

# **2017 Seoul Debates**

## **Post-Meeting Report**

### **Lessons Learnt on Addressing Gender-based Violence (GBV) From Korea and Around the World**

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Hotel President, Seoul, Republic of Korea

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Clockwise from top: Martine Perret/UN, 2008; UNDP Pakistan, 2016; Giacomo Pirozzi/UNICEF, 2009

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# Foreword

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# Foreword

Since 2013, the Seoul Debates has been a flagship biennial event organized by the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre in close partnership with the Ministry, as a means to fulfill the Centre's mandate of sharing Korea's experience with partner countries on strategic development issues. We selected Gender-Based Violence (GBV) as the theme of the 2017 Seoul Debates given the overarching importance of eliminating GBV to achieve an inclusive society and to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Over 120 participants attended this year's Seoul Debates on GBV, 32 of whom arrived from abroad, including from Albania, Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Vietnam. The event was covered by Arirang TV and various other media outlets.<sup>1</sup> Most importantly, we received a highly positive feedback from our participants with an average satisfaction score of 4.41 out of 5 on the post-meeting evaluation form.



The Seoul Debates involved the sharing of experiences and dynamic discussions covering multiple aspects of Korea's experience in addressing GBV, notably legislation and policy work; enhancement of GBV case handling by the judiciary and the police; mechanisms to support victims of GBV, including the Sunflower Center; civil society movement and advocacy; as well as prevention efforts through capacity-building and public awareness-raising. Through dedicated sessions, the Seoul Debates also highlighted the special importance of fighting GBV against children and persons with disabilities, as well as GBV in the context of forced migration and sex trafficking.

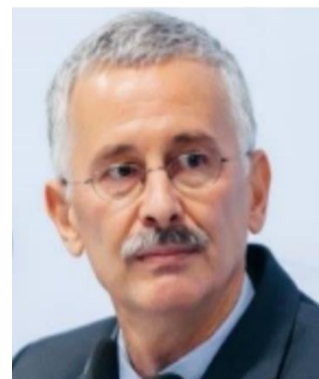
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<sup>1</sup> We have uploaded all the resources related to the 2017 Seoul Debates, including event photos, at <http://bitly.kr/VL9>, and have shared them with all our meeting participants.

The presentations and focus-group discussions at the Seoul Debates were designed to help us shape the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre's new Development Solutions Partnerships (DSPs) on GBV. The Seoul Debates indeed helped us identify several themes and innovative practices from Korea's experience in addressing GBV that our Centre could productively share with willing developing countries. In the weeks following the Seoul Debates, our Centre pulled the suggested ideas together and undertook partner consultations, leading to the Call for Expressions of Interest through which we will finalize the identification of specific themes and partner countries for our follow-up activities under the new DSP on GBV.

This post-meeting report publication has been produced to summarize the sessions and key discussion points from the Seoul Debates. As the Director of the Centre, I am grateful to the highly distinguished participants who shared their insights, and I hope that this report will serve as a useful reference for the readers. While there is no such thing as a "magic bullet" in solving such a complex and deep-rooted problem as GBV, I believe in the power and value of knowledge sharing and partnerships in addressing this issue.

I would like to thank all the contributors, and appreciate our institutional partners at the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. I would like to also acknowledge my team who made tireless efforts for the production of this report, including Melissa Nipakasem, Sonheong Jang, Hye-Jin Park, Haejo Kang, Julie Adiwali and Ahjung Lee.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Balázs Horváth". The script is cursive and fluid.

Balázs Horváth  
Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

# Key Takeaways





# Key Takeaways

Participants of the 2017 Seoul Debates shared their experiences and lessons learned on a wide range of issues, including effective legislative and policy frameworks to address GBV, the roles of different actors (civil society organizations, research institutions, central and local governments, and international organizations) in eliminating GBV, and strategies to raise public awareness and change the gender-discriminatory social norms. Key themes and messages shared throughout the meeting are summarized as below.

**1. There was a consensus that GBV is a pervasive problem that must be addressed, and we cannot afford to ignore this issue. Eliminating GBV is not only crucial to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, but also to achieve many other SDGs.**

- ***GBV remains a pervasive and complex challenge, and the highest level of political will is required to address the problem***

GBV is a pervasive human rights challenge affecting every country and every part of society. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 35 percent of all women worldwide will experience some form of violence perpetrated by an intimate partner or non-partner in their lifetime. National studies reveal up to 70 percent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, and in some local settings the prevalence rates are even higher. GBV encompasses various forms of violence in the public and private spheres, including domestic violence; sexual violence by an intimate or non-intimate partner; violence against children and persons with disabilities; forced marriage (particularly of children); and female genital mutilation. Causes and dynamics of GBV are complex, and GBV is deeply rooted in the social, cultural, economic and political fabric of a society. As such, addressing GBV requires multi-faceted efforts and political will at the highest level.

- ***Elimination of GBV is integral for the achievement of gender equality, as well as other SDGs***

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) now include a set of specific GBV-related targets such as ending violence against women, preventing practices such as trafficking of individuals, violence and torture against children, sexual violence in conflict, and other such harmful practices. Other targets delineate the enabling environment necessary for reducing GBV including: gender equality, human rights, the rule of law, access to justice and strong institutions, peacebuilding and a reduction of generalized violence, equal access to health services, education, and productive assets. Reducing GBV is a catalytic driver (i.e. an “accelerator”) for achieving the SDGs, and is fundamental for the achievement of peace, economic productivity, human rights, justice, and social cohesion. It is integral for the achievement of inclusive development that leaves no one behind. Simply put, sustainable development cannot be achieved while ignoring GBV challenges.

**2. In order to recognize and combat GBV, strengthening access to justice is critical. In particular, developing a robust legal framework and enhancing the law enforcement system to prosecute GBV crimes is important. In particular, it is important to enhance gender sensitivity and understanding of GBV among prosecutors, judges, and the police, and to nurture the capacity of the police officers to deal with GBV cases as partners and protectors in the community.**

- ***Effective legal framework to recognize and address GBV crimes***

Putting in place the right legal framework is pivotal for addressing GBV. In some countries, what should be labelled as ‘GBV’ are not defined as a crime, but are instead condoned as a “private affair” or a “cultural practice” that falls outside the scope of the formal justice system. Therefore, laws need to be developed in ways that clearly define different forms of GBV as crimes, protect the rights of victims, and end impunity of perpetrators of violence. Furthermore, laws need to be developed to respond to emerging issues such as cybersex crimes, date rape, and stalking. When relevant laws are already in place, efforts need to be made to address legal loopholes and to reform the laws to make them operational from the perspective of victim/survivors of GBV.

- ***Increasing gender-sensitivity among law enforcement authorities***

Having good laws does not guarantee actual enforcement. Often, laws are in place, but they are not enforced, due to the lack of gender-sensitivity and understanding of specificities of different forms of GBV among law enforcement authorities. It is therefore important to enhance gender-sensitivity for all relevant actors in the “chain” of access to justice, from the initial investigation to the prosecution and punishment of GBV crimes. For instance, one can provide regular sensitization trainings for judges and capacity building of prosecutors in dealing with GBV cases. Increased understanding of various types of GBV can contribute to increasing the quality of justice rendered at the enforcement and implementation stages, and to address the specific needs of different groups such as children and persons with disabilities. This in turn, can enhance public confidence in the justice system and in turn encourage women to report crimes and seek justice.

- ***Building the capacity of the police as protectors and partners***

At the Seoul Debates, the role of the police in ensuring access to justice was emphasized as the police is often the first point of contact for victims. Institutionalized gender-sensitive education and training for the police can: a) increase early detection and intervention by helping the police identify signs of abuse and assess the situation to make appropriate referrals; and b) prevent secondary victimization/traumatization during the investigation process. In particular, creating specialized GBV units along with the deployment of police officers with gender-sensitive lens can contribute to providing appropriate victim-oriented services. Such measures could include, for instance: establishment of special counseling desks for GBV cases; mandatory appointment of female police officers in GBV investigation; or deployment of dedicated police officers in community-based hospitals and counseling centres that deal with GBV cases. Here, the role of female police officers as

partners and protectors in the fight against GBV is particularly important. The prevailing social stigma and socio-cultural norms that condone GBV crimes often discourage victims from reporting the crime to the police. The presence of female police officers with adequate capacities to deal with GBV cases can therefore help victims to seek help; it enhances the “access” to police and, thus to justice.

**3. Legal means alone are not sufficient to address the problems of GBV that are often rooted in cultural practices, behaviors and institutions. Public awareness raising, capacity building, community mobilization, and empowerment of women in multiple sectors—including economic and political—are all needed for successfully addressing GBV.**

- ***Monitoring, capacity-building and community mobilization***

In order to strengthen law enforcement, government and civil society also need to work together in monitoring the implementation of relevant laws and by-laws, and in developing supporting policies, institutions and programmes. Furthermore, public education and civil society capacity building need to be accompanied, so that citizens can claim their rights and create an enabling environment for effective law enforcement. In particular, efforts need to be made to mobilize the community to change gender-discriminatory social norms and practices (e.g. gender stereotypes and the unequal allocation of burdens in the household) that help perpetuate various forms of GBV.

- ***Empowerment of women***

As one of the main causes of GBV is the power imbalance between genders, women’s empowerment can bring about a transformative effect in addressing GBV. Women’s empowerment can be promoted in multiple ways, including through reducing income inequalities, increasing social protection schemes, and facilitating women’s participation in political spheres (e.g. gender quotas in local and central governments, and in the parliament).

**4. In order to provide effective and holistic support to victims/survivors of GBV, it is helpful to establish an integrated support system which can provide necessary services in a coordinated manner with a survivor-oriented perspective. It is also important to include specific provisions in GBV-related laws to institutionalize sufficient and sustained budget allocation for such a system.**

- ***One-stop service model, such as Korea’s Sunflower Centre mechanism, can be effective in providing a comprehensive and integrated support system for victims***

In order to access necessary services, GBV victims usually have to visit multiple places, such as police station, hospitals, counseling centres, and shelters. This not only places a burden upon victims in terms of time and access to information, but also increases the risk of re-traumatization, as they have

to describe a traumatizing experience multiple times to various entities. One-stop support mechanisms shared at the Seoul Debates from Korea (Sunflower Centre) and Rwanda (Isange Centre) were identified as inspiring models to benchmark. For instance, Korea's Sunflower Centres, a hospital-based one-stop service mechanism located in major cities throughout the country, provide medical, counseling, legal, and investigative services to victims in a single location. For investigative support, a female police officer who specializes in handling GBV cases is dispatched to the Centre on a full-time basis.

Key benefits of such comprehensive and integrated support systems include: a) provision of prompt and coordinated emergency response, taking into account the specific needs of the victims; b) prevention of re-victimization/re-traumatization, as professionals under the integrated system receive specialized training to deal with GBV cases; and c) efficient management of GBV cases as practitioners provide services in a single location. At the same time, establishment of integrated support centres is no simple task. Attempts to introduce similar models have faced operational and financial challenges in a number of countries.

- ***Establishing an explicit legal basis for state-support to victims/survivors of GBV***

Therefore, when seeking to develop an effective institutional mechanism for providing integrated services to GBV survivors, it is important to institutionalize financial sustainability for such mechanism right from the beginning. First, supporting victims/survivors of GBV requires strong and institutionalized support from the government. It is therefore helpful to put in place legal provisions explicitly providing for the State's responsibility to protect and support GBV victims/survivors. In the case of Korea's Sunflower Centres, the annual operating cost for a single centre amounts to KRW 600 to 700 million (which is approx. USD 523,000-610,000), and this cost is fully covered by the government, based on legal provisions in the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act. The Act provides a legal basis for the establishment and operation of integrated support mechanisms for GBV victims (Article 18), as well as for the government subsidization of the running costs of counseling centers, protection facilities, and integrated support centers (Article 26). With such legal provisions, the Korean government now fully finances "37 Sunflower Centres" across the country (as of June 2017) which provide an integrated, one-stop service mechanism for GBV victims/survivors.

When state budget is not sufficient, financial resources can be pulled together through multiple channels—such as through the combination of private donations and government funding, or combination of central ministry funds with local government funds. However, when considering the social costs of GBV on a national scale, public financing of one-stop service mechanisms can be a cost-saving measure in the long term.

- ***When developing a one-stop mechanism, ensure close collaboration among practitioners and provide ongoing support to service providers***

Putting multidisciplinary practitioners together in a single location does not automatically lead to the actual delivery of one-stop services. Targeted and sustained efforts are required to clearly delineate the respective roles and responsibilities of each service provider (e.g. social worker, forensic nurse, or police officer) and to facilitate a “team-like” collaboration among service providers. In addition, professionals working on GBV need to be supported, as handling GBV cases involves work with a high-stress level and requires a particular expertise that can only be built over time. For this to happen, it might be useful to create a “control tower” entity that can help the practitioners understand each other’s tasks and approaches, and provide ongoing support to the practitioners through specialized training, psychological support for rest and recuperation, and networking.

- ***Utilizing existing resources within the community infrastructure***

Creating a one-stop service centre like the one in Korea may not be possible, particularly in less urbanized locations with little public resources. In such settings, it would be worth exploring how to expand networks and pull together existing resources within community infrastructures, such as hospitals, the police, community shelters, and CSOs. (In many cases, service providers do exist but victims cannot access the services due to the absence of an effective referral and coordination mechanism.) In cases where effective service mechanisms do exist, it would be also important to strengthen the capacity of existing service providers and find ways to enhance the operation of community-based organizations who have long provided services on the ground—for instance through providing a state-funded GBV coordinator at a local institution who can facilitate the networking, referral services, and capacity building for relevant actors within the community.

## **5. A holistic and participatory subnational policy framework can help create an enabling environment to address GBV. In light of the ongoing rapid urbanization in most developing countries, it is worth exploring ways to enhance the role of the cities and municipalities in providing public and private spaces that are safe for women.**

- ***Ongoing rapid urbanization presents challenges and opportunities for local governments to address GBV***

In the context of decentralization and rapid urbanization, local governments—particularly metropolitan cities—hold much responsibility as well as potential to create a safe city for women, which can effectively fight and prevent GBV. As noted in the 2016 UN Habitat Conference on the New Urban Agenda, rapid urbanization calls for reinforced efforts to provide community facilities, transportation, as well as public and private spaces that are safe for women. Mechanisms also need to be in place so that women can receive a prompt response and effective protection in case of threats of violence.

- ***Seoul's Policy: An example of a holistic and participatory subnational policy framework to address GBV***

At the same time, creating a safe city for women requires a paradigm shift in local government: it necessitates a holistic and participatory policy framework, which addresses the multiple dimension of GBV-related work and engages citizens, practitioners, and government administrators together in the development and implementation of their policies. As an inspiring example of such policy framework, the 2017 Seoul Debates shared the experiences of the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG). Seoul's "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy (which was initially launched in 2013 and then rigorously upgraded in 2016-2017) has contributed to changing the city infrastructure and governance to create a safer capital city in Korea. Initiatives supported under this policy are comprehensive—ranging from the City's smartphone application alerting the local surveillance centre and the police in case of emergency; public campaigns and city-supported programmes to raise awareness about gender equality and GBV in schools and public institutions; and collaboration with civil society experts and citizens in policy-making and implementation.

Where it is not possible to introduce policies that are explicitly about "addressing GBV" owing to sensitivities (or lack of prioritization by the government) of the issue, it may be useful to explore strategic ways to advocate for a set of related initiatives under the "safe cities" policy framework.

**6. Concerted and innovative actions by civil society are key to addressing GBV. It is therefore important to develop participatory processes for legislation and policy formulation. It is also important to support civil society coalitions within and across nations, so that they can maintain their unique role in spearheading reforms, building capacity of practitioners, and providing services for the victims/survivors on the ground.**

- ***Innovative and sustained action by the civil society to address GBV***

Addressing GBV cannot be done by government efforts alone. Civil society organizations in many countries have developed creative and powerful strategies to engage communities and raise public awareness to fight GBV. Their efforts are critical in protecting the rights of women and girls, providing immediate support for individual victims, and shifting the socio-cultural norms for systematic changes. Women's groups are often at the forefront of innovation when it comes to public education and community mobilization—for instance through street campaigns, online youth engagements, public advertisements, concerts, film festivals, as well as trainings and curriculum development.

Also in Korea, robust civil society and strong women's movement served as the 'engine' of change in the fight against different forms of GBV including sexual violence, domestic violence, sex trafficking, as well as violence against children, adolescents and persons with disabilities. Since the early 1980s in particular, women's groups in Korea have provided hotline, counselling, shelter and referral

services to the victims of GBV, and they continue to serve as critical service channels, alongside the Sunflower Centres. Therefore, it would be useful to share different strategies and lesson learnt among CSOs in Korea and elsewhere.

- ***Creating an enabling environment for civil society actions on GBV***

Women's groups in many countries continue to experience significant challenges in their operations due to the patriarchal culture, gender-discriminatory policy environment, as well as the lack of their political space and resources. In the case of Korea, democratization as well as strategic financial assistance from international development partners in the earlier years created an enabling environment for grassroots organizations to flourish.

