

Welcome to Medellín, an exciting city!

I think the best office for a political figure is the streets. It is where we can find both problems and solutions. In that sense, the idea that a city is a laboratory to share experiences and analyze strategies is quite marvelous. I want to invite you to dialogue and learn from the experts among us, and also to go out and walk and experience, first hand, from the testimonies of our people.

In Medellín, to speak of security, inclusion and resilience, is speaking of a city that has been transformed. During the coming days we will talk about the difficult road we have travelled and the challenges that remain. This process, which has lasted several years, has made us aware of the importance of a struggle for urban security, carried out structurally, through the constant strengthening of institutionalism. We believe in building citizen trust as a pillar of a city where fear does not exist. And we are convinced that the road ahead is the way of legality.

In addition, we have witnessed the great long-term impacts of opportunities and education. That is why we continue with our large wagers to bring this offer, which fills us with hope for the future, to all the places of Medellín.

During these days, we hope to consolidate ties of friendship and collaboration that strengthen a network for the construction of safe and inclusive cities. The MedellínLab will have us participate in an exchange of knowledge exercise among cities, in order to review our work and contribute, in this case, to the construction of crime prevention models that can be effectively implemented in other cities with problems similar to ours.

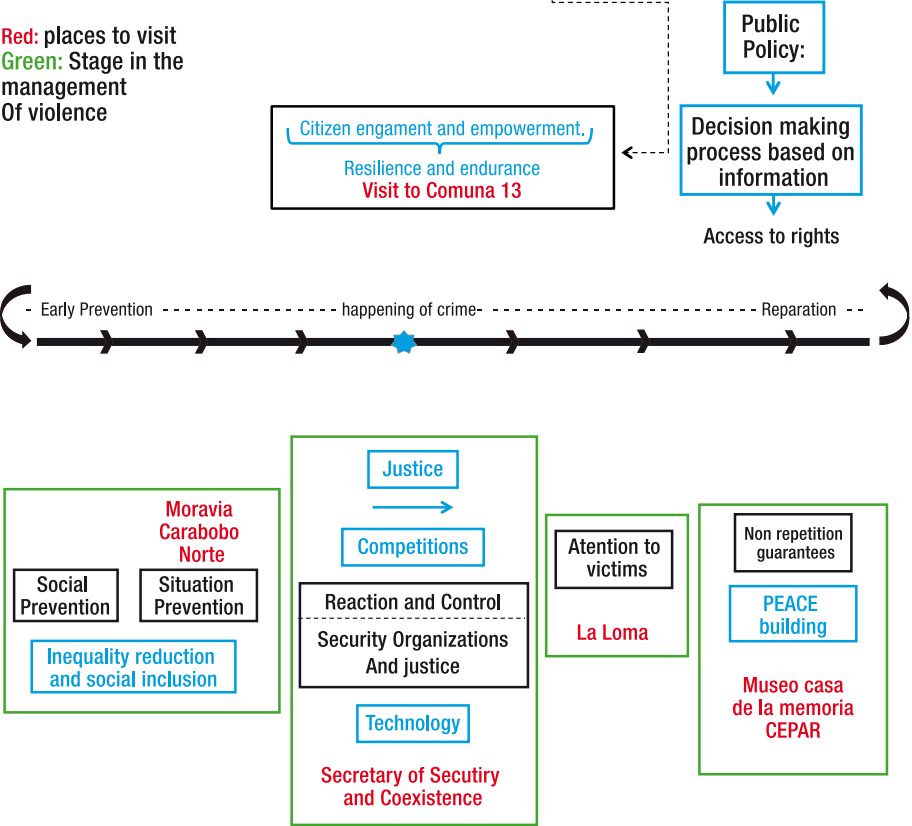
I hope you enjoy this time. Medellín is also your home.

FEDERICO GUTIÉRREZ ZULUAGA
Mayor of Medellín



Integrated model for local management of Security and Coexistence

Red: places to visit
Green: Stage in the management Of violence



Axes

- (a) Public Private Partnerships and Stewardship
- (b) Social Innovation
- (c) Resilience
- (d) Sense of belonging
- (e) Community participation in processes
- (f) Programmatic continuity and long-term public policies

I. Program

Monday, May 29, 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
9:00 - 10:00	Activity: "Introduction and meeting the group of participants".	Hotel Intercontinental
10:00 -12:00	Tour of the city traveling by Medellin Metro	Medellin's most representative places
12:00 - 13:00	Back to hotel.	Hotel Intercontinental
13:00 - 14:30	Luncheon.	
14:30 - 17:00	Activity: "Café Mundial" (Global Café).	
17:00 - 18:00	Context of Medellin on Security and Coexistence, presentation of the Integral Model of Local Management of Security and Coexistence of the Medellin Mayor's Office and presentation of the complete agenda for MedellinLab Week.	
18:00 - 19:00	Welcoming remarks by Mr. Peter Natiello, Colombia Mission Director, USAID Mr. Ede Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience at World Bank Mr. Eugene Zapata, Regional Director Latin America, 100 Resilient Cities Network Mr. Andrés Preciado, Deputy Secretary of Security Planning, Medellin Mayor's Office Mr. Sergio Escobar, Executive Director ACI Medellin Welcoming cocktail offered by Medellin's Resilience Office. A moment with members of the press.	



Tuesday, May 30, 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
8:00 - 9:00	Feedback.	Hotel Intercontinental
9:45 –11:40	Tour of sports facilities led by INDER: Center for Integral Development El Socorro, Synthetic Field Antonio Nariño, House of Justice 20 de Julio.	Comuna 13
11:40 –13:40	Outdoor Electric Escalators and Integrated Urban Project	Comuna 13
13:40 –14:00	Transportation to San Javier Library Park.	
14:00 –15:00	Luncheon.	
15:00 –16:00	Presentation by Federico Gutiérrez, Mayor of Medellín.	Parque Biblioteca San Javier
16:00 –17:00	Signing of Agreements 1. MOU ACI Medellín and WorldBank. 2. MOU for the creation of the Medellín Resilience Office.	



Wednesday, May 31, 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
8:00 - 9:00	Feedback.	Hotel Intercontinental
9:00 - 9:40	Transportation to Centro Cultural de Moravia.	Centro Cultural, de Moravia
9:40 - 12:00	<p>Route Group 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moravia Cultural Center • Buen Comienzo Kindergarden • Moravia Hill <p>Route Group 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buen Comienzo Kindergarden • Moravia Cultural Center • Moravia Hill <p>Route Group 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moravia Hill • Moravia Cultural Center • Buen Comienzo Kindergarden <p>The group will be received at Centro Cultural de Moravia by Ana María Restrepo, who will explain the historical and cultural value of the neighborhood and how the center is a fundamental element in the process of protection and inclusion of vulnerable population groups.</p> <p>At the Buen Comienzo Kindergarten, they will learn about the protection strategy for 0 to 5 year-olds, explained by the Mayor's office.</p> <p>The group climbs Moravia hill and will be received by the community leader, Elsy Torre Glosa, who will explain the environmental, urban and social transformation of the sector.</p>	Comuna 4
12:00 - 13:30	Luncheon.	Jardín Botánico, In Situ Restaurant
13:30 - 14:00	Transportation for the afternoon tour.	
14:00 - 17:30	<p>Route Group 1: Starts with a visit to CEPAR, followed by a bus ride to the Casa de la Memoria Museum for a finalizing tour.</p> <p>Route Group 2: Starts with a tour through Casa de la Memoria Museum, followed by a visit to CEPAR to finalize the outing.</p>	Comuna 10

Thursday, June 1, 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
8:00 - 9:00	Feedback.	Hotel Intercontinental
9:00 - 9:30	Transportation to the Secretary of Security.	
9:30 - 12:00	The visit will feature a panel by the Deputy Secretary of Security and Coexistence. Mr. Andrés Preciado and local and international guests such as EAFIT and UNODC. Afterwards, there will be a guided tour on the integrated system of emergency and Metropolitan Safety SIES M, where the group will learn about strategies such as 123 Mujer, among others.	Integrated Emergency Center and Metropolitan Safety SIES M
12:00 - 13:00	Transportation to San Cristobal (Medellin Rural Área).	Vereda La Loma
13:00 - 14:00	Luncheon with the community.	
14:00 - 14:30	Transportation for the afternoon tour.	
15:00 - 17:15	Route Group 1 Route Group 2 Route Group 3 Route Group 4	
	All the groups will visit the different stages in different order: Acoustic Venue – Acoustic Shell Sports Facility – The Mandarins “Conejos,” arrival to House of Coexistence and integration. “San Gabriel” known as 108 street The group will experience the empowerment of the community and the articulation with other organizations.	

