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Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos



Commemoration of the International Day of Peace



Ambassador Agustín Santos (Spain), Mr. Miguel Bosé (Spain), Ambassador Christian Guillermet (Costa Rica)
Mr. Juanes (Colombia) and Prof. Carlos Villán Durán (Spain) during the press conference

Report Palais des Nations (United Nations)

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Rapporteur

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**International Day of Peace, Palais des Nations (Geneva)
21 September 2011**

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1. Introduction

The International Day of Peace, also known as the World Peace Day, occurs annually on 21 September. It is dedicated to peace, and specifically the absence of war, and the Secretary-General calls on a temporary ceasefire in a combat zone. It is observed by many nations, political groups, military groups, and peoples.

This year marked the 30 years of the adoption of resolution 36/67 (1981) and 10 years of the adoption of resolution 55/282 (2001) on the International Day of Peace by the General Assembly. Costa Rica not only recognizes the International Day of Peace, but was also the sponsor of the original resolution establishing the Day in 1981 and in 2001 before the General Assembly.

2. Commemoration

The commemoration of the International Day of Peace took place at the Palais des Nations (Geneva) on 21st September 2011. It was organized by the Permanent Missions of Costa Rica and Spain, in cooperation with the Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law (SSIHRL) and the Foundation Peace without Borders, and the support of the Non-governmental liaison Unit of the United Nations Office at Geneva, which provided both logistical and practical support. Brahma Kumaris University and the United Network of Young Peace-builders also participated actively in the events organized in the context of the commemoration.

The main objectives of the commemoration were:

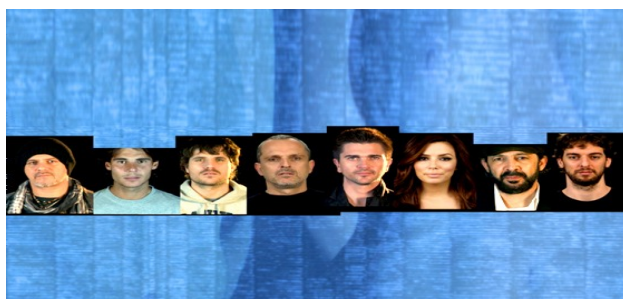
1. To analyse the topic of the UN 2011 commemoration entitled "Peace and democracy: make your voice heard".
2. To study the linkage between democracy and the promotion of all human rights for all, in particular the right to protest, freedom of expression and assembly.
3. To share the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* with civil society, international organisations and academics attending the Human Rights Council and the commemoration.
4. To assess the ongoing codification process of the right to peace at the Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee, and in particular the HRC resolutions 14/3 of 17 June 2010 and 17/16 of 17 June 2011; and the Advisory Committee recommendations 5/2 of 6 August 2010, 6/3 of 21 January 2011 and 7/3 of 12 August 2011.
5. To study the role of peace movements in the development and promotion of peace and human rights in the world.

The Panel's working languages were English, French and Spanish. It was held on 21st September 2011 from 14:30 to 16,00 at the Palais des Nations (Conference Room XVII). The event was attended by more than 450 people.

Under the sound moderation of Mr. Ricardo Espinosa, Chief, Non-governmental liaison Unit, United Nations Office at Geneva, the guest speakers were as follows:

1. H. E. Mrs. Laura Dupuy Lasserre, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations and Chairperson of the Human Rights Council.
2. H. E. Mr. Eric Falt, Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Public Information at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
3. H. E. Mr. Agustín Santos Maraver, Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations.
4. H.E. Mr. Manuel Dengo, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations.
5. Prof. Carlos Villan Duran, President of the Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law.
6. Mrs. Christina Papazoglou, Head of the World Council of Churches Human Rights Programme
7. Mr. Juanes, singer of Colombia
8. Mr. Miguel Bosé, singer of Spain

In addition, Juanes and Miguel Bosé presented the video "Peace is a human right". The video was screened (first time) in three languages (Spanish, English and French). It provides the support of well-known artists, musicians, actors, actresses and sportsmen to the recognition of the human right to peace within the United Nations¹.



Video of artists, musicians, actors, actresses and sports

¹It may be watched at www.pazsinfronteras.org

The following popular persons have participated in the video: Miguel Bosé (singer of Spain), Juanes (singer of Colombia), Ricky Martin (singer of Puerto Rico), Alejandro Sanz (singer of Spain), Eva Longoria (actress of the United States of America), Paulina Rubio (actress and singer of Mexico), Daniel Martín (singer of Spain), Rafael Nadal (tennis player of Spain), Pau Gasol (basket player of Spain), Juan Luis Guerra (singer of Dominican Republic) and Amaia Montero Saldías (singer of Spain).

In addition, Miguel Bose and Juanes launched a campaign for signatures in support of and commitment with the process of codification of the human right to peace within the United Nations². It was originally launched in Spanish, English and French. Some days later it was also launched in Arabic, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Catalan. The appeal of support to peace as a human right will be submitted in June 2012 to the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee. During the first week the appeal was signed by more than 10.000 people.

3. Other activities in the context of the commemoration

Before the official commemoration Juanes and Miguel Bose met at 11.00 in room XVII of the Palais des Nations with more than one hundred young people from Colleges Voltaire, Sismondi and André-Chavanne in Geneva to exchange ideas about the importance of peace and human rights in the world. In continuation, *Brahma Kumaris University* and the *United Network of Young Peace-builders* introduced young people to the values inherent in the culture of peace through the organization of training workshops on peace and human rights. All young people wear white shirts as a symbol of the world peace.



Mr. Miguel Bosé, Mr. Ricardo Espinosa and Mr. Juanes



Group of students invited to the training workshops

In addition, the poem "the right to peace, a world of responsibilities for Humankind" by Prof. Francisco Gomes de Matos, Professor Emeritus of the Universidad Federal de Pernambuco (Brazil) was also presented to young students and the general public attending the International Day of Peace³.

² The appeal be signed on line at www.pazsinfronteras.org

³ See below, Annex V.

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations organized a press conference at 12:00 in the room III of the Palais des Nations. Mr. Miguel Bosé, Mr. Juanes, Ambassador Agustín Santos (Permanent Representative of Spain), Ambassador Christian Guillermet (Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica) and Prof. Carlos Villán Durán (President of the SSIHRL) participated in the press conference. Representatives of media accredited to the United Nations were invited to cover the event.



Mr. Miguel Bosé, Ambassador Guillermet, Mr. Juanes and Mr. Villán Durán during the press conference

The media coverage of the events was very wide, highlighting the publication of news about the commemoration and the human right to peace in sixteen countries, mainly, inter alia: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America and Venezuela⁴.

In the context of the International Day of Peace a resolution in support of the human right to peace was adopted on 14 September 2011 by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the *Congreso de Diputados* (Parliament of Spain) with the support of all political groups (BOCD, Serie D, Number 595, 28 June 2011, No. Exp 161/002295/0000).



Parliament of Spain

The resolution requested the Government of Spain to congratulate the international civil society, and in particular the Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law

⁴Please, see the media coverage at the Annex VI

(SSIHRL), for having conducted "a successful global campaign on the human right to peace.". It also asked the Government to support the official codification process at the United Nations, in order to support the right of individuals to peace in addition to the right of peoples to peace, join the HRC Group of Friend States with the codification process on the human right to peace, and transmit the resolution to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights asking for the UN active support to the ongoing codification process.

