, the economic, social and cultural inequalities present in our societies are the main causes of violence. Therefore, the 2019-2024 Mexico City Government General Program set equal rights as the guiding principle of government policy and as a starting point to enlarge the number of development opportunities for all people.

Due to the pandemic caused by COVID-19, the third edition of the Forum started activities in a virtual format. From October 5th to 7th, 2020, an event called “Towards the Forum” took place, in which five plenary sessions, a dozen parallel events and the presence of more than a hundred representatives from

national, local and regional governments, city networks, international organizations, civil society, social movements and academia.

Along with support from the entities which form the International Organizing Committee (IOC) of the Forum, we have carried out a systematization of the discussions, which we are pleased to present in this release. “Towards the Forum” Memoires is an analytical document about the past, present and future of the Forum as a global discussion process aimed to set up a collective vision of peacebuilding.

Furthermore, this will serve as a basis concept to place these topics from a local perspective vis-à-vis global agendas and the world system, highlighting the necessity to generate collective actions that promote peace as a pillar of sustainable development.

I grant my recognition to the entities that are part of the IOC for their commitment and dedication to this laudable process and I trust that its results will provide new paths to construct cities that grant people's rights in our way to build peace and welfare for everyone.

Diana Alarcon Gonzalez
Chief Advisor and International Affairs
Coordinator of Mexico City
International Organizing Committee Coordinator, FMCTP

Introduction

The World Forum on Cities and Territories of Peace (WFCPTP) is a multi-stakeholder multi-level platform that highlights the importance of building coexistence and peace within cities and territories, together with efforts to identify the root causes of conflict and violence, in order to launch public policies, programs and citizen programs that contribute to building a peace culture.

The Forum is not just an event, it is a global, collective and horizontal process of reflection and advocacy intended to provide political and policy-making solutions to build coexistence and peace within territories.

As part of the Forum activities, the online event "Towards the World Forum of Cities and Territories of Peace" was held from October 5 to 7, 2020.

The purpose of this event was to preserve the political dialogue and willingness to bring about changes that will enable to face the major present challenges, not only regarding

social and health issues, but also in the economic, political, cultural, social, and community aspects.

Simultaneously, the event aims to share the different projects at the international level and (re)connect the various stakeholders and social and civil organizations. These commitments are based on a dialogue that enables the construction of a common agenda and collective knowledge about potential solutions to the shared problems of cities and territories in need of global action.

We would like to thank all the institutions, entities and people who support this project and all those who share the belief that coexistence and peace are essential for individual and community well-being.

There can be no peace without sustainable development.

There can be no sustainable development without peace.





CHAPTER 1

**WHERE DO
WE COME
FROM?**

Where do we come from?

Background

In 2017 and 2018, the first and second editions of the World Forum on Urban Violence and Education for Coexistence and Peace were held in Madrid, with the aim of sharing insights on the various forms of violence in cities and territories, in addition to sharing their peace-building experiences in education, culture, sports, citizen engagement and public space recovery, as well as legislation and social justice. During the second edition, progress was made in local, regional and global policy advocacy, which culminated in the “Commitment to an agenda for cities of coexistence and peace”¹, a report detailing the measures and tools to educate, prevent and build coexistence and peace within cities and territories.

More than 3,500 people participated in the first edition, followed by more than 5,000 in the second edition, from more than 100 countries, hundreds of cities around the world, international networks and organizations, social organizations and well-known individuals committed to coexistence and peace.

Peace as a concept

The Forum embraces the positive understanding of peace, not only as the lack of armed conflict, but also as social justice, sustainable development, democratic citizenship, observance of human rights within and between countries and, therefore, opposed to any kind of violence. ESCR (Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights) are regarded as crucial components of the Forum, approached from the perspective of the Right to the City.

¹ <https://www.ciudadesdepaz.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/COMPROMISO-AGENDA-Ciudades-de-Convivencia-y-Paz.pdf>

Cities are part of urban-rural territories with their own identity, unique relationships and different patterns of coexistence or conflict dynamics. There, cultural, structural and outright violence coexist. Consequently, transforming these large homes into coexistence hubs requires political will, appropriate assessments and partnerships between public and private organizations and citizens.

Third edition of the WFCTP: Towards the Forum

The Government of Mexico City, together with an International Organizing Committee (IOC) involving various international, regional, national and local organizations, agreed that Mexico City would host a third edition of the Forum.

The COVID-19 pandemic prevented the Forum from being held on-site on the scheduled dates, forcing us to rethink the venue format and content. Thus, a live project was decided upon, until the on-site event could be held. This project was spearheaded by the IOC, a multiactor committee made up of 20 organizations representing a great strength and whose abilities are enhanced by the commitment of multiple institutions that take on the Forum's principles and adopt them as their own.

Within this live project, held between October 5-7, 2020, 16 online events were held (opening session, 5 plenary sessions and 6 side events) featuring over 100 attendees. In this series of activities, called "Towards the Forum", a call and commitment was launched to further the World Forum on Cities and Territories of Peace's mission.



The COVID-19 pandemic shows that vulnerability can affect humanity as a whole, whether due to natural or social causes. The fourfold health, social, economic and political crisis caused by the pandemic also highlights the need to place greater value on the shared culture, coexistence, care policies, circular economy, sustainability and environmental balance.

Therefore, the thread of this meeting revolves around the “positive work of peace building”, without neglecting the importance of speaking about violence and learning processes, from which community resilience strategies are built to help make other scenarios possible: cities and territories of peace.

Core themes

“Towards the Forum” worked around seven core themes to trigger discussions and learning experiences:

- 1** Welcoming migration to cities
- 2** Facing the gaps: economic and sociospatial inequalities
- 3** Erradicating violence against women and sexually diverse people
- 4** Promoting measures against racism, xenophobia, aporophobia, homophobia and other forms of intolerance
- 5** Corruption-free cities and territories
- 6** Countering violent extremism
- 7** Creating places free of outright violence in interpersonal relationships



Multistakeholder Forum

As in previous editions, the Forum is intended to be a meeting place and a space for partnership in which various stakeholders are involved: social organizations, academia, local, regional and national public institutions, international networks and agencies, and individuals committed to building coexistence and peace within cities and territories.

A shared belief: cities and territories are the stages where violence coexists most dramatically and where, simultaneously, local and global efforts to build coexistence and peace arise.

A shared view: the construction of this positive peace requires strong partnerships. For this reason, the Forum fosters ties with local, national and international platforms sharing these issues.

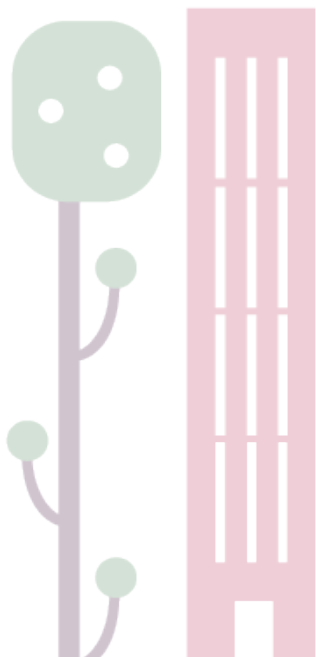


“Towards the Forum” Program

| GMT-5 | 5 OCTOBER | |
|-------|--|--|
| 8:00 | Opening session: Introducing the 3rd edition of the WFPCT (simultaneous interpretation) [8:00 a 8:45] Chair: Ana Laura Magaloni | |
| 9:00 | Plenary session 1: The Right to the City and Peace (Simultaneous Interpretation) Chair: David Fernández Dávalos | |
| 10:00 | | |
| 11:00 | | Promotion of equality for LGBTT people as a pillar for peace culture (DGDDHH (DGDDHH)) [11:00-12:30] |
| 12:00 | Culture and Peacebuilding. Ministry of Culture and Heritage of Ecuador [12:00-13:30] | |
| 13:00 | | |
| 14:00 | Artistic / cultural activity | |
| 15:00 | | |
| 16:00 | How can armed violence be reduced at the community level? (SSC) [16:00 a 17:30] | |
| 17:00 | | I-Doc. Workshop Interactive documentary by: Luis Arenas- CCEMx (AECID) |
| 18:00 | | |
| 19:00 | Side Event | |
| 20:00 | | |

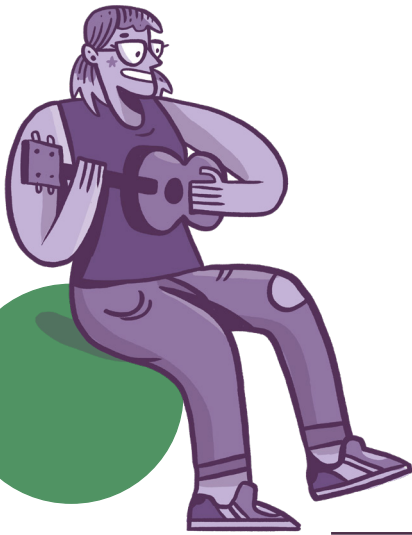
“Towards the Forum” Program

| GMT-5 | 6 OCTOBER | |
|-------|---|--|
| 8:00 | Plenary session 2: COVID and Peacebuilding (Simultaneous Interpretation) [8:00 a 9:30] Chair: Nicole Huete Guevara | |
| 9:00 | Plenary session 3: Migration and Racism (simultaneous interpretation) [9:30 a 11:00] Chair: Mauricio Meschoulam | |
| 10:00 | | |
| 11:00 | Workshop: Feminist Social Art Laboratory by : Cerrucha- CCEMx (AECID) | Youth in the Construction of Justice and Peace (COLEF) |
| 12:00 | | |
| 13:00 | Artistic / cultural activity | |
| 14:00 | | |
| 15:00 | | |
| 16:00 | | |
| 17:00 | Workshop: Reinventing your neighborhood by: City Explorers - CCEMx (AECID) | |
| 18:00 | | |
| 19:00 | Side Event | |
| 20:00 | | |



