



KEY DOCUMENTS

2018-2019

1. Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) | 22-24 Jan. 2018

Busan Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond
(SDG 16+) | 24 Jan. 2018

2. Seoul Peace Forum (SPF) | 20 Sep. 2018

Seoul Peace Declaration 2018 | 20 Sep. 2018

3. World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF)

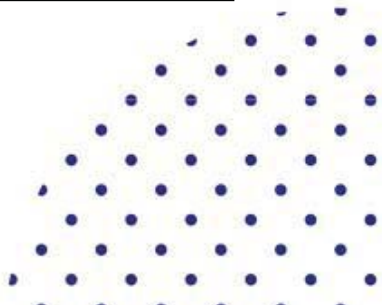

- a. Gwangju Guiding Principles for Human Rights City (Gwangju Principles)
| 17 May. 2014
- b. World Human Rights Cities Forum 2018 Declaration | 20 Oct. 2018
- c. Framework for Gwangju 2030 Agenda for Human Rights City (Gwangju 2030 Agenda)
| 20 Oct. 2018

4. PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) 2019 | 9-11 Feb. 2019

- a. PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019 | 11 Feb. 2019
- b. Resolution for Sustaining Peace Process in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia
| 11 Feb. 2019
- c. Framework of PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 | 11 Feb. 2019

5. Ulaanbaatar Democracy Forum (UBDF) | 26-28 Feb. 2019

Ulaanbaatar Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond
(SDG 16+) | 28 Feb. 2019



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Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Busan Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies
in Asia and Beyond (SDG 16+)**

Busan, Korea / January 24, 2018

1. We, over 250 participants of the Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) 2018 from across the world, mainly from Asia and Korea, having met in Busan, South Korea on 22-24 January 2018 under the theme “Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and beyond”,
2. Inspired and empowered by the historical legacy and achievement of the Korean people’s struggle for democracy, human rights and sustainable development, as well as the recent Candlelight Civic Revolution of 2016/2017 which led to the establishment of Moon Jae-in’s People Power government,
3. Recalling the rich history of the democracy movement and international development cooperation in Busan, as the leading pioneers of the democratization movement in Korea as illustrated in the Busan-Masan People’s Uprising for democracy in 1979, and the 4th High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011,
4. Expressing our deep appreciation to the organizers of the BuDF; the Permanent Secretariat of the Community of Democracies (PSCD), Asia Democracy Network (ADN) and Asia Development Alliance (ADA), in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) Republic of Korea, and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA),
5. Expressing also our deep appreciation to the Metropolitan Government of Busan, citizens and civil society organizations, in particular YMCA Busan for hosting the BuDF 2018,
6. Concerned with the increasing shrinking civic space and human rights violations of human rights defenders and democracy advocates globally as reported by the UN special procedures on human rights defenders, freedom of expression, freedom of association and association,
7. Concerned about the erosion of rule of law and denial of access to justice such as the right to life as witnessed in the forms of arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance and extra-judicially killing of innocent people and human rights defenders globally and in particular the Asia Pacific region,
8. Reaffirming the principles of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which are transformational, inclusive, accountable and universal as indicated in the motto of “Leave No One Behind”,
9. Reaffirming the importance of the inter-linkages and integrated nature of the sustainable development built upon key pillars of social and economic development and environmental integration,
10. Reaffirming the importance of the inter-dependence between sustainable development and peace as emphasized in the Preamble of the 2030 Agenda “there can be sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development”,
11. Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of equality goals related to multi-dimensional inequalities such as Goal 5(gender inequality), Goal 10 (economic and social Inequality) and Goal 16 (political inequality),

12. Recognizing the importance of SDG 16 which is essential as enabler and accelerator of SDGs for peaceful, just and inclusive societies and various inter-governmental and multi-stake holders' approaches and initiatives such as on Voluntary Supplemental Indicators for national governments by the Permanent Secretariat of Community of Democracies (PSCD), initiatives such as the Pathfinders for SDG 16+ and SDG 16 Data Initiative (www.SDG16.org),
13. Recognizing the importance of the human rights-based, gender-sensitive, and conflict sensitive approach to the implementation of the SDGs as emphasized in the UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems, processes and related mechanisms, and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/HRC/6/L.30),
14. Stressing the role of sub-national (regional or local) governments and local communities and civil society in the bottom up implementation of SDGs as emphasized in para 77 and 79 of the UN 2030 Agenda and as presented at the session on SDGs and human rights city during the BuDF 2018,
15. Recalling the importance of knowledge and skills necessary for sustainable development through awareness-building about and comprehensive education of environment, sustainable consumption, human rights, gender equality, culture of peace and non-violence, cultural diversity as well as global citizenship as emphasized in the SDG Target 4.7,
16. Recognizing the catalytic role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the effective implementation of SDGs as emphasized in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) in 2015 as well as Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in 2012,
17. Recognizing the importance of policy and institutional coherence in terms of internationally agreed norms such as peace, human rights, anti-corruption and climate change as emphasized in the Target 17.13 and 17.14,
18. Recognizing the importance of public, public-private and civil society partnerships for sustainable development (Target 17.17) based on the internationally recognized norms and principles such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) as emphasized in para 67 of the UN 2030 Agenda and Communiqué of the Hamburg G20 Summit 2017,
19. Recognizing the importance of the high quality, timely and reliable data with citizen participation and independent monitoring of the SDG implementation from the perspective of the most marginalized and excluded people, specially migrants, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, and Dalits, etc. as emphasized in the Target 17.18,
20. Recognizing the importance of cooperation among international and regional organizations and processes such as Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) of China, Japan and South Korea, UN Economic and Social Commission in the Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)'s Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, UNDP's Regional Knowledge Exchange, etc. to align the SDGs with their development strategies and action plans,
21. Recognizing with appreciation the value of networking and cooperation among international coalitions of CSOs engaged in the implementation of SDGs at international (regional and global) level such as Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM), Asia Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD), Action for Global Partnership (A4SD), Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network and International Forum of National NGO Platforms (IFP),

Call to Action:

- 1) Call on all governments, especially Asian governments, and member states of the Community of Democracies (CoD) to work in partnership with civil society to achieve the SDGs, in particular Goal 16 and other cross-cutting goals for more peaceful, just and inclusive societies,
- 2) Call on all governments, especially Asian governments, and member states of the Community of Democracies (CoD) to tackle all forms of inequalities as emphasized in Goal 5 (gender inequality), Goal 10 (economic and social inequality) and Goal 16 (political inequality) as top priority in the realization of all SDGs,
- 3) Calls on all governments, especially Asian governments, and member states of the Community of Democracies (CoD) to promote women's political participation which is a fundamental prerequisite for gender equality and women's empowerment as well as the SDGs,
- 4) Call on all governments, especially Asian governments, and member states of the Community of Democracies (CoD) to respect the right to the public participation of human rights defenders and promote the role of civil society for the implementation of SDGs as an equal partner in policy-making and program implementation on the ground, as well as monitoring,
- 5) Call on all governments, especially Asian governments, and member states of the Community of Democracies (CoD) to protect civic space and create an *enabling environment* that allows civil society organizations (CSOs) to maximize their contribution to sustainable and inclusive development, as well as a commitment to strengthen their development effectiveness,
- 6) Call on all governments, especially Asian governments, and member states of the Community of Democracies (CoD) to proactively promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and inclusive mechanisms for civil society engagement on issues related to Goal 16 and its targets such as the Open Government Partnership (OGP), SDG 16 Data Initiative and Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies (SDG 16+),
- 7) Call on the multi-lateral development banks such as the Asia Development Bank (ADB) and Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to ensure that human rights and environmental standards are respected in their loans to any projects related to the achievement of the SDGs,
- 8) Call on UNESCAP, UNDP, UNEP and other international organizations to provide more and more meaningful space for CSO engagement on SDGs and promote genuine public, public-private and civil society partnerships for sustainable development (Target 17.17) based on the internationally recognized norms and principles such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) (para 67, UN 2030 Agenda),
- 9) Call on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) to regard SDG 16 as a permanent global cross-cutting priority and reviewed on an annual basis, like SDG 17, and link it to the existing UN human rights monitoring mechanisms such as the UN human rights treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and thematic forums on related issues including the human rights, democracy and the rule of law,
- 10) Call on UNESCAP and member states in the Asia and Pacific to make, SDG 16 and cross-cutting goals related to inequalities such as Goal 5 and 10 integral component of the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the UN 2030 Agenda and other policies on SDGs,
- 11) Call on sub-national (provincial, local and metropolitan) governments to work in partnership with civil society for the implementation of SDGs, and Goal 16 and 11 in particular,
- 12) Call on the legislative (both national and sub-national bodies) and judiciary branches of both

developed and developing countries to work together for the promotion of rule of law and access to justice for the realization of the SDG 16 and other related goals,