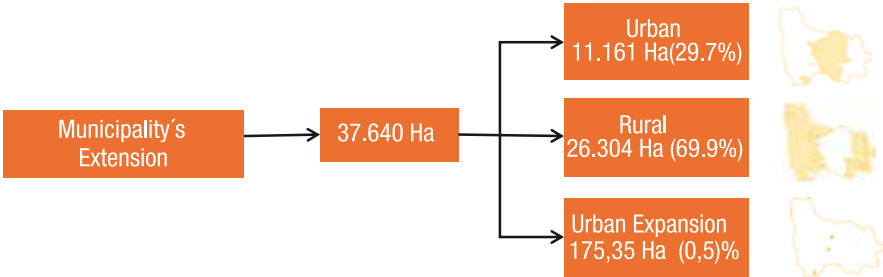


Friday, June 02, 2017

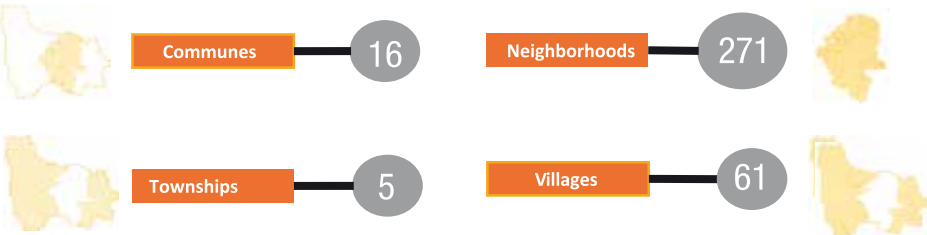
TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
8:00 - 9:30	Activity: "Timeline" for Crime Prevention Milestones and Homicide Rate.	Hotel Intercontinental
10:00 - 12:00	Activity: "Open Space" for delivering Future Action Plan.	
12:00 -13:00	Evaluation and Feedback .	



General information About Medellín



Political - Administrative Division

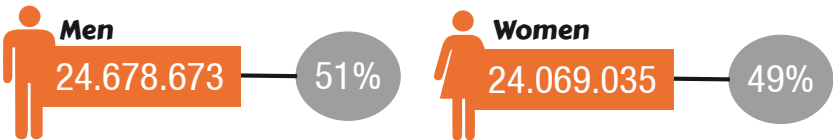
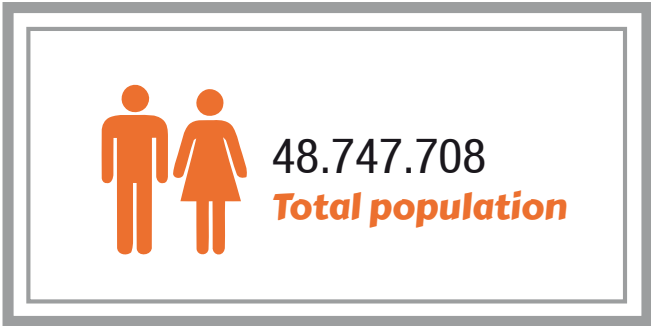


Map

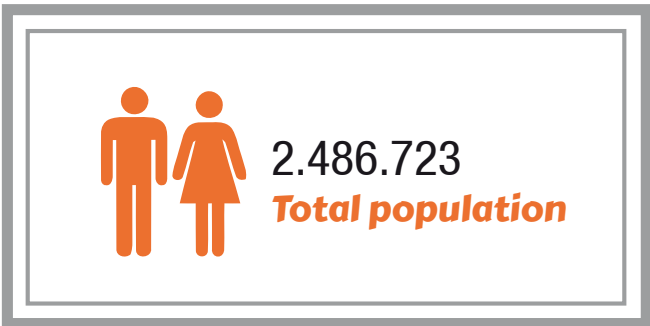


Medellín Population Structure 2016 - 2020

Colombia



Medellín

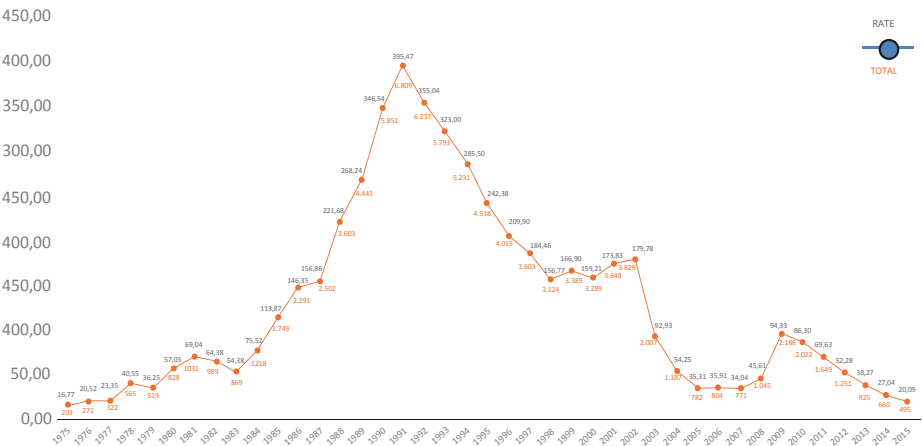


2. General information about Medellín

Context: The complexity of Medellín in security and coexistence

In spite of important advances in Integral Human Development in the city, as well as the reduction of indicators such as homicide, the use of violence continues to be common in Medellín. This is due to a history determined in large part, by the dynamics of crime that were experienced in previous years. As indicated by the diagnosis of the Public Policy of Security and Coexistence of the Municipality of Medellín, approved by Municipal Agreement 021 of 2015, it is a complexity that contributes to various forms of violence, in an amalgam of practices linked to the violent process of interpersonal conflicts, common crime dynamics, questioned legitimacy of the authorities and, in a significant way, the exercise of illegal power of crime and organized crime. These criminal actors have, as their objective, the control of criminal income and the territorial control of some sectors of the city, acting as mediators of daily conflicts of citizen coexistence, favoring, among other things, the construction of a false legitimacy of criminal structures to the detriment of state legitimacy, confidence in the authorities and the construction of social capital.

Figure 1
Historical timeline of homicides and homicide rate in Medellín 1975 – 2015



Homicide Source: Municipal and Metropolitan Statistical Yearbooks, Medellín Mayor's Office, Administrative Department of Planning (1975-1979), Vital Statistics DANE (1980 - 2002), SISC - Historical Series based on INML, SIJIN of the Police, CTI of the Attorney General Office - (2003-2015). Population Source: Municipal and Metropolitan Statistical Yearbooks, , Medellín Mayor's Office, Administrative Department of Planning (1975-1984), DANE (1985-2015).