“Towards the Forum” Program

| GMT-5 | 7 OCTOBER |
|-------|--|
| 8:00 | Plenary session 4: Global Agendas and Territories of Coexistence and Peace (simultaneous interpretation) [8:00 a 9:30] Chair: Emanuele Giordana |
| 9:00 | |
| 10:00 | Plenary session 5: Women, Culture of Peace and Nonviolence (simultaneous interpretation) [9:30 a 11:00] Chair: Cristina Herrera |
| 11:00 | Differentiated impacts of COVID-19 and human mobility: a city perspective (COPRED-UNESCO) [11:00-12:30] |
| 12:00 | |
| 13:00 | Network of neighbors interested in the preservation of the Heritage and Citizen Security of the Historic Center [13:00-14:00] |
| 14:00 | Artistic / cultural activity |
| 15:00 | |
| 16:00 | Discussion: The role of culture in peace building (SECULT) |
| 17:00 | |
| 18:00 | |
| 19:00 | Side Event |
| 20:00 | |



Forum Metrics

Towards the Forum (October 5-7)

3 days of virtual activities

16 sessions (inaugural, plenary and side events)

102 panelists and moderators from **18** countries from America, Europa, Asia y Africa

Website and social media metrics (week of October 5-11)

6,962 connections and views

Zoom: 1.426

YouTube: 4.295

Facebook: 1.241

1.5 million daily impressions of the hashtag #ciudadesdepaz

7,491 visits to the website ciudadesdepaz.com

103.817 people reached with the publications on @ciudadesdepaz

Twitter: 95.000

Facebook: 8.620

Instagram: 197





CHARTER 2

TOWARDS THE FORUM: CORE IDEAS

“Towards the Forum: core ideas

In line with the two previous editions, the “Towards the Forum” prompted a candid and forward-looking discussion among specialists in the seven FMCTP²; core themes; political, social and cultural leaders from the territories; international organizations; and vulnerable groups.

The sessions, chaired by prominent Mexican communicators, were aimed at sharing experiences, discussions and experiences related to peace-building projects at a time of crisis exacerbated by the pandemic.

The main highlights of each session are summarized below. A shared strategy has been developed to set out a number of commitments and responsibilities to be defined in the short term (to be addressed in the third chapter). As we have seen, the challenges are daunting and demand active multi-stakeholder and multilevel engagement.

“We cannot have a discussion about violence if we do not reflect on the need for access to rights and reducing the great inequalities that still prevail in our cities.”

Claudia Sheinbaum,
Mexico City Mayor

2 Refer to section [Core themes \(pg 10\)](#).



Plenary Sessions



Opening Session

SESIÓN INAUGURAL

5 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020
8:00 A 8:45
(UTC-05:00 HORA DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO)

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | | |
| Claudia López <small>ALCALDESA DE BOGOTÁ</small> | Claudia Sheinbaum <small>Jefa de Gobierno de la Ciudad de México</small> | Ada Colau <small>ALCALDESA DE BARCELONA</small> | Juan Ramón de la Fuente <small>Embajador de México ante las Naciones Unidas</small> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | | |
| Enrique Graue Wiechers <small>Rector de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</small> | Silvia Giorguli Saucedo <small>Presidenta de El Colegio de México</small> | Eduardo Peñalosa Castro <small>Rector de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana</small> | Mario Rodríguez Casas <small>Director del Instituto Politécnico Nacional</small> |

Dra. Ana Laura Magaloni
MODERADORA

- Peace is built to the extent to which the rights of all are protected and broadened. This requires public policies to be aligned to foster community and individual well-being, since sustainable peace lies in strategic partnerships between different local, national and international stakeholders, sectors and institutional levels.
- This Forum undertakes the challenge by focusing its work in a positive way, creating a new peacebuilding story in cities and territories at a time of change and in an era where new sources of inequality and segregation are emerging, including: access to technologies and networks, employment, access to social security and housing, care services, access to culture, safe urban environments, and spatial segregation.
- The WFTCP addresses the outright, structural and cultural violence that coexists in cities and territories, and highlights the role of education to fight for peace and to render any kind of violence socially reprehensible.

“We must work for equal opportunities between men and women, for young people, for diverse people, who are ultimately the “great voices of this century.”

Claudia López,
Mayor of Bogota

- Education must be at the heart of social policies for them to be effective in the mid and long term.
- Cities are key actors in peace building and must be provided with adequate economic resources and empowerment.
- The WFTCP expects local and regional governments to act as permanent observers at the United Nations General Assembly in order to promote a culture of peace and human rights.
- Special attention must be paid to equal opportunities for men and women, for young people and for diverse people, who are ultimately the “great voices of this century” also calling for coexistence.
- Political feminization is not just a matter of women being in all decision-making positions. It also means putting life and care at the heart; in that sense, the local community has a lot to say and do. “Local politics today is written in capital letters and in feminine”.

Opening Session Video



Plenary Session 1: Right to the city and peace

- The urbanizing project is giving rise to large urban areas in which multiple cities are overlapping. On the one hand, there are growing impoverished or marginalized areas where people live in the most

economically fragile situations; on the other hand, there are highly technological modern urban spaces interconnected with the global world, causing countless conflicts and social stresses.



PLENARIA 1: DERECHO A LA CIUDAD Y PAZ
5 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020
9:00 a 10:30
(UTC-05:00 HORA DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO)

Ciudades y Territorios de la Paz

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Vladimir Rodríguez ALTO CONSEJERO PARA LOS DERECHOS DE LAS VÍCTIMAS, LA PAZ Y LA RECONCILIACIÓN DE LA ALCALDÍA MAYOR DE BOGOTÁ</p> | <p>Dolores González Sarabia FUNDADORA DE SERAPAZ</p> | <p>Nelson Saule Jr COORDINADOR GLOBAL PLATAFORMA POR EL DERECHO A LA CIUDAD</p> |
| <p>Pilar Díaz ALCALDESA DE ESPURGES DE LLOBREGAT Y DIPUTADA DELEGADA DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES DE LA DIPUTACIÓN DE BARCELONA</p> | <p>Manuela Carmena EX MAGISTRADA, JUEZA Y ALCALDESA DE MADRID 2015-2019</p> | <p>Augusto Barrera DIRECTOR DE INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL DE LA PUCE, PROFESOR-INVESTIGADOR DE FLACSO-Ecuador Y ALCALDE DE QUITO 2009-2014</p> |
| <p>Siphelele Ngobese INVESTIGADORA DE LA RED DE CIUDADES DE SUDÁFRICA</p> | <p>Octavi de la Varga SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LA ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LAS GRANDES METRÓPOLIS</p> | <p>Nathalie Goulet MIEMBRO DEL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DE MONTREAL</p> |
| <p>Gyonggu Shin DIRECTOR DEL CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE GWANGJU</p> | <p>David Fernández Dávalos MODERADOR</p> | <p>Cristiane Serpa SECRETARIA ADJUNTA DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO BELO HORIZONTE</p> |

“It is essential that we put an end to those bureaucracies that produce nothing but inequality, because they are based on distrust structures between government and citizens, those distrust structures have led to fill governments with unnecessary requirements that only limit the access to rights.”

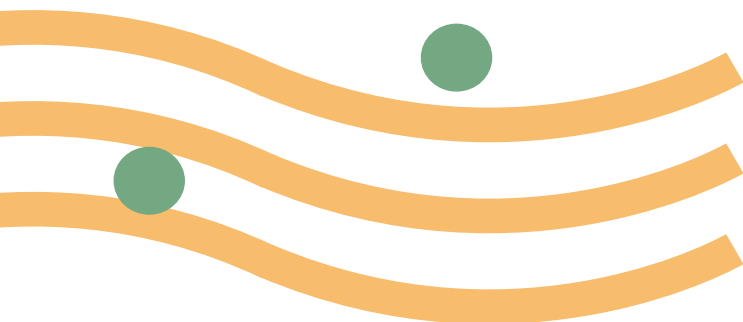
Manuela Carmena,
Former Mayoress of Madrid

- The urban-rural relationship provides a dimension to the territory, showing interdependence, and a diversity of coexisting identities. They always live in conflict, whether in their social, cultural or economic context, and achieving a harmonious and respectful discussion in order to reach consensus based on respect for human rights is a challenge.
- Building the right to the city based on human rights, coexistence and peace requires the commitment of institutional political leaders who must value their example as public servants, providing an effective response to the problems most felt by citizens.
- **The right to the city needs large partnerships between the various sectors and territorial identities, encouraging citizen participation to identify tensions, conflicts, violence and to implement efforts for coexistence and peace.**
- **Mainstreaming the human rights approach in all local public policies is a rich experience in the cities where it has been implemented and a good practice to be replicated. The experience of urban violence diagnostics, development programs with a territorial approach and training programs for local officials help to reinforce this commitment.**
- Citizen participation, strengthened public services, correcting inequalities or efforts fostering and defending inclusive access to public space are efforts that help to ensure the right to the city and, therefore, coexistence and peace.



- **Culture is understood as a powerful tool to promote human rights and the right to the city. Culture is a means to spread justice among young people or to break the patterns of dominance and build new relationships based on equality in diversity.**
- **To promote a caring city is to promote the city of rights and the right to the city. Caring culture, politics and society is becoming a necessary practice that actively involves institutions along with citizens and other stakeholders in the territory. The crisis exacerbated by the pandemic has proved this.**
- **Globalization and the sanitary crisis present an opportunity for local governments: to build educating cities that work as a network and share individual learning that serves the collective good.**

Video Plenary Session 1: Right to the city and peace



Plenary Session 2: COVID and Peacebuilding

- The pandemic caused by COVID 19 has highlighted how fragile our societies and the concept of security are, showing that there are benchmarks that need to be reinforced. An invisible virus travels around the world with tremendous ease, causing threats to coexistence and peace, placing the culture of solidarity, the commons and public services, face to face with hatred, xenophobia or individualism.
- The pandemic's impact, particularly in urban areas, is causing a multidimensional health, social, economic and political crisis. According to the United Nations, this crisis is pushing humanity back to human development rates comparable to those of the 1990s, affecting the entire SDG Agenda.
- Several important challenges have become evident in the socio-health crisis scenario: the difficulty of articulation between the different branches of government; the articulation of the different actors and sectors of society in building a common and shared response, as well as the inclusion of all segments of society; the interaction between officials and institutions to overcome the pandemic regardless of ideology and culture, but only as a solidarity issue.
- Cities and territories play a fundamental role in facing the crisis, both in the emergency and recovery stages, both within the institutions closest to citizens and through spontaneous and organized efforts to participate in the culture of care.

