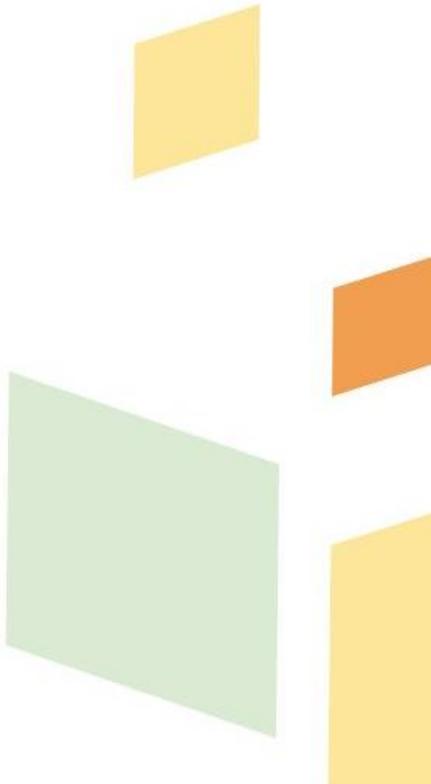


**Supplement to One-stop Service Mechanism for
Gender-based Violence Survivors:
Experience from Korea's Sunflower Centers**

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

**UNDP Seoul Policy Centre
February 2023**



Author

- Ms. Hye Young Park, Former Associate Director, Seoul Sunflower Center

Dr. Anne Juepner, Ms. Ahjung Lee, Policy Specialist provided strategic direction and advisory support for this document. Ms. Hye-Jin Park, Ms. Gichung Lee, Mr. Mujin Lee, Ms. Sujin Kim, Ms. Eunhye Lee, Ms. Jieun Ha, and Ms. Kyunghee Kang assisted in the editing and refining the text.

Donor partner

This publication has been produced with the generous support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea to the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre.

Disclaimer

The views expressed here are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or the UN Member States. The United Nations takes no responsibility for the continued accuracy of the information contained in this presentation as they are provided for the convenience of the reader and are correct at the time of issuance.

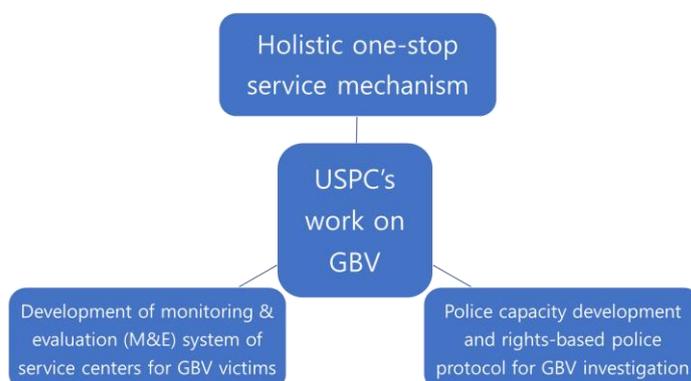
UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and the planet.

Learn more at undp.org or follow at [@UNDP](https://twitter.com/UNDP).

Introduction

UNDP Seoul Policy Centre (USPC)'s work on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) originates from the Seoul Debates in 2017, where many gender experts from UNDP Headquarters and Country Offices participated. Since 2018, USPC started its engagement with the Seoul Sunflower Center, Korean National Police Agency and the Korean National Police University to initiate knowledge-sharing programmes on SGBV with its SDG Partnership countries.

USPC's work on SGBV has three thematic focuses: 1) establishment of a holistic one-stop service mechanism, modeling Korea's Sunflower Centers; 2) police capacity development and rights-based police protocol for SGBV investigations; and 3) development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system of service centres for SGBV victims. Until 2022, 12 partner countries have joined USPC's knowledge-sharing initiatives on SGBV, including Albania, Argentina, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Senegal and Zimbabwe.



Since 2019, USPC has been supporting partner countries through its SDG Partnership programme to establish the countries' SGBV one-stop centres and strengthen capacities of the national police in handling SGBV cases. In this regard, USPC has been working with the Korean police as well as the Sunflower Centers to share their knowledge and experience in responding to SGBV. While the COVID-19 pandemic has complicated organization of in-person trainings, there have been increased efforts to translate knowledge products on the Sunflower Centers and Korean police protocols from English to French as well as meetings organized to facilitate the partnership.

Overview of the Sunflower Center

<p>One-stop service centers for GBV survivors, providing medical, counseling, investigative, and legal support in a single location.</p>	 <p>Counseling support</p>	 <p>Legal support</p>
<p>Housed in general hospitals, open 24/7</p>	 <p>Medical support</p>	 <p>Accompaniment support</p>
<p>Staffed with specially-trained medical personnel and female police officers</p>	 <p>Investigation support</p>	
<p>Financially sustainable with 100% gov't funding</p>		
<p>Established in 2004; Thirty-eight (38) centers throughout the country as of 2020.</p>		

The Sunflower Centers are one-stop service centres in the Republic of Korea (ROK) that provide holistic services including medical, counseling, investigative and legal support to SGBV victims.

First established in 2004, there are 38 Sunflower Centers operating as of 2022. The centres are usually housed in designated hospitals and are open 24/7. The Sunflower Centers are fully staffed with specially-trained medical personnel for sex crime treatment, counselors, and female police officers. Following the specialized protocols for medical treatment, counseling and investigation, the staff of the Sunflower Centers aim to provide integrative services that are victim-oriented and prevent secondary victimization within the procedure of investigation. Under supervision of the Ministry of Gender Equality & Family, the Sunflower Centers are established with their legal basis in the Special Law on Sexual Violence. Therefore, all centres are financially sustainable with all their funding coming from the government. This allows centres to continuously provide tailored services that consider victims' rights as a priority.

In December 2018, the Liliun Center in Albania and the Bunga Tanjung Center in Indonesia were established following the Seoul Sunflower Center model. Liliun Center opened at the Mother Theresa Hospital in Tirana, in partnership with UNDP Albania and USPC and being funded by the Ministry of Social Protection. The centre's team consists of legal practitioners, gynecologists, pediatricians, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, police officers, prosecutors, attorneys and nurses. The centre was established through institutional buy-in and funding from the government (the Ministry of Social Protection).

In the meantime, Bunga Tanjung opened in Jakarta City, Indonesia, with the support of USPC and Jakarta Regional Province, being funded 100 percent by Jakarta City. With the philosophy of "protecting and nurturing so that victims feel safe and comfortable," Bunga Tanjung provides medical, legal and police investigation support through referrals. It is praiseworthy and inspiring that the integrated service centres for gender-based violence (GBV) victims in both Albania and Indonesia have obtained ownership and sustainable results.

Questions and Answers

DISCLAIMER: Please note that this document also uses the term “victim” when referring to persons who have experienced SGBV. This is by no means to diminish survivors or ignore their human agency and resilience, but because USPC considers the frequently used terminology in the Korean context.

I. Integrated Support System

A. Preparing the Ground to Establish Integrated Service Centres

1. **What is the organizational structure of service providers within the Sunflower Center, and how do the different Ministries get involved in the cooperation around the centre?**

The Sunflower Center is a cooperation mechanism among four main stakeholders, which are: the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF), local governments, the police and hospitals. The core work of the Sunflower Center is rooted in the work of the MOGEF which engages in close collaboration with the National Police Agency. The operation guidelines of the Sunflower Center are developed by the ministry including the implementation plans and budgetary plan and are revised on a yearly basis after reviewing opinions and suggestions. The Sunflower Center is fully funded by the government with the legal basis from the Special Law on Sexual Violence. This law made the mobilization of support and resources to increase the number of the centres to 39 (as of October 2020) and build up a better support system.