Homicidal violence and territorial control: Homicidal violence in Medellín has been unequivocally related to organized crime activities, since it has been systematically instrumented for the exercise of social and territorial control aimed at access and control of criminal incomes such as drug trafficking, micro-trafficking, extortion and human trafficking.

Homicides in Medellín have occurred mainly in peripheral comunas (districts), with a low presence of state institutions, as well as in the city center, where several criminal groups and legal and illegal markets converge. The actors involved in the Medellín homicides have a profile of organization and expertise in the production of violence, so that the great majority of homicides have, as background, threats from criminals and the confrontation for drug trafficking.

In 2015, Medellín registered a 25% reduction compared to the homicides occurred in 2014. However, the most used tool to commit homicides was the firearm, in 63% of cases. The use of this type of weapon is commonly, but not exclusively, associated with instrumental violence perpetrated by criminal groups with the aim of controlling territories, protecting illegal income and exercising social control in some sectors of the city.

As for the ages of the victims, it was observed that in approximately 43% of the murders, victims were youngsters between the ages of 18 and 28 and, in 6% of the cases, children and adolescents between 0 and 17 years of age. These killings are often related to organized crime and common crime, as this population is frequently used by criminal groups for the commission of felonies.

With respect to the territory, the comunas of Castilla, Robledo, Belén and La Candelaria accounted for 44% of homicides during 2015. However, Comuna 10 - La Candelaria alone accounted for 18% of cases. The neighborhoods of Prado, Jesús Nazareno, El Chagualo, Estación Villa, Villa Nueva and La Candelaria accounted for 67% of the murders of this comuna in 2015. It is observed that in this comuna, 21% of the homicides not only occurred under circumstances of quarrels and spontaneous fights, but also have a close relationship with the dynamics of organized crime whose purpose is to control areas with criminal incomes and territorial disputes among criminal groups.

Criminal income: the practices that are implemented by the criminal structures and the exercise of control by these means, are directed, among others, to guarantee the appropriation of rents, and also, to consolidate territorial control. Referring to the term, criminal income, is not limited to transactions of goods and services considered illegal, but also to the understanding of the issue in terms of criminal economy (Public Policy of Security and Coexistence of the Municipality of Medellín approved by Municipal Agreement 021 of 2015).

In the case of extortion, not only does it have important implications for the economic resources generated by organized crime, but also a worrying effect on the control of territories and populations, and the exercise of illegal power, which for various reasons (especially the offer of violent protection) can be legitimized.

During 2015, 243 cases of extortion were reported. The comunas with the highest participation in the number of extortion cases reported in the city are La Candelaria and Castilla, with 39 and 30 cases, respectively, followed by Belén with 26, Robledo, with 18, Guayabal, with 14 cases, and La América and San Javier, with 13 cases each. However, this is a crime with high under-registration, insufficient information exists to make a correct diagnosis about this behavior.

On the other hand, trafficking in narcotic drugs in small quantities, or narcomenudeo, is one of the main sources of income for organized crime, despite the fact that, in order to measure the size of the income, the information is dispersed and difficult to access. What does not seem to be in doubt is that, among other issues due to the increase in the consumption of psychoactive substances and the consequent increase in demand, the local drug market represents a great source of income for criminal organizations. One of the indicators that measures this crime is the calls received in the “Número Único de Seguridad y Emergencias” (Security and Emergency Hotline) - NUSE 123, reporting cases of narcotics consumption and dealers. According to the calls received in 2015, the neighborhoods that concentrated the largest number of reports were Estación Villa, San Bernardo, Trinidad, La Candelaria, Miranda, Sevilla, San Pedro, Villa Nueva, Barrio Colon and Boston (162).

Crimes against property and insecurity:

Theft: Theft is a crime that has a special characterization, since it does not verify a profile of victims linked so significantly to age or gender, as is the case with homicide, sexual violence or family violence. This, coupled with the fact that the most stolen goods are cash and cell phones, and that the value of stolen goods does not exceed one million pesos, explains that this is one of the most frequent crimes that harms citizens' rights and, in turn, strongly and negatively impact the perception of security.

Similarly, theft has complex characteristics, due to the fact that there are a varied number of factors which influence its behavior. These factors do not only have to do with the actions of the authorities or a greater level of denouncing by citizens. Indicators of thefts to persons may include, inter alia, socioeconomic conditions and equitable access to opportunities (UNDP, 2013), which would explain some of the manifestations of the phenomenon but which may also be linked directly to related practices of the learning processes of actors who act rationally and make this criminal practice their main economic activity.

Regarding the territorial behavior of crime during the year 2015, 20 of the 21 comunas and townships of the city, with the exception of Comuna 9-Buenos Aires, recorded increases in theft of persons (54%), thefts to residences (80%), theft to commercial establishments (27%) and thefts to financial institutions.

In the case of theft to persons, during 2015, 50% of the cases were committed by robbery, followed by the modality of opportunity factor with 25%. All types of theft of persons (robbery, opportunity factor, snatching and pick pocketing) recorded increases, with pick pocketing and opportunity factor being the modalities with the most important percentage changes, registering increases of 158% and 65%, respectively. La Candelaria was the comuna of the city that concentrated the largest number of thefts to people in Medellin during the year 2015, with a 43% participation. La Candelaria neighborhood alone accounted for 44% of the cases. Laureles, Estadio, Castilla, El Poblado and Belén concentrated 29% of thefts to people.

With respect to theft of residences, the comunas of Robledo, La Candelaria, Laureles Estadio, La América, El Poblado and Belén accounted for 53% of the total thefts reported in 2015, where the modalities of violation of locks and the factor of opportunity grouped 77.3% of the total number of events in 2015.

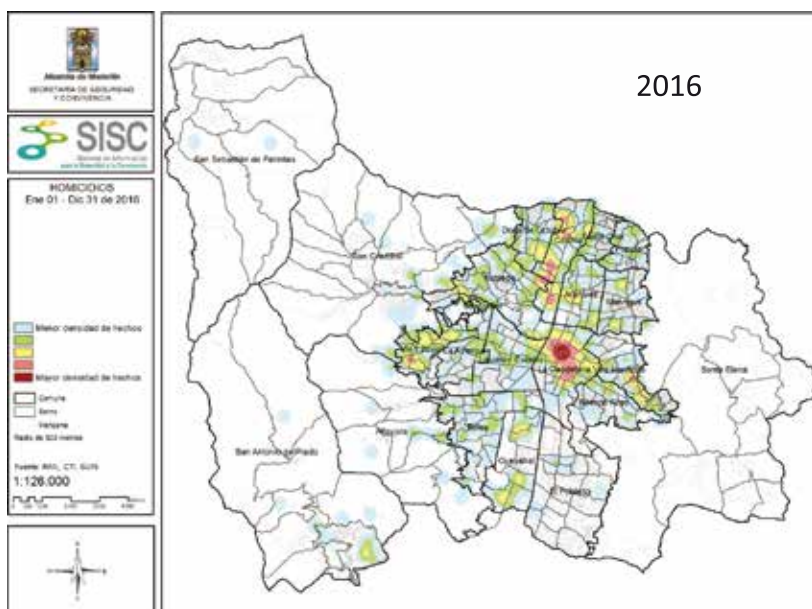
Regarding theft of commercial establishments, Robledo, La Candelaria, Laureles Estadio, El Poblado, Guayabal and Belén grouped 74.1% of those reported in 2015. With respect to the modalities used in this type of theft, the predominate order of participation are the factor of opportunity, mechero (shoplifting committed by two people) and robbery, with 31%, 26% and 24%, respectively.

