



2019 평창평화포럼 
PyeongChang Global Peace Forum 2019

PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) 2019 Outcome Documents

PyeongChang, South Korea
9-11 February 2019



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I. PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019

- *Sustainable Future for All: Ending War, Guaranteeing*

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.

II. 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 (hear after 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.

III. PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

- 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

C. Outline of the 5 Proposals for Global Common Actions on Peace and SDGs

D. Event Calendar related to Peace and SDGs in 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formal consultation during the PGPF 2019 and adoption of the Framework of PCAP 2030 |
| Feb. to Dec. 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow-up consultation meetings – thematic and regional – to develop specific action agenda of PCAP 2030 |
| 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formal adoption of the PCAP 2030 and implementation roadmap 2020-2030 |
| 2020-2030 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regular review and sharing of the experiences of the implementation of the PCAP 2030 |

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

7 Thematic Clusters and Topics (Breakout Session No)

7 Thematic Clusters	List of Specific Topics (Breakout Session No.)
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.)

C. Outline of the 5 Proposals for Global Common Actions on Peace and SDGs

1. Global Action for Peace in Northeast Asia

	Contents
Objective	To mobilize global support for complete denuclearization and the establishment of permanent peace and security mechanisms in Northeast Asia including the Korea Peace Treaty
Themes and Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea Peace Treaty • Global Campaign on Article 9 of the Japanese 'Peace' Constitution • Nuclear weapons free Zone in Northeast Asia and beyond • Ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) (2017) and other related international treaties, and their implementation • Peaceful settlement of territorial disputes and de-militarization in East Asia
Proposed Activities and Dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 13- May 9 May Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS) • April 29-May 10, NY, The final PrepCom for the NPT • June 25 to July 27 (Korean War, June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) • Aug. 6 to 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 • Nov. 4-8, Geneva Peace Week • Nov. 11-13, Paris Peace Forum
Related Activities, Campaigns and Events	<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 (www.Peace4Korea.org) • Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution (http://peaceboat.org/english/project/global9) • Nuclear Weapons-free Northeast Asia campaigns (http://www.icanw.org/campaign-news/dimensions-to-create-a-nuclear-weapon-free-northeast-asia/) • Ulaanbaatar Process (UBP) by GPPAC Northeast Asia (https://gppac.net/ulaanbaatar-process) • International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) (http://www.icanw.org/)

2. Global Action on Disarmament for SDGs

	Contents
Objective	To highlight globally the importance of inter-linkage between peace, disarmament and sustainable development through the engagement with the Agenda for Disarmament of the UN Secretary General (2018)
Themes and Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National action plans for the UN SG Agenda for Disarmament – Securing Our Common Future (24 May 2018), and organize a series of activities (campaigns, education, mobilizations, etc.) • Ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) (2013), the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) (2017), etc. • Moratorium or reducing military spending • UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) • UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security) • SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution)
Proposed Activities and Dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 13- May 9 Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS) • July 9-18, UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on 2030 Agenda • Sept. 21 to 26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs • Nov. 4-8, Geneva Peace Week • Nov. 11-13, Paris Peace Forum • Oct. 24 UN Day
Related Activities, Campaigns and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN SG’s Agenda for Disarmament and Implementation Plan (https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/), (https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/#actions) • SG report on peacebuilding & sustaining peace (http://undocs.org/a/72/707) • 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

	Contents
Objective	To promote peace and human rights through sports, specially Olympics in line with the SDGs.
Themes and Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport for SDGs and Peace • Sport for human rights and human rights-based approach to sport • Olympics and Paralympics for peace and reconciliation - PyeongChang (2018), Tokyo (2020), Beijing (2022), Paris (2024), Los Angeles (2028), etc. • Olympic Agenda 2020 • Olympics and Public Diplomacy
Proposed Activities and Dates	<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 • Nov. 4-8, Geneva Peace Week • Nov. 11-13, Paris Peace Forum
Related Activities, Campaigns and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 6 – International Day of Sport for Development (http://www.un.org/en/events/sportday/) • (http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/physical-education-and-sport/) • Olympic Agenda 2020 (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