- 13) Call on all independent national public institutions such as the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), Anti-corruption Commissions and electoral management bodies to step up their efforts to make their governments more transparent, accountable and responsive to the needs and rights of the people in the realization of SDGs,
- 14) Call on the Korean government, to play a leadership role by scaling up its support for CSOs in Asia and beyond, for the promotion of the SDG 16 and other cross-cutting goals, both nationally and internationally,
- 15) Call on KOICA and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and other development agencies in Asia to step up their efforts to work together with CSOs for the effective implementation of SDGs, in particular Goal 16 and other cross-cutting goals,
- 16) Call on the Busan Metropolitan Government to continue to support the CSOs in Busan and Asia, to work together for democracy promotion at the local level through SDGs, especially organizing the BuDF 2019 as an event and process with focus on SDG 16 and other relevant goals such as global citizenship and democracy education (Target 4.7) and Goal 11 (Urban Development and Habitat) and,
- 17) Call on all participating countries in the forthcoming 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics to recognize sport as important enabler of sustainable development in its promotion of peace, tolerance and respect (para 37 of UN 2030 Agenda) to work together for peaceful settlement of security challenges in the Korean peninsula and the Asia region.

Finally, we commit ourselves to implement fully those calls to action in partnership and solidarity, especially through engaging the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and Voluntary National Review (VNR) process in terms of capacity-building, multi-stake holder partnership and advocacy including monitoring reports on SDG 16+.



Seoul Peace Declaration 2018

서울평화선언 2018

20 Sept. 2018

The Seoul Peace Forum (SPF) 2018 held on the occasions of the 37th anniversary of the International Day of Peace (21 September) and the 3rd Anniversary of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (25 September) adopts the Seoul Peace Declaration as a common agenda for action in the spirit of people-centered partnership for peace, prosperity and planet (5Ps) of SDGs on 20 September 2018.

We believe that genuine global peace is possible only when human rights and sustainable development are implemented in a mutually reinforcing manner. That is why we are commemorating the peace and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) today on 20 September 2018 on the eve of the UN International Day of Peace 2018 on the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

The great civilizational transformation requires us to reshape the global vision based on the re-defined concept of peace, human rights and development because global peace is not possible without progress in human rights and sustainable development. Furthermore, peace and prosperity are possible only when humanity lives life in harmony with nature in the planet earth. Ecologically sustainable development paradigm with peace-sensitive and human rights-based approach is a key to overcoming multiple global crises such as global warming, poverty and inequality and militarization.

The future is not waiting for us. The future is open and it depends on us. The future will be shaped by choices we are making today.

Now, therefore, the Seoul Peace Forum 2018 proclaims this Seoul Peace Declaration as a common agenda for action to shape our common, peaceful and sustainable future.

1. We welcome the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Right to Peace in 2016 and make more efforts to expand its substantive contents and scope by integrating peace and human rights in the Korean peninsula and beyond.
2. We support and the UN General Assembly's resolutions and initiative on peacebuilding and sustaining peace such as the High-level Meeting of UN General Assembly on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in New York on 24-26 April 2018, and also support the proactive role of women and youth for sustainable peace as emphasized in the UN Security Council resolution on women, peace and security (No 1325) in 2000 and on youth, peace and security (No 2250) in 2015, and proactively engage in the their full implementation.
3. We support the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres Agenda for Disarmament – Securing our Common Future (24 May 2018) which put great emphasis on the importance of comprehensive disarmament and its linkage to the SDGs for humanity's peaceful future and fully engage in its implementation in close connection with the SDGs.
4. We welcome and support the “Pathways for Peace – Inclusive Approach to Preventing Violent Conflict” the report jointly launched by UN and World Bank in 2018, and join the efforts for conflict prevention through international development cooperation in the Korean peninsula and beyond.
5. We commit to proactively contribute to the promotion of peace, human rights, democracy and gender equality internationally, in particular developing countries through Official Development Assistance (ODA) and public diplomacy which emphasize the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships among local governments, public institution, civil society, universities and other stakeholders
6. We commit to proactively promote sustaining peace in various education programs such as human rights, environment and sustainable development, democratic and global

citizenship education as emphasized in the SDG Target 4.7.

7. We urge the all the states to implement the Paris Climate Accord in 2015 which is part of the goal 13 of SDGs taking into account the impact of climate change on peace and human rights, and play our respective roles in its full implementation.
8. We proactively support the peace-building process in the Korean peninsula such as the Pannumjom Inter-Korean Summit (27 April 2018), Singapore DPRK-USA Summit (12 June 2018) and Pyongyang Inter-Korean Summit (18-20 Sept. 2018), and engage for the realization of the pledges on peace, prosperity and reunification in the Korean Peninsula.
9. We welcome the PyeongChang Global Peace Forum which will be held on 8-10 Feb. 2019 on the first anniversary of the PyeongChang Peace Olympics and Paralympics held in Feb-Mar 2018 which was a historic turning point for peaceful dialogue and cooperation to resolve the nuclear crisis and for the peace-building in the Korean Peninsula, and proactively engage in various activities to promote PyeongChang Spirit for Peace globally by making use of various occasions such as International Day of Sport for Development and Peace (6 April), and other domestic and international meetings related to peace.
10. We continue to engage in various activities for education, public awareness-building and campaign to promote peace and SDGs making use of two anniversaries of UN International Day of Peace (21 Sept) and adoption of SDGs (25 Sept.).

Co-organizers of Seoul Peace Forum 2018

- Kyunghee University
- Seoul Metropolitan Government
- National Human Rights Commission of Republic of Korea (NHRCK)
- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Partner Organization(s)

- UNESCO Asia Pacific Center for Education for International Understanding (APCEIU)

Gwangju Guiding Principles for Human Rights City **(Gwangju Principles)**

adopted on 17 May 2014 at the 4th World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) in Gwangju, Korea with the amendments to the first draft Guiding Principles in 2013.

Principle 1: The Right to the City

- The Human Rights City respects all human rights recognized by the existing relevant international human rights norms and standards such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and national constitutions.
- The Human Rights City works towards the recognition and implementation of the right to the city in line with the principles of social justice, equity, solidarity, democracy and sustainability.

Principle 2: Non-Discrimination and Affirmative Action

- The Human Rights City respects the principle of equality and equity among all habitants within its administrative boundary and beyond.
- The Human Rights City implements the non-discrimination policy which includes gender-sensitive policies as well as affirmative action to reduce inequality and to empower the marginalized and vulnerable groups including migrants and non-citizens.