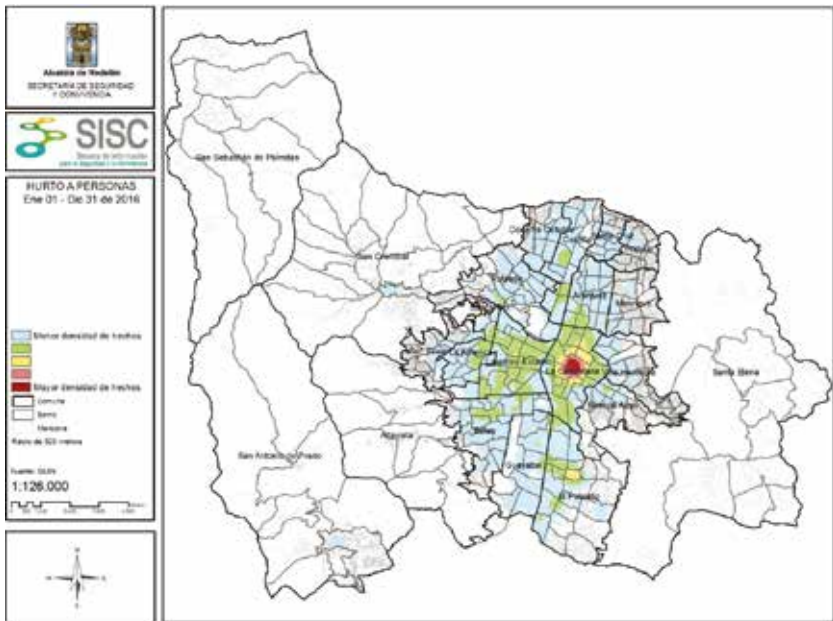
Human Rights: Medellin authorities have had to overcome violations of civil and political rights in different historical moments because of the presence of armed actors in a context of urban conflict, the operation of criminal structures, the existence of groups, bands and combos that intend to have territorial control of different areas of the city, among other realities. In Medellin, Human Rights take a particular note due to the complex context of violence that has occurred historically, coupled with an overall picture of long-term armed conflict in the country, which has had serious implications in various areas of the city. This is how the security situation in the city has had enormous impacts on the violation of Human Rights of its citizens. Crimes such as forced intra-urban displacement, forced dispossession and abandonment of real property, forced disappearance, torture, sexual violence, recruitment and entailment of children and teenagers, and kidnapping have occurred in the city.

Violence and coexistence: according to the Public Policy of Security and Coexistence of the Municipality, coexistence is an indispensable element that should not be separated from security and that is linked to violence in at least two aspects: violence exercised by armed actors or its threatened use as a non-state and illegal alternative to dealing with community conflicts, and violence directly exercised by the parties to the conflict.

This is evidenced by the fact that, during the year 2015, short stab weapons accounted for 26% of the homicides. The use of this type of weapons is commonly associated, although not exclusively, with spontaneous violence used as a means to address and deal with conflicts related to citizen coexistence, whether it be quarrels, spontaneous fighting or domestic violence conflicts.

On the other hand, during the year 2015 a total of 47,887 cases were reported to the Single Security and Emergency hotline, a decrease of only 1%. That is 316 cases less than the 48,203 quarrels reported during 2014. The neighborhoods that presented the highest number of reports due to quarrels were La Candelaria (771), Moravia (581), Castilla (500), Kennedy (497), Pedregal (438), Loreto (435), Santo Domingo Savio (431), La Esperanza (419), Popular (412) and Las Granjas (405).

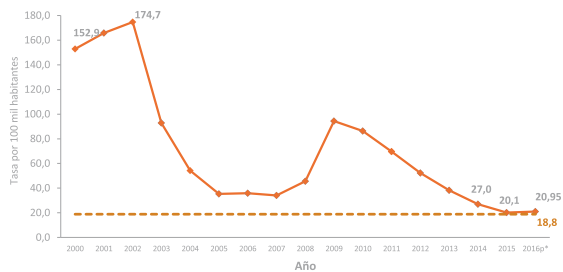




Map of theft to people and by comunas 2016. SISC

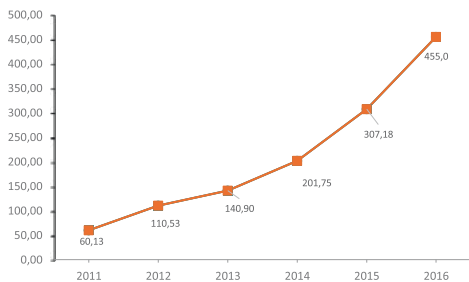
Indicators

Murder Rate
per 100.000
inhabitants



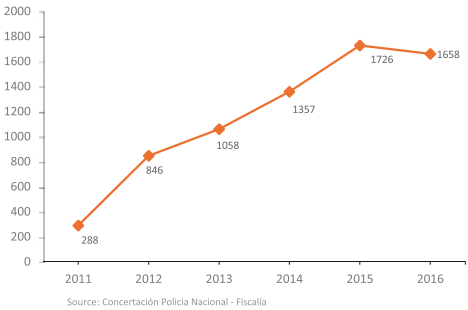
Source: INMI, SUIN, CTI, SISC - Secretaría de Seguridad de Medellín como observador técnico

Theft Rate
per 100.000
inhabitants

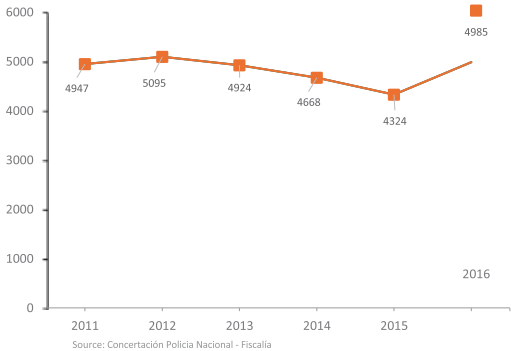


Source: Concertación Policía Nacional - Fiscalía

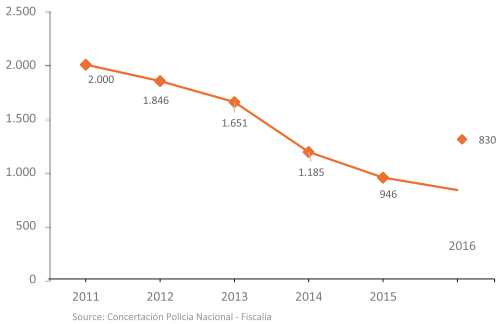
Business Theft Rate



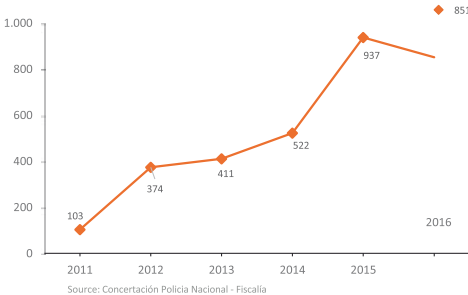
Motorcycle Theft Rate



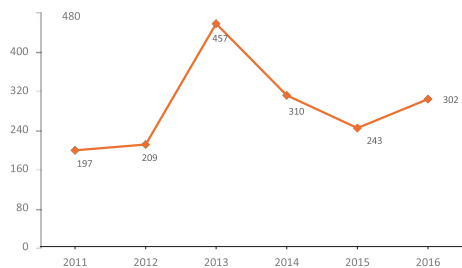
Vehicles Theft Rate



Household Burglary Rate

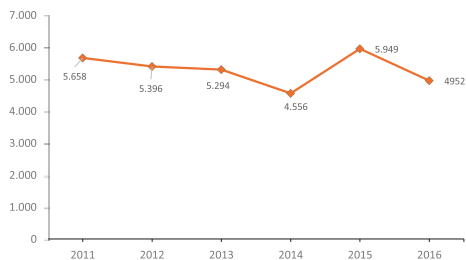


Blackmailing Rate



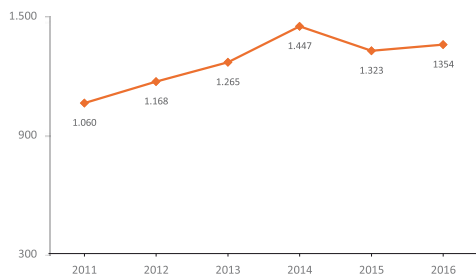
Source: Concertación Policía Nacional - Fiscalía