	Contents
Objective	To promote peace and global citizenship through and with the SDG Target 4.7.
Themes and Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Target 4.7 • UNSG Disarmament Agenda • Peace and human rights education • Prevention of Violent Extremism • End all forms of violence • UN SCR 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) • UN SCR 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security)
Proposed Activities and Dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 8-12, Belgrade, International Civil Society Week (ICSW) 2019 • July 9-18, UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on 2030 Agenda • Sept. 21, UN Day of Peace • Sept. 21 to 26, Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs • Oct. 14-16, Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) on Target 4.7 • Dec. 10, UN Human Rights Day
Related Activities, Campaigns and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition for Global Citizenship 2030 (CGC) (https://www.facebook.com/CGC2030/) • Bridge 4.7 (https://www.bridge47.org/) • 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)

	Contents
Objective	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.
Themes and Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 • International Disarmament including the prohibition of nuclear weapons/ Disarmament for SDGs • Peace and human rights education, and the right to peace • Global citizenship education (Target 4.7) • UN Reform 2020 (WWW.UN2020.org)
Proposed Activities and Dates	<p>2019 Global Week of Action on Peace and SDGs in NY (21-27 Sept.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept. 21 (Sat), UN Day of Peace • Sept. 23 (Mon), NY, UN Climate Summit • Sept 24-25 (Tue-Wed), NY, SDGs Summit • Sept. 26-27 (Thur.-Fri.), NY, UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (FfD) • Day 26 (Thur), UN High-level Meeting on Elimination of Nuclear Weapons / UN Day of Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
Related Activities, Campaigns and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) (http://act4sdgs.org/) • UN2020 Campaign (http://un2020.org/) • SDGs Action Campaign (https://sdgactioncampaign.org/tag/global-day-of-action/)

D. Event Calendar related to Peace and SDGs in 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, Serbia, 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 23**, Olympic Day
- » **June 25**, Breakout of the Korean War (1950)

- » **July 9-18**, New York, UN HLPF on Sustainable Development and Voluntary National Review (VNR)
- » **July 27**, End of the Korean War (Armistice) (1953)

[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, UN SDGs Summit
 - » **Sept. 26-27 (Thur.-Fri.)**, New York, UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development
 - » **Sept. 26 (Thur.)**, UN Day of the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
 - » **Sept. 26 (Thur.)**, UN High-level Meeting on Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
-
- » **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
 - » **Sept. 30-Oct. 3**, Gwangju World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF)

 - » **Oct. 14-16**, Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) on SDG Target 4.7
 - » **Oct. 24**, UN Day

 - » **Nov. 4-8**, Geneva Peace Week
 - » **Nov. 11-13**, Paris Peace Forum

 - » **Dec. 10**, UN Human Rights Day



IV. PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF)

Introduction

- Create Peace with the World in PyeongChang -

PyeongChang, a new name for peace in the Korean peninsula.

PyeongChang is a small town in the Gangwondo province in the Republic of Korea (South Korea) located approximately 180 km Southeast of Seoul, traditionally known for its natural beauty and organic agriculture.

PyeongChang has now become globally well-known for hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics and Paralympics which was a turning point in the peacebuilding and cooperation process between the two divided Koreas in the Korean peninsula.

The 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics opened the door of opportunity for a face-to-face encounter leading to the peace talks on all levels including the summits between the political leaders of South and North Korea as well as United States of America. Therefore, it is not without exaggeration that **PyeongChang** is considered the birthplace of the current historical peace-making process in the Korean peninsula.

One Year of Peacemaking

The PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) will be held on 9 to 11 February 2019 in PyeongChang, South Korea to review and celebrate the year long peace process on the Korean peninsula and beyond. More importantly, we would like to make use of this opportunity to gather likeminded peace advocates to discuss how we can work together to maintain and expand this historic momentum of peacebuilding beyond the Korean peninsula through developing a comprehensive common action agenda for peace keeping alive the "PyeongChang Peace Spirit."

