

**Webinar Insights on Open Science and Decolonizing Health Knowledge Systems in Latin American Medical Research**

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**Welcome Remarks: Irma Flores Hinojos**

Good morning to all the people who are accompanying us this morning, we want to give you a special welcome and thank you for your participation in this second space for open science conversation and decolonization of knowledge that is part of a series of 15 international webinars on this occasion for Latin America and the Spanish-speaking world we greet our panelists, Dr. Silvia Restrepo, that this foot Sylvia Schmelkes Irma Flores to Professor Budd Hall with nate blood and that she is collaborating with all the technological part and in a special way we ask them to keep their microphones muted so as not to have interference with sound this event is part of the open science initiative beyond open access for and with communities a step towards decolonization of knowledge that is being led by the Canadian commission for UNESCO the chair of UNESCO chair and community page research in social responsibility in higher education what is a joint chair of the victory in Canada unit in India unity and what do you do with this initiative in which we are participating today, UNESCO is conducting some international consultations that aim to develop a recommendation on open science for it to be adopted by all member states in the year 2021 this recommendation and will include a common definition, values and also proposals for action I want to thank the participation of the three panelists of this event to the doctor Sylvia Schmelkes academic vice-rector of the ibero-american university in Mexico to Dr. Silvia Restrepo Vice-Rector for Academic and Creation of the Universidad de los Andes and Dr. Irma Flores Associate Professor of the Faculty of Education of the Universidad de Los Andes and Coordinator of the Colombia Game of the No Late for Change Consortium of the Chair of Music For purposes of the day's agenda, each of our panelists will have An intervention of about 20 minutes and we will also have a space for conversation and questions for about 30 minutes. We will start this webinar with Dr. Irma Flores who will present the open science initiative beyond open access for and with the communities a walk is to decolonization then we will have.

The presentation of Dr. Silvia Schmelkes who will present us with open science, epistemological dialogue and participatory action research and then we will have the presentation of Dr. Sirestrepo who will tell us about the proposal of the University of Los Andes welcome and this I hope will be a space for construction and participation for all and we begin with Dr. Irma Flores well I want to start this presentation by recalling a fragment of the book the open veins of America by the writer eduardo galeano I open quotation marks for those who conceive history as a competition, the backwardness and misery of Latin America 'are nothing other than the result of their failure, we lost others won, but it happens that those who won thanks to the fact that we lost the history of their development in Latin America integrates as has been said the history of the development of world capitalism our defeat and always implicit in the agent victory our

wealth has always generated our poverty to feed the prosperity of other empires and their native caporals in colonial and neocolonial alchemy gold is transfigured into scrap metal and food becomes poison close with many at a time Aside this edition in the access of our native peoples to the possibility of sharing the ingenious and subtle ways in which they generate knowledge to live and survive on a daily basis, it is very scarce from the perspective of those who support the power of science. considers that there is nothing of science in that that if perhaps it can be described as common sense with these ideas in mind, I will begin the presentation of the initiative of the Canadian commission of UNESCO.

And the UNESCO community based research and social responsibility in higher education chair aimed at contributing to the consultation process to find ways that allow us to open science and colonize knowledge in your city presentation thank you well here I want to start with some thanks and these thanks are already directed to the territories of the indigenous peoples where we have the privilege of living and working to the Canadian commission as well as to our organizations and universities to all those with whom we work sharing knowledge to build a better world next place Well, those who have promoted this initiative and who have worked in collaboration in the colonization of knowledge in a very strong way are Dr. Leslie Chan, head of the Knowledge Equity Laboratory at the University of Toronto, Budd Hall, who accompanies us with the chair UNESCO community best research brands Founding Professor of the Open Access Science and Publications Workshop at the University of Laval Rajasthan Don of the UNESCO Community Beige Research Chair and Founder President of Participatory Research in Asia Huanosto a Seven Long Lorna Williams of the UAT Nation Emeritus Professor of the University From Victoria I explain well this approach of an open science leads us to the next open question that opening science implies making available to society as a whole the breadth of knowledge that is generated through research but also the possibility of open a place to the diversity of forms of knowledge that are expressed in indigenous cultures, ethnic minorities of gender, among others the cultures of the global south and others excluded and marginalized from the global north nex-3 with the appearance of covid 19 science has occupied an important place in this context since a solution is sought to solve the results of the pandemic vaccines treatments different forms have been sought for this as a consequence new ways of approaching research processes as scientists seek to understand the characteristics of the virus on the one hand as well as how you can produce all these possibilities of and help prevent the population from following infecting and thus counteract the effects it has had on the population.