On 21st September 2011 the Permanent Representatives of **Spain and Costa Rica** announced their incorporation into the HRC *Group of Friend States* with the process of international codification of the human right to peace. Both States are also members of the Human Rights Council. It should be noted that Spain was the first European State to join the Group of Friend States.

The Group was established in November 2007 at the initiative of the SSIHRL. Its purpose was to raise awareness among States regarding the need to codify a draft declaration on this issue. **Seven States —Bolivia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Malaysia, Senegal and Spain—** already belong to the Group. Many other States sympathy with the project and are accompanying it. The IOHRP/SSIHRL are working to persuade all States to reach a greater level of commitment, so that the States' political trend be commensurate with the importance of the international civil society's demands in this field.

Next, the Non-Governmental Liaison Unit of the United Nations Office at Geneva in coordination with the SSIHRL and the Foundation Peace without Borders organised a panel on "the role of Geneva in the promotion of peace and human rights" from 17:15 to 18:30 at the Centre d'Accueil Genève Internationale. The speakers specially invited were the following: Mr. Ricardo Espinosa, Chief, Non-governmental liaison Unit, United Nations Office at Geneva; Prof. Carlos Villan Duran, President of the SSIHRL; Mr. Juanes, singer of Spain; Mr. Miguel Bosé, singer of Colombia and Mrs. Maria Jesús Alonso Lormand, Director of the Service of International Solidarity of the Canton and Republic of Geneva.

3. Presentations

The Moderator, Mr. Ricardo Espinosa opened the commemoration inviting all participants to observe a minute of silence in memory of victims of violence.

He then indicated that the topic to be examined this year was "Peace and Democracy: Make your voice heard.". He then invited three members of the Music Club of the United Nations to play Georg Telemann's Trio Sonata in G major known as Affettuoso. The performers were Mr. Kiyoshi Adachi, violin, Mr. Jay Wormus, flute, and Mrs. Janet Weiler, double bass.

In continuation, a video recorded in New York with the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, on the occasion of World Peace Day was screened. The Secretary-General stated that every year on the International Day of Peace people around the world commit to non-violence and to harmony among all peoples and nations. Peace is our mission; our day-to-day quest. He added that this year's theme focused on

the timely issue of peace and democracy. According to him, democracy is a core value of the United Nations. It is crucial for human rights. It provides channels for resolving differences. It gives hope to the marginalized and power to the people. But democracy does not just happen; it has to be nurtured and defended. The world needs you to speak out: for social justice and freedom of the press; for a clean environment and women's empowerment; for the rule of law and the right to a say in one's own future. Besides, the Secretary General highlighted that this year young people have been on the frontlines for freedom. He saluted the activists and ordinary people for their courage and determination to build a better future. We at the United Nations will work in common cause to realize our shared aspirations for dignity, security and opportunity for all. He finished by indicating that to all those seeking peace, this is your day, and we are with you.

H. E. Mrs. **Laura Dupuy Lasserre**, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations and Chairperson of the Human Rights Council, recalled that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed that security, peace, development, human rights and democracy are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. The Human Rights Council supports the promotion and effectiveness of the right of peoples to peace. She added that the respect of human rights creates societies based on freedom, justice, development and peace and promote the peaceful relations among nations.

According to her, the international human rights instruments also refer to the concept of democratic societies as a common good to be pursued. The culture of peace requires that citizens and members of all communities take part in the social dialogue, negotiation, consultation and settlement of conflicts, as well as participate in the search and consolidation of peace, democracy and development. All activities of the United Nations system contribute significantly to the culture of peace. The different conferences hosted by the United Nations have agreed to proclaim that education plays a key role in order to strengthen democratic institutions, promote the full development of personality, enforce fundamental freedoms and finally, promote understanding and tolerance among different ethnic or religious groups.

Next, H. E. Mr. **Eric Falt**, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Public Information, indicated that the movement launched 10 years ago through the organization of a concert of celebrities by Jeremy Gilley has continued to grow until today. He supported the movement to establish a right to peace, a movement driven by civil society and in which UNESCO and the OHCHR currently participate. Thousands of anonymous men and women, whose raise today their voices, are detained by their government. He stated that Internet gives us a world-scale public space to defend our human dignity and change the destiny of millions of people.

He added that UNESCO has remained faithful for 65 years to a simple principle: "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defence of peace must be constructed". According to him, both the economic and political arrangements and the military deterrence included in the old rule *si vis pacem para bellum* are not sufficient to build a lasting peace. He recalled that Georges Clemenceau said that war is "a matter too serious to be left solely in the hands of the military".

The importance of the education for all girls and boys is fundamental to promote peace and dialogue. Entire education systems should have as purpose to reform or rebuild

societies which emerge from armed conflict. Peace also begins with freedom of the press and the protection of journalists. It follows that UNESCO has intervened immediately in Tunisia or Egypt in order to assess the needs of the media and accelerate the reform of the sector. He stated that culture, education, communication and information are at the heart of the daily lives of all of us. They determine our ability to formulate ideas and make our voices heard against frustration, discrimination and injustice. These are weapons of mass construction aimed to build more deeply bridges not only among states but also among societies.

In continuation, H. E. Mr. **Agustín Santos**, Permanent Representative of Spain to the UN, stressed the importance of an initiative on the right to peace involving a total reform of public international law on the basis of common sense. "No somos conscientes de que el derecho internacional público que hemos heredado está basado en el derecho a la guerra", noted Santos, that recalled that current legal system "reconoce que la última instancia para la resolución entre derechos iguales que nacen de soberanías iguales es la violencia".

"Lo que se está planteando aquí es que en un mundo globalizado como el de hoy ese derecho a la guerra no puede nacer de la soberanía. Las soberanías no pueden ser el origen de un derecho que condene el resto de los derechos", added the ambassador.

He reminded that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Spanish Parliament adopted on 14 September 2011 with the support of all parliamentary groups a resolution in support of the human right to peace, (BOCG, Serie D, Number 595, 28 June 2011, No. Exp 161/002295/0000). Consequently, he announced that Spain would join the *Group of Friend States* with the process of international codification of the human right to peace.

Next, H.E. Mr. **Manuel Dengo**, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations said that peace is based on four pillars: democracy, education, abolishment of army and trust in the multilateral system. He added that the concept of peace goes beyond the absence of war and calls for respect in all areas of human society. He agreed that peace has a positive sense and should achieve three goals: meet the basic needs of all human beings, eliminate all types of violence -gender, work, school and social- and promote the genuine respect of all human rights for all.

In continuation, Prof. **Carlos Villan Durán**, President of the SSIHRL, noted that the SSIHRL conducts since 2005, with the support of 1795 civil society organizations and public institutions around the world, a reflection on the content and scope of the human right to peace as an emerging right, seeking its international recognition.



Speech delivered by Prof. Carlos Villán Durán

On 10th December 2010 the Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace was adopted. According to him, it is the more complete contribution of the civil society to the global debate on the content of this right. On the same date were also approved the Statutes of the International Observatory on the Human Right to Peace. As a part of the SSIHRL, the Observatory works in network with local CSO partners in order to promote the *Santiago Declaration* before the United Nations. It will also conduct fact-finding missions, publish reports on situations of grave and massive violations of the human right to peace, and develop objective indicators to measure the States and other international actors' compliance with the right to peace.

