

9th. World Urban Forum report in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Introduction

The 9th World Urban Forum of Kuala Lumpur Malaysia was the first after the World Summit of Habitat III. It was an international meeting that brought together 22,000 participants from 165 countries, including representation from national, subnational and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, senior citizens, women, youth, children, people with disabilities, grassroots women, grassroots groups, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Private Sector, Foundations and Women's Organizations, International and Regional Philanthropic Organizations, Academics, Professionals, among others, who discussed the concrete steps of implementation and how to work together for the construction of 2030 Cities, Cities for all.

Objective of the assistance to the Forum

Contribute to make visible the importance of considering the substantive equality of women in sustainable development of nations as is postulated in the United Nations Global Agenda, condensed in the 2030 / ODS Agenda, which will be fulfilled with the Action Programs contained in the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Aid Agenda.

Results

The Forum was spectacular in its design, quality and type of presentations and participants. It was a delight, we would have liked to have the gift of ubiquity to be in several events at once. My most sincere congratulations to the staff of UN Habitat who was in charge of the design and implementation of the Forum.

A prominent role in the Forum was played by the Huairou Commission, which coordinated the work of a considerable group of grassroots women's organizations and NGOs. This was the first forum in which a grassroots women's assembly was held. My congratulations to this splendid work of the Huairou Commission, of which I am very proud to be a member.

In preparation for the World Urban Forum, the "Online Partnership Platform for Women" was launched, which was intended as a means of ensuring that women who could not attend the Kuala Lumpur could have their voice in the discussions, which allowed the exchange of resources, important issues and knowledge before the Women's Assembly. It was also planned as a follow-up mechanism to continue the work, the discussions and the exchange of tools after the Forum.

Personal report

I attended this meeting with the following representations, which over the last few years has allowed us to develop a group conscience around this agenda and team work.

- ✓ Co Chair of the Women's Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) at UN Habitat
- ✓ Coordinator of the Binational Campus of Urban Thinkers Mexico - Peru
- ✓ Member of the Board of Directors of the Huairou Commission
- ✓ Coordinator of MIRA, Iberoamerican Women in Network for Gender Equality between Women and Men
- ✓ Delegate of the Government of Mexico

To all the members of these groups thank you for their contributions that enrich our participation in forums of this importance.

This report gives an account of my participation and interventions in various events in which I always sought to emphasize the importance of considering the substantive equality of women in sustainable development. I attach to this report the transcription of some of my interventions.

With this report I would also like to highlight the intense work that we have to carry out in these forums, which requires previous work developed in a participatory manner and with strategy, to achieve better results as a team of women's movements in the global space. The role of the Huairou Commission in this regard was crucial.

Below I present these participations chronologically and part of my interventions that I have transcribed and add as an annex to the end of this report.

No.	Date	Hour	Event
1	February 7 th	9:00 - 10:30	Joint opening for the WUF9 Assemblies: I elaborated and presented the women's speech in representation of the Women's Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP) in UN Habitat
2	February 8 th	8:00 - 9:00	Caucus of the Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP)
3	February 8 th	11:00 - 13:00	Implementing Global and Regional Agendas for Sustainable Urbanization: The Role of UN Regional Commissions, http://wuf9.org/programme/one-un-room/implementing-global-and-regional-agendas-for-sustainable-urbanization-the-role-of-un-regional-commissions/