Family Violence Victims

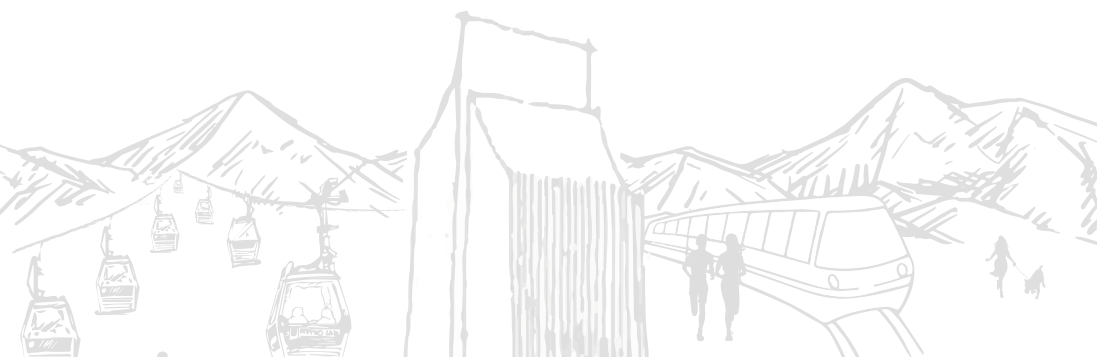


Source: Concertación Policía Nacional - Fiscalía

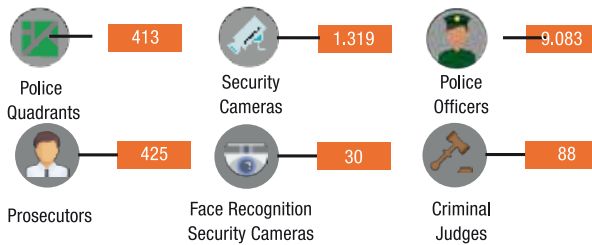
Sexual Offences



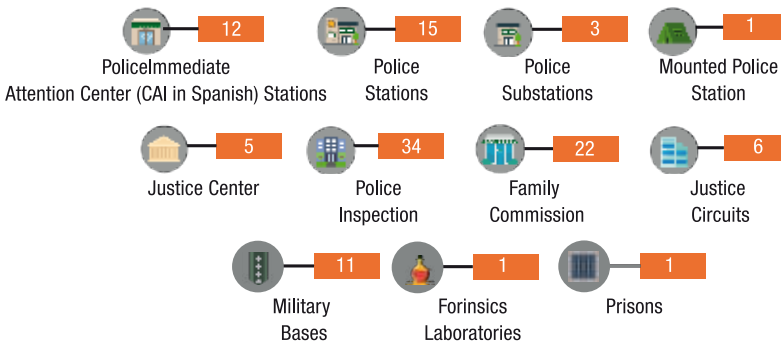
Source: Concertación Policía Nacional - Fiscalía



General Rates



General Rates of Infrastructure for Security and Cohabitation



It is precisely in this context that there is an invitation to reflect on the different strategies, programs and projects that the city has implemented in order to manage the security and coexistence in the territory in an articulated manner. This not only from the formulation and implementation of a Model of Local Management of Security and Coexistence that translates into Public Policy, but also from the understanding of the need to incorporate actions that lead to the improvement of the quality of life, access to education and opportunities for all citizens, as fundamental elements for breaking the cycles of violence.

It is for this reason that the approach of this workweek has the common thread associated with the Integral Model of local, security and coexistence management, as well as, also allow a hands-on, in the field recognition of particular conditions of the city of Medellín. Said conditions have led to the reflection of this model in the territory in several programs and this week's visits.

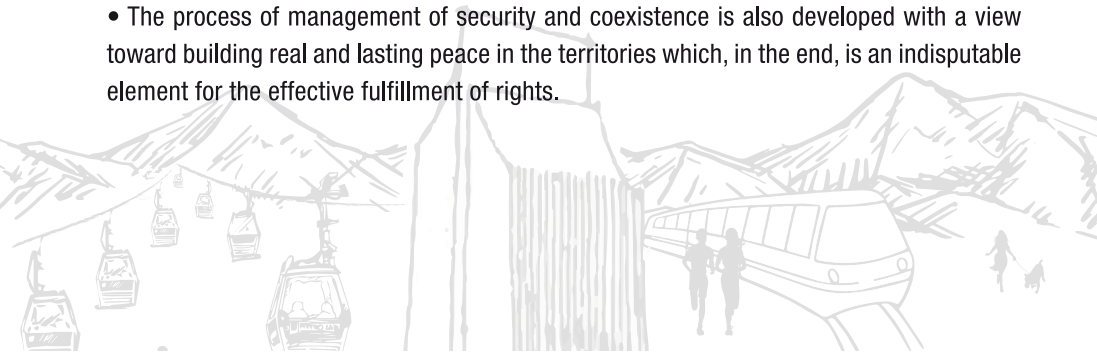
We want to emphasize that this work is a collective construction where elements of 6 fundamental conditions are incorporated in the territory as follows:

1. Public Private Partnerships and Stewardship
2. Social Innovation
3. Resilience
4. Sense of belonging
5. Community participation in processes
6. Programmatic continuity and long-term public policies

3. Technical tours (organized in tour order)

Having, as frame and reference, the formulation and implementation of the Integral Model of Local Management of Security and Coexistence that is organized by the Public Policy of Security and Coexistence of Medellín, the following items are part of its development:

- Security is a complex social phenomenon causally determined, directly or indirectly, by the confluence of variables of a very different nature. In Medellín, due to its historical and social circumstances, this is even more relevant.
- The Municipality of Medellín, then, proposes an Integral Model of Local Management of Security and Coexistence, which intends to order various and meaningful learning processes of the city during several years, and which in synthesis, are concretized and developed fundamentally through the Public Policy of Security and Coexistence of the Municipality of Medellín.
- The Public Policy seeks to implement an Integral Model of Local Management for informed decision making, which assumes the management of security and coexistence, not as an end in itself, but as means for the effective fulfillment of rights.
- If the management of security and coexistence wants to be integral (a fundamental requirement for successful management), it must expand in more than one moment and in more than one situation.
- That is to say, it must start by acting from the prevention of various victimizing acts and in response to the occurrence of the same, tending toward the reaction and attention, reparation of the victim, restitution of their rights, and even the implementation of measures of guarantees of non-repetition, which are in turn, in a cyclical sense, actions for the prevention of new violence and subsequent victimizing acts.
- The process of management of security and coexistence is also developed with a view toward building real and lasting peace in the territories which, in the end, is an indisputable element for the effective fulfillment of rights.



