TABLE OF CONTENTS

Katowice, modern capital of the Metropolis GZM 3
Introduction 3
  Keynote by Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif (UN-Habitat) 5
  Keynote by Ms. Lamia Kamal-Chaoui (OECD) 6
Dr. Benjamin Barber Global Cities Award 2022 7
Issues of our time 8
  Welcoming Migrants 10
  Social Infrastructure 13
  Democratic Processes 16
Global Declaration of Mayors for Democracy 19
Side event: Resolution on Reducing Violence in Cities 21
Global Parliament of Mayors: Vision, Aims and Governance 22
Invitation to the GPM Annual Summit 2023 24
Registrations Summit 2022 25
KATOWICE, MODERN CAPITAL OF THE METROPOLIS GZM

The city of Katowice in southern Poland is inhabited by approximately 300 thousand people and the heart of Upper-Silesia and Zagłębie Metropolis, integrating 41 cities and municipalities, populated by more than 2 million people.

In recent years Katowice has undergone a huge transformation. The road that Katowice has travelled, from an industrial city of heavy industry, coal, and steel, to the modern capital of the metropolitan area, with a focus on modern technologies and culture, is an example of the transformation that has taken place throughout Poland.

Katowice has made enormous progress in terms of eco-responsibility. It was the first city in Poland to introduce the “Plan of Low-Emission Economy” which contributes to improving air quality and energy security in the region. In addition, the plan is focused on the development of clean urban transport and a bicycle-sharing system.

The GPM Summit took place at the Silesian Museum. This particular place, along with the Spodek, the concert hall of the Polish National Radio Symphony Orchestra, and the International Congress Centre form the city’s “Culture Zone”, and was established on the premises of a closed black coal mine in the heart of the city. The location of the GPM Summit is not accidental, and fits well with the motto of the Summit: “Transforming Together: How Cities Must Lead Democratic, Inclusive, and Innovative Global Change.”
TRANSFORMING TOGETHER: HOW CITIES MUST LEAD DEMOCRATIC, INCLUSIVE, AND INNOVATIVE GLOBAL CHANGE

Over 45 mayors from 20 countries, along with leaders of city networks and representatives of international organisations, came together at the Global Parliament of Mayors (GPM) Annual Summit. The Summit took place in connection with the World Urban Forum, in Katowice, Poland, and in partnership with the OECD.

Mayors participated in dynamic panels on issues ranging from democratic processes to migration and social infrastructure in cities. They explored new ways to work together to address key global challenges locally and to coordinate their efforts to empower cities and to push for change in existing governance structures.

“It is a great pleasure to host the GPM Summit together with the World Urban Forum. The combination of both events will provide a fertile ground and become an inspiration for our activities in the future”.
Mayor Marcin Krupa, Katowice, Poland, GPM member and host of the GPM Summit

“With the Summit theme, the GPM is putting democratic transformations in the center of the debate. And democracy must be at the center of all of our conversations now, not only because of Russia’s War in Ukraine, but also because we are seeing worrying trends toward nationalism and authoritarianism around the world.”
Mayor Peter Kurz, Mannheim, Germany, GPM Chair
“THIS IS OUR WAKE-UP CALL”

Keynote by Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif (UN-Habitat)

In her keynote address, Maimunah Mohd Sharif, United Nations Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), reflected on the impact of the Russian war against Ukraine: “The effects of this war are increasingly impacting across the world in terms of rising costs of living, adding to the COVID-19 health crisis and climate crisis - which is and will dominate the needs of many local governments for years to come.” She highlighted that, to overcome these challenges, local action and local governance are key, and stated, “Leaders can change collectively. We need to take action to support cities, and to build a sustainable future. This is our wake-up call.” She observed that the collective determination to overcome global challenges remains undeterred and will allow local leaders to achieve transformative change in cities.

To achieve the vision laid out in the New Urban Agenda and the SDG, governance, local action and local leadership are key.