Next laws for this initiative is very important the convergence and intersection between the openness dimensions of science, this refers to what it is necessary to open the texts that are contained in all the platforms in which the investigations are developed or are being contained That they are produced at this time and the data is also discussed, this implies that we can have the possibility of ecologies of knowledge where these intersections can make proposals that are given from different sciences to collaborate and solve this situation in which we are in this moment in our Society, on the other hand, the importance of openness to Society for us and for this initiative it is very important that the whole society has access to this production of knowledge, especially those who are researching and those who are trying to search and find. those solutions to solve the pandemic right now the fact that it can give this possibility of openness and that the entire scientific community has access to the production of research in a fast and effective way as it also generates the possibility that solutions are found more quickly on

the other hand it is also important for this initiative that it is taken in consideration of the knowledge based on the context what is taking place in each of the places where everything related to the pandemic is happening but additionally.

Also the knowledge that is had locally in this regard and how this situation is being resolved from those places and on the other hand, since the opening of the knowledge systems excluded among these we can think, for example, of different forms of medicine that are developed from the proposals and Well, what indigenous groups are doing, for example Ayurvedic medicine and other possibilities, are also giving a way of solving what is happening at the moment and finally, the recognition and importance of equity of knowledge to the extent that We can all have access to that which can allow us to act appropriately in this situation and in this context of the pandemic as it can facilitate that the contagion does not continue to expose that we can all have a greater security situation in short next list now well what are they the actions that this initiative proposes to open up science and colonize knowledge because by a part is to support the joint construction of knowledge between the academy and the communities. In this sense, this possibility generates is that between all of us, both the academy and the communities, we can collaboratively find solutions to the situations and to achieve this, it is mainly required a sensitization information in the environment of the academy because this openness is not so generalized and to the extent that the academy is sensitized and formed, this relationship with the community is more possible and it will be more fluid on the other side but towards financing the exchange of knowledge of the indigenous peoples of the global south in this sense, since there are no such possibilities and if there are, they are very scarce, it is very important to be able to have this possibility of financing the exchange of knowledge of the peoples and diversify the composition of the peoples. members of editorial boards in general terms that are organized or Composed by academics and very seldom the components, since members of the communities or indigenous groups, on the other hand, colonize research and teaching in higher education that this is also a very big challenge for the academy for the universities but it is It is important and necessary to be able to also open ourselves to the fact that society has and is within those of the academy, exchanging the knowledge that is generated outside and sharing knowledge using creative approaches. This refers to all the possibilities that exist to use media such as the arts and other possibilities that allow us to enter into what the communities are developing in terms of knowledge and explained well the timeline for the development of the recommendations that the UNESCO commission has and has been the following in March of this year was developed the draft discussed by the executive committee of UNESCO and from that draft it was proposed It was this series of seminars that are being developed at this time and that will be developed between October and November of this year also with the intention of reviewing this draft in different regions so that you can get feedback from many participants and enrich to do so. In November 2021, these recommendations will be adopted at the UNESCO general conference in order to start working on this whole proposal, because at the global level Netflix, well another of the questions that arise with this initiative is what we can do to make it prosper and be develop, then, first of all, share the report with our communities and networks in the same way the report can be found online and request the national commissions of UNESCO to support these considerations from our places from our universities the centers in which we work. organizations in which we are organizing debates in our universities and also co In the respective communities, he explained and well, after presenting this initiative I want to thank you, thank you, custom, an obligatory merci beaucoup gallant and finally next place and I want to read this poem to you

because you selected with the intention of giving an important meaning to everything what we are doing at this moment from this initiative and it says I am a woman I am a woman of a generation I am a woman of generations of poverty I am a woman of a poor class heritage I am a woman Thank you very much.

**Moderator Remarks: Luisa Fernanda Gonzalez**

Thank you very much, signing for sharing the initiative with us, following the agenda and a small modification we continue with the presentation of Dr. Silvia the expert.