First Activity: Scavenger Hunt in the Metro de Medellín

From its dark past of drugs and violence, Medellín today is Colombia's best example of remarkable recovery. The city's transformation in recent years has attracted global attention — it was declared “Innovative City of the Year” by the Urban Land Institute, City Group and the Wall Street Journal in 2013, and awarded the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize “Special Mention” in 2014.

The second half of the 20th century was paramount in shaping Medellín today. During this period, the city became the industrial capital of Colombia. Unfortunately, as a result of an economic and institutional crisis, Medellín during this time also experienced its darkest moments, ranking among the most violent cities of the world (381 homicides per 100,000 people in 1991) as a result of drug trafficking.

The problems of drug trafficking and violence, combined with the needs of the community and the traditional challenges pertaining to urban sustainability, posed huge hurdles to the government's efforts to provide better opportunities to the population in terms of living conditions, public utilities, health care, education and safety.

Medellín understood it needed to improve social inclusion and social justice while ensuring modernization and competitiveness. The aim was to boost development and avoid social gaps.

During the mid-90s, a project defined the transformation and resilience that the city has displayed since then: The Metro. Besides providing mass public transportation services, this company has also been making urban interventions since its inception. The idea was to enable easier and faster commuting, while building stations that would make their surroundings friendlier and safer. Hence, the Metro sparked the idea of raising the quality of life with urbanism. No wonder its corporate slogan states: “Metro: Quality of Life”.

Mobility, for any government, always represents a challenge. However, the case of Medellín is special because mobility has provided the city with remarkable benefits which surpass mere transportation, particularly since 2004. Besides helping to modernise the city, the Metro has been pivotal in consolidating social inclusion as it allowed the once economically and socially disadvantaged a newfound mobility and freedom to access jobs, amenities and opportunities across the city, beyond their slum neighbourhoods.

Consider...

- What do you think are the most relevant or attractive aspects of the Metro system?
- What aspects of the citizens you interacted with, allowed you to understand the city a little more?
- Do you think transport systems are related to crime prevention, inclusion and resilience in the city?

Activity 2: Touring Sports Teams and Escalators

COMUNA 13

Located in the western area of the city, it is bordered on the north by Comuna-7 (Robledo), on the east by Comuna-11 (Laureles-Estadio) and 12 (La América), on the south by Altavista township and on the west by the San Cristóbal and Altavista townships.

The comuna is made up of 136,689 inhabitants in 20 neighborhoods:

- El Pesebre
- Blanquizal
- Santa Rosa de Lima
- Los Alcázares
- Metropolitano
- La Pradera
- Juan XXIII
- Antonio Nariño
- San Javier n.º 1
- San Javier n.º 2
- Veinte de Julio
- El Salado
- Nuevos Conquistadores
- Las Independencias
- El Corazón
- Belencito
- Betania
- La Divisa
- Eduardo Santos
- El Socorro

The connection with these townships, rural areas through which the illegal traffic of drugs and arms between Medellín and the Urabá region (commercial port with exit to the Pacific) has made the Comuna 13 a historical epicenter of territorial disputes among criminal gangs, guerrilla militias, paramilitary groups, structures associated with drug trafficking and other legal and illegal armed actors.

In this comuna the socioeconomic income 1 and 3 are predominant, followed by stratum 2 and a small percentage of the population belonging to stratum 4. Although low-central sectors are well planned and organized, it has top-of-the-hill neighborhoods (Divisa, Socorro, Nariño, Nuevos Conquistadores, Las Independencias) that present some type of natural risk and/or do not have adequate access routes.

In 2002, public forces - in alliance with paramilitary groups - executed at least six military operations that sought to recover territorial hegemony. As a result of these operations, which mainly affected the civilian population and gave territorial control to paramilitary groups, began to form and strengthen processes of organization and mobilization around the memory of the victims and the defense of the territory. In this approach, the experiences of resistance and resilience are examples in the proposed visits during the city tour (AMI, Casa Kolacho and Agroarte). It is important to note that, although the military advance of 2002 promoted social organization and mobilization, from its beginnings and when establishing itself as a "settlement," comuna 13 has been characterized by the use of these forms of participation as a mechanism for territorial protection and development.

The high degree of conflict and danger, together with the permanent mobilization of its inhabitants, has attracted the attention of governmental agents and international collaborators in recent years. Physical interventions, such as the construction of the Library Park, the outdoor electric escalators and the Metrocable, and social interventions, such as support for the popular hip-hop school Kolacho, accompaniment to the Historical Memory Committee and unprecedented administrative redress, are measures that have been initiated and account for this attention, as well as being appropriated by different social and community actors in favor of integration and local development.

Part of this intervention has led different institutional, social and community actors to create and participate in articulation scenarios for territorial incidence. Among these scenarios, we underscore the institutional Board of Zone 4, which includes officials from the Secretariat for Security and Coexistence, Youth Secretariat, Secretariat of Participation, Secretariat of Social Inclusion and family and Under-Secretariat of Citizen Culture, EDU, Area Metropolitana, among others.

Facilities to visit:

- Antonio Nariño Sports Unit, Justice House 20 de Julio and Center for Integral Development El Socorro: Sports facilities led by the Institute of Sports and Recreation of Medellín INDER and which will explain the programs of Ludotecas for Medellín, Canas al Aire, Deporte sin Límites, Community Sports, Adrenalina and Popular Schools of Sports.
- Outdoor Electric Escalators: this innovative project is the first urban mobility system of these characteristics in Colombia and in the world, which replaces 350 concrete steps and directly benefits more than 12 thousand citizens of this sector of Medellín. The total investment of the work amounted to 10 billion pesos.
- San Javier Library Park: Library parks are cultural centers for social development that promote citizen encounter, educational and recreational activities, the construction of groups, and the approach to the new challenges in digital culture. They are also spaces for the provision of cultural services that allow the cultural creation and strengthening of existing neighborhood organizations.

Facing the integral local management model of security and coexistence:

- The Public Policy understands that citizen empowerment and participation in the city's transformation have successfully contributed to the advance in security and social development in Medellín. (This is also stated in the strategic guidelines of the model, "Guideline 1: empowerment, accountability and social control," which will look for the expansion of resources and capacities of individuals, organizations and communities to influence, control and demand that institutions responsible for guaranteeing security and coexistence are held accountable). Understanding this phenomenon is fundamental in order to face real management of security and coexistence.
- In large part, resilience and resistance explain many key processes that Medellín has carried out.
- Medellín's comuna 13 is a stage where the community, in unison with the Mayor's office, on significant occasions, account for this reality.
- The most evident territorial conditions in this territory are social innovation, citizen participation, as well as, the resilience of comuna 13's inhabitants.

Consider...

- Do you find any resemblance between Commune 13 and a sector or area of your city?
- How do citizens participate in your city?

Activity 3: North Zone Tour (Moravia)

COMUNA 4

Located in the northeast part of the city, this comuna is bordered on the north by the comunas 1 (Popular) and 2 (Santa Cruz), on the east by comuna 3 (Manrique), on the west by the Medellín River and on the south by comuna 10 (La Candelaria).

- Berlín
- San Isidro
- Palermo
- Los Álamos
- Moravia
- Sevilla
- El Bosque
- San Pedro
- Manrique Central Nro. 1
- Campo Valdés Nro. 1
- Las Esmeraldas
- La Piñuela
- Aranjuez (San Cayetano)
- Brasilia
- Miranda
- Universidad de Antioquia (área Institucional)
- Jardín Botánico (área Institucional)
- Parque Norte y Parque Explora

The comuna has two origins of urbanization. One came about in 1920, formally, while the other, in 1940 and 1960 were informal stakes and product of migratory flows caused by violence in the different rural areas of the country, specifically in the department of Antioquia.