Principle 3: Social Inclusion and Cultural Diversity

- The Human Rights City respects the values of social inclusion and cultural diversity based on mutual respect among communities of different racial, religious, linguistic, ethnic and social cultural backgrounds
- The Human Rights City applies a conflict-sensitive approach to promote cultural diversity which is essential for the promotion and protection of human rights.

Principle 4: Participatory Democracy and Accountable Governance

- The Human Rights City upholds the values of participatory democracy, transparency and accountability.
- The Human Rights City establishes effective accountability mechanisms ensuring rights to public information, communication, participation and decision in all stages of municipal governance including planning, policy-formulation, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Principle 5: Social Justice, Solidarity and Sustainability

- The Human Rights City respects the values of Socio-Economic justice and solidarity and ecological sustainability.
- The Human Rights City promotes social solidarity economy and sustainable consumption and production as a means to enhance socio-economic-ecological justice and solidarity among urban and rural communities within the country and beyond.

Principle 6 : Political Leadership and Institutionalization

- The Human Rights City recognizes the importance of collective high-level political leadership by the mayor and municipal councilors and their commitment to human rights values and vision of human rights city.
- The Human Rights City ensures a long-term continuity through institutionalization of adequately-resourced programs and budget.

Principle 7: Human Rights Mainstreaming

- The Human Rights City recognizes the importance of integrating human rights into municipal policies.
- The Human Rights City applies a human rights-based approach to municipal administration and governance including planning, policy-formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Principle 8: Effective Institutions and Policy Coordination

- The Human Rights City recognizes the role of public institutions and importance of policy coordination and coherence for human rights within local government as well as between national and local government.
- The Human Rights City establishes effective institutions and implements policies, with adequate personnel and resources including the human rights office, basic local action plan, human rights indicators and the human rights impact assessment.

Principle 9: Human Rights Education and Training

- The Human Rights City recognizes the importance of human rights education and learning as a means to foster a culture of human rights and peace.
- The Human Rights City develops and implements various types of human rights education and training programs for all duty bearers, right-holders and other stakeholders.

Principle 10: Right to Remedy

- The Human Rights City recognizes the importance of the right to effective remedy.
- The Human Rights City establishes appropriate mechanisms and procedures including the ombudsman or municipal human rights commission for redress including preventive measures as well as mediation, arbitration and conflict resolution.

Declaration

World Human Rights Cities Forum 2018

Whom Do We Live With?

Diversity, Inclusiveness, and Peace

18-21 October 2018

Gwangju, Republic of Korea

We the participants of the World Human Rights Cities Forum 2018 (WHRCF 2018) at the time of the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 25th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA), and the 20th anniversary of the Asia Human Rights Charter

1. *Expressing* our support to the recommendations of the report by the UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the roles of the local governments in August 2015, while re-affirming the Gwangju Declaration on the Human Right City adopted in the first World Human Rights Cities Forum in 2011, and the Gwangju Guiding Principles for the Human Rights City adopted in the 4th World Human Rights Cities Forum in 2014,
2. Accepting the global commitment to human rights as the basis of the peaceful coexistence of human beings and as the key to stop discrimination against minority groups and conflict among different races, people and religions, and move toward the inclusive society,
3. Affirming human rights as the source of international solidarity and mutual benefit and as the critical implementation method to exchange and cooperate among local governments
4. Showing our deep condolences to the victims and bereaved families of the natural disasters around the world, particularly the earthquake and ensuing tsunami in Indonesia while recognizing the importance of proper measures toward the climate change and disasters in order to protect the basic human rights,

5. Welcoming the peace initiative in the Korean peninsula as a basis of the global peace while expecting a reliable and responsible conclusion through sincere dialogue among stake holder countries,
6. Expressing our grave concern on the displacement of the Rohingya people and the human rights abuses in the Philippines,
7. Expecting central governments to establish legal, institutional, and policy system for local governments to stop discrimination and hate against the minority, and to promote inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence within cities,
8. Continuously exploring effective ways of practical implementation while reflecting on our communities whether if they are enhancing peaceful co-existence under the commitments of mutual respect and solidarity,
9. Welcoming the resolution on the Local Government and Human Rights at the UN Human Rights Council's 39th session, and the 20th anniversary of the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City, which has solidified vision for human rights cities,
10. Recognizing the inspiration given to the human rights cities' movement at the gathering of Korean human rights cities mayors who discussed the strategies of the sustainable growth of human rights cities during WHRCF 2018,
11. Welcoming the launching of the International Human Rights Cities Network and continuously exploring ways to share implementation plans, and to cooperate in human rights policies through the Korean Human Rights Cities Network,
12. Paying attention to and recommending implementation of the issues and agendas discussed and suggested at the sessions such as City and Gender, Social Economy and Urban Regeneration, City and Elderly, City and Youth, Youth Education, People with Disabilities and Human Rights, City and Environment, Migrants and Refugees, City and Peace, and State Violence,

13. Supporting the Human Rights Declaration of the Migrants adopted at the WHRCF 2018 Gwangju Global Congress while expecting further support from native citizens and more participation of the migrants,
14. Expecting human rights regime to be expanded to the local level while recognizing the contents of the report submitted by the UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the role of local governments and human rights regime in the promotion and protection of human rights,
15. Appreciating contributions of the Metropolitan Government and citizens of Gwangju in leading the human rights cities movement while expecting another successful forum in 2019 to share and inherit the Gwangju Spirit which practiced inclusion and solidarity in 1980.

5 Commitments

1. We adopt the draft Framework of the Gwangju 2030 Agenda for Human Rights Cities which is a global long-term agenda for action for human rights cities and continue to work to complete for the official adoption at the 10th WHRCF in 2020,
2. We commit ourselves to the official launch of the International Network of Human Rights Cities in 2020 in close cooperation with the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and other international institutions and organizations such as Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI),
3. We welcome the resolution of the UN Human Rights Council on Local Governments and Human Rights adopted on 28 September 2018 (A/HRC/39/L.8) and commit ourselves to implement it through, among many others, developing common action agenda for human rights cities in line with the UN SDGs
4. We welcome the new partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and commit ourselves to cooperate with the capacity-building program to help local governments and communities to localizing UN SDGs, HABITAT's New Urban

Agenda, peace and human rights in an integrated manner,

5. We fully support denuclearization and permanent peace-building efforts on the Korean Peninsula and beyond, and commit ourselves to promote sustaining peace globally through expanding human rights cities beyond national boundaries,

We will meet again in 2019 to share the experiences of our commitments to the vision of human rights city.

Framework for Gwangju 2030 Agenda for Human Rights City

(Gwangju 2030 Agenda)

- Pathways for Peaceful, Just, Inclusive and Sustainable Community

Oct. 2018

Background

The Framework for Gwangju 2030 Agenda for Human Rights City (Gwangju 2030 Agenda) is a collective initiative of the World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) in partnership with like-minded local governments, cities, international and national institutions and organizations engaged in human rights city to develop a long-term common agenda for action among human rights cities.

The Gwangju 2030 Agenda is to be a tool to operationalize international norms and agendas related to the human rights city or the right to the city at the local or municipal levels in terms of policy and program such as the Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City (2011), the Gwangju Guiding Principles for Human Rights Cities (2014), The Right to the City Agenda for the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda (2018).

The Gwangju 2030 Agenda is to be a strategic action plan to mainstream human rights in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs (Sept. 2015) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) of the UN HABITAT III (Quito, Oct. 2016) at the local and municipal levels.

The Gwangju 2030 Agenda also seeks to link the various existing initiatives by cities to international standards and mechanisms related to human rights and SDGs so they can better mainstream and synergize through implementing the human rights-based approach.