Agenda for Peace and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

*There can be no sustainable development without peace, and
no peace without sustainable development.*
(Preamble of UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has posed both opportunities and challenges for people, civil society organizations as well as government. We want to develop agenda and strategies about how to link and integrate peace agenda into the SDGs for mutual support and synergy.

New Global Agenda for Peace

In 1999, on the eve of the 21st century and new millennium, there was a breakthrough in the Hague when we gathered together in the name of Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP) to create a global peace agenda titled the Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century.

In 2019, the 20th anniversary of the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference, we gather in PyeongChang to create another global appeal for peace with leaders of the new generation of peace advocates.

PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

The main goal of the PGPF 2019 is to discuss and adopt the draft Framework for PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030. The Framework will outline the current global (global and local) crises and diagnostics as well as the agenda and actions needed for peacebuilding in the next 10 years of 2020-2030.

This Framework will serve as an invitation to a larger audience, all peacemakers of the world, to engage in reviewing and contributing to the framework. After an one year-long process, we will meet again in 2020 in PyeongChang to adopt and announce formally the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030.

This journey for the co-creation of the PCAP 2030 is open to all peace advocates and peacemakers and the PCAP 2030 is expected to become an integral part of civil society agenda for both peacebuilding and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[Main Characteristics of PGPF 2019]

Legacy of 2018 PyeongChang Peace Olympics	Momentum for Peacebuilding in the Korean peninsula and beyond
Integrating peace into UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda	20th anniversary of the 1999 Hague Appeal for Peace Conference

Program Agenda

Day	Session	Contents and Type
9 Feb. (Sat.)	Session 1	Thematic discussion - main themes and issues(plenary)
10 Feb. (Sun.)	Session 2	Thematic discussion – 6 topics in parallel (breakout)
	Session 3	Thematic discussion – 6 topics in parallel (breakout)
	Session 4	Thematic discussion – 7 topics in parallel (breakout)
	Session 5	Peacemakers - 8 in parallel (breakout)
11 Feb.(Mon.)	Session 6	Geographical and language group – 8 in parallel (breakout)

Main Themes and Topics

- Theme 1. Peace and Disarmament
- Theme 2. Peace, Poverty and Sustainable Development Coals (SDGs)
- Theme 3. Peace, Economy, Ecology and Sport
- Theme 4. Peace, Gender, Youth and Refugees/Migrants
- Theme 5. Peace and Human Rights
- Theme 6. Peace Governance in Korean peninsula, East Asia and the UN
- Special Theme : Inter-faith Cooperation and Peace

[Session 1 – Plenary]

Session	Topics
<p>Session 1</p> <p>09:00-12:00</p> <p>9 Feb. 2019</p> <p>(Sat.)</p>	<p>1999 Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century Draft Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 UN and civil society's global agenda and initiatives on peace including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN General Assembly Resolution on peacebuilding and sustaining peace UN SG's Agenda for Disarmament – Securing our Common Future (2018), • UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace – Inclusive Approach to Preventing Armed Conflict (2018) • UN treaties on peace such as Arms Trade Treaty (2014), Nuclear Abolition Treaty (2017), etc. • UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developments / SDGs