**Speaker: Silvia Restrepo**

Thank you very much Luisa and go more voice and Silvia to my partner on the panel we are very homogeneous in this meeting and the panelists do not call the same to maintain a certain mobility and there is not that forest that has contributed so much to the university both before really a deep thanks on my behalf on behalf of the rector well they invited me to talk about open knowledge and when Irma introduced me to this I told her look at nothing the document that I am writing is precisely a declaration of open knowledge for the university of the Andes the objective because the idea is offer in open access content of our high academic quality content produced by researchers that are available to the local community for local and international communities in general and consult freely but right now I am going to talk a little about what the term means freely and aligned with that conviction that opening knowledge allows rapid dissemination and access to content you and I am conducive to collaboration I am much of what Irma mentioned and scientific advancement is available to all this as Irma said the example of the Cobi was what marked a path for us different to have the sequence of the virus almost immediately after producing it is the path we should follow especially in critical issues for human well-being in health issues in agriculture issues and others that is what we should do then what the big ones are doing in the university and well it is a university because for them to know it is a relatively small private university we have about 18 thousand 19,000 students what we are trying to do is an initiative to turn the university into an institution that encourages and promotes open knowledge that is interesting and you may suddenly think that it is a bit shy because it is not an imposition it is not like other universities are a rectoral declaration that goes to the entire community is that we want to encourage and promote so that each teacher has each student have that freedom to choose the path they want. The first important point is that a statement is made very easily, and one writes a paper called the means makes the statement.

And that the most important thing is what is done in the institution that must change for that to become a reality and that is where we have to work hard and that was also what the rector told me from the first moment, it is very nice to do the statement but tell me what new actions we should do then I am going to tell you what we have what we have done first what we did was define the university areas in which this statement had an effect and we find that we have nine I am going to read but I am going to go into each one and that is going to be my presentation to explain what each one implies to do an open knowledge in the university in the Andes and what new actions in each one we are thinking then these nine are the research articles the journals that We edit the books that we produce the software and hardware at the university in the Andes, that is why I put them into one all the peer review evaluation skin exercise that we have The sixth is the research data including creation portfolios and raw research data. The seventh is the archives and institutional documentation. There we have a particular topic. The eighth is the laboratories

and workshops. Now open our infrastructure the laboratories and workshops. research and the tenth that is let's say how is the mole that surrounds one is the intellectual protection patents licenses industrial secrets and others that these would like to talk a little about them well the first articles and we know the problem that there is with the articles and With the calls to fish that are the processing church articles and the policy of the big publishers that impose those doubles on us, let's say expenses or payments for publishing an article in an open access or open access journal, then there what we are doing because not we want to become a financing entity at the service of large publishers one we are doing the big actions one at the country level we are negotiating with the big publishers we reject this policy of the big publishers.

We have a country negotiation table where the University of the Andes is very active in this negotiation with the large publishers and secondly, we are doing a very detailed analysis of the importance of open access in the different areas because it cannot be an overnight issue either. The morning has to be a very fine filigree analysis to know where it is the same to have with an open you do in the medium in a short term one in the medium term and one in the long term to be able to make that transition so what new actions do, we have to do? analysis Segundo work on the elements and products of social appropriation of knowledge because for each of these nine elements that I mentioned to you, what needs to be identified is that what audiences could be interested in that knowledge that we produce at the university and obviously not I am talking about the movement that we have to do little by little, which is not to produce for others but how to produce for everyone at the moment I am talking about that which we produce for the community for the community, so there are always audiences there in each one of the nine topics, the audiences that I call evident and the audiences that are not evident and that we want to reach, for example in an article, the obvious audience is academic my five colleagues who are going to read the article I am going to say a phrase that is from my rector What does it say we are so busy writing things that nobody will read that we do not read what others write so well but life is Audi It is obvious that there is my academic audience but which ones we want and that is where we have to work and change which ones we want to achieve and if we want to achieve them we cannot offer them the article that I produced from my discipline, it is necessary to make that article of social appropriation that I need them to understand The audiences that I do want to read and appropriate that knowledge, so I know that it is extra work but we are doing it.

A major work and also that it is not only an article in another language but other forms of communication that today are more common such as a podcast, a video, etc., etc. Second domain the magazines the magazines that the university publishes the Andes today are all open access but there comes the contradiction if we pay the big publishers to have access or to publish but we are putting it and that is where we definitely have to have a political decision and put them in open access without considering the expense that we are incurring the third issue are books and there comes the whole issue of licenses that I am not going to go into detail that we know that we want to put a pdf or we want to put a book in streaming for interaction and reuse and that is the strong step not We can simply be content with putting a pdf that people cannot interact with, what we want is for the audience to make it my book can suddenly make derivative works and that is why the creative commons licenses with all their implications are so important here again I have to understand that there is an obvious public and there is a public that is not obvious software and hardware in that, let's say it is relatively easy There are many repositories, many licenses today for software that allow that use to open access and the most important thing is the

academic community is the culture that not necessarily if you put it in open access then you cannot make a commercial derivation of your software and its hardware is they are two different things but the most important thing is to put it as soon as possible open access the fifth point this time the one with the most resistance in view at the University and is to open the names of the peer evaluations In my concept it is a concept I am a scientist I am a biologist so it gives me a lot of transparency and credibility that one knows who evaluated it and that they know that I evaluate the work of others that avoids false conflicts of interest avoids biases and others but it is incredibly that it has perhaps been the point of greatest resistance in the community because they say then what the reaction of my colleagues is the opposite of the person By saying your name you are going to limit the comments you can make to a non-blind evaluation but.