The *Santiago Declaration* is a normative text, drafted in accordance with the legal technique of international human rights instruments. Its Preamble echoes the holistic vision of peace that imbues the entire Declaration. Thus peace is not limited to the strict absence of armed conflict. It also has a positive dimension oriented to achieve a triple objective:

- to meet the basic needs of all human beings;
- to eliminate all forms of violence (armed, structural, and cultural: family-based, gender-based, mobbing, bullying); and,
- the effective protection of all human rights for all.

Thus, the Declaration emphasized the need to establish a new international economic order, led by the global redistribution of resources and the realization of social justice so as to eliminate inequalities, exclusion and poverty, as long as they generate structural violence which is incompatible with peace.

He added that Article 7 of the Declaration proclaimed the right of individuals and peoples to general and transparent disarmament, under a complete and effective international control. Echoing the close relationship among peace and security, development and human rights, the Declaration called for "resources freed by disarmament [to be] allocated to the economic, social and cultural development of peoples and to the fair redistribution of natural wealth, responding especially to the needs of the poorest countries and of the groups in situation of vulnerability, aiming to put an end to inequalities, social exclusion and extreme poverty" (Art. 7.2).

At the initiative of the SSIHRL, in November 2007 was established within the framework of the Human Rights Council the *Group of Friend States* with the process of international codification of the human right to peace. On 17 June 2010 the Human Rights Council (resolution 14/3) recognized the civil society contribution to the codification of the right to peace and requested the Advisory Committee to draft a Declaration on the right of peoples to peace.

One year later the Human Rights Council (resolution 17/16 of 17 June 2011) took note of the progress report of the Advisory Committee on the right of peoples to peace (A/HRC/17/39) and requested it to submit a draft declaration at the 20th session of the HR Council (June 2012).

In turn, the Advisory Committee (Recommendation 7/3 of 12 August 2011) took note of the first draft Declaration on the right of peoples to peace prepared by its drafting group (A/HRC/AC/7/3). In February 2012 the Advisory Committee is expected to adopt a final Declaration.

The speaker welcome all these developments, as long as they strengthen the official codification of the right to peace. However, he invited the Advisory Committee and the Human Rights Council to review the Preamble of the draft Declaration along with the Preamble of the *Santiago Declaration*, since the later refers to important legal instruments which are the legal basis for the codification of the human right to peace. In addition, the draft Declaration should also include a Working Group on the Human Right to Peace to monitor both the promotion and protection of that right. The Working Group's functions, as described for in Article 15 of the *Santiago Declaration*, reproduce the best practices of the Human Rights Council's special procedures.

It was urgent to complete the codification of the human right to peace because it is subject to systematic violations. They come from direct armed violence, since more than 40 armed conflicts around the world persist today, many of them forgotten. According to SIPRI, global military expenditure in 2010 reached 1.6 billion dollars. These dilapidated resources should be devoted to combating structural violence that generates extreme poverty and famine which, far from decreasing, are affecting more than 1000 million people, the majority of whom are women and children in developing countries.

The human right to peace is also violated by manifestations of cultural violence, such as gender-based violence, mobbing, bullying and family-based violence. Cultural violence is very frequent in our societies, in which the culture of violence prevails over the culture of peace. The IOHRP/SSIHRL vision is that one day the General Assembly shall adopt a Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace along with the *Santiago Declaration*. There are not insurmountable legal obstacles, as this right is deeply rooted in both the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -in particular Article 28-, both instruments universally accepted.

The obstacles are rather political. However they can be overcome if we all join together to build a just, sustainable and lasting peace. If peace is an ethical requirement that should prevail over international relations, the human right to peace is the legal requirement to which the civil society around the world is identified with, because it is a requirement of civilization that is above all regional, historical or cultural particularities.

He appealed again, as it was done since 2008, to all international actors and any person of good will to join the World Alliance for the Human Right to Peace. Eight States have already joined, as well as 1795 CSO and NGO world-wide, the Spanish Parliament, regional parliaments, local authorities, national human rights institutions and experts from around the world who have signed the Lueca, Bilbao, Barcelona and Santiago (Spain) Declarations on the Human Right to Peace, as well as the regional Declarations adopted in La Plata, Yaoundé, Bangkok, Johannesburg, Alexandria, Sarajevo, Buenos Aires, Havana, Caracas, Lanzarote, etc.

Next, Mrs. **Christina Papazoglou**, Head of the World Council of Churches Human Rights Programme, indicated that the quest for peace and democracy inspired and guided the work of WCC ever since its creation. The WCC was founded like the United Nations in 1948 as a sign of hope after the horrors and destruction of the Second World War. Churches stood united in their witness for peace and justice, sharing the understanding that peace is foundational for all human rights. Amid the ruins of that conflict, these precepts served as the basis for ecumenical contributions to the process of shaping the Charter of the future United Nations as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Churches have been involved for many years in contexts riddled by war or forced division of people. The WCC and its ecumenical partners have over the years raised their voice to denounce human rights violations and conflicts in different regions of the world. Through solidarity visits, organization of support networks and interaction and advocacy before governments and intergovernmental bodies, the WCC had in many cases played an important mediating role in armed conflicts, contributing to the efforts of international partners for peace-making and peace-building in various regions of the world.

For example, WCC was a key player in the battle for the use of economic pressure to obtain concessions from the South African apartheid regime. It also played an important mediating role between the two parties in Sudan which resulted in the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement. Noteworthy is also its mediating role during the Guatemalan armed conflict which resulted in the signing of the 1990 Agreement on the Search for Peace by Political Means in Oslo. It also offered an active support to many Latin American countries during the hard years of dictatorships that tormented this part of the world. One should mention the audacious project called 'Brazil nunca mais', where lawyers, researchers and writers obtained clandestinely the official records of military courts over a 6 year period (79-85), and used them to expose the full panoply of torture and repressive instruments which the successive military regimes employed against its political opponents.

She added that the meeting took place against the background of a financial, food, energy, environmental crisis, ongoing unresolved inter-state and intra-state conflicts, communal and political violence, persecution against minority religious communities, religious extremism, terrorism, counter terrorism, militarization, subversive economic interests, gross and systematic violation of human rights and lack of democratic governance in many parts of the world.

Increasing numbers of refugees, internally displaced people and migrants, rising levels of poverty and alarming increase of arms, along with a limited progress as regards commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, are only a few of the consequences. The aftermath of earthquake and tsunami in Japan raised urgent questions concerning nuclear energy and threats to nature and humanity.

Governmental and financial institutions should take responsibility for their failed policies and the devastating impact on vulnerable people. It was a scandal that enormous amounts of money were spent on military budgets and toward providing weapons for allies and the arms trade while this money was urgently needed to eradicate poverty around the globe, and to fund an ecologically and socially responsible reorientation of the world economy.

We witness with concern and compassion the struggle for democracy, justice and human rights of the people in many Arab countries and other contexts where brave people struggle without global attention.