Since then, illegal urbanization sectors have been created, such as Moravia, Los Alamos and Palermo. These are highly populated, in overcrowded conditions, with high pressure due to soil use, insufficient infrastructure for education, housing and health services, inadequate quality of public utilities and habitability problems.

Moravia is a centrality which was declared a city waste dump in 1976. By 1983, when its depletion and closing occurred, approximately 17,000 persons were living around it in precarious, regrettable conditions. From 1986 to 2004, intermittent public interventions occurred, such as in 1990 when a peace negotiation with the armed militia that acted in the area, was carried out and the construction of a school was achieved.

In 2004, the administration at that time decided to advance in a second integral improvement program for the neighborhood, calling it Moravia Macro project. This was an integrated plan for promoting the development through actions focused on recovery of urban areas and the improvement of socio-cultural, socio-economic and environmental conditions, working both physical and social components, such as public space, public hygiene, low-income housing and education.

Facilities to visit:

- Moravia Cultural Development Center (CDCM). Center whose purpose is to promote culture, education and the arts in the community. Inaugurated in 2008, it was built on a lot donated by the inhabitants of Moravia. The CDCM was designed by the Colombian architect, Rogelio Salmona.
- “Jardin Buen Comienzo” – Good Start Day Care is the Mayor’s office program which services children and their families during the first five years of age, offering initial education and promoting integral, diverse, inclusive and autonomous development of children. The service prioritizes families under the greatest conditions of vulnerability in the city.
- “Cerro de Moravia” – Moravia Hill was Medellín’s waste dump during 25 years. Currently, it is a flower garden, which was urban, landscape and environmentally planned in 34,000 square meters.

Facing the local integral management model of security and coexistence:

- Recognizing, then, that security and coexistence management stems from the earliest prevention, this tour enables us to witness the need to consider, within the Management Framework, programs and projects which will make the closing of inequality gaps possible. These include actions for social and situational prevention as an essential part of that moment.
- We assume, for the Local Management Model, the concept of Human Security for Medellín, looking to establish a new vision in which security is assumed in terms of freedom: freedom of fear and freedom of necessity.

We can highlight from this community, empowerment and participation processes, as well as co-responsibility for territorial development and community leaders who promote change in the neighborhood. Even though the Moravia Integral Plan was a local government initiative, it was fundamental to its development, the capacity to articulate initiative with other actors from the territory, as is family compensation center, Comfenalco, and other actors such as the international community.

Consider...

- Regarding social inclusion. What did you find attractive and how could you reproduce it in your own city?
- How does your organization promote situational prevention?

Activity 4: Tour of the Casa de la Memoria and CEPAR

COMUNA 10

Comuna 10 is located in the east central part of the city. It's bordered on the north by Comuna 4 (Aranjuez); on the east by comunas 8 (Villa Hermosa) and 9 (Buenos Aires); on the south by Comuna 14 (El Poblado) and on the west by the comunas 7 (Robledo), 11 (Laureles Estadio) and 16 (Belén).

La Candelaria is characterized for being a foundational, historical and patrimonial center of the city. Its population is estimated to be 85,221 inhabitants, located in 17 neighborhoods (13 recognized and accepted by the community as part of its territory. They also correspond to the content of the decree which establishes the political and administrative division of the city):

Corazón de Jesús, El Chagualo, Jesús Nazareno, Prado, Los Ángeles, Boston, Bomboná No. 1, Las Palmas, San Diego, Perpetuo Socorro, Calle Nueva, Barrio Colón, La Candelaria, Villa Nueva, Estación Villa, San Benito, Guayaquil, as a sector, La Alpujarra.

During the tour through this area, we will learn details as to the strategies developed by CEPAR and Casa de la Memoria Museum (House of Memory Museum).

With the demobilizing processes of 2003 and 2004, the need arose to respond to the persons who made part of this process. In order to tend to starting or continuing regular educational routes and to be able to access the best jobs, CEPAR was created. It began business on October 18, 2005. With the passing of the years, CEPAR also became a response for formation of the victims of the armed conflict, which led the institution to house victims and aggressors in coexistence. As the years went by (11.5 years), CEPAR also took in three types of population which had the same needs of continuing education for better reintegration, reincorporation, re-socialization and adaptation to civil society, following the rules of legality. This is why, today, they serve diverse population types, such as the demobilized population, victims of the armed conflict and other victimizing actions, displaced persons, ex-convicts, youngsters in conflict with penal law, the homeless, populations with high social vulnerability because of other, diverse conditions (LGBT community, ethnicities, African descendants).

The Casa de la Memoria Museum was created in 2006 — from an initiative of the Attention to Victims Program of the Medellín Mayor's Office — for the purpose of contributing, from a remembrance exercise in scenarios of open dialogues, which are plural, critical and reflexive, to the understanding and overcoming of the armed conflict and the diverse violent actions of Medellín, Antioquia and the country.

Today, the Casa de la Memoria Museum is a decentralized institution of the Medellín Mayor's office, where memories of the armed conflict the country is experiencing have a physical and symbolic place. It is from these memories we expect to act towards the cultural transformation Colombia so desires.

It is a space, a home, for dialogue and encounters to understand what occurred and is currently happening in our society. A place where the aim is to find hope once again and to ponder other possible futures.

Facing the local integral management model of security and coexistence:

- Once victimization has occurred, it is indispensable that restitution be made of rights and non-repetition guarantees. It is necessary, then, to make amends for the damage provoked as a result of violence and to advance in the implementation of guarantees that these acts will not repeat themselves — as part of that reparation, as well as prevention of possible future violence.
- An account of this is rendered by the Center for the Formation of Peace and Reconciliation — CEPAR — and the Casa de la Memoria Museum located in the comuna 10, as an example of attention, reparation and restitution of the rights of specific populations (victims and aggressors) and, furthermore, demonstrate the possibility of implementation of singular projects which develop the Medellín Strategy for the Guarantee of Non-Repetition (of violent acts).
- In the comuna 10, and through the programs introduced, a leadership process of communities and empowerment is established.

Consider...

- What experiences do you consider a follow-up to the victims and victims of the conflict situations present in your city / country?

Activity 5: Security Panel

SECRETARY OF SECURITY

Program Name: Medellín – safe for women and girls

Project: Prevention and attention of gender-based violence

Sub-secretary: Mainstreaming

Secretary for Women

1. Context:

In compliance with Agreement 22 of 2003 (by which a Public Policy is created for urban and rural women in Medellín), since 2008, the Secretary for Women's office has lead the implementation of a security strategy for women. This strategy is defined as a set of principles, guidelines, routes and actions which contribute to the improvement of the situation and perception of women, young women, girls and boys' safety in order to make Medellín a safer city. By means of this strategy, the design and implementation of measures is promoted. These measures are oriented toward detection and prevention of gender-based violence against women in the city of Medellín and the protection of victims.

In addition, Agreement 52 of 2011 – by means of which the Integral Program for the Protection of Women and Victims of Violence in Medellín is created – stipulates that said program be created so that women whose lives, integrity, honor and dignity are threatened, be protected by administrative bodies and institutions created to that end.

2. General Description:

- ▶ Year of initiation: 2008
- ▶ State of Project: Implementation
- ▶ Geographic coverage: 6 comunas and 5 townships of Medellín
- ▶ Beneficiaries: During the four-year, 2016 to 2019 period, 15,000 women to be tended to, those with a high risk (and victims) of gender-based violence who access the attention and prevention track.
- ▶ Objective: to promote and reestablish human rights of women from a focus on gender, rights that are differentiated and can change life courses, with prevention and promotion of social mobilization regarding sexual, physical and psychological violence, psychosocial attention, transitory protection measures and legal representation.