Regarding the annual budgetary plan of the centre, MOGEF is responsible for calculating the overall operational cost related to human resources, medical services, accompaniment services, public awareness campaigns and educational activities of the Sunflower Center. MOGEF uses statistics and data to convince budget authorities, Ministry of Strategy and Finance and National Assembly, especially looking into the numbers of service provided, professionals available, types of GBV incidents, and public demand for improved services. The final budget is allocated after a review by the National Assembly. As of 2017, the average operating expenses for one Sunflower Center has been KRW 660 million (approximately US\$612,000), excluding medical services, accompaniment services, and facility improvement costs.

Furthermore, as the Special Law on Sexual Violence regulates the “responsibility of both central and local governments to support the victims of GBV”, MOGEF facilitates cooperation among local governments. MOGEF works for awareness-raising and outreach activities to engage local governments and community leaders, thereby creating a common understanding of shared responsibility and eliciting commitment of funding from the leaders of local governments. MOGEF eventually leads local governments to cover full or most of the funding by gradually lowering the funding from the central government through a matching fund system with local governments.

Moreover, the Women’s Human Rights Institute of Korea under MOGEF continues to provide education and training not only for new employees but also for senior-level and associate-director-level employees. As a knowledge-sharing hub, the institute also coordinates how to

connect and collaborate with other relevant organizations when new issues arise such as digital sex crimes.

At the same time, the general operation and audit-related tasks are managed and supervised by local governments. Aside from these institutions, there are commissioned hospitals that support Sunflower Center operations with regard to medical care, as well as the Ministry of Justice that dispatches public lawyers. The Ministry of Justice also operates systems and services that help victims to better understand investigation and trial processes, deliver witness statements, uncover the truth of sexual violence and prevent secondary victimization. Budget-related issues are discussed and taken care of by the MOGEF, together with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Assembly.

In reality, cooperation among ministries and institutions often becomes difficult as their interests conflict from time to time. Despite the need for expansion of financial support, the institutions tend not to increase budgets because it seems there is no major problem with the operation of the centres at the current level. Regardless thereof, it is important for various ministries to cooperate on budget, manpower allocation, revision of guidelines and more.

B. Finding the Right Modality

1. What are the factors to consider when establishing an integrated service centre for GBV victims?

As the Sunflower Centers are located inside local hospitals, it is important to consider regions where medical facilities already exist. Moreover, distance from the nearest centre and the number of sexual violence incidents within the region needs to be considered. The demand in the local community and the budget and operation plan submitted by the municipality should also be carefully evaluated when establishing an integrated service centre for GBV victims.

2. What are the benefits of housing integrated service centres within hospitals, and what are some important criteria for selecting a hospital to house the centres?

Housing the Sunflower Center inside local hospitals brings about a number of benefits. This includes utilizing the existing infrastructure and human resource to offer immediate and reliable medical services to the victims, fast collection of forensic evidence, enhanced accessibility of the centre to GBV victims, and benefitting the hospitals themselves with additional GBV-specific training and increased reputation among the public.

When selecting hospitals to house integrated service centres, whether the considered hospital has an adequate capacity to provide necessary services is considered first. This includes the availability of space dedicated to GBV-specific professionals and medical equipment, with qualified medical staff who are specifically trained on GBV. Other important factors include location of the hospital for better regional distribution of services through the centre, demand in the local community, quality of the submitted proposal, and strong ownership of the centre from the considered hospital.

3. Sunflower Centers operate 24/7. Is this a necessary feature of the Sunflower Center-like integrated service centre? What are some factors to consider when operating the centre 24/7?

As the Sunflower Centers operate 24/7, victims can visit the centre at any time at their convenience, which is certainly one of the strengths of the centre. However, the decision to operate the centre around the clock should be based on available human resources — in particular, the availability of medical professionals who can work night shifts, as well as the budget situation. If an integrated service centre is housed in a hospital that is equipped with an emergency room open 24/7, the centre can benefit from medical staff who are already stationed in the ER.

Where resources are scarce, however, it might be more efficient to create one 24/7 service centre in a central locality while operating other service centres in the region that only operate during regular working hours.

4. Are the services available to migrants?

In Korea, the Sunflower Center services are available for all victims and survivors of GBV, regardless of economic and social status, and nationalities. For migrants who do not speak Korean, interpretation services are provided.

C. Cost and Funding Mechanism

1. How is the budget for Sunflower Centers set, and what is the current budget for each centre?

Sunflower Centers' budget is set by MOGEF, based on the calculation of costs related to human resources, medical and accompaniment services provided, public awareness-raising campaigns and other educational activities. Such costs are estimated through surveys and the budget is finalized for allocation after review from the National Assembly. As of 2017, the average operation expense for one Sunflower Center is KRW 660 million (approximately \$612,000) excluding medical and accompaniment service fees and facility renovation cost.

2. Does the State pay for the operations of the one-stop centres, and if so, what is the regular or special financial support system for this?

When the Sunflower Centers were established in 2004, they were fully funded by the central government. It was only in 2007 that the funding modality changed to receiving funding from both the central and local government (of the province where the Sunflower Center is located).

To elaborate, the first Sunflower Centers established in 2004 initially focused on supporting children and adolescents and were named 'Sunflower Centers for Children' thereafter. In parallel, in 2005, the GBV Survivor Support Center at Seoul's Police Hospital was transformed into a 'One-stop Center for Survivors of Gender-based School Violence'. In the same year, MOGEF signed a memorandum of understanding to establish more one-stop centres of this kind. These one-stop centres broadened their mandate as 'Crisis Support One-stop Centers' in 2008. While the Sunflower Centers for Children received full funding from the central

government, the one-stop centres modeled after the one at the Police Hospital drew their budget from the local government at the request of the police¹.

Seeing that the mandate of a one-stop centre was very similar to that of a Sunflower Center for Children, the first one-stop centre was integrated into the Sunflower Center for Children in 2010, and it evolved into the 'Integrated Sunflower Center for Women and Children'. It was not until 2014 that the names of these different one-stop centres ('for Children', 'for Women and Children', and the Crisis Support One-stop Centers) were unified under the name of the 'Sunflower Centers'. This is why currently there are three types of Sunflower Centers, namely the Center for Children, the Integrated Center for Women and Children, as well as the Crisis Support Center.

Currently, the finances of all types of Sunflower Centers are divided between the central government and local governments, with the ratio depending on the financial situation of the local government. For the Seoul Sunflower Center, the ratio between the central government and the local Seoul Metropolitan Government has been 5:5, while in most other provinces the ratio is 7:3.

In ROK, three ministries are responsible for securing the budget for the Sunflower Centers, these being the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. These three ministries jointly conduct on-site surveys to inspect and audit financial information.

3. It is very inspiring that Sunflower Centers are fully funded by the Government. What are the factors that enabled the Korean Government to allocate the budget?

The Korean Government was able to fully fund the operation of Sunflower Centers with the existence of relevant laws, such as the 'Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act'. Moreover, rising public demand for a holistic and effective support for sexual violence victims also motivated political support for Sunflower Centers.

4. Securing sufficient budget is crucial to provide reliable and effective services to victims. How does MOGEF secure sufficient funding for Sunflower Centers?

Of course, strong financial support is highly important for the Sunflower Centers to not only hire highly skilled and trained professionals who can provide complex, delicate and reliable services for the victims, but also improve their work environment and compensation schemes to retain the personnel. To secure sufficient budget, MOGEF utilizes statistics and data to convince the budget authorities such as the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the National Assembly. Statistics and data on the Sunflower Centers, including the number of services provided and professionals available, number and types of GBV incidents, and public demand for improved services, are used as evidence to support MOGEF's request for an increased budget.

¹ Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2019): Project Overview of the Sunflower Center 2019. http://www.mogef.go.kr/mp/pcd/mp_pcd_s001d.do?mid=plc504&bbtSn=704286 (last accessed 25 February 2022).