The struggle for peace, democracy and respect for human rights, continuous to be a high priority in the agenda of the WCC. Furthermore, the WCC in 2001 launched the 'Decade to Overcome Violence: Churches Seeking Reconciliation and Peace' (DOV) to prevent violence and promote a culture of peace. The DOV culminated with the organization of an International Peace Convocation, held in May 2011, in Kingston, Jamaica, which gathered around 1000 participants. Within this context a workshop was also organized on the human right to peace, as WCC joined efforts with the Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law and hundreds of other NGO for the official codification of the human right to peace.

Also each year on the 21st of September, the UN International Day of Peace, the World Council of Churches calls churches and parishes to observe the International Day of Prayer for Peace.

We live in an interdependent world where all global challenges can only be effectively addressed through solidarity and international cooperation. It is imperative to work together to promote and cultivate a genuine dialogue among civilizations, cultures and people. A dialogue based on mutual respect and understanding of different cultures, on tolerance and respect for the human dignity and fundamental rights and freedoms of all people in the world, is the only way to bring peace among communities and among the people.

She concluded by making a reference to the Declaration on the Role of Religion in the Promotion of a Culture of Peace, issued during a meeting organized by UNESCO and the Centre UNESCO of. Catalonia, in Barcelona in 1994, which stated among others: 'Peace implies that love, compassion, human dignity, and justice are fully preserved. We are all individually and collectively responsible for the common good, including the well-being of future generations'.

In continuation, Mr. **Miguel Bosé** and Mr. **Juanes** alternatively made the following oral statement:



Speech delivered by Mr. Juanes and Mr. Miguel Bosé during the commemoration

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

Our Foundation "Peace Without Borders" wanted to contribute to the promotion of the values of peace, human rights, tolerance and the cease-fire in different parts of the world. It has carried out various activities, such as production of this video and the organization of free outdoor concerts, in which re-known international artists have participated. The first concert was held in 2008 in Cucuta, located in the border between Colombia and Venezuela and the second in 2009 at the Revolution Square in Havana (Cuba), with the attendance of more than 1.6 million people.

The music itself is a living process that develops human creativity. As indicated by the musician and peace advocate Yehudi Menuhin, "in the creation everyone has open incalculable possibilities, in the destruction, only one". Music becomes a key instrument to build peace and express, produce, imagine, innovate and invent different solutions to social problems.

Mr. Juanes:

The music also features as a means of nonviolent action.

Peace is not only a value which should govern international relations.

Peace is also a human right whose right-holders are all individuals, groups and peoples: everyone has the right to live in peace; everyone has the right to a just, sustainable and lasting peace.

Peace is not merely the absence of armed conflict, internal or international.

Peace is a much broader and positive concept that includes the right to be educated on and for peace; the right to human security and to live in a safe and healthy environment; the right to development and to a sustainable environment; the right to civil disobedience and to conscientious objection against activities that entail a threat against peace; the right to resist and oppose oppression of regimes that violate human rights; the right to demand from all States a general and complete disarmament; freedom of thought, opinion, expression, conscience and religion; the right to seek and to enjoy refugee status; the right to migrate and participate in the public affairs of the State of residence; and the right to truth, justice and reparation to all victims of human rights violations.

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

This is the way understood by almost 2000 civil society organizations, cities and public institutions world-wide which have adhered to the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace*. We are not far to achieve this purpose: the United Nations, welcoming the world-wide demand from civil society, is now drafting a Declaration, which will be submitted to the General Assembly. Our wish is that it becomes reality.

Mr. Juanes:

The reasons to adopt a new normative Declaration on the human right to peace within the United Nations are the following:

- It would help to achieve a coordinated response on a world-wide scale to those threats to human rights arising from the global interdependence of all individuals, peoples and nations;
- It would strengthen international cooperation, union of interests and joint action in order to preserve not only the fabric and very survival of international society, but also to achieve its collective goals;

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

- It would provide a solid basis to the culture of peace;
- It would give fresh impetus to the struggle against violence and attitudes based on force, imposition and gender discrimination;
- It should recognize that the holistic concept of peace goes beyond the strict absence of armed conflicts (negative peace). Peace is also positive, since it is linked to the eradication of structural violence as a result of the economic and social inequalities in the world, and to the right of peoples to economic and social development

Mr. Juanes:

- It would consolidate the right to peace in its double dimension, namely individual and collective;
- It would strengthen the right to human security and to live in a safe and healthy environment, as well as the right to development and to a sustainable environment;

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

- It would include the right to disobedience and to conscientious objection, as well as the right to resist and oppose oppression;
- It shall strengthen dialogue and peaceful coexistence among cultures, civilizations and religions or belief, as a means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Mr. Juanes:

- It shall stress the right to education on and for peace and all other human rights, as well as the construction of democratic, egalitarian and multicultural societies;
- It shall recognize the close relationship between peace and the human rights to life, to physical and mental integrity, to freedom and security of the person;

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

- It shall reinforce the right to refugee status and to emigrate;

- It shall restate the need to protect victims from uncontrolled weapons of mass destruction, as well as from genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and sexual violence;

Mr. **Juanes**:

- It shall confirm the victims' right to redress from human rights violations, including the rights to truth, justice and reparation;
- It shall include the right to a general and complete disarmament under international supervision;

Mr. **Miguel Bosé**:

- It shall restate the freedom of thought, opinion, expression, conscience and religion;
- It shall emphasize the rights of people belonging to groups in situation of vulnerability, in particular, women and children.

Mr. **Juanes**:

- And finally, it would assist States and International Organizations to focus on the development of the three pillars on which the Charter of the United Nations is based, namely: the system of collective security which prohibits the threat or use of force, and promote the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law; the economic and social development of peoples; and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination. Under these three pillars the human right to peace will be built.

Mr. **Miguel Bosé**:

Today representatives of the music, film and sport wanted to make our voices heard in favour of the recognition of the human right to peace. To achieve this noble objective, we are proud to launch a campaign to collect signatures in our Web www.pazsinfronteras.org in support of the World Alliance for the Human Right to Peace. The signatures will be submitted to the Human Rights Council and General Assembly. We do not want to wait, we want the human right to peace now!!!

The video was screened in Spanish, English and French.

The **Moderator** of the session thanked the speakers for their contribution to the reflection on peace and democracy in the context of the commemoration of World Peace Day. He then invited the three UN Club musicians to perform **Joseph Haydn, London Trio no. 1, Allegro moderato**.

Lastly, the Moderator closed the commemoration.

Annex I

Oral statement by H. E. Mrs. Laura Dupuy Lasserre, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations and Chairperson of the Human Rights Council.

Excelencias,
Señoras y señoras

Es un gran placer participar en la celebración del trigésimo aniversario de la adopción de la resolución 36/67 (1981) y de los diez años de la adopción de la resolución 55/282 (2001) por la que la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas insta el día internacional de la paz, con el objetivo de fortalecer los ideales de paz en cada nación y cada pueblo y entre ellos.

Permíame recordar que la seguridad, la paz, el desarrollo y los derechos humanos, así como la democracia, están interrelacionados y se refuerzan mutuamente. Así lo señala la carta de las Naciones Unidas y la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos.

La Carta de las Naciones Unidas comienza proclamando la paz y la seguridad internacionales como propósito común, junto a la cooperación en la promoción de los derechos humanos y libertades fundamentales, sin distinciones.