Well the sixth is the research data, there are obvious international protocols, we really like the confer that is of accessibility, they can find the data easy, easy access, easy reuse and interoperability, that we do not leave that data simply operable for the person of the of the discipline but that they are in fact easily share the seventh that are the institutional files and documents, there we do have to take into account there it comes in a sudden shock or not in shock but to align it with the legislation of each country and the habeas data then there we have to be careful with those sensitive issues minor issues in the university we have the incredibly growing population of minors and more and more young people enter the university and we have to be careful with all the issues and that they call sensitive in Colombian legislation already in the eighth year is the infrastructure of laboratories and workshops and as Irma said what we want to make available and how we want to make it available and to put them in context the university the Andes a closed university to enter there are turnstiles touched security barriers it's time to show up to play is a drama more or less to enter the university those of the before then if we want to open a laboratory we are afraid that we have to change the way we are presenting ourselves to the community and that is a plan that the rector has, for example, already the library that we are going to make new it is going to be public, and we have to start thinking that we are a public and open university with free access, all laboratories and workshops have to be accessible, obviously that is the second issue on which my colleagues can oppose what we are going to do initially. is to create spaces in the neighborhood that surrounds us so that the community works with us, they are called in the mighty, for example, it is a in other universities they call it happy makers of spoken spaces where we are going to build where we are going to manufacture building with the community and there It is also important because the first reaction is to open laboratories and workshops to the scientific community, so that two come from the university next door and use my workshops, not only is that opening it in the communities, it is that privilege that we have at the university to offer it to the university so that there is construction and the last one is that I promised them the mole is the whole issue of intellectual property patents we have not fully resolved let's say that since it is a declaration that has to enter phases initially, everything that is the processes leading to a patent will continue to be protected and not open access but it is very ugly to put a clear protection item but for the moment if you They have a better idea, I hear them, but for the moment that is, then it is important as I was telling you to conclude this topic that we have done in the university 1 the declaration 2 the new actions that we have to do 3 in which areas we have to work fourth in each area What audience do I want to build or do I want to reach and in each and finally in each area, what new actions do I have to do specifically to make road access.

**Moderator: Luisa Fernanda Gonzalez**

Thank you very much, Victoria Silvia, very interesting all the declaration proposal from the University, well, and we continue with the doctor with Dr. Sylvia Schmelkes.

**Speaker: Sylvia Schmelkes**

Let me I am trying to share my screen.

**Lisa:** Do you want me to share it or do you need to help us with the presentation.

**Syvia:** To see if I find it, I prefer to handle it myself, what happens that I can't find it for a second if it doesn't appear. Because there has been a break, it does not happen, it does not seem that in two days of sharing it why not.

**Lisa:** Nathan can you share the screen please Syvia says that.

**Syvia:** If you see it, there is now if you see if we go to the next one, explain why this is what I want to do in this talk. Well, first of all, I want to thank this invitation for this opportunity to be with you, there is malice to Walt this and well, in this talk what I am going to try to do is argue in favor of bringing together four processes in the knowledge generation processes and in the training of new professionals in our universities. In these four processes, for me they are first an open science, the second interdisciplinary and gradual transit to transdisciplinary the third to epistemological dialogue and intercultural education and fourth to participatory action research and in the end, if I have time, I am going to make an overview of what we are doing in the Ibero-American university in this respect. It is the first movement that I think should come together with these other four, this good, how do you know this movement? of open science already in itself raises a fundamental paradigmatic transformation in our traditional way of doing science first because it is contrary to the privatization and commodification of knowledge second because it is based on the conception that scientific work is community and that it is the community itself, the one that controls itself and the one that monitors the quality of production relative to the rigor of compliance with the ethical principles that should govern scientific work and third because it maintains that knowledge belongs to everyone, it has to be, it must be, it must be explicitly has democratized and that is for the good of humanity a good express, however, as the vice-rector of the university said, blood is a paradigmatic change, it faces great barriers.