Session	Topics
<p>Session 2 09:00-10:30 10 Feb. 2019 (Sun.)</p>	<p>2.1. UN Secretary General’s Agenda for Disarmament(2018)</p> <p>2.2. Poverty, Sustainable Development and Peace –Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Mekong Region</p> <p>2.3. Military Bases, Ecology and Peace</p> <p>2.4. Youth and Peace – UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 2250</p> <p>2.5. Human Rights, Humanitarian and Peace Nexus – North Korean Case</p> <p>2.6. Inter-Korea Cooperation and Peace in the Korean Peninsula Development Assistance (ODA) in Mekong Region</p> <p>2.3. Military Bases, Ecology and Peace</p> <p>2.4. Youth and Peace – UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 2250</p> <p>2.5. Human Rights, Humanitarian and Peace Nexus – North Korean Case</p> <p>2.6. Inter-Korea Cooperation and Peace in the Korean Peninsula</p>
<p>Session 3 11:00-12:30 10 Feb. 2019 (Sun.)</p>	<p>3.1. N Disarmament Treaties</p> <p>3.2. SDG 16 – Peace & Justice</p> <p>3.3. Military Industrial Complex and Business for Peace</p> <p>3.4. Women and Peace - UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325</p> <p>3.5. Transitional Justice and Sustaining Peace</p> <p>3.6. East Asia Peace Community</p>
<p>Session 4 14:00-15:30 10 Feb. 2019 (Sun.)</p>	<p>4.1. Anti-personnel Landmines, Cluster Bombs and Unexploded Bombs (UXO)</p> <p>4.2. Peace Education</p> <p>4.3. Sport, Peace & Human Rights and Public Diplomacy</p> <p>4.4. Refugees and Migrants</p> <p>4.5. Human Rights and Peace Nexus – ‘Right to Peace’</p> <p>4.6. UN Reform Agenda 2020</p> <p>4.7. Inter-faith Cooperation for Peace (Special Theme)</p>

[Session 5 – Actors (8 Peace-builders)]

Session	Topics
Session 5 16:00-17:30 10 Feb. 2019 (Sun.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">5.1. Civil society Organizations (CSOs) / NGOs5.2. Women Organizations5.3. Youth Organizations5.4. Peace Education and Research5.5. National Assemblies and Parliamentarians5.6. International Development Cooperation and ODA5.7. Local Governments and Cities5.8. Religions and Inter-faith Organizations

[Session 6 – Geographical and Linguistic Group]

Session	Topics
Session 6 09:00-10:30 11 Feb. 2019 (Mon.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">6.1. Asia and the Pacific6.2. Africa6.3. Latin America and Caribbean6.4. Europe and North America6.5. Global6.6. South Korea6.7. South Korea - Gwangwon Province

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDGs

(<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals>)

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

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

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

V. Background Documents

Hague Appeal for Peace Conference 1999

(www.haguepeace.org)

Hague Appeal for Peace Conference is the largest international peace conference in history organized by civil society on May 11-15, 1999, the centenary of the First Hague Peace Conference in The Hague, Netherlands.

Nearly 10,000 people from over 100 countries gathered in The Hague's Congress Center in response to an appeal launched by the International Peace Bureau (IPB), the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), and the World Federalist Movement (WFM). During the five-day gathering, participants discussed and debated - in over 400 panels and workshops - mechanisms for abolishing war and creating a culture of peace in the 21st century.

The project was led by an Organizing Committee made up of roughly 30 international organizations. The purpose of The Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 was to raise in a serious and realistic way, questions as to whether or not at the end of the bloodiest century in history, "humanity can find a way to solve its problems without resorting to arms, and is war still necessary or legitimate given the nature of weapons currently in arsenals and on drawing boards worldwide, and can civilization survive another major war?"

Under the two main slogans "It is Time to Abolish War" and "Peace is a Human Rights", participants discussed various issues under the following 10 main themes for 5 days and adopted the Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century which is composed of the following 7 Initiatives and 50 Actions under 4 Strands.

10 Main Themes

- ① Traditional Failure
- ② Human Security
- ③ Soft Power
- ④ All Human Rights for All
- ⑤ Replacing the Law of Force with the Force of Law
- ⑥ Taking the Initiative in Peace-Making
- ⑦ Bottom-up Globalization
- ⑧ Democratic International Decision-making
- ⑨ Humanitarian Intervention

Peace

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.