El Consejo de Derechos Humanos apoya también desde su seno la necesidad de continuar promoviendo la efectividad del derecho de los pueblos a la paz.

Evidentemente sin paz no se pueden disfrutar plenamente los derechos humanos. De la misma manera es claro que el respeto de los derechos humanos propicia la creación de sociedades justas e igualitarias basadas en la libertad, la justicia, el desarrollo y la paz, favoreciendo a su vez las relaciones amistosas y pacíficas entre las naciones y la paz y la seguridad entre los pueblos.

Los instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos refieren también al concepto de sociedad democrática como un bien común a perseguir.

Efectivamente, la democracia supone ciertas condiciones y garantías, que incluyen el fortalecimiento de la institucionalidad política y de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y la participación en general, pero es también un sistema de vida. El favorecer una cultura democrática supone realizar valores democráticos como la libertad, la igualdad y la justicia social; favorecer el diálogo y la cohesión social.

En efecto, la cultura de paz apuesta a la participación de los ciudadanos y miembros de las comunidades en el diálogo social, la negociación, la concertación y la solución de los conflictos que surgen en toda interacción social, y en la búsqueda y la consolidación de la paz, la democracia y el desarrollo.

Todas y cada una de las actividades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas en general, y de la comunidad internacional en su conjunto en pro del mantenimiento de la paz, la consolidación de la paz, la prevención de los conflictos, la solución pacífica de controversias, el desarme, el

desarrollo sostenible, la promoción de la dignidad humana y de los derechos humanos, la democracia, el estado de derecho y el buen gobierno, a nivel nacional e internacional, contribuyen significativamente a la cultura de la paz.

Las conferencias de las Naciones Unidas han coincidido en proclamar, sea cual sea el tema abordado (medio ambiente, población, desarrollo social, derechos humanos y democracia, mujer, niño, vivienda) que la educación es la clave para esta perentoria inflexión del rumbo actual del mundo.

La educación desempeña un rol clave, para fortalecer las instituciones democráticas, para promover el desarrollo pleno de la personalidad humana, para fortalecer el respeto de los derechos humanos y libertades fundamentales, favorecer la comprensión y tolerancia entre distintos grupos étnicos o religiosos u otros, así como fomentar un mayor entendimiento y amistad entre los pueblos.

En consecuencia invertir en educación no es tan sólo atender un derecho fundamental sino construir la paz y el progreso de los pueblos.

La renuncia generalizada a la violencia, inclusive en el día a día en el ámbito doméstico, requiere el compromiso de toda la sociedad. No son temas de gobierno sino de Estado; no de unos mandatarios, sino de la sociedad en su conjunto.

Muchas gracias

Annex II

Oral statement by H. E. Mr. Eric Falt, Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Public Information at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous dire mon plaisir d'être ici, à l'occasion du 30^{ème} anniversaire de la Journée internationale de la Paix.

Dans mes fonctions précédentes, j'ai été très étroitement associé à l'organisation de cette journée, notamment avec les ONGs, et je suis heureux de constater, année après année, le succès croissant de cet événement dans le calendrier des Journée Internationales.

Nous devons ce succès en particulier aux efforts de la société civile, notamment des jeunes, et aux milliers de manifestations musicales, sportives, culturelles qui ont lieu à travers le monde.

Je pense par exemple au mouvement *Peace One Day* lancé par Jeremy Gilley, qui a commencé il y a 10 ans avec un concert de célébrités, et qui n'a cessé de croître.

Je pense également au mouvement pour instaurer un droit à la paix, mouvement porté par la société civile et auquel l'UNESCO participe, avec le Haut Commissariat aux droits de l'homme.

Par leur indignation, par leur interpellation des pouvoirs publics, des milliers d'hommes et de femmes anonymes font entendre leurs voix.

Internet, en particulier, leur ouvre un espace public de taille mondiale : le geste d'un seul individu décidé à défendre la dignité humaine peut plus que jamais auparavant recevoir un écho planétaire et changer le destin de millions d'autres.

Les jeunes se mobilisent grâce aux nouvelles technologies, ils s'emparent des nouveaux médias. Ils réinventent la culture, ils révolutionnent les formes de l'engagement citoyen.

C'est à nous de leur donner les moyens d'exprimer leurs talents et leurs visions.

L'UNESCO est restée fidèle depuis 65 ans à un principe simple : *« les guerres prenant naissance dans l'esprit des hommes, c'est dans l'esprit des hommes que doivent être élevées les défenses de la paix »*.

Cette conviction est notre point de départ.

C'est aussi l'une des leçons de la dernière décennie, c'est l'une des grandes leçons du printemps arabe.

Les arrangements économiques et politiques ne suffisent pas à construire une paix durable.

La dissuasion militaire, la vieille règle « *Si vis pacem para bellum* », ne suffisent pas à construire une paix durable.

C'est encore plus vrai en temps de crise, face aux défis du changement climatique, des risques naturels.

Georges Clémenceau disait de la guerre qu'elle est « *une chose trop sérieuse pour être laissée aux seules mains des militaires* ».

La paix serait-elle également une affaire trop sérieuse pour être laissée aux mains des diplomates ?

La paix durable commence en tout cas dans l'esprit des hommes et des femmes, dans l'esprit des jeunes, dans la société civile.

Elle suppose que chacun ait les moyens de faire valoir ses droits, d'être partie prenante de la société.

La paix commence par une éducation de qualité pour tous, pour les filles et les garçons.

Des systèmes éducatifs entiers sont à réformer ou à reconstruire, dans les pays qui sortent d'un conflit, ou qui traversent des changements radicaux.

Les écoles de Libye viennent de rouvrir leurs portes [samedi dernier]. Cette rentrée des classes a marqué véritablement le point de départ de la reconstruction nationale, et l'UNESCO va tout mettre en œuvre, avec nos bureaux sur le terrain – notamment notre bureau du Caire – pour aider à former des professeurs qualifiés, pour relancer la formation professionnelle, pour aider à définir les nouveaux programmes, qui intègrent la question des droits de la personne.

La paix commence aussi par la liberté de la presse et la protection des journalistes.

C'est pourquoi l'UNESCO est intervenue aussitôt en Tunisie, en Egypte, pour évaluer les besoins des médias et accélérer la réforme du secteur.

Notre programme de formation a déjà bénéficié à plus d'une centaine de journalistes, qui se préparent à couvrir les premières élections libres de leur carrière.

La liberté d'expression dont nous parlons aujourd'hui, elle vaut pour les individus, mais elle vaut aussi pour les cultures. Chacune d'entre elles doit pouvoir faire entendre sa voix, et dialoguer avec les autres.

Nous fêtons cette année le 10ème anniversaire de la déclaration universelle de l'UNESCO sur la diversité culturelle, qui est l'instrument fondateur de ce dialogue. Et tout le travail de l'UNESCO pour valoriser les sites du patrimoine mondial ou le patrimoine immatériel est guidé par cet objectif.

L'UNESCO organise aussi tous les deux ans, à la veille de sa Conférence générale, le forum des jeunes. Cette année, nous avons souhaité lui donner une nouvelle ampleur.