A very important barrier is that a part of knowledge is no longer produced in higher education institutions but in educational companies, again, which are the laws for the protection of intellectual production and thus imprisonment of third parties are the incentive systems for students. researchers who reward the publication in these journals where five people read us this that are not mostly open access and who not only charge for having access but also for publishing and the dissemination of knowledge that is in the hands of a few large Sensory educational companies that have also already been mentioned are part of the barriers of open science in express good even in what is published openly they find serious problems to democratize access to what is published to the methods to the codes to the bases of data which is what we are somehow advocating this because it requires a complex backup production technology distribution and access and because it will hardly be a reality as long as the internet

human right is not enforced, that is, this open access supposes the internet in some way and I believe that our countries are all very far from enforcing this human right and there are also great barriers For a university institution to fully opt for open science, for example libraries, as they will have to continue buying books, journals, databases that cost, they do not have to buy sophisticated software, although they can gradually opt for the collaborative open software of express But from the outset, at least it is necessary to do so, the publications must be open free and digital, the production of knowledge in the institutions must increasingly tend to be an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional collaborative collegiate international because that opens up our horizons, research must be directed. in a privileged way to the contribution to the solution of the great problems that affect the majority and marginalized minorities.

At the local, regional, national and planetary level, I am not advocating immediacy or the only instrumental orientation of the production of knowledge, I believe that basic research is essential and theoretical production as well, but in any case, it seems to me that a clarity of the para is necessary. that of what is done in the last instance and this introduces what follows and is an argument to say that open science is very important but it is not enough and that is why I propose this second movement that has to come together, we will explain, well, and the next one is interdisciplinary and the gradual transition to transdisciplinary because transdisciplinary is something extremely complex, something that cannot be reached if interdisciplinary is not first transited and, well, this is because the traditional disciplinary way of doing science has undoubtedly allowed great steps forward for Bolón humanity does not doubt it, but it faces barriers to its effectiveness in the face of holistic problems that and trust is required by the articulated confluence and here the key is in the articulation of multiple disciplines and in some cases the disciplinary vision harms humanity this due to the use that is given to the knowledge generated and due to the consequences that are often not foreseen. historical there are many fusion of the atom pesticides transgenics to give just a few examples, but this disciplinary vision of science has done harm because it has done harm to the planet, we go on to the next one in explaining and well, multidiscipline refers only to coexistence As specialists from different disciplines, we even do that little but from my point of view it is not worth wearing out.

In coexistence, you have to go to the interrelation to that next step, which is interdisciplinary, which refers to the relationship between disciplines to obtain an integrated vision of reality that encourages dialogue between disciplines and mutual understanding of the logics of each one and transdisciplinary is already the production of knowledge, having broken the barriers between disciplines, then we must begin with the generation of knowledge and the action of new professionals from the interdisciplinary and gradually move to produce jointly between disciplines to face The great challenge of, for example, contributing to the objectives of sustainable development in an effective way, but well, I think that we were not satisfied with this either and that is why this expais raised the third movement, which has to do with epistemological dialogue and intercultural education, we know that the stumbling blocks of science to solve complex problems of Humanity are inside, the damage that has been caused by the use of scientific knowledge is visible everywhere, perhaps not scientific knowledge itself, but the way it has been used, above all, to our environment in the damage it has caused and with this to the possibility of surviving as a species on the plane that should lead those of us who call ourselves scientists to an attitude of humility and openness and I raised it in some way to choose malice it is essential to recognize that there are other ways in which knowledge is produced that

They are not anti-scientific but that they are non-scientific and that they are proving their usefulness for humanity and not only from an instrumental perspective because they are even capable of shaking the sense that we give to our existence in that terrifyingly deep sense is next a different way of knowing is represented in the ancestral knowledge of native peoples that has stood out done by the test over the centuries and the sample of its location then this is not anti-scientific knowledge but it is non-scientific, for example in knowledge to conserve diversity for the protection of the crop and the protection and cultivation of an environmental environment healthy starts from philosophical premises contrary to the western Christian ones that are maintain that the human being is the cusp of creation and as a corollary that nature must dominate by counterpart the ancestral knowledge of indigenous peoples where they have argued that the human being is one more being of the nature of nature is all composed of living beings including water, earth, air, mountains, that the earth is sacred because we come from it, we already return because it feeds us that harmonious coexistence with nature is necessary and Therefore, it is not necessary to destroy it; it is not married to hunt or fish but because.

It is required for survival not to break the land to sow without asking permission and forgiveness of the land nor is an ark cut to build the house without doing the same and then well, it is the indigenous peoples who have preserved the one where they live there is biological diversity on the planet there is biological diversity because there is diversity of cultures that is why we are now talking about biocultural diversity the meeting of the two universities of express good a different way of knowing is represented in this knowledge as I had already said but for example another An example of this medicine the holistic concept of the human being made of mind and emotions and also an inhabitant of a community is an integral part of a community in governance the positions that are understood as service to others democracy that is understood as something that requires consensus and requires conviction through arguments to reach these agreements with being consensual is the aesthetic sense. co of artistic creation that tells us about a relationship with themselves and with others and of course their spirituality without which indigenous peoples are not understood because it bathes their entire lives and with that I am only scratching the surface because there is so much more Because we know so much more profoundly next trees from the western culture we have discriminated this knowledge we have discriminated against the indigenous peoples we have taken away their language with which they name all this they value that they know no longer being able to name it because it is disappearing we have not taken away their culture in areas of science we have destroyed.