No.	Date	Hour	Event
4	February 8 th	17:00 - 18:00	GAP Plenary Aligning The New Urban Agenda and the SDGs: Partners' Contributions to the UN Development Framework, http://wuf9.org/programme/side-events/gap-plenary-aligning-the-new-urban-agenda-and-the-sdgs-partners-contributions-to-the-un-development-framework/ Presentation of the activities carried out in 2017 through communication with the board of the GAP: 1) lifting of a quest and knowledge, 2) re-election of the oldest Co-Chair, 3) exchange and systematization of reflections on the women's agenda for participation in the High Level Panel held in New York in September 2017, 4) conducting a survey and preparing a workshop for the Forum, which will be delivered online in English and Spanish in March 2018.
5	February 9	8:00 - 9:00	Women Caucus
6	February 9	9:00 - 12:00	Policy dialogue: National Urban Policies, http://wuf9.org/programme/dialogues/national-urban-policies/
7	February 9	15:00 – 17:00	Women's visions and practices for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: inclusive, equal and sustainable cities for all, http://wuf9.org/programme/networking-events/womens-visions-and-practices-for-the-implementation-of-the-new-urban-agenda-inclusive-equal-and-sustainable-cities-for-all/
8	February 9	17:15 - 18:00	The official Mexican delegation meets with the Executive Director of UN Habitat
9	February 10	8:00 - 9:00	Women Caucus
10	February 10	09:00 - 12:00	Urbanization and Development: investing in the transformative force of cities, http://wuf9.org/programme/high-level-roundtables/urbanization-and-development-investing-in-the-transformative-force-of-cities/
11	February 11	8:00 - 9:00	Women Caucus

No.	Date	Hour	Event
12	February 11	8:00 - 11:00	Learning exchange on Safer Cities, Training Events, http://wuf9.org/programme/training-events/learning-exchange-on-safer-cities/
13	February 11	14:00 - 16:30	Meeting of the Urban Thinkers Campus: Presentation of the Report of the Binational Campus of Urban Thinkers Mexico – Peru
14	February 11	15:00 - 17:00	GAP Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships and the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda Networking Events, http://wuf9.org/programme/networking-events/multi-stakeholder-partnerships-and-the-implementation-of-the-new-urban-agenda/ / Presentation of the Women's Constituent Group Program for 2018: it is reported that results of the surveys conducted in 2017 and 2018 are available, and the beginning of remote reflection exchange workshops is planned to: 1) develop global and regional activities, 2) initiative of training processes, 3) plan the next electoral process, 4) work on the matrix of interrelation between the GAP interest groups, 5) determine procedures to hold Assemblies.
15	February 12	8:00 - 9:00	Women Caucus
16	February 12	09:00 - 11:00	Women roundtable, http://wuf9.org/programme/stakeholders-roundtables/women/ (attached speech)
17	February 13	8:00 - 9:00	Women Caucus

Proposal

This report also aims to emphasize that the gender issue is persistently subject to underestimation of its importance. It is part of the patriarchal culture that must be faced and dismantled.

To improve the positioning of the issue of gender equality in the forums and meetings in which we participate we can develop more powerful strategies and not let a panel pass without being considered through direct participations in each case with two aspects: 1) ask to panelists their proposal on the treated topic and its differentiated effects between women and men, to

immediately, 2) make a brief exposition of our proposal in this regard, with a summary intervention that does not take more than two minutes.

To achieve the above, it is required:

- ✓ That the time of the panels be programmed in such a way that there is always enough space for the participation of the attending public.
- ✓ That we prepare, in a team by areas of knowledge and interest, cards with these brief interventions.
- ✓ Develop training programs so that participants, who so require, develop competencies and skills on the issues to be positioned at the highest possible level.

Annex containing the following interventions

Women's Speech in the joint opening for the WUF9 Assemblies in representation of the Women's Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP) in UN Habitat

Implementing Global and Regional Agendas for Sustainable Urbanization: The Role of UN Regional Commissions.

<http://wuf9.org/programme/one-un-room/implementing-global-and-regional-agendas-for-sustainable-urbanization-the-role-of-un-regional-commissions/>

Policy dialogue: National Urban Policies.

<http://wuf9.org/programme/dialogues/national-urban-policies/>

Urbanization and Development: investing in the transformative force of cities.