Therefore, conscious efforts are needed to help expand the “space” for civil society to spearhead and pull together actions on GBV. In particular, government and development partners can work together to create institutional mechanisms to engage CSOs in the policy-making, monitoring and implementation processes on GBV.

**7. It is important to invest in research and to compile disaggregated, up-to-date, and policy-relevant data on GBV. This is a key element of creating the evidence base to develop sound laws and policies, to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation of approaches, and to create baselines against which progress can be measured.**

- ***Research and collection of reliable data to create evidence-based policies and laws***

Despite growing awareness of the causes and consequences of GBV, there remains a lack of data on the prevalence of GBV, as well as a lack of technical capacity to collect the data. In order to develop effective laws and policies on GBV, it is critical to generate reliable and robust data that clearly shows the extent and nature of GBV-related challenges. In this regard, efforts are needed to support research and development of a systematic database on GBV (including disaggregated data of crimes, perception surveys, and prosecution-related statistics). Strengthening research and data collection on GBV also aligns with the new sustainable development framework, which calls for a “data revolution” in problem analysis and progress monitoring with a clear baseline.

- ***Capacity-building for conducting national prevalence studies and tracking the achievement of GBV-related SDGs***

It is important to work with relevant institutions and to build their capacities to develop high-quality approaches for measuring GBV, building on existing resources and updating the data with the latest techniques and experiences from the field. For instance, the UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade launched an initiative to scale up support to countries in the region in their efforts to measure GBV and monitor progress on the achievement of GBV-related SDG goals.



**8. When addressing GBV, special considerations and targeted efforts need to be made to address the particular vulnerabilities of children, adolescents, and persons with disabilities, in line with the “leaving no one behind” principle.**

Underage persons need targeted support at all stages of investigation, counseling, medical and court proceedings. Specific measures also need to be in place to tackle the socio-cultural and economic factors that prevent their access to justice. Without targeted and concerted efforts, they can easily be “left behind” in achieving GBV targets in the Sustainable Development Agenda.

In addition, GBV against persons with disabilities (PWD) requires more attention. For too long, recurrent crimes against PWD remained in the dark. In situations of shocks, post-conflict, crisis or natural disasters, persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected, and this is also the case for GBV. As in the case of Korea, efforts are needed to put in place dedicated reporting, investigation, counselling and rehabilitation support mechanisms to service PWD on GBV-related crimes.

**9. In order to genuinely address the root causes of GBV, it is important to work with men and boys to shift social norms—such as patriarchal rules and conceptions of masculine behavior—and engage them as partners in fighting GBV.**

- *Engaging men and boys to shift social norms and create male role models to break the cycle of GBV*

In order to genuinely address the root causes of GBV, it is important to work with men and boys to shift social norms embodied in patriarchal rules and images of what constitutes a masculine behavior. In this regard, the example of Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre (RWAMREC) is noteworthy as they seek to ‘bring all men on board’ as active agents for change in the fight against GBV. RWAMREC works to change the mindset and to help men become ‘role models’ within their communities. As their experience demonstrate, a focused engagement of men and boys in GBV-related work can bring about a positive transformative impact for the lives of women and girls, as well as of men and boys.

- *Building partnership between men and women’s groups*

It is also important that initiatives that target men and boys actually support women’s empowerment and create synergies with women’s organizations in advocacy work. Strengthening partnerships between these two groups can facilitate a coordinated multi-sectoral response to GBV and help build effective coalitions in promoting gender equality.

**10. There is no such thing as a “magic bullet” in solving such a complex and deep-rooted problem as GBV. Nevertheless, Korea’s experience and innovative examples can serve as a useful and inspiring reference point for other countries, and there is great potential for meaningful knowledge sharing and partnership development with Korea in addressing GBV.**



Addressing GBV requires effective coordination and partnership. Lively discussions in the Focus-Group Discussion (FGD) session revealed how participants of the Seoul Debates can take many of the ideas and cases from Korea as a useful reference point, and building on these, formulate specific projects under UNDP Seoul Policy Centre's Development Solutions Partnership (DSP) programme. Some of the topics that were identified during the FGD as potential subjects for DSPs included: the Sunflower Centre mechanism; a comparative analysis between Korea's Sunflower Centre and Rwanda's Isange model; the Seoul Government's "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy; Korean civil society's advocacy and public awareness-raising strategies; Korea's institutional measures to support GBV victims/survivors with disabilities; GBV-related database development and research, as well as strategies of sensitizing the police in addressing GBV.

The Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) affirmed that GBV is a key area of partnership with UNDP from the Ministry's perspective, and expressed its desire to see new DSPs on GBV emerging from the 2017 Seoul Debates through which Korea can support partner countries, alongside other Korea-supported GBV-related partnerships with UNDP worldwide. Last but not least, a concrete follow-up after the Seoul Debates was called upon. Korean as well as foreign participants affirmed their interest to share their experience and lessons learnt, more in depth, once USPC analyzes the feedback and suggestions from the Seoul Debates and identify specific themes that hold good promise to form the basis for the DSP on GBV.

# Session Summaries



# Session Summaries

## Session 1. Policy Dialogue: Importance of Addressing GBV in the Context of the Agenda 2030

*Panelists concurred that GBV is a global, pervasive phenomenon affecting both developed and developing countries, the elimination of which is critical to achieve inclusive development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They also underlined that GBV must be positioned as a human rights violation, and one that results from a broader structural issue stemming from discriminative socio-cultural norms. In this context, related laws and policy frameworks in place in Indonesia, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, as well as UNDP's supporting role in tackling GBV and its root causes, were discussed.*

**Moderator:** *Dr. Shin, Heisoo, Member, UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); Representative, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN); Visiting Prof., Ewha Womans University*

**H.E. Oh, Youngju, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in New York**, stressed that despite ongoing efforts, GBV continues to be pervasive in all countries (rich, poor, north or south). In fragile or conflict affected countries, many forms of violence compound and women face increasing vulnerabilities to GBV. In this regard, GBV has gained prominence as a social scourge and the most massive breach to human rights worldwide. Amb. Oh recognizes that law is not enough to eliminate it: the social norms that drive GBV must also be addressed. In this context, the Republic of Korea (RoK) will continue its cooperation with the rest of the world to find the most effective ways to tackle GBV.

**Dr. Diani Sadiawati, Senior Advisor to the Minister of National Development Planning on Institutional Relations, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Indonesia**, emphasized Indonesia's commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda with the objective to end poverty, tackle inequality and strengthen the linkages between social and economic development. The Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) is working in close cooperation with various stakeholders to integrate the SDGs into its national and sub-national development plans. There are three main focuses in the country's effort to localize the SDGs: Mainstreaming, Accelerating the achievement of SDGs and Policy Support. Indonesia has placed gender-based violence as one of its main priorities, reflected in its support of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality) and Goal 16 (democracy, justice and institutional strengthening).

To strengthen access to justice to citizens, Bappenas has implemented various activities in cooperation with UNDP Indonesia to encourage the implementation of the National Strategy on Access to Justice (NSA2J). Through the project Strengthening Access to Justice in Indonesia (SAJI

project), Bappenas worked with UNDP Indonesia to mainstream gender in legal aid and informal/adat justice programme. The SAJI project advances gender equality and the empowerment of women in Indonesia as a cross-cutting issue and targets the poor, women, rural communities, and remote communities where people do not have physical access or economic means to access lawyers.

**Ms. Randi Davis, Director, Gender Team from the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), UNDP New York** mentioned that one of the main reasons for the pervasiveness of GBV is the contextual drivers of structural gender and social inequalities. Therefore, UNDP has adopted a multi-sectoral and holistic approach to prioritize prevention of GBV, address social norms, and gender stereotypes that perpetuate violence against women. Ms. Randi also talked about the connection between the elimination of GBV and the achievement of the SDGs. SDG 5, in fact, establishes clear targets in this area – calling for the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual violence and other types of exploitation, as well as the elimination of all harmful practices, such as child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. The SDGs, together with other related international normative frameworks, cover most forms of GBV and are translated into concrete recommendations to the Member States. Increasingly, governments around the world recognize that without eliminating GBV, other development goals and gains will be jeopardized. For example, the 2030 Agenda recognizes that building just and inclusive societies, the focus of Goal 16, is unattainable as long as women face violence at home or in the public space. The indicators of success for this goal include reductions in sexual violence and trafficking.

**Mr. Md Aynul Kabir, Joint Secretary of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh** talked about how anti-GBV strategies are embedded into Bangladesh's national development strategy, which has been very beneficial in terms of involving all government ministries and ensuring dedicated budget allocations. The priority given to GBV has been translated into concrete policies to prevent GBV by empowering women, protecting their basic rights such as education and health, and providing them with livelihoods options. Furthermore, thanks to the support of RoK, the response to GBV in Bangladesh has improved through the strengthening of the victim response and referral pathways.

**Mr. J.P.S. Jayasinghe, Director (Planning & Monitoring) of Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Sri Lanka** accentuated that the legal framework to address GBV in Sri Lanka has greatly improved in the past years. A multi-sector umbrella to eliminate GBV, called the Policy Framework and National Plan of Action to address Sexual and Gender-based Violence (GBV) in Sri Lanka (2016-2020), has also been put in place. The Plan is human rights-based and covers prevention, response and advocacy aspects. It also contains specific interventions to support women-headed households.

## **Discussion**

Ms. Randi highlighted the importance of sensitizing and rallying different political actors, including the parliamentarians, around the elimination of GBV. Amb. Oh also emphasized the need to

continuously refine the legal frameworks as a way to keep up with the evolving forms of GBV and the country contexts. The RoK has good experiences in the constant improvement of laws related to GBV. The RoK experience also underlines the importance of working with civil society when it comes to addressing GBV.

## **Session 2. Legislative Developments and Policies in Conceptualizing and Fighting GBV: Current Status and Future Directions**

*Korean experts discussed the history and socio-cultural contexts of key laws enacted in Korea to address different forms of GBV, particularly on how the legislative framework evolved in response to the demands from civil society and the challenges that remain. Dr. Um, Kyusook, Assistant Mayor of Seoul, then shared Seoul's innovative solutions to ensure women's safety in a city context under its "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy.*

**Moderator:** Ms. Allison Hope Moore, Gender Focal and Programme Specialist on Civil Society and Media, UNDP Myanmar

**Dr. Shin, Heisoo, Member, UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); Representative, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN); Visiting Prof., Ewha Womans University** identified the robust and sustained civil society and women's movement as the 'engine' for legislative and policy development. The Korean legal and policy frameworks recognize mainly three forms of GBV, namely sexual violence, domestic violence, and sexual trafficking. Separate legal frameworks in each category of GBV were developed one after another over the past three decades. Dr. Shin observed that public awareness campaigns and intensive lobbying by civil society resulted in enactment of these laws necessary to prevent and address GBV.

Dr. Shin also identified enabling factors for legislative development: a) clear responsibilities at all levels of government to implement measures for the prevention of violence and the protection for victims of violence; b) strong institutional infrastructure (Korea increased its institutional capacity by establishing the Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education in 2003, and the Women's Human Rights Institution of Korea in 2009); c) stable and reliable budget to eliminate and prevent GBV; and d) periodic research, as it provides the basis for monitoring and policy-making (In Korea, the law prescribes that national surveys on different forms of GBV should be conducted every 3 years).

**Dr. Lee, Mijeong, Director, Research Center for Women's Human Rights, Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)** stressed that the enactment of laws alone is not sufficient; measures need to be taken to ensure effective implementation of the laws, address GBV issues that were not foreseen at the time of the enactment as well as issues that surface during the implementation of the law.

Dr. Lee also identified main legal challenges in addressing GBV, in particular, domestic violence where the rate of non-prosecution and dismissal is very high. She stressed that the “objective” of the Act on Domestic Violence, as stated, is the maintenance of family, which contributes to lukewarm response from the police, prosecution and the court, presenting an obstacle to the effective protection of victims in domestic violence cases. This also leads to the social perception that domestic violence is not a serious crime.

Dr. Lee observed other remaining challenges, such as the conceptualization of different forms of GBV. For instance, crimes of sexual violence used to be defined as “crimes against chastity”, although it was later changed to “crimes concerning rape and infamous conduct”. Rape, as legally defined, must also happen ‘through violence or intimidation’ and is still not defined as violence against consent.

**Dr. Um, Kyusook, Assistant Mayor, Women & Family Policy Affairs, Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)** highlighted subnational measures to make the city of Seoul safe for women through its “Safe City for Women 3.0” policy. The initiative, first introduced in 2013 has undergone major changes in 2016, and was further strengthened after the “Gangnam Station Incident” which revealed the discourse on violence against women and misogyny prevalent in the society. It alerted the need for a paradigm change.

SMG’s endeavor to change the paradigm is focused on: 1) participatory governance, by creating a taskforce comprised of experts, activists, NGOs and civil servants and encouraging civic participation in policy-making and implementation processes; 2) ensuring women’s safety in daily life; and 3) sustained partnerships and collaborations among governmental organizations, NGOs, and private sector.

Through the “Safe City for Women” policy, SMG has launched various initiatives to change the city infrastructure safer for women, for instance, the “Safe Return Scouts”, “Safe Delivery Service for Women”, and “Ansimi” (a smartphone application alerting the local surveillance centre and the police in case of emergency).

SMG fosters the social movement for gender equality by launching public awareness campaigns in schools and workplaces and is also tackling relatively new issues such as dating violence and sex crimes in cyberspace. SMG’s measures also seek to strengthen gender equality in disaster and emergency response by providing civic safety programmes and training to women.

Dr. Um also stressed the importance of capacity-building and gender mainstreaming within the local government. SMG made a strong commitment to address the issue, by appointing 120 gender experts.

Through these efforts, SMG has created an enabling environment to advance women’s safety policies and provided a reference point for other local governments to adopt.

## Discussion

A question was raised on the effect of paternity leave on the gender division of labor in Korea. Dr. Shin responded that paternity leave is a real problem as there are strong stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men. In Korea, generally women are responsible for carrying out household duties, regardless of their working status. This has contributed to a decline in the fertility rate due to the difficulty in raising a child and working at the same time. Nevertheless, there are improvements as more men are participating in the household.

With regards to the question on how to address violence against children, Dr. Lee commented that educating children on GBV and raising awareness can help with prevention and early detection.

A participant raised the issue on the effectiveness of the current system in Korea where compensation for medical expenses in domestic violence cases is paid by the perpetrator/spouse. Dr. Lee commented that in Korea, unless the couple separates/divorces, it is difficult for the victim of domestic violence to receive compensation for the cost of treatment. Therefore, a sound measure is required to address this problem. Dr. Shin also added on this issue by providing a historical background. In 1997, when the Act on Domestic Violence was enacted, about 70 percent of victims, usually the wife, do not wish for their husbands to be convicted and have a criminal record (due to various reasons such as the negative impact on their children and the need to divorce). Hence, compensation from the perpetrator was used as a leeway. She agrees that measures must be taken to address this problem.

## Session 3. Korean Women's Movement against GBV: Achievements and Challenges

*Prominent civil society leaders shared their first-hand experiences and lessons learnt in fighting different forms of GBV, namely sexual violence, domestic violence, and sex trafficking. Common issues raised concerned how to break the norm of silence for GBV victims and fight against the trivialization of the crime. They also discussed on the role of civil society in providing the platform for victims to come forward, mobilizing support, and addressing underlying social-cultural norms that condone GBV.*

**Moderator:** Mr. Balázs Horváth, Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

**Dr. Lee, Mi Kyoung, Director of the Korean Sexual Violence Relief Center (KSVRC)** presented on the Korean civil society organization's strategies to empower women and bring social change. In recent years, Korean civil society organizations have been active in going beyond the traditional counseling services by launching empowerment programmes for women. For instance, since 2003, the women's movement have organized a "speaking out day" where survivors speak out about their experience in public. It is organized in various forms, such as a pop concerts, talking contests, and festivals. There are also self-help groups where survivors meet for healing sessions and share how

they overcame their suffering. Dr. Lee also highlighted the importance of utilizing a preventive approach to effectively address the underlying root causes of GBV. She shared various creative programmes, such as performances, press conferences, online discussions, and campaigns to raise public awareness. Dr. Lee also highlighted the importance of building a public-private partnership to eradicate GBV. Governments should support the movement and launch campaigns at the national level. Civil society organizations should use their vitality and independence to help women in need and carefully monitor government policies. She also stressed that civic participation have ensured the autonomy of the civil society movement in Korea.

**Ms. Song, Ranhee, General Secretary of Korea Women's Hotline (KWHL)** shared the Korea Women's Hotline (KWHL)'s effort in supporting victims of domestic violence through counseling. She stated that the courage of victims who decided to raise their voice was the force behind their work over thirty years. She highlighted that cases reported through the Hotline helped reveal the prevalence of domestic violence and raised public awareness in Korea.