Des jeunes représentants de tous nos Etats membres viendront débattre au siège de l'UNESCO à Paris, du 17 au 20 Octobre, de la façon dont les jeunes conduisent le changement et comment se mobiliser pour faire avancer la culture de la paix.

La culture, l'éducation, la communication et l'information sont au cœur de la vie quotidienne de chacun d'entre nous.

Elles déterminent notre capacité à formuler nos idées, à faire entendre nos voix contre la frustration, contre les discriminations et les injustices qui préparent la violence.

Ce sont des armes de construction massive, pour établir des passerelles non seulement entre les Etats, mais plus profondément entre les sociétés.

Cette conviction, nous la partageons avec beaucoup de nos partenaires, et je veux citer en particulier les équipes du Haut commissariat aux droits de l'homme, qui font un travail formidable et avec qui nous avons beaucoup de plaisir à travailler.

En écoutant ceux qui sont autour de cette table, me reviennent à l'esprit les mots du photojournaliste égyptien Ahmed Saadi, qui perdit un œil alors qu'il couvrait les manifestations de la place Tahrir. Il disait : *« Je préfère de loin ce que je vois aujourd'hui avec un seul de mes yeux, que ce que je voyais autrefois avec les deux. »*

C'est la preuve que le changement est possible, et nous pouvons tous y contribuer.

Merci de votre attention.

Annex III

Oral statement by Prof. Carlos Villan Duran, President of the Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law.

(Spanish version)

Por una Alianza Mundial a favor del derecho humano a la paz

Excelencias, Señoras y Señores:

La Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos conduce desde 2005, con el apoyo de más de 1.790 organizaciones de la sociedad civil e instituciones públicas de todo el mundo, una reflexión sobre el contenido y alcance del derecho humano a la paz como derecho emergente a cuyo reconocimiento internacional aspiramos.

El 10 de diciembre de 2010 se aprobó la Declaración de Santiago sobre el Derecho Humano a la Paz, que es la contribución más completa de la sociedad civil al debate planetario sobre el contenido de este derecho. También se aprobaron los Estatutos del Observatorio Internacional del Derecho Humano a la Paz. Integrado en la AEDIDH, el Observatorio trabaja en red con las ONG locales asociadas para promover la Declaración de Santiago ante las Naciones Unidas. También realizará estudios en el terreno, publicará informes sobre situaciones de violaciones graves y masivas del derecho humano a la paz, y elaborará indicadores objetivos para medir el grado de cumplimiento de este derecho por parte de los Estados y otros actores internacionales.

La Declaración de Santiago es un texto normativo, redactado conforme a la técnica jurídica de los instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos. El Preámbulo se hace eco de la visión holística de la paz que impregna a toda la Declaración. Así, la paz no se limita a la estricta ausencia de conflicto armado, sino que tiene un sentido positivo orientado a la consecución de un triple objetivo:

- satisfacer las necesidades básicas de todos los seres humanos;
- eliminar todo tipo de violencia (armada, estructural, y cultural: familiar, de género, laboral, escolar); y
- el respeto efectivo de todos los derechos humanos para todos.

Por lo que la Declaración pone el énfasis en la necesidad de establecer un nuevo orden económico internacional, presidido por la redistribución mundial de los recursos y la realización de la justicia social, de manera que se eliminen las desigualdades, la exclusión y la pobreza, porque generan una violencia estructural que es incompatible con la paz.

Por otra parte, el Art. 7 de la Declaración proclama el derecho de las personas y de los pueblos al desarme general, transparente, bajo control internacional eficaz y completo. Haciéndose eco

de la estrecha vinculación existente entre paz, desarrollo y derechos humanos, la Declaración pide que «los recursos liberados por el desarme se destinen al desarrollo económico, social y cultural de los pueblos y a la justa redistribución de los mismos, atendiendo especialmente a las necesidades de los países más pobres y de los grupos vulnerables, de manera que se ponga fin a las desigualdades, la exclusión social y la pobreza» (Art. 7.2).

A iniciativa de la AEDIDH, en noviembre de 2007 se constituyó en el marco del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas el Grupo de Estados Amigos del proceso de codificación internacional del derecho humano a la paz. El 17 de junio de 2010 el Consejo de Derechos Humanos (resolución 14/3) reconoció la contribución de la sociedad civil a la codificación del derecho a la paz y pidió al Comité Asesor que redactara un proyecto de Declaración sobre el derecho de los pueblos a la paz.

Un año después el Consejo de de Derechos Humanos (resolución 17/16, de 17 de junio de 2011) tomó nota del informe sobre la marcha de los trabajos del Comité Asesor sobre el derecho de los pueblos a la paz (A/HRC/17/39) y le pidió que presente un proyecto de Declaración en su 20º período de sesiones (junio 2012).

Por su parte, el Comité Asesor (recomendación 7/3 de 12 de agosto de 2011) tomó nota del primer proyecto de Declaración sobre el derecho de pueblos a la paz preparado por el grupo de redacción (A/HRC/AC/7/3) y aprobará en febrero de 2012 una Declaración definitiva.

Damos la bienvenida a estos desarrollos, que consolidan la codificación oficial del derecho a la paz. No obstante, invitamos al Comité Asesor y al Consejo de Derechos Humanos a ampliar el citado proyecto de Declaración revisando su preámbulo conforme al de la Declaración de Santiago, porque recoge importantes instrumentos normativos que son el fundamento de la codificación del derecho humano a la paz. También se debe establecer un Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Derecho Humano a la Paz que se encargue de la promoción y protección de ese derecho. Sus funciones, descritas en el Art. 15 de la Declaración de Santiago, reproducen las mejores prácticas de los procedimientos especiales del Consejo de Derechos Humanos.

Señoras y señores:

Es urgente terminar la codificación del derecho humano a la paz porque es objeto de violaciones sistemáticas. Se originan en la violencia armada directa, pues persisten más de 40 conflictos armados en el mundo, muchos de ellos olvidados. Según el SIPRI, el gasto militar mundial en 2010 alcanzó 1.630 miles de millones de dólares. Los recursos así dilapidados debieran dedicarse a combatir la violencia estructural que generan la extrema pobreza y la hambruna que, lejos de reducirse, ya afecta a más de 1.000 millones de seres humanos, siendo la mayoría de ellos mujeres e infantes de los países en desarrollo.

El Derecho Humano a la Paz es también violado por las manifestaciones de violencia cultural, como la de género, la laboral, la escolar y la familiar, tan frecuentes en nuestras sociedades, en las que impera la cultura de violencia sobre la cultura de paz. Nuestra visión es que algún día la Asamblea General apruebe una Declaración Universal del Derecho Humano a la Paz. No existen obstáculos jurídicos insalvables, pues este derecho está fuertemente enraizado tanto en la Carta de las Naciones Unidas como en la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos (en especial su Artículo 28), ambos instrumentos universalmente aceptados.

Los obstáculos son más bien de orden político. Pero se pueden superar si nos aliamos entre todos para construir una paz justa, sostenible y duradera. Si la paz es una exigencia ética que debiera presidir las relaciones internacionales, el derecho humano a la paz es el imperativo legal con el que se identifica la sociedad civil de todo el mundo, porque es una exigencia de civilización que está por encima de todo particularismo regional, histórico o cultural.