UN SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

12 Targets

- 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

Target 4.7

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

UN SG's Agenda for Disarmament

– Securing for Our Common Future

Securing Our Common Future

– An Agenda for Disarmament By the UN Secretary General 24 May 2018

(www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/)

Linkage between SDGS and Disarmament

Disarmament and Arms Regulation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Goal	Link
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armed violence is among the leading causes of premature death, and it victimizes even more people by spreading injuries, disability, psychological distress and disease. • Disarmament and arms control reduce the impact of conflict on human health
Goal 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting the proliferation and uncontrolled circulation of weapons in communities contributes to safe and non-violent learning environments for all. Disarmament education contributes to education on peace and non-violence, conflict resolution, sustainable development, gender equality, economic justice, human rights and tolerance of cultural diversity. (See also page 69 of the full Agenda.)
Goal 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women are affected differently by the proliferation and use of weapons. • Young men are overwhelmingly responsible for the misuse of small arms. While men make up most direct casualties, women are more frequently victims of gender-based violence that small arms facilitate. • Regulating arms and ammunition can reduce violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres. Empowering women and ensuring their equal and meaningful participation in disarmament and arms control decision-making processes can lead to more inclusive, effective and sustainable policy outcomes. (See also page 39.)
Goal 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive military spending harms economic growth and can produce undesirable social and political consequences. • Reducing military budgets can reduce the negative effects of this spending on economic and social development. Stemming the proliferation and easy availability of arms can counter the recruitment and use of child soldiers. Opportunities to build decent livelihoods can attract young men away from armed groups or gangs.

Session	Topics
Goal 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate arms regulation helps prevent illicit transfers of weapons in support of human trafficking, modern slavery or forced labour. (See also page 46)
Goal 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for disarmament can reduce military expenditures and redirect public resources/spending towards social and economic initiatives that can contribute to greater equality.
Goal 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective ammunition management mitigates the risk of storage depots accidentally exploding in populated areas. These explosions, when they occur, are humanitarian disasters that lead to death, injury, economic loss, displacement and destruction of infrastructure and private property. • Arms control measures increase urban safety and security by curbing the uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms, particularly for gang-related violence. See also page 45.)
Goal 14 and 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination from remnants of war and the testing and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have disastrous environmental consequences. Disarmament and arms regulation reduce the impact of weapons on the environment.
Goal 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.1 Disarmament and arms regulation contribute to reducing deaths from armed violence by prohibiting and restricting the use of certain types of weapons and by establishing effective controls of arms and ammunition. • 16.4 Effective disarmament and arms regulation reduce illicit arms flows, which can otherwise instigate, fuel and prolong armed conflict, terrorism and crime. • 16.6 Participation in military transparency and confidence-building measures, such as reporting on military spending and on arms imports and exports, promote accountability of national institutions and can foster cross-border dialogue and trust-building. Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control play a vital role in preventing conflict, and in forging and sustaining peace. • 16.8 The active engagement of all States, especially developing countries, in multilateral disarmament discussions leads to more effective and sustainable policy outcomes. • 16.a Strengthening the institutional capacities of States to better control arms and ammunition and to engage in military confidence-building measures help prevent conflict, violence, terrorism and crime. (See also pages 34, 40, 44 and 64.) (See also pages 34, 40, 44 and 64.)
Goal 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing sufficient resources in support of disarmament and arms regulation is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Increased availability of high-quality, timely, disaggregated and reliable arms-related data can inform discussions about the relationship between disarmament, development, peace and security, leading to better decisions and policies.

Global Call to Action: UN2020

– Building an agenda for a renewed United Nations

(www.UN2020.org)

The year 2020 will mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations. This provides a much-needed opportunity for system-wide stocktaking, strengthening and renewal.

The pillars of the UN and of the Charter – Peace, Human Rights and Sustainable Development – must be strengthened. The UN2020 Initiative calls for government leaders and civil society to come together for an anniversary of progress and revitalization for the organization.

We are deeply concerned about a United Nations system that is under-resourced, under attack and unable to respond adequately to the many challenges facing humanity. These include:

- Increasing injustice and political violence
- Persistent poverty and growing inequality
- Threats to the sustainability of global ecosystems

There is an urgent need to develop the kind of UN system that is required to meet the challenges of this century, and to avoid repeating the catastrophic failures of the last century. A successful 75th anniversary summit on United Nations renewal, innovation and reform (combined with other multilateral processes and initiatives) can be a catalyst for these necessary improvements.