Ms. Song shared various programmes that KWHL has launched to raise public awareness and empower women, such as public advertising, campaigns against micro-aggressions, and film festivals. She stressed that it was important to work with schools and the community to eradicate GBV. She also shared KWHL's partnership strategies with the community, for instance, by working with pharmacies to hand out prescription envelopes with emergency contact information for victims of violence.

**Ms. Jung, Mi Rye, Representative, National Solidarity against Sexual Exploitation of Women** highlighted that GBV is a complex issue that requires a holistic approach, particularly when the women are in socio-economically vulnerable situations. She stressed that in order to address the problem of sex trafficking, one must tackle the root causes of the flourishing sex industry such as the imbalance of power between genders. Ms. Jung stressed that policies addressing GBV should be targeted and adapted to the national contexts, taking into account the socio-cultural and economic status of women.

Ms. Jung shared various campaigns and programmes to support victims of sex trafficking, including taking legal actions against brothel owners, monitoring government policies, and conducting seminars for victims of sex trafficking. She noted that the programmes have been focused on supporting the victims or strengthening punishment of perpetrators; but it is more important to suppress demand for prostitution and bring about change in social attitudes towards prostitution.

## **Session 4. Strengthening Access to Justice for GBV**

*In this session, representatives from Korea, Myanmar, Senegal and Kazakhstan shared an overview of their countries' justice system, including achievements and challenges, and identified effective approaches to enhance access to justice for victims of GBV. Mr. Im, Won Hyuk from the Korean National*



*Policy University also discussed on the role of police women as a protector, partner, reformer and promotor for GBV prevention and response.*

**Moderator:** *Mr. Hakki Onur Ariner, Cluster Lead, Human Rights and Rule of Law, UNDP Turkey*

**Ms. Park, Hyunju, Vice Chief Public Prosecutor of Busan District Prosecutor's Office** presented on the achievements and developments of Korean's prosecution system to better deter sexual violence and protect the right of GBV victims. In the past, punishment of the perpetrator was impossible without the victim's complaint. In the investigation and trial process, the victim suffered secondary damage and the offender was subjected to only minor penalties. With rising public criticisms over these legal loopholes, Korea enacted improved legislations to strengthen the prosecution of perpetrators, protection of victims, and the prevention mechanisms. Ms. Park stressed that the Korean Prosecutor's Offices, on behalf of the Korean government, not only ensures that the perpetrators are justly punished, but also enacts measures to safeguard against repeated offenses and to protect victims from further harm in the investigation and trial processes. Nevertheless, Ms. Park reiterates that achieving a society free from sexual violence is not solely dependent on a strong criminal justice system, but also relies on the elimination of the harmful socio-cultural roots of GBV.

**Mr. Im, Won Hyuk, Head of Center for International Police Training and Research (CIPTR), Korean National Police University** talked about the meaningful role of police women in preventing and responding to GBV, drawing on his service experiences in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Sierra Leone and UN DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations). More specifically, Mr. Im stressed the advantages that police women can offer, as victims who are predominantly women and girls are likely to be more comfortable talking to female officers as opposed to male officers, due to their psychological condition in the aftermath of the crime. Police women also play a significant role as local, national and international advocates against GBV, particularly through the Women Police Networks (WPNs) or councils of women police that have sprung up in many countries. Such collaborative platforms allow the solicitation of insights, advice and best practices to guide policy formulation not only from women police themselves, but also from supporters such as donor agencies and civil society organizations.

**Ms. Nway Ywet Wah Soe, Programme Officer of Legal Clinic Myanmar & Ms. Allison Hope Moore, Gender Focal and Programme Specialist on Civil Society and Media from UNDP Myanmar** talked about the GBV-related activities of Legal Clinic Myanmar, the challenges and issues that deter effective law enforcement and access to justice, as well as achievements and recommendations. Some legislative challenges in Myanmar mentioned include the lack of special law or provisions for different forms of GBV; the lack of legal definitions (even in the Penal Code or the Criminal Law) for marital rape, sexual harassment, stalking, and domestic violence, among others; as well as the lack of provision on victim's rights. They also discussed the various barriers to justice for victims, including prevalent cultural norms, limited free legal aid, and the lack of law enforcement and rule of law. Nevertheless, a number of progress have been made in the country, such as the drafting of relevant laws, increased cooperation between local authorities and public prosecutors, reduced delays in criminal courts, and increased women's empowerment that leads to more women

speaking out against GBV. Furthermore, they provided suggestions for effective anti-GBV efforts in Myanmar, starting with the enactment of adequate legislation for the prevention of violence against women, as well as the establishment of quality counseling and medical treatment centers and shelters to the provision of legal awareness training.

**Ms. Awa Tounkara, Executive Secretary of Women Jurist Association, Senegal & Ms. Mariama Dieng, Sociologist from the Ministry of Women, Family and Children, Senegal** provided an overview of existing legal and institutional frameworks in Senegal to protect the rights of women and children, including the adoption of a specific law against GBV. They also highlighted the existence of a strong civil society committed to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of GBV. Nevertheless, various challenges remain, such as the lack of harmonization between international commitments and domestic legislations; cultural impediments such as the prevalence of child marriages; lack of education and awareness about violence against women; and the lack of reliable national statistics on GBV. In this context, they suggested that there needs to be more victim support systems established in the country, training sessions to sensitize and educate police officers on GBV cases, and awareness-raising campaigns targeted to communities, religious leaders, and children. Some of the key lessons learnt are that partnership between different actors is necessary to establish a holistic approach in fighting GBV, and that relevant legal training must be given to community actors in order to increase the reporting rate of GBV crimes.

**Ms. Aiman Umarova, Attorney at Law, Regional Bar Association and Co-founder of PF “Human Rights Lawyers”, Kazakhstan** calls attention to the fact that despite the existence of national legislations that prohibit all types of violence and discrimination against women and girls, GBV continues to strongly persist in Kazakhstan. The issue is exacerbated when victims, except for children, usually do not receive any legal assistance by the state– although the law dictates that the state is responsible for providing legal representative to victims if they cannot afford it themselves. Access to justice is even weaker for vulnerable groups, such as those from rural areas, those in prison and the disabled. In addition to the lack of legal aid, Ms. Aiman also highlighted other key obstacles impeding women’s access to justice in Kazakhstan, including the social taboos against speaking publicly about rape and other sexual violence to protect the family’s honor, which prevents victims from reporting the crime and seeking assistance. Accordingly, Ms. Aiman offered recommendations to strengthen access to justice for GBV victims, such as improving free legal aid services, increasing public awareness on available legal remedies, as well as enhancing protection mechanisms of victims and their families.

## **Discussion**

A question was raised on Myanmar’s legislative development on the protection and prevention against violence against women since 2013. Ms. Allison Hope Moore commented that the newly elected members of parliament in Myanmar continue to work on the initiative on protection and prevention against VAW; but with the new government, there are many laws under review.

A question was raised on Senegal's strategy to use international human rights treaties to mobilize domestic support. A representative from Senegal commented that the strategy in Senegal is to use domestic/national resources, and then resort to the international level.

## **Session 5. How to Build an Effective Support System for Victims/Survivors of GBV: Korea's One-Stop Mechanism (Sunflower Centre) and International Practices**

*The first part of this session is dedicated to showcase the experience of Korea in establishing an integrated support system for victims of GBV, namely the Sunflower Center, supported by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of Korea. Dr. Yoon, Sun Young, in charge of the 'control tower' of all Sunflower Centres across the country, opened the session by providing the background and key features of the Centre. This was followed by an interactive discussion of the practical experiences and lessons learnt from the Centre's practitioners in the medical, counseling, and investigation fields. The second panel discussion convened international practitioners who shared similar mechanisms in their respective countries with a comparative perspective.*

**Moderator:** Ms. Ahjung Lee, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

**Dr. Yoon, Sun Young, President, Korea Support Center for Women and Children Victims of Violence, Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea** provided an overview of the history and operations of Korea's Sunflower Centre, launched in 2004 as a one-stop service centre providing coordinated, survivor-centred, early emergency response system to GBV victims. In the past, GBV survivors are required to visit different institutions to receive the full range of support services they need. With the Sunflower Centre, they can access an integrative set of services in a single location. The services offered include counseling, medical treatment (both physical and psychological), legal assistance, temporary housing, and investigation support, among other services. Accordingly, the Centre embraces a multi-sectoral approach to provide support to GBV survivors, with close collaboration between the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, local governments, the National Police Agency and medical institutions, as well as other relevant community actors. Nevertheless, Dr. Yoon also identified several challenges in operating such one-stop centres, including the need to strengthen collaboration among professionals working in different fields at the Centre (e.g. nurses, counsellors, police officers) as well as the need to work in conjunction with existing private agencies (e.g. counseling centers and shelters) to form and coordinate a tight network of GBV service providers across the country.

### **<Korean Practitioners working for the Sunflower Centre Mechanism>**

**Ms. Park, Ji-Eun, Forensic Nurse, Gangwon Sunflower Centre** talked about her role as a forensic nurse in the Centre, including the importance of conducting physical examination and forensic evaluation to secure legal evidence. As there are usually no witnesses present in most sexual crimes,

the prompt collection of forensic evidence is crucial to be used as reliable proof submitted in court proceedings. Forensic nurses at the Centre also assess the damage to offer expert testimony in court, in addition to providing emotional support to the victims, minimizing the trauma, and making subsequent treatments more effective. Accordingly, Ms. Park stressed the ongoing need to train and nurture expertise in this area, as more forensic nurses who receive proper clinical and forensic training on GBV cases are required. A systematized forensic manual should also be developed to facilitate a consistent and smooth forensic investigation on site.

**Ms. Kang, In Sook, Counseling Team Leader, Daegu Sunflower Centre** explained the role of the counseling team and their significance as the first point of contact when victims visit the Centre. They are in charge of counseling and crisis intervention, in addition to establishing and monitoring the entire support process for each victim, which involves coordinating with the medical, investigation and legal teams. Therefore, Ms. Kang stresses that coordination and teamwork among practitioners working in different fields is key. In the past, there were issues that arose due to the lack of understanding of each other's role, perspective and approach in dealing with victims. However, after improved training and education to enhance their knowledge and understanding of other teams, as well as the nurturing of an equal and team-based work culture, such conflicts have been resolved. Ms. Kang also emphasized the importance of a central 'control tower' to increase efficiency; coordinate all the Sunflower Centres across the country, as well as among various service providers and institutions (e.g. government, hospital, police); and clarify the responsibilities and decision-making role of each party.

**Ms. Chang, Yun Jeong, Leader of Investigation Team from Gyeonggi Bukdongbu Sunflower Center and Inspector of Gyeonggi Bukbu Provincial Police Agency, Women's and Juvenile Affairs Division** talked about the role police officers stationed at the Sunflower Centres play in conducting victim surveys and providing legal support for GBV victims. Ms. Chang emphasized that as sexual violence cases usually do not have witnesses or evidence on site, the survivor's testimonies are extremely critical in legal proceedings. Therefore, specialized training for police officers is necessary to prevent secondary damage on the victims, especially in cases involving children and the disabled. It is also important to dispatch female police officers to consult with the victims, receive their testimony and collect evidence, due to the psychological trauma female victims experience from their male perpetrators. Furthermore, Ms. Chang elaborated on the use of a testimonial recording room, where the whole victim survey process can be filmed and used during trial as evidence – in such cases, the victims usually would not have to make their testimony and live through that experience again in court.

## **Discussion**

There was a lot of interest on the budget and funding aspects of the Sunflower Center, also specifically on how much it costs to establish and operate one such centre. Ms. Park clarified on this issue, explaining that all expenses incurred at the Sunflower Center are covered by the Government and that on average, it costs about USD 320,000 per year. However, the cost of forming and maintaining

a Sunflower Centre depends on the type of the centre – an ‘integrative’ type would cost more than the ‘children’ and ‘emergency’ types.

An international participant also raised a question on what factors facilitated the establishment of the Sunflower Centre. Dr. Yoon thus talked about the enactment of a legislation on sexual violence that stipulated the provision of free support services to GBV survivors, which formed the legal basis for the creation of the Sunflower Centre. She also brought up a past high-profile case about a mother and her sexually-abused four-year-old daughter who had to visit multiple institutions over several days in order to receive the necessary treatment and support services. This case, which drew much public outrage, was also instrumental in the establishment of the Centre.

Regarding the question on communication strategies to inform communities about the existence of a one-stop integrative centre, the Korean panel responded that the Sunflower Center does conduct awareness-raising activities on the services they provide. They also educate community members on the nature and criminality of sexual violence, so that more victims would come forward and report the crime. Nevertheless, even without officially reporting the case to police, victims of GBV can still access the services provided at the Sunflower Centre.

Mr. Fidele of Rwanda’s RWAMREC was interested in knowing how the Center supports those victims who do not wish to or are unable to return to their own home where the abuse took place. Dr. Yoon shared that the Sunflower Center has a referral system to suggest and connect victims to a private shelter or service agency that will accommodate them.

The Korean panel also clarified that rather than to reduce the rate of GBV prevalence in the country, the main objective of the Centre is to efficiently and effectively respond to the needs of the survivors. In this respect, the Centre receives high satisfaction ratings, an average of 4.7/4.8 out of 5.0, from its user satisfaction survey conducted annually.

#### <International Panelists >

**Ms. Shafiga Murebwayire, National Coordinator, Isange One Stop Center, Rwanda National Police** explained that Rwanda’s One Stop Centre is also implemented by multiple entities, and can manage full GBV support. Like the Sunflower Centre, Rwanda’s One Stop Centre is based in hospitals. It also provides a ‘safe room’ which is a temporary shelter for GBV survivors. On arrival, GBV survivors need to answer basic questions on the incident that took place. Since collection of evidence solely from survivors is difficult, suspects and perpetrators are also questioned for the collection of evidence. She emphasized that political commitment is most critical in addressing GBV.

**Ms. Nhora Alvarez, CEO of Circulo de Estudios Foundation, Colombia & Ms. Maria Carolina Melo, Gender Officer from UNDP Colombia** mentioned that the incidence of sexual violence is extremely high in Colombia. Efforts are being made to reduce victimization of survivors, and to bring the issue to the national agenda. They recommended that working with community is key to reducing GBV. Support to GBV survivors must remain central, but ensuring an enabling environment is just as

important. Therefore, communities need to understand and act on the need to eliminate gender stereotypes. In this context, UNDP is actively supporting communities to denounce sexual violence in Colombia.

In Sri Lanka, Women in Need is an NGO that manages crisis centres. **Ms. Savithri Wijesekera, Executive Director of Women in Need** explained that the centre provides survivors with protection from further abuse, counseling, legal advice, shelter, etc. The shelter is not open for 24 hours, but it provides all services under one roof. Follow-up support is also provided, for example, in case the survivor seeks divorce from her abuser. There are special 'desks' in police stations in Sri Lanka with counselors on duty, complementing the police service, ensuring appropriate treatment of GBV survivors. The Women in Need also supports advocacy against GBV through youth theatre groups. It also tries to organize men against VAW activities, but funding is a challenge.

**Ms. Bimali Ameresekere, Technical Coordinator on Gender and Women's Empowerment from UNDP Sri Lanka** discussed on UNDP Sri Lanka's work with the Ministry of Women and Children to support the development and management of a referral system. The initiative brings together all services in health, law/legal, and the police, in one place, in order to prevent re-victimization of GBV survivors. While UNDP supports this system in three districts, UNFPA does the same in three other districts, and so does the Ministry of Women and Children in another district. There is a challenge with police stations which are too often not properly equipped to handle GBV survivors. Proper law and order must be in place, with effective justice and law enforcement capacities, and the culture of impunity must not be tolerated, in order to eliminate GBV.

**Ms. Sujata Tuladhar, Technical Specialist on Gender-based Violence from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asia-Pacific Regional Office** introduced the UN's Essential Service Package initiative which involves five UN agencies that promote an agreed set of standards in five areas of services. This multi-sectoral coordination within the UN was demanded by the UN Commission on the Status of Women at its 57<sup>th</sup> session. All agencies share the same principles and same positions vis-à-vis support to GBV survivors. The approach is centred around the dignity and needs of the survivors, and ensures that survivors receive information about all available support and services. Ms. Tuladhar underlined the importance of clarity in roles and responsibility of different institutions and agencies in providing the required support to GBV survivors, including access to justice, with concrete accountability mechanisms in place.

## **Session 6. Lessons Learnt for Programming on GBV**

*Mr. Diego and Ms. Koh shared UNDP's global and regional efforts in combatting GBV. They highlighted the importance of working with a variety of actors, especially civil society groups and community-level partners, in a multi-sectoral approach to 'leave no one behind'. They also discussed on key lessons learnt for successful programming on GBV.*

**Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP New York** stressed that gathering evidence on what works in fighting GBV and strengthening multi-level partnerships across all sectors is imperative. In this regard, UNDP works with those 'left behind' by mobilizing political will and civil society partners to access and assist remote groups of people. UNDP also works in close collaboration with governments to establish relevant legal frameworks, although continuous effort is needed to refine these laws and policies. He added that enhancing GBV mainstreaming is necessary for successful programming, particularly by incorporating GBV into other projects related to economic empowerment, social cohesion and productivity. Engaging men and boys to prevent GBV is also another promising area of work. Using Liberia as an example, one third of male ex-combatants are reported to have been abused and studies have found that sexually-abused men are more likely to become perpetrators later in their lives. Hence, it is important to translate such findings into concrete programs.