Por consiguiente, reiteramos el llamamiento que venimos formulando desde 2008, dirigido a todos los actores internacionales y a toda persona de buena voluntad: les invitamos a asociarse a nuestra Alianza Mundial a favor del Derecho Humano a la Paz. Ya nos acompañan algunos Estados, más de 1.790 OSC de todo el mundo, el Congreso de los Diputados de España, parlamentos regionales, ayuntamientos, instituciones nacionales de derechos humanos y personas expertas de todo el mundo que han suscrito las Declaraciones de Luarca, Bilbao, Barcelona y Santiago (España); y las declaraciones regionales de La Plata, Yaundé, Bangkok, Johannesburgo, Alejandría, Sarajevo, Buenos Aires, La Habana, Caracas, Lanzarote, etc.

Por último, permítaseme agradecer públicamente a todos los que han hecho posible este acto por su excelente trabajo: intérpretes, trío musical (voluntarios de Naciones Unidas), y organizadores: D. Ricardo Espinosa (ONU) y D. David Fernández Puyana (AEDIDH). A los Gobiernos de Costa Rica y España por su patrocinio. Y a los cantantes internacionales (Juanes, Bosé) por su apoyo.

Muchas gracias.

(English version)

A World Alliance for the human right to peace

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The SSIHRL conducts since 2005, with the support of 1795 civil society organizations and public institutions around the world, a reflection on the content and scope of the human right to peace as an emerging right, seeking its international recognition.

On 10th December 2010 the Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace was adopted. According to him, it is the more complete contribution of the civil society to the global debate on the content of this right. On the same date were also approved the Statutes of the International Observatory on the Human Right to Peace. As a part of the SSIHRL, the Observatory works in network with local CSO partners in order to promote the *Santiago Declaration* before the United Nations. It will also conduct fact-finding missions, publish reports on situations of grave and massive violations of the human right to peace, and develop objective indicators to measure the States and other international actors' compliance with the right to peace.

The *Santiago Declaration* is a normative text, drafted in accordance with the legal technique of international human rights instruments. Its Preamble echoes the holistic vision of peace that imbibes the entire Declaration. Thus peace is not limited to the strict absence of armed conflict. It also has a positive dimension oriented to achieve a triple objective:

- to meet the basic needs of all human beings;
- to eliminate all forms of violence (armed, structural, and cultural: family-based, gender-based, mobbing, bullying); and,
- the effective protection of all human rights for all.

Thus, the Declaration emphasized the need to establish a new international economic order, led by the global redistribution of resources and the realization of social justice so as to eliminate inequalities, exclusion and poverty, as long as they generate structural violence which is incompatible with peace.

On the other hand, Article 7 of the Declaration proclaimed the right of individuals and peoples to general and transparent disarmament, under a complete and effective international control. Echoing the close relationship among peace and security, development and human rights, the Declaration called for "resources freed by disarmament [to be] allocated to the economic, social and cultural development of peoples and to the fair redistribution of natural wealth, responding especially to the needs of the poorest countries and of the groups in situation of vulnerability, aiming to put an end to inequalities, social exclusion and extreme poverty" (Art. 7.2).

At the initiative of the SSIHRL, in November 2007 was established within the framework of the Human Rights Council the *Group of Friend States* with the process of international codification of the human right to peace. On 17 June 2010 the Human Rights Council (resolution 14/3) recognized the civil society contribution to the codification of the right to peace and requested the Advisory Committee to draft a Declaration on the right of peoples to peace.

One year later the Human Rights Council (resolution 17/16 of 17 June 2011) took note of the progress report of the Advisory Committee on the right of peoples to peace (A/HRC/17/39) and requested it to submit a draft declaration at the 20th session of the HR Council (June 2012).

In turn, the Advisory Committee (Recommendation 7/3 of 12 August 2011) took note of the first draft Declaration on the right of peoples to peace prepared by its drafting group (A/HRC/AC/7/3). In February 2012 the Advisory Committee is expected to adopt a final Declaration.

We welcome all these developments, as long as they strengthen the official codification of the right to peace. However, he invited the Advisory Committee and the Human Rights Council to review the Preamble of the draft Declaration along with the Preamble of the *Santiago Declaration*, since the later refers to important legal instruments which are the legal basis for the codification of the human right to peace. In addition, the draft Declaration should also include a Working Group on the Human Right to Peace to monitor both the promotion and protection of that right. The Working Group's functions, as described for in Article 15 of the *Santiago Declaration*, reproduce the best practices of the Human Rights Council's special procedures.

It was urgent to complete the codification of the human right to peace because it is subject to systematic violations. They come from direct armed violence, since more than 40 armed conflicts around the world persist today, many of them forgotten. According to SIPRI, global military expenditure in 2010 reached 1.6 billion dollars. These dilapidated resources should be devoted to combating structural violence that generates extreme poverty and famine which, far from decreasing, are affecting more than 1000 million people, the majority of whom are women and children in developing countries.

The human right to peace is also violated by manifestations of cultural violence, such as gender-based violence, mobbing, bullying and family-based violence. Cultural violence is very frequent in our societies, in which the culture of violence prevails over the culture of peace. The IOHRP/SSIHRL vision is that one day the General Assembly shall adopt a Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace along with the *Santiago Declaration*. There are not insurmountable legal obstacles, as this right is deeply rooted in both the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -in particular Article 28-, both instruments universally accepted.

The obstacles are rather political. However they can be overcome if we all join together to build a just, sustainable and lasting peace. If peace is an ethical requirement that should prevail over international relations, the human right to peace is the legal requirement to which

the civil society around the world is identified with, because it is a requirement of civilization that is above all regional, historical or cultural particularities.

Therefore, we appeal again, as it was done since 2008, to all international actors and any person of good will to join the World Alliance for the Human Right to Peace. Eight States have already joined, as well as 1795 CSO and NGO world-wide, the Spanish Parliament, regional parliaments, local authorities, national human rights institutions and experts from around the world who have signed the Lueca, Bilbao, Barcelona and Santiago (Spain) Declarations on the Human Right to Peace, as well as the regional Declarations adopted in La Plata, Yaoundé, Bangkok, Johannesburg, Alexandria, Sarajevo, Buenos Aires, Havana, Caracas, Lanzarote, etc.

Finally, let me publicly thank everyone who has made this event possible for their excellent work: interpreters and musical trio (UN volunteers). My thanks go also to the organizers: Mr. Ricardo Espinosa (UN) and Mr. David Fernández Puyana (SSIHRL); to the Governments of Costa Rica and Spain for their sponsorship; and to the international singers (Juanes, Bosé) for their support.

Thank you

Annex IV

Oral Statement by Mr. Miguel Bosé and Mr. Juanes, reknown international singers

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

Exc. Sres. embajadores, distinguidos oradores, amigos y amigas.

Agradecemos a las Misiones Permanentes de Costa Rica y España, a la Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional y a la UNOG (Unidad de relaciones con las ONG de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra) la organización de la conmemoración del Día Internacional de la Paz.

Nuestra Fundación “Paz Sin Fronteras” ha querido contribuir a la promoción de los valores de la paz, los derechos humanos, la tolerancia y la cesación del fuego en diferentes partes del mundo mediante acciones diversas como la producción de este video y la organización de conciertos gratuitos al aire libre, participados por artistas de reconocido prestigio a nivel internacional. La primera edición se realizó en 2008 en Cúcuta, en la frontera de Colombia y Venezuela y la segunda en 2009 en la Plaza de la Revolución de La Habana (Cuba), ante más de un millón seiscientas mil personas.