5. Sunflower Centers in Korea are operated through a matching fund system between the central and local governments. How did MOGEF encourage cooperation from local governments?

In Korea, the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act states that the State and local governments shall take necessary budgetary measures to fulfill responsibilities. Therefore, it is both the central and local governments' responsibility to support the establishment and operation of integrated service centres.

To stimulate active cooperation from local governments and community leaders, MOGEF puts its effort on awareness-raising and outreach activities. By doing so, MOGEF aims to build the common understanding that political and financial support for the Sunflower Center initiative is a shared responsibility.

Moreover, MOGEF also provides full or partial funding to initially establish the Sunflower Centers in municipalities. Once the centre is established, the central government gradually lowers its portion of funding from 100 percent to 50-70 percent through a matching fund system with municipal governments.

D. Management of Integrated Service Centres

1. What are some of the essential measures to recruit talented and experienced staff for the centre?

Human resources are crucial to the effective operation of one-stop service centres. It is important to establish qualification standards and requirements for centre staff, as well as the plan for provisions of salary, incentives and compensation from relevant ministries for each service group – in ROK, MOGEF determines this. Also, regular staff capacity trainings are offered by the Women's Human Rights Institute. Hiring processes are based on the guidelines provided by MOGEF, and the final selection is made after interviews and reviews are completed by a panel consisting of stakeholders from local governments, hospitals, police and academia.

2. Provision of reliable and high-quality services in all one-stop centres across the country may be challenging as the level of capacity and resources available in each region can differ. What are the necessary measures to address this challenge?

In ROK, MOGEF conducts evaluations and field visits every three years in order to ensure reliable and high-quality service delivery. Sunflower Centers engage with and capitalize on existing community-based networks and resources to meet the different needs of victims. Referrals are often made by Sunflower Centers in cases where they cannot provide all the necessary services alone. In Korea, there are various civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide relevant services, such as counseling centres and shelters, in partnership with the Sunflower Centers.

3. What are the key elements in the management of integrated service centres in order to foster close working relationships among different professionals?

Bringing multi-disciplinary professionals together in a single location does not automatically lead to the actual delivery of ‘integrated’ services because the services are delivered in a fragmented fashion. Close working relationship among professionals can be fostered by establishing a management and reporting mechanism that compels the professionals to work collaboratively, and conducting regular case meetings and feedback consultations among staff members.

4. How are the Sunflower Centers monitored?

At each Sunflower Center, the team leader conducts his or her supervision and monitoring of the team. If a problem occurs, he or she is to report it to the Associate Director and the Director. Case-specific meetings may be conducted to resolve such problems and strengthen the capacity of service providers.

In some cases, the deployed police officers at the Crisis Support Center act as Associate Directors of the centre. Lack of expertise in supervisory management or psychological support may at first be a hurdle to monitoring the performance of the service providers in such cases.

At the macro level, local governments monitor the centres and conduct auditing every year. Every three years, MOGEF commissions the Korea Women’s Human Rights Promotion Agency to carry out evaluations of the centres as a whole, together with other agencies such as the Korea Women’s Policy Institute. For more information, please refer to USPC’s latest publication on the monitoring and evaluation of Sunflower Centers².

Moreover, for better management of the integrated services, it is necessary to set operational guidelines to define clear roles and functions for each professional at the centres and to establish concrete standard operating procedures (SOPs), service delivery indicators, and performance evaluation standards.

5. Are there hospitals capable of providing medical support for SGBV victims in ROK?

Several hospitals that specialize in sex crime victim treatment provide medical services with trained staff and emergency rape kits. In many cases, SGBV victims are sent from other hospitals to these specialized hospitals so that they can avoid getting involved with cumbersome legal procedures. However, these specialized hospitals also need the holistic supervision of MOGEF for sustainable operation, as sudden changes in hospital staff members and regulations can hinder SGBV victims from receiving needed medical services.

6. What are some key factors to be included in the operational guidelines for integrated service centres?

First, the operational guidelines should define clear roles, responsibilities and functions for each professional at the centre. This includes not only the medical staff and therapists, but also police officers who have been dispatched from local police stations. Moreover, the guideline

² USPC (2022): Experience of the Republic of Korea: Monitoring & Evaluation of Sunflower Centers for Integrated Support to Survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence.
https://www1.undp.org/content/seoul_policy_center/en/home/library/experience-of-the-republic-of-korea--monitoring--evaluation-of-.html (last accessed 25 February 2022).

must establish concrete SOPs, service delivery indicators, and performance evaluation standards for the centres.

E. Working with CSOs and Other Support Mechanisms

1. How does the Sunflower Center work with CSOs and other support mechanisms? And what is the role of the academia for integrated support services?

The Sunflower Centers make referrals to CSOs and other support mechanisms for services that are not available at the centres. Sunflower Centers and CSOs generally follow different guidelines for different roles. For instance, if Sunflower Centers face limitations due to government guidelines, the referrals registered to CSOs may substitute the role. Possible ways to increase synergies with the existing support mechanism include reducing overlapping functions with existing victim support entities, preventing competition among service providers, and complementing functions of victim support entities and the integrated service centres.

The academia plays a critical role in collecting and analyzing data and providing policy recommendations to better support GBV victims. Academia can play a leading role in the monitoring and evaluation of Sunflower Centers, in collaboration with MOGEF. For instance, the Korean Women's Development Institute conducted evaluation of 37 centres in 2018.

II. Roles and Responsibilities of the Police

1. What are the roles of police officers at the Sunflower Center, especially when facilitating victims' access to legal support and coordinating with legal agencies?

The most crucial roles of the police officer at the Sunflower Centers are to conduct faithful investigations and collect witness statements. Also, the police play an important role in providing holistic support to SGBV victims in the centres. It must be noted that once a case is sent to the prosecutors, the police will not receive feedback or follow-up on the case from them.

Furthermore, at the Sunflower Center, the police are also responsible for counseling victims (e.g. on whether the offense they have experienced can be considered a crime by law, what the legal procedure of a complaint consists of, or what to do if the survivor is a minor, etc.), providing explanation on legal procedures, and assisting voluntary decision of victims to file a complaint. Sunflower Centers always take the police opinion into account when deciding whether to support a victim, regardless of whether and how the complaint was filed.

2. What are the risk factors that can restrain police officers at the Sunflower Center from upholding the victim-centred principle?

There is a risk that adherence to the victim-centred principle may be neglected by the police headquarters rather than by stationed police officers at the Sunflower Centers *per se*. In some cases, the police headquarters requested police performance assessment (e.g. statistics on counseling and psychological support) without prior consultation with MOGEF, even though these activities do not fall under the area of competence of the police. On the other hand, power conflicts between the deployed police officers and the staff members of the Sunflower Centers can be another risk factor that restrains their collaboration within the victim-centred support system. This occurs due to the difference in supervisory bodies; police are managed by local police agencies while the Sunflower Center staff are affiliated with the centres.

To uphold and adhere to the victim-centred principle, it is thus necessary to properly manage and evaluate performances and develop clear work guidelines. To prevent conflicts of interest and power abuse stemming from the police hierarchy, regular training on human rights and gender sensitivity is essential. In ROK, however, it is very rare for the power hierarchy in the police to significantly affect victim-centred support in the Sunflower Centers due to diverse legal and institutional systems that enable victims to protest against police decisions.

3. What kind of measures are in place at the Sunflower Center to enhance police capacity for the victim-centred approach?

As the work at Sunflower Centers differs from that at ordinary police stations, the basic education provided by the National Police Agency does not cover the training required at the centres. Thus, upon the arrival of a new police officer at the Sunflower Center, the officer will receive an orientation on the centre's work. The officer then participates in weekly meetings to discuss victim support, which ultimately helps them learn the victim-centred approach.