<http://wuf9.org/programme/high-level-roundtables/urbanization-and-development-investing-in-the-transformative-force-of-cities/>

Magdalena García Hernández

<http://wuf9.org/programme/speakers/magdalena-garcia-hernandez/>

Intervention of women at the Opening Ceremony of the 9th World Urban Forum, February 7, 2018

Magdalena García Hernández,
Coordinator of MIRA Urban Thinkers of the Binational Campus Mexico Peru
Co Chair of the Women's Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP)
Member of the Governing Council of the Huairou Commission

I am touched for being able to address all of you, participants in this global meeting of responsible stakeholders and experts in sustainable urban development and urban settlements, within the framework of the right to the city, social equality and Gender equality. Receive a warm greeting from the groups of women participants.

Within the United Nations, progress in the process of participatory formulation of global agendas has been growing, the Habitat III process showed that, under the leadership of Dr. Clos and Ana Moreno, whom we recognize as women in general and grassroots women, builders of resilient cities. Now, with the same strength and commitment, we follow up and promote the NAU, through magnificent participatory mechanisms such as the Urban Thinkers and Thinkers Campus and the activities of the members of the groups of the General Assembly of Members, GAP.

In these initiatives, we women have developed strategies for the follow-up of the NAU, in the Urban Thinkers Campus and in the GAP, through applied research and the systematic assessment of the components of public policy, with the support of the network of women, built in the Habitat III process.

The findings are useful to improve the incidence with strategic sense. For example:

- ✓ We have indications that few mayors know the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement; even less are aware of the Ababa Action Program, and, a few know of the existence of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the SDGs. These SDGs can be achieved if these action plans are known and localized in the public policy of national, subnational and local governments. These include Goal 5 of the SDGs in which countries commit themselves to ending all forms of discrimination against women of all ages throughout the world. There are only 13 years left.
- ✓ We also found that women interested in this follow-up needed to acquire knowledge of the components of public policy in order to understand and increase the effectiveness of our incidence.
- ✓ We detected legislative advances in Zambia that drafted an Urban and Regional Planning Law; In the Philippines, a new city ordinance was adopted that addresses

street abuse in public spaces. In Mexico, the General Law of Human Settlements, Territorial Planning and Urban Development was published, which incorporates the gender perspective, the Right to the City and refers to the creation of Citizen Councils and Observatories to be installed in states and municipalities.

Gender equality is an ethical imperative, it is a principle of action mandated by international agreements, it is a precondition for sustainable development and it is a desirable result because *when women prosper all of society benefits and successive generations can address life in better conditions* (Kofi Annan).

In the world we have laws, rules and procedures in accordance with these guidelines, human rights conventions signed by a large majority of countries in the United Nations, we have the Global Agenda as a roadmap, there is a sufficient and developed programmatic architecture, for international financial organizations such as the World Bank and the Regional Banks for Results-Based Management, which is applied in a large number of countries of the world, whose results must be aligned with what has been established by human rights, a road map for the establishment of decent living minimums, we have performance evaluation systems with Progress Indicators to measure the enjoyment and access to human rights and the System of Indicators of the SDGs, aligned with these guidelines.

To do this, to access The City We Need we require: holistic urban policies for sustainable and sustainable development with strong rural-urban linkages; strategy of eradication of patriarchal culture to eradicate all violence against women; public finances Pro persona; sufficient budgets designed that consider the different needs and interests of women and men in all their diversity and of all ages; proactive and egalitarian financial policies with recovered development banking and regulated commercial banking; labor policies based on human rights that guarantee equal payment to women and men for work of equal value; inclusive and relevant industrial policies; universal care policies that distribute reproductive work between women and men.

It is necessary to reinforce systems of transparency and accountability with the participation of women, with citizen observation mechanisms that contribute to the continuous improvement of government management for social equality and substantive equality between women and men.

We have conditions to implement an urban public policy that situate at the center the elimination of all forms of social and gender discrimination and contributes to reverse the devastating effects of structural adjustment policies, to achieve a cohesive, productive and peaceful society. Let's make it happen.