PLENARIA 2: COVID Y CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PAZ

6 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020

8:00 a 9:30

(UTC-OCHO HORA DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO)



| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Josep Mayoral ALCALDE DE GRANOLLERS</p>  | <p>Jhon Alexander Rojas Cabrera GOBERNADOR DE NARIÑO, COLOMBIA</p>  | <p>Michele Curto PRESIDENTE DE LA AGENCIA PARA EL INTERCAMBIO CULTURAL Y ECONÓMICO CON CUBA-ITALIA</p>  |
| <p>Carlos Pérez JEFE DE LA MISIÓN MÉDICA DE LA HABANA EN LOMBARDIA, ITALIA</p>  | <p>Carlos Martínez ALCALDE DE SORIA Y REPRESENTANTE DE FEMP</p>  | <p>Lorenzo Jiménez de Luis REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE DEL PNUD EN MÉXICO</p>  |
| <p>Ana Paulina Cerdán Corona DIRECTORA EJECUTIVA DEL CENTRO DE COLABORACIÓN CÍVICA MÉXICO</p>  | <p>Berenice Maria Giannella SECRETARIA DE ASISTENCIA SOCIAL DE LA PREFECTURA DE SÃO PAULO</p>  | <p>Carmen Magallón Portolés PRESIDENTA DEL SEMINARIO DE INVESTIGACIÓN PARA LA PAZ (SIP)</p>  |
| <p>Nicole Huete Guevara MODERADORA</p>  | | <p>Igor Alexander LÍDER COMUNITARIO EN LA FAVELA PARAISÓPOLIS (SP) Y COORDINADOR DEL GIO FAVELAS</p>  |

- The pandemic also shows the need for discussion on the relationship with ecosystems and environmental degradation.
- Likewise, the pandemic highlights the need to deepen the decentralization projects and stakeholder collaboration to face the multiple dimensions of the crisis, overcoming short-sighted and conflictive ideologies, reaching consensus on health curbs in the face of hate speech, and promoting programs and actions for a culture of coexistence and peace.
- Solidarity values have gained momentum at the local level, among neighbors, with a substantial weight of local institutions and civil society organizations that, with few resources, have had to assume tasks in both the emergency and recovery stages. Anti-covid solidarity has also crossed borders, leading to south-south, north-south and south-north cooperation.

“A strong commitment to reinforcing public services is what can provide citizens with a consistent and swift response in the face of adversity.”
Carlos Martínez, Mayor of Soria,
representative of the Spanish
Federation of Municipalities and
Provinces and UCLG envoy for the New
Urban Agenda

Carlos Martínez,
Mayor of Soria, representative of the
Spanish Federation of Municipalities and
Provinces and UCLG envoy for the
New Urban Agenda

Video Plenary Session 2: COVID and Peacebuilding



Plenary Session 3: Migration and Racism

- While the vast majority of international migrants do so for work or family-related reasons, many people leave their homes and countries for other reasons such as conflict, persecution and disasters. Displaced populations and refugees are generally in highly vulnerable situations and are often the people most in need of assistance.

PLENARIA 3: MIGRACIÓN Y RACISMO

6 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020
9:30 a 11:00
(UTC-6:00 hora de la ciudad de México)



Raffael Crocco
PRESIDENTE ATLANTA
DELLE GUERRE



Fabiana Coyeneche
DIRECTORA DE DESARROLLO
SOCIAL DE LA INTENDENCIA
DE MONTEVIDEO



Linda Tinio-Le Douarin
COORDINADORA DE LA COALICIÓN
INTERNACIONAL DE CIUDADES
INCLUSIVAS Y SOSTENIBLES DE
LA UNESCO



Tica Font
ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE
INVESTIGACIÓN PARA LA
PAZ (AIPAZ)



Petra Ignacio Matias
REPRESENTANTE DE
COMUNIDAD INDÍGENA
PLURICULTURAL



Ernesto Muyshondt
ALCALDE DE SAN SALVADOR



Shadi Sharaf al-Deen
DIRECTOR DE ASUNTOS
TÉCNICOS, RESPONSABLE DE
PLANIFICACIÓN ESTRATÉGICA
Y URBANA, ALERQ, SIR4



César Mantilla Cisneros
VOCERO DE LA COALICIÓN
CIUDADANA DE
ORGANIZACIONES SOCIALES
DE LA CIUDAD DE QUITO



Marta Benavides
ACTIVISTA POR LOS
DERECHOS HUMANOS
Y LA PAZ



**Dr. Mauricio
Meschoulam**
MODERADOR



- We must acknowledge the true value of migrants within our societies, since many of them are working in essential sectors and find themselves in an irregular status.
- Forced migration should be seen as a consequence of the great injustice between “those who have plenty and those who have nothing” or those who experience the blatant violation of their rights, even at the risk of their lives. Forced migration and refugee claims are growing every year worldwide, further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

“We aspire to a global citizenship, which begins in the territory. Knowing that caring for the planet, health, food, living in dignified places and having a dignified and meaningful life, is in our hands”.

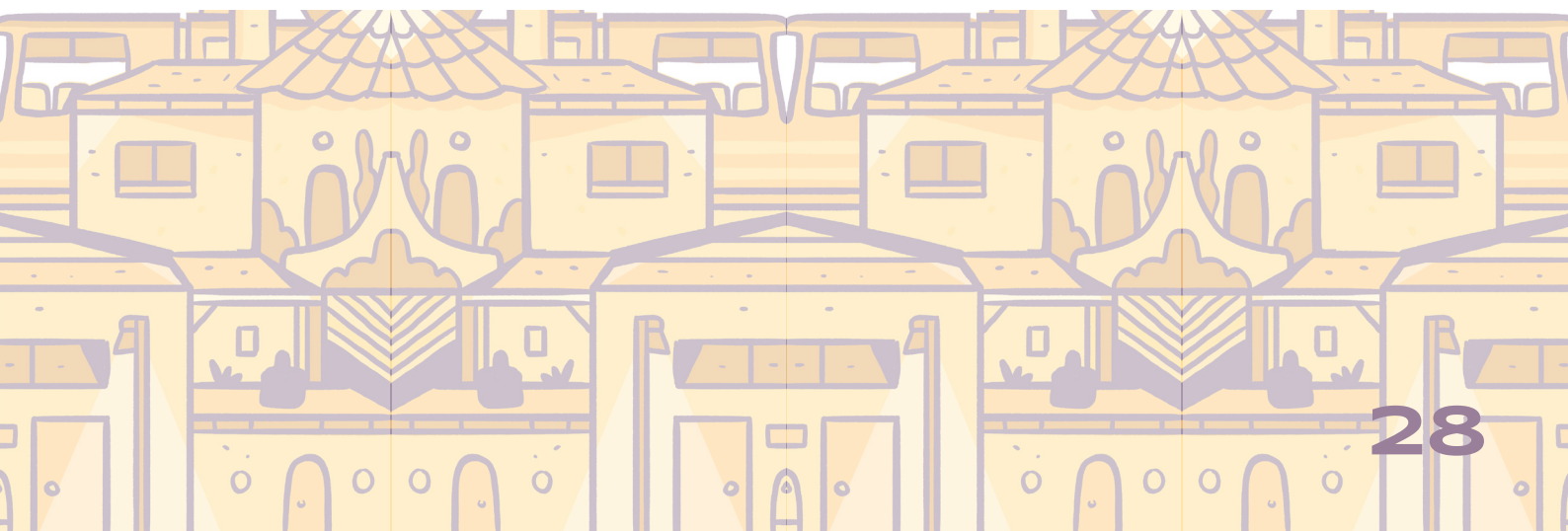
Marta Benavides,
Activist for human rights
and peace in El Salvador



- Migrants leave territories, transit territories and are destined for new territories. The violation of rights is found in all three portions. The greatest challenge for target cities is translating into how to adapt, embrace and assume the diversity resulting from human mobility without building a so-called “native elite” city.
- Communication and cooperation between home, transit and destination territories becomes a good practice that can contribute to better understand and address practical support projects for local coexistence.
- Focusing on the different types of discrimination is important, not only in terms of racism and xenophobia, but also in terms of discrimination intersectionality and its impact on urban challenges. The challenge consists in developing city government policies that place the right to work and a dignified life for people under conditions of human mobility at the forefront.

- Culture is a key bridge for promoting rights and diversity, to see it as an added value to society.
- Building opportunities within cities is a challenge in terms of infrastructure, public spaces, employment, education for peace and development; in short, the recovery of spaces for coexistence.
- City diplomacy is an important investment towards common goals; it is a positive process that can engender sustainable partnerships essential to combating all forms of discrimination related to migration and racism.
- Cities' global action and their partnership with international organizations is an opportunity to have a greater impact on global migration and refugee rights policies.