Key Reference Documents

- ① Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City (2011)
- ② Gwangju Guiding Principles for Human Rights City (2014)
- ③ UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 17 Goals and 169 Targets (2015)
- ④ UN HABITAT III New Urban Agenda (NUA) (2016)
- ⑤ Right to the City Agenda for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and UN HABITAT III New Urban Agenda (NUA) (2018)
- ⑥ UN International Human Rights Issues (71 issues as of Sept. 2018 at www.OHCHR.org)

7 Main Features of Human Rights City

- ① Peaceful, Safe and Resilient City
- ② Just, Transparent and Accountable City
- ③ Inclusive, Equitable and Sharing City
- ④ Smart, Digital and Innovative City
- ⑤ Green, Sustainable and Eco-City
- ⑥ Cultural Diversity and Learning City
- ⑦ Global, Responsible and Solidarity City

Preparatory Process and Follow-up

The Framework for Gwangju Agenda 2030 adopted on 20 Oct. 2018 at the 8th WHRCF is a working document which need to be further elaborated with the development of roadmap before the final adoption at the WHRCF in 2020.



2019 평창평화포럼 
PyeongChang Global Peace Forum 2019

PyeongChang, Korea, 9-11 Feb. 2019

*We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.
There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.*
(Preamble of UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Outcome Documents

- 1. PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019: Sustainable Future for All: Ending War, Guaranteeing Peace**
- 2. Resolution for Sustaining Peace Process in Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia**
- 3. Framework of PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030**

WWW.PGPF.KR

1. PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019: *Sustainable Future for All: Ending War, Guaranteeing Peace*

On February 9-11, 2019 in PyeongChang, more than 500 people from 50 countries and 200 organizations gathered to review the crises and prospects of peace. In a country where the agony of war and deep division spans seven decades, participants have collectively sought ways to end the long, tragic tradition and prepare for a sustainable future. After six months of preparation, a civil-society-led Global Peace Forum was held with support from Gangwon Province, PyeongChang Municipality, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the Korean people.

The astonishing peace process ushered in by the Candlelight Revolution and manifested at the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics and Paralympic became a great inspiration for people around the world. Breaking through thick historical and political barriers erected during the previous century, the new process presents a ground-breaking model for peacebuilding efforts. By participating in sporting events, cultural and art exhibits collectively, we consolidate efforts for lasting peace. These steps are necessary to build trust and show there is a commonality for peace talks and processes.

We note with special attention that democracy and a galvanized civil society are constitutive of all peacebuilding efforts.

For three days, to prepare for the framework of PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030, we have deliberated over the peace process on the Korean Peninsula, cooperation between North and South Korea, nuclear disarmament, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), militarization, Northeast Asian relations, restorative justice, sports and peace, public diplomacy, and the human right to peace. We also highlighted the roles of women and youth, international cooperation, parliamentarians and other elected officials, interfaith cooperation, and more.

We the participants solemnly declare:

1. We fully support the peace process in the Korean peninsula and call to put an end to the Korean War. We enjoin all countries in the region to craft a peace and cooperation regime to undergird this peace process. Peace in the Korean Peninsula leads to peace in the world.
2. What civil societies have achieved in the Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century twenty years ago must live on. We urge the world once more that it is time to end all wars. Peace is an inherent human right for all.

3. We call for the recognition of peace as a prime imperative for humankind and the world. Peace must drive policy priorities at all levels. Threats to peace are obstacles to sustainable development. We call for an end to the expansion of military bases.
4. Sustainable development, conflict prevention, and disarmament are indivisible and fundamental for a peaceful and prosperous future. Governments and official agencies must demonstrate their commitment to the prevention of violence and conflict by accelerating progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including as a priority Goal 16.
5. Global security governance is decisively influenced by the five veto member states of the United Nations Security Council. To the Security Council lies the principal responsibility to reduce conflict and end the scourge of wars that have brought untold suffering and death. Global peace is the right and responsibility of all. For this reason, we ask all governments - in cooperation with their populations -- to broaden and therefore strengthen the international peace and security framework.
6. We urge full recognition and immediate implementation of the right to peace. Human rights are not complete without the right to peace. The right to peace is inherent and inalienable for both the people and the planet.
7. We recognize the groundbreaking efforts of women organizing on peace and security and their participatory rights in all aspects of governance from community to global levels. We call on all governments and the UN system to fully implement resolutions 1325 and 1820 to prevent violations of women's rights, to support women's participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction, and to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict. We further ask for recognition of the undue impact of conflict on people with alternative abilities.
8. We recognize that young people play an important and positive role in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security. We urge governments, the United Nations, and others to include youth in decision making and peace processes; invest in young people's capacities, agency and leadership; and partner with them for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 2250. We state unequivocally that child soldier must be banned.
9. We fully support diverse people-to-people and grassroots-led peacebuilding that cross borders and build bridges based on the principles of commons, cooperation, solidarity, and complementarity. We similarly advocate for greater investment in peace education at all levels.

10. We especially call upon all governments to increase their commitment to support and enforce international disarmament laws and institutions to prevent the development of new nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, and the weaponization of space. We call for substantial reductions in military expenditures, reallocation of these budgets to sustainable development, and divestment from nuclear weapons and other military industries to overcome their vested interests in the arms race, in the spirit of Article 26 of the UN Charter.
11. We demand that progressive international institutions and treaties supportive of the principles of this declaration and goals be strengthened and universalized. We further demand full protection of journalists under protection of law, accountability for any who threaten press safety and progressive use of social media for peace.
12. Finally, we join in solidarity with the peoples of the Korean Peninsula in their self-determination for peace and invite the peoples of the world to join this peace journey. Ours is a singular moment to support these efforts for peace, for such efforts equally redound to the peace and security of the whole world.

<End>

2. Resolution for Sustaining Peace Process in Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia

We stand now at a historic moment. From the citizen-led Candlelight Revolution and the establishment of a democratic government in 2017 in South Korea, and the new inter-Korean dialogue catalyzed by the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics, the peace process on the Korean peninsula has the potential to impact peace globally. Northeast Asia, however, is fast plunging into an unprecedented rivalry and arms race. Peace on the Korean peninsula has great impact not only for the region, but indeed for global peace. People from around the world now look to Korea with great hope.

We, the participants of PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) 2019, are committed to supporting the Korea peace process, and call upon all government and civil society actors concerned to take the following urgent steps to sustain the peace process in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.

1. We call on the Republic of Korea (hereafter South Korea), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (hereafter North Korea), and other involved nations to immediately declare the end of the Korean War (1950-1953) and sign a peace treaty.
2. We call on leaders at the DPRK-US Summit on 27-28 February 2019 in Vietnam must achieve a breakthrough for both above-mentioned ends, with a concrete declaration of the end of the Korean War. The Summit should also result in concrete steps to implement past agreements, including those from the 2018 Summits at Panmunjom, Pyongyang and Singapore, and define a path towards the signing of a peace agreement.
3. We call for full implementation of established treaties, as well as other international law regarding nuclear disarmament, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968), Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1996), International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons (1996), UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (2004), Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2007), Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (2017) and the UN Human Rights Committee General Comment No 36 on the Right to Life (2018). We appeal to all parties to take concrete steps for regional and global denuclearization. All concerned nations in the region should establish Northeast Asia as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, which will greatly contribute to confidence-building and security for the region.
4. Ending the war and signing a peace treaty will unleash the momentum for the Korean people to participate fully in the international community and multilateral institutions, including the UN. The peace process will enable the peoples of the Korean peninsula to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Comprehensive regional cooperation by both governments and citizens should be pursued in the fields of humanitarian, economic and social development, based on the universally recognized norms and principles of human rights, democracy, human security and gender equality.
5. Such comprehensive, peace-development cooperation is necessary in Northeast Asia. This requires close cooperation among local, regional and international agencies, both

governmental and non-governmental.

