



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
PGPF2019@gmail.com

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>

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>

PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.

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(Preamble of UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Resolution on the Framework of the 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)



2019 평창평화포럼

PyeongChang Global Peace Forum 2019

PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

Adopted on 11 Feb. 2019

Resolution on the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

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WWW.PGPF.Kr

PGPF2019@gmail.com

Resolution on the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

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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,

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 - ⑩ Global Week of Action for Peace and SDGs (Sept. 21-26)
7. 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,
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 - ⑨ Sustaining Peace and Sustainable Development
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8. 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,
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10. 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. Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 (Draft)
- B. Introduction to the PCAP 2030 – WHAT, WHY and HOW
- C. Outline of the 5 Global Common Actions (Draft)
- D. Event Calendar related to Peace and SDGs in 2019 and 2020 (as of Feb.11, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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)

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
Focal Points	Peace Boat, PSPD ?
Proposed Activities	<p>Organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, etc.) during certain periods internationally and nationally on the following issues</p> <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	<p>Annually from 2019</p> <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 <p>2019</p> <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	<p>PGPF 2019 – Plenary session 1 and breakout session 2.6 and 3.6</p> <p>The ongoing related activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Korea Peace Treaty Campaign https://koreapeacetreatyncck.wordpress.com/ ▪ 2020 Women-led Korea Peace Treaty Campaign https://www.womencrossdmz.org/ ▪ International Campaign for Life and Peace in Korean Peninsula 한반도 생명 평화 국제캠페인 ▪ 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
Focal Points	IPB, GPPAC ?
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,
Focal Points	KOICA ?
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"> ▪ 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	<p>2019/2020</p> <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.
Focal Points	GPPAC, Peace Boat ?
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.
Focal Points	KOICA ?
Proposed Activities	<p>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)</p> <p>internationally and nationally on the following issues</p> <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	<p>2019 Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs in NY</p> <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	<p>2020 United Nations Events</p> <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) <p>UN 75th Anniversary Event (NY)</p>
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/nuclearweaponelimination/

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
- May 29-31, Jeju Forum, Korea
- 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 & HL Dialogue on FfD
 - Sept 24-25 (Tue-Wed), New York, SDGs Summit (GA HLPF)
 - Sept. 26 (Thur), UN Day of the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
- Oct. 14-16, Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) on SDG Target 4.7, Korea
- Oct. 24, UN Day
- Dec. 10, Human Rights Day

2020 PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF)

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