Notwithstanding current dangers and challenges, we believe the elements that can contribute to making significant progress are largely in place, and have enormous potential. Consider that a great many intergovernmental processes and negotiations will undertake “plus 5” anniversaries, assessments and institutional reviews at or near the time of an anticipated 2020 leaders’ summit. [i] The addition of an adequately prepared, forward-looking leaders’ summit can leverage synergies and complementarities among and between these major UN processes, and reinforce vitally needed political will for change.

The UN’s 50th anniversary in 1995 followed the end of the Cold War and, despite tremendous efforts to make the 50th a moment for reforming and strengthening the UN and Charter, <>[ii] very little was accomplished. However, in 2005 the 60th anniversary of the United Nations was the occasion for adoption of a significant package of reforms and innovations.[iii] In 2015, the 70th anniversary of the UN coincided with the historic adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The United Nations General Assembly has achieved a great deal through inclusive processes and well-prepared summits. Civil society organizations have been indispensable proponents and partners. 2020 should be a time when all UN stakeholders contribute to an honest stocktaking and renewal<>[iv], in order to strengthen the international legal and institutional order established under the Charter.

We therefore call for effective and inclusive preparatory processes for a UN2020 summit that will be a catalyst for the renewal and strengthening of the United Nations. We call for national, regional and global processes across all sectors, involving all stakeholders and relevant international organizations, leading to a renewed, innovative and reformed United Nations system that will be capable of addressing the global challenges of the 21st Century.

Join the UN2020 Global Call to Action: Building an agenda for a renewed United Nations

[i] A partial list would include: (1) the 5-year anniversary (in 2020) of adoption of the SDGs, as well as completion (in 2019) of the first four-year cycle of the High-Level Political Forum; (2) for the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the annual stock-taking events leading to agreement in 2020 on renewed INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions); (3) the mandated 2020 review of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies; (4) the mandated 5-year review of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, dovetailing with the Secretary-General's "Sustaining Peace" reforms; (5) the 20th anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 and the Women, Peace and Security agenda; (6) the 25th anniversary of the Beijing, 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women (with modalities for a review to be determined in 2018); (7) the 2018 High level conference on nuclear disarmament, coupled with the 2020 review conference for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

[ii] Examples:

"Toward a More Effective United Nations, Reorganization of the United Nations Secretariat: A Suggested Outline of Needed Reforms, Strengthening International Response to Humanitarian Emergencies," Brian Urquhart and Erskine Childers, New York: the Ford Foundation, 1992.

A/47/277, "An Agenda for Peace: Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992."

"Financing an Effective United Nations, Report of an Independent Advisory Group on UN Financing," Shijuro Ogata and Paul Volcker, co-chairmen, New York: the Ford Foundation, 1993.

"Renewing the United Nations System," Erskine Childers and Brian Urquhart, New York: the Ford Foundation, 1994.

"Our Global Neighborhood," Commission on Global Governance, Ingvar Carlsson and Shridath Ramphal, co-chairmen, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

"The United Nations in Its Second Half Century: The Report of the Independent Working Group on the Future of the United Nations," Moeen Qureshi and Richard von Weizsacker, co-chairmen, New York: Yale University/the Ford Foundation, 1995.

[iii] A/60/L.1, 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

[iv] While not presently advocating any specific measures, the UN2020 Initiative has identified some core principles and approaches for renewing the UN system. See "Elements of a progressive reform agenda for the United Nations."



2019 평창평화포럼

PyeongChang Global Peace Forum 2019

The PGPF 2019 was co-organized by the Organizing Committee for 2018 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, Gangwon province, PyeongChang municipality and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in partnership with the civil society organizations in Korea and abroad.



2018 평창동계올림픽대회 및
동계패럴림픽대회 조직위원회



강원도



평창군
PYEONGCHANG COUNTY



KOICA 한국국제협력단