6. The Korea peace process must extend to the region, focusing on the rivalry between superpowers and the ensuing dangerous arms race. All nations in the region must immediately end politics of might and at the same time, start disarmament negotiations in all three areas of weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, and new weapon technology, in accordance with the UN Charter, international law and norms. We also call for the implementation of confidence-building measures including lifting of sanctions, and the continued freeze of military exercises.
7. Along with the Korea peace process, efforts should be made to establish regional cooperation mechanisms for peace in Northeast Asia, to reduce and resolve the escalating military tensions and conflicts in the region. We also call for the effective use of existing international mechanisms, including those within the United Nations.
8. All nations in the region must guarantee transparency and civic-democratic control in security and military sectors, immediately stop all efforts to use force or threats to resolve territorial disputes, and replace national rivalry with regional cooperation, prioritizing human security.
9. The full and meaningful involvement of civil society, and inclusion of youth and women, is vital for ensuring sustainable peace. Civic diplomacy for peace, such as the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030, the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), the Ulaanbaatar Process (UBP), and the Korea Peace Treaty Now! Women Mobilizing to End the War must continue and expand.
10. We call on sports communities to continue to advance peace and diplomacy in the region and globally, while ensuring that large scale projects like the Olympics must be developed in cooperation with local communities in consideration of social and environmental impacts.
11. Nations in the region should enhance their support for civic diplomacy for peace. We call for the forging of close cooperation between public and civic diplomacy for peace, including that led by mayors, parliamentarians, and other sectors. We highlight the influence music, culture and media can give to the peace process, as well as expanding peace education and a culture of global citizenship and belonging.

<End>

3. Resolution on the Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

We, participants of the PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) 2019,

Expressing our deep appreciation to the co-organizers who are the Organizing Committee for 2018 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, Gangwon province, PyeongChang municipality and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for co-hosting the PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) 2019 in partnership with the civil society organizations in Korea and abroad,

Inspired and empowered by the efforts of the governments of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to capitalize on the PyeongChang Olympic Peace Spirit to end the conflict in the Korean Peninsula and usher a new era of peace between them, in the Northeast Asia region, and the world,

1. Adopt the Framework of PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 as a working document to be completed by PGPF 2020 as our common action agenda to make our common future safe, peaceful and sustainable in line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the following 5 priority global common actions which are core agenda of the PCAP 2030
 - ① Global Action for Peace in Northeast Asia
 - ② Global Action on Disarmament for SDGs
 - ③ Global Action on Peace and Global Citizenship Education (SDG Target 4.7)
 - ④ Global Action on Sport for Peace, Human Rights and SDGs
 - ⑤ Global Week of Action for Peace and SDGs (Sept. 21-26)

2. Adopt the following 7 clusters under which all specific action proposals from the sessions during the PGPF 2019 and further consultations from the post-PGPF 2019 process will be listed,
 - ① Peace, Disarmament and Human Security
 - ② Sustaining Peace and Sustainable Development
 - ③ Human Rights, Humanitarian and Peace Nexus
 - ④ Economy for Peace
 - ⑤ Eco-Peace, Climate and Social Justice
 - ⑥ Culture of Peace, Education and Sport
 - ⑦ Governance and Partnership for Peace

3. Invite other peacebuilders and partners in the world who were not at the PGPF 2019 to join this PyeongChang Appeal for Peace to make our common future more peaceful and sustainable,

4. Commit ourselves to the development and implementation of the action agenda contained in the Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 in our own organizations and networks and
5. Appeal to all co-organizers of PGPF 2019 and partners to continue supporting the processes leading to the final adoption of the PCAP 2030 at PGPF 2020, and its implementation until 2030.

Annex

- A. Introduction to the PCAP 2030 – WHAT, WHY and HOW
- B. Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 (Draft)
- C. Outline of the 5 Global Common Actions
- D. Event Calendar related to Peace and SDGs in 2019 and 2020 (as of Feb.17, 2019)

A. Introduction to the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

WHAT is the PCAP 2030

- 1) PCAP 2030 is the main outcome document of the PGPF 2019 as a working document developed by participants, mainly CSOs engaged in peace and SDGs at the PGPF 2019. It is to be further elaborated through international, regional and national consultations and to be completed for the formal adoption at the PGPF 2020. Once adopted, it is to serve as a common framework for global actions on peace and SDGs from 2020 to 2030 in line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- 2) PCAP 2030 is an updated and complementary version of the 'Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century' which is the outcome document of the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference in 1999.
- 3) PCAP 2030 is a tool to integrate the peace and disarmament agenda to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs for awareness-building, education, training, campaign, advocacy and public diplomacy.
- 4) PCAP 2030 can also be action agenda for PyeongChang Olympic legacy projects in the field of peace as well as the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in partnership with international CSOs, in particular from the Global South.
- 5) PCAP 2030 can also be a tool and agenda for global partnerships for peace and prosperity (SDGs) among CSOs, international cooperation agencies and like-minded government and relevant international organizations in the future.

WHY

PCAP 2030 is expected to contribute to address the needs and the challenges facing today's CSOs engaged in disarmament, peace and SDGs for better communications and cooperation in the spirit of solidarity and partnership by addressing the following needs and challenges identified in the preparatory process;

- 1) Need to link and integrate peace and disarmament agenda with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs in terms of perspective, approach and action to overcome silos and fragmentation,
- 2) Need to provide an open space for sharing of information about the existing activities and new initiatives on peacebuilding, conflict prevention and disarmament linked to SDGs order to bring more resources and energy from the larger civil society movement,
- 3) Need to bridge the gap between global norms on peace and disarmament and the reality on the ground by integrating global norms into an action agenda at the national, regional and local levels, specially the UN Secretary General's Disarmament Agenda – Securing Our Common Future (24 May 2018) which emphasizes the importance of linking disarmament to the SDGs,
- 4) Need to globalize local concerns and issues (bottom-up) by integrating them in the global agenda and to localize global campaigns on disarmament, peace and SDGs as well as global governance reform campaigns (e.g. UN2020.org),
- 5) Need to link a historic peace momentum created by the denuclearization and peacebuilding process in the Korean peninsula to the global peace movement for international solidarity, PCAP 2030 is also a tool to link and integrate the peacebuilding process in the Korean peninsula to the global peace movement through the 2018 'PyeongChang Peace Olympic Spirit' for mutual support and solidarity.

HOW

The idea and contents of the PCAP 2030 have been consulted among about 25 members of the International Drafting Committee prior to the PGPF 2019 and among participants during the PGPF 2019, and the framework of PCAP 2030 was adopted as a working document at the closing session of the PGPF 2019.

It is to be further elaborated and completed through thematic and regional consultation meetings as part of the preparatory process for the PGPF 2020 when the PCAP 2030 is to be formally adopted.

Once adopted in 2020, it is to be implemented by participating CSOs, institutions, governments and international organizations for 2020 – 2030, and its implementation will be reviewed and the experiences will be shared in the PGPF in 2021-2030.

Timeline

May 2018 to Jan. 2019

- Informal consultations about the need and idea of the PCAP 2030 among like-minded CSOs in South Korea and internationally
- Consultations on the draft framework of the PCAP 2030 through 3 online conference calls and one face-to-face meeting (8 Feb.) among International Drafting Committee (IDC) in January 2019

Feb. 9-11, 2019

- Formal consultation during the PGPF 2019 and adoption of the Framework of PCAP 2030

Feb. to Dec. 2019

- Follow-up consultation meetings – thematic and regional – to develop specific action agenda of PCAP 2030.

2020

- Formal adoption of the PCAP 2030 and implementation roadmap 2020-2030

2020-2030

- Regular review and sharing of the experiences of the implementation of the PCAP 2030

B. Framework of PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

The current Framework of the PCAP 2030 is composed of 5 global common actions and about 40 specific action proposals under 7 thematic clusters and by 10 peace-builders.