Furthermore, Maimunah Mohd Sharif expressed her support for the Urban7 (U7) and the U7’s efforts to become an official G7 engagement group. She noted that initiatives such as the 2021 Summit for Democracy show that governance goals of the GPM are advancing the recognition of the importance of local leadership from national governments. However, recognition alone is not sufficient. It is necessary to take action and to support cities so that they can fulfill their transformative potential for a sustainable future. Finally, Executive Director Sharif highlighted another important initiative - the World Cities Report - as an integral aspect of UN-Habitat’s positioning as a center of excellence and innovation for monitoring and reporting sustainable urbanisation.
“MAYORS ARE CHAMPIONS OF DEMOCRACY”

Keynote by Ms. Lamia Kamal-Chaoui (OECD)

Lamia Kamal-Chaoui, Director, OECD Center for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities, began her remarks by noting that Russia’s war against Ukraine is a humanitarian disaster, with thousands killed and millions forced out of their homes; many have found shelter in Poland, where they now represent a significant portion of the population. This new global shock is exacerbating pre-existing challenges, such as the climate emergency, cybersecurity threats, demographic decline, persistent inequalities, and growing populism. These all have strong asymmetric spatial impacts. She observed, “Cities - where more than half (55%) of the population will live by 2050 - are on the front line. Resolving these challenges and addressing these transformations equires that we work together. It requires bringing together the sub-national and the national.”

Kamal-Chaoui reported that less than half (45%) of the citizens in OECD countries trust their national government. As OECD data shows, people report higher levels of trust in local governments. For this reason, mayors are champions of democracy. Mayors are also champions of inclusive growth. Cities are economic engines, but many struggle to ensure that all citizens benefit equitably. That is why, for the last six years, the OECD has worked with over 100 mayors from around the world through the global coalition of Champion Mayors. OECD research shows that cities with higher innovation perform better in nearly all key well-being dimensions (including housing affordability, environmental measures, health, and walkability). Ultimately, mayors are local champions on several fronts and need to be acknowledged and supported as such.

“Two years after Covid the world looks very different now, and we face new challenges. Cities and citizens will lead the frontlines of these challenges.”

The OECD supports local governments in their efforts to build capacities and address inequalities that undermine trust and democracy.

The GPM Summit 2022 is organised in partnership with
DR. BENJAMIN BARBER
GLOBAL CITIES AWARD 2022

The GPM awarded the prestigious Dr. Benjamin Barber Global Cities Award 2022 to all Ukrainian mayors, as a symbol of support for their resistance in the face of hostile attacks against their cities. Their determination in safeguarding citizens and territories, and their tenacious focus on the reconstruction of their communities and cities are an inspiration for local leaders around the world.

Oleksandr Slobozhan, Executive Director of the Association of Ukrainian Cities, received the award on behalf of all Ukrainian mayors. Executive Director Slobozhan said, “the enemy is destroying the infrastructure, housing, and social facilities of Ukrainian communities, but Ukrainian mayors continue to work in these very difficult conditions. Ukrainian city leaders and local government officials work under intense pressure from the occupiers, who threaten, abduct and torture them and their families. During the war, more than 50 local government officials were abducted, of whom 23 were mayors and 4 of them still remain in captivity. This award is a strong symbol of support from mayors from around the world to the Ukrainian mayors in their struggle for democracy, peace, and sovereignty.”

The Dr. Benjamin Barber Award yearly recognizes mayors for their outstanding contributions to furthering global urban governance and inspiring city leadership.
ISSUES OF OUR TIME

The world is changing at an unprecedented pace. Our cities must guide global changes through democratic, inclusive, and innovative transformations. Cities must offer hope, opportunity, and dignity to the millions who are migrating into the cities from within their countries and across national borders.

As reported in the following pages, the Global Parliament of Mayors addressed key challenges at the Annual Summit with the theme “Transforming Together: How Cities Must Lead Democratic, Inclusive and Innovative Change” through three debates entitled, Welcoming Migrants, Social Infrastructure and Democratic Processes. Mayors discussed how they could work together to address these global challenges at the local level and push for change in existing governance structures.
ISSUES OF OUR TIME
WELCOMING MIGRANTS

Mayors’ debate

The Summit began with a debate on immigration, during which mayors discussed the challenges they face and the remarkable work they are doing to integrate immigrants into their local communities. The mayors spoke about refugees of war and the impacts of Russia’s war in Ukraine that they are experiencing locally.

Mayors concluded that local governance and democracy are key to welcoming newcomers, embracing them in their new communities and recognizing that migrants strengthen cities and help them innovate.