La música es en sí misma un proceso vivo que desarrolla la creatividad humana. Como decía el músico y defensor de la paz Yehudi Menuhin, “en la creación tenemos abiertas incalculables posibilidades; en la destrucción, sólo una”. Es así cómo la música se convierte en un instrumento fundamental para la construcción de la paz, permitiéndonos expresar, producir, imaginar, innovar e inventar diferentes soluciones a los problemas sociales.

Mr. Juanes:

La música se configura también como un instrumento de acción no violenta.

La paz es un valor primordial que debe regir las relaciones internacionales. Pero la paz es también un derecho humano del que todas las personas, los grupos y los pueblos somos titulares: todos tenemos derecho a vivir en paz; todos tenemos derecho a una paz justa, sostenible y duradera. La paz no es sólo ausencia de conflictos armados, internos o internacionales. La paz es un concepto mucho más amplio y positivo que engloba el derecho a ser educado en y para la paz; el derecho a la seguridad humana y a vivir en un entorno seguro y sano; el derecho al desarrollo y a un medio ambiente sostenible, y a la objeción de conciencia frente a actividades que supongan amenazas contra la paz; el derecho a la resistencia contra la opresión de los regímenes que violan los derechos humanos; el derecho a exigir a todos los Estados un desarme general y completo; el ejercicio de las libertades de pensamiento, opinión, expresión, conciencia y religión; el derecho al refugio; el derecho a emigrar y participar en los asuntos públicos del Estado en que el se resida; y el derecho a la justicia, a la verdad y a la reparación efectiva que asiste a las víctimas de violaciones de los derechos humanos.

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

Las casi 2.000 organizaciones adheridas a la *Declaración de Santiago sobre el Derecho Humano a la Paz*, son una clara manifestación de la voluntad de los ciudadanos del mundo. Actualmente la ONU está redactando un proyecto de Declaración que en su último término será sometido a la consideración de la Asamblea General. Es deseo de todos que esto llegue a buen fin.

Mr. Juanes:

Existen buenas razones para adoptar una Declaración sobre el derecho humano a la paz. Entre ellas destacan las siguientes:

- Lograr una respuesta coordinada a escala mundial ante las amenazas derivadas de las violaciones masivas a los derechos humanos;
- Fortalecer la cooperación internacional, la unión de intereses y la acción conjunta a fin de preservar no sólo la propia supervivencia de la comunidad internacional, sino también para lograr sus objetivos colectivos;

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

- Proporcionar una base sólida para el desarrollo de la cultura de paz;
- Impulsar la lucha contra la violencia y las actitudes basadas en la discriminación y la imposición;
- Fortalecer una concepción positiva de la paz, vinculada a la erradicación de la violencia generada por las desigualdades económicas y sociales en el mundo;

Juanes:

- Consolidar el derecho a la paz en su doble dimensión: individual y colectiva;
- Fortalecer el derecho a la seguridad humana y a vivir en un ambiente seguro y saludable, así como el derecho al desarrollo y a un medio ambiente sostenible;

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

- Afirmar el derecho a la objeción de conciencia, así como el derecho a resistir y oponerse a la opresión;
- Fortalecer el diálogo y la convivencia pacífica entre las culturas, civilizaciones y religiones o creencias, como medio para luchar contra el racismo, la discriminación racial, la xenofobia y otras formas conexas de intolerancia;

Mr. Juanes:

- Afirmar el derecho a la educación en y para la paz y todos los demás derechos humanos, así como la construcción de sociedades democráticas, igualitarias y multiculturales;
- Reconocer la estrecha relación existente entre la paz y los derechos humanos, especialmente el derecho a la vida, la integridad física y mental, la libertad y la seguridad de las personas;

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

- Reforzar el derecho a obtener la condición de refugiado y el derecho a emigrar;

- Reiterar la necesidad de proteger a las víctimas de las armas de destrucción masiva, así como del genocidio, los crímenes de lesa humanidad, crímenes de guerra y la violencia sexual;

Juanes:

- Confirmar el derecho de las víctimas a la reparación de violaciones de los derechos humanos, incluidos los derechos a la verdad, justicia y reparación;
- Afirmar el derecho a un desarme general y completo bajo control internacional;

Mr. Juanes:

- Reforzar el ejercicio de las libertades de pensamiento, opinión, expresión, conciencia y religión;
- Hacer hincapié en los derechos de las personas pertenecientes a grupos en situación de vulnerabilidad, en particular las mujeres y los niños.

Juanes:

- Y por último, ayudar a los Estados y a las Organizaciones internacionales a desarrollar los tres pilares sobre los que se sustenta la Carta de las Naciones Unidas: uno, el sistema de seguridad colectiva que prohíbe la amenaza o el uso de la fuerza e impone el arreglo pacífico de las controversias; dos el desarrollo económico y social de los pueblos; y tres el respeto a los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales de todos, sin discriminación. Sobre estos tres pilares se debe construir el derecho humano a la paz.

Mr. Miguel Bosé:

En el día de hoy representantes del mundo de la canción, el cine y el deporte, hemos querido hacer oír nuestra voz a favor del reconocimiento del derecho humano a la paz. Para conseguir este noble objetivo, tenemos el honor de lanzar una campaña de recogida de firmas, en nuestra web pazsinfronteras.org, en apoyo a la Alianza Mundial a favor del proceso de codificación del Derecho Humano a la Paz, lo que transmitiremos en su día al Consejo de Derechos Humanos y la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. No queremos esperar más, queremos YA el Derecho Humano a la Paz!!!

Annex V

The Right to Peace

A World of responsibilities for humankind

So much has been said about **Peace** as a human quality
but defining it precisely is such a formidable task
because as a Human Right, **Peace** is embedded in Dignity
and of **Peace**, Human Dignity has so very much to ask

To have world **Peace**, how we can create communities of tranquility?
To enjoy world **Peace**, how we can fly above clouds of public insecurity?
To sustain world **Peace**, how we can prevent/reduce all forms of lethality?
To educate for **Peace**, how we can prepare citizens for relational dignity?

The family of Human Rights, the Right to **Peace** can epitomize
for it is needed individually, collectively, and universally
The Right to **Peace** as the deepest transformation let's recognize
and educating to dignify LIFE will be implemented planetarily

Why will the Human Right to **Peace** be the most difficult to achieve?
Because of the world of responsibilities found therein
How will we show that in Humanizing Right to **Peace** we believe?
By soulfully nurturing the power of **Peace** that is within

All over the world, Humankind's right to live in Peace should be pervasive
Of all Human Rights, the right to **Peace** is now seen as the most inclusive
Its wise inspiration from East and West make it ever more comprehensive
As planetary citizens, let's honor that right in ways peacefully inventive.

By Francisco Gomes de Matos, a peace linguist and human rights educator
Professor Emeritus, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
Co-founder and president of the Board, Associação Brasil América, Recife, Brazil

Dedicated to the U.N. International Peace Day, September 21, 2011

Annex VI

Media coverage of the commemoration of the International Day for Peace

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