Please note that

- *Specific action plans will be formulated based on the reports and proposals from the breakout sessions during the PGPF 2019 and follow-up consultation meetings.*
- *More action plans by other peace-builders will be added from the follow-up consultations.*
- *Concrete Action plans at the international (regional), national and local levels are to be developed voluntarily by the participants and participating organizations accordingly.*

5 Global Common Actions

- ① Global Action for Peace in Northeast Asia
- ② Global Action on Disarmament for SDGs
- ③ Global Action on Peace and Global Citizenship Education (SDG Target 4.7)
- ④ Global Action on Sport for Peace, Human Rights and SDGs
- ⑤ Global Week of Action for Peace and SDGs (Sept. 21-26)

7 Thematic Clusters

- ① Peace, Disarmament and Human Security
- ② Sustaining Peace and Sustainable Development
- ③ Human Rights, Humanitarian and Peace Nexus
- ④ Economy for Peace
- ⑤ Eco-Peace, Climate and Social Justice
- ⑥ Culture of Peace, Education and Sport
- ⑦ Governance and Partnership for Peace

7 Thematic Clusters	List of Specific Action Proposals from the Sessions of PGPF 2019 and Follow-up Consultations - to be filled from the reports
1 Peace, Disarmament and Human Security	1) Disarmament law and treaties (2.1.) 2) Nuclear Disarmament and prohibition (3.1.) 3) Demilitarization – military bases (2.3.)
2 Sustaining Peace and Sustainable Development	4) SDG 16 (peace and justice) (3.2.) 5) Global Partnership to end violence against children (Target 16.2) 6) Peace and global citizenship education (Target 4.7) (4.2) 7) Inequality and peace (Goal 10)

	8) Public, Public-Private and Civil Society Partnership (Target 17.17) for Peace
3 Human Rights, Humanitarian and Peace Nexus	9) Humanitarian law and practice (2.5) 10) Human rights norms and mechanisms (2.5) 11) Transitional justice and sustaining peace (3.5.) 12) Landmines, cluster bomb and UXO (4.1.) 13) Right to peace (4.5.) 14) Refugee and Migration (4.4.) 15) Gender and peace (3.4., 5.2.)
4 Economy for Peace	16) Military Industrial Complex (3.3.) 17) Privatization of security - mercenary (3.3.) 18) Arms trade (2.1., 3.1.) 19) Militarization of outer space 20) Business for peace (Kimberley Process) (3.3.) 21) Technology for peace
5 Eco-Peace, Climate and Social Justice	22) Peace and Climate Change 23) National disaster and resilience 24) Environmental conflict, refugee and migration (4.4.)
6 Culture of Peace, Education and Sport	25) Culture of Peace - Violent Extremism (4.2.) 26) Interfaith and Interreligious Cooperation (4.7, 5.8) 27) Peace Education (4.2.) 28) Peace Research (5.4.) 29) Youth (2.4) 30) Mega Sport, Human Rights and Environment 31) Sport and public diplomacy (4.3.)
7 Governance and Partnership for Peace	32) UN Reform 2020 (4.6) 33) UN Security Council Reform 34) Regional security regime and organization (3.6) 35) ODA for Peace (5.6) 36) Public Diplomacy / Citizen Diplomacy (4.3, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5.)

10 Peace-builders (as of 11 Feb. 2019) – More to be added

- ① Civil society Organizations (CSOs) / NGOs (5.1)
- ② Women (5.2)
- ③ Youth (5.3)
- ④ Peace Educator (5.4)
- ⑤ Peace Researcher (5.4)

- ⑥ Parliamentarians (5.5.)
- ⑦ Institutions and Organizations on International Development Cooperation / ODA (5.6)
- ⑧ Local Governments and Cities (5.7)
- ⑨ Religious and Inter-faith Organizations (5.8)
- ⑩ Indigenous Peoples (to be added from follow-up consultations)

5 Slogans adopted during the PGPF 2019

- ① End War in Korea NOW!
- ② No Nukes, No War!
- ③ Sustaining Peace for Sustainable Development !
- ④ Time to Abolish War (*from Hague Appeal for Peace 1999*)
- ⑤ Peace is a Human Right (*from Hague Appeal for Peace 1999*)

C. 5 Proposals for Global Actions

1. Global Action for Peace in Northeast Asia

	Contents
Objectives	To mobilize global support for complete denuclearization and the establishment of permanent peace and security mechanism in Northeast Asia including the Korea Peace Treaty
Proposed Activities	Organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, etc.) during certain periods internationally and nationally on the following issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuclear weapons free Northeast Asia ▪ Ratification of TPNW (2017) and implementation of other related international norms. ▪ Korea Peace Treaty ▪ Campaign for Article 9 of the Japanese Peace Constitution ▪ Peaceful settlement of territorial disputes in East Asia
Proposed period	Annually from 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ June 25 to July 27 (Korean War, June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) ▪ Aug. 6, 9 and 15 (Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the end of the Pacific War in 1945) ▪ Sept. 21-26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ April Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS), ▪ July 8-19, NY, Side-event and global consultation meeting ▪ Sept. 21 to 26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs
References: Existing campaigns	PGPF 2019 – Plenary session 1 and breakout session 2.6 and 3.6 The ongoing related activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Korea Peace Treaty Campaign https://koreapeacetreatynck.wordpress.com/ ▪ 2020 Women-led Korea Peace Treaty Campaign https://www.womencrossdmz.org/ ▪ International Campaign for Life and Peace in Korean Peninsula ▪ Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution ▪ Nuclear Weapons-free Northeast Asia campaigns ▪ Ulaanbaatar Process (UBP) by GPPAC NEA ▪ ICAN http://www.icanw.org/

2. Global Action on Disarmament for SDGs

Objectives	Highlight globally the importance of disarmament for sustainable development through a series of more coordinated activities between peace and SDGs networks internationally, nationally and locally
Proposed Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop CSO action plans and engagement strategies about the UN SG Agenda for Disarmament (24 May 2018), and organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, etc.) during certain periods or days internationally and nationally on the following issues ▪ Ratification of ATT (2013), TPNW (2017), etc. ▪ Moratorium or reducing military spending ▪ Producing the independent monitoring report of the implementation plan of UNSG Disarmament Agenda
Proposed period	<p>2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS), April 13- May 9 ▪ July 8-19, NY, Side-event and global consultation meeting ▪ Sept. 21 to 26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs ▪ Oct. 24 UN Day
Reference(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PGPF 2019 – Plenary Session 1 and Breakout session 2.1. and 3.1. ▪ https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/ ▪ https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/#actions ▪ http://undocs.org/a/72/707 (SG report on peacebuilding & sustaining peace) ▪ Implementation Plans ▪ Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS) http://demilitarize.org/ ▪ Nuclear Weapons http://www.icanw.org/ ▪ https://www.gppac.net/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs

3. Global Action on Sports for Peace, Human Rights and SDGs

Objectives	To promote peace and human rights through sports, specially Olympics in line with the SDGs,
Proposed Activities	Organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, etc.) during certain periods or days internationally and nationally on the following issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Campaign on sport for peace, human rights and SDGs ▪ Campaign on Olympic for peace and reconciliation ▪ Campaign for peace Olympics – PyeongChang (2018), Tokyo (2020), Beijing (2022), Paris (2024), Los Angeles (2028), PyeongYang-Seoul (2032)-TBC, etc. ▪ Olympic Agenda 2020
Proposed period	2019/2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feb. 9 – Anniversary of PyeongChang Peace Olympics ▪ April 6 – International Day of Sport for Development ▪ June 23 – Olympic Day ▪ Sept. 21-26 – Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs
Reference(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PGPF 2019 Breakout session 4.3. on Sport and Peace ▪ http://www.un.org/en/events/sportday/ ▪ http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/physical-education-and-sport/ ▪ https://www.olympic.org/olympic-agenda-2020 ▪ https://www.olympic.org/news/what-is-olympic-day