To address the challenges facing cities and refugees, partnerships with the national government and international institutions are necessary. Mayors concluded that cities should be better prepared to face new crises by revisiting the capacity to address future shocks, invest in infrastructure, and develop participatory mechanisms.

On the panel:

Leoluca Orlando, Mayor of Palermo, Italy, Manuel de Araujo, Mayor of Quelimane, Mozambique, Jan van Zanen, Mayor of The Hague, The Netherlands, Geoffrey Ngiriker, Mayor of Nebbi, Uganda, Clare Hart Vice, President of Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole, France, Jakub Mazur, Deputy Mayor of Wroclaw, Poland, Naseer Ahmad Lilizai, Former Mayor of Pul-i-Alam, Afghanistan, Christina Pope, Senior Director, Welcoming International, Moderator: Soo-Jin Kim, Head of the Urban Policies and Reviews Unit in the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities
WELCOMING MIGRANTS

Context: Democratic Crisis
In 2020 it was estimated that 82.4 million people were forced to flee their homes. In the first half of 2022, the war against Ukraine forced another 15 million Ukrainian people to leave their homes. Seven million people left Ukraine and eight million moved within the country. Such immense migration movements highlight existing challenges. However, migration and forced displacement are not new topics for the mayors, and past GPM activities (e.g. institutionalising the standards of welcoming migrants (GPM Durban Declaration 2019) and the GPM Call to Action on Climate Change, Cities and Forced Migration (2021) illustrate that.

Potential
Migrants and refugees can benefit welcoming communities in multiple ways. They bring new ideas, economic possibilities and international connections and perspectives. The new OECD report ‘Contribution of Migration to Regional Development’ shows that a proportional increase of migrants in a city is associated with higher levels of income per capita. This can be seen in higher levels of internationalisation (measured by imports and exports) and higher levels of innovation (measured by patent activity). Many mayors experienced migration themselves. Consequently, there is a great sense of solidarity and a will to give back.

“We have to say thank you to the Ukrainians. They helped us to see that we need to be better.”
Mayor Orlando (Palermo, Italy)

“Solidarity is a key overriding value that ensures inclusion and togetherness.”
Clare Hart (Montpellier, France)

Partnerships
No level of government can tackle migration on its own. It is necessary to build partnerships across supranational institutions, different levels of governments, the private sector and civil society.

“We have to say thank you to the Ukrainians. They helped us to see that we need to be better.”
Mayor Orlando (Palermo, Italy)
All stakeholders, and especially all citizens, need to be involved. Empowering and mobilising citizens is a powerful catalyst to change mindsets and to consolidate implementation efforts. Another pragmatic and widespread approach is to use consultative councils representing displaced people and migrants.

“We must localize international and national objectives at the local level. The SDGs cannot be accomplished without the involvement of the local government.”
Mayor Manuel de Araujo (Quelimane, Mozambique)

**Preparedness**

Crises, again and again, overstrain existing capacities. Therefore, it is essential to prepare and to build capacities (e.g. facilities) in times when systems are not strained. In this sense, the migration crisis is an opportunity to revisit existing capacities and to invest in the right infrastructure, institutions, and participatory mechanisms. Collectively, the mayors identified housing as the biggest challenge. The housing situation is already strained and migration intensifies the existing problems. It is always difficult to accommodate new arrivals, even in temporary housing, when living space is so scarce.

Mayors discussed the curb-cut effect, which asserts that an investment in one group can cascade out and up and be a substantial investment in the broader well-being of a community. Accordingly, investments in migrants can also be beneficial for the entire population. For example, investments in migrant housing is also an investment for the infrastructure of the entire community.

“One of the most important lessons of the war against Ukraine is that we need to prepare. We need to prepare in good times for bad times.”
Mayor van Zanen (The Hague, The Netherlands)

For more information on the Summit theme ‘Welcoming Migrants’, please refer to the position paper ‘War refugees, as a special category of migrants, in cities’ on the GPM website.
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Mayors’ debate

The mayors then explored the topic of social infrastructure. City leaders have the responsibility to ensure that cities create space for people to connect, adapt, and grow into a positive future that all citizens want.