**Ms. Koh Miyaoi, Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader of UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub** talked about key GBV-related projects administered by UNDP in the Asia Pacific region, where about one third of women have experienced violence in their lifetime. Regional effort has been carried out on a massive scale, from victim support and improving access to legal aid to law enforcement training. UNDP has also been addressing new forms of violence, such as GBV in cyberspace, by educating relevant actors, particularly those working in law enforcement, on the nature and implications of such crimes. She also highlighted the Partnership for Prevention programme, an interagency initiative involving four UN agencies to prevent violence against women and girls in Asia-Pacific. One of the measures entail engaging men as partners by training male advocates and educating male community members on GBV. On the country-level, recent interventions include capacity-building of service providers, supporting economic empowerment of women and public campaigns to change gender-based stereotypes and patriarchal values. For example, in Vietnam, UNDP created a series of videos challenging gender norms and portrayed situations where the gender roles were reversed. In Nepal, online interactive quizzes were developed for students to increase their awareness of embedded gender norms in society.

## **Discussion**

A comment was made on the need for long-term commitment and multilevel partnerships - community level engagement is particularly vital to raise awareness and change people's preconceptions on GBV. With regards to the empowerment of women to fight GBV, one participant noted that sometimes economic empowerment can place these women into a more vulnerable position within their community. It is therefore extremely important to work with the entire community, and involve them in the process of empowerment and enhancement of women's rights.

Another point discussed was on UNDP's support in helping countries collect reliable data to inform policy makers and design preventive measures for GBV. Mr. Diego also mentioned about UNDP's new global project on GBV, in collaboration with the Korean government, which will focus on GBV



mainstreaming. He also stressed the need to extend legal frameworks to include socially vulnerable and marginalized groups such as refugees and migrants.

## **Session 7. Raising Public Awareness and Building Capacities to Address GBV**

*Panelists in this session shared effective strategies in promoting public awareness and preventive education on GBV, as well as approaches to women's empowerment and capacity-building. The importance of engaging men and boys to eliminate gender-based violence was also highlighted. Furthermore, it was emphasized that reliable and robust data on the extent and nature of GBV is needed to develop sound programming, monitoring and evaluation.*

**Moderator:** Ms. Francine Pickup, Deputy Country Director, UNDP Indonesia

**Ms. Byun, Hyun Ju, Director General, Domestic Violence Prevention Headquarters, Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea** introduced the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea and the various services they provide, including 24/7 counselling and emergency care. She further discussed the "Women's Hotline 1336" which is available at all times and provides an initial point of contact for victims, so they may eventually receive shelter, medical attention and legal support. The organization also runs public awareness campaigns related to gender-based violence and trafficking. Promotional activities include various publications like webtoons, booklets and various other reports. In addition, they assist victims through programs that promote rehabilitation and self-reliance, such as consultation sessions for small business start-ups and internship opportunities. Ms. Byun also highlighted the importance of civil society groups in raising awareness on gender-based violence, creating support networks and providing rehabilitation.

**Mr. Fidele Rutayisire, President, Rwanda Men's Resource Center (RWAMREC)** emphasized the importance of engaging men and boys in order to eradicate gender-based violence. RWAMREC was established in 2006 to address the discrepancies that exist on the perceptions of GBV among perpetrators, who at times may not even understand the impact their actions have on women. This engagement is necessary because men are also affected by societal gender norms and their involvement is integral to creating a positive concept of masculinity and changing discriminative gender norms. Established traditions and culture along with informal education through the family have constructed contemporary norms. Therefore, there is a need to reconstruct men's identities. Hence, the organization holds empowerment workshops with couples and roundtables that allow for dialogue and reflection among men. The promotion of positive masculinity also includes engaging men in care-giving work. Such efforts can then promote greater gender equality and change violent attitudes necessary for eradicating gender-based violence.

**Dr. Choi, In Sook, Director, Prevention Education of Violence Department, Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education** presented the extensive system of preventive



education within the public sector in Korea. There are different tracks and programs conducted by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family as there is a need to provide preventive education to government officials at both the local and national levels. Various programs have developed and there is a legal obligation for at least one hour of mandatory education on sexual harassment. Such education is necessary in order to increase sensitivity towards these issues and to better inform public officials who create and implement policies related to gender-based violence. Education is also provided to the public from community leaders to taxi drivers and parents so there are no blind spots. Dr. Choi further stressed that instructors themselves need to better understand the content they teach, and that education must be participatory in order to be effective.

**Dr. Robert Rudolf, Associate Professor, Korea University** discussed the need to address intra-household power imbalances in order to address underlying causes of gender-based violence. Dr. Robert Rudolf argued that there are two factors that drive domestic violence against women – low female labor participation and lower incomes for women. Therefore, economic empowerment is necessary for greater gender equality and reduced violence. His main argument states that when women are financially independent, they can better afford to escape a violent relationship, utilize available legal frameworks and obtain a credible divorce. He further pointed out that per OECD indicators, Korea ranks quite low for female participation in the work force, attributed to long working hours and gender discrimination. Despite the existence of both maternal and paternal leave, individuals tend not to utilize these benefits. Consequently, he argued that there is a need for stricter anti-discrimination laws in Korea along with a shift in work culture and related perceptions. These initiatives would include reducing work hours, creating a family friendly working culture, enhancing work-life balance and encouraging men to participate more at home.

**Ms. Sujata Tuladhar, Technical Specialist on Gender-based Violence, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asia Pacific Regional Office** focused on the growing demand for comparable data to measure violence against women (VAW). She stated that reliable, comparable data on VAW prevalence is essential to inform and monitor prevention and response efforts. It is important to consider both administrative data and prevalence data to gain a proper understanding of issues related to gender-based violence. kNowVAWdata is a UNFPA initiative to support and strengthen sustainable regional and national capacity to measure VAW. Prevalence data in particular is very important, as it differentiates between abuse experienced by women during their lifetime and within the current 12 months. Such data provides a much clearer picture as it allows us to see whether or not women have the means to leave abusive situations within that context. Data collected depicts different patterns and variations between countries. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the context of the data in order to develop targeted programs.

## **Discussion**

A question was raised about Rwanda and whether men are accepting women in leadership positions. Mr. Rutayisire responded that men in Rwanda have been supportive of women in leadership roles, including the cabinet and judiciary. There is commitment at both top levels of government and

grassroots levels. The fact that women have been successful in climbing to the top is evidence that society, and men in particular, have accepted them. Furthermore, indicators show that Rwanda has been performing well in terms of closing gender gaps.

Dr. Shin, Heiso commented that in Korea, childcare centers remain expensive and women are still dependent on their family members, making it harder for mothers to work full-time and be financially independent. In this regard, Dr. Rudolf brought up the discussion on part-time work and how it can be used to alleviate this problem. The problem is that in Korea, part-time work is usually only offered for unskilled, low level jobs and is thus perceived negatively by society members. This is in contrast to the norm in Germany, for example, where part-time options are offered at different levels of jobs, in which employees can reduce their working hours to be part-time workers, and still remain at the same position at their company.

Another question was addressed to Ms. Tuladhar about what kind of statistics and indexes should policies be based on. Ms. Tuladhar stated that secondary data should be mainly used. Users must first understand the data and the implications for policy and programming. It is also important to look at regional trends and the local context from which the data was derived from.

## **Session 8. GBV against Children and Persons with Disabilities**

*Representatives from Korea discussed the complexities of GBV against children and persons with disabilities, taking note that additional considerations and measures are required to deal with these special cases. They also shared key mechanisms in place to punish perpetrators and protect victims of such crimes, as well as remaining challenges that need to be overcome. Ms. Mendy Marsh from UNICEF also mentioned that girls are at a higher risk than boys to face various forms of violence and exploitation, and identified several approaches to better address this issue.*

**Moderator:** *Dr. Lee, Jeong-shim, Director General, Women's Rights Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family*

**Dr. Yoon, Deuk-Kyoung, Research Fellow from Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)** focused on the existence of sex crimes against children and the added precautions and measures that are needed for the prevention and punishment of these crimes. These mechanisms include harsher punishments for sex offenders along with additional support systems for victims. South Korea has established stringent legislations against perpetrators of sex crimes against children and youth, such as longer sentences and an obligatory sex-offender registration system. Despite these measures, Dr. Yoon emphasized the existing discrepancy between established legal frameworks and their implementation. For example, despite longer sentences, 24 percent of sex offenders against youth only received probation. Settlements related to these cases are especially problematic as youth do not fully understand the implications of the settlement. Therefore, despite the existence of necessary frameworks, proper implementation is required to fully protect the rights of child and youth victims.

**Ms. Mendy Marsh, Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Specialist from UNICEF**, reiterates that despite both genders experiencing different forms of violence, girls are at a much higher risk, experiencing multiple forms of violence such as infanticide, child marriage, partner violence, sexual violence and higher instances of sexually transmitted diseases like HIV. This is further worsened in conflict or emergency situations as girls tend to have limited access to information and little control over their lives compared to boys. She also emphasized that there is a need to focus on the emerging links between violence against children and adult women. Research shows that when girls are exposed to violence as children, they will be more likely to face it later in their lives and be more accepting of it; at the same time, boys that witness such violence in their family will be more likely to become the perpetrator themselves in the future. She argued that a survivor-centred approach is necessary to eradicate gender-based violence, one that works on multiple levels and encompasses a variety of actors. This would include community-level engagement with girls and boys, providing economic support, creating support networks and developing appropriate legal frameworks.

**Ms. Lee, Hyeonsook, Executive Director, ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) Korea Tacteen** focused on the added complexities of aiding children and youth who are victims of sex trafficking. These complexities include exploitation of juvenile submissiveness, the sensitive nature of their pubescent development, along with the lack of understanding among children and youth of what they are experiencing. She pointed out shortcomings of certain legal frameworks in Korea that have punished victims and consequently worsened the situation. Nevertheless, in 2003, the Comprehensive Youth Support Center in Korea opened the “Hotline 1388” system to operate 24 hours a day all year round for juveniles in crisis situations. Through this center, various services were provided including transportation, shelter and accompaniment services. Ms. Lee further argued that sex education is integral to prevention and treatment, and is necessary for shifting harmful cultural and societal norms and perceptions. Accordingly, Korea has established various sexuality education centers for youth.

**Ms. Kim, Mi Yeon, President of Women with Disabilities Arts and Cultural Network** focused on gender-based violence within the context of women and girls with disabilities, emphasizing that the issue does not receive the necessary attention it should, especially when people with disabilities are three times more likely to face violence than others. Furthermore, even though there are 20 different laws in Korea related to abuse against people with disabilities, enforcement is problematic and has a long way to go. Ms. Kim also stressed that the United Nations has played an important role in supporting governments to establish frameworks on legal rights for peoples with disabilities. There have been increased efforts in Korea to establish necessary legislations and support networks. However, institutionalized abuse remains prevalent. Therefore, counseling and support systems based on the type of disability and accessible shelters that can accommodate victims in an emergency situation are required in the community.

## Discussion

A question was raised on the education system in Korea and different approaches that exist within the school system to address this issue. In response, a Korean panelist emphasized the need to place higher importance on a preventive approach over punishment measures. Regarding the question on how cases where the perpetrator is also a youth are handled, a panelist mentioned that the perpetrators receive punishment and relevant education based on the severity of the crime committed. Discussions were also held on the greater need for further training of law enforcement officials, including the police officers and judiciary, so that these cases can be properly handled. There are added complexities when the victims are children or people with disabilities as they may not be able to effectively communicate their experiences. In addition, there is a need to better understand the diversity within this group and find ways to accommodate their testimonies.

## Session 9. GBV in the Context of Forced Migration and Sex Trafficking

*Panelists emphasized the importance of recognizing the underlying structural factors that perpetuates sex trafficking and the need to correspondingly raise awareness, ensure effective implementation of relevant legal and policy frameworks, and actively engage civil society participation. The nature of forced migration and sex trafficking within the context of the Syrian conflict was also discussed, along with national strategies implemented to address this issue.*

**Moderator:** Mr. Artemy Izmetiev, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

**Mr. Sebastian Boll, Regional Research Specialist from the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)** stressed that human trafficking is fundamentally a development challenge despite commonly being associated with criminal justice. Criminal justice efforts do not effectively address prevention and the underlying causes of human trafficking. Consequently, there needs to be a focus on the exploitation aspect and the various structural factors that allow for an enabling environment that condones sex trafficking. Such a focus will allow us to better understand the nexus between human trafficking and commercial sex. Mr. Boll further emphasized the need for an empowerment framework, one that would allow marginalized individuals to come forward and seek assistance. However, for such a framework to be implemented, prostitution cannot be criminalized, he stated, as only then can support channels be established. Furthermore, the involvement of civil society is critical, as prostituted women tend to experience deeply embedded distrust of authorities due to prior experiences of abuse. Civil society participation can also help establish better working conditions and viable alternatives for these exploited individuals.

**Dr. Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa, Deputy Director of Center for Legal Research, Human Rights and Civil Rights, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law & Ms. Bui Phuong Tra, Programme Analyst,**

**Gender Focal Team and the UN Gender Joint Programming Group, UNDP Vietnam** focused on the structural factors that exacerbates human and sex trafficking in Vietnam, such as growing income inequality, poverty and high unemployment rate, as well as the lack of education and awareness. They emphasized the importance of establishing relevant legal frameworks with proper implementation mechanisms to effectively counter human trafficking. Vietnam has well-developed legal frameworks, yet implementation is severely lacking, leading to ineffectiveness. Consequently, there is a need to strengthen capacity-building, which includes training focal points and authorities. There is also a need to raise greater public awareness, further grassroots involvement and increase the engagement of men in order to effectively combat human and sex trafficking.

**Mr. Hakki Onur Ariner, Cluster Lead, Human Rights and Rule of Law from UNDP Turkey** discussed forced migration and sex trafficking in Turkey within the context of the Syrian conflict. Social systems tend to dysfunction in crisis situations as increased impunity during times of conflict lead to a rise in sexual violence; as perpetrators recognize that they are unlikely to be caught or punished, they become bolder in their acts of violence against women. There has been a sharp rise in Syrian refugees entering Turkey since 2013, and currently there are almost 3 million registered Syrian refugees with 10 percent living in refugee camps and the rest living in major Turkish cities. Therefore, the government has taken drastic measures to counter human trafficking, including the ratification of various international agreements and legal frameworks, along with structural changes, which include shifting key responsibilities from the police to a newly created civilian institution that now manages all issues related to migration. Mr. Hakki further emphasized the importance of civilian institutions to the human rights framework, and their effectiveness in coordinating strategies, providing sustained training and allowing for the empowerment of potential victims through awareness-raising.

## **Discussion**

Ms. Jung Mi Rye, Representative from the National Solidarity against Sexual Exploitation of Women, raised an issue with the usage of the terminology of sex labour and sex workers, which she regarded contentious as they influence the way victims are perceived. Her view is that terms such as sex workers are associated with social stigma and carry certain moral assumptions, including the implication that this form of exploitation is a legitimate profession and 'voluntary'.

This was followed by questions on government irresponsibility and rampant corruption in South East Asia as governments are more focused on economic development and catering to business interests over improving working conditions and labour laws. Therefore, greater involvement and coordination within ASEAN to develop effective accountability and monitoring mechanisms was considered part of the solution.

## Session 10. Community Empowerment to Fight GBV

*Representatives from Indonesia, Albania and Bangladesh discussed on effective community-based work in their respective countries that utilize a community empowerment approach to combat GBV. They also identified key success factors and remaining challenges, as well as proposed strategies to strengthen anti-GBV efforts in the local level.*

**Moderator:** Ms. Nadine Umutoni Rugwe, Team Leader – Democratic Governance and Peace Consolidation, UNDP Rwanda

**Ms. Dwi Rubiyanti Kholifah, Country Representative of Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN), Indonesia** discussed on strengthening leadership of grassroots women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. Tension among religious and ethnic groups have led to a rise of GBV being used as a weapon in conflict. In this context, AMAN Indonesia employs a three-pronged approach to build community resilience and an enabling environment to address GBV in conflict situations: 1) disseminating progressive and inclusive interpretation of Islamic text (e.g. through online platforms) and working closely with religious leaders; 2) consolidating progressive voices; 3) and strengthening grassroots women's organizations through the Women's School for Peace where more than 1,000 interfaith women are involved in the process. She also emphasized the importance of data on GBV, which needs to be regularly updated and widely accessible by the public. Other key challenges and recommendations provided include sensitizing and educating law enforcement on GBV, especially in the local level; ending discriminative traditions that place women in vulnerable situations; incorporating a gender equality dimension into youth education; and integrating GBV into a social movement.