Furthermore, integrated workshops held by Sunflower Centers, trainings for deployed police officers by the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea, and networks to support victims with

disabilities provide the police with opportunities to regularly discuss case-specific matters and learn the victim-centred approach. In general, the assignment of a police officer to a Sunflower Center is deemed beneficial to increase his or her awareness of the victim-centred approach.

4. How did ROK manage when the prosecutor's office does not speak the same language as the police in charge of SGBV investigations because of corruption or other reasons?

In ROK, there were cases where the crimes investigated by the police were disposed of as relatively minor crimes by the prosecutor. What accounts for such prosecution is not necessarily a diverging perception of how to deal with SGBV crimes between the prosecutors and the police. In fact, in principle, as the prosecution directs and supplements police investigations, the general reading of SGBV crimes is mostly aligned among the two agencies. Rather, what leads to friction between the prosecutors and the police might be the case in which personal connections of the perpetrators of SGBV may have power to influence on the prosecutor's prosecuting authority. While this should not be the case, it cannot be ruled out that there may be some cases where the prosecution is discretely affected by an inappropriate linkage with a powerful perpetrator (i.e. a high-ranking public official).

ROK is highly committed to ending corruption and yet there are difficulties in tackling such cases and proving inappropriate activities and connections as they stay under the surface. However, it is noteworthy that it has become very difficult for the police or prosecutors to ignore when well-researched media reports draw keen attention to the cases or large social movements are in place, sympathizing with the victim.

**5. How is the procedure of sex crime trials in ROK, and how long does it usually take?
Can the victim directly ask the Court to start the trial?**

In ROK, trials for sex crimes take 5 steps in total: victim counseling, suspect accusation, police inspection, prosecutor inspection, and criminal punishment. If the judicial police officer is inspecting the case under accusation, the inspection should be finalized within two months from the accusation date. (Inspections that go over 2 months should be supervised by the municipal prosecutor's office) When the inspection is under the prosecutor's responsibility, the investigation should be done within 3 months from the accusation date. When the case is submitted to the prosecutor's office, a public defender can be allocated to defend the victim.

In case the suspect has been arrested, the police must finalize the custody investigation within 10 days. The prosecutor should also finish the inspection within 10 days and prosecute the case. If the perpetrator has been caught in the act, the investigation must be finalized within 24 hours from the time of apprehension.

The court is held approximately 1-2 months after the prosecution of the case. On average, it takes one year to finalize the trial. However, if the case goes to a third trial or if the suspect is a military serviceman/servicewoman, the finalization of the case can go over a year.

In ROK, there is no legal ground for the victim to directly report the case to the court without the investigation of the police and the prosecutor.

 **Good to know:** If the case is minor (with fines under KRW 5 million and no imprisonment sentenced) the prosecutor can request the court a summary indictment for the case. In this case, neither the suspect nor the victim is required to attend the trial. However, if the suspect refuses this, a formal trial is held.

6. In most cases, capturing the perpetrator is the ultimate goal of the police officers. How do the Sunflower Center and the deployed police officers coordinate with the judicial police's investigations securing the victim's statements?

According to the Sunflower Center's 2020 Annual Report, written by MOGEF and the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea, 72.8 percent of the victims visiting the Sunflower Center are accompanied by the police who already conducted a preliminary investigation on the case. Therefore, Sunflower Centers and the deployed police officers in the centres take the role of counseling the victims, providing medical services and issuing supporting evidence (e.g. doctor's note), and connecting the children or disabled victims with the support of intermediaries such as Statement Assistant who provides physical and emotional support for those victims if needed. If the victim has a strong desire to sue the perpetrator, all the investigation processes (e.g. making testimonies) proceed very quickly and it usually doesn't take long to capture the criminal. The Sunflower Centers hold no responsibility for inspecting the suspect.

III. Police Capacity Building

1. Do you have recommendations for building an institutionalized training system for police deployed to the GBV one-stop centre?

The most critical task of the police in SGBV crimes is to secure statements of the victims and witnesses. In ROK, all prospective police officers go through SGBV-related training and mentoring programs during their studies at Korean National Police University. After being deployed to a Sunflower Center, the Police Human Resources Development Institute not only obliges the officers to attend compulsory workshops on human rights, gender sensitivity, and prevention of sexual harassment but also to receive education on the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) child interview protocols over the course of six days. These series of training are significant as they aim to enhance the officers' investigation techniques for better witness interviews, for instance, by avoiding being seemed like leading questions that may undermine the credibility of the testimony. It is also recommended that police officers seek to develop their capabilities and skills through conducting case reviews and workshops.

2. Does the Korean police provide relevant training only to the police officers deployed at the Sunflower Center? How does it train other police officers outside of the centre? Is there a specially training unit within the police who are in charge of SGBV crimes?

In general, police officers affiliated with the Women's and Youth Department are deployed to Sunflower Centers. While there is a set of basic training delivered to the Women's and Youth Department, police officers assigned to the Sunflower Center will also be trained in acquiring the witness interview techniques. As 72.8 percent of SGBV victims at Sunflower Centers are transferred by police officers at the front line, according to the Sunflower Center's 2020 Annual Report, ordinary police officers also frequently find themselves in the situation of having to report sexual violence crimes and write statements. Thus, it is equally important to provide a holistic education for the police officers to increase their awareness of where to transfer the victims of SGBV and how to conduct SGBV investigations in a gender-sensitive manner, as well as how to minimize secondary victimization.³

Regarding the question on special units, it is noteworthy that each local police agency has a special investigation team, referred to as the Women's and Children's Crime Investigation Department, dedicated to investigating GBV crimes targeting women, adolescents, children, and persons with disabilities.⁴ These special departments take over the cases of sex crimes committed by perpetrators that either occupy a high social status, such as high-level public officials, or are known to be disreputable for any social issue.

³ Korean National Police Agency (2021): KNPA White Paper 2021, p.130-131 [in Korean language]. https://www.police.go.kr/www/open/public/public06_2021.jsp (last accessed 25 February 2022).

⁴ Korean National Police Agency (2021): KNPA White Paper 2021, p.129 [in Korean language]. https://www.police.go.kr/www/open/public/public06_2021.jsp (last accessed 25 February 2022).

IV. Applicable Laws

1. What is the legal basis for the establishment of integrated service centres for GBV victims?

In ROK, many relevant laws were enacted through decades of advocacy by women's groups and CSOs, along with increased public awareness of GBV. For instance, in 1994, the <Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act> was enacted and provided the legal basis for central and local governments to establish counseling centres and shelters for GBV victims. This Act also provided the basis for MOGEF and local governments to designate public or private hospitals for the provision of specialized services for GBV victims.

2. **In the Republic of Korea, what are the legal grounds related to the police's statement recordings and the use of statement rooms, and how are they used in the processes of investigation and criminal prosecution?**

The Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes⁵ (Act No. 17507, 20 October 2021) stipulates matters concerning the investigation of sexual violence crimes, recording and preservation of the victim's statements.

Article 29 (Matters to be Considered during Investigation and the Trial)

- (1) An investigative agency, a court, and other persons involved in litigation shall endeavor not to damage the character or reputation of the victim of a sexual crime or infringe on the privacy of such victim during his/her investigation, hearings, and the trial by considering the age, mental state, the aftermath of the injury, etc. of the victim.
- (2) An investigative agency and a court shall, in investigating, hearing, or trying the victim of a sexual crime, prepare an environment in which the victim may make a statement in a relaxed state, and the frequency of the investigations, hearings, and trials shall be limited to the minimum necessary.