Video Plenary Session 3: Migration and Racism



PLENARIA 4: AGENDAS GLOBALES Y TERRITORIOS DE CONVIVENCIA Y PAZ

7 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020
8:00 A 9:30

(UTC-0500 HORA DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO)



| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Johnny Araya ALCALDE DE SAN JOSÉ Y COPRESIDENTE DE CALU</p>  | <p>Christian Luy COORDINADOR DE DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (DELOG)</p>  | <p>Juma Assiago COORDINADOR DE LA RED DE CIUDADES SEGURAS, ONU-HABITAT</p>  | <p>José Ángel Calle DIRECTOR GENERAL DE LA AGENCIA EXTREMA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL, JUNTA DE EXTREMADURA</p>  |
| <p>Amy Gill JEFA DE PREVENCIÓN DE CONFLICTO, CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PAZ Y RESPONSABILIDAD INSTITUCIONAL (CPPRI) DEL PNUD</p>  | <p>Gemma Santana DIRECTORA DE LA AGENDA 2030 DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE MÉXICO</p>  | <p>Hugo Beteta DIRECTOR DE LA SEDE SUBREGIONAL DE LA CEPAL EN MÉXICO</p>  | <p>Lothar Rast COORDINADOR DE GOBERNANZA DE LA CIZ MÉXICO</p>  |
| <p>Héctor Dada Sánchez DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA SUBREGIONAL PARA MÉXICO DE LA SECSB</p>  | <p>Pablo Vázquez Camacho SUBSECRETARIO DE PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA Y PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO DE LA SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA DE LA CDMX</p>  | <p>Patricia Menezes DIRECTORA DE PLANEACIÓN, EDUCACIÓN Y DESCENTRA- LIZACIÓN DE LA GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE PARÁ Y COFUNDADORA DE LA RED DE ODS BRASIL</p>  | <p>Guzmán Palacios Fernández DIRECTOR DE RELACIONES CULTURALES Y CIENTÍFICAS DE LA AECID</p>  |
| <p>Emanuele Giordana MODERADOR</p>  | | | |

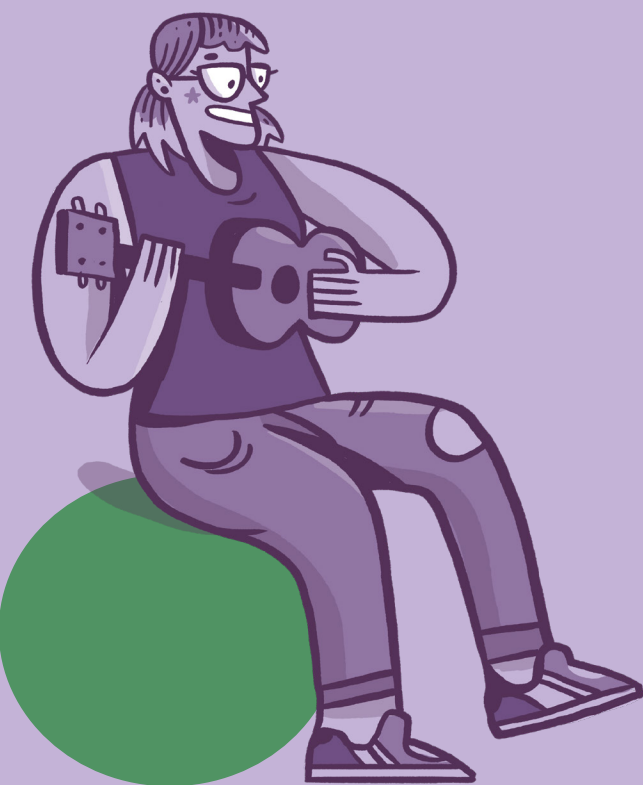
Plenary Session 4: Global Agendas and Territories of Coexistence and Peace

- The 2030 SDG Agenda takes on even greater value during this crisis exacerbated by the pandemic. Peace building is one of the cornerstones of this people-centered agenda.
- Creating multilevel and multi-stakeholder discussion forums (such as this forum on cities and territories of peace) is important in order to bring diverse local voices to public policy design and implementation, while also seeking global advocacy together with international organizations.
- There is full consensus on the need for states to embrace the 2030 Agenda as a blueprint for individual and collective well-being policies.
- Likewise, there is consensus on the need to localize, to anchor the 2030 Agenda at the local level, in addition to defining the 2030 Agenda's tasks and to strive for strengthened and responsible decentralization in order to ensure that local and regional governance operates properly.

“Security, with people at its core, goes much further than national security and territorial defense.”

Hugo Beteta,
Regional Director of the Economic
Committee for Latin America and the
Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Grounding the project needs to be based on assessment, data, political will and technical capacity building, encouraging involvement and partnership among stakeholders in the territory, overcoming silos or niches that hinder this multi-stakeholder collaboration. Coexistence and peace building is everyone's task.
- Innovation is both an opportunity and a must: political innovation (democratic participation, open government), social innovation (citizen innovation), cultural and technological innovation at the service of coexistence and peace building. Innovation labs are a useful tool spreading at the local level.
- Crises can be averted with cooperation, and so this exercise in humility advocates for “leaving no one behind”, as the 2030 Agenda states. Therefore, multilevel coordination is essential in order to take appropriate measures in the face of conflicts, violence and crises.



- Cooperation among equals, a type of South-South cooperation where no one is so scarce that they cannot cooperate and no one is so plentiful that they are not likely to be enriched by cooperation in three specific areas: culture, education and social cohesion, should be further strengthened.
- Culture is vindicated as a horizontal component of the 2030 Agenda, as a cornerstone for development and as an opportunity to build coexistence and peace in the territory.
- Investing in culture is not a luxury investment. This means investing in a core need that goes hand in hand with investment in education, the people's way of owning culture. Multi-stakeholder partnerships can be essential to leverage this cultural feature for peace-building and coexistence.

“Accountable and inclusive local governance systems are cornerstones that can not only help restore services and infrastructure, but also foster social cohesion in divided communities, facilitating engagement in public life, better resource allocation, and safeguarding the rights of minorities.”

Amy Gill,
Head of Conflict Prevention,
Peacebuilding and Institutional
Accountability (CPPRI), UNDP



Video Plenary Session 4: Global Agendas
and Territories of Coexistence and Peace

Plenary Session 5: Women, Culture of Peace and Nonviolence

- Gender violence is one of the most socially impactful forms of violence, both because of the significant number of people affected and because of the extent to which it is socially accepted.
- Violence against women is mostly perpetrated at home, which makes it difficult to track down and prosecute. According to UN Women, 64,000 women and girls are murdered each year worldwide. However, in addition to femicide, violence against women encompasses various fields, both in public and private life. "Girls' and women's bodies are not to be touched, not to be raped, not to be killed."
- There is awareness that dealing with this crime calls for a commitment by cities and territories institutions and society: from the role of local governments to the role of the media, including education, training

"The role of societies should encourage women to be more involved in organizations, to take part in participatory forums and to become involved in public policy making".

Guided Bouchamaoui,
Nobel Peace Prize 2015-
Quartet for the Tunisian
National Dialogue

PLENARIA 5: MUJERES, CULTURA DE PAZ Y NO VIOLENCIA

7 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020
9:30 a 11:00

(UTC-05:00 HORA DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO)



Ouided Bouchamaoui

PREMIO NOBEL DE LA PAZ 2015 - CUÁRTELO PARA EL DIALOGO NACIONAL TUNESINO



Ingrid Gómez Saracibar

SECRETARIA DE LAS MUJERES DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



Diana Osorio Vanegas

GESTORA SOCIAL DE LA ALCALDÍA DE MEDELLÍN



Joy Ada Onyeshoh

PRESIDENTA DE LA LIGA INTERNACIONAL DE MUJERES POR LA PAZ Y LA LIBERTAD (WILPF)



Karina Batthyány Dighiero

INVESTIGADORA UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA (URUGUAY) Y SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA DE CLACSO



Natalia Calero

ESPECIALISTA DE PROGRAMAS DE ONU MUJERES MÉXICO



Julia Monárrez

PROFESORA-INVESTIGADORA EL COLEGIO DE LA FRONTERA NORTE



Dra. Cristina Herrera

MODERADORA



Patricia Aldana

REPRESENTANTE DE LA OEI EN MÉXICO



in human rights with a gender perspective (for, among other groups, the law enforcement agencies), prevention programs, regulatory frameworks that guarantee rights, design and care of public spaces, and other initiatives.

- In short, to broaden the right to citizenship ensured by democratic institutions in order to transform those who have been considered “killable” subjects into political subjects.
- Medium- and long-term prevention is essential to shift the social standards that lead to the recurrence of violence against girls and women.
- Public institutions must guarantee enough resources to support programs, human technical skills to manage them, and participation procedures in league with the civil society organizations that provide services while committed to these rights.
- It is necessary to promote a care society and its corresponding policies, ranging from the public domain to the private domain, in order to help citizens practice it. In that sense, discussing care-related topics must be considered a task to be carried out by all members of society to rise above this practice's sexist outlook, which is linked to a woman's environment. The “3 R's” challenge enters the scene: reassessment, redistribution and reworking.
- The exchanging of experiences regarding local programs and policies, the online working model, the boost in joint campaigns and taking part in worldwide venues, such as this forum, or partnerships with international agencies to enhance and project good practices and touch upon global policies; all of this is considered quite opportune.
- There cannot be a culture of peace whatsoever so long as basic human rights keep getting violated. Therefore, said culture of peace will never come into being should discrimination remain unchecked and both laws and institutions continue to further it.



Video Plenary Session 5: Women, Culture of Peace and Nonviolence



Side Events



Session 1

Creating a culture of peace to prevent violence against LGBTTTI communities

- Traditionally, LGBTTTI communities have been subjected to cultural, structural and direct violence. There are still some countries in the world (9) where homosexuality warrants a death penalty, and in no fewer countries (72) it is still considered a criminal offense. Furthermore, pressure from certain sectors of society who do not tolerate sexual diversity is another factor to take into account.
- The consequences resulting from violence against LGBTTTI communities vary according to the territory, social class and ethnic group, which indicates that the intersectional condition within a group influences the permitted executable levels of violence.

LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LA CULTURA DE PAZ PARA PREVENIR LAS VIOLENCIAS HACIA LAS PERSONAS LGBTTTI



Lunes 5 de octubre de 2020
11:00 horas CDMX
 Facebook Live de @MareaDiversaMx
 Webinar



OBJETIVO:

Abordar la importancia de la inclusión hacia las personas de la diversidad sexual y de género, para disminuir las brechas de desigualdad y fortalecer el ejercicio de los derechos de las personas LGBTTTI, como eje de las estrategias para la construcción de la paz y la no violencia.

PARTICIPAN:

DIP. TEMÍSTOCLES VILLANUEVA RAMOS,
 Presidente de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Congreso de la Ciudad de México

ROCÍO QUINTANA,
 Comisión de los Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de México

SIMÓN CAZAL,
 Defensor de derechos LGBTTTI en Paraguay

AMARANTA GÓMEZ REGALADO,
 Defensora de derechos LGBTTTI en México



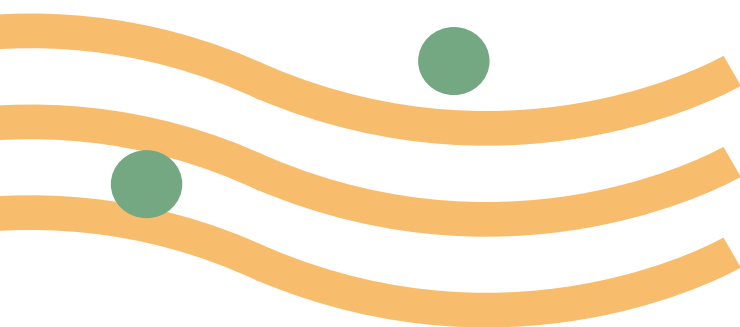
SIBISO
 DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
 DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL DE
 ASESORES Y ASUNTOS
 INTERNACIONALES

CIUDADES Y
 TERRITORIOS
 DE PAZ
 2020-2021

CIUDAD INNOVADORA Y DE
 DERECHOS / NUESTRA CASA

- Fostering harmony and peace in order to prevent violence against LGBTTI communities entails a considerable investment in education, therefore making it necessary to keep on promoting Sex Ed in schools. Acknowledging differences is the key to inclusion and to pave the way towards equality.
- It is important to acknowledge the educational effort promoted by the LGBTTI movement, which is slowly making its way into society. Progress is starting to show, as well as all the hard-earned guarantees for the exercise of rights, even though there is still much to do. The LGBTTI community designing its own peace strategies is a good thing, not only for the movement, but for the rest of society: slums and communities with a higher disenfranchisement rate, where a greater sense of empathy can be achieved with the right form of communication.
- Regarding **healthcare**, it is highly advised to treat the mental health of people undergoing conversion therapy as a matter of certain urgency, for its consequences can deeply affect their lives and bodies.
- Another pressing matter is that of the denaturalization of violence: for an individual, this means confronting, not accepting and not letting it slide; for a community, it creates an obligation to think on new forms of association and, for society, to promote public policies with the ability to transform said society.
- Legal-wise, aside from nationwide lawmaking procedures, both cities and territories can contribute in accordance with their jurisdictional range. Such is the case for Mexico City, where the law acknowledges gender identity at 18 years of age. Furthermore, it seeks the approval of a reform for a bill that addresses the subject even before coming of age, because people with different genders and sexual identities are starting to experience discrimination from very early on in life.
- “Our current everyday lives in times of COVID grants us the possibility to think of a new world, in which our cities and territories can truly shelter and cherish life, not exclude it.” (Simón Casal, LGBTTTI rights advocate in Paraguay)





CULTURA Y CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PAZ

5 de octubre
-12:00-



Angélica Arias
Ministra de Cultura y Patrimonio



Raúl Delgado
Presidente AME



Ana González
Especialista UNESCO



Jordi Pascual
Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos



Line Bareiro
Académica

Ecuador se suma al 3er Foro Mundial Ciudades y Territorios de Paz Ciudad de México 2020-2021.



Luísa Ambrosi
Museóloga



Mariana Flores
Comité Organizador



Xavier Calderón
Activista y gestor cultural



Álvaro Samaniego
Moderador

MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y PATRIMONIO



sembramos



Session 2

Culture and Peacebuilding

- It is essential that the Land Management Plans mainstream the SDGs in harmony with the National Plan for Good Life (Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir) and the guarantee of rights according to the regime of competencies, adapting the cultural standards of each territory to accommodate a culture of peace.
- **On creating a culture of peace**, artistic expressions are born out of the need for a people's demonstration and to solve conflicts happening in slums, where it is the very same youth who, out of fear from cultural demonstrations, seek to create a culture of peace.

Challenges:

- To work in a peaceful manner towards the resolution of conflicts, as this is crucial for all procedures to fully understand what is at stake and what each of the parties is proposing; to focus on recovering historical memory while employing a human rights and gender

“Culture is an essential element for the success of the 2030 Agenda; cultural aspects, the active participation of citizens in cultural life, the development of individual and collective cultural freedoms, the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the protection and promotion of diverse cultural expressions, are fundamental to human development...”

Angélica Arias,
Minister of Culture and Heritage, Ecuador

approach; “culture is not a pillar; it is a bridge that provides a suitable space for economic, environmental and social matters”.

- It is necessary to ensure that the different identities not only tolerate each other and know of each other's existence, but also that they articulate and generate processes of coexistence that enrich them.
- The role of local governments is to act in such a way so as to foster a peaceful environment in which people can function and engage in decision-making by way of interculturality, plurality and solidarity.
- Is important recognizing creative and opportunity-generation capabilities possessed by communities and groups whenever they use art as a means to create harmonious and peaceful areas; if there is no universalization of rights, if there are no

guarantees on behalf of the State, someone will take the place as provider of rights and safety, including organized crime. If a democratic and responsible institutionalism is not properly bolstered, guaranteeing change will not be an easy task.

Opportunities and/or proposals:

- In the **education domain**, repurposing cultural venues for teaching activities. Cultural venues should be considered as zones of reconciliation and coexistence that allow further progress in achieving peace.
- Peace is not the absence of conflict, but rather the presence of creative alternatives, strategic and intergovernmental partnerships development at the national and international level. UCLG has advanced a work of systematization of good practices on “culture in sustainable cities” and a publication on how culture can be accommodated to the existing SDGs.

Video Session 2: Culture and Peacebuilding

Session 3

How to reduce armed violence at the community level?

- Statistics provided by the World Health Organization indicate that a million and a half lives are lost to interpersonal violence each year; this means that, due to the level of aggression some people inflict on others, this ends up being the main cause of death among young people.
- Fostering harmony and peace in the face of the armed violence phenomenon at the community level calls for the development of specific diagnostics that identify the impact of social inequalities present in cities (families, streets, neighborhoods, municipalities and local government entities).
- Education-wise, it is important to keep on supporting good practices programs in schools with an approach on respecting human rights and diversity. The biggest challenge is to let society and institutions



Foro Mundial de Ciudades y Territorios de paz

Ciudad de México 2020-2021

“¿Cómo reducir la violencia armada a nivel comunitario?”

Estrategia Alto al Fuego

En el marco del 3er Foro Mundial de Ciudades y Territorios de Paz 2020-2021



ID de Reunión: 893 7093 6405



OCTUBRE

4:00 PM

Conferencistas



Mtro. Pablo Vázquez Camacho

Subsecretario de Participación Ciudadana y Prevención del Delito de la Secretaría de Seguridad Ciudadana de la Ciudad de México



Dr. Rodrigo Canales

Profesor Asociado de Comportamiento Organizacional de la Escuela de Administración de la Universidad de Yale



Ciudad Innovadora y de Derechos / NUESTRA CASA

know that people with violent behaviors can change the way they act using re-socialization strategies, based on the assumption that people can indeed change.

- There is an ever-growing demand, directed at institutions with presence in cities and territories, for a greater coordination in the vision and the budding initiatives, and correcting inequalities is a priority. Coordination, complementarity and supporting the players of the civil society who seek to bring about harmony by eradicating communal armed violence by way of conflict resolution, mediation, inclusion and education rich in values.

Ongoing strategies and proposals to further security-related and peace creation topics in Mexico city

- “Yes to disarmament, Yes to peace” Strategy, which consists in a weapons surrender program involving young people, who are then given training and the necessary support so that the people receiving precautionary measures get psychosocial attention, as well as recreational and educational spaces.
- PILARES Program, whose goal is to accompany young people and provide them with financial aid in order to gain access to cultural venues.
- “Walk Free, Walk Safe” Strategy. It is a bid to secure spaces where people, especially women, can move around freely and safely.
- “Cease fire in Mexico City” Security Strategy, whose building blocks are a human rights and gender perspective, as they will be used as fundamental elements that will guide the work of all involved institutions.
- Strategy 333, which deploys social policies in neighborhoods known for their higher criminal incidence.

Video Session 3: How to reduce armed violence at the community level?

Session 4

The youth in the creation of peace and justice

- Young people not only bring a different voice; it is they who have the ability to obtain new skills that can contribute to a project capable of transforming our democratic coexistence model.
- Young people getting involved in local politics creates a “democratic pedagogy” process, which strengthens our mutual harmony codes and rules.
- The youth are often a target for criticisms and rarely anybody listens to them. They get mouthed by other groups, especially adults and the State, but are seldom acknowledged as creators of values, languages, practices, behaviors, as well as material and symbolic goods.
- Listening, giving recognition and gaining insight on personalities and attitudes, as well as presenting oneself as one of the youth is important. Invisibilization and not giving due recognition stems from ignorance and a lack of consideration towards the youth, who are the protagonists of immediate social life.