**Ms. Fabiola Laco Egro, Executive Director, Community Development Centre “Today for the Future” (CDC-TFF), Albania & Ms. Entela Lako, Programme Specialist, Gender and Social Inclusion, UNDP Albania** emphasized that GBV is not a new phenomenon in Albania, but it has been deeply rooted in a society that upholds patriarchal values. Nevertheless, targeted efforts have been made to fight GBV in the country, including the adoption of the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) mechanism that involves inter-institutional partnership between law enforcement, health, education, employment sectors, as well as other relevant actors. They emphasized that to effectively end and prevent future violence, related social issues must be addressed as well, such as poverty and economic dependence. Although currently, 50% of all municipalities have established the CCR mechanism, there is a need to expand this system to remaining municipalities and strengthen existing referral mechanisms. To do so, they stressed the importance of resource allocation for capacity building, adequate staffing, and public awareness-raising to improve accessibility, quality and timely delivery of services to GBV victims.

**Ms. Anna Minj, Director of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh** said that despite having more than 25 policy instruments in place to protect women against discrimination and violence in Bangladesh, 80% of married women are reported to experience

violence in the hands of their husbands. Therefore, BRAC is applying a multi-layered approach through its Community Empowerment Programme (CEP) to empower women and girls, build women-led community institutions and strengthen the capacity of local governments and service providers for more gender-responsive support. Accordingly, CEP's Transformative Change Model involves raising awareness about services available to survivors of violence, engaging men and boys to become anti-violence advocates and change makers, mobilizing community actors to challenge societal norms that perpetuate GBV, as well as supporting formal institutions to provide coordinated victim support services. Ms. Anna also shared some lessons learnt through her experience that maintaining an online database on GBV is critical for coordinating efforts and that an accountability framework is required. She also discussed on the remaining challenges, including the social stigma on GBV victims, the culture of impunity, as well as the lengthy and ineffective judicial and law enforcement system.

## **Discussion**

A question was raised on how to provide psychosocial support at the community level and ensure the safety of the victims. Ms. Anna Minj responded that providing professional psycho-social support to GBV survivors is not an easy process. BRAC works with community-based platforms such as schools, training and empowering local actors to timely and effectively provide such support. Volunteer groups of women go through relevant training so that if GBV incidents happen in the community, there would be more opportunity for the victims to rely on their community peers.

Another issue concerned how to effectively work with communities in remote areas. Participants from Albania responded that working in remote rural areas is indeed very difficult due to the strong patriarchal mentality that exists. However, their organizations were able to challenge this barrier of dominant patriarchy by establishing a Women's Club. The majority of women in these areas are largely confined to their homes and therefore, the Women's Club is used as the means to 'get them out', giving them the opportunity to participate in various activities in the public sphere – the first step towards empowering women as social actors. Once they began to meet, they could speak out to each other and share their stories. The Women's Club also holds programmes to educate young children to become ambassadors for change. In addition, women were confronted and educated to change their stereotypical behaviors and attitudes regarding traditional gender roles.

Ms. Dwi Rubiyanti from Indonesia added another perspective to the issue of community engagement in remote rural areas. She shared that from her experience, women in rural areas are actually more cooperative than those living in urban areas. She also stressed the importance of strengthening grassroots interventions and that educating women leads to a powerful multiplier effect on their family and community. Further adding to this, Ms. Nadine from Rwanda talked from her experience that working with men increases the likelihood of sustainable change.

A question was addressed to Ms. Dwi Rubiyanti on how progressive interpretation on Islamic text can be conducted. She first explained about the close link between women and religious issues, giving



an example of conservative Muslim groups justifying child marriage by claiming that Mohammad, the prophet of Islam, married a bride below 18 years of age. As these Muslim groups interpret their text in this context, they oppose any changes to the Muslim law. Therefore, undertaking an inclusive and progressive interpretation of the Islamic text must be done carefully as many religious leaders are constantly attempting to safeguard the conservative interpretation and religion has been politicized in Indonesia.

## Session 11. Focus Group Discussions: Peer-to-Peer Dialogue & Partnership Development

In this last session, international participants and Korean partners were grouped and reflected on the good practices shared during the meeting, as well as brainstormed partnership strategies and follow-up activities.

Group No.	Rapporteur	Discussants
1	Mr. Balázs Horváth, Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	Indonesia, Bangladesh and Lebanon
2	Ms. Ahjung Lee, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	Rwanda and Myanmar
3	Mr. Artemy Izmistiev, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	Senegal and Kazakhstan
4	Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist, BPPS, UNDP New York	Colombia, Albania and Turkey
5	Ms. Koh Miyaoi, Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub	Vietnam and Sri Lanka
6	Dr. Shin, Heisoo, Member, UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESR); Representative, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN), Visit Prof., GSIS, Ewha Womans University	Dr. Lee Mi Kyoung, Ms. Song Ranhee, Ms. Jung Mi Rye (Korean civil society leaders); Dr. Yoon Sun Young (Sunflower Centre), Dr. Lee Mijeong (KWDI) and Ms. Byun Hyun Ju (Domestic Violence Prevention Headquarters, Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea)
7	Dr. Kang Sun-Mi, Director, Harang Gender Training Center	KWDI researchers and IOM representative



### Guiding Questions for the International Groups (Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)

1. What practices from Korea shared at the 2017 Seoul Debates did you find most inspiring and relevant to your work that you would like to explore further?
2. What are the possible ways to apply the experiences identified above in your work through UNDP?
3. Among international practices from other countries that were shared at the Seoul Debates, what were the key learning points that you would like to apply in your work back home?

### Guiding Questions for the Korean Group (Groups 6 and 7):

1. Among international practices from other countries that were shared at the Seoul Debates, what did you find interesting/inspiring, and what are the key learning points that you would like to apply in your work back home?
2. What are the key topics and practices from Korea that you think can be effectively shared with international participants beyond the Seoul Debates? Why and How?
3. Which countries and organizations in particular do you want to develop partnerships with and support after the Seoul Debates, in terms of providing your knowledge and experience through the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre's Development Solutions Partnership?

## Group 1

**Rapporteur: Mr. Balázs Horváth**

Participants from **Indonesia, Bangladesh and Lebanon** emphasized the need to create an evidence base on GBV in order to inform policy and law-making, which involves reliable data collection (e.g. statistics, surveys) and research. They recognized the importance of having baseline data from which to measure progress, as well as to monitor and evaluate policies.

With regards to initiatives from Korea that they found most inspiring, the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)'s "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy stood out. They regarded it as a good example of policy-making to create an enabling environment that addresses GBV in a subnational level. In the context of cities, the participants also expressed the need to examine changes in the context and nature of GBV as urbanization progresses – and how to adjust development work to reflect this change.

The participants agree that in terms of the modality that should be used to apply the practices learnt at the Seoul Debates, follow-up activities should be linked with an existing relevant programme in the country level. However, there first needs to be a better understanding of the policies or initiatives to be implemented, and the building-up of in-country consensus to absorb these Korean experiences.

Coordination mechanisms between government and civil society actors must also be strengthened for a successful adoption process.

## Group 2

**Rapporteur: Ms. Ahjung Lee**

Participants from **Rwanda and Myanmar** were highly interested in Korea's Sunflower Centre and how they can apply the Centre's approach and mechanisms in their own respective countries. Participants from Rwanda, in particular, were impressed with the mandatory psychological support provided to the Center's practitioners to help them cope with the stress they face regularly due to the nature of their work, which in turn helps boost their morale and effectiveness in working with victims. They were also interested in the shelter referral system provided to victims who are unwilling or unable to return to their homes. The budget and funding issue was another aspect of the Sunflower Centre that the participants wanted to learn more about. Furthermore, they suggested that conducting a comparative study between Korea's Sunflower Center and Rwanda's Isange One Stop Center (recognized as an example of the country's best practices for preventing and responding to GBV and child abuse) will present a good reference point for other countries.

Rwandan participants also wanted to learn more from the experiences of the Korean civil society on campaigning and advocacy strategies, as well as Korea's experiences in working with people with disabilities. Participants from Myanmar were particularly interested in how to sustain public campaign and city engagement in addressing GBV, as well as SMG's Ansimi app. The Ansimi app is a safety app developed by Seoul Government that allows users to alert officials of their location and send live videos from their smartphone in an emergency situation.

Participants from Rwanda and Myanmar suggested that USPC could distill the discussions held at the Seoul Debates into brief and manageable summaries in a user-friendly format. The video of the Sunflower Centre is a good starting point to be used as reference material.

## Group 3

**Rapporteur: Mr. Artemy Izmetiev**

Participants from **Senegal and Kazakhstan** were most interested in the Sunflower Centre, especially in the practical aspects such as funding, management, coordination and implementation challenges, as well as the evolution of the Centre and current operational problems. A number of countries have attempted similar models of an integrated hub of services for GBV victims, but many of such attempts have either failed or are at the pilot stage. Therefore, participants deemed it necessary to extract the lessons learnt from the practitioners of the Sunflower Centre to successfully adopt such model.

Another area of interest from the Korean experience is the classification of difficult cases related to minors. Some countries highlighted that some minors are perpetrators themselves and thus the lack of classification complicates how the case should be handled. In addition, the use of video testimony is an element of the investigation process that the participants want to learn more about, although they also expressed some words of caution in the way this instrument should be used.

With regards to practices from other countries, Rwanda's work on GBV, in particular its engagement of men and boys and the Isange One-Stop Centre, is an important role model and an inspiration to the participants.

In Senegal, the work on GBV is being carried out through the National Action Plan on GBV, which was developed with the support from UNDP Senegal. Therefore, Senegalese participants believe that leveraging the existing partnership with UNDP in the country level would be the best way to apply and implement selected best practices shared during the Seoul Debates. In Kazakhstan, the UNDP Country Office's strength lies on research, data collection and awareness-raising campaigns that can be widely done in the local level such as schools.

## **Group 4**

**Rapporteur: Mr. Diego Antoni**

Participants from **Colombia, Albania and Turkey** expressed great interest in the Sunflower Centre, particularly on how it has been successfully funded by the state. In countries such as Colombia and Albania, such GBV work has been primarily carried out by civil society and would require extensive efforts to directly engage a government counterpart. Therefore, participants need to consider, in practical terms, which elements of the Sunflower Centre can be used to improve existing models in their respective countries and how they can be adapted to fit the local context.

Another Korean experience that participants were highly interested in was the SMG's "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy, specifically on the GBV prevention and citizen engagement dimensions, as well as the use of social media to raise awareness. Participants from Colombia, in particular, also wanted to learn more about the Korean experience in working with women with disabilities who are GBV survivors.

In terms of the modalities that can be used to translate these interests into concrete collaboration with Korea, participants expressed that learning more in-depth about the Sunflower Centre would be a good starting point. This may entail bringing local officials to Korea to have firsthand experience on the mechanisms of the Sunflower, which will also help in building acceptance to replicate the model back in their home countries.

UNDP can play an important role as a knowledge broker, by providing information on other models similar to the Sunflower Centre to offer a menu of 'role models' of integrative services for GBV victims.

In terms of how to replicate SMG's "Safe City for Women" policy model, which encompasses many aspects of response and prevention efforts, it is best to first review which elements fall within UNDP's mandate in order to leverage UNDP's strengths at the country level. There was also a discussion on the possibility of launching a pilot initiative in Colombia using a portion of the funds already allocated to post conflict work in the country.

On the other countries' experiences, there was great interest in Rwanda's work with communities to redefine gender roles and men's concept of masculinity. They were also interested in learning from Turkey on how to engage religious leaders and from Myanmar on its use of technology to further engage youth in anti-GBV efforts.

## **Group 5**

**Rapporteur: Ms. Koh Miyaoi**

The Sunflower Center and SMG's "Safe City for Women 3.0" were two of Korea's 'best practices' that participants from **Vietnam and Sri Lanka** were most interested in. They expressed that for these initiatives to be successfully replicated in other countries, more detailed information is needed, in particular on the engagement and ownership of the Korean government. They wished to learn more on the success factors – how these models were able to flourish and how the government placed these initiatives as priorities and invested in them throughout all these years.

Participants were specifically intrigued by the Ansimi safety app developed by the Seoul Government for citizens to report emergencies (as part of the "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy), which they believe can be effectively replicated in urban regions. They also admired the active involvement of the Government in the Sunflower Centre, as they believed having an official presence in the investigation and trial process provided more credibility on the evidence presented in Court, and thus would like to learn more on this aspect. Finally, they perceived the recording of evidence to prevent secondary victimization as a very good practice, although cost and capacity considerations should be taken into account when applying this practice in their respective countries.

Among the international experiences, they were particularly interested in Rwanda's practice of engaging men and boys to end GBV and also wanted to learn more on how countries address GBV crimes in cyberspace.

## **Group 6**

**Rapporteur: Dr. Shin, Heisoo**

**Korean CSO leaders and academic researchers** on GBV expressed the need for Korea to improve the quality of its national surveys on sexual violence and sex trafficking, which are conducted every three years, including the need to better utilize these surveys to inform policy and law-making.

In terms of key practices from Korea that can be effectively shared with international participants beyond the Seoul Debates, they believe that the lessons learnt from the Korean women's movement should be exported to interested countries, particularly on the coordination and governance aspects that helped these women groups achieve such dynamism and autonomy. Another related area that can be shared further are the laws and policies that resulted from the women's movement, especially those that formed the legal basis for services provided to GBV victims, such as counseling centers, shelters and hotlines.

With regards to international practices, the Korean participants found Rwanda's engagement of men and boys in addressing GBV to be very inspiring. They also expressed interest in working with Vietnam on sex trafficking issues and with Turkey on the issue of GBV against trafficked refugees. In addition, they are interested to learn more on how to effectively provide sexual education in Islamic countries.

## **Group 7**

**Rapporteur: Dr. Kang, Sun-Mi**

**Researchers from the Korean Women Development Institute (KWDI) and a representative from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)** expressed their interest to learn more about Colombia and Sri Lanka's support system for survivors of GBV, as well as UNFPA's work on GBV data collection and management. They also wished to learn more about Rwanda's campaign of engaging men and boys and reflected on similar awareness-raising campaigns in Korea that can be shared further. An issue that they hoped could be discussed was on the legal frameworks that address GBV against the LGBT community, which is still lacking in Korea.

Moreover, Korean participants discussed various criteria that will allow potential countries to successfully adopt selected best practices from Korea. For example, it is essential to examine how well prepared the countries are to implement a one-stop model – one condition would be a mature women's movement that will act as a strong foundation that can sustainably carry forward the initiative. In this context, instead of creating a 'perfect' model and replicating such model in other countries, they believe it would be better to develop a flexible model that fits the specific needs of each country.

# Feedback from Participants



# Summary of Feedback from Participants

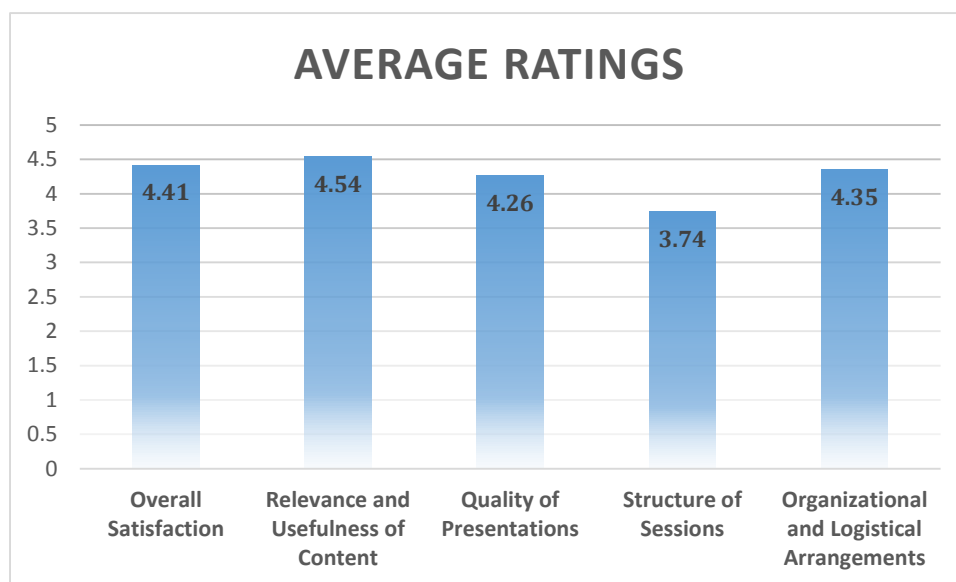
At the end of the 2017 Seoul Debates meeting, USPC asked the participants to fill out an evaluation form, and this document summarizes the responses received.