Article 30 (Taking and Keeping of Videos)

- (1) When the victim of a sexual crime is under the age of 19 or lacks the ability to discern things or make decisions due to any physical or mental disability, the statements made by the victim and the process of the investigation shall be recorded and kept by using a video recording device, such as a videotape recorder.
- (2) No video recording under paragraph (1) shall be made when the victim or his/her legal representative expresses an intent to exclude such recording: *Provided*, that this shall not apply where the sexual offender is a person with parental authority over the victim.
- (3) Video recording under paragraph (1) shall include both the entire process from the beginning to the end of the investigation and the objective circumstances; and, once the video recording is complete, the original recording medium shall be sealed without delay

⁵ Korea Law Translation Center (no date): Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes. https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=55416&lang=ENG (last accessed 25 February 2022).

in the presence of the victim or his/her counsel, and the victim shall be required to write his/her name and affix his/her seal or signature thereto.

- (4) A public prosecutor or a judicial police officer shall enter the time on which the victim arrives at the place of video recording under paragraph (1), the time on which the video recording begins and ends, and other details necessary to confirm the developments of the recording process in the investigation record or a separate document and incorporate the record or document into the investigation files.
- (5) Upon request by a victim or his/her legal representative, a public prosecutor or a judicial police officer shall issue the requesting person a copy of an investigation record prepared in the process of the video recording or replay the video recording for his/her viewing.
- (6) The statements made by a victim in a video recording made under paragraph (1) may be acknowledged as evidence only when they are duly authenticated by a statement of the victim himself/herself, a person in a relationship of trust with the victim who was present in the investigative process, or an intermediary on a preparatory hearing date or a hearing date.
- (7) No one shall be allowed to use any video recording made under paragraph (1) for purposes other than investigation or trial.

3. What legal frameworks are applied for the deployment⁶ of police officers to the GBV one-stop centres?

GBV one-stop centres (the Sunflower Centers) are established based on the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act. Based on this provision, police officers can be deployed to the GBV one-stop centres to provide comprehensive assistance.

Article 18 (Establishment and Operation of Integrated Support Center for the Victims)

- (1) The State and local governments may establish and operate integrated support centers for victims of sexual violence (hereinafter referred to as "integrated support center") to provide counseling services to victims of sexual violence; refer such victims to the institutions under Article 7-2 (2) for legal counseling services; render assistance in investigations; and comprehensively provide other services to assist such victims for remedies. <Amended on 1 December 2015>

4. What special measures are in place for recording statements of minors, persons with disabilities, or anyone with special needs?

In order to minimize the feeling of being interrogated, police officers use special techniques to interview survivors to create a consultation session, while stenographers record the statement report in another room.

A. Intermediaries' Assistance System (Coordinated by the Ministry of Justice)

⁶ It is important to notice that police are deployed (rather than dispatched) to the Sunflower Centers to carry out their work as police officers whereby Sunflower Centers receive investigative support according to the applicable law.

'Intermediaries' are professionals supporting children or persons with disabilities who experienced SGBV or child abuse to better communicate their positions in investigations or at court. The intermediary takes on the role of creating a comfortable environment for victims to deliver statements and advising communication methods to enable victim-centred investigations and trials. The intermediaries' assistance system aims to help the investigation or trial process proceed at the victim's level and ultimately to prevent secondary victimization. Related applicable laws are the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes and the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Child Abuse Crimes.

B. Statement Analysis Expert System (Operated by the Korean National Police Agency)

Since the victim's statement is the sole evidence in many SGBV cases, the Statement Analysis Expert's opinion regarding its credibility and reliability can be attached to the statement. While the courts, in general, require complete and exact information about the crimes (on the 5W1H: who, when, what, where, why, and how), victims who are children, adolescents, or persons with disabilities may have difficulties in making a clear statement. In such cases, the opinion of a Statement Analysis Expert can supplement the victim's statement and ensure its reliability.

The role of the Statement Analysis Experts is summarized as follows⁷:

- Identifying the level of cognitive ability and development of a child victim or the victim who has physical or mental disabilities, and accordingly consulting with investigators about the techniques of investigating and questioning.
- During the investigation, monitoring and analyzing the victim's behavior and statement.
- When necessary, conduct additional analysis on the behavior and statement of the victim and his/her guardian through interviews.
- Prepare a written opinion on the reliability of the victim's statement and submit it to the investigative agency to be utilized as reference material during the process of investigation and trial.

The Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes has the legal grounds for the system.

Article 33 (Seeking Professional Opinions)

- (1) A court may seek opinions from a psychiatrist, psychologist, social welfare scholar, and other related professionals about the mental and psychological state of any offender or victim, the outcome of their diagnosis, and the details stated by the victim.
- (2) In investigating and trying a sexual crime case, a court shall consider the professional opinions obtained pursuant to paragraph (1).
- (3) A court shall select the professionals referred to in paragraph (1) from among those designated as candidates by the Minister of the National Court Administration.

⁷ Seoul Sunflower Center (2020): Call for application to the Statement Analysis Expert Pool posted on the Seoul Sunflower Center website [in Korean language]. http://help0365.or.kr/bbs/board.php?bo_table=notice&wr_id=435&sfl=wr_subject&stx=%EC%A7%84%EC%88%A0&sop=and (last accessed 25 February 2022).

- (4) Paragraphs (1) through (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis where an investigative agency investigates any sexual crime: *Provided*, that when a victim is under the age of 13 or lacks the ability to discern things or make decisions due to any physical or mental disability, the investigative agency shall seek opinions from related professionals about the mental and psychological state of the victim, the outcome of their diagnosis, and the details stated by the victim.
- (5) In applying mutatis mutandis in accordance with paragraph (4), the "Minister of the National Court Administration" shall be construed as the "Prosecutor General of the Public Prosecutors' Office or the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency."

C. Public Defense Attorney System and Appearance of Persons in Relationship of Trust

The court assigns free public defenders, at the government's expense, to the victims of sexual violence, child abuse, and abuse of the disabled, as well as children and youth victims of sex trafficking. Public defenders offer legal support throughout the process from the initial stage of the case to the investigation and trial.

The system of 'Appearance of Persons in Relationship of Trust' allows a person in a relationship of trust with the victim to be present when the victim makes a statement or testifies in court to reduce the shock and burden of testimony. In reality, the parents of a child victim are not considered good persons in a relationship of trust because child victims tend to refuse or feel uncomfortable making a statement next to their parents. Thus, social workers or public defenders often step in as 'persons in a relationship of trust'. Furthermore, while it is mostly a public defender who accompanies the victim as a trusted person in the Seoul metropolitan area, it is more common in other provincial areas for Sunflower Center counselors to be present instead due to the lower number of public defenders.

Does ROK criminalize abortion?

On the legal ground of the Mother and Child Health Act, ROK permits induced abortion for the victims who get pregnant as a result of certain types of gender-based violence crimes.

Article 14 (Limited Permission for Induced Abortion Operations)

- (1) A medical doctor may perform an induced abortion operation with the consent of the pregnant woman herself and her spouse (including persons in a *de facto* marital relationship; hereinafter the same shall apply) only in the following cases: [...] 3. Where she is impregnated by rape or quasi-rape.

The Enforcement Decree of the Mother and Child Health Act regulates that "(1) Only those who have been pregnant for no more than 24 weeks may undergo an induced abortion operation under Article 14 of the Act."

Nonetheless, in ROK, the controversies around the legislation related to induced abortion operations are not ended.

V. Quality and Confidentiality of Recordings

1. What are the measures to ensure confidentiality throughout the police interventions in the processes of statement recording and evidence preservation at the Sunflower Center? Considering the high internet accessibility in Korea, has the Republic of Korea had risks of these recordings being exposed on social media?

In principle, no one but the police can see the victim's statements. Following the police standards, all interventions are kept on record on the police's computer system. While the police have access to the information system of the Sunflower Center, the centre's staff cannot check the police's computer system as the police are, strictly speaking, not affiliated with the centre. Instead, the police may verbally share the information limited to what is necessary to support the victims.

Since the police officers deployed at the Sunflower Center would face severe punishments in such cases, leaks of the recordings through social media have not occurred yet. However, there were very few cases where information was leaked to the media by high-level police officials who also had access to such information.