Mayors discussed the ways in which infrastructure in cities must support the aims of social inclusion, enhancing and protecting natural systems, and bolstering democratic processes.

Several speakers observed that mayors can exercise power over the infrastructural procurement process with their ability to convene coalitions of public, private, and civil society actors.

On the panel:

Claudia Lopez, Mayor of Bogota, Colombia, Geordin Hill-Lewis, Mayor of Cape Town, South Africa, Jefferson Koijee, Mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, Mochamad Nur Arifin, Mayor of Trenggalek, Indonesia, Marcin Krupa, Mayor of Katowice, Poland, Hélder Sousa Silva, Mayor of Mafra, Portugal, Emmanuel Serunjoji, Mayor of Kampala, Uganda, Juma Assiago, Global Coordinator of the Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat,

Moderator: Seth Schultz, CEO, The Resilience Shift
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Context: Interdependent Risks
Global risks and their associated impacts are further exacerbating uncertainty related to social infrastructure capacities. Pressures from disruptive and converging forces, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, unsustainable consumption, ecosystem degradation, rapid urbanisation, social unrest, and inequalities spread across the world. Swift cascading failures might lead to serious consequences in a world where interdependencies are complex, cross-border, and subject to unintended human factors. To confront increasingly frequent shocks, it is necessary to enhance resilience and infrastructure. The pandemic illustrated that cities not only have to recover from physical impacts, but that societies need to prioritise social infrastructure. Hence, the 21st century necessitates a combination of system thinking and local leadership. In this way, it is necessary to bring together the communities that will be essential to the transformation of core systems.

Forms of Care
The mayors discussed several different forms of care that are key elements of social infrastructure:
- Child care has been proven in studies to be the most cost-efficient and inclusive forms of social economic infrastructure.
- Support for women is especially crucial in informal settings in which citizens lack access to health care, pension funds etc. In these cases, women represent the social safety net in the form of unpaid care work. This, in turn, leads to the feminisation of poverty.
- Youth education needs to be relevant for the 21st century. That means it needs to be green, humanitarian, digital and its needs to address technology.
- Public spaces need to be places of beauty that build communities rather than breaking them down. They can give people a sense of pride and joy about their community.
- Care for homeless people means the provision of safe spaces and temporary accommodation. It communicates that every single person has at least the basic inherent human dignity to be provided for.

“Social infrastructure connects the challenges of democracy, climate change, and inclusion.” Mayor Claudia López Hernández (Bogota, Colombia)
What I’d like to see in the years ahead is that every person can feel a sense of pride in their community. No matter how poor they are.”
Mayor Geordin Hill-Lewis (Cape Town, South Africa)

Citizen’s engagement
Cities are an essential building block of social integration. Hence, all mayors agreed that the development of cities needs to put people at the center. Cities are for the people and communities are experts regarding their own needs. For this reason, it is necessary to involve the citizens in the decision-making process for social infrastructure. All actions should be demand driven and the communities know best what they need. Social infrastructure is also about how to listen. To ensure the involvement of the citizens, it is possible to implement deliberative platforms and forums such as youth and senior parliaments. Finally, the mayors discussed the idea of introducing regional branches (African, Asian, European) for the GPM, to address the unique challenges faced by cities around the world.

“Democracy means including the society in decisions about what surrounds us”. Mayor Marcin Krupa (Katowice, Poland)

For more information on the Summit theme ‘Social Infrastructure’, please refer to the position paper ‘Social Infrastructure’ on the GPM website.
DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

Mayors’ debate

The Summit concluded with a debate on democratic processes. Mayors discussed the complexity and urgency of the challenges in the urban system, including climate change, social inequality, and the lack of affordable housing. These are challenges that cannot be tackled without the consent, support and collaboration of the population. Urban democracy is about institutions, but also about practices, and it is key to creating sustainable and liveable cities.