Implementing Global and Regional Agendas for Sustainable Urbanization: The Role of UN Regional Commissions

Magdalena García Hernández
Coordinator of MIRA Binational Urban Thinkers Campus Mexico Peru
Co Chair of the Women's Constituency Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP)
Member of the Governing Council of the Huairou Commission
Floor Speech
9th World Urban Forum, February 8, 11:00 -13:00

Our gratitude to the Malaysian government for this wonderful Forum, thanks to all of you for being here, thank you for the invitation to participate in this event

The participation of the regional commissions in our countries is central because:

1. They are a voice respected by our governments
2. They have specialized knowledge which nevertheless must be complemented by the populations involved in each territory.

In Latin America, the great work that ECLAC is developing, with a holistic work with the global agenda,

We women are doing it in the world through global networks of women and grassroots women like the Huairou Commission. The main mechanism is the Urban Thinkers Campus, in which we apply different methodologies for this, including the complete evaluation of the stages of public policy, through monitoring observatories of the global agenda: NAU, Sendai, Paris Addis Ababa, to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. The earthquakes in Mexico accelerated this comprehensive work with all these agendas. This disaster becomes a huge opportunity.

In these spaces we form by training with face-to-face and virtual sessions in the knowledge of these contents, but we also carry out online surveys, which allows us not only to know the advances in the agendas, but also the knowledge requirements of the women who participate in the impulse, and location of the New Urban Agenda in the Urban Thinkers' Campus, in which women and men of all ages participate, developing joint reflections among grassroots women, academics, students, NGOs, businesswomen, trade unionists and, in general, women and men in their diversity.

From these instruments we know that most mayors do not know the New Urban Agenda of the UN Global Agenda, attention to this should be one of the strategies of the United Nations regional commissions. Disseminate, train and provide elements for monitoring and evaluation, processes that include civil society, women's organizations and grassroots women.

Urbanization is not the problem, the challenge is how we achieve an inclusive economic model, ECLAC has a strategy on this issue. The Macroeconomics is central, and within this, the fiscal policy

The mainstream of the economic model that privileges large transnational corporations is not inclusive and will not allow cities to be inclusive. It is not the city that excludes, it is the economic model. Because its conceptual framework, around the market as a resource allocator, whatever that means, is at odds with human rights, because the big company seeks to pay low wages, use fewer workers or even robots if that's possible, pay less taxes, if possible, and locate in places with weak environmental care policies, etc., to maximize short-term benefits.

Therefore, the maximization of benefits, which we can better say, the maximization of human rights as the expression of inclusion, can only be guaranteed by strong governments at all levels, in complicity with global agendas and regional commissions of the United Nations, such as ECLAC.

Thank you very much,

POLICY DIALOGUE: NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES

Magdalena García Hernández

MIRA Director Mexico

Co Chair of the Women's Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP)

Member of the Governing Council of the Huairou Commission.

9th World Urban Forum, February 9, 9:00 -12: 00

I appreciate the invitation to UN Habitat, I congratulate the Malaysian government for this important first post Habitat III Forum. I greet all of you here this morning, it is a privilege to be with you, thank you very much.

I will present a very brief summary of the advances in the national urban policy in my country, resulting from the Habitat III process, and the role in this process of the Women's Network in which I participate.

From my organizational perspective the National Urban Policy is an important tool for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

When we talk about the National Urban Policy we refer to all the stages of legislation, planning, programming, budgeting, spending, monitoring, evaluating, including citizen mechanisms, transparency, access to information and accountability, all of which must be considered. and aligned, including instruments and mechanisms for their implementation that contain the know-how and development of information systems, including the SDGs to identify social and gender gaps, consider the development of institutional skills, inter-institutional and inter-sectorial coordination.