*“To the organizing team: You did so much so well. Besides the tight schedule, I have no complaints about this great conference. Each session had such inspirational stories that I wished for more time, strategically planned agenda and deeply touching moments. With all my heart, I thank you all very much for your great effort.”*

– comment from one participant

## I. Overall Satisfaction Rate

As per the graph below, participants gave high satisfaction ratings on different aspects of the conference, along with positive comments on both the substantive and logistical aspects of the meeting, while expressing their demand for more time as well as follow-up events.



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### RATING SCALE

Very Satisfied..... 5  
Satisfied.....4  
Moderate.....3  
Dissatisfied.....2  
Very dissatisfied.....1

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## **II. Participants' comments on key aspects of the Conference**

- **Relevance and Usefulness of Content**

Participants found the content of the presentations substantive and relevant, providing practical and useful knowledge to tackle GBV in their local context.

- **Quality of Presentations**

Overall, participants were impressed with the caliber of the speakers and considered the presentations well-prepared.

- **Structure of Sessions**

Participants appreciated the comprehensiveness of the programme and commended the organizers for putting together such a programme with excellent speakers who are top-notch experts in the field. At the same time, many participants commented that given that the Seoul Debates was over only 2-days, the schedule was too tight, resulting in less time for in-depth presentations as well as discussions and interactions among participants. Given the importance of each topic covered in the programme and the unique opportunity the Seoul Debates offered in convening such a meeting in Korea, participants noted that it would have been better to have more time to learn in depth the substantive experiences and initiatives shared in each session. Accordingly, some participants wished that the meeting took place over three or four days, and also expressed their desire to have follow-up events after the Seoul Debates to carry on the discussion and networking.

- **Organization and logistical arrangements**

Overall, participants were highly satisfied with the logistics and organization of the conference and appreciated the efforts of the organizing team.

## **III. Themes and innovative practices identified from Korea and other countries' experiences that participants want to learn more about**

The evaluation form also asked participants to identify specific themes or practices that they wished to learn more about after the Seoul Debates, in the context of soliciting ideas for USPC's development solutions partnership (DSP) on GBV.

Here, the following two practices from Korea were mentioned the most: one-stop support system for the GBV victims/survivors—i.e. Korea's Sunflower Center mechanism—and the Seoul Metropolitan Government's "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy. (Similarly during our focused group discussions on Day 2, participants from many countries expressed their interest and desire to learn more about the two practices.)



Other topics for further discussion as identified by participants included: comparative advantages of different models of one-stop support system for GBV victims; Rwanda's one-stop service centre experience and civil society efforts in engaging men and boys to address GBV; reliable data collection on GBV; public campaign strategies and lessons learnt from Korean women's movement; effective education programmes to shift culture and prevent GBV; engagement with religious leaders and communities; laws and access to justice; and human trafficking.

#### **IV. Suggestions for follow-up activities**

- Launch pilot activities to replicate/adapt specific Korean initiatives in interested countries, particularly the Sunflower Center and Seoul Metropolitan Government's "Safe City for Women 3.0" policy
- Conduct comparative study of different one-stop centers for GBV victims, in order to extract lessons learnt and put together a 'model'
- Create an online database on GBV and best practices that were shared, including innovative policies and advocacy campaign programmes
- Provide technical and capacity-building support
- Exchange ideas through South-South triangular cooperation
- Arrange follow-up discussions and meetings

# Photos



# Photos



From left to right:  
(1) Director **Balázs Horváth** of UNDP Seoul Policy Centre;  
(2) Minister **Kang, Eun-hee** of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family;  
(3) Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, **Mr. Choi, Jong-moon** of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

From right to left:  
(1) **Ms. Randi Davis**, Director, Gender Team, BPPS, UNDP New York;  
(2) **Amb. Oh, Youngju**, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in New York;  
(3) **Dr. Shin, Heisoo**, Member of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); Representative, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN); Visiting Prof. of GSIS, Ewha Womans University





Assistant Mayor **Um, Kyusook** of the Women and Family Policy Affairs of Seoul Metropolitan Government

Director-General for Development Cooperation,  
**Mr. Jeong, Jinkyu** of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea





Director General **Lee, Jeong-shim** of the Women's Rights Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

Panelists, partners and guests at the 2017 Seoul Debates





From left to right:  
 (1) **Ms. Sujata Tuladhar**, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);  
 (2) **Ms. Bimali Ameresekere**, UNDP Sri Lanka;  
 (3) **Ms. Savithri Wijesekera**, Women in Need, Sri Lanka;  
 (4) **Ms. Ahjung Lee**, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre

From left to right:  
 (1) **Mr. Hakki Onur Ariner**, UNDP Turkey;  
 (2) **Ms. Bui Phuong Tra**, UNDP Vietnam;  
 (3) **Dr. Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa**, Center for Legal Research on Human and Citizen Rights, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law;  
 (4) **Mr. Artemy Izmetiev**, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre;  
 (5) **Mr. Sebastian Boll**, United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)







From left to right: (1) **Ms. Sujata Tuladhar**, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); (2) **Dr. Robert Rudolf**, Korea University; (3) **Dr. Choi, In Sook**, Prevention Education of Violence Department, Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education; (4) **Ms. Francine Pickup**, UNDP Indonesia; (5) **Ms. Byun, Hyun Ju**, Domestic Violence Prevention Headquarters, Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea; (6) **Mr. Fidele Rutayisire**, Rwanda Men's Resource Center

**Ms. Jung, Mi Rye** of the National Solidarity against Sexual Exploitation of Women during a Q&A session





From left to right:  
 (1) **Dr. Yoon, Sun Young**,  
 Korea Support Center for  
 Women and Children  
 Victims of Violence;  
 (2) **Ms. Park, Ji-Eun**,  
 Gangwon Sunflower Centre;  
 (3) **Ms. Kang, In Sook**,  
 Daegu Sunflower Centre;  
 (4) **Ms. Chang, Yun Jeong**,  
 Gyeonggi Bukdongbu  
 Sunflower Center &  
 Gyeonggi Bukbu Provincial  
 Police Agency Women and  
 Juvenile Affairs Division

From left to right:  
 (1) **Ms. Kim, Mi Yeon**,  
 Women with  
 Disabilities Arts and  
 Cultural Network;  
 (2) **Ms. Mendy Marsh**,  
 UNICEF







From right to left:  
 (1) **Ms. Maria Carolina Melo**, UNDP Colombia;  
 (2) **Ms. Nhora Alvarez**, Circulo de Estudios Foundation, Colombia;  
 (3) **Ms. Shafiga Murebwayire**, Isange One Stop Center & Rwanda National Police

From left to right:  
 (1) **Mr. Diego Antoni**, BPPS, UNDP New York;  
 (2) **Ms. Koh Miyaoi**, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub





**Mr. Fidele Rutayisire** of the Rwanda Men's Resource Center during a Q&A session

From left to right:  
 (1) **Mr. Hakki Onur Ariner**, UNDP Turkey;  
 (2) **Ms. Park, Hyunju**, Busan District Prosecutor's Office;  
 (3) **Mr. Im, Won Hyuk**, Center for International Police Training and Research, Korean National Police University;  
 (4) **Ms. Aiman Umarova**, PF "Human Rights Lawyers", Kazakhstan



# Annexes



# Annex 1

## Annotated Agenda

### Day 1 (April 20, 2017)—Schubert Hall at Hotel President

Opening		
8:45 – 09:20	Registration	
9:20 – 09:25	Welcoming Speech	<b>Mr. Balázs Horváth</b> , Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre
9:25 – 09:30	Congratulatory Speech	<b>H.E. Choi, Jong-moon</b> , Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9:30 – 09:40	Keynote Speech	<b>H.E. Kang, Eun-hee</b> , Minister of Gender Equality and Family
9:40 – 9:50	Photo Session	
Session 1 Policy Dialogue: Importance of Addressing GBV in the Context of the Agenda 2030		
9:50-11:00	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Recap the discussions on GBV at the United Nations, particularly the SDG dedicated targets on GBV and how reducing GBV is catalytic for achieving the SDGs overall</li><li>Discuss the implications of “leaving no one behind”: reaching out to the most vulnerable groups</li><li>Discuss GBV in humanitarian and post-crisis settings</li><li>Discuss effective ways of ensuring adequate financing for addressing and preventing GBV</li><li>Compare experiences and extract policy lessons learnt in tackling GBV</li></ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>H.E. Oh, Youngju, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in New York</li><li>Dr. Diani Sadiawati, Senior Advisor to the Minister of National Development Planning on Institutional Relations, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Indonesia</li><li>Ms. Randi Davis, Director, Gender Team, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), UNDP New York</li><li>Mr. Md Aynul Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh</li><li>Mr. J.P.S. Jayasinghe, Director (Planning &amp; Monitoring), Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Sri Lanka</li></ul>	

	<p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Shin, Heisoo, Member, UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); Representative, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN); Visiting Prof., Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Ewha Womans University</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteurs&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Artemy Izmetiev, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> <li>• Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist on Gender, Governance and Crisis Response, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), UNDP New York</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Session 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Legislative Developments and Policies in Conceptualizing and Fighting GBV: Current Status and Future Directions</b></p>	
11:15-12:15	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review exemplary laws and lessons learnt, including progress and challenges, in implementing legal instruments to combat GBV</li> <li>• Review the evolution of the legal definitions of various types of GBV</li> <li>• Evaluate the legal framework to provide victims of GBV access to justice, protection, and remedy;</li> <li>• Identify effective approaches to prosecution, punishment and rehabilitation of perpetrators</li> <li>• Discuss remaining key challenges in the effective implementation and financing of laws to address GBV</li> <li>• Showcase innovative and holistic local government policies to enhance women's safety and prevent GBV</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Shin, Heisoo, Member, UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); Representative, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN); Visiting Prof., Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Ewha Womans University</li> <li>• Dr. Lee, Mijeong, Director, Research Center for Women's Human Rights, Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)</li> <li>• Dr. Um, Kyusook, Assistant Mayor, Women &amp; Family Policy Affairs, Seoul Metropolitan Government</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Allison Hope Moore, Gender Focal and Programme Specialist on Civil Society and Media, UNDP Myanmar</li> </ul>

	<p>&lt;Rapporteur&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Sonheong Jang, Consultant, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul>
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch
<p align="center"><b>Session 3</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Korean Women's Movement against GBV: Achievements and Challenges</b></p>	
13:15 – 14:30	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflect on historical experiences of Korean civil society organizations (CSOs) in advancing the national movement to fight GBV, particularly in relation to public awareness-raising, advocacy, as well as monitoring of national policies and laws</li> <li>Identify key factors for successes as well as remaining challenges in the civil society movement to fight GBV</li> <li>Extract lessons learnt and propose strategies for strengthening the civil society movement and nurturing effective partnerships with civil society</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Lee, Mi Kyoung, Director of the Korean Sexual Violence Relief Center (KSVRC)</li> <li>Ms. Song, Ranhee, General Secretary of Korea Women's Hotline (KWHL)</li> <li>Ms. Jung, Mi Rye, Representative, National Solidarity against Sexual Exploitation of Women</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Balázs Horváth, Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteurs&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Maria Carolina Melo, Gender Officer, UNDP Colombia</li> </ul>
14:30 – 14:45	Coffee Break
<p align="center"><b>Session 4</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Strengthening Access to Justice for GBV</b></p>	
14:45 -16:00	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss effective approaches to enhance access to justice for victims of GBV, including the role of the police, judiciary, civil society, and the UN</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Park, Hyunju, Vice Chief Public Prosecutor, Busan District Prosecutor's Office</li> <li>Mr. Im, Won Hyuk, Head, Center for International Police Training and Research (CIPTR), Korean National Police University</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Nway Ywet Wah Soe, Programme Officer, Legal Clinic Myanmar and Ms. Allison Hope Moore, Gender Focal and Programme Specialist on Civil Society and Media, UNDP Myanmar</li> <li>• Ms. Awa Tounkara, Executive Secretary of Women Jurist Association, Senegal &amp; Ms. Mariama Dieng, Sociologist, Ministry of Women, Family and Children, Senegal</li> <li>• Ms. Aiman Umarova, Attorney at Law, Regional Bar Association; Co-founder, PF “Human Rights Lawyers”, Kazakhstan</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Hakki Onur Ariner, Cluster Lead, Human Rights and Rule of Law, UNDP Turkey</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteur&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Bui Phuong Tra, Programme Analyst, Gender Focal Team and the UN Gender Joint Programming Group, UNDP Vietnam</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Session 5</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>How to Build an Effective Support System for Victims/Survivors of GBV: Korea’s One-Stop Mechanism (Sunflower Centre) and International Practices</b></p>	
16:00 -17:45	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share Korea’s experience of providing an integrative support system for victims/survivors of sexual violence through the Sunflower Centre, including a discussion of its rationale, key features, success factors and lessons learnt</li> <li>• Present similar mechanisms undertaken in other countries with a comparative perspective, and share differences and lessons learnt</li> <li>• Facilitate interactive and practical sharing of professional experiences in relevant fields, such as investigation, counseling, medical support, and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Propose key principles, as well as effective approaches and strategies to be undertaken for establishing a holistic, integrated, and victim-oriented support system</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Presentation&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Yoon, Sun Young, President, Korea Support Center for Women and Children Victims of Violence, Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Discussion 1 with Korean practitioners&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Park, Ji-Eun, Forensic Nurse, Gangwon Sunflower Centre</li> <li>• Ms. Kang, In Sook, Counseling Team Leader, Daegu Sunflower Centre</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Chang, Yun Jeong, Leader of Investigation Team, Gyeonggi Bukdongbu Sunflower Center; Inspector, Gyeonggi Bukbu Provincial Police Agency Women and Juvenile Affairs Division</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Discussion 2 with International Practitioners&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Shafiga Murebwayire, National Coordinator Isange One Stop Center, Rwanda National Police</li> <li>Ms. Nhora Alvarez, CEO, Circulo de Estudios Foundation, Colombia &amp; Ms. Maria Carolina Melo, Gender Officer, UNDP Colombia</li> <li>Ms. Savithri Wijesekera, Executive Director, Women in Need, Sri Lanka &amp; Ms. Bimali Ameresekere, Technical Coordinator – Gender and Women’s Empowerment, UNDP Sri Lanka</li> <li>Ms. Sujata Tuladhar, Technical Specialist on Gender-based Violence, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asia-Pacific Regional Office &amp; Ms. Melissa Alvarado, Ending Violence against Women Programme Manager, UN Women Asia-Pacific Regional Office</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Ahjung Lee, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteurs&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Koh Miyaoi, Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub</li> <li>Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist on Gender, Governance and Crisis Response, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), UNDP New York</li> </ul>
<b>Group Debrief &amp; Suggestions for Day 2</b>	
17:45 – 18:00	<p>Participants will pair up &amp; debrief with one another on key points from Day 1, and write on sticky notes (provided on the table) one critical question/issue they would like to discuss further in Day 2. Participants will then put their sticky notes on the wall upon leaving the venue. Key questions/issues will be then selected by organizers and handed out for the focused group discussion in Session 11 on Day 2.</p>



## Day 2 (April 21, 2017)—Mozart Hall at Hotel President

<b>Session 6</b> <b>Lessons Learnt for Programming on GBV</b>	
9:00 – 9:30	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share UNDP’s global experience and lessons learnt in successful programming on GBV both through dedicated interventions and through integrating GBV into wider sectorial approaches.</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist on Gender, Governance and Crisis Response, BPPS, UNDP New York</li> <li>• Ms. Koh Miyaoi, Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub</li> </ul>
<b>Session 7</b> <b>Raising Public Awareness and Building Capacities to Address GBV</b>	
9:30 – 11:00	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Showcase successful public awareness-raising campaigns and education programmes to fight GBV</li> <li>• Showcase successful interventions in shifting behaviors at the individual and community levels, including the work with perpetrators, the engagement of men and boys to prevent GBV, and the empowerment of women and girls to prevent GBV</li> <li>• Discuss effective strategies for building the personal and institutional capacities of those working in the field, including gender-sensitive training of medical and law-enforcement personnel</li> <li>• Discuss strategies of changing the traditional division of labor and power imbalances between genders in the household, in order to address domestic violence</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Byun, Hyun Ju, Director General, Domestic Violence Prevention Headquarters, Women’s Human Rights Institute of Korea</li> <li>• Mr. Fidele Rutayisire, President, Rwanda Men’s Resource Center</li> <li>• Dr. Choi, In Sook, Director, Prevention Education of Violence Department, Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education</li> <li>• Dr. Robert Rudolf, Associate Professor, Korea University</li> <li>• Ms. Sujata Tuladhar, Technical Specialist on Gender-based Violence, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asia Pacific Regional Office</li> </ul>