On the panel:

Oscar Escobar, Mayor of Palmira, Colombia, Peter Kurz, Mayor of Mannheim, Germany, Fabrice Brad Rulinda, Mayor of Entebbe, Uganda, Jorge Alejandro Aldana Bardales, Mayor of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, represented by Mr. Figueroa, Monika Chabior, Deputy Mayor of Gdańsk, Poland, Roshaan Wolusmai, Former Mayor of Kandahar, Former Minister of Urban Development and Land Afghanistan, Grace Mary Mugasa, Minister of State for Public Service, former mayor of Hoima, Uganda, Pascal Smet, Secretary of State Urban Development of Brussels, Belgium, Ivo Daalder, president of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs and Chair of GPM Advisory Committee, Moderator: Mauricio Rodas, Former Mayor of Quito, Ecuador
DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

Context: Democratic Crisis
Democracy is under attack from within and from without. Populist nationalist movements are taking and holding power. At the same time, we witness the Russian attack on Ukraine, China’s undermining of democracy in Hong Kong, and similar threats around the world.

“The suffering of Ukrainians is a call to the world. For mayors, solidarity isn’t an aim, it’s action”
Mayor Leoluca Orlando (Palermo, Italy)

Democratic Participation
To strengthen democracy, participation is crucial. However, participation does not automatically secure democracy. Every step towards participation needs to consider who is joining the process. Otherwise, participation might be unrepresentative and biased. One example is the digital divide. Cities cannot solely engage residents online, as that might exclude citizens who are less tech savvy or do not have an internet connection.

“We need to adopt new technologies, which will help us to improve our democratic processes.”
Minister Grace Mary Mugasa, former mayor of Hoima (Uganda)

It is necessary to find the right balance between participation and leadership. A representative democracy needs strong decision-making processes with designated leaders. Elections should ensure the accountability of these decision makers.

“Mayors are the closest elected servers to the citizens. We need to provide the population with public services and ensure good conditions for citizens to enjoy their rights.”
Former Mayor Mauricio Rodas (Quito, Ecuador)

Serious participation needs the following considerations:
- Knowledge: to prevent oversimplifications, it is necessary to prepare and educate the citizens based on objective expertise.
- Authentic listening: to ensure representativeness, it is necessary to actively solicit input from those who typically say nothing. Otherwise, there is the potential bias that only well-educated citizens participate, not necessarily the majority of people.
- Mayors need a vision: strong mayors have to deliver a clear picture of future improvements. Sometimes it is even necessary to work against existing conceptions and to convince citizens to support projects that will contribute to the greater good.
- Participation mechanisms: Based on data, it is possible to build representative and deliberative platforms for citizens.

One powerful tool could be a decentralisation index. By indicating the extent and effectiveness of decentralisation, it would be possible to guide investors and expose governments that do not foster decentralisation.

Countries who signed the European Charter on Local Self-Government are subject to evaluations. Even though it is not yet very likely that a Global Charter on Local Self-Government will be established, it is possible to implement international cooperation projects that focus on governance issues.

Multi-level Governance and Partnerships
The mayors discussed how the pandemic intensified conflicts between national governments and the local level. Most importantly, political responsibility was in question. These experiences helped to illustrate the need for greater autonomy for cities. Moreover, it showed the need to involve cities in policy-making and not only in implementation efforts. Mayors can only be effective if they operate effectively in their cities, regions, nations and internationally. Hence, partnerships must be forged on all levels. Locally, cities can support one another in terms of capacity building. Furthermore, it is possible to build partnerships with a wide range of local actors.

One powerful tool could be a decentralisation index. By indicating the extent and effectiveness of decentralisation, it would be possible to guide investors and expose governments that do not foster decentralisation.

Countries who signed the European Charter on Local Self-Government are subject to evaluations. Even though it is not yet very likely that a Global Charter on Local Self-Government will be established, it is possible to implement international cooperation projects that focus on governance issues.

All mayors agreed that the GPM is a platform that functions not only as the voice of mayors, but also works to defend mayors under pressure and to fight corruption. Building a stronghold for mayors, fostering democratic participation and strengthening multi-level governance will help to overcome future democratic crises.

“By acting collectively in speaking with one voice, we can make a difference to global governance.”
Former Mayor Roshaan Wolusmal (Kandahar, Afghanistan)

“National governments should stand on our side. However, support for the local level is still missing. We do not only sense the urgency, rather we experience it on a daily basis.”
Mayor Peter Kurz (Mannheim, Germany)

For more information on the Summit theme ‘Democratic Processes’, please refer to the position paper ‘The democratic challenge: reclaiming the city’ on the GPM website.
GLOBAL DECLARATION OF MAYORS FOR DEMOCRACY

As part of the GPM focus on democracy, and in collaboration with the German Marshall Fund, the Pact of Free Cities, and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, the GPM prepared a Global Declaration of Mayors for Democracy.