- This policy is located within the macroeconomic policy to establish its scope and challenges, from a proactive critical perspective, on the need to modify the economic model to achieve the goals of the new United Nations global agenda. The available instruments, including this global agenda, open up the possibility of moving towards an inclusive model.
- This policy is essential to achieve the location of global agendas and sustainable development.
- It is necessary to make it with general and particular guiding principles: among the generals, in our case, we prefer to refer it to human rights with a gender perspective in inter-institutional and inter-sectorial participatory processes, because in my country the Constitution contains an integral commitment to human rights.
- This policy must be unambiguous because what is not written in public policy does not exist
- We not only consider the NAU, because all the action programs Sendai, Paris and Addis Ababa are also necessary to comply with the NAU. The earthquake in Mexico made the authorities more sensitive to this holistic approach. We, our women's network, are responsible for disseminating them at that strategic moment with the national and local governments.
- To generate institutional processes and cultural changes, we insist on the need for curricular designs at all educational levels that integrate all this knowledge, Human Rights Conventions, gender, management by results, etc.

- We also insist on universal policies of care, a society that does not care, that does not devote time to parenting, cannot have empathic citizens with otherness.

What my institution has done to support the implementation of the National Urban Policy at the country level

- MIRA is an expert network in economic-budgetary issues that trains in management by results to public servants of subnational and local governments, with all these described contents.
- We also lobby the budget area on gender every year that the public budget is approved.
- As to work in territory, our Network is part of the Urban Thinkers Campus program of the UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign, part of our actions are to deliver to the mayors the documents of the Global Agenda, most of which are not known by them. Each year we have worked in more than 30 cities, this year we will do it in 40 cities and we will make known to more than 11 thousand candidates to more than 3 thousand positions of popular election, the existence of these instruments and their responsibility towards them. We will make brief infographics and prepare the proposals of the programmatic contents to be included in the next government programs. In this Campus, Grassroots women organizations participate in an outstanding way because they know their territory.

From the constitution of this campus in 2015, we had a strong participation in Habitat III with thematic experts in several Policy Units, in my case in the field of municipal finances and local tax systems, and as Coordinator of the Binational Urban Thinkers Campus of Mexico - Peru. In Mexico we are part of the National Preparatory Council for Habitat III, and now we are members of the National Council of Territorial Planning and Urban Development of the Secretariat of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development, SEDATU (2017-) and members of the Council of Sustainable Urban Development from Mexico City.

The progress in the National Urban Policy in my country

Favorable factors

There were a number of factors that favored, beyond the implementation of a New Urban Policy, the beginning of the formulation of part of the regulatory frameworks

- The feminist affiliation of the branch minister, interested in promoting the agenda for equality between women and men.
- A Women's Movement organized by MIRA, which contributed content to be incorporated into the New Urban Agenda, which collected proposals from the Urban Thinkers' Campus located in 30 cities and 14 states of the country, of the 32 existing ones.
- The willingness of the Ministry of Finance to consider the indicators of the SDGs, which have already been integrated into the national system of government budgeting, still with some weak gender indicators, but they are already there and can now be improved.
- The Political Reform of the Federal District that involved the elaboration of the Constitution of Mexico City, with a high content of the right to the city.
- The devastating earthquakes in September 2017.

Results

- In Mexico, in 2016, the General Law of Human Settlements, Territorial Planning and Urban Development was published, replacing a legal framework that lasted more than 40 years. As of November 2017, this law had been approved in 4 states and in 17 more the process was progressing for approval. The Federal Law incorporates the gender perspective and refers to Citizen Observatories to be installed in states and municipalities. Additionally, in May 2017, the National Council of Territorial Planning and Urban Development was created. To date, these have been installed in 27 states of the 32 Councils that should be created.
- The Ministry of Finance incorporated the indicators of the SDGs and combined them with the administrative (Ramos) and functional (budget program) classifications of the federation's budget. Procedure to which the budgetary designs of states and municipalities must be aligned.
- A Constitution of rights in Mexico City that will be a reference in the rest of the 31 states of the country.