	<p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Francine Pickup, Deputy Country Director, UNDP Indonesia</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteurs&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Mendy Marsh, Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Specialist, UNICEF</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Session 8</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GBV against Children and Persons with Disabilities</b></p>	
11:15 – 12:45	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify common forms and root causes of GBV against children and persons with disabilities</li> <li>Discuss mechanisms to protect children from GBV and prevent the manifestation of negative impact in their adult lives</li> <li>Evaluate existing legal framework and support mechanisms for children and persons with disabilities in Korea and other countries</li> <li>Review and evaluate various initiatives to address GBV against children and persons with disabilities, and extract lessons for more effective and victim-oriented approaches</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Yoon, Deuk-Kyoung, Research Fellow, Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)</li> <li>Ms. Mendy Marsh, Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Specialist, UNICEF</li> <li>Ms. Lee, Hyeonsook, Executive Director, ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) Korea Tacteen</li> <li>Ms. Kim, Mi Yeon, President, Women with Disabilities Arts and Cultural Network</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Lee, Jeong-shim, Director General, Women's Rights Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteur&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Entela Lako, Programme Specialist, Gender and Social Inclusion, UNDP Albania</li> </ul>
12:45 – 13:45	LUNCH

<b>Session 9</b> <b>GBV in the Context of Forced Migration and Sex Trafficking</b>	
13:45 – 14:45	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify key causal factors and dynamics of sex trafficking and forced migration</li> <li>• Discuss effective strategies and exemplary practices for prosecution of sex traffickers</li> <li>• Discuss holistic approaches to prevent sex trafficking</li> <li>• Showcase examples of effective support mechanisms for victims of GBV in relation to sex trafficking and forced migration</li> <li>• Discuss the dynamics of sex trafficking and sexual violence in conflict situations: how to prevent and support the survivors and their communities</li> <li>• Discuss the dynamics of GBV in refugee crisis situation, and propose strategies and policies required to address GBV in this context</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Sebastian Boll, Regional Research Specialist, United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT) /UNDP</li> <li>• Dr. Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa, Deputy Director, Center for Legal Research on Human and Citizen Rights, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam &amp; Ms. Bui Phuong Tra, Programme Analyst, Gender Focal Team and the UN Gender Joint Programming Group, UNDP Vietnam</li> <li>• Mr. Hakki Onur Ariner, Cluster Lead, Human Rights and Rule of Law, UNDP Turkey</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Artemy Izmetiev, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteur&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Sarwat Chowdhury, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul>
14:45 – 15:00	Coffee Break
<b>Session 10</b> <b>Community Empowerment to Fight GBV</b>	
15:00-16:00	<p>&lt;Objectives&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Showcase successful examples of community-based approaches to tackling GBV</li> <li>• Share lessons learnt in various community empowerment initiatives, identifying key elements of successes and challenges</li> <li>• Extract policy, programming, and partnership implications: how to support, complement, and scale-up community-based work to fight GBV</li> </ul>

	<p>&lt;Panelists&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Dwi Rubiyanti Kholifah, Country Representative, Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN), Indonesia</li> <li>• Ms. Fabiola Laco Egro, Executive Director, Community Development Centre “Today for the Future” (CDC-TFF), Albania &amp; Ms. Entela Lako, Programme Specialist, Gender and Social Inclusion, UNDP Albania</li> <li>• Ms. Anna Minj, Director, Community Empowerment Programme (CEP) Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Nadine Umutoni Rugwe, Team Leader – Democratic Governance and Peace Consolidation, UNDP Rwanda</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Rapporteur&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Bimali Ameresekere, Technical Coordinator – Gender and Women’s Empowerment, UNDP Sri Lanka</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Session 11</b></p> <p><b>Focus Group Discussions: Peer-to-Peer Dialogue &amp; Partnership Development</b></p>	
16:00 – 16:45	<p>Participants will be grouped and will reflect on the learning points from previous sessions. Participants will share their experiences, give peer-to-peer advice, and discuss the correlation between different types of GBV. They will also brainstorm partnership strategies to facilitate the implementation of the lessons learnt and good practices shared in this meeting.</p> <p>&lt;Facilitators&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Balázs Horvath, Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> <li>• Ms. Ahjung Lee, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> <li>• Mr. Artemy Izmetiev, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> <li>• Ms. Koh Miyaoi, Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub</li> <li>• Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist on Gender, Governance and Crisis Response, BPPS, UNDP New York</li> <li>• Dr. Chang, Eun Ha, Director, Centre for International Development and Cooperation, Korean Women’s Development Institute; and Ms. Hye-Jin Park, Communications Analyst, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Presentation of Discussion Results</b></p>	
16:45 – 17:30	<p>Rapporteurs will report the results of their group discussions and provide suggestions for addressing specific challenges faced by each focus group. Lastly, participants will be invited to highlight particularly promising Korean practices that could be applied or benchmarked in other countries, including through USPC’s Development Solutions Partnership (DSPs).</p>

	<p>&lt;Moderator&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Ahjung Lee, Policy Specialist, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion &amp; Closing Remarks</b>	
17:30 – 18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Jeong, Jinkyu, Director-General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Ms. Randi Davis, Director, Gender Team, BPPS, UNDP New York</li> <li>• Mr. Balázs Horváth, Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Centre</li> </ul>
18:00-20:00	<p><b>Farewell Dinner</b>  <b>(for overseas participants and domestic speakers)</b>  <i>*Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea</i>  <i>*Venue: Brahms Hall, Hotel President</i></p>

# 프로그램

## 1일차 (2017년 4월 20일) — 프레지던트 호텔, 슈베르트 홀

개회		
8:45 – 9:20	등록	
9:20 – 9:25	환영사	발라즈 호르바트(Balázs Horváth) UNDP 서울정책센터 소장
9:25 – 9:30	축사	최종문 외교부 다자외교조정관
9:30 – 9:40	기조연설	강은희 여성가족부 장관
9:40 – 9:50	사진 촬영	
제 1세션		
정책 담화: “2030 의제”, 그리고 젠더기반폭력 근절의 중요성		
9:50 – 11:00	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 유엔 차원에서의 젠더기반폭력 관련 논의 정리, 특히 지속가능개발(SDG) 세부목표(Targets) 및 SDG 달성을 촉진하기 위한 젠더기반폭력 근절의 중요성</li><li>• ‘누구도 소외되지 않는 세상(leaving no one behind)’의 개념과 그 함의: 사회 취약계층에 대한 지원</li><li>• 분쟁 등 인도주의적 위기 상황 하에서의 젠더기반폭력</li><li>• 젠더기반폭력 근절 및 예방을 위한 효과적 자원 마련 방안</li><li>• 젠더기반폭력 근절 노력 및 경험 비교적 고찰 및 정책 시사점 도출</li></ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 주 유엔 대한민국대표부 오영주 차석대사</li><li>• 인도네시아 국가발전기획처 (BAPPENAS) 디아니 사디아와티 (Diani Sadiawati) 대외관계 담당 장관상임고문(Senior Advisor)</li></ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 뉴욕 정책 및 프로그램 지원국(BPPS) 젠더팀 랜디 데이비스(Randi Davis) 본부장</li> <li>• 방글라데시 여성아동부 무하마드 아이nul 카비(Md Aynul Kabi) 국장</li> <li>• 스리랑카 여성아동부 J.P.S. 자야싱헤(J.P.S. Jayasinghe) 기획·감독부장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN 경제·사회·문화적 권리위원회(CESCR) 위원; UN 인권정책센터(KOKUN) 상임대표; 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 신혜수 교수</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 아테미 이즈메스티예브(Artemy Izmetiev) 정책관</li> <li>• UNDP 뉴욕 정책 및 프로그램 지원국(BPPS) 젠더·거버넌스·위기대응팀 디에고 안토니(Diego Antoni) 정책관</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:15	휴식
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 2세션</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>젠더기반폭력 개념 정립 및 근절을 위한 입법 및 정책: 현황 및 앞으로 나아가야 할 방향 고찰</b></p>	
11:15-12:15	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 젠더기반폭력 근절을 위한 모범적 입법 경험 및 법적 방안의 발전 및 애로사항 검토</li> <li>• 다양한 젠더기반폭력 형태와 그 법적 정의의 변천</li> <li>• 젠더기반폭력 피해자들에게 사법 정의 실현(access to justice), 보호, 구제 등을 제공할 수 있는 법적 기반의 평가</li> <li>• 가해자 기소, 처벌, 재교육 등에 효과적인 접근법 논의</li> <li>• 젠더기반폭력 관련법의 효과적 실행 및 재원</li> <li>• 여성의 안전 제고와 젠더기반폭력 예방을 위한 혁신적이고 포괄적인 지방정부 정책</li> </ul>

	<p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN 경제·사회·문화적 권리위원회(CESCR) 위원; UN 인권정책센터(KOKUN) 상임대표; 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 신혜수 교수</li> <li>• 한국여성정책연구원(KWDI) 여성권익연구센터 이미정 센터장</li> <li>• 서울시 여성가족정책실 엄규숙 실장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 미얀마 국가사무소 אלי슨 호프 무어(Allison Hope Moore) 젠더 프로그램 담당관</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 장선형 연구원</li> </ul>
12:15 – 13:15	환영 오찬
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 3세션</b> <b>한국 반여성폭력 운동의 성과와 과제</b></p>	
13:15 – 14:30	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 공공 인식 제고, 옹호(advocacy) 및 관련 정책·법률에 대한 모니터링 등 범국민적 젠더기반폭력 근절 운동과 관련한 한국 시민단체의 역사적 경험</li> <li>• 시민사회의 젠더기반폭력 근절 운동: 성패 원인과 향후 과제</li> <li>• 시민사회 운동의 강화와 효과적인 파트너십을 위한 경험 및 발전 전략</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 한국성폭력상담소(KSVRC) 이미경 소장</li> <li>• 한국여성의전화(KWHL) 송란희 사무처장</li> <li>• '성매매 문제해결을 위한 전국연대' 정미래 공동대표</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 발라즈 호르바트(Balázs Horváth) 소장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 콜롬비아 국가사무소 마리아 카롤리나 밀로(Maria Carolina Melo) 젠더 담당관</li> </ul>
14:30 – 14:45	휴식
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 4세션</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>젠더기반폭력 피해자의 사법 정의 실현(Access to Justice)</b></p>	
14:45 – 16:00	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 경찰, 사법부, 시민단체 및 유엔의 역할 등 젠더기반폭력 피해자의 사법 정의 실현(access to justice) 제고를 위한 효과적 방안</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 부산지방검찰청 박현주 부부장검사</li> <li>• 경찰대학교 국제협력과(CIPTR) 임원혁 센터장</li> <li>• 미얀마 법률 연구 상담소(Legal Clinic Myanmar) 느웨이 이웻 와 소(Nway Ywet Wah Soe) 프로그램 담당관 &amp; UNDP 미얀마 국가사무소 알리슨 호프 무어(Allison Hope Moore) 젠더 프로그램 담당관</li> <li>• 세네갈 여성법조인협회(WJA: Women Jurist Association, Senegal) 아와 툰카라(Awa Tounkara) 대표 &amp; 세네갈 여성·아동·가족부 마리아마 디엥(Mariama Dieng) 사회학 고문</li> <li>• 카자흐스탄 지역변호사협회 멤버; “인권변호사들의 모임(Human Rights Lawyers)” 아이만 우마로바(Aiman Umarova) 공동창립자</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 터키 국가사무소 인권-법치 프로그램 하키 오누 아리너(Hakki Onur Ariner) 과장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 베트남 국가사무소 젠더 포컬 포인트 부이 푸옹 짜(Bui Phuong Tra) 프로그램 분석관</li> </ul>

<div>제 5세션</div> <div>효과적인 피해자/생존자 지원 시스템 구축에 대한 고찰:</div> <div>한국의 원스톱 메커니즘 (해바라기센터) 및 외국 사례</div>	
16:00 – 17:45	<div>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 해바라기센터의 소개를 통해 성범죄 피해자/생존자를 위한 통합적 지원 경험을 공유: 지원 메커니즘 구축 배경, 주요 특징, 성공요인 및 시사점</li> <li>• 외국의 유사한 지원시스템 소개: 비교분석 및 경험 공유</li> <li>• 수사, 상담, 의료 지원, 재활 등 관련 종사자들간의 활발한 실무 경험 공유</li> <li>• 포괄적이고 통합적인 피해자 중심의 통합 지원 체계 구축을 위한 핵심 원칙 및 효과적 방안과 전략</li> </ul> <div>&lt;발표&gt;</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 한국 여성인권진흥원 여성·아동폭력피해 윤선영 중앙지원단장</li> </ul> <div>&lt;토론 1- 한국 실무자&gt;</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 강원서부 해바라기센터 박지은 간호팀장 겸 법의간호사</li> <li>• 대구 해바라기센터 강인숙 상담팀장</li> <li>• 경기북동부 해바라기센터 장윤정 수사팀장 (경기북부지방경찰청 여성청소년과 소속)</li> </ul> <div>&lt;토론 2- 해외 실무자&gt;</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 르완다 경찰청 “이싼제(Isange)” 원스톱센터 샤피가 무레브웨이레(Shafiga Murebwayire) 조정관(Coordinator)</li> <li>• 콜롬비아 시르쿨로 데 에스뚜디오스(Circulo de Estudios) 재단 노라 알바레즈(Nohra Alvarez) 회장 &amp; UNDP 콜롬비아 국가사무소 마리아 카롤리나 밀로(Maria Carolina Melo) 젠더 담당관</li> <li>• 위민-인-니드(WIN: Women in Need) 사비스리 위제세케라(Savithri Wijesekera) 스리랑카 대표 &amp; UNDP</li> </ul>

	<p>스리랑카 국가사무소 비말리 아메레세케레(Bimali Ameresekere) 젠더 및 여권신장 담당관(Technical Coordinator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 유엔인구기금(UNFPA) 아시아-태평양 지역사무소 젠더기반폭력 분야 전문가(Technical Specialist) 수자타 투라드하르(Sujata Tuladhar) 담당관 &amp; 유엔여성기구(UN Women) 아시아-태평양 지역사무소 멜리사 알바라도(Melissa Alvarado) 여성 폭력 근절 프로그램 담당관</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 이아정 정책관</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 방콕 아시아태평양 지역사무소 코 미야오이(Koh Miyaoi) 젠더 팀장</li> <li>• UNDP 본부 정책 및 프로그램 지원국(BPPS) 젠더·거버넌스·위기대응팀 디에고 안토니(Diego Antoni) 정책관</li> </ul>
조별 정리 및 2일차 논의 제안	
17:45 – 18:00	<p>같은 테이블에 착석한 참가자들 간 1일차 논의 쟁점을 공유하고, 각자 배포된 포스트잇에 2일차 회의에서 추가적으로 다뤄야 할 중요한 질문이나 이슈를 적습니다. 그리고 각 참가자는 회의장을 나가면서 포스트잇을 지정된 벽에 붙입니다. 가장 관련성이 높고 중요한 질문 및 이슈는 회의 주최측이 선정하여, 2일차 있을 제 11세션 그룹토론을 위해 전달드릴 예정입니다.</p>