A large body of knowledge and our educational systems have denied access to this knowledge to the majority population, we ignore them, and this encourages contempt. We have not promoted a true intercultural approach in our education. I know much less about Eastern thought but I think that much of it What I am saying about ancestral thinking also applies to this that from the West we do not know so much and that I am sure but that it has a lot to teach us well then this knowledge, which is the ancestral one that is not scientific from other dimensions, must also be democratized through of a true epistemological dialogue that has to enter our universities, never exposing always benefiting as a consequence of the dialogue, it is not about having a new form of extraction of this knowledge when the encounter between epistemology that is possible, new knowledge is generated in the style of transdisciplinary but has and a condition and this condition is that of horizontality, the basis is in recognizing that knowledge other than the non-scientific one is as respectable as the scientific one and hence the importance of an intercultural

education that breaks the asymmetries that allow encounters from planes of equality and that favors dialogue between different ways of knowing and producing knowledge, disseminating it, consuming it and using it, and expresses and finally the last movement that I feel has to come together in all this is that this is participatory action research that has to find a place in this process I believe that both the generation and the application of knowledge in the economic, political and environmental trade in the solution of problems in the achievement of objectives. We cannot do sustainable development alone from the academy that is very clear to me we have to do with the participation of the communities that supposedly and I say supposedly will benefit because in the end they are the ones who have to say if it is a benefit or not. Not those who can contribute to solving the problems because of the knowledge they have, have to work together with those who have the problems, but in the long run this relationship will mean that those who have the problems will become those who will solve them. That is the fundamental foundation of participatory action research that what it does is break two false dichotomies the false dichotomy between theory and practice in the creation of knowledge and between subject and object of knowledge is good, we know who we have militated, let's say in this movement that since participatory action research has been reviled by hegemonic science but that over several decades das has remained firm, has made progress, is doing school and an example is the chair that summons us today, which is the one that was like this change urges thanks to the bar hall and the doctor giving and it seems to me that we must continue to promote it, it did not take out we sent on time If I had time to get into what we do in the Iberian, in this sense, you tell me, we are clients this month, so I don't want to, I don't want to use myself as an example of these things because I believe that we are just in a very initial process in this sense, for example regarding of open science I think we are approaching it very timidly much more timidly than what the vice-rector of the University of the Andes has just presented to us. It is good if our publications are in another the chs is the digital publications that we are making of our own books are freely accessible and we fear we are accessing free software as much as possible we are giving priority to interdisciplinary research ria and we are strengthening our national networks.

Internationals, we are designing an educational offer for undergraduate and graduate programs based on problems, this has to do with interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary, and so for example, we are now designing curricular if 6 these different undergraduate and graduate programs that have this interdisciplinary vision one on the issue of migration another on the issue of cities others on the issue of peace and governance others on the issue of inequality I have seen interdisciplinary without it is incredible how it acquires an impressive power another of sustainability is that it cannot be analyzed in any other way and Another one of territory that this is a this is a very interesting program because we are wanting to do a program on specific territories that are in problematic situations, for example we have a territory that is the same as that of the pex glove, it is facing a mega development project and then the need to study that territory to be able to find Bringing solutions to the problems that the Development Project is going to bring with it from a totally interdisciplinary perspective, going through something transdisciplinary. speaks of discernment and discernment is nothing more than critical thinking that tells us about the accompaniment of young people in the understanding that we are training people with this orientation and also speaks to us in a very important way about care in the common home this and We are aligning ourselves with the 2030 development agenda of our Sustainable Development goals, we move on to the next one, please in what has to do with intercultural education of extras we are mainstreaming three topics we are mainstreaming in our

new study plans that we have just renewed to all 32 bachelor's programs That we fear we are mainstreaming on the issue of interculturality of gender and sustainability and we try to provide our training processes with an intercultural approach then.