► General Description:

Services currently being implemented in the project are as follows: emergency attention services (Linea 123 Mujer, hotline), temporary protection (refuge homes) and psychological and legal attention at territories for women at risk and victims of VBG and the functioning of the Public Security Council for Women.

The Linea 123 Mujer, refuge homes and psychological and legal attention at territories are institutional mechanisms through with components of prevention, attention, accompaniment, consulting and legal, psychological and social representation, as well as protection, information, knowledge management of the Program created by the above referenced agreement, in accordance with the aspirations of the Municipality of Medellín regarding prevention and attention of said victims, stipulated in the Public Policy for urban and rural women (Agreement 22 of 2003).

The Council for Women's Public Safety was erected as a platform for the inter-institutional and inter-sector coordination of actions, measures and strategies which are implemented to prevent violence against women. It includes attention, assistance and protection for women at risk and victims of violence, investigation and prosecution of said acts and presumed aggressors, sanctioning of responsible parties and the integral reparation of women victims.

► Actores (locales, nacionales e internacionales):

The Secretary for Women's office presides the Women's Public Safety Council, in which the following dependencies and institutions participate:

Medellín Mayor's Office Dependencies: Security and Coexistence Secretary, Social Inclusion Secretary, Family and Human Rights, Health Secretary, Education Secretary, Citizenship Culture Secretary, Youth Secretary, Citizen Participation Secretary, Economic Development Secretary, Administrative Department of Planning.

External Institutions: Medellín Legal Representative, Valle de Aburrá Metropolitan Police Department, Antioquia Women's Secretary, Government Secretary of Antioquia, Sectional Health and Protection Secretary, National General Prosecutor's Office – Antioquia Region, People's Advocate, Antioquia Regional Office, Sectional Committee for Gender of the Antioquia Judicial Branch, Center for Integral Attention of Sex Abuse Victims (CAIVAS) of the National District Attorney's Office – Medellín Section, Center for the Integral Attention against Family Violence (CAVIF) of the National District Attorney's Office – Medellín Section, Regional Department of the National Institute of Legal and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF), Regional Department of Colombian Institution of Family Welfare (ICBF), Unit for Victim Attention and Integral Reparation (UARIV), Ministry of Interior, Unit for National Protection, Colombia Migration.

As special guests, we have women's social movement organizations, universities and sub-offices of the United Nations Organization, which work in Medellín.

► Origin of Resources: Own resources

► Main Achievements:

- Since the inception of Linea 123 Mujer, 12,546 gender-based violence on women events have been serviced.
- The emergency attention has enabled women to identify and activate mechanisms of a personal, family and institutional nature, being protection factors for them and their family groups.
- The city advances in the early identification of violence against women, enabling institutions to intervene in a timely manner, as well as, allowing them to receive attention, overcoming subjective and objective barriers to access their rights, especially toward a life full of violence.
- Immediate attention is depicted in an opportunity to transcend the state of emotional crisis citizens find themselves in when they request 123 aid. It allows for an initial discharge of the event's impact and the possibility for building personal and institutional alternatives to set limits to the violence.
- The joining of the 123 Mujer agency to the Integrated Emergency and Security System #Metropolitano (SIES-M), has enabled articulated work with other agencies subscribed to it (security and justice organizations and other public institutions).
- Through refuge homes, there has been protection for 966 women and their children.
- 15,779 psychological services have been carried out, as well as, 19,389 legal consultations and 3,986 legal accompaniments to women at risk and victims of GBV.

Facing the local integral management model of security and coexistence:

- We could not speak of integrality if moments of prevention were not succeeded by the timely attention and reaction on the part of Organisms of Security and Justice and dependencies of the Municipal Administration.
- This is why the Security and Coexistence Secretary (as the dependency of the Medellín Mayor's office in charge of planning, leading, articulating, developing implementing and evaluating all actions towards strengthening security and coexistence), is not only important in processes of prevention, articulation and direction of Public Policy, but is also the authority for the coordination and articulation about attention to victimizing actions.
- As part of this task, priority has been the strengthening of the Integrated System of Emergency and Security of Medellín (SIES-M), as a project for the integration of technology and with an articulated operation, within an inter-agency framework of the Medellín Mayor's Office.

Consider...

- What actions can be executed to improve Medellín's security model?

Activity 6: La Loma trail

SAN CRISTOBAL TOWNSHIP

San Cristobal is one of the five townships which make up the rural area of the city of Medellin but is located on the border of the urban area. This influences its current dynamics in an important way.

San Cristobal has a different relationship from the other townships and rural areas of the city for reasons from the environmental impact to the increase of soil costs and the population's relocation process. All of this is equally owed to expulsion and reception.

In terms of extension, 97.9% of San Cristobal is rural (township with the greatest amount of agricultural production) and its distribution across villages indicates that La Palma is the most extensive, closely followed by La Loma and Boqueron. These three villages make up approximately one third of the territory.

- Boquerón
- El Llano
- San José de la Montaña
- Naranjal
- La Ilusión
- La Cuchilla
- El Yolombo
- Las Playas
- El Carmelo
- El Uvito
- El Picacho
- La Palma
- Pajarito
- El Patio
- Pedregal Alto
- La Loma
- Travesías

La Experiencia, corresponds to massive displacements in the La Loma Village (San Cristobal) and the actions implemented by the Municipal Unit of Victim Attention and Reparation.

La Loma, surrounded by the urbanization of Medellin's comuna 13, main geographic strategic runners of the city, connecting other areas of the department and the country through the "La Mar" thoroughway and the "Occidente" tunnel. This makes it particularly attractive for armed groups that have a presence in the city and threaten control of territories (both in terms of settlement and expulsion) by means of their foundation of delinquent activities.

Noted in a 2013 Municipal Unit of Victim Attention and Reparation – UMARV- report regarding the context of the territory and actions. On the afternoon of Sunday, May 15, 2013, several armed men from the “Bellavista” group, which is presumed to be under the organized crime organization known as “La Oficina,” and which according to versions from community members has been operating in the sector for years, went to each one of the homes ordering their inhabitants to abandon them by, maximum the afternoon of May 16th of the same year. For this reason, 63 families abandoned their homes.

During the walkthrough, participants in this experience will learn the acts that occurred, considering aspects that were transcendental starting from the accompaniment of Attention to Victims, in terms related to institutional adjustments, procedures implemented, strengthening of base organizations and lessons learned from the generated process.

Facing the local integral management model of security and coexistence:

- Again, we highlight that, once the victimizing act has occurred, it is fundamental to administer justice, victim reparation and to reestablish rights and non-repetition guarantees.
- As a development of guideline 3 of the Local Management Model “Social Transformation for Peace Building,” has as its final aim to foster respect for life and social-cultural transformation through a culture of peace, applying the strategies of non-repetition guarantees. The events at the village of La Loma in 2013 (from the reaction, attention, follow-up and accompaniment) are a clear representation of joint action among a community, City Administration, Security and Justice Organisms and others, within the framework of peace building from territories.

La Loma community is characterized by its resistance and adaptation. It is a community which reflects work elements in which empowerment of a community has enabled the life transformation of its inhabitants.

Consider...

- Do you find any relevant differences between the non-recidivism guarantees you experienced in this tour with the ones you know from your own city or country?
- How different this intervention is from the other non-recidivism experiences you have known?