2. Are there national laws on the protection of personal information?

In general, the Personal Information Protection Act (Act No. 16930, 4 February 2020⁸) stipulates matters related to the protection of personal information. The Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes (Act No. 17507, 20 October 2020⁹) also contains the following article on this issue:

Article 24 (Prohibition against Divulgence of Victims' Identity and Privacy)

- (1) No public official in charge of or participating in an investigation into or judgment on a sexual crime, nor any person who has served as such public official, shall disclose or divulge to any third party the victim's name, address, age, occupation, alma mater, appearance, and other personal information by which it is possible to ascertain the victim's identity, photograph, and privacy.
- (2) No one shall publish in any newspaper or other printed paper or disclose to the public by means of any broadcasting defined in subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Broadcasting Act or any information and communications network, the victim's name, address, age, occupation, alma mater, appearance, or other personal information by which it is possible to ascertain the victim's identity, or photograph under paragraph (1), without the victim's consent.

Other measures are taken by the police to ensure the protection of personal information:

- Enhancing measures to better manage access logs
- Securing a budget for the personal information protection management system (currently under deliberation in the National Assembly)

⁸ Korea Law Translation Center (no date): Personal Information Protection Act.

https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=53044&lang=ENG (last accessed 25 February 2022).

⁹ Korea Law Translation Center (no date): Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes.

https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=55416&lang=ENG (last accessed 25 February 2022).

- Conducting educational training as well as distributing information handbooks on the protection of personal data every month
- Establishing a system to ensure data protection (i.e. designating a person to be in charge of the protection of personal data in every field of the police)

3. In some cases, separate interview or statement recording rooms are not always available. How has the Republic of Korea prevented secondary victimization in such cases over the course of developing the current system?

At first, the Republic of Korea did not have any separate facilities either. Victims of sexual violence were asked to deliver their statements several times, especially in an open space and/or to male police officers who had not received any related training. It was only in 2001, prior to the establishment of the Sunflower Center, that so-called Women's Emergency Medical Support Centers were commissioned to seven locations. Around this time, female police officers were recruited more, and departments designated for women and the youth began to be established. It is noteworthy that, in parallel, NGOs have contributed to raising social awareness of sexual violence. Undoubtedly, these efforts have contributed to founding the Sunflower Centers.

The police have continuously conducted educational training on human rights to increase the awareness of GBV and gender sensitivity within the police. Since the establishment of Sunflower Centers, trainings have also been conducted for police officers at the nearby police stations on the overall work of the Sunflower Center as well as how to best collaborate with and report to the centres.

VI. Protection of Survivors

1. What are the measures to protect and support the victims, witnesses, as well as families and relatives?

A. Separating perpetrators from the victims and keeping them in police custody during the investigation

In ROK, 80 percent of sex offenders are found to be the victims' acquaintances.¹⁰ In most cases, sex offenders are someone from the same workplace or school as the victims, such as colleagues, friends, or relatives who may have access to the victims' residential information. Therefore, the first and foremost action to take is to separate the offender from the victim. If there is a likelihood of retaliation against the victim, the police can file a request to have the offender in custody during the investigation. In addition, the offender can be warned not to get physically closer to the victim, or else there can be an additional punishment.

In reality, it is very difficult to completely separate the offender from the victim because they live or are socially active in the same communities in most cases. Therefore, it is more common for victims to physically move to another place. While it is possible to file a restraining order against the offender, there is no legal ground to force them to move during the investigation. It has often been witnessed that the mothers of victimized children are often on the offenders' side if the violence is conducted by relatives, including a biological or stepfather. Therefore, it is recommended to carefully consider the appropriate protection measures and not blindly trust victims' mothers to protect child victims properly.

B. Supporting victims to move and providing shelters

When victims need to move to avoid the threat of retaliation (by proxy) from the offenders or their acquaintances including family members, they can receive financial support for the expense of moving from the Crime Victim Support Division of the Prosecutor's Office. Some victims can be provided with housing support, such as national rental housing at a lower rental price than the market price.

Even though there are shelters for victims, moving into the facilities cuts off victims from their daily lives which in itself can be viewed as secondary damage. In addition, there are many cases where victims have difficulties with adjusting to the communal life at the shelter and thereafter return home. In cases where victims need to be separated from the offenders at their own houses, moving in with other relatives can be a feasible option. However, there are also many cases where victims, who are high school students or adults, live alone in a new place, possibly in poor conditions.

To ensure the physical separation of victims from the offenders, further victim protection measures must be taken by companies or educational institutions in the case of SGBV crimes that occurred at the workplace or school.

C. Emergency Response via Smart Watch (Location detection device)

¹⁰ JoongAng Ilbo (2020): 80 percent of sexual violence committed by somebody you know [in Korean language]. <https://www.joongang.co.kr/article/23730088#home> (last accessed 25 February 2022).

If the threat of a perpetrator's retaliation is imminent, victims can be provided with a Smart Watch by the police which has an emergency button with which the police can locate the victim and immediately dispatch the closest police officer. Designating a specific person or an institution in charge of the Smart Watch can be a good way to better protect the victims from dangerous situations. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that in reality, police officers often arrive only after physical harm is done to the victim as such occurrences happen unexpectedly and very suddenly. Therefore, it is crucial to minimize the threat of retaliation by separating the perpetrators from the victims at the initial stage of the investigation.

D. Protecting victim's anonymity

When the perpetrator is a stranger to the victim, police can investigate under a false name of the victim to protect the victim's personal information even from the perpetrator's lawyer who has access to the case records.

Even though ROK is taking necessary measures to protect the victim's personal information, there is still more to be done. For example, there have been cases where the victim's personal information was leaked by the perpetrator's lawyers to the public. Another area for improvement is that, according to the medical law, victims cannot receive medical support in hospitals under a false name. Here again, there is the risk of personal information being exposed through the medical records. In this regard, Sunflower Centers provide support under fake names as much as possible and assist the victims in hiding their official names and resident registration numbers as needed.

E. Supporting child victims

When parents have difficulties with protecting victims under the age of 13, the Sunflower Center helps the children to use public or private childcare services and provide financial support to cover the expense of such services. Also, there are various types of support offered by the centre to help young victims recover from the aftereffect. When it is not feasible for the guardians or parents to bring the child to the centre due to specific circumstances (e.g. single working parent), volunteers at the Sunflower Centers can accompany the child to the centre. As for the protection measures for child victims of sexual violence by relatives (e.g. separating perpetrators from victims), it is important to first consult with child protection institutions, the police as well as local government officials, and identify the risk factors.

Unfortunately, in reality, many parents and guardians of child victims tend to avoid receiving the aforementioned childcare services presumably because they are anxious to let a new stranger take care of their child, and the children themselves may be traumatized.

 **Good to know:** The risk of recurrence (and not being able to implement preventive measures) is the highest when the sexual violence takes place within families and especially when a parent takes the perpetrator's side as this discourages the child from speaking up.

F. Supporting youth victims

Often the victims, especially adults including university students, know the characteristics of the perpetrators and therefore can assess certain types of risks as well as which protection measures may be needed. Sunflower Centers sometimes consult with schoolteachers to monitor the risk. As for sexual violence at universities, including dating violence, it is crucial to ensure the clear separation of the perpetrator from the victim in cooperation with human rights centres within the universities. When various institutions and organizations are involved, there must be one organization in charge of managing and continuously monitoring the case.

G. Similar or equivalent protection measures for witnesses as for victims

As the perpetrators' lawyers have access to the personal information of (reference) witnesses, those witnesses are often reluctant to testify due to the burden of exposing their personal information. Thus, they are more willing to make a written statement anonymously. However, if the witnesses and the perpetrators already know each other, the anonymity of a written statement loses its effectiveness.

On the legal ground of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes, ROK has institutionalized protection measures for witnesses such as not writing down personal information on the police report and securing personal safety.