El Colegio de la Frontera Norte en el marco del III Foro Mundial Ciudades y Territorios de Paz te invita al

Seminario Virtual

JUVENTUDES EN LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE JUSTICIA Y PAZ

6 de octubre
 11:00 a 13:00 h (Hora de Ciudad de México)
 9:00 a 11:00 h (Hora del pacífico)

Transmisión por internet en www.ciudadesdepaz.com y www.colef.mx








colef.mx

- A lack of recognition toward young people is apparent when they are not included in engaging dynamics and get little to no credit from some political leaders. This may trigger a sense of detachment from politics and the democratic societies crisis. Such is the case of Colombia, whose government keeps breaching the Peace Agreement, especially the clauses that focus on achieving genuine reinsertion into civil life for former soldiers. This causes a greater sense of distrust and skepticism towards the State's ability to provide solutions to the country's structural issues.
- In the context of sharp inequalities (in the case of Latin America, they are quite alarming: poverty rates (30.8%) and extreme poverty rates (11.5%)), young people are at the center of conflict and violence. Exclusion and a lack of opportunities favor these violent situations.
- In the case of Colombia, peace agreements have not guaranteed a transition towards a harmonious culture. The persecution of community leaders and not upholding these peace agreements do nothing but further fan the flames of violence. However, young people are actually the most determined ones to promote harmony and peace, both key elements for better prospects for the future.
- The pandemic has boosted digital communications, and is mainly preferred by young people. It is necessary to design policies and programs that promote an active engagement of young people through this medium in our efforts to create a culture of peace and harmony.
- Culture and art are also the most used means of expression by young people. Promoting programs, as well as culture and art initiatives can also be a good way to foster harmony and peace. Art against rights violations, against homicides left ignored; culture to rebuild conflict memory, to safeguard ancient heritages (seeds), to shed light on diversity or to point out inequalities.

Video Session 4: The youth in the creation of peace and justice



Session 5

COVID-19's distinctive impacts and human transit: a perspective from the cities

- It is well-known that the pandemic has caused a multi-layered crisis (in politics, economics, society and healthcare). It is also known that, within this same multi-layered crisis, the pandemic has struck vulnerable sectors - migrants, especially – the hardest.

Cities' challenges regarding the **migration phenomenon** can be split

- into two areas: the first one deals with sheltering, inclusion and access to basic services; the second one is geared toward coexistence of the different people living in the city.

An **intersectional and intercultural** perspective, which has been temporarily hampered by the health emergency, is the starting point for

- the proper care and attention these people need. The pandemic has put migrants in a situation of exceptional vulnerability from all sides:



El Consejo para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación de la Ciudad de México (COPRED) y la UNESCO

te invitan al diálogo virtual

“IMPACTOS DIFERENCIADOS POR COVID-19 Y MOVILIDAD HUMANA: MIRADA DESDE LAS CIUDADES”

7 de octubre
11:00 horas (Ciudad de México)

VÍA  **LIVE** /COPREDCDMX




















- **Sanitary:** Whether due to the absence of care protocols meant for the irregular migrant population within countries' healthcare systems, or the unfamiliarity of public officials with the rights of these people, or this same group's distrust when attempting to make use of healthcare services, out of fear of being deported.
- **Social:** Security mechanisms that States or cities can set up to protect their most vulnerable people are less likely to reach the irregular migrant population, lacking a home, access to social services and ID.
- **Economic:** It is known that the informal economy suffers the most because of social distancing and stay-at-home practices, as it hardly has any access to security programs due to slowed down economic activities. In the case of the irregular migrant population, this impact is amplified and, simultaneously, there is evidence that these people take care of vital tasks in some countries.

- It is usually hard to have an income and to get social security or credit services when working informally. The shortage of resources, rent costs and securing food for families are also pressing matters to attend to.
- The pandemic is a great opportunity to rethink social services, as well as to shed light on the many deep inequalities present in society, and how the social rule of law must reinvent itself in order to tend to the needs of different groups of people.
- The health crisis also represents the chance to drive a change in institutions that were lagging behind, but are now deemed indispensable.
- Partnerships with international agencies, such as UNHCR, give cities a chance to exchange experiences and provide better services to these people.

Video Session 5: COVID-19's distinctive impacts and human transit: a perspective from the cities



CHARTER 3

**WHERE
ARE WE
HEADED?**

Toward a global agreement to build cities and territories of peace

The current crisis brought on by COVID-19 has highlighted the many basic needs that are yet to be covered worldwide, especially the inadequacy of political, economic and social measures, as they still cannot tackle the root of global issues.

Throughout “Towards the forum” (“Rumbo al foro”), it was mentioned that “this is a multi-layered crisis that does not affect everyone the same”. Its effects are felt tenfold in vulnerable communities, which also suffer some type of exclusion.

It has been made clear that recovery will not be possible without the active engagement of cities, territories and their communities. They hold a privileged position when taking on the task of localizing the 2030 Agenda’s SDGs, including SDGs 11, 12 and 16, which are associated with the way coexistence in the city is created and experienced.

“Debemos definir cuáles son las tareas de la Agenda 2030 y hacer un esfuerzo por la descentralización para lograr un buen funcionamiento de la gobernanza local y subnacional”.

Christian Luy,
Coordinador de Decentralisation
and Local Governance (DeLog)

“This is about placing life and care at the center and, in that sense, there is still a lot to say and do locally. Today’s local politics are written in capital letters and in feminine.”

Ada Colau,
Mayor of Barcelona and UCLG ambassador
on behalf of the UN

The mayors of Mexico City, Barcelona and Bogotá, who inaugurated the workshops of the “Towards the Forum”, agree that:

- Peace ensures basic rights;
- Education, health and housing must become a priority to public investment;
- Access to rights and reduction of prevalent inequalities must be at the center of cities’ policies;
- The Forum’s dynamics must assist in the collective transformation of cities into territories of peace.

It is imperative that a collective action commitment be reached right at the PCTWF, so that it promotes individual and community well-being.

We must take action urgently!



The PCTWF can establish itself as a space for dialogue and collaboration on multiple levels, thus allowing the development of policies that will counter inequalities at the root.

I. The creation of peace in times of COVID-19: distinctive impacts, challenges and proposals

There are rights that are systematically being violated. We must think long and hard about how inequalities surface at the core of the global system, rife with capitalism, patriarchy and racism. It is in this false dichotomy, between caring and producing, that the main abnormalities of exclusion and deprivation of basic rights become apparent.

Healthcare, housing and food must be considered universal rights and must not depend on temporary economic and political interests. In this sense, cities have shown that proper and effective handling of resources is what makes a difference to citizens.

Education and culture, as well as prevention and mediation, are the most powerful tools cities and their governors can count on to change conflict situations into harmonious ones, with peace and justice.

“Culture is not a pillar; it is a bridge that provides a suitable space for economic, environmental and social matters.”

Jordi Pascual.
UCLG Culture Committee

They must be at the forefront of social policies.

Solidarity, cooperation and care have made the difference throughout the sanitary crisis brought on by COVID-19.

Experience tells us that collaboration and teamwork between cities yields positive effects in citizens. Additionally, solidarity between neighbors, relatives, friends, institutions and cities has proven to be a key element during uncertain times.

The pandemic has shown us that it is during these times when care (of people, the environment, institutions, economic resources, infrastructures, memory and politics) is paramount. Placing care at the core of political and civic decisions and actions is a vital part for the creation of peace in cities and territories. To quote Carmen Magallón Portolés “without care, there is no economy. Without care, there is no production”.

“International friendship is a bridge of the utmost importance, and the city is the main framework to nurture it”.

Michele Curto,
Chairman of the Agency
for Cultural and Economic
Exchange with Cuba.



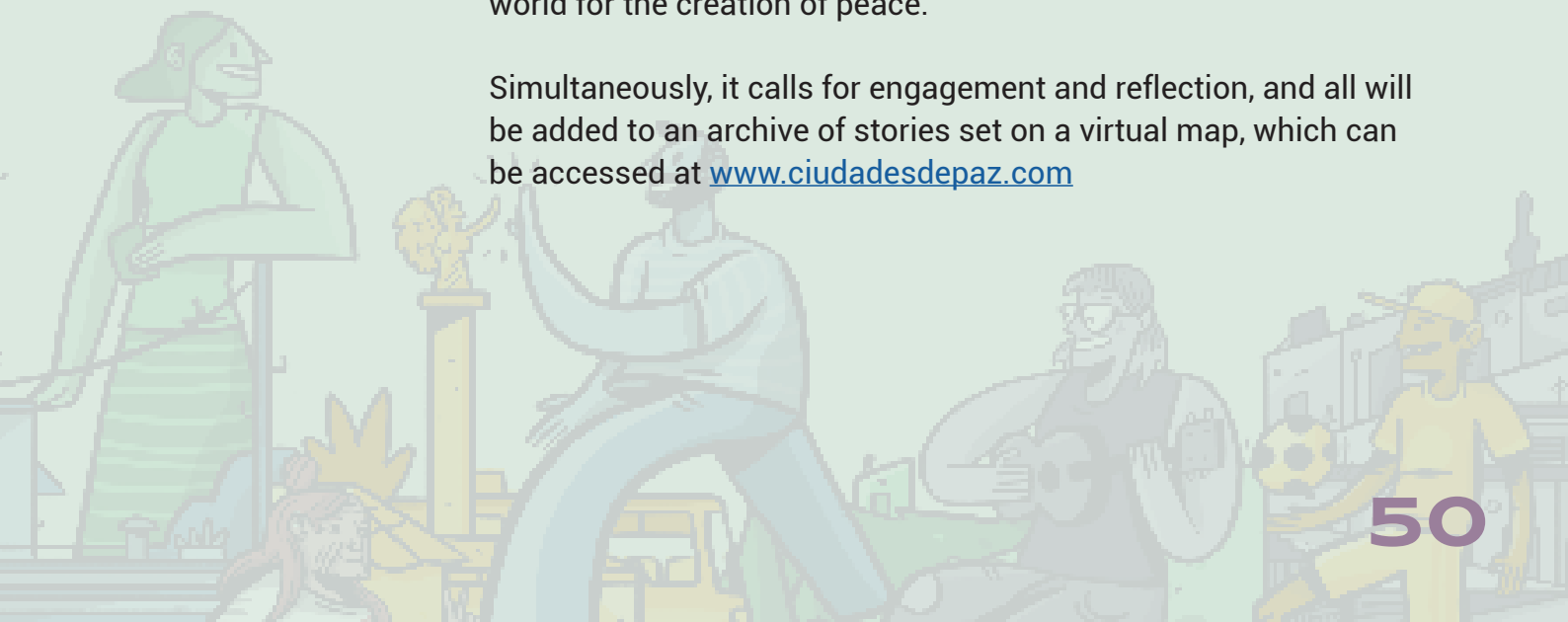
Peace creation experiences through culture

- The Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), in partnership with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), has set in motion the development of a Cultural Center Network with programs such as the Heritage Program (Programa Patrimonio), which endeavors to recover abandoned or damaged historical areas, and the Programa Cerca, which promotes training for cultural managers in order to bring citizens closer to culture.