4. Global Action on Peace and Global Citizenship Education

Objectives	Promoting peace and global citizenship through and with SDG Target 4.7.
Proposed Activities	<p>Organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, etc.) during certain periods or days internationally and nationally on the following issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs ▪ UNSG Disarmament Agenda ▪ UN SCR 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) ▪ UN SCR 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security) <p>Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) on 14-16 Oct. 2019 by KOICA, ADA, Bridge 47, etc.</p> <p>Global partnership on SDG Target 4.7</p>
Proposed period	<p>2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ July 8-19, New York, Consultation meeting ▪ Sept. 21 to 26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs ▪ Oct. 14-16, Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF), Korea
Reference(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PGPF 2019 Breakout session 4.2., 5.4. ▪ Coalition for Global Citizenship 2030 (CGC) https://www.facebook.com/CGC2030/ ▪ Bridge 4.7 https://www.bridge47.org/ ▪ http://www.unescoapceiu.org/en/index.php ▪ http://www.unesco.org/new/en/juba/thematic-areas-of-action/education-for-the-21st-century/peace-education/ ▪ Women, Peace and Security 1325 http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-peace-security ▪ Youth, Peace and Security 2250 https://www.youth4peace.info/node/164 https://www.gppac.net/peace-education

5. Global Week of Action for Peace and SDGs (Sept. 21-26)

Objectives	To highlight the importance of disarmament and peace for effective implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda / SDGs through a series of coordinated glocal (global-local) mobilizations and campaigns during the peace /SDGs week of Sept. 21 to 26 in New York and cities in the world.
Proposed Activities	Organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, workshop, seminar, etc.) during the week of Sept. 21-26 (Sept. 21, Peace, Sept 25 SDGs, Sept. 26 Nuclear Weapons) internationally and nationally on the following issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Denuclearization and peace in Northeast Asia ➢ Disarmament for SDGs ➢ Peace and global citizenship education (Target 4.7) ▪ UN Reform 2020
Proposed period	2019 Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs in NY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sept. 21 (Sat) NY, Day of Peace ▪ Sept. 23 (Mon) NY, UN Climate Summit ▪ Sept. 23 (Mon) NY, UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (FfD) ▪ Sept 24-25 (Tue-Wed) NY, SDGs Summit (HLPF) ▪ Day 26 (Thur) HLM on Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
2020	2020 United Nations Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference • 20th anniversary of UNSCR 132 • Peacebuilding Commission 15-year review • Paris Climate Agreement & 2030 Agenda (5 year reviews) • Beijing+25 High Level Meeting (NY) UN 75 th Anniversary Event (NY)
Reference(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PGPF 2019 plenary session 1 and session 6 ▪ http://un2020.org/ UN2020 Campaign ▪ http://un2020.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/UN2020_Oct15th_Report.pdf ▪ http://www.un.org/en/events/peaceday/ ▪ https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/ ▪ https://sdgactioncampaign.org/tag/global-day-of-action/ ▪ http://act4sdgs.org/ ▪ http://www.un.org/en/events/nuclearweaponeelimination/

D. Event Calendar related to PGPF

2019-2020

2019

- Feb. 9, The 1st Anniversary of the PyeongChang Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Feb. 9-11 PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) 2019
- April 6, International Day of Sport for Development and Peace
- April 8-12, Belgrade, International Civil Society Week (ICSW) 2019
- April 13-May 9, Global Days of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS)
- April 29-May 10, NY, 2019 PrepCom for 2020 NPT Review Conference
- May 2-4, Bonn, Global Festival of Action, UN SDGs Action Campaign
- June 15, First Inter-Korean Summit (2000)
- June 23, Olympic Day
- June 25, Breakout of the Korean War (1950)
- July 9-18, New York, UN (ECOSOC) HLPF on Sustainable Development
- July 27, End of the Korean War (Armistice) (1953)
- Aug. 6, Hiroshima Atomic Bombing (1945)
- Aug. 9, Nagasaki, Atomic Bombing (1945)
- Aug. 15, End of the Pacific War / WW II (1945)
- Aug. 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese Colonization (1945)
- Sept. 21 to 26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs
 - Sept. 21 (Sat.), UN Day of Peace
 - Sept. 23 (Mon), New York, UN Climate Summit
 - Sept 24-25 (Tue-Wed), New York, SDGs Summit
 - Sept 26 (Thur.) UN High-level Meeting on Elimination of Nuclear Weapons /
UN Day of the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
 - Sept. 26-27 (Thur.-Fri.) UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development
- Oct. 14-16, Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) on SDG Target 4.7, Korea
- Oct. 24, UN Day
- Dec. 10, Human Rights Day

**Ulaanbaatar Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies
in Asia and Beyond (SDG 16+)**

We, the Civil Society participants of the Ulaanbaatar Democracy Forum (UBDF) 2019, having met in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on 26-28 February 2019 under the theme “Promoting Peace, Human Rights and Democracy through the SDG 16+: Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and beyond”;

1. Expressing our deep appreciation to the organizers of the UBDF, including Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Asia Democracy Network (ADN), the Permanent Secretariat of the Community of Democracies (PSCD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of Mongolia and Republic of Korea, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM) and Open Society Forum (OSF) in Mongolia;
2. Expressing our gratitude to the Center for Human Rights and Development (CHRD), the local host of the UBDF 2019;
3. Acknowledging Mongolia’s Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 9 on “Strengthening Human Rights and Fostering Democratic Governance”, which was the predecessor of Goal 16 of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and expressing our appreciation to the Government of Mongolia for its leadership role in the promotion of democracy, human rights and anti-corruption in line with the Goal 16;
4. Reaffirming the Call to Action contained in the Busan Declaration on “Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond (SDG 16+)” adopted at the Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) on January 24, 2018;
5. Welcoming the important global initiatives on the SDGs by various inter-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), Open Government Partnership (OGP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies including assessing the state of the implementation of SDG16+ in Asia, Pathfinders on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies; KOICA’s Global SDG 16 Monitoring Project, the CIVICUS Monitor; World Values Survey, International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL); Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem); Transparency International; Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network; and Forus International;
6. Welcoming the progress made regarding the implementation of the SDGs, especially Goal 16 as illustrated by the governments of Indonesia, Mongolia and Nepal;
7. Recognizing the role of sub-national and local governments in achieving the SDGs through Goal 16 by ensuring the availability of, and access to, high-quality disaggregated data and meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders such as women, children, youth and other disadvantaged communities, in accordance with the fundamental principle of leaving no one behind;
8. Recognizing the link between human rights and the SDGs, and welcoming the initiative of the UN Human Rights Council and the submission of the report by the UN Office of High-Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) “*Draft guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to*

participate in public affairs" (2018) as important and useful tools for the promotion of civic participation and engagement in SDGs;