These processes have meant a significant promotion of the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs at the subnational level.

The program and budgets aligned to these purposes are pending, and we are particularly concerned about the issue of budget sufficiency. This part is a central aspect to the achievement of the SDG objectives in Mexico, one of the Latin American countries with enormous social and gender inequalities.

How is an inclusive approach to the national urban policy process ensured?

With participatory processes

That include the development of capacities and abilities of all interested actors, including the social organizations of women and grassroots women of who have the knowledge par excellence of their territory, academia, etc.: inclusiveness requires access to knowledge to establish a common language; the participants must know the conventions of human rights, the importance of equality between women and men; know the global agendas explained in a simple and practical way.

The mechanisms organized by UN Habitat towards Habitat III and mainly the Urban Thinker Campus, is a movement that I conceive has a lot of potential to be able to do the job of creating citizenship.

This mechanism fulfills two functions, of creating citizenship, but also of improving urban governance. Urban policies will be better in their design, but also in their implementation, as long as they are participatory. The continuous improvement of any public policy has to do with the involvement of civil society, of the people who receive these policies, who, with their reflection, their comments and their criticism, can become very strong, and when they do not respond to their needs, can lead them to the continuous improvement of public policy.

That is why it is important to strengthen mechanisms for citizen participation in monitoring, in the form of observatories, in the form of oversight, civil society, with a broad participation of women, particularly grassroots women, must be present so that these policies improve continuously.

With strengthened governments

The mainstream of the privileges of the economic model for large transnational corporations is not inclusive and will not allow cities to be inclusive. It is not the city that excludes, it is the economic model. Because its conceptual frame, of free market, that postulates to the market like the allocator of resources par excellence, is in hard fight with the human rights. In our countries, the large employer seeks to pay low wages, use fewer workers or robots if that is possible, pay less taxes, if possible, be in places with weak environmental care policies, etc., to maximize

short-term benefits. That is the logic of many transnational companies to maximize their benefits, and they are not responsible for the welfare of the population. According to studies, corporate social responsibility is little known and applied.

Those responsible for maximizing social benefits, we can say so better, maximization of human rights can only be guaranteed by governments at all levels, in complicity with global agendas to leave no one behind.

With the alignment of Management for Results to human rights

Consider the progress and progressive enjoyment of human rights in the "results" of the "Management by results" policies promoted by the "New Economy" that accompanied the implementation of the policy of structural adjustment.

The World Bank and the regional banks, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), for example, train governments in management for results. That they will also train women's organizations so that they can monitor and follow the national, subnational and local urban policies for their continuous improvement.

Thank you very much,

URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: INVESTING IN THE TRANSFORMATIVE FORCE OF CITIES

Magdalena García Hernández

MIRA Director México

Co Chair of the Women's Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Members (GAP)

Member of the Governing Council of the Huairou Commission.

9th World Urban Forum, February 10, 9:00 -12:00

I congratulate UN Habitat for this table and many other events with strategic themes, it is an honor for me to be in this panel, I greet the Malaysian authorities for this important post HIII forum, I greet my fellow panelists, and all present.

My reflections apply to my country, Mexico and other countries in Latin America. We can learn together from the reflections of this panel, I know that Asia has had very important educational policies, which is a fundamental requirement for inclusive and sustainable development and for a powerful industrial development.

I would like to start by talking about the transition from the MDG strategy to the SDGs. The SDGs implies an agreement from a perspective of horizontal bonding, from a view of access to rights, which understands that poverty has communicating vessels between production modes in our countries. In the MDGs, the vision was of assistance, so the focus was on supporting the poor who are not able to get out of poverty and we are going to tell them how.

In the case of the **SDGs, these are aligned to achieve sustainable cities**, to point out how we empower cities. In the case of the SDGs, the rich countries, some underdeveloped, and the poor countries, work, or must work, eradicating the structural causes of the problems and this will not be possible without a policy of economic democratization, which implies an active industrial policy for our micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs, there is no other way, the large companies do not generate large volumes of employment. We need to strengthen and develop the MSMEs.