Article 22 (Application Mutatis Mutandis of the Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment of Specific Violent Crimes)

Articles 7 (Measures for Safety of Witness), 8 (Protection of Victims from Publication), 9 (Consultation on Trial Proceedings), 12 (Decision of Summary Judgment Procedures), and 13 (Pronouncement of Judgement) of the Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment of Specific Violent Crimes shall apply mutatis mutandis to the procedures for punishment of sexual crimes.

Article 23 (Measures to Protect Victims and Informants)

Where a court or an investigative agency examines or investigates a victim of a sexual crime or a person who has reported (including a complaint or accusation) a sexual crime, as a witness, Articles 5 and 7 (Omission of Personal Information) through 13 (Personal Safety Measures) of the Act on Protection of Specific Crime Informants, etc. shall apply mutatis mutandis. In such cases, the said Articles shall apply regardless of the likelihood of retaliation except in cases falling under Articles 9 and 13 of the Act on Protection of Specific Crime Informants, Etc.

Annex

[Annex 1] Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), Data submitted to the National Assembly: Implementations of Privacy Safeguards¹¹ (September 2021)

- (Establishment of Privacy Safeguard System) Strengthening the department’s responsibility for the protection of personal information by appointing the head of each department as ‘Director of Privacy Safeguard’

Department	KNPA	Provincial Police Agency	Police Stations
Director of Privacy Safeguard	(Managerial) Head of Department	(Managerial) Head of Department	(Managerial) Head of Department, Head of Precinct

- (Strengthened Access History Management) Strengthening the management by shortening the interval of inspection periods (6 months → 1 month); in the case of online screening, the sector inspector is asked to check and monitor the screening histories of every affiliated personnel everyday

※ Securing the 2021 budget for the establishment of a Privacy Access History Management System (under examination of the National Assembly)

- (Establishment of 24/7 inspection system) Investigating the state (safety protocols) of the currently KNPA-managed privacy management system; implementing self-inspections on monthly ‘Personal Information Protection Day’s

- (Education on privacy protection) Providing various forms of education revolving around police duties, manufacturing and distributing a guidebook incorporating the revised Personal Information Protection Act (August 2020) and holding the related online courses

Serial Number	Type	Course	Format
1	KNPA Online Courses	Guidelines on Privacy Protection	Online
2		Privacy Protection during police duties	
3		Personal Video Information Protection	
4	National Human Resources Development Institute	Practical Course on Privacy Protection	Offline
5		Managerial Course for digitalization device	
6		Basic course for Chief Superintendents and Inspectors (21 sessions)	
7	Group Education	Office and Vice-President education	

¹¹ KNPA (2021), Implementation Data on Privacy Safeguards

(https://www.police.go.kr/user/bbs/BD_selectBbs.do?q_bbsCode=1032&q_bbscttSn=20210909153534841&q_tab=&q_searchKeyTy=&q_searchVal=%EA%B0%9C%EC%9D%B8%EC%A0%95%EB%B3%B4&q_rowPerPage=10&q_currPage=1&q_sortName=&q_sortOrder=&).

[Annex 2] Promotion of the Comprehensive Plan on Secondary Damage Prevention (Police White Paper 2021¹², p.130)

The police appointed the Director of Women and Youth Rights Policy Division as the 'Head of Secondary Damage Prevention', acceding total management over the registration of calls, subsequent actions, informing the victim, and on-site education; it also incorporated the concept of Secondary Damage and on-site directions to the KNPA training and on-site manual.

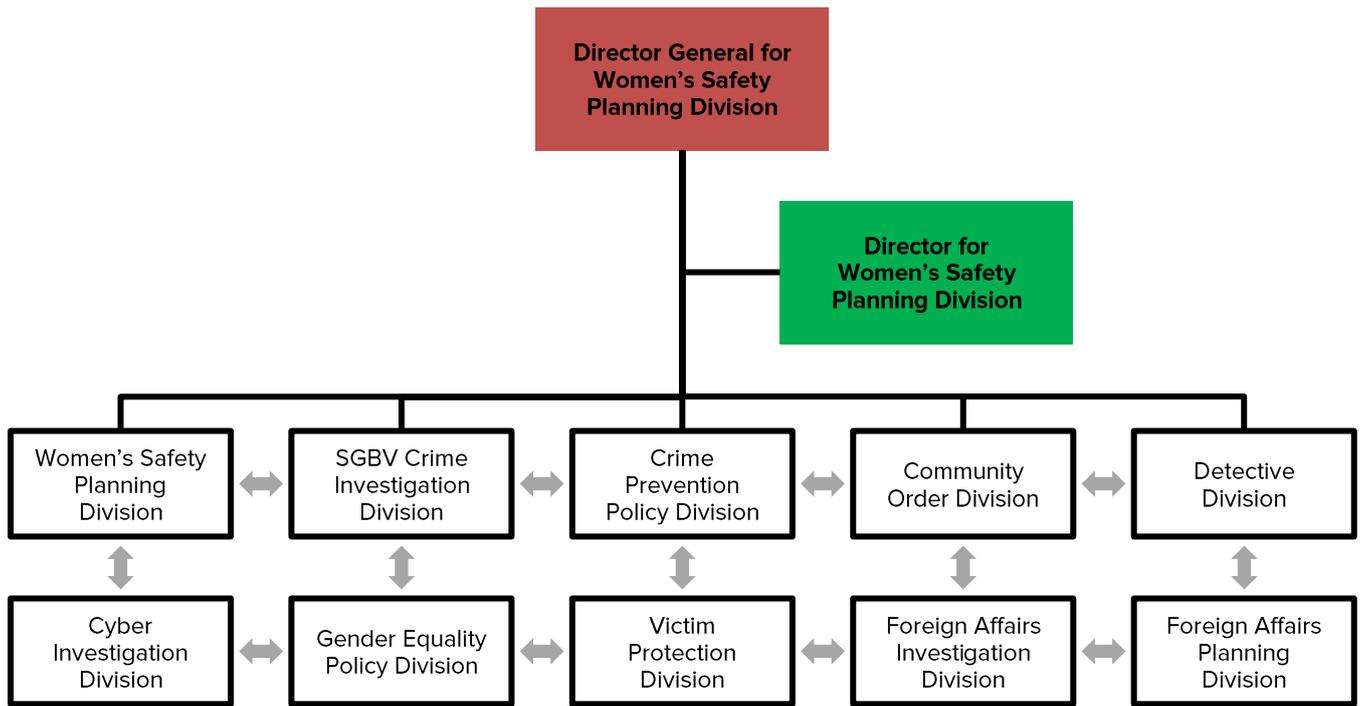
The 'educational sample materials', which classified revictimization into types, were also used to carry out on-site education and fostered professional instructors; revictimization-prevention education was also promoted in forms such as making office and digital education mandatory for all employees.

¹² KNPA (2021); Police White Paper 2021 (https://www.police.go.kr/www/open/public/public06_2021.jsp).