## 2일차 (2017년 4월 21일) — 프레지던트 호텔, 모짜르트 홀

제 6세션 젠더기반폭력 근절 프로그램을 위한 경험 및 지식 공유	
9:00 – 9:30	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1일차 세션들의 논점과 교훈 등을 정리</li> <li>UNDP 글로벌 프로그램 개발의 성공적 경험 및 교훈 공유: 각종 젠더기반폭력 근절 프로그램을 통한 직접적 조치, 그리고 보다 포괄적인 분야별 접근 방식</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP 뉴욕 정책 및 프로그램 지원국(BPPS) 젠더·거버넌스·위기대응팀 디에고 안토니(Diego Antoni) 정책관</li> <li>UNDP 방콕 아시아태평양 지역사무소 코 미야오이(Koh Miyaoi) 젠더 팀장</li> </ul>
제 7세션 젠더기반폭력 근절 및 예방을 위한 효과적인 인식제고와 유관기관 역량 제고	
9:30 – 11:00	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>젠더기반폭력 근절을 위한 성공적인 대중 인식 제고 캠페인 및 교육 프로그램 소개</li> <li>개인 및 공동체의 젠더기반폭력에 대한 태도 변화 성공 사례: 가해자 재교육 프로그램, 남성들의 젠더기반폭력 예방 프로그램 참여와 여권신장을 통한 예방조치</li> <li>효과적 성 감수성 훈련 등 개인 및 유관기관(의료 종사자, 경·검찰 등)을 대상으로 한 개인과 기관 역량 제고 방안</li> <li>고정된 성 관념에 따른 가사노동책임과 힘의 불균형 및 가정폭력 문제를 해결하기 위한 방안 논의</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>한국여성인권진흥원(WHRCK) 변현주 가정폭력방지본부장</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 르완다 남성자원센터(Rwanda Men's Resource Center) 피델레 루타이시레(Fidele Rutayisire) 대표</li> <li>• 한국양성평등교육진흥원(KIGEPE) 최인숙 폭력예방교육부장</li> <li>• 고려대학교 로버트 루돌프(Robert Rudolf) 부교수</li> <li>• 유엔인구기금(UNFPA) 아시아-태평양 지역사무소 젠더기반폭력 분야 전문가(Technical Specialist) 수자타 투라드하르(Sujata Tuladhar) 담당관</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 인도네시아 국가사무소 프랜신 피킵(Francine Pickup) 부소장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 유엔여성기구(UN Women) 아시아-태평양 지역사무소 멜리사 알바라도(Melissa Alvarado) 여성 폭력 근절 프로그램 담당관</li> <li>• 유엔아동기금(UNICEF) 긴급상황 젠더기반폭력 전문가 맨디 마쉬(Mendy Marsh) 담당관</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:15	휴식
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 8세션</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>아동·청소년 및 장애인을 대상으로 한 젠더기반폭력</b></p>	
11:15 – 12:45	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 아동·청소년 및 장애인을 대상으로 한 젠더기반폭력의 형태와 발생 원인</li> <li>• 젠더기반폭력으로부터 아동·청소년을 보호하고 피해 아동·청소년이 향후 성인이 되었을 때의 폭력성 발현을 방지할 수 있는 체계 구축</li> <li>• 아동·청소년 및 장애인 피해자 지원책 및 국내외 법적근거 고찰</li> <li>• 아동·청소년 및 장애인 피해자 발생 근절 및 예방을 위한 다양한 제도 검토와 보다 효과적인 피해자 중심적 접근</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 한국여성정책연구원(KWDI) 윤덕경 연구위원</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 유엔아동기금(UNICEF) 긴급상황 젠더기반폭력 전문가 맨디 마쉬(Mendy Marsh) 담당관</li> <li>• 탁틴내일(아동·청소년의 성매매·포르노그래피·인신매매 종식을 위한 국제네트워크 한국지부) 이현숙 상임대표</li> <li>• 장애여성문화공동체 김미연 대표</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 대한민국 여성가족부 권익증진국 이정심 국장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 알바니아 국가사무소 안텔라 라코(Entela Lako) 젠더 및 사회적 포용 프로그램 담당관</li> </ul>
12:45 – 13:45	오찬
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 9세션</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>강제이주 및 성착취·인신매매 관점에서의 젠더기반폭력</b></p>	
13:45 – 14:45	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 강제이주와 성착취·인신매매의 주요 동원 및 역학 관계</li> <li>• 성착취 범죄자에 대한 효과적인 기소 전략 및 모범사례</li> <li>• 성착취·인신매매 예방을 위한 포괄적 접근법</li> <li>• 성착취·인신매매 및 강제이주로 발생한 젠더기반폭력 피해자에 대한 효과적인 지원 체계 사례</li> <li>• 분쟁 상황에서의 성착취·인신매매와 성폭력: 생존자와 소속 공동체 지원 및 예방책</li> <li>• 난민위기 상황에서의 젠더기반폭력 역학관계: 젠더기반폭력 근절에 필수적인 전략 및 정책 방안</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 반(反)인신매매 협력을 위한 유엔행동계획(UN Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons; UNDP 소속) 세바스찬 볼(Sebastian Boll) 지역연구전문가</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 베트남 호치민 법학대학교 법률연구 및 인권·시민권 센터 응구옌 티 푸옹 호아(Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa) 부소장 &amp; UNDP 베트남 국가사무소 젠더 포컬 포인트 부이 푸옹 짜(Bui Phuong Tra) 프로그램 분석관</li> <li>• UNDP 터키 국가사무소 인권-법치 프로그램 하키 오누 아리너(Hakki Onur Ariner) 과장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 아테미 이즈메스티예브(Artemy Izmetiev) 정책관</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 사왓 초드허리(Sarwat Chowdhury) 정책관</li> </ul>
14:45 – 15:00	휴식
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 10세션</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>젠더기반폭력 근절을 위한</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>커뮤니티 엠파워먼트(Community Empowerment)</b></p>	
15:00 – 16:00	<p>&lt;주요 논점&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 젠더기반폭력 문제를 해결하기 위한 커뮤니티 기반 접근 방식의 성공적 사례 소개</li> <li>• 커뮤니티 엠파워먼트(community empowerment)를 위한 다양한 노력 경험을 공유하고 시사점과 주요 성과 및 과제 분석</li> <li>• 정책, 프로그래밍, 파트너십 구축을 위한 시사점을 도출: 젠더기반폭력 근절을 위한 공동체 권리 신장 지원, 보완, 확대를 위한 방안</li> </ul> <p>&lt;패널위원&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 아시아 이슬람 행동 네트워크(AMAN) 드위 루비얀티 칼리파(Dwi Rubiyanti Kholifah) 인도네시아 대표</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 알바니아 CDC-TFF(지역발전공동체 미래를 위한 오늘 "Today for the future") 파비올라 라코 이그로(Fabiola Laco Egro) 대표 &amp; UNDP 알바니아 국가사무소 안텔라 라코(Entela Lako) 젠더 및 사회적 포용 프로그램 담당관</li> <li>• 방글라데시 BRAC 안나 민즈(Anna Minj) 지역공동체신장 프로그램(CEP: Community Empowerment Program) 디렉터</li> </ul> <p>&lt;좌장&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 르완다 국가사무소 나딘 우무토니 루그웨(Nadine Umutoni Rugwe) 민주적 거버넌스·평화구축 팀장</li> </ul> <p>&lt;서기&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 스리랑카 국가사무소 비말리 아메레세케레(Bimali Ameresekere) 젠더 및 여권신장 담당관(Technical Coordinator)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>제 11세션</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>그룹 토론:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>분야별 전문가 담화 및 파트너십 구축 논의</b></p>	
16:00 – 16:45	<p>참가자들을 여러 조로 나누어, 이전 세션의 내용을 토대로 시사점을 도출합니다. 조별 토론에서 참가자들은 각자 경험을 공유하고 이에 대한 상호 평가 및 조언, 여러 형태의 젠더기반폭력 간의 상관성에 대한 논의를 할 예정입니다. 또한 회의에서 공유된 경험 지식과 모범사례 등을 통해 젠더기반폭력을 근절할 구체적인 파트너십 전략을 강구합니다.</p> <p>&lt;그룹 토론 진행자&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 발라즈 호르바트(Balázs Horváth) 소장</li> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 이아정 정책관</li> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 아테미 이즈메스티에브(Artemy Izmestiev) 정책관</li> <li>• UNDP 방콕 아시아태평양 지역사무소 코 미야오이(Koh Miyaoi) 젠더 팀장</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP 뉴욕 정책 및 프로그램 지원국(BPPS) 젠더·거버넌스·위기대응팀 디에고 안토니(Diego Antoni) 정책관</li> <li>• 한국여성정책연구원(KWDI) 국제개발협력센터 장은하 센터장 및 UNDP 서울정책센터 박혜진 공보관</li> </ul>
<b>그룹 토론 결과 발표 및 전체 토론</b>	
16:45 – 17:30	<p>각 그룹 토론의 주요 내용을 토론진행자와 서기가 요약하여 발표하고, 젠더기반폭력 근절을 위한 방안에 대하여 최종적으로 정리합니다. 아울러 UNDP 서울정책센터의 개발경험 공유 파트너십 프로그램을 통한 한국과의 향후 파트너십 구축과 협력 방안을 구상합니다.</p> <p>&lt;진행자&gt; UNDP 서울정책센터 이아정 정책관</p>
<b>결론 &amp; 폐회사</b>	
17:30 – 18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 대한민국 외교부 개발협력국 정진규 국장</li> <li>• UNDP 뉴욕 정책 및 프로그램 지원국(BPPS) 젠더팀 랜디 데이비스(Randi Davis) 본부장</li> <li>• UNDP 서울정책센터 발라즈 호르바트(Balázs Horváth) 소장</li> </ul>

# Annex 2

## Concept Note

### **Executive Summary**

The Seoul Debates is a flagship bi-annual international conference organized by the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre (USPC) on selected topics. The Seoul Debates seek to respond to the existing interest of UNDP Country Offices and partner countries with regards to sharing Korea's experiences; and to capitalize on the UNDP's comparative advantage and its policy and research capacity. The 2017 Seoul Debates will focus on the topic of gender-based violence (GBV), which is one of the 'accelerators' for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2017 Seoul Debates will convene on 20-21 April 2017 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The meeting will be organized with support from the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in partnership with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and leading Korean institutions, including the government, research and civil society organizations, as well as with the UNDP gender teams at Headquarters and the Bangkok Regional Hub for the Asia-Pacific region.

The meeting will organize an intensive dialogue among some 100 participants, including Korean experts as well as about 30 international participants from around 10 countries, consisting of UNDP programme managers, civil society experts, and government officials.

As in the previous Seoul Debates, the 2017 meeting is designed to act as an "incubator" for USPC's Development Solutions Partnership (DSP), which is the Centre's channel of conveying Korea's development experience through UNDP's global network, leading to concrete initiatives at the country level through UNDP country offices and their partners.

### **I. Institutional Background**

#### *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

UNDP works in some 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and resilience necessary for sustainable development. Under the overall framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNDP focuses on helping countries develop and share solutions in three main areas:

- Sustainable development
- Democratic governance and peacebuilding
- Climate and disaster resilience

## *UNDP Seoul Policy Centre*

For more than 40 years (1963-2009), UNDP has supported the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea (hereafter Korea), delivering 270 projects in 20 areas mirroring Korea's development path. UNDP closed its Country Office in 2009, as Korea joined the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), affirming its status as a significant contributor of development aid. In this context, the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre (USPC) was established in 2011, with the objective of brokering new partnerships between Korea and the developing world through the UNDP network.

As one of the six UNDP Global Policy Centres, USPC is tasked with:

- representing UNDP in Korea
- working with Korea on international issues
- sharing Korea's development experiences with other countries
- pursuing pragmatic policy-oriented research

## **II. The Seoul Debates**

The Seoul Debates is a flagship event organized by UNDP's Seoul Policy Center that has acquired a brand recognition and gained acceptance in policy circles. The Seoul Debates is closely linked to USPC's Development Solutions Partnership, which is a key means to fulfill USPC's mandate of sharing Korea's experiences. It is a programmatic approach of USPC to connect Korea with the wider UNDP network and enhance the Korea-UNDP partnership on strategic development issues globally. DSPs create and deepen a triangular cooperation among Korea (e.g. Seoul Metropolitan Government, or the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Korea), UNDP (USPC together with UNDP's relevant global/regional teams), and partners in developing countries (consisting of UNDP country offices and their partner Government institutions). They package Korea's experience and knowledge, facilitate dynamic exchange of lessons learnt and peer-to-peer mentoring, along with supporting the national adaptation of the tools at the country level, by channeling seed funding and technical support to the partner countries through existing project facilities of UNDP country offices. Currently, USPC has two DSPs: one for effective anti-corruption assessment and another for transparent public construction management. DSP initiatives utilize UNDP's convening power and the national implementation modality of UNDP projects which maximize the partner government's ownership and integration of key initiatives into the government's institutional mechanisms. Together with country offices with strategic opportunities, USPC also seeks to support the expansion of successful DSPs into larger, multi-year projects.

As in the case of the 2015 Seoul Debates on anti-corruption which led to the development of two DSP projects, this year's meeting is designed to act as an "incubator" for a new DSP, fulfilling USPC's mandate to convey Korea's development experience to other countries through UNDP's global network. Discussions in the Seoul Debates aim to lay out specific characteristics of the Korean experience in areas that contributed substantially to reaching critical development goals, and to adapt them as needed to make that experience suited for application in developing countries today.

### **III. Rationale: Why share Korea's experience in fighting GBV?**

Gender-based Violence (GBV) is one of the most pervasive human rights violations in the world. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 35 percent of all women worldwide will experience some form of violence perpetrated by an intimate partner or non-partner in their lifetime. National studies reveal up to 70 percent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, and in some local settings the prevalence rates are even higher.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) now include a set of specific GBV-related targets such as ending violence against women, preventing practices such as trafficking of individuals, violence and torture against children, sexual violence in conflict, and other such harmful practices. Other targets delineate the enabling environment necessary for reducing GBV including: gender equality, human rights, the rule of law, access to justice and strong institutions, peacebuilding and a reduction of generalized violence, equal access to health services, education, and productive assets. Reducing GBV is a catalytic driver (i.e. an “accelerator”) for achieving the SDGs, and is fundamental for the achievement of peace, economic productivity, human rights, justice, and social cohesion. Reduced GBV means less suffering, as well as reduced risks of HIV, mental illness, substance abuse and crime, among a host of other benefits. As reducing GBV and related forms of violence can trigger multiple social development gains, broad-based and multi-sectorial approaches must be employed to address it.

In this context, the 2017 Seoul Debates seek to share the rich experiences of Korea in addressing GBV, including, but not limited to, the issues of domestic violence, sexual crimes, and sex trafficking. In recognition of the fact that GBV is a complex phenomenon embedded in social, cultural and economic contexts, the 2017 Seoul Debates will also seek to present experiences that encompass not only legislation, policy and prosecution aspects, but are also related to efforts such as socio-cultural education, civil society advocacy and partnership, institution-building, as well as socio-economic measures to prevent GBV and support the survivors of GBV.

In Korea, GBV used to be a widespread phenomenon yet ignored due to entrenched socio-cultural norms and lack of legal, policy and institutional instruments necessary for addressing the issue. However, since the 1980s, Korean Civil Society has made concerted efforts, which have led to the enactment of key laws (including those on domestic violence, sexual violence and sex trafficking), the establishment of required institutions, and fundamental changes in underlying social norms over the last few decades.

In recent decades, the Korean Government has also taken increasingly strong legal and institutional measures and has supported coordination and collaborative approaches among relevant actors in fighting GBV. For instance, the Government has established and financed multi-stakeholder/inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms (i.e. through the Sunflower Centres) to provide a one-stop service centre to victims including counseling, medical treatment, legal assistance, and police investigation.

In recognition of the particular vulnerabilities of the disabled women and girls against GBV, the Government also passed a dedicated law in 2010 and established specialized assistance centres for the disabled women. Civil Society Organizations played a crucial role in achieving this. Together with civil society, the Korean Government continues its work in toughening punishment of GBV crimes, expanding rehabilitation programmes, and introducing targeted measures for enhanced protection of victims.

There remains a significant amount of work that needs to be done in order to fully eliminate GBV from Korean society. However, there are many valuable lessons that can be drawn from Korea's experiences with reducing GBV and they can be adapted and utilized by interested countries.

The 2017 Seoul Debates therefore seek to present these experiences with the ultimate objective of identifying (i.e. "incubating") one or two specific topics to be further shared in depth with selected developing countries through its Development Solutions Partnership programme.

## **Annex 3**

### **Participant List**

#### **Overseas Participants**

1. Dr. Diani Sadiawati, Senior Advisor to the Minister of National Development Planning on Institutional Relations, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Indonesia
2. Mr. Md Aynul Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh
3. Mr. J. P. S. Jayasinghe, Director (Planning & Monitoring), Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Sri Lanka
4. Gen. Joseph Kallas, Inspector General of the Internal Security Forces, Lebanon
5. Dr. Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa, Deputy Director, Center for Legal Research, Human Rights and Civil Rights, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam
6. Ms. Fabiola Laco-Egro, Executive Director, Community Development Center “Today for the Future” (CDC-TFF)
7. Ms. Nhora Alvarez, CEO, Circulo de Estudios Foundation, Colombia
8. Ms. Mariama Dieng, Sociologist, Ministry of Women, Family and Children, Senegal
9. Ms. Awa Tounkara, Executive Secretary, Women Jurist Association, Senegal
10. Ms. Anna Minj, Director, Community Empowerment Programme (CEP), Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh
11. Ms. Ruby Kholifah, Country Representative, The Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN), Indonesia
12. Ms. Savithri Wijesekera, Executive Director, Women in Need, Sri Lanka
13. Ms. Shafiga Murebwayire, National Coordinator Isange One Stop Center, Rwanda National Police
14. Mr. Fidele Rutayisire, President, Rwanda Men’s Resource Center (RWAMREC)
15. Ms. Nway Ywet Wah Soe, Programme Officer, Legal Clinic Myanmar
16. Ms. Aiman Umarova, Attorney at Law, Regional Bar Association; Co-founder, PF “Human Rights Lawyers”, Kazakhstan
17. Ms. Francine Pickup, Deputy Country Director, UNDP Indonesia
18. Ms. Randi Davis, Director, Gender Team, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), UNDP New York
19. Ms. Seynabou Diaw Ba, Governance Team Leader, UNDP Senegal
20. Ms. Nadine Umutoni Rugwe, Team Leader, Democratic Governance and Peace Consolidation, UNDP Rwanda
21. Ms. Bui Phuong Tra, Programme Analyst, Gender Focal Team and the UN Gender Joint Programming Group, UNDP Vietnam
22. Ms. Maria Carolina Melo, Gender Officer, UNDP Colombia
23. Mr. Ashekur Rahman, Urban Programme Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh
24. Ms. Entela Lako, Programme Specialist, Gender and Social Inclusion, UNDP Albania
25. Mr. Diego Antoni, Policy Specialist on Gender, Governance and Crisis Response, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), UNDP New York

26. Ms. Koh Miyaoi, Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub
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