9. Recognizing the intrinsic linkages between the goals related to inequality such as Goal 5 (Gender inequality), Goal 10 (Economic inequality) and Goal 16 (Political inequality); and emphasizing the importance of tackling the increasing inequalities within and among the countries as a cross-cutting issue in the implementation of the SDGs;
10. Recognizing the importance of gender equality (Goal 5) as an essential enabler of all other SDGs, and stressing the importance of women's meaningful participation in the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other international frameworks and mechanisms such as the UN Security Council's Resolution (1325) on Women, Peace and Security;
11. Concerned with the shrinking civic space in Asia and globally, in particular the increasing legal and financial restrictions imposed on civil society, and the criminalization and suppression of human rights defenders and democracy advocates, despite the internationally agreed commitments in the UN 2030 Agenda such as the Target 16.7 (on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making) and Target 16.10 (on protecting fundamental freedoms) and, among others;
12. Recognizing the importance of a holistic whole-of-government approach to the SDGs, including sub-national and local governments, parliament, judiciary and other public institutions;
13. Recognizing the important role and responsibilities that public institutions such as: election bodies, national human rights institutions (NHRI), anti-corruption agencies, fair trade commission, political parties, the press and media, have in the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
14. Recognizing the importance of an inclusive whole-of-society approach to the SDGs, involving all stakeholders, especially civil society, as outlined in SDG 17.17 "*encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships*";
15. Welcoming the UN Secretary General's Agenda for Disarmament "Securing our Common Future" which put an emphasis on the linkage among disarmament, arms control and the SDGs on May 2018;
16. Welcoming the outcome of the PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) which was a civil society-led initiative to integrate peace and disarmament agenda into the SDGs, including the PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019: *Sustainable Future for All – Ending War, Guaranteeing Peace*, the Resolution for Sustaining Peace Process in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia, and the Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 adopted in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea, on February 11, 2019;
17. Welcoming the voluntary initiatives by some governments to create national SDG 18 to address issues related to security and disarmament such as unexploded ordinance (UXO) in Laos and landmines in Cambodia;
18. Welcoming the initiative of the Tokyo Democracy Forum (TDF) to be held on the 21 April, 2019 in Tokyo, Japan, as part of the Civil 20 (C20) meeting in preparation for the G20 Summit (Osaka, 28-29 June 2019);

19. Deeply concerned about the tensions and current conflicts throughout the world, especially the escalating armed conflict between India and Pakistan, the two neighboring states with nuclear weapons in South Asia, impacting more than 1.5 billion population in the region, and demanding for immediate end to any military actions and calling for engagement of parliamentarians, civil society and all the key stakeholders for conflict transformation and peace-building in the troubled region;

We, the Civil Society Participants, Call Upon:

The UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

- 1) To regard SDG 16 as a permanent global cross-cutting priority to be reviewed on an annual basis together with the SDG 17 from 2020 onwards;
- 2) To ensure that the SDG 16 is implemented not in isolation but in strong links other related goals and targets in line with the integrated and indivisible nature of the SDGs;
- 3) To develop ways to introduce the existing UN human rights monitoring mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council and UN human rights treaty monitoring bodies into the Follow-up and Review (FuR) of the 2030 Agenda;
- 4) To institutionalize the participation of sub-national and local governments by creating a mechanism 'Voluntary Local Review (VLR)' along with the current Voluntary National Review (VNR) designed mainly for national governments;
- 5) To provide more official space for robust participation of civil society and other non-government stakeholders in VNRs, including official submission of reports beforehand and more time for interventions during VNRs;

The Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)

- 6) To regard Goal 16 as a permanent goal together with the Goal 17, to integrate the recommendations from the UPR and human rights treaty bodies and to institutionalize the participation of sub-national governments for peer review at the regional level;

The UN Economic Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and its member states

- 7) To make SDG 16 and other cross-cutting goals related to inequalities such as Goal 5 (Gender Inequality) and 10 (Economic Inequality) an integral component of the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the UN 2030 Agenda and others policies on the SDGs;
- 8) To strengthen mechanisms for civil society participation by creating a formal CSO advisory group, to provide recommendations and advice on the effective and efficient implementation of the Regional Roadmap 2030 as well as the right to participate in public affairs in the region;

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 9) To continue to prioritize Goal 16 in their work, in terms of providing technical support, capacity-building, monitoring, and advocacy in the spirit of partnership as outlined in the targets of SDG 17, with a focus on policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, disaggregated data for monitoring;

National and Sub-national Governments

- 10) To establish robust governance mechanisms for SDGs relying on meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, in planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and reporting processes at national and sub-national levels, as well as on strong systems for effective development cooperation with democratic ownership and mutual accountability essential for policy and institutional coherence (Target 17.13) and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships (Target 17.17);
- 11) To meaningfully localize the SDGs through a human rights-based, conflict and gender-sensitive approach in their development planning, implementation and evaluation;
- 12) To safeguard civic space and to create enabling environment for CSOs to play a proactive role as independent development actors and human rights defender to contribute to the realization of the SDGs in accordance with the principles of development effectiveness and UN declaration on human rights defenders (1998);

National and Sub-national Parliaments / Council and Parliamentarians

- 13) To deepen their understanding of the intrinsic linkages between peace, human rights, democracy and the SDGs, and invite parliamentarians and their organizations such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), and ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR) to play a greater role for advancing participatory democracy and human rights through Goal 16 in partnership with the civil society organizations;

Election Management Bodies

- 14) To deepen their understanding of the intrinsic linkages between peace, human rights, democracy and the SDGs to ensure 'responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels' (Target 16.7) by conducting free, fair and inclusive elections, and guaranteeing election monitoring and verification by the independent civil society organizations;

Judiciary and Law Enforcement Bodies

- 15) To deepen their understanding of the intrinsic linkages between peace, human rights, democracy and the SDGs, and invite them to play a greater role to 'promote the rule of law and to ensure equal access to justice for all' (Target 16.3) in accordance with international human rights law and principles;

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)

- 16) To contribute to the full realization of the SDGs by providing a source of accurate data about human rights issues and situation and developing human rights-based indicators for effective monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs at the national and sub-national level, and invite the Asian governments to create NHRIs or strengthen the NHRI's independence and effectiveness in accordance with the Paris Principles;

The Open Government Partnership (OGP)

- 17) To continue supporting civil society stakeholders to ensure genuine co-creation with governments, of commitments for transparent governance, ensuring the integration of Goal 16 and other cross-cutting targets related to the right to public information; and invite other Asian governments to join the OGP to demonstrate their commitment to transparent, accountable and participatory governance;

Anti-Corruption Agencies

- 18) To strengthen the independence and their institutional capacities for efficient investigation and prosecution of political corruption cases, and support active participation of citizens and CSOs in mitigating, preventing and fighting corruption at all levels, including in the ratification and effective implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC);

The Private Sector

- 19) Especially from the extractive industries, to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), as outlined in the para. 67 of the UN 2030 Agenda and the Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP), to ensure the inclusive decision-making of citizens, local and indigenous communities towards peace and sustainable development;

Mongolia

- 20) The State Great Hural (Parliament), the Government of Mongolia, as well as the capital city municipality of Ulaanbaatar, to support the organization of the UBDF in 2020 aimed at promoting democracy, human rights and anti-corruption and other cross-cutting SDGs through Goal 16, among the countries that are facing similar challenges in the political transition process;

The Republic of Korea

- 21) To continue to promote democracy worldwide, leading by example, including by supporting multi-stakeholder forums on democracy in Asia as initiated by ADA, ADN and the PSCD, with the Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) 2018 and Ulaanbaatar Democracy Forum (UBDF) 2019;

Finally, we commit ourselves to the transformative vision of 'peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence' through effective implementation of the SDG 16+ in constructive partnership with governments, international organizations, multi-stakeholders and other CSOs.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- **16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- **16.2** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- **16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- **16.4** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- **16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- **16.8** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- **16.9** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- **16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- **16.a** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- **16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Co-organizers of UBDF

- Asia Development Alliance (ADA) ada.secretariat@gmail.com / <http://ada2030.org/>
- Asia Democracy Network (ADN) asiademocracynetwork@gmail.com / <http://adnasia.org>
- Center for Human Rights and Development (CHRD), Mongolia
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- Permanent Secretariat of the Community of Democracies (PSCD)
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