The Declaration underscores the ways that cities are on the front lines of the fight to preserve liberal democracy and defend against attacks on free expression. The Declaration emanates from the commitments mayors made at the US Summit for Democracy in December 2021, informed by a democracy-focused dialogue hosted by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs and GMF Cities in March 2022, and propels the Summit’s year-of-action ahead of the second Summit for Democracy, planned for early 2023.

Mayors that participated in-person at the GPM Summit were invited to sign the Global Declaration of Mayors for Democracy. In August 2022, the Declaration has been signed by 67 city leaders from 36 countries. Mayors can sign the Declaration until the end of 2022.

“It is mayors and local communities that are most effective in defending the pillars of democracy. We – mayors – are currently observing negative trends and facing limited resources, but we will not be marginalised and we will continue to deliver in this context.”
Mayor Marcin Krupa of Katowice, Poland.

For more information, please refer to https://globalparliamentofmayors.org/mayors-introduce-global-declaration-for-democracy/
MAYORS SIGNING THE GLOBAL DECLARATION FOR DEMOCRACY
RESOLUTION ON REDUCING VIOLENCE IN CITIES

Side event

In 2020, the GPM, in partnership with Peace in Our Cities (PiOC), launched the Resolution on reducing violence in cities by 50% in 2030. The resolution has garnered the support of more than 60 mayors and urban networks, which represent more than 1,500 cities and metropolitan areas.

The resolution outlines 11 principles for addressing urban violence, and was highlighted by UN Secretary-General António Guterres, who observed that “Cities have demonstrated that it is possible to act effectively to prevent and address the root cause of violence and insecurity.”

As part of this project, Dr. Hernán Flom on behalf of the GPM and PiOC hosted a side event at the Summit to introduce a roadmap to operationalise the 11 principles of the GPM-PiOC resolution. In this event, tangible, evidence-based approaches to violence reduction to support action on the GPM and PiOC resolution were presented to an audience of mayors and experts.
BUILDING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FOR AN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE WORLD

GPM, a unique governance body

Strength in Unity
Established in 2016, the GPM is a unique governance body of, by, and for mayors from all corners of the world. The core goal is to empower cities to play an important role on the international stage, engaging in global strategy debates with nation states and international organisations, such as the UN, and bringing local knowledge to the table. The mayors are focused on developing, sharing, and adopting action-oriented solutions.

Vision
A world in which mayors, cities, and networks are equal partners in building a global governance structure for an inclusive and sustainable world.

Global City Rights Movement
The GPM is envisioned as a global city rights movement that brings a different voice to the political arena: the voice of mayors, cities and their citizens. It is designed to harness the power of the proximity of mayors to urban residents and leverage cities’ approaches to problem solving. Mayors can drive solutions in their cities that are more progressive, faster, and more targeted than those put forward at the national level.

The GPM is promoting collective action, connectivity, and solidarity among mayors at a time where the common global voice of mayors is especially needed as a driver of change.

Online Community
GPM Mayors have direct access to the GPM Virtual Parliament and existing urban networks that offer research, best practices and city-to-city cooperation. The GPM’s goal is to enable the physical and online debate between mayors without regard to political affiliation, and within their competences, and to give a common voice to the many distinct and important voices of mayors around the world.

GPM Membership
The more mayors join the GPM, the stronger the GPM voice in global debates will be. The membership includes mayors from cities large and small, north and south, developed and emerging. Members are brought together physically at an Annual Summit for city leaders and networks to deliberate as a Parliament and online, through the Virtual Parliament, allowing mayors to communicate, vote and act during the year.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

From left to right: Peter Kurz, Chair, mayor of Mannheim, Germany, Rohey Malick Lowe, Vice Chair, mayor of Banjul, The Gambia, Bryan Barnett, Vice Chair, mayor of Rochester Hills, USA, and Ricardo Rio, Treasurer, mayor of Braga, Portugal