[Annex 3] Professional education course for the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team (Police White Paper 2021, p.131)

Course		Total # of attendees (# of sessions)	Duration
Korea Police Investigation Academy	Investigation Direction: Director for the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team	60 (twice yearly)	2 weeks
	Head of Investigation: Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team	120 (quadruple yearly)	2 weeks
	Practical Investigation for the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team (Advanced)	120 (quadruple yearly)	2 weeks
	Practical Investigation for the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team (Basic)	120 (quadruple yearly)	2 weeks
	How to investigate Children with Disabilities	20 (once yearly)	2 weeks
	How to strengthen sex crime investigation	60 (once yearly)	2 weeks
	How to improve GBV victim investigation (New Course)	60 (twice yearly)	1 week
Police Human Resources Development Institute	Enhancement of sex crime prevention capabilities	240 (eight times yearly)	1 week
	Domestic violence/abuse investigation	50 (twice yearly)	1 week
	Missing persons investigation	104 (quadruple yearly)	1 week
Local Education Center	How to investigate: Basics for the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team	Approximately 1,000 Approximately 1,000 Approximately 1,000	2 days
	Basics for a missing persons investigation		2 days
	Basics for directing investigation, for the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team		2 days
	How to investigate victims of sex crime	930	1 day
National Forensic Service	How to investigate sex crime evidence	30 (once yearly)	2 days
National Institute Special Education	How to empathize with disabilities (basic, advanced)	230 (twice yearly)	2 days
Dongguk University Police Academy	How to investigate children with disabilities	120 (six times yearly)	4-5 days

[Annex 4] Operation of the Strategy and Consultation Group on Women's Safety (Police White Paper 2021, p.129)



[Annex 5] Strengthened inter- and intra-cooperation with SGBV-related institutions (Police White Paper 2021, p.129)

Centred around the Strategy and Consultation Group on Women's Safety, we strived to establish a legal/institutional/systematic infrastructure by regularly communicating with MOGEF, local governments, and women's organizations, and hosting regular meeting <Women's Safety Policy Advisory Group>, composed of outside specialists from core sectors of GBV: women, academia, legislation and judiciary.

Additionally, through Strategy and Consultation Group on Women's Safety, on-site meetings, and on-site communication channels, we aim to pave a relationship as policy companions to consult the opinion of policy divisions with relevant functions, establish and amend rules/manuals, and continuously communicate with and respond to other bodies.

- **Cooperation system:** Collective monitoring of sex crimes, sex crime/domestic violence victim protection through strengthening multilateral cooperation, operation of a Strategy and Cooperation group that can function as the Women and Juvenile Affairs Investigation Team
- **Outreach and communication:** Operation of a multi-division GBV prevention committee consisting of agents such as MOGEF, Policy Consultant on Women's Safety, Convention of Women's Organizations, policy services from specialists and consultation and supervision on current issues
- **On-site communication:** Operation of on-site Women's Safety Communication Channels, looking out for improvements and necessities through on-site visits

[Annex 6] History of the support for the victims of SGBV (The Sunflower Center Projects 2020, p.4)¹³

History	
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution for a comprehensive plan on sexual violence issues (2 Mar. Women’s Policy Deliberation Committee) - Working-level meeting for eradication of sexual violence (28 Apr. Prime Minister’s Office) - Instruction of protection guidelines for cities and provinces (18 May) - Instruction of pilot operation of protection facilities for cities and provinces (31 Aug.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and operation of victim protection facilities (Seoul Sister’s Welfare Centers)
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment of 「Act on Punishment of Sexual Violence Crimes and Protection of Victims」 - Establishment of Sexual Violence Counseling Center (Nov.)
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of Protection Facilities for sexual violence victims (Jan.) - Operating Expense Support for Sexual Violence Counseling Center (Jan.)
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Sexual Violence Counseling Center specializing in disabled victims (Sep.)
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Ministry of Gender Equality and tasks transferred from the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Jan.) - Designation of ‘Emergency Medical Support Center for Violence against Women’: 7 centres including the National Hospital (Oct.)
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of ‘sexual violence checklist (medical record)’ and ‘sexual violence emergency kit’ (Feb.) - Designation of General Hospital-level medical centres in cities and provinces: 12 centres including Busan Medical Center (Nov.)
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation of a planning group for the establishment of an ‘organization specializing in sexual violence against children’
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of enforcement ordinance and regulations of 「Act on Punishment of Sexual Violence Crimes and Protection of Victims」 (Apr. & May) - Seoul Sunflower Center opened; commissioned and operated by Yonsei Medical Center (18 Jun.) - Improvement of the treatment and protection system for victims of domestic violence and SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synchronized management of domestic and SGBV treatment expenses • Streamlined (procedures of) medical expense charging at city/country/local district levels • Newly acknowledged KRW 75,000 as the budget for each emergency rape kit
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sunflower Center of Young-nam district opened (9 Jun.) - Sunflower Center of Ho-nam district opened (29 Jun.) - Promotion of the establishment of One-stop Support Centers for the victims of sexual and school violence: 8 centres including the National Police Hospital

¹³ Ministry of Gender Equality and Family: The Sunflower Center Projects 2020 (http://www.mogef.go.kr/mp/pcd/mp_pcd_s001d.do?mid=plc504&bbsSn=704308).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police Hospital established One-stop Support Center for the victims of sexual and school violence (31 Aug.)
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and operation of 6 One-stop Support Center for the victims of sexual and school violence (14 places in total) - The 1st Child Sexual Violence Eradication Day (22 Feb.)
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational transition of One-stop Support Center for the victims of sexual and school violence: subsidies from local government
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free legal aid project for victims conducted by Korea Sexual Violence Crisis Center - Establishment and promotion of comprehensive countermeasures for the protection of women and children (Apr.) ※ Cooperative operation of 9 ministries' joint task force for child and women protection (Secretary department: Ministry of Gender Equality)
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of measures to prevent recurrence of sexual violence against children (Oct.) - Promotion of enactment of laws on prevention of sexual violence and protection of victims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted to the National Assembly (15 Sep) and passed by the Women's Committee (7 Dec.)
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment of the 「Act on Prevention of Sexual Violence and Protection of Victims」 (15 Apr.) - Free legal aid project for victims conducted by Korean Bar Association - Development of program manual for correction and treatment of sexual assault perpetrators - Establishment and operation of 「Shelter for Children and Adolescents Victimized by Sexual Violence」 (2 locations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ※ Gyeong-nam (Changwon) Shelter (8.24 places) and Gyeong-buk (Gimchon) Shelter (9.1 places) - Establishment of 4 Sunflower Centers for women and children (Busan, Gang-won & Yeong-dong, Jeon-nam, Seoul)
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of 「Act on Prevention of Sexual Violence and Protection of Victims」 (1 Jan.) - Establishment of 2 Sunflower Centers for women and children (Gyeong-buk, Ulsan) - Disposition of experts on court statements for (disabled) child victims of sexual violence (Apr.-) - The 1st Sexual Violence Eradication Week
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and Promotion of Sexual Violence Eradication Measures (Jul. – Dec.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ※ Expanded support on medical expenses and increased sexual violence prevention/victim support infrastructure - Establishment of Sunflower Center for Women and Children in Gang-won (Dec.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ※ Integration of Gang-won One-stop Support Center and the Sunflower Center - Enforcement of the Public Defender System for children and adolescent victims
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint establishment of comprehensive measures for prevention of sexual violence by relevant ministries (Jun.) - Amendment of laws related to sexual violence (Jun.)

	※ Expansion of the public defender system for all ages and abolishment of Antragsdelikt
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of support for nursing and caring expenses for victims (Jan) - Implementation of Treatment Companion Service (Apr) - Sunflower Center (base) newly operated (Nov)
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amendment of 「Act on Prevention of Sexual Violence and Protection of Victims」 (3 Feb.) - Seoul Northern Sunflower Center (Nov) and Gyeong-buk Western Sunflower Center (Dec.) opened - Expanded eligibility for application of support of victim-care expenses: aged 13 and over and with 1 - 3 disability grade
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seoul Central Sunflower Center opened (Dec.) - Support for 1 protection facility for disabled victims of sexual violence in Jeju - Implementation of the revision of enforcement ordinance for 「Act on Prevention of Sexual Violence and Protection of Victims」 (2 Jun.) - Implementation of the revision of enforcement regulations for the 「Act on Prevention of Sexual Violence and Protection of Victims」 (3 Sep.)
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jeon-buk Sunflower Center opened (Dec.)
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a Support Center for victims of digital sexual violence - Gangwon Southern Sunflower Center opened (Dec.)
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jeon-nam Sunflower Center opened (Nov.)