One in the research we are seeking epistemological dialogue and we are trying to diversify the student body by incorporating these different types of populations within the Mexican Society but in an important way to the indigenous population this we have achieved a little with students, practically nothing with teachers, so it is something that We also want to do because if we want an epistemological dialogue, then the teachers would also have to come from different schemes of thought and finally we are participating in the cathedral and it was thus and we aspire to make the Mexican who promotes this methodology of participating in these acts in the community This and well, many of our research we also do with this participatory action research approach, let me explain myself and as final words I would only say that this would be convenient in this process that we are walking towards the recommendation to discuss the possibility of making these four ruptures converge. Because each one of them is a rupture now, as was already said with the pandemic, because we have to rethink ourselves as higher education institutions because the problems that affect the majority and marginalized minorities have become more complex and new problems have arisen. And because it seems to me that universities are called to build contribute to the transformation to improve the well-being of societies from a justice perspective, he explained thank you very much for all your attention and for this invitation.

**Moderator: Luisa Fernanda Gonzalez**

Thank you very much Silvia activity for presenting us what is so sold development of the Ibero-American University there are many questions at this time so we also want to give space for the people who are accompanying us so that they can talk with the panelists so that we can talk with each other so if they want, we can use the icon to raise your hand or if you prefer to write the question.

**Imara:** The other, one thing that serves as a Restrepo, had to withdraw because she had told us that at 10 o'clock and they already had to leave, but anyway, since the questions or whatever equality is, we can channel with her I would like to mention something, returning to a point that Follow Restrepo, he mentioned about the University of the Andes for example and in these months he has had the opportunity to have contact with a project that the National University of Colombia has been carrying out for many years through a development institute that they work with. Mostly with a university population that is of indigenous origin, this project is called living classrooms and, in some way, because for different reasons I have had a lot of contact with this project and they have been inviting me to somehow involve the university of the Andes in that process and I told them then, referring to what they serve, he told us that the University of the Andes is a closed university. to that to enter one needs to have a card but in addition to having the card they need to ensure that nothing is going to happen if one in the university in short a series of things I told them in the national university because there is a prior process What has to be done at the University of the Andes to be able to generate that possibility of starting to invite university students to have an exchange with these students who are of indigenous origin, some others from other ethnic groups and if it is something that is incredible At this point in humanity and in these circumstances that we are in, everyone is telling us that if we do not we will not generate ties that if we do not build just forms of solidarity that allow us to move forward, then

what we are going to continue to do is destroy ourselves, however I believe That for me this becomes a possibility to continue trying to promote transformations within the University of the Andes with what Silvia mentioned regarding the community that is around the University because several attempts have been made to work with them in some way, since some have had a good development, others have not, but it also has to do with the concept that continues to be maintained from the place of academia. The privilege that one has in that sense then and being able to promote all these things is an objective that I believe that both Silvia and I share and I know that some other professors within the University also this is something very important because the characteristics of the university of the Andes because no, it is not that no, but because it has part, they do not allow but additionally, all this has not been sought, perhaps in the territories, yes, but opening the university to be able to invite people from the community to be able to limit, for example, people from other universities to come and exchange people of different ethnicities from the university of the Andes and there are no students or Well, if there must be very few uncles because the university is very expensive, however, with the projects that have been developing scholarships for students it is possible that if there are students who come from different spaces but there is not such a large opening then I think That this is a challenge, it is a work that we have to continue doing and I hope that from now on and in this as well, you can see what we have done with Silvia Restrepo to be able to promote these proposals as this possibility continues to develop.

**Syvia:** I would like to make a comment if you allow me to just say that this seems to me that it seems to me that it is much easier to open up to academics, let's say, these ideas to discuss them and also to start doing projects that are walking towards there but much more difficult change the university structures so that they favor and allow it because he grew up in the university with another vision, that is, with a vision, well inward, very disciplinary, very silos and also very protective of their own productions of knowledge, then all those are barriers that are structural organizational that we fear to find a way to break down when I began to see which universities had been able to transition to an interdisciplinary organization for example what I realized is that he and universities that had achieved it were universities that They were new, that is, in fact they had been born and raised having been designed for that and that the univ More traditional ercrites because they are, although they want to, are finding barriers that are not the fault of the academics who do not want to walk around but are the fault of the structures that we have given ourselves, so I do have a great doubt about how we do to break those structures while creating something new that makes sense and is attractive to our Society.