GLOBAL AMBASSADORS

Sigmar Gabriel, former Vice Chancellor and former minister of Foreign Affairs, Germany, Jozias van Aartsen, former minister of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, former mayor of The Hague and former acting mayor of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

HONORARY MEMBERS

Patricia de Lille, former mayor of Cape Town, South Africa, Ed Johnson, former mayor of Asbury Park, USA, Grace Mary Mugasa, former mayor of Hoima, Uganda, and Daniel Termont, former mayor of Ghent, Belgium

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

INVITATION TO THE GPM ANNUAL SUMMIT 2023

The city of Monrovia, Liberia, will host the GPM Annual Summit 2023. Monrovia is a vibrant city and will be an inspiring setting for mayoral debates on the GPM’s core topics including North-South cooperation, democracy, and governance. The GPM is pleased that Monrovia’s location, in the heart of West Africa and Africa’s oldest independent city, will enable more African mayors than in the past to travel to the event. Unlike other cities, Monrovia will also offer ease to travel for many European, American, and Asian mayors to attend the summit.

Mayor Jefferson T. Koijee of Monrovia, Liberia: “I am honored to host the GPM Annual Summit 2023, which will strengthen our work and diplomatic efforts to continue cementing world peace, city improvement and global development. I welcome GPM mayors and non-member mayors alike, and dignitaries from around the world to our capital to participate in this important event. Monrovia is ready to give you an experience like you’ve never had before”.

The GPM Annual Summit will take place in the Fall of 2023. The summit date will be announced early November 2022.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Mayors for the Hybrid GPM Summit</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Verschoor</td>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Meyanga</td>
<td>Afanloum</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Lawrence</td>
<td>Bafut</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Danjo</td>
<td>Basse</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor López Hernández</td>
<td>Bogota</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Sonko</td>
<td>Brikama Town</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Mguni</td>
<td>Bulawayu</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Hill-Lewis</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Sokhna Fall</td>
<td>Dioubel</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Rulinda</td>
<td>Entebbe</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Boune</td>
<td>Esse</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor van Zanen</td>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Chabior</td>
<td>Ghent</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor de Clercq</td>
<td>Gdansk</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Sentaro</td>
<td>Kabale</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Mberaze</td>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Serunjoji</td>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Jallow</td>
<td>Kanifing</td>
<td>DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Kamwany</td>
<td>Kasumbalesa</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Bamba</td>
<td>Kaur Maba</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Jawara</td>
<td>Kuntaur</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Mbwaye</td>
<td>Limbe I Council</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Ngale</td>
<td>Limbe City Council</td>
<td>DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Mwewa</td>
<td>Lubumbashi</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Hélder</td>
<td>Mafra</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Kurz</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Landing B. Sanneh</td>
<td>Mansakonko Area Council</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Mohamed</td>
<td>Mogadishu</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Hélder</td>
<td>Mafra</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Dombre-Coste</td>
<td>Montpellier</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Faye</td>
<td>Montpellier</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Hart</td>
<td>Montpellier</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Saint-Martin</td>
<td>Montpellier</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Koijee</td>
<td>Monrovia</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Musoke</td>
<td>Nansana</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Ngiriker</td>
<td>Nebbi</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Odunmbaku</td>
<td>Ojodu</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Orlando</td>
<td>Palermo</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Escobar</td>
<td>Palmira</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor de Araujo</td>
<td>Quelimane</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Kuczera</td>
<td>Rybnik</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Bardales</td>
<td>Tegucigalpa</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Mazur</td>
<td>Wroclaw</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Harris Jolo</td>
<td>Zwedru</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORMER MAYORS, MINISTERS AND SECRETARY OF STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ed Johnson</th>
<th>former mayor of Asbury Park, USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Balaba</td>
<td>former mayor of Iganga, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naseer Lilizai</td>
<td>former mayor of Pul-i-Alam, Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauricio Rodas</td>
<td>former mayor of Quito, Ecuador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Smet</td>
<td>Brussels' Secretary of State Urban Development and European Relations, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace-Mary Mugasa</td>
<td>Minister of State for Public Services, former mayor of Hoima, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roshaan Wolusmal</td>
<td>former Minister of State Urban Development, former mayor of Kandahar, Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>