The UNESCO offers a Peace Culture Chair, which sets key working guidelines to take on the challenge of building societies with lesser inequalities; to diffuse experiences and practices in the field of culture and education for peace; to establish specialized training programs to develop skills from various social players and to promote research teams focusing on priority topics: socio-environmental conflicts, raising awareness on social stereotypes, promoting peace culture and education orientation.

- Mexico City has launched “Cartographies of Peace: Stories of our Cities”. This initiative is a virtual space for the recording and diffusion of geographical expressions that brings us closer to all of those people who wish to discuss the art of living and inhabiting their territories. Its driving force is to share an insight on positive actions currently taking shape throughout different regions of the world for the creation of peace.

Simultaneously, it calls for engagement and reflection, and all will be added to an archive of stories set on a virtual map, which can be accessed at www.ciudadesdepaz.com



II. Territorial approach for the creation of peace: actors, sectors and partnerships

The coordination of society's multiple players and sectors, and for them to work hand-in-hand in the development of peace-creation strategies and efforts in cities, requires:

- Including a territorial approach and its relevance upon discussing peace-creation in cities.
- Bolstering joint efforts in territories with the support of international agencies regarding projects and strategies to consolidate a culture of peace.
- Promoting an objective analysis of social problems: Cities, as hubs, can help promote the principles of trust-building, non-violence, the countering of inequalities and a sense of belonging.
- Perform a legal and institutional review at the local level, which guarantees that rights are crucial to peace-creation: economic, social, cultural and environmental rights (DESCA), as well as the right to the city, mainstreamed to all.

“Social divides we hoped to never see have become quite evident, and this is something that is leading us toward the dualization of urban society. The disappearance of the middle class has already begun.”

Octavi de la Varga,
World Association of the Major Metropolises

The PCTWF states that one of its goals is the collective will to create a narrative that will challenge all actors in society when developing fair, peaceful societies.

The city and the territory, both as spaces for meetings and to exchange multiple social players, sectors and institutions, is also a space of tensions and clashes between plural identities with needs and varied purposes.

Conflict must be dealt with using previously agreed upon methods, reaching agreements in which dignity and basic rights make up the bare minimum to engage in dialogue.

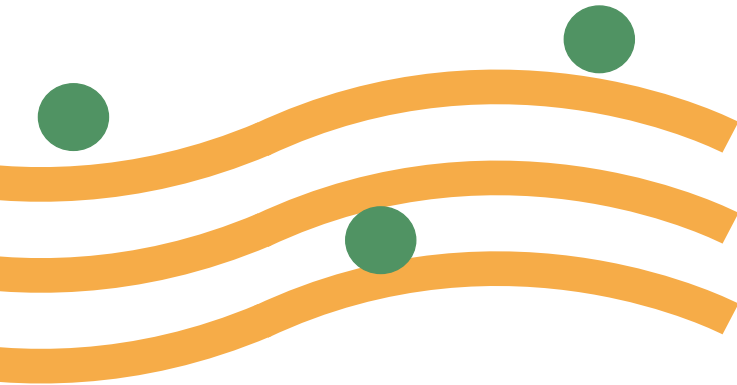
We must **turn our eye toward reclaiming public space** and making it available to all citizens, in addition to their needs, as expressed through social dialogue, political engagement and the expansion of democratic principles.

“Hay una tarea enorme por seguir: que la calle tiene que seguir siendo el escenario que habitemos para evitar la violencia del Estado y poder configurar otros tejidos sociales de cara a la construcción de un país en paz”.

Alexandra Agudelo,
Directora del Centro de Estudios con Poblaciones,
Movilizaciones y Territorios de Unaula (Colombia)

Conflictive situations linked to security in cities in the face of the birth of new criminal strategies and groups (both petty and organized) must be addressed using a **comprehensive human security** approach.

Following the emergence of the many **diverse identities**³, we must ask for a space in society where their unique rights will be recognized, driving specific policies and efforts so that their particular needs and demands can be met.



“The challenge is to build cities that will accept, live and breathe diversity”.

Tica Font,
Spanish Research Association
for Peace (AIPAZ)

Violence must be faced from a transnational standpoint. Human mobility dynamics are a perfect example, as they encompass different power structures (governments, institutions, law enforcement, family networks, mafias).

This is why developing projections on territorial violence, harmony and peace creation plans at the local level, partnerships with knowledge hubs (universities, research centers), associations, the private sector, the financial world or mass media become invaluable to foster harmony and peace. Creating peace is up to us all!

³ In an expository, yet non-limiting manner: indigenous communities, LGBTTTI communities, racialized people, women, people in a state of human transit (migrants y refugees), differently abled people, victims (of armed conflicts or dictatorships), young people and senior citizens.

Experiences in cities

Safer Cities Program (Progama Ciudades Seguras)

The UN-Habitat Safer Cities Program aims to strengthen the technical skills and knowledge of local governments in order to prevent crime and violence in Latin America, Africa and Asia-Oceania.

The program enables a swift coordination between the various levels of government for the co-creation of policies. For this reason, they take part in systematization, creation, planning and public policies, strategies and actions follow-up procedures.

Projections on urban violence cos and local harmony and peace plans

UNDP, AIPAZ y DEMOSPAZ encourage the use of a methodology on creating Local Harmony and Peace Plans, based on community-led development and territory-based violence projections. The first projection took place in Madrid. Currently, Bogotá is including this proposal in its Territory Focused Development Plans (TFDP). The World Forum established a work group for the exchanging of experiences.

SaferSpaces GIZ

SaferSpaces is an interactive platform geared toward community safety and violence prevention professionals in South Africa to connect, share experiences and learn from one another.

The “Manual to Comprehensive Strategies for Violence Prevention” was developed by the Violence and Crime Prevention Program (VCP) which is part of GIZ, along with the National Violence Prevention through Urban Improvement Program www.saferspaces.org.za



III. Intersectionality: Diverse and interconnected identities and realities

Towards the WFCTP highlighted a dire need to face new challenges when creating a peace culture from an intercultural and intersectional perspective. That is to say, the paradigm of equality cannot undermine identity diversity (gender, sexual, ethnic, racial, generational) that is present in current societies.

Public policies must be devised in terms of the different communal needs, so that everyone gets a fair treatment and avoid repeating exclusion and segregation patterns

Local and regional governments (LRGs) must acknowledge different multicultural realities. The rise of new identities that challenge the pre-established social order is one of modernity's trademarks.

“Breaking doctrines of domination and building new relationships based on an equal footing logic, especially between genders and generations, between ethnic groups and nationalities, between people and natural assets”.

Dolores González Sarabia,
Services and Counselling for Peace
(SERAPAZ)



We aim towards the fulfillment of SDGs and a future pact with the people, governors and the planet.

Intersectionality is an analysis framework that enables a closer inspection on the relationship dynamics between different coexistent identities (women, LGBTTTI, Native people, Black people, Gypsies, young people, seniors, migrants) and the power structures that oppress people in various ways. As a methodological tool, it allows us to address the numerous causes of violence.

Young people represent a whole other world of relationships that is indispensable from an intersectional and multi-layered standpoint. Today's youth live in a time where opportunities are scarce, where all of those different identities (ethnic, racial, gender diversity, territorial, cultural, migrant) are just as much a challenge as they are an opportunity for social reform. **Diversity is a sign of the times**, as opposed to the common conception that differences are what divides us.

These proposals, advocated during the "To the Forum", are a first attempt to massively socialize and serve as building blocks for collective action that can be implemented at the local level.

In the spirit of a global dynamic, these foundations are not of a one-track mind, nor are they forced upon by a minority. Over the following months, this dynamic will have to gradually include more regions, identities, groups, peoples, languages and communities.