The main current of the economic model prevailing in part of our countries privileges the big company. And **to achieve inclusive and sustainable cities**, this large company must generate well-remunerated employment for women and men, offer benefits, and social security schemes. Large companies that do not generate income so they do not lead to inclusive and sustainable societies. Large companies must also give first-class positions to local workers, in OMAN there are national policies in this regard, they cannot be just enclave economies. Big companies must transfer, share and produce technology in the countries of destination, must establish a beneficial link with micro small and medium enterprises, must pay taxes, must respect environmental laws and must establish a business relationship in the territories in which they are established with the communities settled there.

Public-private partnerships, if given, should incorporate social organizations. The privatization of public services has not generated inclusion and sustainability.

To achieve inclusive and sustainable cities within the framework of human rights and equality between women and men, we require the following substantive elements:

- Holistic urban policies that apply the global Agenda that establishes routes to achieve the SDGs, through NUA, Sendai, Paris and Addis Ababa, within the framework of an inclusive macroeconomic. It is not possible to separate macroeconomic policies from urban policy.
- Fiscal Policy, as one of the fundamental links of the macroeconomic policy must be in favor of the person and resume its original functions of providing necessary and sufficient public services, redistribution that will improve the distribution of income and expand the internal market, of productive development with the guidelines of the SENDAI framework and the Paris agreement, and not just stabilization.
- Financial policies that reconstruct financial intermediation, proactive and egalitarian with recovered development banking and regulated commercial banking.

- Inclusive and relevant industrial policies, with incentives that guarantee compliance with the guidelines of the Sendai framework, of the Paris agreement. Stimuli not only for the promotion of Foreign Investment but also for the strengthening of the MSMEs, to reduce informality, increase employment, income and taxes. The inclusive economic boom generates well-being, wealth and peace.
- Development of Social and Solidarity Economy, which does not necessarily require government intervention. In this regard there are community experiences that point out: “we have lost our income, we have to recover our expenses, because we after all require goods and services that we can produce ourselves in the communal economy, which generates wealth and development of the local market”.
- Food self-sufficiency policies.
- Labor policies based on equal human rights for all, without an internal market, it is not possible to have inclusive economic development.
- Universal care policies. Societies that do not care for their elderly, sick, young people, boys and girls are not sustainable societies. The non-care of children will mean citizens who in their adult years will not have empathy with otherness, with human rights, because they have not been subject to the possible affectivity when there is time for parenting, and it is not because they are good or bad, but because they did not have that reference when the development of their unconscious sociability took place. We need powerful policies of care economy that correspond to government, companies, communities and families. It is a shared responsibility.
- Participation of women and grassroots women in the design, instrumentation and appropriation of public policy.
- We need to recognize the reproductive work of women and their contribution to wealth. I leave a reflection: what would happen to the economy, to productivity to economic efficiency with a day without women?

2nd intervention

Society performs two types of productive work, which are its remunerated employment, and the reproductive work that includes domestic, care and community work, both jobs generate the wealth of a people. Women perform most of the reproductive work in proportions ranging from 80/20 to 60/40 in the world.

Women have been integrated in an accelerated way into the labor market as workers and entrepreneurs in many cases, to supplement or complement the decreased family income. Women, by this sexual division of existing labor, live and work in cities, in a different way.

The growing economic integration of women requires the design of cities that offer:

- ✓ Equal remuneration for work of equal value.
- ✓ Housing design that recognizes their productive work that facilitates, but also democratizes reproductive work.
- ✓ Care equipment and services.
- ✓ Access to business services.
- ✓ Neighborhoods with proximity service, education, health, supply, labor, recreation, etc.
- ✓ Mobility and transport that recognizes the chain of tasks of women responsible for fundamental care in families.