**Imara:** We would also like to hear some opinions that you join us, I think Antonio raised his hand.

**Antiono:** Thank you listen to me. Thank you very much for the presentations, please also send them to Silvia Restrepo who I found very interesting the way in which she raised the effort that the university is making, particularly in the way she was very specific in terms of articles, magazines, books, the property issue. intellectual that, as the makers teacher says, reflects structures that go beyond the say of the individual will of each one of us and we as academics because there are structures and I always say it clearly that I speak as a political scientist and with all the burden that this has because let's say conventional political science is a discipline that is very stagnant, I think, in the sense that inwardly it protects knowledge a lot and protects a

lot that people try to make this interdisciplinary and even more transdisciplinary effort. there is one, one has to make that effort individually and it costs a lot because p Hearing the resistance, then on the one hand I agree that the universities are, let's say, with more tradition and that at the same time they have more, let's say they have a certain reputation that is essential to give to push this other vision those that are also at the same time facing resistances that are given by the structures but not only by the institutional structures but also say as universities as such but also in terms of associations of associations, let's say disciplinary and there I do believe that it is some work that has to be done so that we say the National University with those of the Andes have more space to be able to negotiate if it is done at the level.

Not only institutional but national in terms of the academies and obviously at the international level and I think that in that sense the work of woody rights has been very important because it gives it that possibility that in political science, particularly in international relations, it is spoken of the boomerang effect because when it comes from outside it seems that it has to be more effective in terms not only of educational institutions but at a political level it seems that sometimes it is the authorities and that is why I mean governments listen more attentively and believe to international agents that to their own educational populations as well as to the population in general, then this type of effort I believe that it must be very clear is essential also because it allows to have that attention from the authorities of all levels so that this type of initiative get ahead, not because, as you know, as much as Silvia in participatory action research is a tradition already of many decades in Latin America and that has survived despite institutional resistance, so this is the time to take advantage of this interconnectivity that we associate with globalization, which also has its benefits, that is, it has many negative things that we associate with the effects of neoliberalism. in particular and economic measures.

What he brought with him but the very fact that we are now having this remote conversation is proof that a space is opening in which we can reach directly to the communities, maybe they won't let us in because the pen is there like in most private universities in Mexico, but at this moment this opportunity exists, partly due to the pandemic in which we are incredibly sometimes ourselves and It is surprising how at this moment we are talking and yesterday I was with some teachers from indigenous and rural communities in Veracruz in Puebla in Chiapas having a conversation without any other barrier than obviously access to technologies to electricity that to Sometimes it is not so easy for the communities in Veracruz, particularly in the highlands, but it is there, that is, the opportunities are there too much as it is our turn to take advantage of them.

**Irma:** And if there is any other question, it is that I cannot see if and to who is raising his hand, there are no questions, comments, I do not know if you want to share something with us regarding the conversation and whatever it is, something short.

**Budd:** Thank you very much and excuse me, my Spanish is so ugly but it can deal a lot of damage that it is not with your life and you in Latin America but I will try it is impressive, I am the university presentations were very interesting and I did not know that any statement from University on open science already in all until being open laboratories interesting how we can open laboratories libraries I can understand but laboratories like as Irma says the university of the Andes is very installed there is some impression that the communities something dangerous

that we need to protect ourselves in the university with successful murals that but we must think about a new architecture of universities because universities are all created in the two years of it 1600 with murals with communal with knowledge is within the murals and what is outside the moral it is not knowledge so we all have a reading of knowledge that what is is supporting disciplines this elitism this mysterious work of what is academic work and create a type of power of academic knowledge then it is very important to think if we can if we can let see a new vision of the moon a new vision of a University higher.

In our countries, this is what Marquez represents essential on epistemic dialogue. It is very interesting that I want to have the presentation. The two presentations will be made. Yes, we can. Yes, we can share the two presentations with others in this network. the open science network that is developing in this dialogue, consider it logical and very difficult but if we think that 40 years ago when Bryant came today, yes and others were talking about it, there is no person in a university there was one who was a dialogue of the movements of the youth communities of the resistance of the women's democracy movement of all that and there is no one the lune close to which they are interested Bieber that but now we have a vice-chancellor conscience 2000 sectors that are not only open the headquarters but first that they have the ability to articulate because this way of working on knowledge as a common or water as a pleasure this this type of thinking in the daily life of the university Well that we have many barriers many barriers but we are on a very interesting path thanks to the pandemic thanks many times to the academy that convened as Antonio said we are in Our networking network we are much more connecting an hour than before because before we are always looking for meetings and today to Bogota Antonio in India or like him but now we are I have 3 462 with many people yesterday he was with the visa I was in a class in the Victoria can only say that, like the discourse of the epistemology dialogue discourses, the mediation research discourses in the discourses where open science all are given us a moment of action the spaces of intervention in the idea that it is one that is knowledge that is science and what role and universities can play in our world but many thanks to all of you to Irma for giving yourself today I also want to give my greetings and Antonio she will always listen to you too and well if we continue in the speeches and we continue in this process of improving the world we have a lot to do but I am very happy that as always Latin America has a one vision in a fantastic energy in this challenge from us thank you very much.