Annexes

Virtual event participants
“Towards the Forum”



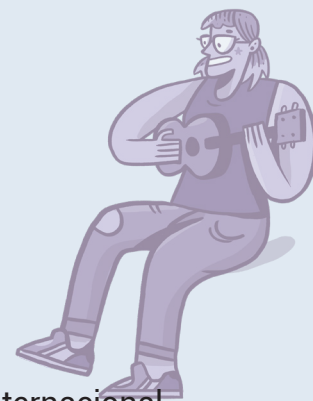
1. Ada Colau, Alcaldesa de Barcelona y enviada de la ONU como representante de gobiernos y ciudades locales
2. Alejandra Salas Petit, Secretariado Mundial de Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos
3. Alejandra Torres, Secretaria de planeamiento, modernización y relaciones internacionales de la municipalidad de Córdoba, Argentina
4. Alexandra Agudelo, Directora Centro de Estudios con Poblaciones, Movilizaciones y Territorios de Unaula
5. Álvaro Samaniego, Asesor Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio de Ecuador
6. Amaranta Gómez Regalado, Defensora de derechos LGBTTTI en México
7. Amy Gill, Jefa de prevención de conflicto, construcción de paz y responsabilidad institucional (CPPRI) de PNUD
8. Ana González Medina, Especialista de Programa, responsable del Sector Cultura de la Oficina de la UNESCO en Quito y Representación para Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Venezuela
9. Ana Laura Magaloni
10. Ana Paulina Cerdán Corona, Directora Ejecutiva del Centro de Colaboración Cívica México
11. Andrés Falck, Director Ejecutivo, COGLOBAL
12. Andrés Morales UNESCO
13. Angélica Arias, Ministra de Cultura y Patrimonio del Ecuador
14. Antonello Ravetto Antinori, portavoz del alcalde de Lampedusa Salvatore Martello y responsable del proyecto europeo SnapShots From The Borders
15. Antonio Zurita, Analista Sennior de la Iniciativa ART-PNUD. Secretaría técnica del Comité Organizador Internacional
16. Arianna Ríos, Miembro de la Red Mundial de Jóvenes por la Paz
17. Augusto Barrera, Director innovación social de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Profesor-Investigador de la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) y Ex Alcalde de Quito
18. Berenice Maria Giannella, Secretaria de Asistencia Social de la Prefeitura de Sao Paulo
19. Braulio Antonio Díaz Castro, Consultor Internacional
20. Carlos López López
21. Carlos Martínez, Alcalde de Soria, representante de la Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias, y enviado de CGLU para la Nueva Agenda Urbana
22. Carlos Pérez, Director del Hospital Clínico Quirúrgico Joaquín Albarrán (Habana) y Jefe de la Misión médica de La Habana en Lombardía, Italia



23. Carme Barbany Ciurans. Alcaldes por la Paz
24. Carmen Magallón Portolés, Presidenta del Seminario de Investigación para la paz, SIP
25. César Mantilla Cisneros, Vocero de la Coalición Ciudadana de Organizaciones Sociales de la Ciudad de Quito
26. Claudia Barri, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos. Gobierno de la Ciudad de México
27. Claudia López, Alcaldesa de Bogotá.
28. Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo, Jefa de gobierno de la Ciudad de México
29. Cristiane Serpa, Secretaria Adjunta de Desarrollo Económico, Belo Horizonte
30. Cristina Herrera
31. Christian Luy, Coordinador de Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLog)
32. David Fernández Dávalos
33. Diana Alarcón González, Coordinadora General de Asesores y Asuntos Internacionales. Gobierno de la Ciudad de México
34. Diana Osorio, Gestora Social, Alcaldía de Medellín
35. Dolores González Sarabia, Directora de Servicios y asesoría para la Paz (SERAPAZ)
36. Eduardo Peñalosa, Rector de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM)
37. Elena Azaola Garrido, Investigadora emérita, CIESAS
38. Emanuele Giordana, Periodista. Atlante delle Guerre
39. Emilia Saiz, Secretaria General de Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos
40. Enrique Graue Wiechers, Rector de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
41. Ernesto Muyschondt, Alcalde de San Salvador
42. Fabiana Goyeneche, Directora de Desarrollo Social de la Intendencia de Montevideo
43. Gemma Santana, Directora de la Agenda 2030 de la Presidencia de México
44. Geraldina González de la Vega, representante de Consejo para Prevenir la Discriminación en CDMX
45. Guzmán Palacios, Director de Relaciones Culturales y Científicas de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional y al Desarrollo
46. Gyonggu Shin, Director del Centro Internacional de Gwangju y asesor de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Gwangju, Corea del Sur
47. Héctor Dada Sánchez, Director Oficina Subregional para México de la Secretaría General Iberoamericana



48. Helena Aranda Mayor, Área de proyectos estratégicos y comunicación. Alcaldes por la Paz
49. Hugo Beteta, Director de la Sede Subregional de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)
50. Igor Alexander G. Amorim, Líder comunitario en la Favela Paraisópolis en Sao Paulo y coordinador del G10 Favelas
51. Ingrid Gómez Saracíbar, Secretaria de las Mujeres de la Ciudad de México
52. Jaime Rubén Morales Beltrán, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos
53. Jessica Ibarra, Coordinación General de Asesores y Asuntos Internacionales. Gobierno de la Ciudad de México
54. Johannes Krassnitzer, Coordinador de la Iniciativa ART del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
55. Jonathan Curiel
56. Jordi Pascual, Coordinador de la Comisión de Cultura /Agenda 21 de la Cultura Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos
57. José Álvarez. Secretariado Mundial de Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos
58. José Ángel Calle, Director General de la Agencia Extremeña de Cooperación Internacional (AEXCID), Junta de Extremadura
59. Josep Mayoral, Alcalde de Granollers y miembro del Consejo Mundial de Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos (CGLU) y vicepresidente de Alcaldes por la Paz
60. Juan Ramón de la Fuente, Embajador de México en las Naciones Unidas
61. Julia Monárrez, Investigadora Colegio Frontera Norte México
62. Juma Assiago, Especialista/Coordinador de Programa Ciudades Seguras de la Subdivisión de Prácticas Urbanas ONU-Hábitat
63. Karina Batthyany Dighiero, Investigadora Universidad de la República (Uruguay) y Secretaria Ejecutiva de CLACSO
64. Laura Tejo, Directora de Asistencia para la movilidad humana – Asmovilidad en México
65. Lilián Reyes-Gutiérrez, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos
66. Linda Tinio-Le Douarin, Coordinadora de la Coalición Internacional de Ciudades Inclusivas y Sostenibles de la UNESCO
67. Line Bareiro, Politóloga y abogada, profesora de estudios de género, feminista y activista de derechos humanos.
68. Lorenzo Jiménez de Luis, Representante Residente del PNUD en México
69. Lothar Rast, Coordinador de gobernanza de la GIZ México
70. Luisa Ambrosi Turbay, Museóloga educativa de museos y centros culturales en Quito



71. Manuela Carmena, Ex Alcaldesa de Madrid
72. María Jesus Herrera, Jefa de misión de España, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones
73. Mariana Flores Mayén, Coordinación General de Asesores y Asuntos Internacionales. Gobierno de la Ciudad de México
74. Mario Benavides, asesor del Gobernador de Nariño (Colombia) Jhon Alexander Rojas Cabrera, y designado gerente para la atención del COVID-19 en el departamento de Nariño
75. Mario Rodríguez Casas, director del Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)
76. Marta Benavides, Activista por los derechos humanos y la paz en El Salvador
77. Mauricio Meschoulam
78. Michele Curto, Presidente de la Agencia para el intercambio cultural y económico con Cuba
79. Mónica Baró, Periodista independiente
80. Nancy Rodríguez Viteri, Directora de Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación Internacional. Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio de Ecuador
81. Natalia Calero, Especialista de programas de ONU Mujeres México
82. Nathalie Goulet, Miembro del Comité Ejecutivo de Montreal
83. Nelson Saule Jr., Coordinador Global, Plataforma por el Derecho a la Ciudad
84. Nicole Huete Guevara
85. Octavi de la Varga, Secretario General de la Asociación Mundial de las Grandes Metropolis
86. Odette González Carrillos
87. Ouided Bouchamaoui, Premio Nobel de la Paz 2015 – Cuarteto para el Diálogo Nacional Tunesino / Directora de la Confederación Tunecina de Industria, Comercio y Artesanía (UTICA)
88. Pablo Fernández Marmissolle, Secretariado Mundial de Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos
89. Pablo Vásquez Tamacho, subsecretario de participación ciudadana y prevención del delito de la Secretaría de Seguridad Ciudadana de la Ciudad de México
90. Pablo Vázquez Camacho, Subsecretario de participación ciudadana y prevención del delito, Secretaría de Seguridad Ciudadana, Gobierno de la Ciudad de México
91. Pablo Vommaro, Director de Investigación Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)
92. Pamela Reducindo Pérez, Coordinación General de Asesores y Asuntos Internacionales. Gobierno de la Ciudad de México



93. Patricia Aldana, Representante México, Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura
94. Patrícia Menézes, Directora de Planeación, Educación y Descentralización de la Gestión Ambiental del Estado de Pará y co-fundadora de la Red de ODS de Brasil
95. Petra Ignacio Matías, Mujer Mazahua. Representante de Comunidad Indígena Pluricultural
96. Pilar Díaz, Alcaldesa de Esplugues de Llobregat y Diputada delegada de Relaciones Internacionales de la Diputación de Barcelona
97. Raffael Crocco, Presidente Atlante delle Guerre
98. Raúl Delgado, Presidente de la Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador – AME
99. Rocío Quintana, Comisión de Derechos Humanos de México
100. Rodrigo Canales, profesor Asociado de Comportamiento Organizacional de la Escuela de Administración de la Universidad de Yale
101. Santiago Saura, Concejal delegado de internacionalización y cooperación. Representante del partenariado por la seguridad urbana de la Unión Europea
102. Shadi Sharaf al-Deen, Director de Asuntos Técnicos – Responsable de Planificación Estratégica y Urbana, Alepo, Siria
103. Silvia Giorguli Saucedo, Presidenta de El Colegio de México
104. Silvia Tovar Jardon, Iniciativa ART del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
105. Simón Casal, Defensor de derechos LGBTTTI en Paraguay
106. Sipehele Ngobese, Investigadora y miembro de la Red de Ciudades de Sudáfrica
107. Temístocles Villanueva Ramos, Presidente de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Congreso de la Ciudad de México
108. Tica Font, Asociación Española de Investigación para la Paz (AIPAZ)
109. Vladimir Rodríguez Valencia, Alto consejero para los Derechos de las Víctimas, la Paz y la Reconciliación en representación de la Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá
110. Xavier Calderón, Activista y gestor cultural ecuatoriano; miembro fundador del Colectivo Master Funky Crew – MFC
111. Xinia Navarro, Secretaria de Integración Social de la Alcaldía de Bogotá, Colombia



Síguenos:

