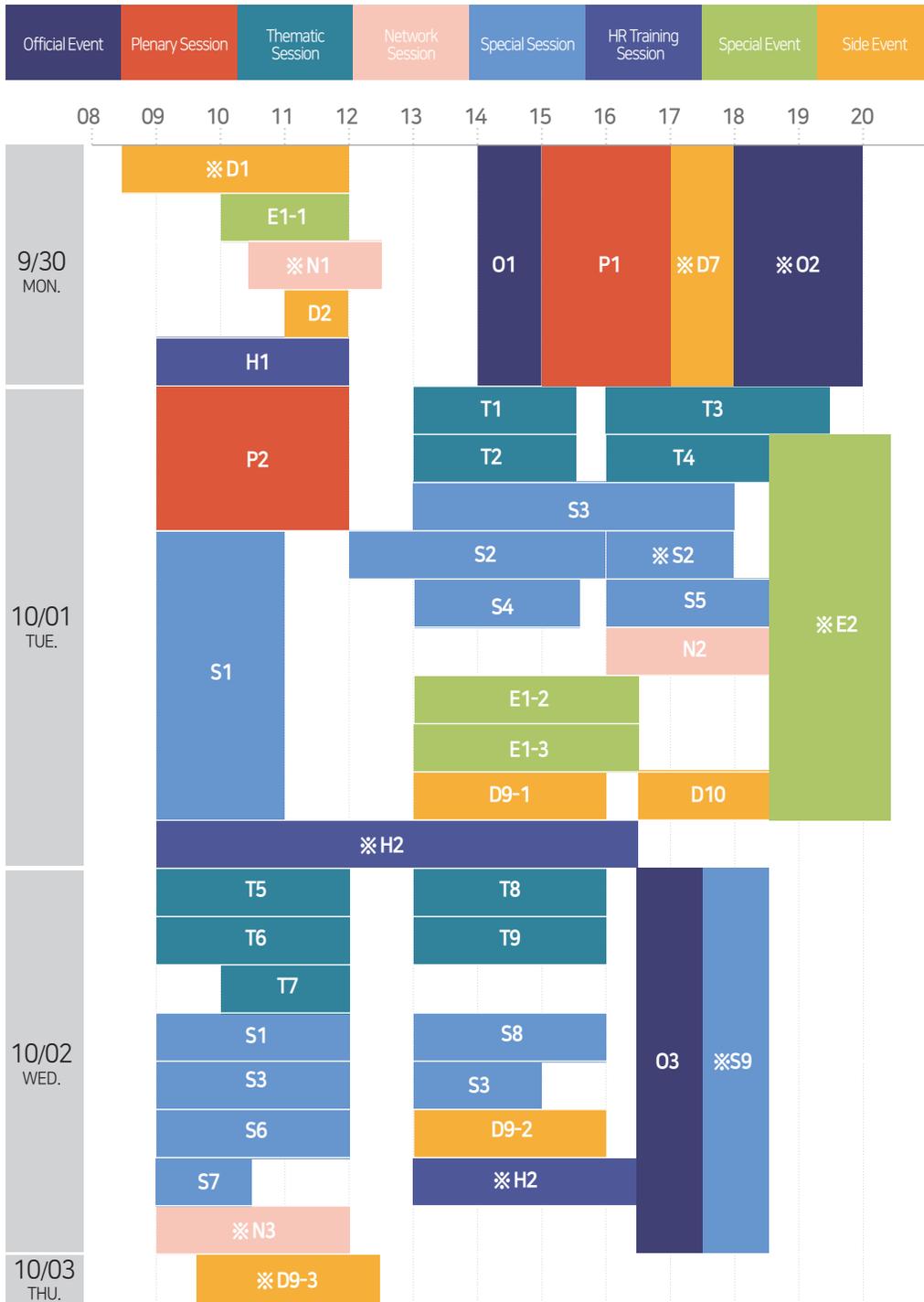


THE 9TH  
WORLD  
HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
CITIES  
FORUM  
2019

09.30.-10.03. GWANGJU

제9회  
세계인권도시포럼



※ This event only allows list of invited guests and staffs to participate.

# VENUE

## Official Event

O1 : Opening Ceremony	4F
O2 : Welcoming Dinner	City Hall
O3 : Closing Ceremony	304~306

## PlenarySession

P1 : Plenary Session 1	4F
P2 : Plenary Session 2	211~213

## Thematic Session

T1 : Migrants	209+210
T2 : Social Economy	212+213
T3 : Disability	302+303
T4 : Gender	209+210
T5 : Environment	212+213
T6 : Children	209+210
T7 : Safe Cities	302+303
T8 : The Elderly	212+213
T9 : State Violence	209+210

## Network Session

N1 : Local Governments Human Rights Commissions Workshop	212+213
N2 : Human Rights Activists Workshop	212+213
N3 : Korean Human Rights Advocators Workshop	211

## Special Session

S1 : Regional Research Workshop on Human Rights Cities and SDGs	203
S2 : Right to Housing 1 / 2	305+306/307
S3 : International Workshop on 2030 Agenda for Human Rights Cities 1 / 2	214
S4 : Strategies to Combat Hatred and Discrimination for Realization of Sustainable Human Rights Cities	302+303
S5 : Right to the City in the Asian Context	305+306
S6 : International Human Rights Policy Session	305+306
S7 : Human Rights Cities, SDGs and Its Unique Priorities: Indonesian Experience	208
S8 : UN Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights	302+303
S9 : Advisory Committee Meeting for WHRCF	212

## Human Rights Training Session

H1 : Course on Using Right to the City to Implement Urban Agenda & SDGs	211
H2 : Blended Learning Course on 'Local Government and Human Rights' 1 / 2	204

## Special Event

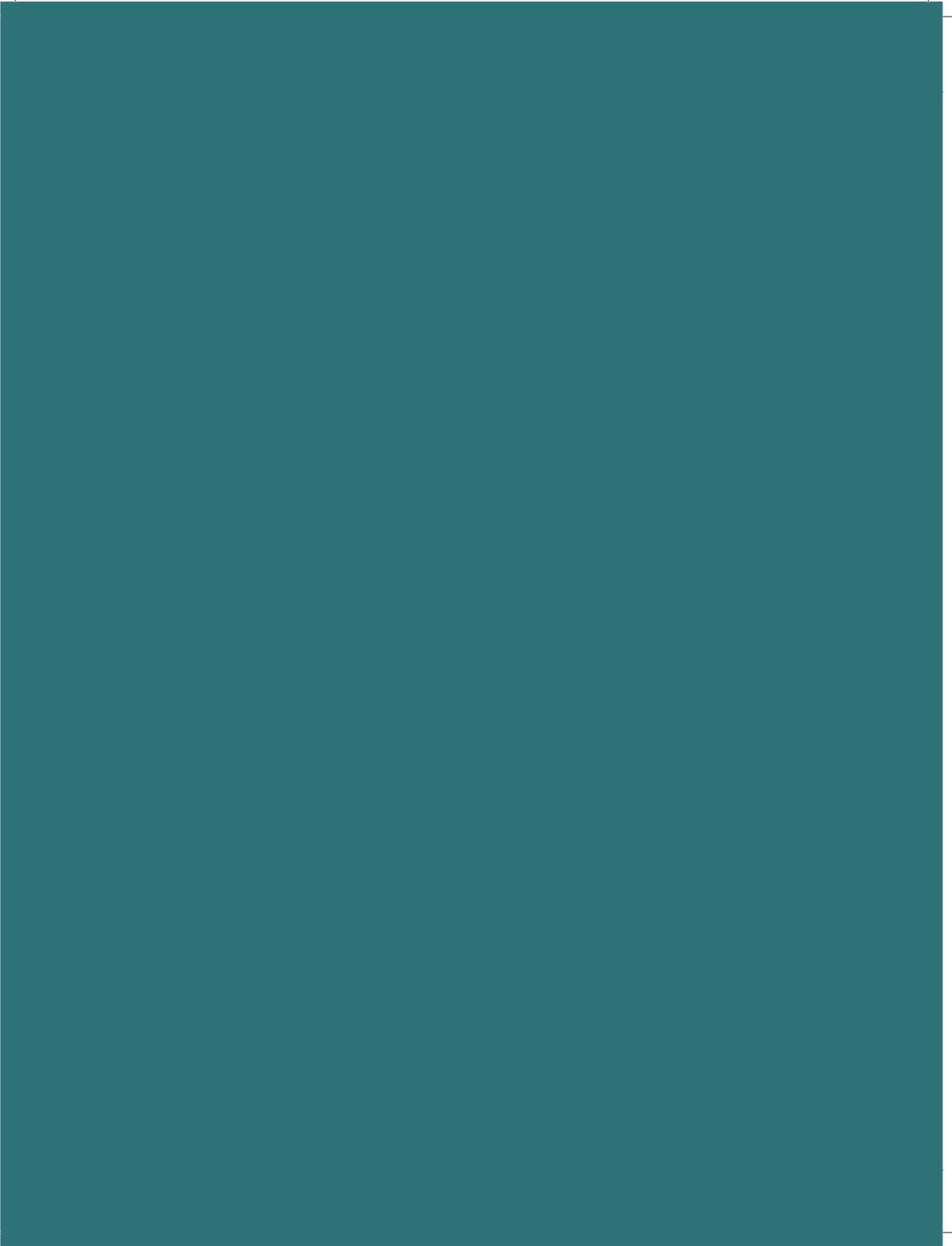
E1-1/2/3 : Human Rights Paper Presentation 1/2/3	208/208/211
E2 : Networking Party	Haedamheon
E3 : Human Rights Buzz Group	

## siDe Event

D1 : Human Rights Dark Tour	
D2 : What does the UN do for the world? by an OHCHR Coordinator	City Hall
D3 : Exhibition of Report of UN OHCHR for Human Rights 'Local Government and Human Rights'	
D4 : 'Walking Tour Around a Human Rights Village' Exhibition	
D5 : 'See the world in Human Rights' Eyes - If You Were Me' Exhibition	
D6 : Human Rights City Coloring Experience Program 'Color Your Rights'	
D7 : MOU for International Human Rights Training & Appointment of WHRCF International Committee Members	City Hall
D9-1/2/3 : Culture Tour 1/2/3 (Gwangju Design Biennale)	
D10 : Culture Tour 4 (Korean Classical Music Regular Performance)	
※ D3 - D6 : Regular Program	

## Associated Event

A2 : 2019 Peace & SDGs World Citizen Festival	
A3 : The UN Refugee Agency Campaign	
※ A3 : Regular Program	



# Contents

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01. Remarks

---

02. Concept Note

---

03. Schedules

---

04. Program    4-1. Day1 / 09.30  
                  4-2. Day2 / 10.01  
                  4-3. Day3 / 10.02  
                  4-4. Day4 / 10.03

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05. Information

Gwangju Metropolitan City Mayor

**LEE Yong-sup**



**Honorable national and international human rights leaders and activists!  
Good to see you. I am Gwangju Metropolitan City Mayor LEE Yong-sup.**

Honorable national and international human rights leaders and activists!  
Good to see you. I am Gwangju Metropolitan City Mayor LEE Yong-sup.

I heartily welcome you to Gwangju, a world-renowned human rights city. I express my deep respect for your dedication and passion for the realization of human rights, a universal value for humanity throughout the world.

In addition, I would like to thank all domestic and international human rights leaders, including CHOI Young-ae, Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, and Peggy HICKS, special envoy to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The World Human Rights Cities Forum has already reached its 9th anniversary. The World Human Rights Forum up to now has been seeking a community where everyone lives with respect by sharing diverse experiences and policies with many city representatives, human rights experts and activists participating.

In particular, since last year, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea participated as a forum co-host, and this year, KOICA participated to establish a human rights project partnership model between central and local governments and overseas aid agencies. I believe this is possible because Gwangju is a human rights city, and this will become a precedent case that other cities see and learn.

The theme of this year's Human Rights Forum is 'Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities'.

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In the circumstance the UN has a keen interest in the role of local governments in promoting human rights, the World Human Rights Cities Forum, which sparked this discussion, seeks to set a milestone in local government human rights.

I hope that our discussions will not only be a huge discourse but will be a chance to take a concrete approach to practical issues, find common tasks to practice and settle into human rights policies and urban systems.

Through close solidarity between cities, I hope we take root of and develop the values of human rights in various areas, including jobs, welfare, culture and environment. The World Human Rights Cities Forum will prime us.

39 years ago, Gwangju shared blood in front of cruel state violence, shared bottled water and rice balls, and protected family and neighbors. The spirit of valuing human being became the Gwangju spirit of sharing and solidarity and developed into a value of democracy, human rights and peace.

I hope all of you attending the Human Rights Cities Forum have a precious and personal experience with the spirit and values while you stay in Gwangju.

I recommend you to experience righteousness in Gwangju the hometown of justice, traditional culture and arts in Gwangju the hometown of arts, and delicious foods in Gwangju the hometown of taste.

Thank you again for visiting Gwangju and look forward to this Human Rights Cities Forum having a great achievement.

Thank you.

## Welcoming Remark

National Human Rights Commission of Korea Chairperson

**CHOI Yeong-ae**



**First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all of you who are here today. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. LEE Yong-sup, Gwangju Metropolitan Mayor, staff members who prepared this forum and Gwangju citizens.**

I came to this podium last year and this year again as a Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea.

Every time I attend this forum, as time goes on, more and more people think about the city life they live in. Furthermore, now people are concerned about networks of local governments, main government, and cities.

The World Human Rights City Forum has been held here in Gwangju every year, this is the 9th year.

All citizen of Korea remembers the 1980 Gwangju, we are trying to live in that spirit every day. I think one of the fruits of our efforts is the World Human Rights City Forum.

For four days from today, we will hold various events under the theme of 'Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities.'

Dear, LEE Yong-sup, Mayor of Gwangju, who has arranged this place today and our distinguished guests, especially Peggy HICKS on behalf of the representatives from the UN Office of Human Rights, Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Secretary General UCLG-ASPAC, mayor of Jember city in Indonesia, mayor of Ariana in Tunisia, and many other human rights city representatives from around the world, NGO officials and experts, and citizens, we would like to talk here again about our city we live in.

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For the last decade, we have been discussing human rights policies and common vision with cities around the world to establish human rights in cities. However, cities around the world still have a variety of issues, including hate crimes and discriminations on women, elderly, children, adolescents, migrants and environmental issues, and so on. And over the last few decades, central and local governments, including the United Nations, have been working toward resolve these issues. In the process, local civil society and citizens engaged directly, or they cooperated with local governments to face it.

At this meeting, we will look back over the past decade's efforts and develop new plans for broader cooperation and better governance that are sustainable and ensure citizen participation.

The wisdom, imagination and active participation of all the participants here will make our forums more content-rich, will make our city life happier. Once again, we welcome all the participants here.

During this meeting, please consider deeply about important human rights issues and sometimes enjoy the special event. And, enjoy the history and cultural diversity of Gwangju. The network of diverse citizens will become global level beyond the city. Thank you.

## Welcoming Remark

Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education  
Superintendent of Education

**JANG Hui-guk**



**Dear human rights leaders at home and abroad! And human rights activists who are serving as strong human rights advocates in fierce arenas of human rights! As one of Gwangju citizens, I warmly welcome all of you. Also, I sincerely welcome you Gwangju citizens who support and help the human rights city Gwangju community.**

And I would like to thank Mayor Lee Yong-sup and Chairperson of the World Human Rights Cities Forum Operations Committee Jeong Jin-seong for their efforts to hold this forum successfully. I would also like to welcome those nationals including Gwangju Metropolitan City Council Chairperson Kim Dong-chan, National Human Rights Commission Chairperson CHOI Young-ae, Gangwon Province Governor CHOI Moon-soon. In addition, I would also like to extend a warm welcome to the foreign participants who have come through a long journey, including Peggy HICKS, the representative from the UN Office of Human Rights, Tunisian Mayor Fadhel MOUSSA Ariana, and Morten Kjaerum, director of Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

The theme of the 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum, which marks its ninth anniversary, is, "Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities." Its purpose is to check whether the city of human rights is really doing well, as it strives for a community where human rights are realized in the daily lives of citizens and the values of human rights are at the forefront. In this forum, I hope that many cities around the world will gain new inspiration for the human rights city movement and engage in serious discussions to make a leap again.

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As it happens, at the 42nd session of the UN Human Rights Council, a report on 'Local government and human rights' was adopted. The adoption of the report is significant in that it has made it more clear that the central government is not solely responsible for human rights and that local governments are also responsible for the realization of civil human rights. I would like all of us to make serious practical efforts on the recommendations of the report.

And I think we have to acknowledge the contributions of the Gwangju city and the World Human Rights Cities Forum until the 'Local government and human rights' report is adopted. I would like us to give a big round of applause once again to encourage the hard work of Gwangju City and to encourage ourselves, who have participated in the World Human Rights Cities Forum up to now.

The duty to move to the human rights city is also assigned to our municipal education office in charge of education administration in Gwangju. I will recognize these responsibilities seriously. I will try to make the educational site in Gwangju a site where we learn, experience and practice human rights. We will actively cooperate to realize the purpose of the human rights city from the educational site in Gwangju.

Once again, I welcome you to the 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum, and extend my greeting of warm solidarity. Thank you.

## Welcoming Remark

Korea International Cooperation Agency President

**LEE Mikyung**



**Honorable LEE Yong-sup Mayor of Gwangju Metropolitan City, CHOI Young-ae, Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission of Korea, JANG Hui-guk, Superintendent of Gwangju Office of Education, CHUNG Chinsung, Chairperson of the World Human Rights Cities Forum Operations Committee, Peggy HICKS, the representative from the UN Office of Human Rights and every human rights defender participating here today, Glad to see you.**

KOICA has participated for the first time this year as co-organizer in the ninth World Human Rights Cities Forum held in Gwangju, which has now become the Holy Land of Democracy in Korea and a 'human rights city in the world'.

As for KOICA, Korea's representative development cooperation agency that practices global social values, this is a very meaningful and joyous event, I believe.

The spirit of peace, human rights, and democracy, Gwangju citizens cried for on a spring day of May 30 years ago from now, was recognized with its values in the global history and listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World to become a core value and a principle of the human rights city.

The lesson that Gwangju in May taught us is the 'friendship of solidarity' of having shared even a part of rice ball. I think against the tyranny of unjust state power while preserving the values of democracy and human rights with a mind of serving each other in trouble.

KOICA has the organizational mission of building 'a human-centered global village of peace and mutual prosperity with no one is alienated.'

On the basis of it there is a spirit of human rights that everyone should enjoy a human life equally.

Also, the spirit of solidarity saying 'together with' will form the basis of international development cooperation, I say.

In that every place in the world seeks to be △ Human Rights City and △ Human Rights Community like Gwangju, KOICA is sure to be the best fit to co-host the World Human Rights Cities Forum.

The theme of this forum is "Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities."

Looking back on the meaning of the Human Rights City established in the 2011 <Gwangju Declaration of Human Rights>, it will be a venue for gathering wisdom together about the plans of global human rights solidarity on the global level.

△ Peace and safety △ Inclusive development △ Justice and accountability △ Sustainable environment, etc. The characteristics of the human rights city identified in <Gwangju Declaration of Human Rights City> are reflected intact in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In such a respect, I am glad that this forum is composed of various discussion programs connected with SDGs including △ Human rights cities and SDGs △ Localization of human rights and SDGs and others. It is also encouraging that we can discuss SDGs with various partners in Gwangju.

KOICA is leading the implementation of the SDGs on behalf of Korea. However, to achieve SDGs the role and cooperation of local governments, civil society and academia is absolutely necessary.

In that local government is the grassroots government that reflects the voice of the field while enforcing people-centered policies, it can play a pivotal role in driving the achievement of SDGs.

Also the civil society and the academia, based on the universal values of democracy, human rights and peace, have the potential to practice international solidarity. We look forward to continuous expansion of cooperation and partnerships among the local governments, the civil society and the academia in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, on many occasions I have said about why I'm proud of Korea. I have said, "Partly because we have built economic growth in a short period of time, however, more because we have grown human rights and democracy above all with it." And at the core of the development of Korean democracy there is Gwangju.

For today's Korea, we owe a lot to Gwangju. The World Human Rights Cities Forum is held in Gwangju various wisdoms based on solidarity and cooperation gather and therefore international cooperation for the improvement of human rights expands. There will be nothing more meaningful than this.

Thank you for the hard work of Gwangju in having led the World Human Rights Cities Forum for nine years. I wish for continued development. And KOICA will also make efforts to contribute to expansion of human rights cities.

Thank you.

Gwangju Metropolitan Council Chairperson

**KIM Dongchan**



**I sincerely congratulate on the meaningful opening of “the 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum” in Gwangju, a city where democracy and human rights are revealed in everyday life in this season of ripening fruits under the clear autumn sky.**

And I sincerely welcome all domestic and foreign human rights experts who have devoted themselves to protecting and promoting human rights, and I deeply appreciate Gwangju Metropolitan City, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, the National Human Rights Commission and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) officials who have prepared for the meaningful event together.

In order to realize the vision of ‘Gwangju, a city of democracy, human rights and peace’, and to inherit and develop the spirit of the ‘May 18 Gwangju Democratization Movement (1998)’ and the values of the ‘Gwangju Declaration of the Asian Human Rights Charter (1998)’, the World Human Rights Cities Forum has been held annually since 2011 for the ninth time this year.

The ‘May 18 Gwangju Democratization Movement’ is a history of noble civil uprising respected by the entire world and was listed as UNESCO’s Memory of the World Register in May 2011 to remember Gwangju citizens’ spirit toward peace, democracy and coexistence after its influence on democratization of East Asian countries was recognized.

In order to help this Gwangju spirit take root in the global community, Gwangju established this forum and has been striving to create a better global community by sharing the May 18 spirit with global human rights experts.

In particular, this year’s 9th anniversary forum with the theme of ‘Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities’ will serve as a venue for discussions on ways to strengthen the actual human rights protection system at the regional level and seek the concrete vision for the establishment of human rights agenda to enhance the quality of life for the local people.

Gwangju City Council, while focusing its direction on promoting the human rights of the citizens, will also do its best for just and righteous parliamentary activity so that our Gwangju community can become a beacon of light for the world.

Lastly, I hope this forum will become a momentum for the global community to further promote and expedite peace and human rights, and I wish all of you concerned about human rights constant fruitful achievements in the future. Thank you.

UN OHCHR High Commissioner

**Michelle Bachelet**



**Greetings from Geneva to Gwangju. I send my support to everyone involved in the forum, and my special thanks to the Mayor of Gwangju for the leadership you have shown on Human Rights Cities.**

All of you – as mayors, local government staff, members of civil society and human rights advocates – are demonstrating that committed leadership can bring global laws to life in local settings. In fact, the role of local government in delivering States’ human rights obligations has never been more important.

This year’s theme of ‘Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities’ is particularly resonant in an international environment of increased hostility to human rights. Our cities have so much to teach our world.

My vision is for Human Rights Cities that set an example for States to follow. This means introducing policies based on cooperation, not competition. It means working together for the common good, not individual benefit. It means addressing the root causes of violence and social unrest – like inequality and discrimination. It means becoming beacons of human rights best practice that others can follow.

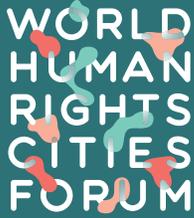
Gwangju is a great example of this. It’s been putting human rights principles into practice for a number of years, including by establishing a Human Rights Ombudsman to investigate citizens’ concerns about the administrative process.

The Austrian capital Vienna has made its own human rights declaration, established a Human Rights Commissioner, and ensured that human rights are placed centre-stage in its actions and local laws.

Montevideo in Uruguay has recognised housing as a human right, and is working with civil society, academia and the national government to turn abandoned properties into affordable housing.

The most heavily populated district in Cameroon – the third district of Douala, with a million residents – is directly involving people in decisions on how to use limited financial resources.

Many other positive examples were highlighted when my Office and UCLG organised a meeting with local governments in Geneva this year: support programmes for women victims of violence in Mexico City; equal access for women to job oppor-



## Congratulatory Remark

tunities in Jember in Indonesia; adequate housing for migrants in Atlanta in the US; ensuring basic income for older people in Kathmandu in Nepal.

The World Human Rights Cities Forum has played a major role in inspiring, driving and coordinating these initiatives.

We still have much work to do – encouraging local governments and human rights mechanisms to work more effectively together; developing closer dialogue between different levels of State authorities; and building stronger partnerships with civil society.

It's also vital that local governments are included in international discussions that affect them directly. Their voices are not heard nearly enough at the moment.

I wish you an extremely productive forum as you address these issues, so Human Rights Cities can flourish and spread – for the benefit of all.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea

**KANG Kyung-wha**



### **Greetings, Ladies and Gentlemen!**

First, I would like to congratulate the 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum and send my heartfelt welcome and gratitude to all the participants. The World Human Rights Cities Forum has shown remarkable achievements in a short period. Every year since adopting the Gwangju Declaration on Human Rights City in 2011, foreign and domestic local governments, human rights organizations, activists and citizens continue to take part in this Forum. Global efforts to respect and implement human rights in everyday life have been gathering to Gwangju and we are hearing more and more voices asking to build local communities based on human rights. The name human rights city is no longer an unfamiliar term to us.

The human rights city movement that was born here in the city of light is now bearing a substantial result in the form of 'The Guideline for local governments and human rights', thanks to the concentrated effort and support from like-minded organizations in Europe, Africa, Latin USA, and rest of the world. The United Nations is with you in your efforts, too. In 2013, a Korean government-led resolution on Local Government and Human Rights was adopted with support from all the member states and now the UN Human Rights Council is in a full discussion to promote and protect human rights in the local government level. It became more meaningful when the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights highly appraised the role and importance of the World Human Rights Cities forum in her first report on human rights city to the Human Rights Council which was submitted September this year. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea, I hereby would like to convey my deepest respect and appreciation to the advocates of human rights city who managed to achieve today's shining outcome.

The theme for this year's Forum is 'Local Governments and Human Rights - Reimagining Human Rights Cities'. Here in this theme, I think, lies within a great vision of solidarity and cooperation between cities where individual rights and values are respected. I hope this year's Forum become an opportunity for yet another leap forward for the human rights city movement of the world. And I would like to thank citizens of Gwangju who have prepared another round of this magnificent forum. Gwangju is the city that takes an important position in the history of Korea's human rights and democracy.

It is my sincere hope that Gwangju becomes the center of global human rights cities network. The Korean Government will always be there with Gwangju. Again, I wish this year's forum to be a great success, along with all the health and happiness to the participants. Thank you.

UCLG Secretary General

**Emilia Saiz**



Greetings from Barcelona to all the participants of the World Human Rights Cities Forum in Gwangju. I bring you the greetings of the whole family around the world of United Cities and Local Governments.

We feel very privileged to co-organize with you this important forum on an annual basis. You know the work that you do together with our committee on social inclusion, participatory democracy, and human rights is very critical for us because we are convinced that talking about human rights, about participation, and about building cities together is critical for humanity. It's actually about meeting the dreams of the community, about feeling safe, about holding governments accountable, about co-creating.

And this is why we also see the link very clearly with the work that you do over there and the work that we need to do to meet the global sustainable agenda, the agenda 2030.

We look forward to hearing about your outcomes and your work in our world summit of local and regional governments that will be taking place later this year in Durban from the 11th to the 15th of November and we look forward to carrying on this work with you to actually bring more of us on board in the Asia Pacific and beyond. See you soon, see you in Durban.

# Concept Note

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# 01 Background and Overview

- 1** The World Human Rights Cities Forum (Forum or WHRCF hereafter) is held as an annual event in Gwangju, Korea to realize the vision of being a human rights city as articulated by the Gwangju Declaration of Human Rights Cities adopted at the first World Human Rights Cities Forum in May 2011. The Forum has become the device of sharing with the global citizens the spirit of justice and community by which the citizens of Gwangju resisted the ruthless oppression of the then military regime in May 1980.
- 2** In the WHRCF that started in 2011, the participants discuss major human rights issues and share the experiences and the human rights policies in local level while expanding their scope of understanding. Now it has become one of the major human rights events for sharing and networking for human rights cities, human rights organizations, activists, and miscellaneous stakeholders in the area of human rights.
- 3** The 2018 Forum was a meaningful venue to review the achievement of the last 70 years since the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights in the presence of more than 1,800 participants and 164 presenters from 57 cities in 44 countries in 38 programs. The Forum emphasized the value of human rights solidarity and the importance of professionalism of the human rights movement with the help of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, UN OHCHR, and Raoul Wallenberg Institute among others.
- 4** The collaboration of the WHRCF and the international human rights community contributed to the 2015 report on the Role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights by the UN Human Rights Advisory Council (A/HRC/30/49), which specifies the responsibility of both local and central governments as a protector of humanrights. In particular, the Committee sets out to emphasize the fact that the local governments along with the central governments need to play a key role in enhancing and protecting human rights of citizens. We will continue to work hard to contribute to the development and enforcement of the guidelines at the level of the UN Human Rights Council by accordingly incorporating the results of our discussions.
- 5** The 9th Forum will be held in the Kimdaejung Convention Center from 30 September to 3 October. The Forum with 40 or so sessions in eight areas will handle diverse human rights issues with 2,000 participants from around the world including local government officials, local council representatives, UN human rights experts, UCLG members, NGO activists, scholars, and other broad range of stakeholders including the youth, women, and migrants.

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## 02 Themes

- 1 The 9th Forum will delve into the issue of “Local Governments and Human Rights: Reimagining the Human Rights Cities”. Each version of the Forums has emphasized the role of local governments in protection and promotion of human rights of citizens in local level since the 2011 WHRCF. The forum adopted the “Gwangju Declaration on a Human Rights City, based on which participating cities defined the human rights city as a local community where the human rights is given the highest value in the city governance. They also promised to lead the effort to establish human rights cities in each of the participating cities.
- 2 UN Human Rights Committee accepted agenda of ‘Local Governments and Human Rights’, and it is planning to adopt the Local Governments and Human Rights reports submitted by local governments around the world. The 9th WHRCF also aims to re-examine the concept of ‘Local Governments and Human Rights’ and its practical achievement.

A human rights city considers ‘human rights’ as the most important of the city government. The theme, ‘Local Governments and Human Rights: Reimagining the Human Rights Cities’, will help us to find the new role and realistic approach of local governments to search for and find practical solutions to the human rights issues in the process of moving forward to a human rights city.
- 3 The WHRCF has continued to try to build a practical human rights system to protect and promote human rights in all areas comprising both urban and rural areas. Every corner of the world is the space where people live. Each edition of the forum accepted the importance of human rights governance not only by local governments but also by various actors for promoting human rights in local level. While reimagining a human rights city, all main actors will re-affirm their responsibility and the importance of global partnership in strengthening each of the human rights cities. Consequently, we will firmly accept a human rights city as the prime goal of the human rights movement in local level.
- 4 The Forum helped cause the paradigm shift in recognizing the significance of local level, where the problems of human rights arise and the solutions to them begin. The reality of the forefront of human rights is not favorable: The numerous conflicts between the different regions are threatening the lives and safety of people. Frequent occurrences of terrorism and violence have been threatening the basis of people’s life. Some national and local governments are not functioning properly to protect the basic rights of people such as education, health, housing, labor and environment. Korea, for example, is experiencing the spread of unfounded hatred and discrimination against the marginalized groups across the boundaries of the region. Such a daunting reality is an urgent reason to reimagine a human rights city again in a new reality.

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## 03 Purpose and Objectives

- 1** The theme of Local Governments and Human Rights: Reimagining Human Rights Cities was established for the purpose of examining the challenges to the human rights and looking for a positive and responsible role for local governments to find solutions to them. Re-defining a human rights city of the 2011 Gwangju Declaration on a Human Rights City in the new and future context will help solidify the foundation of our knowledge and policy toward human rights cities. Reimagining human rights cities in 2019 will make it possible to have an objective reflection on the past way to human rights cities that we walked through, and to establish a detailed plan for future human rights cities.
- 2** A human rights city is a human-rights-based local level community and a process of establishing a political and social solidarity among the people in local level. The 9th Forum seeks to answer the following three questions in order to realize the value of human rights, communities and solidarity in an integrated manner. First, how to strengthen an effective and practical human rights protection system in local level? Second, how to re-organize human rights issues and practices to improve the quality of life at local people? Third, how to establish a multi-layered human rights solidarity in the global level? This process will help redesign a human rights systems and devices that can substantially enhance the individual human rights of citizens and find ways to provide human rights and solidarity that international organizations, local governments, NGOs and citizens can practice together.
- 3** The WHRCF has played the basis for the Human Rights Cities Network in Asian Region first while helping expand its network and collaboration with the international organizations and cities in Europe. The 9th Forum will work together with human rights cities, human rights institutions such as UN OHCHR, UCLG-CISDP, RWI among others in order to examine the human rights issues in local level. It will also share the issues and experiences of the local governments for the purpose of finding measures and solutions to the outstanding issues.
- 4** The Forum will cover other relevant human rights issues such as Right to the City, Inclusive City, New Urban Agenda, SDGs, and strategies against hatred and discrimination in order to enhance the sustainability of the human rights cities through diverse policy development. Such efforts will help integrate human rights policies into the urban planning of local governments, which will help further develop and find strategies for Gwangju Human Rights Agenda 2030 proposed in the 2018 Forum.
- 5** The 9th Forum will provide a fertile ground to actively share and communicate in diverse areas to produce creative and innovative human rights policies and practice discourses. It will also promote imagination of human rights cities through exchanges with NGOs, networking with activists and experts, discussion with young people, exchanges between local government officials, and human rights field tours.

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## 04 Agenda and Program Structure

- 1** The 9th Forum will have more than 40 sessions and events including plenary sessions, which will handle human rights cities policies and practical implementation with the participation of UN OHCHR, UCLG-CISDP, and local governments officials, while reviewing 'the Local Governments and Human Rights Reports' to reimagine the future of human rights cities. The forum will create its own declaration and adopt it based on the presentations and discussions of the participants.
- 2** Thematic sessions will be comprised of sub-sessions on women, the elderly, the disabled, immigrants/refugees, social economy, the youth and children, environment, and state-sponsored violence, all of which deal with human rights issues and ways to promote human rights around disadvantaged groups and major human rights area. The thematic sessions, most of which are organized by civil society organizations in Gwangju, will address the human rights issues linked directly to the citizens life while reimaging the systems and procedures of human rights cities with the purpose of practical enhancement of human rights of residents.
- 3** Network workshops are organized by the City of Gwangju, UCLG-CISDP, and the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea to facilitate exchange and cooperation among human rights actors. The workshops include the Council of Local Governments Human Rights Commissions, the UCLG-CISDP Annual Meeting, the Network of Korean Human Rights Activists, and the Human Rights Local Government Officials Workshop. All the sessions will serve as an opportunity to expand and strengthen the network of human rights cities and organizations that the Forum is promoting.
- 4** A Special Session is organized to design the future of a sustainable human rights city by identifying both local and global issues and policy trends. It will explore the possibility of connecting and integrating diverse policies such as SDGs, Right to the City, and measures on Hate and Discrimination in Asia. The Gwangju Human Rights City 2030 Workshop is organized as a venue for planning the future of human rights cities by sharing research results, experiences and long-term visions of collaborating organizations and experts.
- 5** There will be other diverse sessions available for those who are interested in promoting human rights both in local and global levels. For example, two training sessions are open: one of them is the Local Government and Human Rights Course and the other is the Right to the City Course. Two research paper sessions are open: one for senior researchers and experienced human rights activists and other for young researchers and activists. There will be a discussion group for both university and high school students. All participants will be invited to join the tour to Gwangju Design Biennale 2019 and the May 18 Democratization Movement sites including the May 18th National Cemetery. Other opportunities will be provided to the participants such as human rights films and human rights sites.

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## 05 Host, Organizers, and Sponsors

- 1** The 9th Forum is co-hosted by the Gwangju Metropolitan City, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The forum is co-organized by the Gwangju International Center (GIC) and UCLG Committee on Human Rights (UCLG-CISDP). This forum is sponsored by the following Korean government departments and international organizations: The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, and the Asia-Pacific Center of Education for International Understanding, and Korea Tourism Organization.
- 2** More than 20 local organizations are actively participating in the 9th Forum by organizing various events in addition to thematic sessions. The Forum is also a product of close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR), human rights institutions such as the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, city networks such as the UCLG-ASPAC, and international civil society organizations such as International on (INFID), Habitat International Coalition (HIC), and the Polis Institute.

# Program

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01. Day 1 / 09.30

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02. Day 2 / 10.01

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03. Day 3 / 10.02

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04. Day 4 / 10.03

## Schedule <09/30>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
08:30~12:00	<b>D1 Human Rights Dark Tour</b>	The May 18 Institute May 18th National Cemetery	29
Contents	To share the story of May 18th democratic uprising, pray for the victims of the event.		
09:00~12:00	<b>H1 Course on Using Right to the City to Implement Urban Agenda&amp;SDGs</b>	211	30
Official Language	English		
Contents	Using Right to the City in the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs		
Organizer	Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), POLIS, Kota Kita Foundation, GIC Moderator, <b>Nelson Saule JUNIOR</b> [Brazil] POLIS Coordinator		
Opening	<b>Paulista Bunga SURJADI</b> [Indonesia]		
Discussion	Kota Kita Foundation Communications Director <b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator <b>Maria Fides BAGASAO</b> [Philippines] Community Organizers Multiversity Co- Founder <b>Henrique FROTA</b> [Brazil] POLIS Coordinator		
10:00~12:00	<b>E1-1 Human Rights Paper Presentation 1</b>	208	
Official Language	English		
Organizer	GIC, RWI		
Opening	Host, <b>Alejandro FUENTES</b> [Argentina] Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Senior Researcher		
Presentation	<b>Naomi Prachi HAZARIKA</b> [India] National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration Research Scholar <b>ANGGUN TRISNANTO SUSILO</b> [Indonesia] Department of International Relations University of Brawijaya Senior Lecturer <b>Ramindu PERERA</b> [Sri Lanka] The Open University of Sri Lanka Lecturer <b>Kamatchi SUNDARAMURTHY</b> [India] Social Watch - Tamilnadu Senior Researcher		
10:30~12:30	<b>N1 Local Governments Human Rights Commissions Workshop</b>	212+213	31
Official Language	Korean		
Contents	Discussions on human rights issues and deliberations on the agenda		
Organizer	Citizen's Committee for Promotion of Human Rights		
Opening	Moderator, <b>AN Jean</b> [Korea]		
Presentation	Human Rights Commission of Gwangju Metropolitan City Chairperson		
Deliberation	<b>CHUNG Youngsun</b> [Korea] Human Rights Commission of Jeonbuk Chairperson 1. Greetings from the Human Rights Commission of each metropolitan city 2. National Council of Municipal Human Rights Commission reporting results. 3. The election of the next Chairperson		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
11:00~12:00	<b>D2 What does the UN do for the world? by an OHCHR Coordinator</b>	City Hall	29
Official Language	English		
Organizer	GIC		
Contents	Introduction of UN & UN Human Rights Council		
Lecturer	Fatou Camara HOUEL, [France] OHCHR Coordinator		
11:00~17:00	<b>A2 2019 Peace &amp; SDGs World Citizen Festival</b>	Kimdaejung Center Outdoor Square	29
Contents	A world citizen festival for realizing a peace and fulfilling SDGs		
14:00~15:00	<b>O1 Opening Ceremony</b>	Convention Hall 4F	
Interpretation	Korean, English, Sign Language, Real-time Text Service		
Performance	Gwangju Changgeuk Academy Traditional dance, folk songs		
Opening	Wilson MELBOSTAD [USA] Human Rights lawyer JEON Jinhee [Korea] Institute of Human Rights & Humanities Research Director		
Opening Remark	LEE Yong-sup [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Mayor		
Welcoming	CHOI Yeong-ae [Korea] National Human Rights Commission of Korea Chairperson		
Remarks	JANG Hui-guk [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education Superintendent of Education LEE Mikyeong [Korea] Korea International Cooperation Agency President KIM Dongchan [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan Council Chairperson		
Congratulatory	Michelle BACHELET [Chile] UN OHCHR Commissioner		
Remarks	KANG Kyung-wha [Korea] Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilia SAIZ [Spain] UCLG Secretary General		
15:00~17:00	<b>P1 Plenary Session 1</b>	Convention Hall 4F	32
Interpretation	Korean, English, Sign Language, Real-time Text Service		
Theme	Discussing and Reimagining Human Rights Cities		
Organizer	Gwangju Metropolitan City, Gwangju Jeonnam Research Institute		
Opening	PARK Sungsoo [Korea] Gwangju Jeonnam Research Institute Director Moderator, JEONG Geun-sik [Korea] Seoul National University Professor		
Presentation	Peggy HICKS [USA] UN OHCHR Director CHOI Yeong-ae [Korea] National Human Rights Commission of Korea Chairperson Fadhel MOUSSA [Tunisia] Municipality of Ariana Mayor CHOI Moon-soon [Korea] Gangwon Province Governor Faida THALIB [Indonesia] Jember Mayor LEE Yong-sup [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Mayor		
Discussion	CHUNG Youngsun [Korea] Human Rights Commission of Jeonbuk Chairperson KIM Gi-gon [Korea] Gwangju Jeonnam Research Institute Director of Society & Environment Research		
17:00~18:00	<b>D7 MOU for International Human Rights Training &amp; Appointment of WHRCF International Committee Members</b>	Gwangju City Hall	
Host	YOO Geunjong [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Team manager of HR office		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
18:00~20:00	<b>O2 Welcoming Dinner</b>	Gwangju City Hall Square	
	Host	<b>Warren PARSONS</b> [USA] Kyemung University Professor, <b>PARK So young</b> [Korea]	
	Welcoming Remark	<b>LEE Yong-sup</b> [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Mayor	
	Congratulatory Remarks	<b>Peggy HICKS</b> [USA] UN OHCHR Director <b>Morten KJÆRUM</b> [Denmark] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Director <b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator	
	Celebratory Toast	<b>Bernadia Irawati TJANDRADEWI</b> [Indonesia] UCLG ASPAC Secretary General	
	Congratulatory Performance	Koryo community Children Choir 1. Korean folk song 2. Russian folk song 3. Korean song	

## Human Rights Dark Tour

Date : 9/30 (Mon) 08:30~12:00

Venue : Chonnam National University 5·18 Institute, 5·18 National Cemetery

Contents : Visiting places related to 5·18 democratic movement  
Recalling Human Rights City Gwangju

Organizer : GIC

## What does the UN do for the world? by an OHCHR Coordinator



Lecturer : Fatou Camara HOUEL, OHCHR Coordinator

Date : 9/30 (Mon) 11:00~12:00

Venue : Gwangju Metropolitan City Hall Meeting Room

Contents : Introduction of UN & OHCHR

Role and life of UN Human Rights Council Advisory  
Committee secretary

Preparation for working in international organization

## 2019 Peace & SDGs World Citizen Festival



Slogan : Stand Together for One World!

Date : 9/30 (Mon) 11:00~17:00

Venue : Outdoor Square of Kimdaejung Convention Center

Organizer : KOICA

Contents :

A world citizen festival for realizing a peace and fulfilling SDGs

- ① Display and experience events : Introducing SDGs and developmental cooperations and operating the experience booths of photo zone, world citizen zone and human rights&peace zone
- ② Hope bicycle parades and busking performances



## Concept Note

# 「Course on Using Right to the City to Implement Urban Agenda and the SDGs」

### Background

The Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) proposes a training on the Right to the City (R2C) : how it can be identified in the guidelines and targets set out by the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the development and production of our cities in the next decades; and how already existing and future projects on the ground directed towards implementing and achieving such commitments can be framed within this concept.

Many of the ideas from the theoretical framework of the R2C are already present in the NUA guidelines and the targets for the SDGs, such as justice, equality, inclusiveness, safety, and sustainability, among others. However, many of these principles are somehow abstract for many professionals, public officials and other actors already implementing them on the ground but who do not necessarily connect their practice to the commitments included in such international agreements.

### Objectives

The GPR2C is an international network composed of international, regional, national and grassroots organizations, networks and academia, as well as local governments' organizations that has already been working towards raising awareness on the R2C worldwide. It promotes this concept as a new paradigm for urban policy in implementing the NUA and achieving the SDGs. It was closely involved with the processes prior to the signing of the SDGs and also the NUA. Through its member organizations' and itself, GPR2C was actively involved in Communitas Coalition, pushing and advocating for sustainable cities, which resulted in its vital contributions through the Open Working Group, to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs - in particular SDG 11, related to cities. GPR2C was also a strong network and advocacy force throughout Habitat 3 processes of drafting and adopting the NUA, with a historical achievement of the recognition of the R2C in the 11th Article, and elements of the concept throughout the document.

The training event will contribute to the understanding of the commitments included in the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs by connecting them to the existing practice and collective knowledge around the R2C. This understanding will empower participants to demand the implementation of these commitments, therefore strengthening their work on the R2C.



## Concept Note

# 「Local Governments Human Rights Commissions Workshop」

## The Status and Future Tasks of Local Governments' Human Rights Policies

The human rights regime to realize universal human rights is penetrating from the international community to the state level and now to the local governments and companies (so-called "human rights management"), and developing into "human rights city" movement.

Over the last decade, the human rights regime of local governments in Korea has developed in many forms. For example, a number of local governments have enacted human rights ordinances, and have established human rights committees, human rights departments, human rights centers, and human rights officer systems which prescribed in the ordinances. Just as the National Human Rights Commission of Korea holds the central government to account, local human rights organizations may be a burdensome for local governments, however, from the residents' perspective, it is a useful system that guarantees the effectiveness and prompt execution of human rights protection.

At the local governments' level as of the end of July 2019, around 110 of the 243 local governments (about 45%) have enacted human rights ordinances, and established special commissions and administrative organizations dedicated to human rights. In terms of the content apart from external growth, however, the human rights regime of the local governments is doubtful whether they have secured effective system for the protection of human rights.

In this respect, it needs to be discussed what are the factors that must be considered in order for the human rights system that is spreading to local governments to take root and be effective and the tasks in operating the human rights system.



## Concept Note 「Plenary Session 1」

### Discussing and Reimagining Human Rights Cities

The plenary session of the 9<sup>TH</sup> World Human Rights Cities Forum will be an opportunity to review the principles of practices for human rights cities and discuss innovative ways of promoting human rights cities internationally. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Cities and Local Governments Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (UCLG-CSIPDHR), and representatives of human rights cities around the world will take part. The target is for responsible bodies to reaffirm the values and norms that human rights cities should aspire to, and to redesign the future of human rights cities. To this end, the plenary session has two areas of focus.

Plenary Session I will handle the theme of “local governments and human rights” with the participation of representatives of major human rights cities worldwide with experiences of establishing human rights policies and designing human rights city. Shared experiences of human rights practice will be used to examine some of the issues faced by regions and local governments, with new measures mapped out to strengthen human rights systems. Discussions will consider ways for local communities to participate in the planning and implementation of human rights.

A human rights city is a goal to be pursued by the local community, and an unending process to protect and promote human rights. It also has to be shown in such diverse ways considering specific human rights situations and regional challenges. However, the principle of being a human rights city has to be more apparent. It is an in-depth conversation between central governments, local governments, civil society, and international organizations, requiring their joint cooperation. The plenary session will provide creativity and a lively discussion of human rights cities. This will be a further opportunity to expand the human rights cities movement worldwide.



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UN OHCHR  
Thematic Engagement,  
Special Procedures and  
Right to Development  
Division Director  
**Peggy HICKS**



## Imagination and discussion for a leap forward as a human rights city.



National Human Rights  
Commission of Korea  
Chairperson  
**CHOI Yeong-ae**

Even though in Korea, human rights debate on local governments has been started only about 10 years ago, many developments and achievements have been made. Year 2019, currently, all local governments have enacted human rights ordinances, many regional and local governments have established basic human rights plans, and have been running human rights education for citizens, and so on.

I think that we are in the stage of actively contemplating concrete measures to establish a regional human rights protection system and solidifying the effectiveness of local government's human rights administration.

The driving force for each local government to put human rights in its priority is to enact and implement human rights ordinances.

In the era of decentralization, human rights ordinances are very important for the establishment of human rights protection system in community and the practice of human rights in our daily lives.

However, the enactment of ordinances alone does not guarantee the effectiveness of local human rights administrations.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the human rights system, the governance of institutions, policies, education, related staff, human rights committees and civil society organizations is essential. It requires the attention, enthusiasm and effort of various stakeholders.

The National Human Rights Commission expects local governments to play a more proactive role in becoming a pillar of the national human rights system.

Even if you have a good will and policy on human rights issues, it will be difficult for them to be effective unless campaigns or education are conducted by local governments.

We believe that this is not just a matter of the regional office of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, but rather a matter that can be realized properly in a network through communication and partnership with local governments.

Above all, the effect will be doubled when we all take a preemptive and active role and do it together. That's why local human rights networks are essential.

It is important to establish a strong human rights governance in the region by establishing a solid and stable network through active communication between the National Human Rights Commission and local governments.

If we share the human rights agenda and work together to realize the value of human rights, through this, the human rights system of local governments will be further strengthened.

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## Decentralization, local governments and human rights

Mr. Fadhel Moussa has been the Mayor of Ariana (Tunisia) since 2018, after being elected in the first local democratic elections this North African country had in its recent history. These elections were a historical turning point for Tunisia, which managed to consolidate the mandate of the first “Arab Spring” revolution in terms of decentralization and local democracy consolidation. Tunisia is also the only “Arab Spring” country which managed to effectively shift from dictatorship to democracy in an almost ten years time.

The context of Ariana (114,486 inhabitants), a peripheral local government to the country’s capital (Tunis), is especially valuable as in highlighting the existing challenges and aspirations Tunisia citizens placed over this new generation of local elected leaders. In spite of the existing limitations in terms of lack of capacities and resources, Mayors such as Fadhel Moussa (emeritus professor in Carthage University) are consolidating a “new way of local governance”, based on transparency and fostering citizens’ participation and co-responsibility.

In his presentation, Mr. Moussa will assess this in connection to “shifting the paradigm” in terms of reimagining human rights cities. He will develop on the basis of the Tunisian local democratic experience of 2018, held in implementation of the country’s new constitution and its ambitious chapter 7 related to “local power”. He will assess this also in regard to both how chapter 2 on human rights as well as international human rights law apply to this context. Indeed, Mr. Moussa actively participated in the development of this legal national framework.

The “right to the city” has emerged in this context as a way to reaffirm how residents have all human rights which are perceived as the substance and component of the right to the city. How does that relate to citizens life? The local government is their only interlocutor, as he is responsible to uphold all human rights adopted in the constitution and international law. “Tunisian local authorities feel it everyday in their contact with residents”, as Mayor Moussa tends to recall.

In his intervention, Mayor Moussa will try to develop on this by answer the three focus points raised by Mayor Lee in his invitation to the Forum and to Gwangju:

1. How to implement a practical human rights protection system at the local level?
2. How this can help local authorities improve the quality of life of all residents?
3. How can we foster global and multi-level human rights solidarity?

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Municipality of Ariana  
Mayor  
**Fadhel MOUSSA**



## Peace is the Best Human Right



Gangwon Province,  
Governor  
**CHOI Moon-soon**

Dear Gwangju citizens! And representatives of the cities of human rights and human rights activists! How are you? I am Choi Moon-soon, Governor of Gangwon-do province. On behalf of the people of Gangwon-do, I would like to express my sincere congratulations on hosting the 9th World Human Rights City Forum in Gwangju, the symbol of Korea's democracy.

Gangwon-do is on the border with North Korea. It's the only province divided into two Koreas. About 70 years ago, during the Korean War, it was a fierce battlefield. Even now, we still have the wounds of war and our province stays divided.

So, in our province, "Peace", especially the peace between the two Koreas, is the best human right. Because, in divided and confrontational situations, personal rights are violated and restricted. That was exactly what happened in Korea after the War. And this situation continues to some extent until now. Last year, the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics were held in our province. The Olympics opened the door to peace between the two Koreas. I sincerely ask for the international community's attention in maintaining peace and expansion between the two Koreas that opened the dialogue since the Olympics, so we finally could lead into the peaceful unification.

Our provincial policy is 'human dignity'. The idea is that human beings are the dignified beings with human rights that cannot be compromised or transferred. Human rights and human dignity are siblings. In order to introduce these siblings to all areas of the city, I set the municipal policy as human dignity. Every act of politics, economy, society, culture and administration is the means of ensuring human dignity and human rights, which is our ultimate goal.

Gangwon-do has established a vision of human rights in the province for protection and promotion. We are implementing four strategies and 110 detailed projects to realize this. Gangwon-do enacted the Human Rights Ordinance in 2013. And, it established a human rights commission. We also have a human rights center to constantly investigate and develop human rights in Gangwon-do. The human rights protection officers reside in the center, and they are working to relieve human rights violations and to protect human rights day by day.

Human rights counselling and surveys are conducted to ensure the rights of citizens by incorporating human rights. We also host special festivals like the Gangwon Human Rights Week and the Gangwon Human Rights Forum, in which citizens can participate and enjoy themselves. If a human right becomes the most important standard for a human living and a human rights-friendly culture is formed in our society as a whole, we will be able to create a community where all people live in dignity as human beings.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the people who have done their best to create a happy city where human dignity thrives, and I wish you all happiness, health and endless progress. Thank you.

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## Human rights city experiences in localising the SDGs: Process & Structure

### Extracted from Full Paper

Type of Human Rights :

- |                    |                           |                            |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Personal Right  | 2. Property Right         | 3. Right of Legal Equality |
| 4. Political Right | 5. Social & Culture Right | 6. Procedural Right        |

Personal Right (Freedom to hold a religion, freedom to have worship) include in SDG's goal no.16, peace, justice, and strong institution. 98.7% citizen in Jember is moslem but The regent also officialized the renovation of the oldest catholic church in Jember. The government appreciate the freedom to worship in this regency. We have many religions live in harmony. Moslem leader take a part in welcoming Hindu's celebration, ogoh-ogoh giant puppets festival from Hindu Religion tradition. Jember has religious tourism that held in every 35 days per month, we call it manaqib the night of Jumat Manis on javanese calendar, and it usually held celebrated by thousand people not only from Jember itself but also from outside Jember even from overseas.

Personal right (the right to live freely). Nobody can takes the human freedom to live. In 3 years, we have 203 cage releases.

Property Right include in SDG's goal no.8, decent work and economic growth, should be integrated with human rights principal : Inter-dependence and Inter-relatedness. To protect local labor, every investations must recruit local labor. So, the facilitation for the job seeker integrated with Jember civil ID on the spot also the job seeker card service, completed with testing procedure. Available special opportunity as job vacancy for the deaf and the disable also special allocation of state civil apparatus formation for difable.

Economic Right (right to buy and to sell goods) include in SDG's goal no. 12, Responsible Consumption and Production. Jember develop the citizen to love their own original product of Jember and one of marketing ways to introduce local products by catalog and exhibit the local products in following regional and national exhibition, even Jember is nominated as the best expo stand in some national exhibition. To decent work and economic growth about right to buy and sell goods we train 1000 coffee barista so they can be more skilled and make coffee 'high-priced'. 1000 traditional coffee shop network spread in some part of Jember to market Jember original coffee. Jember has 70 former traditional markets, the place for economic circulation. Today traditional markets with e-market retribution for traders in making easy the trader connecting with the bankings.

Property Right (Right to make business) include in SDG's no.8 decent work and economic growth. Modern store must sell 30% local products so before launching, the modern store make couching clinic for local products.

Still Property Right (Right to make business) include in SDG's no.8 decent work and economic growth. Finance inclusion for everyone, including more than 12.000 poor students, more or less 2000 becak drivers, more than 14.000 posyandu volunteer, more than 16.000 recital teacher, 10.000 university scholarship.

Property Right (Rights to have decent livelihood) include in SDG's no. 2 : Zero Hunger. Beneficiary needs : 50 chickens for more than 12.500 poor people including feed consumption, vitamin, and medicine to have decent livelihood. More than 21.400 tons rice every year for more than 178.000 KPM (Poor Family). The verification involve 2000 university students who receipt scholarship from regency. The poor family that doesn't get rice from central government, will get it from the regency. Property Right (Right to make business) A pair of sheep giveaway for difable to get right to make business for zero hunger.

Property Right (Rights to have decent livelihood) include in SDG's no. 1, No Poverty. One of Poverty alleviation program is uninhabitable housing program. Property Right (Rights to have decent livelihood)



Jember Mayor  
**Faida THALIB**

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## Human Rights City Gwangju, a Challenge to Broader, More Robust Human Rights



Gwangju Metropolitan  
City Mayor  
**LEE Yong-sup**

Human rights city must be able to prove that citizens' lives will get better and happier if we respect human rights. And human rights policies must actively try to realize even the smallest rights in our everyday lives.

The most important point in this is that local governments and the civil society should continue dialogue and cooperation on human rights policies. And human rights cities can have a strong, sustainable foundation for development and mature human rights culture only when the civil society becomes the core of human rights practice. In this context, I hereby would like to suggest the following points.

First, let's expand civil society participation in the human rights city project.

A human rights city is built upon the cooperation between a local government and the civil society. The city of Gwangju is planning to expand its cooperation with human rights organizations. And we are going to officially adopt ideas from the civil society proposed through thematic sessions of the World Human Rights Cities Forum as a "Human Rights Organizations Cooperative Project". This project will enhance practicality of the World Human Rights Cities Forum and contribute to strengthening human rights capacity of the citizens.

Second, let's make an active use of the report on Local Government and Human Rights adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council as a common implementation model.

This report is a global achievement by human rights advocates and world's human rights cities including Gwangju. Here we can find effective measures and tasks for local governments to enhance rights of the citizens. I propose to open a stage of discussion between human rights department of local governments and the civil society to understand the meaning of the report together and launch cooperative activities to seek mutual implementation tasks.

Third, local governments must take an active part in establishing the National Action Plan.

NAP consists of major human rights tasks in the areas in need of improvement, set by the Korean government every five years. Local governments must work together to incorporate major human rights issues and tasks into this Plan at the local level. We have to establish a system that the human rights policy network of local governments submits opinions to the National Human Rights Commission during the drafting stage and ensure they are included in the finalized plan.

Finally, cooperation and solidarity with the United Nations and international human rights organizations are important factors above all to lead the world together toward human rights cities. Next year is a 40th anniversary of the May 18th Democratization Movement of Gwangju and we are planning to host the World Human Rights Cities Forum earlier than usual, from May 17th to the 20th. Unlike this year's forum which is co-hosted by the Gwangju Metropolitan City government, the National Human Rights Council of Korea, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education and KOICA, the next year's forum will be co-hosted by the United Nations and international human rights organizations. And it is my sincere hope that it will be an opportunity to expand human rights solidarity in which local governments, international human rights organizations and experts gather to discuss important issues.

A song "Marching for Our Beloved" was sung during recent pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong. This is the song symbolizing the May 18th Democratization Movement and the event in Hong Kong shows us the spirit of the May 18th Movement, which made today's human rights city Gwangju, resides in the hearts of the world's people. And this is why Gwangju is having more sense of responsibility for human rights solidarity as time goes by. Gwangju will work harder to bring precious values of human rights to the citizens of the world. We always welcome your encouragement and participation. Thank you.

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## Schedule <10/01>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
09:00~16:30	<b>H2 Blended Learning Course on Local Government and Human Rights 1</b>	204	47
Official Language	English		
Contents	Human Rights City Approach to Localising SDGs in the Asia Pacific Region		
Organizer	RWI, UCLG ASPAC, Gwangju Metropolitan City, GIC		
Lecture &	<b>Gabriella FREDRIKSSON</b> [Sweden]		
Discussion	Raoul Wallenberg Institute Head of Thematic Area Inclusive Society <b>Faida THALIB</b> [Indonesia] Jember Mayor <b>Sheila CARINA</b> [Indonesia] UCLG ASPAC Training coordinator SDGs-EU <b>Morten KJÆRUM</b> [Denmark] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Director		
09:00~12:00	<b>P2 Plenary Session 2</b>	211~213	48
Interpretation	Korean, English, Sign Language, Real-time Text Service		
Theme	Challenges and Opportunities for Human Rights Cities		
Organizer	UCLG-CISDP, RWI, IHRC-Net		
Opening	<b>SONG Jinho</b> [Korea] Korea International Cooperation Agency Vice President		
Presentation	Moderator, <b>Morten KJÆRUM</b> [Denmark] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Director <b>Nathalie PROUVEZ</b> [France] UN OHCHR Rule of Law and Democracy Section Chief <b>Anselmo LEE</b> [Korea] Asia Development Alliance Senior Adviser		
Panel	<b>Hendrar PRIHADI</b> [Indonesia] City of Semarang Mayor <b>Hans SAKKERS</b> [Netherlands] City of Utrecht European and International Affairs <b>Jaime MORALES</b> [Mexico] Human Rights of Mexico City Under-Secretary <b>Bernadia Irawati TJANDRADEWI</b> [Indonesia] UCLG ASPAC Secretary General <b>Frederique HANOTIER</b> [Belgium] Human Rights Cities Network Director		
Panel	Moderator, <b>CHUNG Chinsung</b> [Korea] World Human Rights Cities Forum Committee Chairperson <b>Shams ASADI</b> [Austria] City of Vienna Human Rights Commissioner <b>Nelson Saule JUNIOR</b> [Brazil] POLIS Coordinator <b>Falastin OMAR</b> [Canada] UN HABITAT Human Settlements Officer <b>Eva GARCIA CHUECA</b> [Spain] Barcelona Centre for International Affairs Scientific Coordinator <b>KIM Joongseop</b> [Korea] Gyeongsang National University Professor		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
09:00~11:00	<b>S1 Regional Workshop on Research on Human Rights Cities and SDGs 1</b>	203	49
Official Language	English		
Theme	Human Rights City Approach to Localising SDGs in the Asia Pacific Region		
Organizer	RWI, GIC		
Opening	<b>Alejandro FUENTES</b> [Argentina] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Senior Researcher		
Presentation	<b>Henri SITORUS</b> [Indonesia] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Lead Researcher <b>Francisco PEREZ</b> [Philippines] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Research Consultant <b>Saiju CACHO</b> [India] Human Rights Researcher		
Discussion	<b>Jefferson PLANTILLA</b> [Philippines] Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center HURIGHTS OSAKA Chief Researcher		
12:00~15:00	<b>S2 Right to Housing 1</b>	305+306	50
Official Language	English		
Theme	Exploring the role of local governments in protecting and promoting the right to housing at with a special focus in the Asian region		
Organizer	UCLG-CISDP, Asia-Europe People's Forum, IAI		
Opening	<b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator		
Presentation	<b>Julieta PERUCCA</b> [Canada] United Nations on Rights to housing Senior Aide to Special Rapporteur <b>Shams ASADI</b> [Austria] City of Vienna Human Rights Commissioner <b>Baigalmaa Tsagaan</b> [Mongolia] City of Ulaanbaatar City Councilor <b>SHAO Hsiupe</b> [Taiwan] Taipei City Government Chief Engineer of Department of Urban Development <b>Brenda PEREZ CASTRO</b> [Colombia] Asian Coalition for Housing Rights Project Coordinator <b>Francine MESTRUM</b> [Belgium] Global Social Justice Founder <b>Ottolini CESARE</b> [Italy] International Alliance of Inhabitants Coordinator <b>Enrique VILLANUEVA</b> [Philippines] Institute for Popular Democracy (IPD) Program Director		
Discussion	<b>Michael BELTRAN</b> [Philippines] KADAMAY - National Alliance of Filipino Urban Poor Public Information Officer <b>Varghese THECKANATH</b> [India] Montfort Social Institute Director <b>HONG Jeonghoon</b> [Korea] People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy Activist <b>Jaume PUIGPINOS SERRA</b> [Spain] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator <b>Catalina ORTIZ</b> [Colombia] University College London Associate Professor		

## Schedule <10/01>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
13:00~15:30	<b>T1 Thematic Session: Migrants</b>	209+210	53
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Gwangju and Human Rights - Imagining Gwangju, a Human Rights City for Migrants		
Organizer	Gwangju Migrant Workers' Center, Gwangju Bukgu Multicultural Family Support Center, Space Elizabeth, Danuri Help Line, Gwangju Migrant Health Center, Centre for Multicultural Peace Pedagogy		
Opening	Salutation, <b>LEE Chulwoo</b> [Korea] Gwangju Migrant Workers Center Representative Moderator, <b>PARK Heungsoon</b> [Korea] Center for Multicultural Peace Pedagogy Director		
Presentation	<b>KIM Hyanghwa</b> [Korea] Korean Institute for Healthy Family Education Instructor <b>Anna Lissa</b> [Korea] Danuri Gwangju Center Filipino Counselor <b>SEO Mingyeong</b> [Korea] Gwangju Migrant Health Center Interpreter <b>HONG Kwanhui</b> [Korea] KCTU Law Firm Yeoneun Certified Public Labor Attorney		
Discussion	<b>Hans SAKKERS</b> [Netherlands] City of Utrecht, European and International Affairs Head of Department <b>Shams ASADI</b> [Austria] City of Vienna Human Rights Commissioner		
13:00~15:30	<b>T2 Thematic Session: Social Economy</b>	212+213	58
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Exploration of the direction of social economy education for youth: Cases of Coop ratives jeunesse de services(CJS)		
Organizer	Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy, Ministry of Education		
Opening	Moderator, <b>KIM Seewon</b> [Korea] Chonnam National University Professor Host, <b>SHIN Heekyung</b> [Korea] Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy Team Leader		
Presentation	<b>Martin Van Den Borre</b> [Canada] C.I.T.E.S, Executive Director <b>KIM Kyung-rae</b> [Korea] Gyeonggido Office of Education School Supervisor <b>PARK Joohee</b> [Korea] Yonsei University Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development Research Fellow		
Discussion	<b>YANG Seungjoo</b> [Korea] EDU Social Point President <b>JEONG Daekeun</b> [Korea] DeoHam institute of Economics and Culture Research Director <b>SONG Kyung-ae</b> [Korea] Shinga Elementary school Vice Principal		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
13:00~18:00	<b>S3 International Workshop on 2030 Agenda 1</b>	214	
Official Language	English		
Theme	Human Rights and SDGs		
Organizer	International Human Rights Cities (IHRC) Network		
Panel	<p>Moderator, <b>SOH Changrok</b> [Korea] Korea University Professor</p> <p><b>Nyla PRIETO</b> [Australia] International IDEA Programme Officer</p> <p><b>KIM Sujin</b> [Korea] Korea International Cooperation Agency Assistant Manager</p> <p><b>KOIKE Hirotaka</b> [Japan]</p> <p>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Policy Researcher</p> <p><b>Joshua COOPER</b> [USA] Hawaii Institute for Human Rights Executive Director</p> <p><b>OH Soogil</b> [Korea] The Cyber University of Korea Professor</p> <p>Moderator, <b>Anselmo LEE</b> [Korea] Asia Development Alliance Senior Adviser</p> <p><b>Ichal SUPRIADI</b> [Indonesia] Asia Democracy Network Secretary General</p> <p><b>Saroeun SOEUNG</b> [Cambodia]</p> <p>Cooperation Committee for Cambodia Executive Director</p> <p><b>Preeti LALL</b> [India]</p> <p>Local Governance Initiative and Network (LOGIN) Executive Director</p> <p><b>MIWA Atsuko</b> [Japan] Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center Director</p> <p><b>JIN Ju</b> [Korea]</p> <p>Research Institute of Agriculture and Peasant Policy Nyeoreum Researcher</p> <p><b>Anshuman KAROL</b> [India]</p> <p>Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) Programme Manager</p> <p><b>Daya Sagar SHRESTHA</b> [Nepal]</p> <p>National Campaign For Sustainable Development-Nepal Chairperson</p>		
Round Table	<p>Topic 1 : Draft Framework for the 2030 Agenda for Human Rights Cities</p> <p>Topic 2 : OHCHR Report on Local Government and Human Rights</p> <p>Topic 3 : Guidelines for States on the Effective Implementation of the Right to Participate in Public Affairs</p>		
13:00~15:30	<b>S4 Strategies to Combat Hatred and Discrimination for the Realization of Sustainable Human Rights Cities</b>	302+303	64
Interpretation	Korean, English, Sign language		
Theme	Strategies to Combat Hatred and Discrimination for Realization of Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Cities		
Organizer	National Human Rights Commission of Korea		
Opening	<p>Host, <b>KIM Cheonghak</b> [Korea]</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission of Korea Team Manager</p> <p>Moderator, <b>PARK Chan-un</b> [Korea] Hanyang University Law School Professor</p>		
Presentation	<b>HAN Sang-hee</b> [Korea] Konkuk University Professor		
Discussion	<p><b>KIM Boong-ang</b> [Japan] Korea NGO Center Tokyo Office Chief</p> <p><b>LEE Hae-Joung</b> [Korea] Gyeonggi Institute of Education Researcher</p> <p><b>OH Kyung-seok</b> [Korea] Gyeonggi Institute of Research and Policy Development for Migrant's Human Right Director</p>		

## Schedule <10/01>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
13:00~16:30	<b>E1-2 Human Rights Paper Presentation 2</b>	208	
Official Language	English		
Organizer	GIC, RWI		
Opening Presentation	Host, <b>Alejandro FUENTES</b> [Argentina] Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Senior Researcher <b>Jefferson PLANTILLA</b> [Philippines] Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center (HURIGHTS OSAKA), Chief Researcher <b>Henri SITORUS</b> [Indonesia] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Lead Researcher <b>Saiju CHACKO</b> [India] National Consultant <b>Hieronymus SOERJATISNANTA</b> [Indonesia] University of Lampung Lecturer <b>Rudi NATAMIHARJA</b> [Indonesia] University of Lampung Lecturer Host, <b>Robert GROTJOHN</b> [USA] Chonnam National University Professor		
Opening Presentation	<b>Sylvia YAZID</b> [Indonesia] Parahyangan Catholic University, Head of International Relations Department <b>Unang MULKHAN</b> [Indonesia] University of Lampung, Head of SDGs Center <b>Khaidarimansyah DJAMALUDDIN</b> [Indonesia] Head of Regional Development Planning Agency <b>Iwan SULISTYO</b> [Indonesia] University of Lampung Lecturer <b>Indra Jaya WIRANATA</b> [Indonesia] University of Lampung Lecturer		
13:00~16:30	<b>E1-3 Human Rights Paper Presentation 3</b>	211	
Official Language	English		
Organizer	GIC, RWI		
Opening Presentation	Host, <b>Robert GROTJOHN</b> [USA] Chonnam National University Professor <b>Fuad ABDULGANI</b> [Indonesia] University of Lampung Researcher <b>GM Nur Lintang MUHAMMAD</b> [Indonesia] Interdisciplinary Program of NGO Chonnam National University Student <b>Kavya CHANDRA</b> [India] National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration Research Scholar <b>Francis PEREZ</b> [Philippines] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Research Consultant		
Opening Presentation	Host, <b>Jefferson PLANTILLA</b> [Philippines] Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center (HURIGHTS OSAKA) HURIGHTS Chief Researcher <b>Gil MAYMON</b> [Israel] Hebrew University of Jerusalem Ph.D. Candidate <b>Zico MULIA</b> [Indonesia] Interdisciplinary Program of NGO, Chonnam National University Student <b>Colette HEEFNER</b> [USA] Lund University, International Human Rights Law Programme Alumni		
13:00~16:00	<b>D9-1 Culture Tour 1</b>		83
Venue	Gwangju Design Biennale		
Contents	Through HUMANITY, Explore the fundamental design values and roles, and present a design vision for a sustainable society and the human community.		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
16:00~19:30	<b>T3 Thematic Session : Disability</b>	302+303	66
Interpretation	Korean, English, Sign language, Real-time text service		
Theme	Imagine! A society without 'supported accommodations'		
Organizer	The Research Institute of the Differently Abled Person's Right in Gwangju, Gwangju Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination		
Opening	Moderator, JEONG Huigyeong [Korea] Gwangju University Professor		
Presentation	<b>Janet DOUGHTY</b> [New Zealand] Royal Commission Commissioner Officer <b>CHO Kyung-ik</b> [Korea] Seoul Metropolitan Government Disability Welfare Policy Division Director <b>PARK Manwon</b> [Korea] Daegu Metropolitan City Special Officer <b>PARK Chandae</b> [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Welfare for the Disabled Division Director		
Discussion	<b>CHO Minje</b> [Korea] Daegu Hope Center Co-director <b>CHO Ahra</b> [Korea] Disability and Humanrights In Action Activist		
16:00~18:30	<b>T4 Thematic Session : Gender</b>	209+210	73
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Women-friendly Village : Imagine Human Rights Cities for All!		
Organizer	Gwangju-Jeonnam Women Association United		
Opening	Moderator, <b>KIM Mikyoung</b> [Korea] Gwangju Woman Workers Association President		
Presentation	<b>Martina MITTENHUBER</b> [German] City of Nuremberg Human Rights Office Head <b>Sneh AURORA</b> [England] Independent Consultant <b>LEE Jeong-un</b> [Korea] Boseong Community Senior Club Director		
Discussion	<b>KIM Gyoung-rae</b> [Korea] Chonnam National University Instructor <b>SONG Seokjeong</b> [Korea] Gwangsan Community Support Center Public Activist <b>GWAK Geunyoung</b> [Korea] Gwangju Urban Regeneration Community Center Coordinator		
15:30~18:00	<b>S2 Right to Housing 2</b>	307	52
Official Language	English		
Theme	Exploring the role of local governments in protecting and promoting the right to housing at with a special focus in the Asian region		
Organizer	Asian-Europe People's Forum, International Alliance of Inhabitants		
Opening	Moderator, <b>Chandan KUMAR</b> [India] Asia Europe People's Forum Coordinator		
Presentation	<b>Meena Rukmini MENON</b> [India] Asia Europe People's Forum Co-Convenor <b>Francine MESTRUM</b> [Belgium] Global Social Justice Founder <b>Varghese THECKANATH</b> [India] Montfort Social Institute Director <b>Michael BELTRAN</b> [Philippines] KADAMAY - National Alliance of Filipino Urban Poor Public Information Officer <b>Ottolini CESARE</b> [Italy] International Alliance of Inhabitants Coordinator <b>CHOI Jihee</b> [Korea] Minsnail Union Chairperson		
Sharing	Plans for right to city and housing, mapping for policies and struggles		
Discussion	<b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator		

## Schedule <10/01>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
16:00~18:30	<b>S5 Right to the City in the Asian Context</b>	305+306	78
Official Language	English		
Theme	Right to the City and the Asia Human Rights Cities: Asian Realities and Perspective		
Organizer	GPR2C, POLIS, Kota Kita Foundation, GIC		
Opening Presentation	Moderator, <b>Henrique FROTA</b> [Brazil] POLIS Coordinator <b>Paulista Bunga SURJADI</b> [Indonesia] Kota Kita Foundation Communications Director <b>Sri Husnaini R Sukarnadi SOFJAN</b> [Malaysia] Huairou Commission SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR & STRATEGIST <b>Maria Fides BAGASAO</b> [Philippines]		
Discussion	Community Organizers Multiversity Co- Founder <b>Ming ZHUANG</b> [China] Social Equity and Participation Center Director <b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator <b>Nelson Saule JUNIOR</b> [Brazil] POLIS Coordinator		
16:00~18:30	<b>N2 Human Rights Activists Workshop</b>	212+213	79
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Institutionalization of Human Rights Protection and its Implication to Local Activities		
Organizer	Human Rights Movement Plus+		
Opening Presentation	Moderator <b>CHOI Wan-uk</b> [Korea] Gwangju ingwonjigi hwaljjak Activist <b>PARK Youngcheol</b> [Korea] Ulsan Solidarity For Human Rights Representative <b>LEE Jinsuk</b> [Korea] Buttle Representative <b>SEO Changho</b> [Korea] Protesting against Poverty & Discrimination Solidarity for Human Rights Activist		
Discussion	<b>PARK Jin</b> [Korea] Dasan Human Rights Center Activist <b>CHAE Min</b> [Korea] Solidarity for peace & human rights Director <b>LEE Jinhee</b> [Korea] NGOs' Coalition for Enactment of Anti-discrimination Law Executive Committee Co-chairperson		
17:00~18:00	<b>D10 Culture Tour 4</b>	Gwangju Performance Maru	84
Contents	Watching the regular Korean classical music in Gwangju city		
Host	Cultural exchange through Gwangju Korean traditional music performance		
19:00~20:30	<b>E2 Networking Party</b>	Haedamheon	84
Contents	Networking between invited guests		
Host	<b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator <b>SHIN Gyonggu</b> [Korea] Gwangju International Center Director		

## Concept Note

# 「Blended Learning Course for Local Governments Human Rights City Approach to Localising SDGs in the Asia Pacific Region」

### Background

Local governments play a key role in realizing both sustainable development goals (SDGs) and human rights. Specifically, the linkages between human rights, local government, and SDGs was described well in the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Resolution of A/HRC/39/L.8. The resolution underscores the significant contribution that local government can make to the implementation of the SDGs and their targets. It also underlines the expertise and knowledge of local government officials as an important asset in the provision of public services and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the local government level, and in the implementation of the pledge in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind.

The concept of human rights cities (HRC) was launched for the first time in Rosario-Argentina in 1997 and then more than 60 cities applied this concept. The World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF), which has been conducted annually since 2011 in Gwangju, plays a strategic role to the development of HRC. However, the development of HRC in the Asia Pacific region is not as progressive as in Europe, US, and Latin USA.

In the Asia Pacific region, UCLG ASPAC is an umbrella organization for cities, local and regional governments, and municipal associations throughout the region. Gwangju City is a member of UCLG ASPAC and currently be the anchor of human rights cities movement in the world. The experiences of Gwangju City and the existence of the UCLG ASPAC network are modality of the region to fulfil the rights of people in the region.

### Objectives

This Blended Learning Course is motivated by the spirit of the UN Resolution to encourage interaction and exchange of knowledge between local government aimed to develop capacities of local government members of UCLG ASPAC, developed based on the experiences of the RWI, UCLG ASPAC, and Gwangju Metropolitan City, and delivered under the environment of the WHRCF. This course is managed by the RWI Regional Asia Programme funded by the Swedish Government.

Specific objectives of the course are:

- Introducing HRC approach in localising SDGs to local government
- Introducing capacity building model in promoting HRC approach in localising SDGs
- Strengthening the role of the host organizations in facilitating the learning process of local government on HRC in localizing SDGs towards the official launching of the International Human Rights Cities Network in 2020 under the patronise of the WHRCF

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## Concept Note

### 「Plenary Session 2」

#### Challenges and Opportunities for Human Rights Cities

##### **Reinventing the Future of Global Movement of Human Rights Cities - Common Strategies and Partnerships**

This session aims to develop a common response and strategy for an integrated local approach to human rights in global agendas. It will address the OHCHR report on “Local Government and Human Rights” (A/HRC/42/22) presented to the UN Human Rights Council in Sept. 2019 specially its recommendations, and draft framework for 2030 Agenda for Human Rights City. It will call on different stakeholders – from local government to international organizations, civil society and researchers – to think of different ways that help maximize local government impact over international human rights and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as to support local governments to integrate recommendations made by human rights mechanisms and vice-versa

##### **“Bringing human rights home” - Local Challenges and Opportunities**

This session will showcase the existing diversity of challenges and initiatives related to human rights across the world – be it in terms of capacities, regional contexts or approaches to local policy-making. It will do so from a “bottom-up” perspective; that is, by exploring the challenges and thematic areas that are central to this debate from a local government point of view, as well as several practices for human rights protection and promotion. It will also consider the contributions from civil society and international partners.

## Concept Note

# 「Regional Workshop on Research on Human Rights Cities and SDGs 1」

## Human Rights City Approach to Localising SDGs in the Asia Pacific Region

### Background

Since October 2018, RWI has been conducting study to portray the development of cities that in some documents had been identified as human rights cities in a way they implement the SDGs. Five cities were selected for the study namely Nagpur-India, Gwangju-Korea, Bucay-the Philippines, Lampung Timur-Indonesia, and Bandung-Indonesia. The study is also aimed to identify the challenges and opportunity at regional level in the context of human rights cities and SDGs' achievement at local level. Some findings suggested different approaches to human rights cities applied by the cities either mainly based on the initiative civil societies, or the initiative of local authority, or the collaborative works between CSOs and local authority. When this approach was investigated further to the context of the localizing SDGs, the finding mapped out some different strategies from the city that managed directly the SDGs implementation at the human rights office to the city that completely distinguish human rights issues from SDGs.

At the regional level, promotion of the two streams, SDGs and human rights, also have its own strategy and forum though there is overlapping among involved actors. This open discussion will invite all actors that involved in the area of human rights city promotion and localizing SDGs

### Objectives

Bring together actors who are working in the area of human rights cities and in localising SDGs and share knowledge and experiences. Specifically, the open discussion will share the research result conducted by Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the experiences of Bucay and Nagpur in the area of human rights cities and SDGs.

## Concept Note

### 「Right to Housing 1」

#### Exploring the role of local governments in protecting and promoting the right to housing at with a special focus in the Asian region

Asia has experienced a rapid process of urbanization in the last decades. Take for instance the case of Korea, which over the last 50 years passed from a 33% or urban population to a current 81%. Countries like China, Indonesia or Bangladesh – which are among the world’s most populated ones too – have almost doubled their urban population over the last 20 years.

The development of Asian cities according to standards of social inclusion, spatial justice and sustainability becomes thus a key challenge for securing the collective welfare and fulfilment of the Right to the City of millions. Housing, of course, has been at the center of this struggle, becoming a catalyzer for social development or widened inequalities depending on the context.

Housing-related challenges have not only impacted cities in Asia due to its rapid urbanization process. Indeed, cities worldwide are suffering what is already known as the “global housing crisis”: A phenomenon caused by an accelerated process of real estate financialization and the poor or undeveloped regulatory capacities of governments. It is calculated that the housing crisis is currently reaching an estimate 15% of the world’s population – or 330 million households unable to find a decent or affordable home. Citizens from all walks of life are paying its consequences: From urban poor living in slums or sub-standard conditions to middle classes expelled from central city areas after being unable to pay increasing housing costs.

Local governments are already leading daring policy responses to the housing crisis. Through inclusive and participatory urban planning, they have devised cities for all that are compact, foster social mix and protect community life. In spite of limited regulatory and financial capacities, they have carried out sound social housing strategies and even raised their voice against speculators and global investment funds that consider cities only as commodities. Civil society and grassroots movements have also played an essential role in advancing this agenda through campaigning and innovation in community-led housing co-production.

Through the “Cities for Adequate Housing” Declaration, more than 40 local governments in the framework of UCLG have adopted a pioneer commitment to fight finan-

cialization and favor policies that advance the right to housing. The path towards the Declaration was initiated in 2016 after the launch of “The Shift”: A global campaign for the Right to Housing led by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing. Adopted in 2018, the Declaration proposes a roadmap for campaigning and action structured around five areas: More powers for cities to better regulate the real estate market; more funds to improve public housing stocks; more tools to co-produce community-driven housing; urban planning that combines adequate housing with quality, inclusive and sustainable neighborhoods; and enhanced municipal cooperation.

The 9th WHRCF offers a perfect occasion for discussing the implications of the right to housing in Asia, exploring the approaches by which local governments can lead or are already leading policies harnessing the potential of housing as a social inclusion catalyzer.

This session will be a good occasion for raising awareness on the “Cities for Adequate Housing” Declaration and “The Shift” campaign (promoted by UCLG and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing), but also to listen to civil society-led initiatives, such as the innovative approaches led by of the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights or the “Global Charter for Social Protection Rights” promoted by the Asian-Europe People’s Forum (AEPF).

The valuable contribution of UN Habitat will provide a meaningful global framework for developing renewed housing strategies that embrace the human rights-based approach.

Finally, and due to the diversity of approaches explored, this session will conclude with a “urban storytelling” exercise, allowing to take stock of all contributions made. By this exercise, new bridges between different stakeholders will be established, focusing on exploring the similarities between approaches by which they carry out their initiatives on housing and how can this translate into a consolidated roadmap for the Right to Housing in Asia.

## Concept Note

### 「Right to Housing 2」

#### Strategy meeting: Reinventing policies for the right to the city and the right to housing, grounded on human rights

The 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum in Gwangju is an excellent opportunity for the AEPF and the IAI to involve the organisations and movements (especially the many Asian working on housing, public services, ecology) to take forward the agenda of Peoples Cities, Urbanisation and development, the Right to the City, which includes the urban commons, access to Public Services and the need for universal social protection in relation to the Global Charter for Universal Social Protection Rights.

The Asian-Europe People's Forum is a strategic civil society network of Asian and European social movements, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and campaign networks that are confronting poverty and inequality and working for social, economic and climate justice. Priority is to assure that processes and measures will lead to a just, equal and sustainable world based on respect for gender equality and the promotion and protection of human, economic and socio-cultural rights and environmental security.

The International Alliance of Inhabitants is a global network of associations and social movements of inhabitants, cooperatives, communities, tenants, house owners, homeless, slum dwellers, indigenous populations and people from working class neighborhoods. The objective is the construction of another possible world starting from the achievement of the housing and city rights.

Having listened to interventions by activists presenting the dynamics and the resistance of the inhabitants, and by experts and local authorities of alternative housing and urbanization policies, based on human rights instead of financial markets, we want to discuss policies that defend the right to housing (against evictions) based on strong housing policies as a public and social service. In that context, the social justice cluster of the Asia Europe People's Forum has been working with a new Global Charter for Social Protection Rights, which it suggests to use as a leverage for new alliances and coalitions in the fight for strong public services and citizenship, in cooperation with local governments. In our view, citizens's access to Right to the City should be at the core of Urbanization discourse, and this should be the political priority of local governments.

The aim of this strategy meeting is to take a critical and open view of the Charter and of these viewpoints and to discuss practical and concrete ways for more coordination.

## Concept Note 「Migrants」

### Gwangju and Human Rights - Imagining Gwangju, a Human Rights City for Migrants

#### **Background**

In order to discuss the issue of migrants and refugees from the viewpoint of the theme of the The 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum, "Local Government and Human Rights," the first question is how indigenous people can coexist peacefully with migrants. We would like to ask what the roles and responsibilities of local governments are to promote migrants' human rights. In addition, we imagine human rights cities that do not discriminate against immigrants and indigenous people but encourage diversity.

#### **Theme of the Forum**

Does Korean society guarantee human rights from the perspective of migrants and refugees? Is Gwangju a human rights city? These questions provide a good opportunity to look into the human rights of migrants and refugees actively and positively during the 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum.

Under the theme of "Imagine Human Rights Cities for Migrants," The 9th WHRCF will progress a preliminary discussion like a sub-theme workshop with four topics discussed by the migrants in the Gwangju Global Congress in 2018: "migrants' rights to know and to access information," "multicultural and the majority education for indigenous people," "migrants' empowerment - the minority education" and "migrants' equal right to health." The discussion aims at examining how those topics are reflected in the policy in Gwangju Metropolitan City and establishing a development plan to be utilized more actively at the coal face. After that, the contents of each topic will be presented to see the reality of human rights of migrants, as well as to reconstruct the roles and responsibilities of local governments to implement the agenda for human rights of migrants.

## Necessity for Educating the Majority about Multiculturalism Understanding



Korean Institute  
for Healthy Family  
Education Instructor  
**KIM Hyanghwa**

### Necessity for Educating the Majority about Multiculturalism Understanding

Korean society is rapidly becoming a multicultural society. In order for groups of different races and ethnic groups with different cultural characteristics to live together harmoniously in one country or society, multiculturalism requires the capacity for mutual understanding. However, there remain members of society who are not yet familiar with the various virtues needed for a successful multicultural society. Multicultural education for the majority, the indigenous people, needs to be expanded.

Since 2008, as the number of international marriage families has increased, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family has developed programs for multicultural awareness education and started developing instructors. Local children's centers, infant education institutions, elementary schools, civil servant education centers, teacher training centers, social welfare institutions, police stations, universities and middle and high schools are the major educational institutions.

Gwangju Metropolitan City is also supporting the cultivation of multicultural coordinators (teachers) through a public offering project and developing and distributing manuals for understanding multiculturalism. The Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, and Gwangju immigrant support organizations are also providing multiculturalism education. However, in the future, multiculturalism education of the majority of local people should be implemented. Here are my suggested requirements for this.

- Develop education contents and active interest and attitude of students
- Make efforts to improve manuals, textbooks, and teaching methods used
- Increase the number of multicultural education courses to offer easy access
- Take political action to develop youth interest in and acceptance of multiculturalism
- Raise the interest of the majority, Korean nationals, in multicultural education activities
- Strengthen the systematic approaches to ensure effectiveness of multicultural education activities
- Prepare plans to improve multicultural education and increase its publicity

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## Minority Empowerment

Minority empowerment education is an essential element for equality and co-existence between minority and majority groups. As Korea becomes a so-called 'multi-cultural society,' mainstream society begins to face newly emerging social issues, while minority groups realize that they need to ways to find their own voices regarding their rights and social participation.

In this social context, minority empowerment education for migrants is an urgent need. Migrants should be given opportunities to discuss and exchange their ideas on how they develop their own capabilities.

I wish that this presentation can serve as a cornerstone for further discussions on how migrants express what they need to learn in a practical manner and how such personal empowerment education can be effectively harmonized with mainstream society.

Minority empowerment education programs in other countries and localities can be summarized as follows:

1. Human rights education with a variety of content;
2. Leadership training to undertake social roles and contribute to communities;
3. Parenting education to ensure a comfortable atmosphere and equal family relationships at home;
4. Competency-based learning for future economic independence; and
5. Various levels of Korean language learning.

All educational programs must be migrant-tailored, transactional perspective-based and small group-oriented competence building courses.

In order to realize and implement what we discuss in our own community settings, these programs must be delivered to migrants in a practical and efficient manner. It is also necessary to develop measures to lead in voluntary, independent and proactive participation of migrants. In addition, we will have a chance to reconfirm that the local government's responsibilities and roles are pivotal in minority empowerment education.

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Danuri Gwangju Center,  
Filipino Counselor  
**Anna Lissa**

## Immigrant Health Rights and Gwangju



Gwangju Migrant Health  
Center, Interpreter  
**SEO Mingyeong**

According to Justice Department 2019 statistics, over the past five years (2014-2018), the ratio of foreigners to total population has increased every year, from 3.50% in 2014 to 4.57% in 2018 (2,368,000 individuals), and this trend is highly likely to continue.

The fertility rate in 2019 is approximately 1.05. The influx of migrants – migrant women by marriage, migrant workers due to a lack of manpower in 3D jobs, and so on – is inevitable due to the problems that Korea is facing nowadays. Not only now, but in the future, Korea and immigrants are becoming inseparable.

Therefore, with the growing influx of migrants, we need to ask “how” rather than “why”, as we must work together to find the answer of how to live well with migrants.

Local Korean people and immigrants must work together to find the answer. Here, in the process of finding an answer, I would like to talk about health rights, which are a survival right of migrants.

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## Gwangju and Human Rights-Reimagining Migrant Human Rights Cities (Immigrants' Right to Know and Right to Access to Information)

The 9th World Human Rights City Forum is held here to find answers to three questions (First, how to strengthen effective and practical human rights protection system at the local community level. / Second, how should the human rights agenda and practice be restructured to improve the quality of life of local community people? / Third, how multi-level human rights solidarity should be established at the global level? ). One of the topics, 'Immigrant and Refugee' is divided into four themes, "Immigrants' Right to Know and Right to Access to Information", "Multicultural Education for Indigenous Peoples, Majority Education", "Empowerment of immigrants, Minority education", "Equal health rights of immigrants." This discussion will lead to the reflection of city policies and development plans, which will be an opportunity to reshape the roles and responsibilities of local governments.

KCTU Law Firm  
Yeoneun, Certified  
Public Labor Attorney  
**HONG Kwanhui**

It is clear that immigrant workers' rights to know and information access will play an important role in the realization of human rights. However, unlike residents whose social security services such as childbirth, nurturing children, labor and social insurance are natural, for migrant workers, even the interpreter services are not provided as administrative supports. Immigrant workers' rights to know and access to information are recognized on the basis of freedom of expression and participation in public service. In addition to them, they also have the right to privacy, the right to fair trial, the right to livelihood and the right to not be discriminated. And these rights must be approached and dealt with in consideration of immigrant workers' essential needs, especially when dealing with the right to livelihood or social rights.

Hereafter, we would like to take this opportunity to reflect rights to know or rights of access to information on the policies of local governments, through what rights to know or rights of access to information mean to immigrant workers and the dialogues with immigrant workers for the recognition about the need of their rights to access to information.

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## Concept Note 「Social Economy」

### Exploration of the direction of social economy education for youth: cases of Cooperatives jeunesse de services(CJS)

In recent years, as the debate deepens from the social enterprise certification system of the central government (Ministry of Employment and Labor) to the registration system of the local government, the national interest and support for the social economy is not limited to the level of the central government, but local governments' activities are increasingly required. In addition, according to the Ministry of Education's "Plan to support co-cooperatives in schools for Invigorating Social Economy" announced in September 2018, the demand for educational activities related to the social economy of local governments is a continuously increasing along with the support policies for social enterprises from the local government.

As the need for in-depth discussion on the direction of social economy education for youth is increasing, we invite domestic and foreign experts to share excellent case and to discuss on the subject: Exploration of the direction of social economy education for youth: cases of Cooperatives jeunesse de services(CJS) at the 9th World Human Rights Cities Forum.

## Youth Service Cooperative (Les Coop ratives Jeunesse de Services (CJS)) Local Youth Support Project

### What is the Youth Service Cooperative?

The Youth Service Cooperative (CJS) is a cooperative education project. Fifteen young people aged 12 to 17 have established their own cooperatives to serve in their communities throughout the summer.

Youth service co-operatives for youth are for the need for paid employment during the summer, but their effects and effects are not limited.

Cooperatives involve youth in:

- the democratic function of the association,
- organization of the body of workers,
- collaborative management,
- operation of the market.

### Youth Service Project

The primary purpose of the Youth Services Cooperative project is to increase autonomy of young people by providing venues, means, resources, training and unwavering support to have them fully understand their joint projects.

Collaborators have the right to make decisions to manage operation and direction of cooperatives. All measures taken by stakeholders should seek for young people to take more ownership.

### Mobilization of the Local Community for the Same Objective

To this end, young people are accompanied by two guides for the whole service process and rely on the support of a regional committee which consists of representatives from various sectors of the local community.

The regional committee should represent the local community where the Youth Service Cooperative is established. The committee members should be the representatives from various socio-economy sectors including economy, cooperatives, private enterprises, labors' unions, local governments, and education.

The regional committee must provide the necessary elements for the establishment of Youth Service Cooperatives and support young people and their guides.



C.I.T.I.E.S,  
Executive Director  
**Martin Van Den Borre**

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## Education Cooperative and Social Economy Education in Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea



Gyeonggido Office of  
Education,  
School Supervisor  
**KIM Kyung-rae**

### Background

In 2013, the Gyeonggi Province Office of Education (GOE) launched a pilot project in the form of a social cooperative by introducing environmentally friendly cafeterias in schools. The aim was to improve students' health and create new job opportunities. From this pilot project, we have learned that a school cooperative system can help educators to realize educational benefits and social entrepreneurship which link knowledge and practice through cooperation and collaboration. It can also serve as a medium for school stakeholders to address their own needs and exercise school democracy.

In March 2015, the pilot project established the 'Neighborhood-based Education Community Project Group' and 'Cooperative Project Support Office' in order to expand the educational ecosystem within the local community and enhance future students' capabilities for strengthening future competency of students and influence of school education. As a result, the education ecosystem stretched its arms from schools to neighborhood communities, and 'school cooperative' was redefined as 'education cooperative.'

### Evolution of education cooperative

In order to develop a firm foundation of the neighborhood-based education communities, the GOE set out educational, economic and social values. It has taken a series of measures to facilitate the establishment and operation of an education cooperative, including diversified cooperative operation models for each school and community; supporting systems in the areas of education, administration and management; and training programs for a better understanding of an education cooperative.

The first model was the school store (or store-within-a-school store), permitting middle and high students to purchase supplies for their classes at reasonable prices within a school setting. The school stores successful launch and operation helped students have more learning opportunities such as social economy education, entrepreneurship, social value realization, and tailored vocational training programs. In addition, it gradually expands business areas, covering from snack bar, daycare service, stationery shop, vocational school-linked start-up program through PwD-school's transitional education.

Believing in that a changing space can result in a changing school culture, and make a positive impacts on students' emotions and creativity, the GOE has helped to fund the socializing space project which aim is to link schools and communities. The socializing space is not only a

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primary place of education cooperative's businesses, but also a bridge between schools and local communities through the hosting of music concerts, talk shows, arts and cultural exhibitions, as well as self-governing activities.

### **Values of education cooperative**

An education cooperative helps us to realize three key values, namely, educational values, social-and-economic values, and neighborhood-associated education.

Educational values include a students' participation-driven democratic citizenship education, problem-solving abilities through joint ownership, joint decision-making and joint responsibility; and knowledge-practice linkages through exercising social values, venture and entrepreneurship education.

Social-and-economic values include a self-governing school and an autonomous education system; reasonable profit generation for the well-being of the education community; and virtuous circle that reinforce both schools and communities.

An education cooperative enables schools and communities to build a platform for cooperation and it creates the opportunity for an open space for sharing and communication; and a sharing economy through removing spatial boundaries between people.

### **The way forward for education cooperatives**

In August 2018, the GOE's education cooperative was officially recognized and adopted by the Ministry of Education. Based upon the past 6 year's accomplishments under the vision of 'nurturing generations responsible for the future with the aim of abilities to exercise social values and citizenship,' the GOE has taken a new leap forward through developing and implementing the '2019 Education Cooperative Master Plan (social economy education).' Within the scope of social economy education which is designed to realize a life of harmony and social values through a more human-oriented economy, thoughtfulness and communication, and cooperation and coexistence, an education cooperative must stay on track to help future generations to gain a sense of citizenship, self-determination, cooperation, entrepreneurship, and an independent way of life.

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## Social economy education for adolescents and school-based cooperatives



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Development,  
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**PARK Joohee**

### The diverse prospects of social economy education for adolescents:

social economy education for adolescents may be defined as a concept that includes everything involved in educating adolescents about the values and philosophies on which social economy is based and the operative principles of social economy organizations. The main agents of social economy education for adolescents are categorized as (1) school-based co-operatives, (2) social economy organizations outside of schools, and (3) regular schools and offices of education as public education institutions. (1) School-based co-ops are divided into entire schools operating as cooperatives (cooperative schools) and school-related services operating as cooperatives (school co-ops).

The latter school co-ops also vary according to business area, but in Korea, school co-ops are appearing as middle and high school stores, high school career exploration programs, and elementary school after-school programs. Social economy education at these schools consists of formal and informal education. Looking at (2) social economy organizations outside of schools in Korea, the cases of social enterprises and livelihood cooperatives teaching the spirit of social entrepreneurship have been introduced, and regarding (3) public education institutions, recent policies and evaluation studies by the government department and Seoul Office of Education relating to social economy education for adolescents have been introduced.

The analysis of problems in Korean school cooperatives is seen in the context of social economy organization theory. Recently, social economy researchers, in addition to traditional cooperatives focusing on the needs of the members, have categorized new cooperatives (conceptualized as social cooperatives, community cooperatives, third-party-focused cooperatives and the like) as ideal types, placing the needs of local communities and the public interest at the forefront, and are integrating research on the typology of social capital, trust, network, and reciprocity with cooperatives. In a change from the past, current school co-ops in Korea, in addition to reciprocity within cooperatives, emphasize public objectives of education for the future generation and local community education.

In the aspect of operative principles, they have the characteristics of new cooperatives with regard to creating value, mobilizing diverse resources not limited to income from store sales in volunteer activities, liaison with local organizations, educational enterprises funded through government subsidies and the like. In light of the hybridization and innovation occurring in the whole domain rather than separately or discretely, under the condition that it may be seen in

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continuity, this paper applies the discussion of typology to an analysis of the history and present state of school co-ops in Korea.

The close maxim-based trust within members, continuous dealings and close-knit network, relation-specific reciprocity, and bonding social capital has allowed traditional cooperatives to survive. While not eliminating core members that maintain the organization from the group, at the same time to survive as new cooperatives, I suggest laying a foundation of trust based on values/principles within all members.

Also, new cooperatives must consider a plan for reinforcing participation by multiple interested parties, loose and open networks within broad connections, generalized reciprocity and binding (horizontal/perpendicular) social capital. Without doing so, if school co-ops, justifying themselves as public cooperatives, take for granted the contribution of activists who maintain the community and bear the burden of its basic care, and fail to consider appropriate economical and uneconomical compensation, are caught up in the traditional cooperative model content with being closed, or fail to expand relations and network, I suggest it may be difficult for them to continue the same kind of growth that they are currently experiencing.

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## Concept Note

# 「Strategies to Combat Hatred and Discrimination for the Realization of Sustainable Human Rights Cities」

## Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Cities

Hatred and discrimination against minority groups is a global human rights issue, and every country has been implementing a variety of measures to tackle this social phenomenon. In Korea, hate against women and was highlighted after the infamous Gangnam murder case in 2016, and refugee-phobia became an issue with the Yemeni refugees on Jeju Island in 2018. The discrimination against vulnerable groups and propagation of inequalities are motivated by hatred towards women, persons with disabilities, older people, migrants, and the LGBT community.

According to the Human Rights Attitudes Survey 2019 by the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 64.2% of Koreans have been exposed to hate speech. Moreover, 78.4% of people expect that they will face more social conflicts and 62.8% believe minority groups' freedom of expression will be endangered, whereas only 22.2% agree that hatred and discrimination will be abolished naturally. Respondents say that education and campaigning to improve public awareness (86.9%), more human rights education programs in the school curriculum (86.5%), and government countermeasures are required to address human rights issues.

Hatred and discrimination against social minority groups is spreading rapidly. Hate speech that attacks particularly vulnerable groups makes discrimination against them worse. Thus, local governments and other entities, groups, and institutions all together should take collective actions. Unveiling the community's principles of not tolerating hatred and discrimination and declaring a joint response is paramount as a first step. Local governments playing a pivotal role in citizen human rights protection and promotion, diagnosing and exploring ways to respond to the recent deepening phenomenon of hatred and discrimination in our society, will serve as the basis for the realization of a human rights city of engagement and coexistence. The implementation of these responses will also be a force for our society to move toward an inclusive and sustainable human rights community. In the 9th WHRCF, we hope that the wisdom and practice to overcome hatred and discrimination will be discussed, so that we can reimagine human rights cities.

## Sustainable Human Rights City and Community Roles: Focusing on How to Counteract Hate and Discrimination

While taking a view of the historical backdrop of the social problem of hate speech coming to the fore in the present era, including its concept and harmfulness, we intend to analyze and evaluate the aspects of hatred being politically mobilized in connection with the May 18 Gwangju Democratic Uprising, and seek institutional and political countermeasures against it. Hate speech in our society has been mobilized as a means of rule, or has stemmed from social structural limitations such as polarization. At the same time, however, hate speech has recently tended to be strengthened and reproduced in the form of political populism and has also emerged as an obstacle to efforts of the times to overcome past history. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the politics of memory or the law of memory, it is necessary to regulate hate speech, examine the reality and structure of hate speech appearing in the form of negation of past history, and take various political and institutional measures to overcome it and heal the divide. We will review this in light of overseas examples.

In relation to this countermeasure, particular emphasis should be placed on the active involvement of the country (including local governments) and the public sector, to declare the antisocial nature of hatred and its negation of past history, to present criteria for deciding on what constitutes hate speech, and to strengthen and support civil society's ability to counteract the problem.

In addition, from the viewpoint of human rights cities, various policy alternatives will be presented for regional communities to prevent the harmful effects of hate politics arising from the extension of past history. Reviews and suggestions about the solidarity of memory to be built will center on these.



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## Concept Note 「Disability」

Imagine! A society without 'supported accommodations' We claimed a society where nobody is institutionalized!  
Gwangju, be the human rights city with no supported accommodations!

Through the Disability and Human Rights session in World Human Rights Cities Forum, a lot of issues were presented and ideas shared including the right to mobility, right to independent living and human rights of the LGBTQ+ and people with mental disorders. In the meantime, in the cities of human rights, there are more and more residential facilities for people with disabilities, which separates them from the local community. That is why the Disability and Human Rights session, which was about to create concrete rights and discussions necessary for equal citizens to live together in a city of human rights, deeply grasps what the meaning of the human rights city is.

Community Care shows the direction of the Moon Jae-in Government's welfare policy that says it will not expel the elderly, the disabled, the mentally disabled and the homeless into facilities to isolate them from the community. It is the decision to abolish the disability classification system, and not to limit the application for welfare services based on medical assessment. The direction and decision must be carried out at the local level in order to be experienced by the people with disabilities.

The <Disability and Human Rights> session in 2019 World Human Rights Cities Forum, which handles with the subject of <Local Government and Human Rights: Re-imagine the Human Rights Cities>, would like to point out the policy of deinstitution-independent living, which is being promoted by Seoul, Daegu and Gwangju, under the theme of <Imagine! A society without 'supported accommodations'>. We would like to share the ideas and efforts of the other local governments including Seoul, which is now promoting the five-year plan following the first five-year plan of deinstitution-independent living, Gyeonggi where the most supported accommodations are located and Daegu, which closed the homeless shelter Heemang-won (Hope Center) and composed a special team for deinstitution-independent living for the disabled. We will also share the New Zealand's 10-year (2016-2026) disability strategy to create an environment for people with disabilities in the community after shutting down the last large-scale supported accommodation facility. Through this, we will seek to create a concrete practice for the 'human rights city' to become a society without supported accommodation facilities.

In 2019, the WHRCF <Disability and Human Rights> session will identify the current status of the five-year plan of deinstitution-independent living promoted at the local government level. It will be a great opportunity for Gwangju to find the concrete practice how to make the environment for people with disabilities to survive in the community without supported accommodation.

## Institutions are more than bricks and mortar

This year Robert Martin MNZM United Nations CRPD Committee member reported at the UN of the 8 million children with learning disability currently living in institutions across the world. Segregating people, locking people up in institutions and denying people the human rights we are all born with, simply because you are born with a learning disability, has to stop. Robert says, "Institutions are more than bricks and mortar. It is the thoughts, feelings and actions of others that make it so".

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child give us a clear set of values and principles we must meet, so how do we put this into practice in our daily lives, communities, towns, cities and countries?

In 2006 New Zealand closed the doors on the last institution for people with learning disability. The Kimberley Centre was the largest institution in the Southern Hemisphere in its day and was a place where families were told to leave their children and go and get back on with your life. Families understood their children were receiving care and protection in the Kimberley Centre but research shows us when you arrived you lost your citizenship, and potentially your life.

How did disabled people, families, services and the government in New Zealand work together to close the Kimberley Centre? What did we learn and why do we see ourselves going through part 2 of deinstitutionalisation 13 years after the doors to the Kimberley Centre closed?

After 25 years of working alongside people with learning disability in New Zealand and working for New Zealand's Disabled Person's Organisation for people with learning disability for the last 15 years, it has given me great insight into the often invisible, unheard and uninvited voices of New Zealand, people with learning disability. Everyone's voices count, and when it is your life, your voice is the most important.

I will take you through an overview of the process of deinstitutionalisation of the Kimberley Centre in New Zealand and what we have learned looking back. I'll talk about how the new model or approach to providing disability support is creating positive change for disabled people in parts of New Zealand, as well as the Government Strategy called the Disability Strategy and how disabled people are involved in this work.



Royal Commission,  
Commissioner Officer  
**Janet DOUGHTY**

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## Deinstitutionalization is a Human Rights Policy, We need a Plan Centered on its Values.



Seoul Metropolitan Government, Disability Welfare Policy Division, Director

**CHO Kyung-ik**

I am going to explain focusing on the process of implementing the Seoul Metropolitan Government's deinstitutionalization policy and the second stage deinstitutionalization plan currently in place and hopefully the city's case will help other local governments reduce trial and error and create more advanced policies.

The start of the Seoul Metropolitan Government's deinstitutionalization policy took its first step in 2009 with a 'Plan for Improvement of Living Facilities for the Disabled and Support for Independent Living', part of the 'Happiness City Project for the Disabled.'

Under the 2009 'Plan for Improvement of Living Facilities for the Disabled and Support for Independent Living', three independent living experience homes (currently independent living house, hereinafter 'independent living house') were prepared to help the disabled people prepare for self-reliance after leaving the facilities. The public deinstitutionalization delivery system began to operate in earnest in 2010 when the 'Transition Service Support Center for the Disabled' was newly established in the Seoul Welfare Foundation to support the operation of the independent living houses and help the people leaving the house after using.

After about 5 years, in 2013, as the Seoul Metropolitan Government officially announced a 'policy shift on deinstitutionalization of the disabled' included in Seoul Metropolitan City 'Basic Plan for Human Rights Enhancement', we have come to establish the 'Deinstitutionalization Plan for the Disabled from Residential Facilities (2013-2017)' as a five-year mid-term and interacting plan to implement the deinstitutionalization policy more systematically.

To compensate the problems of the first plan and to develop a more advanced second (2018-2022) plan, we organized and operated the 'Deinstitutionalization Policy Establishing TF' and monitored the disabled people who use the entire residential facilities through the cooperation project for deinstitutionalization with the residential facilities.

Through the above processes, the Seoul Metropolitan Government's second project plan (2018-2022) was established. If we say the first plan was for introducing deinstitutionalization, which secures independent experience space and fosters awareness of deinstitutionalization, the second plan, a step that develops and accelerates deinstitutionalization, has included the pilot operation of the residential facility transition for the disabled as a big change.

The policy tasks of the 2nd plan are ① strengthening the drive for deinstitutionalization and im-

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proving the transition support system, ② preventing the admission of the disabled people living at home to the facilities, ③ improving the operation of residential facilities for the disabled and converting the facilities, ④ supporting the disabled after deinstitutionalization for settlement in the community. These are 25 detailed projects in 4 fields. The original budget was about 22.1 billion KRW but it is gradually increasing as the detailed project expand.

It is 10 years with Seoul Metropolitan Government's deinstitutionalization. To our regret it has not been fully implemented with enough momentum due to its own independent drive, therefore the government expects more from the deinstitutionalization road map of the central government than any other local governments.

In addition, I advise other local governments to first clearly recognize that the policy of deinstitutionalization is one for the human rights before establishing a policy. Only when we seriously consider how human rights should be incorporated into the detailed projects for deinstitutionalization and what kind of human rights sensitivity we should demand to the service personnel is truly a policy for desalination, it could be called a real deinstitutionalization policy. The Seoul Metropolitan Government also lacks a lot in this regard. It may be a task requiring to collect advice from many people along with other local governments.

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## The Hope of Tomorrow from The Hope Village



Daegu Metropolitan City,  
Special Officer  
**PARK Manwon**

Human rights violations and accounting scams in assisted care facilities have long been a serious problem in social welfare systems. As public anger increases, some local governments are being forced to adopt ordinances to shut down offending facilities. Once surrounded by high walls and shrouded in secrecy, many assisted care facilities now face a major change in social atmosphere. It is hard to deny that assisted care facilities contributed to society in some aspects. When public services are unable to reach every corner of society, assisted care facilities can take care of people with psychological or physical disabilities by substituting or supplementing the roles of their family members to some extent. Besides providing accommodation services, today, these institutions perform other functions, including therapy, training and rehabilitation. In this regard, now is the right time to think of how assisted care facilities can live harmoniously with neighbors.

The Hope Village opened in Daegu on December 31, 1958, to accommodate post-Korean War vagrants. The facility operation remained under the control of the Daegu City Government until 1980. Thereafter, it was operated on behalf of the city government by a religious foundation, until its 37-year contract was terminated in May 2017. Around one thousand people were admitted and outwardly no problems were visible. However, around 2016, anonymous sources began to reveal a number of crimes committed by caregivers. Local and national media reported suspicious deaths, concealment of murder, physical violence, extortion, forced labor, and illegal confinement against victims. As other corruptions cases were disclosed, the institution received increasing public criticism. Investigations were carried out by the National Human Rights Commissions and the Public Prosecutors Office followed by a Daegu City Government special audit. An emergency committee comprised of NGOs and civic activities agreed on five solutions to normalize Hope Village: shutting down its disabled persons quarter, social rehabilitation program, social rehabilitation team, public-engaged facility operation, and NGO participation for operational transparency.

A human rights ombudsman was appointed and human rights violation interviews were conducted. Based upon research findings, we developed human rights education programs and a human rights protection manual for both care receivers and caregivers. These materials are designed to develop their awareness and understanding of human rights.

In addition, we organized two teams dedicated to supporting the social rehabilitation process – one within the Disability Welfare Department and the other in Hope Village. These teams

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conducted interviews and helped people who wished to return to society. On December 31, 2018, Simin Maeul, the disabled persons' quarter for 84 residents was completely shut down. Two residents returned to their homes while another thirty-four found new lives at Hands-on Training Home and Independent-living Home. Succession of caregiver employment was ensured. As promised, the Daegu City Social Service Agency finally took over operational functions of Hope Village on April 1, 2019.

The city government will continue to carry out a social rehabilitation policy allowing a return to their home towns. Currently, the second social rehabilitation plan is under development. The second plan aims to make up for deficiencies in the first plan in terms of rehabilitation support packages. At the same time, we are working on a community-based care system, overhauling the residential facility operation, and developing other policies for a better future for Hope Village. We have discovered new hope from our bitter experience.

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## Gwangju's Five-year Plan for Deinstitutionalization



Gwangju Metropolitan  
City Welfare for the  
Disabled Division  
Director,  
**PARK Chandaek**

Progress on the establishment of the Gwangju Metropolitan City's Five-year Plan for Deinstitutionalization will be reviewed, including arranging the opportunity of policy establishment on the deinstitutionalization of severely handicapped people claimed at the tent demonstration held by Gwangju's Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination in November 2016.

Increasing interest in human rights and welfare regarding living facilities for people with disabilities is highlighting the need for deinstitutionalization, and there is a growing desire for people with disabilities to secure independent living in order to be together in the local community.

Accordingly, Gwangju Metropolitan City will research the status of disabled people, by listing housing facilities for people with disabilities and by classifying people with disabilities who could be de-institutionalized.

The overview, annual project goals, budget requirements, and detailed plans of the city's five-year plan for deinstitutionalization will be examined based on the findings.

In addition, the current status and achievements of the five-year plan's main projects will be investigated, such as plans to support independent living, environment establishment for independent living, independent living experience and training, and health care support.

In the future, monitoring of the first five-year plan (2017-2022) will prepare the establishment of the second five-year plan (2022-2027).

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## Concept Note 「Gender」

### Women-friendly Village : Imagine Human Rights Cities for All!

Human rights city is a concept of the city where human rights, the universal value of humanity, is realized at home of life. Historically, women been excluded from the concept of universal human rights but have raised a hare and supplemented the concealed field of gender discrimination. In addition to the discrimination against women, they have raised the issue of discrimination against various social minorities such as men who are oppressed by gender role, children, adolescents, the elderly, the disabled, sex minorities and immigrants in solidarity.

The human rights cities are only realized when policy directions and practices are implemented in all cities where women and social minorities are not excluded and discriminated. In other words, the human rights cities can be completed through the creation of gender equality in the cities. In order not to make realizing human rights cities an abstract slogan, it is necessary to raise the human rights consciousness of the residents at the village and local level and to establish concrete structures and organizations of the city for the people to exercise their human rights activities independently and naturally.

In the session of "Gender," we will share and exchange the achievements and limitations of gender equality policies which governments and public entities around the world adopted as women policies for gender mainstreaming integrating the gender perspectives after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. By doing so, we will examine the women-friendly city (village) project in Korea, one of the main policies implemented to promote gender equality and imagine a city where the human rights of women and social minorities are guaranteed, and everyone is happy.

## Women-friendly Village - Imagine Human Rights Cities for All



City of Nuremberg  
Human Rights Office,  
Head

**Martina  
MITTENHUBER**

Germany's Basic Law states that women and men are equal and that the state has to promote real gender equality. So existing inequalities in reality have to change – by ensuring equal pay for equal work and by affording women equal access to leadership positions. The Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth has achieved the adoption of important federal laws over the last few years. These are Germany's General Equal Treatment Act, The German Act on Equal Participation of Women and Men in Leadership Positions in the Private and Public Sectors (so-called women's quota), the Pay Transparency Act as well as the tightening of the existing Sexual Criminal Law ("No means no").

These and more measures taken at the federal level are important in achieving a women-friendly society. At the local level, the City of Nuremberg has also taken several important steps in becoming a human rights and a women-friendly city.

Four years ago, in 2015, the Council of the City of Nuremberg took an important step towards an intersectional approach in the anti-discrimination work. The City Council decided to merge two until then independent municipal offices, the Human Rights Office and the Office of the Women's Officer, into one administrative department called "Human Rights and Gender Equality Office".

Equality between women and men has been on the political agenda of the City of Nuremberg for more than 30 years. In 1986, the first women's officer took up her work in the municipal administration. The adoption of the so-called "Plan to Promote Women" in 1989 was an important milestone for Nuremberg in reaching gender equality. This plan has been updated several times and has the legal status of an internal municipal regulation. Since 2000, the City of Nuremberg also implements gender mainstreaming. This is an important instrument for gender-based human resources development and organizational development.

Signing the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life in 2011 was therefore the next logic step. As signatory to this Charter, the City of Nuremberg is obligated to develop, adopt and implement Equality Action Plans. The first of until now three Equality Action Plan was adopted by the City Council in 2012. In October 2018, the City Council unanimously adopted the actual Equality Action Plan 2018-2020. This plan contains more than 140 concrete measures for reaching gender equality, not only for the employees within the municipality but also for Nuremberg's citizens.

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Important measures for reaching gender equality within the municipality deal with fighting the imbalance at the management level. Only 22 per cent of the heads of office in the municipality (the top level) are female. To support female employees who are interested in taking over leading positions, the City of Nuremberg has developed a mentoring program for women. Another measure is the option to reduce working hours also for persons in leading positions within the municipality.

The Equality Action Plan also contains measures for reaching gender equality within Nuremberg's urban society. In this respect, the appointment of the Antidiscrimination Officer has to be named. Other measures aim at fighting gender-based violence. In November 2019, the City of Nuremberg will organize a "Week against Gender-Based Violence" in cooperation with the Women's Shelter Nuremberg, a NGO giving refuge to women who are victims of gender-based violence. Moreover, the City of Nuremberg initiated a "Round Table Trafficking in Human Beings".

In the Gender Session Martina Mittenhuber will present a short overview of the measures taken by the Federal Government of Germany. She will then put the focus on the local level and present the intersectional approach of the new administrative department "Human Rights and Gender Equality Office". Above-mentioned measures of the Equality Action Plan will be presented as best practice examples.

**\*Original Copy of Material are available on the Official website of the 9th WHRCF.  
([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))**

## Achieving Gender Equal Cities



Independent  
Consultant  
**Sneha AURORA**

The key to better, safer, more inclusive and gender equal cities lies in the convergence of three different but critically powerful processes: for without such a convergence, the idea of rights-driven cities will remain what they are for most urban spaces in the world: a dream.

These are: first, an approach that welds the ideas of cultural and gender sensitization together (through human rights education / awareness raising); second, a link to a process of inclusivity in infrastructure and ideology (creation of safe spaces, safe work, equal pay, safe travel), and third, all of which is driven by participation of women at the community and local levels (both in policy and planning).

This talk will address primarily the first path – sensitization – and the importance of participation within this process. This will be explored through a case study analysis of women’s participation in the workforce, where despite the rise in girls’ education, the percentage of women in the workforce globally is decreasing. Research shows that this is due not only to the lack of infrastructure to enable women’s participation, but due to the pervasiveness of patriarchy, discriminatory cultural and social attitudes, as well as a lack of agency amongst women themselves. This talk will explore the role of cities to address these issues, and the impact of integrating human rights principles into all three areas above – the personal, formal and social – all of which must be considered together when building gender equal cities.

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([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))**

## Plans for creating women-friendly cities in relation to social economy

“Women-friendly cities are a process that goes beyond the level of gender equality, a movement that spans all areas of life, and on the other hand, it is a movement that cultivates our life from village unit level to metropolitan level.”

Social economy and women-friendly cities have common elements: participation, solidarity, sharing, and consideration. There are some preconditions for creating a women-friendly city in conjunction with the social economy.

First, we need to look back on the processes that have been taken place. I think the field already has the answer of today's topic. In the meantime, it is necessary to look back calmly and meticulously on the processes that have been implemented.

Second, it is the linkage, choice, and focus of great discourse of social economy and women-friendly cities. It is about how cities have transformed and what are the consequences of their experiences. Furthermore, we should try to organize what to choose and focus on in order to solve many problems.

Third, is the start, proliferation and solidarity. The start means the method and content of work based on our experience. Proliferation means the sharing of the work, spreading to metropolitan and national levels.

With these prerequisites, we need to establish the model of a gender-equal city (town) based on the utilization (cooperation) of the social economy (organization). It should be based on participation, solidarity, sharing and consideration.

This requires the principle of prioritization, participation of various organizations, specialization and solidarity, and the spread of shared areas of life of the residents.

One of the issues of our society right now is community care and urban renewal. These two provide important time and space for creating a gender-equal community. We need common citizens and debate about what to do inside of this. Participation, solidarity, sharing, and consideration should be adequately absorbed together.



Boseong Community  
Senior Club,  
Director  
**LEE Jeong-un**

\*Original Copy of Material are available on the Official website of the 9th WHRCF.  
([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))

## Concept Note

# 「Right to the City in the Asian Context」

## Asian realities and perspectives

### Background

The Right to the City (R2C) has been an alternative and fruitful framework with which to respond to some of the most pressing challenges of our time: social injustice, inequality, exclusion, dispossession, spatial segregation, discrimination of all kinds, destruction and privatization of the commons and environmental degradation. By offering concrete solutions, with strong potential for the transformation of our societies, it has also been a way to reaffirm, update and defend human rights and the corresponding state obligations.

The Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) and the Committee of Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights of UCLG (CISDPH) have been working together to engage a conversation on how civil society and local governments could create new alliances to achieve their shared goals regarding social well-being, economic inclusion, and the respect for individual and collective rights. They are supporting the initiatives of local governments and organized civil society to disseminate the debate about the R2C around the world.

The Right to the City is the right of all inhabitants, present and future, permanent and temporary, to inhabit, use, occupy, produce, govern and enjoy just, inclusive, safe and sustainable cities, villages and human settlements, defined as commons essential to a full and decent life.

### Objectives

This session entitled will examine the above description in the Asian context, while building on the knowledge and experience of the previous WHRCF. These meetings placed the R2C as the framework to talk about different topics currently affecting Asian cities and human settlements in which the R2C also offers solutions that are already being implemented, both in Asian and abroad, such as:

- Inclusive citizenship that does not criminalize people based on their social background, gender, or identity
- Inclusive economies that integrate rather than persecute the non-formal economy
- Enhanced political participation in the decision-making process, especially at the local level
- Sustainable urban development that ensures rural-urban linkages
- Cultural diversity and youth

The participants will talk about their own experience in relation to these topics, focusing on how to achieve just, inclusive, safe and sustainable cities, villages and human settlements, in Asian Region, and to propose solutions that can be implemented under the R2C, particularly at the local level.

## Concept Note

### 「Human Rights Activists Network」

## Institutionalization of Human Rights Protection and its Implication to Local Activities

The key word of this year's WHRCF is "Local Government and Human Rights." The WHARF has been annually held in Gwangju, Korea since 2011. This year's event is to review accomplishments that we have made and summarize assessments regarding 'human rights cities.'

Today, there is an ever-increasing demand for institutionalization of human rights. So far, the forum has been responding to the local communities' voices for rights. In recent years, however, we witnessed rapidly growing groups that undermine our anti-discrimination efforts while propagate hatred. These two forces continue to confront each other under the existing human rights frameworks, and this faceoff has resulted in an introduction of new policies on the one hand, and a repeal of existing ordinances on the other hand.

Human rights organizations have exerted their best efforts to protect existing human rights systems and to prevent any institutionalization of inappropriate systems. Unfortunately, however, inherent limitations of a local government system do not permit institutionalization processes to be disseminated to neighboring localities. Consequently, best practices of a particular locality cannot be shared with others. In this regard, this session will attempt to discuss an institutionalization of human rights protection and its implication to the human rights activities at the local level.

## Outcomes and Emerging Issues of Institutionalization Including the Enactment of the Three Major Ordinances of Ulsan Metropolitan City



Ulsan Solidarity  
For Human Rights,  
Representative  
**PARK Youngcheol**

Controversy has risen in Ulsan over the so-called ‘three major ordinances’: the ordinance on Youth Assembly, the ordinance on School Education for Democratic Citizenship, and the ordinance on Youth Labor Rights Education.

These ordinances seem unlikely targets of controversy. Nevertheless, some conservative Christians and conservative opposition parties have raised their voices in dissatisfaction, based on the fake news false premise that the ordinances will bring social turmoil by “allowing homosexuality” and causing “indoctrination of the leftist ideology”.

The hate group began to react sensitively to policies and institutions related to the Education Office and youth while liberal superintendents of education were elected in Ulsan.

The hate group’s core are some conservative Christians and conservative opposition parties. Their 2019 annual plan shows that they aimed to oppose the human rights ordinances, denuclearization and homosexuality.

The problem is that the local political community has begun to be disciplined little by little as a results of hate group provocations. In order to avoid friction with these hate groups, governmental response to measures related to reforming legislation and progressive institutions regarding “human rights,” “democracy,” and “youth” is becoming increasingly passive .

The three major ordinances have been completely defeated, even when an overwhelming 17 out of 22 city council members belong to the ruling party. It is shameful not to address the serious challenges to the legislature, such as the challenge of the Congress-based public debate, the irruption into the council chamber and the detention and intimidation of the vice-chairmen.

Civil society has also failed to respond properly. Citizens were not able to grasp the situation because there was no communication between the city council and the local community.

The controversy over the three major ordinances highlights the need for thorough preparation in the case of controversial issues.

From the basic human rights ordinances to reform ordinances pursuing a progressive agenda, a movement began to transform society through institutionalization. It means that a new task was proposed in the changed political topography to be transformed into sustainable institutions by the new relation-setting and role-sharing.

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([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))**

## Current Status and Concerns of the Human Rights Movement in the Chungnam Area After the Movement to Protect the Human Rights Ordinance

The Ordinance on the Protection and Promotion of Chungcheongnam-do Citizens' Human Rights was enacted in 2012, abolished in April 2018, and newly enacted as the "Framework Ordinance on Chungcheongnam-do Human Rights" in October.

How did the local human rights and civil movement participate in the whole process of the enactment, abolishment and re-enactment of the ordinance and what are the results? I would like to briefly share the problems I saw during the process and in its current status.

### - Reflection on the institutionalization of human rights

Nobody or no forces would oppose the safeguarding of human rights for local residents. The same will be true for the establishment of a standard and policies to protect human rights. The problem is "how" and "how much." It necessarily requires the local government administration to have a comprehensive understanding of the local community and the ability to act when required. In the enactment of human rights ordinances, the citizens, the subject of rights, had little participation on which rights are to be guaranteed. In the case of Chungnam, there were no human rights movement entities consulted when the ordinance was enacted in 2012. Many people said that they weren't aware of the human rights ordinance until discriminatory hate groups insisted on its abolition. What does this suggest?

### - Achievements of the hate group who were against "discrimination"

During the controversy over the abolishment of the ordinance, citizens became interested in the meaning of "prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity." LGBT human rights were finally discussed in civil society. Paradoxically, the Anti-Discrimination Act was introduced to the community and found attention by the protest of hate groups. The Chungnam Solidarity for the Enactment of Anti-Discrimination Act was organized and the movement is penetrating.

### - To Make the Human Rights System effective

Establishing human rights standards, human rights organizations (human rights committees and human rights centers), and human rights systems (the master plan for human rights, human rights effect assessment, and human rights education) is only a starting point and a mere instrument. In order for residents to enjoy human rights in their lives, they must have sufficient capabilities to deal with this instrument. Citizens with human rights awareness have to work together for the local community to tackle whether the welfare system is infringing on the dignity of the socially underprivileged, whether redevelopment or construction projects are infringing on the rights of local people, and whether there is discrimination against minorities. Diverse civil organizations should actively communicate and cooperate through human rights. All of us should work on it step by step together!

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([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))



Buttle, Representative  
**LEE Jinsuk**

## Institutionalization of Human Rights: Questions to the Human Rights Society



Protesting against  
Poverty & Discrimination  
Solidarity for Human Rights,  
Activist  
**SEO Changho**

### ○ Introduction of local government's human rights ordinances

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) proposed the Basic Standard Human Rights Ordinance in 2012, with the recommendation that each local government enact it, although to date only some have done so. Over 100 of the 243 local governments have enacted their own human rights ordinances, and are expanding human rights systems by establishing administrative organizations dedicated to human rights. However, in terms of content, aside from external growth, most human rights systems do not yet have effective management systems. In other words, problems have surfaced in the process of human rights institutionalization following the enactment of human rights ordinances.

The reason is down to the short 10-year-history of human rights systems being introduced in local administrations. Human rights administration has suffered from inertia, unable to secure the originality of human rights system in the process of operating the organizations and human resources. The most important part of the process of establishing local governments' human rights systems is that efforts should not end with the establishment of external institutions such as the enactment of human rights ordinances, but these systems must be effectively and practically operated.

### ○ Tasks for an effective human rights system

Citizens must actively monitor the administrative process of human rights in local governments. As appears by the process of enacting and institutionalizing human rights ordinances, the role of civil society including human rights organizations is essential. We must not settle only for the establishment of human rights system and human rights ordinance, but must actively urge and persuade local government officials and members of local councils with continued and scrupulous monitoring of their administration and legislation. Ultimately, it is important to share the establishment and implementation of a human rights system that promotes human rights protection for the entire population and secures democratization of the local society. It is an essential process for the local administration to contribute to regional democratization.

Human rights ordinances must be based on civil society and citizen participation in the course of establishing the operation. Therefore, we must organize a regional council for human rights protection and human rights promotion that includes human rights civil society, NHRC local branch, local residents and public officials, in order to discuss an effective human rights-based local administration. I'd like to examine the possibilities and limitations based on the case of Daegu.

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## Culture Tour D9-1, 2

Date : 10/01 (Tues) 13:00~16:00

10/02 (Wed) 13:00~16:00

Venue : Gwangju Design Biennale

Contents : Through HUMANITY, Explore the fundamental design values and roles, and present a design vision for a sustainable society and the human community.

※ Visit the information Desk for Registration for Culture Tour.



## Culture Tour D9-3

Date : 10/03 (Thur) 09:30~12:30

Venue : Gwangju Design Biennale

Contents : Through HUMANITY, Explore the fundamental design values and roles, and present a design vision for a sustainable society and the human community.

※ This event only allows list of invited guests and staffs to participate.



## Culture Tour D10

Date : 10/01 (Tue) 16:30~18:30

Venue : Gwangju Performance Maru

Performance Group : Municipal Orchestra

Contents : Musical Ensemble, Gayageum Duet  
Congratulatory Performance,  
Collective Drum Concerto

※ Visit the information Desk for Registration for Culture Tour.



## Networking Party E2

Date : 10/01 (Tues) 18:30~20:30

Venue : Haedamheon (Korean Traditional Cafe)

※ This event only allows list of invited guests and staffs to participate.

## <10/02> Schedule

Time	Session	Venue	Page
09:00~15:00	<b>S3 International Workshop on 2030 Agenda 2</b>	214	
Official Language	English		
Theme	Sharing opinions and experiences related to human rights cities (TED Talk)		
Organizer	International Human Rights Cities (IHRC) Network		
Presentation	<p><b>Falastin OMAR</b> [Canada] UN HABITAT Human Settlements Officer</p> <p><b>MIWA Atsuko</b> [Japan] Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center Director</p> <p><b>Joshua COOPER</b> [USA] Hawaii Institute for Human Rights Executive Director</p> <p><b>KOIKE Hiroataka</b> [Japan] Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Policy Researcher</p> <p><b>Frederique HANOTIER</b> [Belgium] Human Rights Cities Network Director</p> <p><b>Nyla PRIETO</b> [Australia] International IDEA Programme Officer</p> <p><b>Eva GARCIA CHUECA</b> [Spain] Barcelona Centre for International Affairs Scientific Coordinator</p> <p><b>IWASAKI Hiroyasu</b> [Japan] Kansai NGO Council(KNC)</p> <p><b>Saroeun SOEUNG</b> [Cambodia] Cooperation Committee for Cambodia</p> <p><b>Kamatchi SUNDARAMURTHY</b> [India] Social Watch - Tamilnadu Senior Researcher</p> <p><b>Lubna Sayed QADRI</b> [India] Wada Na Todo Abhiyan National Campaign Coordinator</p> <p><b>Anshuman KAROL</b> [India] Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) Programme Manager</p> <p><b>Mayna PATEL</b> [Malaysia] Petaling Jaya Parliament Outreach Manager Member of Parliament Selayang</p> <p><b>William jee keen LEONG</b> [Malaysia] People's Justice Party</p> <p><b>Ram Prasad SUBEDI</b> [Nepal] NGO Federation of Nepal Secretary General</p> <p><b>Bhim NEUPANE</b> [Nepal] Panauti Municipality Mayor</p> <p><b>Daya Sagar SHRESTHA</b> [Nepal] National Campaign For Sustainable Development-Nepal Chairperson</p> <p><b>Mustafa KAMAL AKANDA</b> [Bangladesh] EquityBD/COAST Trust Deputy Director</p> <p><b>Jasmin REGINO</b> [Philippines] Commission on Human Rights of Philippines Officer of HR Protection Cluster</p> <p><b>Homero Matthew RUSIANA</b> [Philippines] Commission on Human Rights of Philippines Director of IV Field Operations</p> <p><b>Ichal SUPRIADI</b> [Indonesia] Asia Democracy Network Secretary General</p>		
09:00~12:00	<b>S6 International Human Rights Policy Session</b>	305+306	110
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Human Rights Cities in a global context - trends and new ways forward		
Organizer	Raoul Wallenberg Institute, GIC		
Opening	Host, <b>Morten KJÆRUM</b> [Denmark] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Director		
Presentation	<p><b>Martina MITTENHUBER</b> [Germany] City of Nuremberg Human Rights Office Head</p> <p><b>Ahmad Taufan DAMANIK</b> [Indonesia] Komnas HAM Chair</p> <p><b>Jaime MORALES</b> [Mexico] Human Rights of Mexico City Under-Secretary</p> <p><b>Nathalie PROUVEZ</b> [France] UN OHCHR Rule of Law and Democracy Section Chief</p>		

## Schedule <10/02>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
09:00~10:30	<b>S7 Human Rights Cities, SDGS and Its Unique Priorities : Indonesian Experience</b>	208	111
Official Language	English		
Theme	Human Rights Cities, SDGs and Its Unique Priorities : Indonesian Experience		
Organizer	INFID, Komnas HAM, GIC		
Opening	Moderator, H.E. Umar HADI [Indonesia] Republic of Indonesia Embassy Ambassador		
Presentation	Faida THALIB [Indonesia] Jember Mayor Hendrar PRIHADI [Indonesia] Semarang Mayor Beka Ulung HAPSARA [Indonesia] Komnas HAM Commissioner		
Discussion	Sylvia YAZID [Indonesia] Parahyangan Catholic University Head of International Relations Department		
09:00~12:00	<b>N3 Korean Human Rights Advocators Workshop</b>	211	104
Official Language	Korean		
Theme	Activities and Tasks of Human Rights Organizations for the Promotion of Human Rights Cities		
Organizer	National Human Rights Commission of Republic of Korea, Gwangju Metropolitan City		
Opening	Moderator, KWON Hyuckjang [Korea] National Human Rights Commission of Korea HR Education Planning Division Director		
Presentation	KIM Wonkyu [Korea] National Human Rights Commission of Korea Policy Division Director JEON Sungwhi [Korea] Seoul Metropolitan Government HR Ombudsperson MOON Jeongho [Korea] JeollaNamdo Provincial Government Chief Officer of HR Center		
09:00~12:00	<b>T5 Thematic Session: Environment</b>	212+213	90
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Human Rights Cities! ZERO Waste Cities! (Zero plastic)		
Organizer	Korean Federation for Environmental Movements Gwangju		
Welcoming	CHOI Hong-yeop [Korea]		
Remark	Gwangju Korea Federation For Environment Movement Co-chair		
Opening	Moderator, KIM Jong-il [Korea] Gwangju Jeonnam Research Institute Senior Researcher		
Presentation	Meadhbh BOLGER [Ireland] Friends of the Earth Europe Resource Justice Campaigner KIM Yiseo [Korea] Greenpeace Seoul Office Campaigner		
Presentation	KIM Jeonghwa [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Officer		
Discussion	JUNG Dalsung [Korea] Lifepoli Executive Director KIM Mihwa [Korea] Korea Zero Waste Movement Network Chief Director JEON Yeong-won [Korea] Gwangju Dong-Gu Council Local Councilman		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
09:00~12:00	<b>T6 Thematic Session: Children</b>	209+210	93
Interpretation	Korean, English, Japanese		
Theme	The human rights city of Gwangju raises questions about the human rights of child/youth		
Organizer	Ministry of Education, Center for Public Interest & Human Rights Law Chonnam National University		
Opening	Moderator, <b>HEO Wan-jung</b> [Korea] CNU Center for Public Interest & Human Right Law Director		
Presentation	<b>Adrian VOCE</b> [England] European Network for Child Friendly Cities President <b>ARAMAKI Shigeto</b> [Japan] Yamanashi Kakuin University Professor <b>KIM Hyungwook</b> [Korea] Seoul Metropolitan Government HR Ombudsperson <b>KO Byeong-yeon</b> [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education Teacher		
Discussion	<b>MO Kkotnoel</b> [Korea] Gwangju High School Student Council Executive <b>KIM Se-eun</b> [Korea] Dream Youth Group Member <b>OH Dongsun</b> [Korea] Iri Kohyun Elementary School Teacher		
10:00~12:00	<b>T7 Thematic Session: Safe Cities</b>	302+303	98
Official Language	Korean		
Theme	The Safe City and the Role of the Governance		
Organizer	Citizens' Coalition For Safety (CCS)		
Opening	Moderator, <b>LEE Inhwa</b> [Korea] Chosun University Professor Emeritus		
Presentation	<b>KIM Dongjoon</b> [Korea] Fire Science Institute Director <b>HONG Yeong-geun</b> [Korea] Jeonbuk Fire Department Commissioner <b>SONG Chang-young</b> [Korea] Hanyang University Professor		
Discussion	<b>LEE Jonghwa</b> [Korea] Honam University Professor <b>JUNG Hyunmin</b> [Korea] Korea Safety Union President <b>KIM Wankyu</b> [Korea] Every National Safety Education Association Executive Director		
13:00~16:00	<b>T8 Thematic Session: The Elderly</b>	212+213	112
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	The Role of Local Government and Private Organizations for Active Aging to Ensure Human Rights of Older Persons		
Organizer	Korean Information & Referral Service Center on Aging Gwangju Korean Information & Referral Service Center on Aging Gwangju Namgu Senior Club		
Opening	Moderator, <b>YANG Chulho</b> [Korea] Dongshin University Professor		
Presentation	<b>Kathryn BRAUN</b> [USA] University of Hawaii Professor <b>Christopher CONYBEARE</b> [USA] University of Hawaii Professor <b>SEO Daeseog</b> [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan Seogu District Mayor of Seogu <b>Victoria RHODIN SANDSTROM</b> [Sweden] Embassy of Sweden in Seoul First Secretary		
Discussion	<b>HAN Donghee</b> [Korea] Research Institute of Science for the Better Living of the Elderly President <b>CHO Jihyun</b> [Korea] Dongshin University Professor		

## Schedule <10/02>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
13:00~16:00	<b>T9 Thematic Session: State Violence</b>	209+210	120
Interpretation	Korean, English, Japanese		
Theme	State Violence, Symbolic Violence, Hatred		
Organizer	The May 18th Institute Chonnam National University, Gwangju		
Opening	Moderator, <b>CHOI Jung-gie</b> [Korea] The May 18 Institute CNU, Director		
Presentation	<b>CHOI Kangjia</b> [Japan] Kawasaki City Multicultural Hall Director <b>MOROOKA Yasuko</b> [Japan] NGO Network on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Lawyer <b>KIM Joohee</b> [Korea] Critical Global Studies Institute Sogang University Research Associate Professor		
Discussion	<b>PAIK Heejung</b> [Korea] Local Public Policy Platform Gwangju Researcher <b>LEE Soah</b> [Korea] Companion - Lawyers for Public Interest Lawyer <b>LEE Yungjin</b> [Korea] Kangwon National University Assistant Professor		
13:00~16:00	<b>S8 UN Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights</b>	302+303	126
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	UN SDGs and Human Rights: Focusing on Regional SDGs		
Organizer	Gwangju Council for Sustainable Development, Local Sustainability Alliance of Korea, Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development		
Presentation	<b>KIM Hyung-wan</b> [Korea] Korea Human Rights Policy Institute General Director <b>PARKCHA Ok-kyung</b> [Korea] Korea Center for Sustainable Development, Senior Advisor		
Panel Discussion	Moderator, <b>PARK Lae-goon</b> [Korea] Human Rights Foundation SARAM, Director <b>PARK Ki-nam</b> [Korea] Asan Council For Sustainable Development Secretary General <b>KIM Gyoung-rae</b> [Korea] Chonnam National University Instructor <b>KIM Hae-jung</b> [Korea] LOCAL AGENDA21 FOR ANSAN Secretary General <b>LIM Jung-kyu</b> [Korea] Daejeon Women's Political Network Co-representative		
13:00~16:30	<b>H2 Blended Learning Course on Local Government and Human Rights 2</b>	204	47
Official Language	English		
Contents	Human Rights City Approach to Localising SDGs in the Asia Pacific Region		
Organizer	Raoul Wallenberg Institute, UCLG ASPAC, Gwangju Metropolitan City, GIC		
Presentation	<b>Fahmi HIDAYAT</b> [Indonesia]		
Discussion	Government of Wonosobo Regency HRC and SDGs Taskforce Coordinator <b>Gabriella FREDRIKSSON</b> [Sweden] Raoul Wallenberg Institute Head of Thematic Area Inclusive Society		
13:00~16:00	<b>D9-2 Culture Tour 2</b>		83
Venue	Gwangju Design Biennale		
Contents	Through HUMANITY, Explore the fundamental design values and roles, and present a design vision for a sustainable society and the human community.		

Time	Session	Venue	Page
16:30~17:30	<b>03 Closing Ceremony</b>		
Interpretation	Korean, English, Sign language, Real-time text service		
Contents	Comprehensive report of session results, adopting declaration and commendation of mayor award		
Opening	<b>SHIN Gyonggu</b> [Korea] Gwangju International Center Director		
Video	Highlight Video Screening		
Comprehensive Report	Plenary Session 1 <b>KWON Sun-kook</b> [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City Plenary Session 2 <b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator Thematic Session <b>SHIN Heekyung</b> [Korea] Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy Team Leader International Workshop on 2030 Agenda International Human Rights Policy Session		
Recitation	Recitation of Preamble and Article of Agreement		
Commendation	<b>Amanda FLETY MARTINEZ</b> [France] UCLG-CISDP Coordinator <b>Mugiyanto</b> [Indonesia] INFID Senior Program Officer		
Performance	March for the Beloved [GIC Citizen Choir]		
Closing Remark	<b>JEONG Jongje</b> [Korea] Gwangju Metropolitan City, Deputy Mayor for Administrative Affairs		
17:30~18:30	<b>S9 Advisory Committee Meeting for WHRCF</b>		212
Interpretation	Korean, English		
Theme	Forum Evaluation and Suggestions		

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## Concept Note 「Environment」

### Human Rights Cities! ZERO Waste Cities! (Zero plastic)

The value of a sustainable city is not different from that of a human rights city. Sustainability suggests the most basic and fundamental direction that civilization should not infringe the happiness of future generations. 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas. The life in the city is the measure of the sustainability of the world. "Human rights city" is a concept that human rights, the universal value of humanity, must be realized in the context of life in the city. The life in the city or the sustainability of the city cannot be left without the realization of the human rights city.

We will discuss the necessity and possibility of recycling resources in the "Environment" session of the World Human Rights Cities Forum in 2019.

We will look into the garbage problem which is finally discarded after being distributed and consumed in the city. With the increase in the use of disposable plastic and plastic bags, the amount of waste is increasing rapidly (increased by 35% in Korea from 2009 to 2015). The increased amount of waste seriously pollutes soil, air and the ocean, and, at the same time, the waste processing is a waste of finance. If garbage intensifies the problems of resource waste and environmental preservation, we are now infringing upon the happiness of future generations. With the cities at home and abroad, we will share the cases of resource recycling cities to see how their efforts have been accomplished and how to solve the environmental problems in the urban area. In particular, we will point out problems with plastic waste and seek alternative solutions.

## European policy and initiatives on waste and plastics – leading the way?

The EU is commonly seen around the world as being a global leader on waste management and a front runner on solutions to tackle waste and plastic pollution.

Indeed, the EU has a suite of ambitious policies in place, its waste hierarchy is embedded in law which promotes waste prevention and reuse first, and it has a strategy to transition Europe from a linear economy to a circular economy.

Existing EU policies and strategies include:

Waste Directives – including on waste and packaging waste, these govern recycling targets, ambition towards reuse, reducing landfill, and more.

Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment (commonly called the single-use plastics Directive) – new legislation that will ban several single-use plastic products, ensure strong producer responsibility for others, and more.

Circular Economy Package – the package from 2015 contains a suite of 54 actions which aim to drive Europe towards a circular economy, including commitments to actions on waste, plastics, eco-design, raw materials, chemicals and global action.

Plastics Strategy – supplies a comprehensive background to the plastics problem and commitments to action including a headline goal that all plastic packaging should be reusable or recyclable by 2030. On the city and municipal level, there are also impressive actions – 361 municipalities with a total of 7.4 million people are going for zero waste. Cities banding together are enabling whole regions to approach a “tipping point” for zero waste becoming the mainstream response to waste and plastic pollution, and there is a clear path forward for other countries to follow suit.

However, these positive stories also do not show the whole picture – Europe still has a long way to go. We are one of the highest consuming regions in the world, and we know that there are only so much resources available on the planet and that recycling alone is not enough to tackle the waste and plastic issues we face; we are expanding plastics production capacity, currently planning to build several new facilities; and we export almost half of the plastics we collect for recycling – making third countries unable to deal with the influx – this becomes a global justice issue.

So what more needs to be done? A new EU Commission and Parliament leadership will soon come into force. Friends of the Earth Europe work closely with other top European NGOs to ensure commitments already promised are delivered on and new policies and measures are put in place at all levels to drive the transition towards zero waste and zero plastic pollution. In particular, we know that recycling is not enough – we need to work towards reducing the amount of resources we consume and transition towards systems for reuse. We must also be wary of “false solutions” to solve the crisis such as biodegradable plastics.

Our three key solutions to move to zero waste and tackle plastic pollution are: REDUCTION, REDESIGN and BETTER MANAGE!



Friends of the Earth Europe,  
Resource Justice Campaigner  
**Meadhbh BOLGER**

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## Counterattack Against Plastics : Time to Reduce



Greenpeace Seoul Office,  
Campaigner  
**KIM Yiseo**

From the time when plastics first began to be widely used, in 1950, through until 2015, the total plastic production in that time amounted to 8.3 billion tons. Plastic items take more than 500 years to decompose. But the amount of plastic still keeps on increasing.

According to Ministry of the Environment data, annual plastic waste in 2017 increased by 26% on 2016. Disposable plastics are integral to the modern lifestyle, and the demand for faster, cheaper and more convenient things.

As the convenience increases though, so too does the size of plastic garbage island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Plastic dumped into the sea or thrown into landfills threatens wildlife and contaminates ecosystems. In addition, only 9% of discarded plastic has been recycled.

After China's ban on imported plastic waste, Korea had to deal with waste chaos. Since then, some companies have reinforced their recycling policies. Of course, it is also important to collect and recycle plastics. But recycling-based waste policies are not a true solution, since most plastics pass through a recycling phase, become lower-quality products (downcycle), and ultimately end up as waste.

The only way to solve the plastic waste problems is to reduce the total amount of disposable plastic produced and to establish new services and systems. In other words, the use and production of unnecessary plastics must be fundamentally reduced. This requires more active efforts, including the establishment of a system that considers product reuse from the initial production stage and the creation of a packaging and supply system free of plastic. More time and investment must also be spent in developing alternative materials that have a low impact on the environment and can be used much longer and more conveniently.

The consumer goods and distribution industries have to reassess their existing business models, and be responsible for the disposable plastics they produce and sell. In many parts of the world, there is a move for the reduction of disposable plastic use. The large UK retailer Iceland Groceries has decided to eliminate plastics by 2023. In 2018, Tesco announced its ban on the use of non-recyclable plastic materials such as PVC, polystyrene and Oxy degradable materials. The change has already begun. It is time to turn off the plastic pollution faucet.

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## Concept Note 「Children」

### The human rights city of Gwangju raises questions about the human rights of child/youth

Every man, as a human being, is born with dignity and value, and has freedom and equality. Children/youth are also human beings. Therefore, human rights should be guaranteed to the children/youth in the standard of universality, which is an important principle of human rights. However, it hasn't been long since the universality of human rights in the history of mankind began to be applied to the children/youth. After the universality of human rights was exclusively possessed by adults, children/youth were able to have their turn.

Korea has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991, but the list of rights of the Convention in the Korean society was merely adopted. Despite the spectacular advances of democracy and human rights since 1987, the scope or domain of the human rights had been confined to adults. The common sense that children/youth have human rights began to spread after the debate on the 'Ordinance of Student Rights' began in earnest in 2009. Enacting the ordinance of student rights in Gyeonggi-do, Gwangju, Seoul, and Jeonbuk led to reconsider that children/youth should become the subject of human rights. And this went along with the time when 'human rights city' or 'local government and human rights' were discussed.

Gwangju, however, enacted the 'Ordinance of Student Rights' in 2011, when the World Human Rights Cities Forum was first held. In other words, Gwangju laid the groundwork for ensuring the human rights of students, who are the majority of children/youth, at the local level during the period of addressing the issues of the human rights city. Just as Gwangju is leading the discussion of human rights cities, the Gwangju Student Human Rights Ordinance was enacted as the second in the nation and has played a leading role. After eight years of the enactment of the Student Human Rights Ordinance, is the human rights of children/youth guaranteed in the human rights city of Gwangju?

We would like to answer this in the forums. First, we will scope out the global situation of child rights and identify challenges for the local community level. Also, we will examine whether the human rights situation of children and youth in cities has significantly changed since the enactment of Children's Rights Ordinance in Japan, a model of Ordinance of Student Right. In addition, we will analyze the human rights situation of children/youth in Gwangju and draw out the challenges. We would like to propose the policy tasks that the human rights city Gwangju should promote to ensure the human rights of children/youth.

## Child Rights Protection and Challenges at the Local Government Level in Japan : Enactment of the Child and Youth (Rights) Ordinance



Yamanashi Kakuin University,  
Professor  
**ARAMAKI Shigeto**

Deteriorating situation for child and youth, and countermeasures

Amid ever increasing concerns about child and youth issues such as harassment, bullying, school refusal and poverty, Japanese society attempts accelerate new legal and policy measures as well as their implementations. However, many children and youth still remain unreached. Temporary and disciplinary action will not be helpful to address worsening child and youth human rights crisis profoundly rooted in Japan.

2019 marks the 30th anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, which was adopted by the UN in 1989 and Japan ratified in 1994. The Convention has been serving the global standards for children's rights protection. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) brought significant progress in implementation of the Convention. In Japan, likewise, many theoretical and practical progresses have been made in Japan. This includes civil society and NPO/NGO's children's rights uphold activities; local government' Child and Youth (Rights) Ordinance adoption and subsequent planning; child and youth participation, counseling and remedial activities. Currently, "Go Further! The Convention of the Rights of the Child," the NGO/NPO and expert-driven social campaign is underway.

Localities' Responses and Challenges

Responses from a majority of Japanese local governments include childcare supports; (re)building communities; and collaboration and cooperation among administrative bodies, civil society and NPOs. Since Japan has neither a framework act on child and youth rights protection nor an independent human right advocating agency at the national level, each and every locality must set out its own projects.

The Child and Youth (Rights) Ordinance is a good example. Kawasaki city and some 50 local governments enacted and enforced the comprehensive child and youth rights protection guidelines. 35 localities introduced an ombudsman which is a public and third-party organization to provide counseling and remedial services for children and youth. In addition, child and youth friendly urban environment projects are being taken place by many localities.

The Research Institute of the Convention of the Rights of the Child has been hosting an annual gathering called "Local Self-government System and Child-Youth Policy: Local Government Symposium" since 2002. This national symposium allows local government officials, researchers, and experts to exchange child-youth policy information and their views on such policies. Also, the event provides stakeholders training opportunities. Moreover, it plays an important role in the child and youth friendly urban environment projects, and also contributes to building national-wide network.

However, we still face enormous challenges in designing child and youth policies based upon the Child and Youth (Rights) Ordinance and in building localities and communities where child and youth rights are fully protected. In this presentation, I will elaborate overall situation and policy measures as well as challenges in Japan.

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## The Role and Tasks of the Community to Ensure Human Rights Protection for Children and Youth

Children and adolescents have the right to grow and develop healthily in a safe environment, protected from any form of discrimination and human rights violation that could impair their dignity as human beings. The state and local government shall take legislative, administrative and other measures to ensure that the rights of children and adolescents are guaranteed in this regard.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international human rights convention that goes beyond a simple declaration of the rights of children and youth, and directly stipulates specific measures to be implemented by the state and local governments. In the meantime, following the domestic ratification of the same convention, Korea has executed various policies and systems, including the enactment and revision of relevant laws. Particularly noteworthy are the activities by local governments in ensuring the rights of children and youth.

Local governments have enacted their own legislative ordinances and pursued related policies for the protection of human rights for children and adolescents (such as the ordinance on child and youth human rights and the ordinance on student human rights). However, discrimination and human rights violations against children still persist, at home, in school and in the community. Despite this, various attempts to improve the situation are sometimes resisted for political reasons or due to the youth's alleged immaturity and lack of judgment. Additionally, attempts to enact the ordinances necessary for ensuring sustainable and stable human rights in the community, which is the space of life for children and adolescents, were sometimes thwarted by some collective opposition movements. Or, even if enacted, it was merely formal and had no practical impact on the improvement of quality of life.

In this presentation, we will briefly review the human rights situation of children and adolescents in Korea, as discussed by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. After introducing the related regulations and major policies of local governments, I would like to examine ways for local governments to make a substantial contribution to the protection of human rights for children and youth in the future.

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Seoul Metropolitan  
Government,  
HR Ombudsperson  
**KIM Hyungwook**

## Reality and Tasks of Human Rights Protection for Children and Youth in the Human Rights City of Gwangju



Gwangju Metropolitan  
Office of Education,  
Teacher  
**KO Byung-yeon**

The Gwangju Student Human Rights Ordinance, enacted in October 2011, was the second of its kind in Korea, following Gyeonggi province. Enacted with a mixture of expectation and concern, it is already in its eighth year of implementation. However, the enactment area of the ordinance is no longer expanding, and it now sits in a state of stagnation, creating a conflicting situation where expectation is still tempered by concern in Korea in 2019.

Now, on the eighth anniversary of the enactment of the Gwangju Student Human Rights Ordinance, we will review the reality of the human rights guarantee of children and youth in the human rights city of Gwangju, and draw up the tasks required to solve the misunderstandings caused by the human rights guarantee for students and youth, in order to lay the foundations of understanding to create a culture where everyone's human rights are respected.

For the past eight years, the rules of student life in all schools have been based on the Constitution, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Ordinance on Guarantee and Promotion of Student Rights in Gwangju Metropolitan City. Students' human rights are the minimum rights that must be guaranteed to maintain human dignity and pursue happiness, and must be guaranteed to the fullest extent possible. Human rights education for students has been implemented at each school, and their options such as permissible dress code and hairstyles have increased. Corporal punishment has decreased sharply, and students' self-help activities and opportunities for participation in school operation have also increased. Besides these visible changes, it has raised human rights perspectives of children's rights to play and school space. It has further improved satisfaction with school life every year. In addition, positive changes are also found in the increased opportunities for teachers and parents to participate in schools, and changes in perceptions about the purpose of school education. Additionally, regardless of the voluntary or passive performance of the local residents, the regional identity of cities named as a city of democratic human rights and peace have also been strengthening.

However, despite these institutional and cosmetic changes, there are still issues that remain unchanged. The lack of concern among local community members about the direction and content of human rights education has slowed the older generation's consciousness of hu-

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man rights, and it has also given children and adolescents an unbalanced sense of their rights and responsibilities. In fact, families and schools, which should be at the forefront of human rights protection, sometimes appear to be guilty of human rights violations, even in the name of upholding human rights. It follows the limits of performance-oriented projects as caused by formal and mandatory education.

In order to take a new leap forward in the protection of human rights for children and adolescents under the eight-year performance of the Gwangju Student Human Rights Ordinance, it is necessary to educate adults and teachers about human rights awareness. In this process, the government should establish human rights policies that reduce feelings of guilt or remorse among the older generation. It should also boldly give up performances to establish a system that focuses on and supports changes in the field. In addition, it is necessary to form both intra- and inter-regional consultative bodies so that alternatives can be found that fit the realities of each region and a cooperative structure be established to complete the unity of positions.

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## Concept Note 「Safe Cities」

### The Safe City and the Role of the Governance

Human beings natively have a desire for safety. It is a basic instinct and the modern society highlights it as well. A dictionary definition of “safety” is the state of comfort and no danger. When applied to a person’s body, it means the human body with no wounds.

Everyone wants to have a healthy life in a safe environment. Then, safety is a practice and a duty that must be performed in our lives. In other words, it is the “human rights” enjoyed and exercised by the human beings or by the citizens of a country.

In pursuit of the safety, we need to understand “accidents” that can happen frequently in our lives. Most accidents occur most frequently due to human factors, namely human errors, followed by physical and environmental (nature) causes.

Korea’s representative accidents are, for example, Ahyun-dong gas explosion (1994), collapse of Seongsu Bridge (1994), Sampoong Department Store collapse (1995), Korean Air plane (KAL) crash (1997), Sealand Youth Training Center fire (1999), Daegu subway fire (2003), Taean oil spill (2007), Sewol ferry disaster (2014), and so on. The common feature to these accidents is that they were caused by human errors.

This means that, by human efforts, accidents can be fully prevented and safety can be sufficiently secured. To this end, the participation of local residents has to be encouraged in order to establish a safe city and appropriate behaviors need to be demonstrated to prevent accidents and manage safety.

The 2nd Master Plan for National Safety Management (2010-2014) recognized the limitations of central government-led disaster response and safety management, and stressed the need for inter-government cooperation as well as the cooperation between the local government and residents.

Ultimately, as this is difficult to be engaged with the central government, the local governments should establish local safety governance in close cooperation with the police, fire agency and safety-related public authorities. In order to realize the policy goal of establishing a safe community, local residents must participate in local safety policy.

They can take part in the local safety improvement activities in several ways because they are aware of the hazards in their village based on their daily experiences. In particular, the residents' participation is essential for the safety of the relatively vulnerable people such as children, women and the elderly (Oh Yoon-kyung, Seo yun, Jung Ji-beom, 2016).

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## Ways to Enhance the Sensory Safety Level in the Aging Era for Safe Cities



Fire Science Institute,  
Director  
**KIM Dongjoon**

Recently, the societies home and abroad are moving beyond an aging society to become a super-aging society. Therefore, the increase in dying alone of the elderly and the problem of disaster in the facilities for the elderly are emerging, and there are the safety manuals accordingly in place in the respective ministry or department in charge of disasters such as the Ministry of the Interior and Safety, the municipal or provincial governments, the National Fire Agency, and the National Police Agency. However, there were insufficient cases which have reflected the combined characteristics of the people vulnerable to disasters and domestic-based basic data were excluded. In addition, since they are applied by the governments leading, they are not centered on the people vulnerable to disasters and are focusing on assistance rather than self-reliance. Thus, enhancing the sensory level of safety in the aging era is directly connected to the safe city. However, the sensory level of safety is sometimes called a feeling safety level and each government interprets it differently. And the key to public security is the fact that the police should be converted into regional community police, the fire department at the forefront of safety should be converted into a national duty organization, and the provinces and cities, police, firemen and citizens should move together organically, but it is not the case in reality now, therefore there is a danger of a safety vacuum occurring. The Korean Constitution clearly states that the state shall be obliged to confirm and guarantee the inviolable basic human rights of the individuals and that the basic laws on fire protection and the police laws describes to protect the people's life, body and property and to maintain the public safety and order. Therefore, this study aims to identify the characteristics of safety of the elderly at home and abroad and causes of damage to them and to present basic data for protecting the people vulnerable to disasters through the study of the measures for the domestic people vulnerable to disasters. If public security and safety and social welfare etc. are managed separately, there will be many problems of voids and if they can move organically through convergence, they need an institution that can govern all of these things. I believe that efforts are needed to be made to address various issues with the facilities for the elderly including private housing such as the hardwares (housing construction, security and safety equipment) and softwares (improvement of the way of life), and further the accumulation of social resources (problems with vacant houses, conversion for other use). In the end, a single village should be sampled to conduct a survey and actual safety consulting for the safety of the elderly, and based on the result of consulting, it is expected that the safety manual checklist can be developed to enhance safety measures and safety awareness, thus taking a step forward to become a global safety city.

Finally, in order to do so, the safety issue of the elderly needs cooperation by fire fighters, police, local governments and citizens, and the government needs to prepare data on improving sensory safety level, and establish a control tower agency to address the occurrence of an integrated safety vacuum for establishing a specific prevention system and quick response guidelines at a time when the number of senior citizens and single families continues to increase.

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## Safety, A Matter of Welfare and Human Rights (Fire Safety)

We live in a world of uncertainty and fire incident is one of such uncertainties. Fire is that everyone wishes to avoid but it is everyone's fight

Fire statistics of the past decade shows that 43,000 incidents occur every year, claiming 310 lives along with 1,900 fire-related injuries. The most vulnerable spot is residential building (single-family house & multi-family house) followed by industrial establishment where various energy sources and hazardous materials are being used in. Automobile ranked in third place. Fires are mostly caused by human negligence, electrical reasons and mechanical reasons

Data analysis tells that outdated residential buildings and poorly-maintained industrial establishments are very prone to fire. The loss of life increases proportionately. The key to preventing fires is to keep heat and ignition sources away from materials, equipment and structures that could act as fuel to complete the fire triangle. However, a poor fire prevention system is the main factor contributing to personal injuries and deaths.

In addition, the underprivileged and socially disadvantaged people are more exposed to fires and fire-related accidents. Unfortunately, these incidents are considered as "a personal matter." Amid increasing economic polarization, the poor people look for their shelter in flophouse or Goshiwon (a tiny capsule-like dormitory) more and more. Due to population aging, the number of nursing homes consistently increases. Thus, fire, no matter how small and minor it may be, is not a matter of individual person. People who live in or who maintain such residential establishments are very incapable to prevent and control fires. This is the reason why state agencies need to be getting involved.

"Creating a Safe Society to Protect the Public" is one of "20 National Strategies and 100 Tasks" released by the Moon Jae-in Administration in 2017. Under this key policy task, National Fire Agency has set out "The Five-Year Comprehensive Plan for the Fire Prevention and Damage Reduction of 2018," which consists of three strategies - "Creating Safe Living Environment from Fire," "Strengthening Proactive Fire Prevention and Response," and "Promoting Safety Culture" - and 10 tasks.

An extra attention is given to the high death rate places such as single-family houses and other residential establishments where people who require emergency evacuation assistances live in. National Fire Agency supplies firefighting systems (incl. fire extinguishers and fire alarm system)



Jeonbuk Fire Department,  
Commissioner  
**HONG Yeong-geun**

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to the fire-vulnerable population. Moreover, single-person elderly households are given an active fire protection method such as fire sprinkler system which can help their early response under the emergency situation.

After 2017 Jecheon fire (29 deaths) and 2018 Miryang hospital fire (39 deaths), Korean Government and National Fire Agency assembled the Special Fire Safety Task Force whose primary obligation is to design and execute government-wide fire safety measures that consist of 227 tasks in three areas (including 158 tasks in the fire safety regulatory innovation, 53 tasks in the fire prevention and response, and 16 tasks in the strong safety culture) to set up preventive fire safety systems, to increase public awareness on fire safety, to minimize personal injuries and deaths, and to upgrade on-scene emergency response capability, under the slogan of "Fire Safety, A Farsighted National Policy."

Keeping people safe from fire is one of the key state responsibilities. Also, fire safety is a matter of welfare and human rights. Fire is everyone's fight. A national effort led by the government agencies is not sufficient to make society safer. Public participation and cooperation is much needed.

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## Gwangju Safety Management and Governance Direction

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Hanyang University  
Professor  
**SONG Chang-young**

## Concept Note

# 「Korean Human Rights Advocators Workshop」

## Human Rights Institution's Activities and Challenges for Realizing Human Rights Cities

As Incheon completes to set up its own bodies, 17 provincial & metropolitan governments have human rights institutions, including Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Center. It is truly remarkable and inspiring.

Now, we have to think about what we have to do to tackle obstacles. As the forerunner, Seoul has a broad range of experiences, and its 6-year operation of a human rights institution will be helpful for other localities.

Local governments can help each other by sharing their own experiences. However, their trajectories may vary depending on situations they have involved in. This is also found in two decades of stories of the National Human Rights Commission, established in 2001.

It is necessary to sum up experiences of human rights institutions and envisage a new direction. Let us ask ourselves what do we find? and where do we start?

It is time for us all to get back to basics. The Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions, or commonly known as "Paris Principles" define the role, composition, status and functions of human rights institutions. This workshop is to determine what types of human rights institutions meet the Paris Principles, and also to review whether the National Human Rights Commission complies with these basic principles.

In this session, we will attempt to define challenges we have to overcome, by sharing our experiences in and related to human rights institution operations, investigations on human rights violation cases, human rights education. Like candlelight in the darkness, this workshop will lead us to a better way to uphold human rights.

## Status and Role of Local Human Rights Institutions - Rectification of Human Rights Violations

Human rights institutions such as the Human Rights Commission have been now established in all 17 of Korea's metropolitan cities and provinces, with Incheon metropolitan city being the last. It is a monumental moment to have established human rights institutions in every city and province in the country. However, a new task lies before us: what should we do and how? Seoul was the first place in Korea to establish a human rights organization, and has accumulated considerable experience over its ten years of operation. Local governments should have been sharing these experiences and paving the way forward, but have not been doing so. In retrospect, local human rights institutions have not advanced in a straight line. They often ran around in confusion. The same applies to the National Human Rights Commission of Korea. Now is the time to reorganize our experiences and explore a new direction.

What is the path we need to search for? Where should we begin? I would like to propose that we should return to basics. The basis here are the Paris Principles, an international agreement on the definition, roles, and organization of human rights institutions. As this presentation is aimed at human rights defenders working on human rights in local governments, it consists of the following: 1) What are the institutions defined by the Paris Principles? 2) What are the goals and characteristics of human rights administration? 3) What is the role of human rights defenders? In particular, this presentation will focus on rectifying human rights' violations, since local governments must actively work on this in the future. When you are groping around in the dark, it is essential to consider the basics.



National Human Rights  
Commission of Korea,  
Policy Division Director  
**KIM Wonkyu**

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## Human Rights Survey Experiences and Challenges

Seoul Metropolitan  
Government,  
HR Ombudsperson  
**JEON Sungwhi**

After the Seoul Metropolitan Government enacted the Seoul Ordinance on Human Rights on September 9, 2012, it began to remedy human rights violations from January 2013. At first, three civil rights protection officers investigated cases filed, independently determined whether human rights violations had occurred, and recommended corrective actions under a single-person authorization system. The government then raised questions about the system, which became a representative system when the ordinance was revised in September 2016. Seoul Metropolitan Government's human rights violation relief service currently consists of: First, three permanent civil rights protectors investigate the cases filed, then, based on their findings, the civil rights protection committee, consisting of three permanent civil rights protectors and seven non-executive civil rights protectors, hold a meeting once a month to decide whether or not the findings constitute human rights violations.

In cases of human rights violations, the government advocates human rights education or HR measures for human rights violators as remedial measures, while also recommending recovery measures such as paid leave or psychological treatment for victims. In the case of human rights violations taking place within the same workplace, separation of work space between the victims and actors is recommended, along with the establishment of measures to prevent recurrences of human rights violations in the workplace.

The investigation into human rights violations is to confirm their veracity based on statements, recordings and other fact-finding materials such as those of victims or surrounding witnesses. However, since the civil rights protection officer's authority to investigate is based on what is stated in the human rights ordinance, the investigation is conducted in the form of arbitrary investigations without legal grounds. Since the importance of personal information protection is given great emphasis, sensitive information about individuals should have a legal basis under the Personal Information Protection Act. Still, local human rights investigations have yet to establish their legal ground.

Besides, they need to persuade their own inner circle before they release press data about cases. Announcing human rights violation cases to the outside would reveal the corruption inside Seoul government. In sensitive cases such as sexual minorities, there were several inside consultations to conclude the release of the press materials together: It says that the civil

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rights protection officer system is operated in an independent structure away from the Seoul administration. In September 2014, the Seoul Metropolitan Government established a policy of investigating workplace sexual harassment cases for examination by civil rights protection officers. However, the audit department began to question the civil rights protection investigation and outcomes, since they viewed it as an infringement on their territory. There have also been repeated efforts to explain the characteristics of the civil rights investigation, seeking their understanding and trying to persuade them. However, as the human rights survey is conducted by the internal organizations of local governments, it is more cooperative and easier to manage than outside investigations. Currently, the rate of execution as recommended by the Civil Rights Violation Relief Committee is 95 percent, which is higher than any other figures achieved by ombudsman organizations.

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## Jeollanam-do Human Rights Education : Current State and Issues



JeollaNamdo Provincial  
Government,  
Chief Officer of HR Center  
**MOON Jeongho**

According to the UN World Programme for Human Rights Education, three phases of human rights education are currently being carried out, and the opinions of governments and national human rights organizations are being collected in order to establish the fourth phase (2020-2024) of its human rights education program, starting with human rights education-related civil society groups.

At this time, an evaluation of the human rights-related programs currently administered by the National Human Rights Commission is necessary, to compare human rights education in Korea to human rights education in the rest of the world and thus gauge Korea's standing.

Following the National Human Rights Commission's proposal (2012) of a standard bill of rights concerning human rights for local governments, Incheon metropolitan city proclaimed its human rights-related bill at the beginning of this year, and ordinances relating to human rights were enacted in 17 metropolitan cities and provinces.

Human rights education is included in each of the 17 metropolitan cities and provinces, and in most basic local government ordinances on human rights. However, each local government differs on how human rights education is actually being implemented, according to its own considerations such as local government finance, the pool of human rights education specialists, the local government's human rights education environment, the office of education and the like.

Jeollanam-do's human rights ordinances were proclaimed in 2012. However, the actual implementation of the ordinances started with the formation of the Human Rights Commission began in 2015. Following this, the establishment of a general human rights plan, a year-on-year implementation plan, the operation of a human rights ombudsman, and human rights education as important content in provincial human rights ordinances, are being regulated as the governor's obligation.

The human rights center has been established through the recent organizational restructuring (July 2019). The work of human rights was once just one area designated under an officer

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in a department. The permanent post of a human rights ombudsman also holds the position of head in the human rights center, and human resources are comprised of the human rights center head, one 6th level administrator, one 7th level administrator, and one female human rights ombudsman in the process of recruitment. It is considered significant that the province is the first to establish a “human rights center” to be fully taken charge of by a “team” unit.

On human rights education, human rights education is taken to cities and counties. Recognizing the demand for human rights education in 22 cities and districts within the province, it is establishing and administering finances, and, with the Gwangju Office of National Human Rights Commission, instructors for the promotion of human rights sensitivity are provided, and human rights education in each city and district has been implemented. The host is each city and district, but the audience is not limited to public officials, but rather general citizens and military personnel for the promotion and education.

In the current situation, the reality to perform human rights education is challenging because within the province there are no human rights education-related organizations or human rights education-related activists, coupled with problems faced by the provincial human rights center, such as limitations of manpower, finances and the like. The various opinions and realistic proposals from specialists who have participated in human rights advocacy workshops are expected.

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## Concept Note

# 「International Human Rights Policy Session」

### Background

This panel will try to join-up the different levels from the UN, the national level to the local level. How do the different actors support each other in the ultimate goal of strengthening the human rights protection of people living locally? Key words are participation and engagement. The OHCHR will present the important guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs. These guidelines are important for local governments to fully realizing the potential of engaging its citizens. This presentation will be followed by two presentations from cities namely Mexico City and Nurnberg in Germany, addressing among other things their work and engagement of citizens in finding ways forward on key challenges. The panel will be closed by a presentation from the Indonesian Human Rights Commission addressing effective methods to foster cooperation between local government and local stakeholders for the promotion and protection of human rights including by raising awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Objectives

This session will focus on how to engage citizens in finding solutions to the human rights challenges that occurs in their neighborhood. The question raised is how the different institutions and organizations from the UN to national and local level can join-up their efforts in order to find ways forward.

## Concept Note

# 「Human Rights Cities, SDGS and Its Unique Priorities : Indonesian Experience」

### Background

For the last 5 years, INFID and Komnas HAM have been working to promote the implementation of human rights cities in Indonesia. Some 50 regencies and districts out of the total of 514 cities and districts are in the process of implementing and institutionalizing human rights cities in different levels. The cities and districts put priorities based on the challenges they identified and capacity they have.

The concept of human rights cities has been acknowledged by President Joko Widodo since 2015 through his speech on the occasion of the International Human Rights Day. In doing so, INFID has published guidelines for a human rights cities updated every year. Komnas HAM has also developed Policy Paper and Training Module on Human Rights Cities in 2018 and 2019, in which they include the adoption of human rights approach by local government in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

INFID and Komnas HAM also conduct annual human rights cities training participated by local government officers and local human rights activists since three years ago. The latest training workshop is taking place conducted in Makassar from 20 – 22 August 2018 participated by 50 local government official and local CSO activists with the support by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

Since 2014, Komnas HAM with INFID and the Executive Office of the President also conduct Human Rights Cities Conference and Festival which now become a national event, in which the coming Festival will be in Jember, East Java from 19 – 21 November 2019. Every year since 2014, INFID along with Komnas HAM also participated in the World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) in Gwangju, Republic of Korea. INFID participate in the Forum along with Komnas HAM and several Regent and Mayors interested in adopting human rights cities framework in Indonesia. The participation of INFID and other participants from Indonesia is for the purpose of learning and sharing as well as networking for the eventual advancement of human rights implementation in local level in Indonesia.

### Objectives

1. Sharing experiences and strategies of initiatives and innovation of human rights cities in Indonesia by head of local government and other stakeholders
2. Building and expanding networks of global human rights cities movement
3. Providing supports to the carrying out of the WHRCF and other initiatives by the Gwangju Metropolitan City

## Concept Note 「The Elderly」

### The Role of Local Government and Private Organizations for Active Aging to Ensure Human Rights of Older Persons

Active Aging means a process of optimizing opportunities of health, participation and stability to improve the quality of later life while enjoying physical, mental, and social well-being as an elderly person, and contributing to the society with his/her own experience and wisdom as an elderly person. Therefore, the place where active aging is possible is human rights cities because the elderly is not alienated and socially integrated without the generational conflicts in a city where the elderly can stay healthy and vibrant.

“Local Community-based Integrated Care (Community Care)” is beginning in June 2019 in Korea. Community Care is a policy that provides various services tailored to the needs of the people in need of care where they live. In the process of planning and executing the pilot projects, the local governments, in cooperation with private organizations, provides housing, health care, nursing and various care in order to solve the problems of citizens with complex needs.

In the countries with long history of decentralization and local self-governing, local governments play an important role in human rights and welfare policies. There is also a great deal of cooperation from civic (NGO) organizations that are well-versed in local circumstances. For Korean society whose history of decentralization is relatively short, it is very helpful to review the roles and efforts of the local governments and civic (NGO) organizations in the developed countries for the human rights policy and welfare services for the elderly.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the plans of the Seo-gu in Gwangju metropolitan city, which has been selected to carry out the Community Care Pilot Project. In terms of human rights and welfare guarantees for the elderly, we will be able to discuss the concept and our contribution to active aging. We hope the close cooperation between the government of Gwangju and the elderly-related civic (NGO) organizations will be achieved with the aim of “the human rights city of Gwangju” where the human rights and welfare of the elderly are sufficiently guaranteed.

## The Importance of Reciprocal Social Support for Active Aging and Human Rights

Populations are aging, and older people make up a growing proportion of our societies. In industrialized societies, older people are often viewed as old fashion and burdensome, and their care is seen as a drain on valuable resources. This can lead to the “dehumanization” of older people, which jeopardizes their human rights.

The Active Aging Framework calls for ensuring that people can “age with security and dignity and continue to participate fully in their societies as citizens with full rights.” To fulfill this mission, government and non-government agencies must enact programs and policies that promote human rights for all ages, including older adults.

The promotion of human rights at the city level starts with good policy, and Gwangju is ahead of many cities with its Human Rights Charter and its set of Human Rights Indicators. This charter sets a high standard for other cities to recognize that all humans have the right to housing, education, work, healthcare, and participation.

In this presentation, I will talk about “reciprocal social support” as an important concept in active aging and human rights. To engage in reciprocal social support means that people have the opportunity to give, as well as to receive. Research suggests that giving may be more important to one’s wellbeing than receiving, especially in old age. Cities can promote reciprocal social support by providing opportunities for older adults to continue to contribute to society.

In this paper, I will first explain how reciprocal social support impacts wellbeing, especially in potentially vulnerable groups, like older adults. Then I will provide examples of programs and programs that promote reciprocal social support in the areas of family life, civil society, and government. For example:

Programs that promote written and digital literacy in older people enhance their ability to communicate and to give and take advice and support within the family.

Programs that promote volunteerism set the foundation for a lifetime of giving through civil society.

Programs that increase access of older adults to community planning processes can result in



University of Hawaii,  
Professor  
**Kathryn BRAUN**

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cities that are friendly to all age groups.

Programs that highlight and reward older people who give to others can improve attitudes toward aging and older people.

A good example from Korea is the elderly-elderly care program, co-sponsored by the public sector and community welfare centers. In this program, healthy older adults are trained to provide care and companionship to vulnerable older adults, either as volunteers or as paid deliverers of meals to elders who cannot cook for themselves. The benefits are positive for both the elders who provide services and those who receive them.

Making sure people can give as well as receive is a simple but important component of active aging. By being able to give, older people gain a better sense of self and a better sense of purpose. Having your voice heard leads to positive changes in identity and increased feelings of empowerment. Continued integration and empowerment of older persons improves attitudes toward older adults, and this should lead to higher productivity.

Active aging is an attractive model for the future because it promotes reciprocal social support. This, in turn, promotes human rights because it maximizes the ability of all citizens, regardless of age, to participate in the building of better communities and cities.

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## The Role of Local Government and Private Organizations for Active Aging to Ensure Human Rights of Older Persons

### Hawaii Seniors Inform Hawai'i History and the Struggle for Human Rights

In most societies, elders enjoyed a traditional role as repositories of wisdom, sharing history and culture with younger generations. However, industrialization and rapid changes in technology often rob elders of traditional roles. Negative images of aging in the mass media may reinforce this marginalization, and society loses valuable contributions from older adults. The University of Hawai'i Rice and Roses (R&R) project uses multiple digital platforms, such as documentary film, and to help elders tell their stories and restore their traditional roles.

Like Gwanju, Hawai'i has a rich history of struggle for human rights. About 80% of the state's indigenous people died from guns, germs, alcohol, and policies brought by Westerners merchants. Subsistence fishing and farming were largely replaced by sugar and pineapple plantations, and more than 300,000 laborers were imported from China, Portugal, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere to work the fields as Hawaiians died off. Plantations and almost all economic enterprises were controlled by a handful of families, called the Big Five, which controlled virtually everything. Pay was low, and working conditions were hard. Workers were divided into ethnic camps and manipulated against each other using racial stereotypes. Against tremendous odds, workers developed organizing strategies and, through their struggles, achieved basic human rights, and transformed Hawai'i from a feudal oligarchy to a modern labor democracy.

This presentation features examples of successful struggles for human rights in Hawai'i as told by senior citizens and their organizations. One was the Hale Mohalu 'Ohana, a group of seniors and others who helped elderly leprosy patients resist mass eviction from their homes and forced relocation from a hospital setting. Seniors also led a group called People Against Chinatown Evictions, which stopped the city from evicting elderly people in low-cost housing in the urban core and got the city to support new low-cost housing.

Despite these accomplishments, there continues to be a void when it comes to public education and awareness about Hawai'i's struggle for human rights. We need our working-class heroes to be recognized for their contributions to human rights, and we need to encourage local governments to partner in strategies with community organizations to:

Recognize accomplishments of senior citizens.

Create venues for public display, archives, public libraries, websites, etc. that pay tribute to struggles for human rights and the community leaders involved in these issues.

Work with educators to ensure that complete and accurate histories about human-rights struggles are included in local school curriculum.

Work with community advocates to guarantee freedom of the press and right to information. One practical example is in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where the local government deployed community high-speed broadband as a way of giving the public an alternative to Media Giants like Facebook or Comcast. As observed by Dr. Martin Luther King: "The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice." It will bend faster if we restore the role of elders and learn from their history and wisdom.

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University of Hawaii,  
Professor  
**Christopher  
CONYBEARE**

## Active Ageing as a Human Right for Older Persons



University of Oxford,  
Professor  
**Asghar ZAIDI**

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([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))

## The Role of Local Government (Gwangju Seo-gu District) and Private Organizations for Active Aging to Ensure the Human Rights of the Elderly

### ○ Gwangju Seo-gu district's increasingly elderly population

As of 30 June 2019, the elderly population in Gwangju Seo-gu district stood at 39,150 (12.96%) including 8,439 citizens aged 80 or older.

⇒ The share of senior citizens is expected to increase to 17% by 2025 and 22% by 2030.

### ○ Elderly characteristics and problems

- Korean elderly distinctive characteristics: lived during Japanese colonial rule and the Korean war; not ready for old age; rapid increase in number of 'super-aged' citizens aged 80 or older; baby boomers born in 1954 entering elderly generation.
- Four elderly hardships: poverty, illness, loneliness, inactivity

### ○ Local government projects for elderly welfare

- Economic support: basic pension payment, senior citizens' jobs
- Nursing care: long-term care insurance, geriatric care (comprehensive, basic, emergency safety, etc.), care homes, nursing homes, home care project, prevention of senior suicide and abuse.
- Leisure: operating and supporting senior citizen community centers, senior welfare centers and talent-sharing circles, senior classes, etc.
- Health: operating senior citizen restaurants, lunch delivery, dementia prevention, chronic disease management, support for daily sport activities, etc.
- Creating an aging-friendly outdoor environment: urban regeneration projects, renovation of homes for senior citizens, installation of senior-friendly stations, removal of walkway barriers, maintenance of pathways, etc.

### ○ Structural limitations and problems in local government projects

- The rapid increase in the number of senior citizens (baby boomers entering the elderly generation) adds to the economic budgetary burden
- Lack of services fitting the diverse needs of the elderly, and family care burden & limits

### ○ Effective solutions

- Role of local governments  
Establish elderly-friendly plan (external space, transportation, housing, communication,



Gwangju Metropolitan  
Seogu District,  
Mayor of Seogu  
**SEO Daeseog**

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healthcare, social activities, social integration, employment)  
Promote 'community care' for long-term comfortable community living  
Provide incentives to encourage filial piety for family care (new project)  
Increase availability of quality diverse job opportunities for active senior citizens (so that they can contribute to their community)  
Increase leisure spaces to help elderly maintain health and form social relations  
- Elderly welfare in joint public and private sectors  
Participate in community care: pharmacist circles (pharmacy counseling), medical doctors association (home visits, care meetings), long-term care institutions (care centers), LH (care safety housing), welfare facilities (nursing & home care welfare), Bitgoeul construction (house repairs), taxi care service (for mobility convenience), etc.  
Community-associated service: elderly caring volunteer activities, community projects by the community security council, community self-help activities  
Encourage talent sharing: volunteer activities for the senior community center, cultural and artistic activities  
Encourage leisure and health activities: public health centers (health classes for chronic disease), functional groups (e.g., support for senior societies and health activities)  
Generational integration: establish and operate a complex community with libraries, cultural performance halls and senior welfare centers, and welfare center-type senior community center with local residents, and inter-generational projects (such as young volunteers teaching the elderly about smartphone functions, etc.)

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## Local governments role for Sweden's elderly policy

As with most countries in the world, Sweden's population is ageing rapidly. Out of its approximately 10 million residents, a significant 20 percent are aged 65 and above — that's one in five persons! Furthermore, this number is not expected to decrease anytime soon; by 2040, it is projected to rise to 23%. Sweden is entering a future where one in four persons in the country will be considered an elderly person.

The ageing population in Sweden can be attributed to its high life expectancy and falling birth rates. Today, the life expectancies of Swedish men and women stand at 81 years and 84 years respectively. As the country continues to invest heavily in elderly care, these numbers are expected to increase in the years to come. However, there is a big range within the group "elderly". There are 40 years, or almost two generations, between a 65-year old and a 105-year old. Sweden doesn't only have a high proportion of elderly people, but also a relatively healthy elderly population. Both men and women enjoy almost twice as many years of health than the EU average, which increases opportunities to extend working life and ensure a sustainable pension system in which pensions are sufficient.

With a rapidly aging population comes many opportunities and challenges. In this talk, I will explain more about Sweden's human rights commitments toward the elderly, the Swedish welfare system and how local governments and municipalities work with ensuring human rights and providing public services. As Sweden has a feminist government, I will also share some thoughts on what gender equality means for Sweden's elderly policy.



Embassy of Sweden in Seoul,  
First Secretary  
**Victoria RHODIN  
SANDSTROM**

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## Concept Note 「State Violence」

### State Violence, Symbolic Violence, Hatred

Discrimination and hatred against the disadvantaged and minorities is a national as well as socially important issue. Discrimination and hatred are manifested in various forms, but the things that must be examined at the local governments as a policy issue are symbolic violence and hate speech especially for direct or indirect victims of national violence. Distortion and disparagement of Gwangju Uprising and discrimination and hate speech against the April 16 ferry disaster and its bereaved families are the defiance against the fundamental human rights and the human dignity-related matters. These expressions and behaviors of hatred are also secondary violence against the victims by the national violence, misfeasance or institutional deficiencies.

In this thematic session, aversion-related specific issues and response cases will be examined while some legal and institutional issues are currently handled including a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that is closely related to human rights policy as a matter of discrimination and aversion, and punishment for the distortion and denial of Gwangju Uprising. In order to reconsider the hatred as a structural violence in Korean society, some of the victims and activists are participating to the discussion of the process of enacting the hate speech punishment ordinance to deal with the specific issues such as discrimination and hate speech against Japanese Koreans in Japan as a social movement.

## Call for Effective Administrative Policy to Rise Beyond the Damages of the Hate Speech

### □ Kawasaki Sakuramoto, a village of living in symbiosis

Kawasaki City in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, is next to Tokyo Island right across the river. Sakuramoto region of Kawasaki-gu, in which I live, is close to the the Imhaebu area of Keihin Industrial Zone (Japan's largest industrial zone centered on Tokyo), and this region has the largest number of foreigners in Kawasaki City. In its elementary school, the whole students and teachers play and dance together Korean traditional musical performance named 'pungmulnori.' As this, we respect one another's differences as valuable diversity, while also practicing the courtesy of living in symbiosis. Besides, as the front line of practicing education and regionally-inclusive cares for multicultural symbiosis, we have built up the legacy of local practices for symbiosis on the basis of mutual respect.



Kawasaki City  
Multicultural Hall,  
Director  
**CHOI Kangjija**

### □ Demand for Administrative Policy to Stop Serious Damage

The peaceful daily lives began to be threatened when Sakuramoto Village was attacked by hateful demonstrators. They were shouting "Kill the Chosun (which means Koreans) people. Die Chosun people, "Expell Koreans. They are cockroaches, maggot". These hate speech demonstrators stormed our town twice: one in November 2015, and the second in January 2016. Local residents in other regions joined the protest against the hate speeches, taking to the streets with a slogan saying 'Let's keep Sakuramoto' and 'We shall not allow such hate speeches to take place here where a lot of Korean residents live. However, the hate speeches already left a deep scar on the local community. In particular, damages inflicted to two grandmother of the first-generation Korean residents and children were serious. "I have contributed to Japanese society, I have never caused any trouble. Even 70 years passed after the war, why should we, our children and grandchildren be told to "die, go back? Why should we still be discriminated," said the grandmother in tears. "My heart hurts," said the children. Hearing from them, we set up a Kawasaki Civil Network so that it won't tolerate the hate speech, and we started to launch activities to call on the administration to take concrete effective measures.

### □ Leading to enactment and Kawasaki ordinances that exceed laws,

In June 2016, the Japan's first anti-discrimination law, the 'Act on Measures for the Elimination of Unfair Discrimination against People from Outside the Country,' was in force, with our damage case in Kawasaki serving as a legislative fact. We must stop and stand up against the hate

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crimes and hate speech that cause human rights abuses caused by Hate Speech and Hate Crimes from happening again. We won't again let it happen again. To this end, it requires a tangible and effective policy to prevent discrimination and completely break its chain of links. Our citizens have gathered 16 times since 2016 with each meeting comprising 200 people or more, have conducted 16 studies, examined which demands must be put into our call for the ordinances, and we submitted our written call which was phrased as the citizens' opinion to Kawasaki City's Kawasaki Council.

On June 24, 2019, the city council announced the Japan's first ordinance draft imposing criminal penalties on Hate Speech. It is planned to submit its final ordinance in December. Our Kawasaki citizens have gathered for the struggle, which was supported by administrative resolution and bear the fruit of enacting the law by the parliament's efforts: This is the Kawasaki model, which successfully combined citizens' efforts, administrative assistance and parliamentary's enactment. We are ready to share and spread the Kawasaki model that has produced tangible outcome to eradicate the hate speeches.

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## Current Status and Tasks After Enactment of the 'Hate Speech Remedy Act'

In May 2016, Japan's first "Hate Speech Remedy Act" (also known in Korea as the Hate Speech Reduction Act) was created. Its enactment was the result of the repeated voices of victims in villages including Sakuramoto Village, Kawasaki, where Korean residents in Japan were targets of hate speech, along with the U.N. recommendations and daily reports in Japan and abroad against hate speeches. All combined to create the public opinion against the hate speech, making it unavoidable for the Japanese lawmakers to enact this act.

This law has become the standard for interpreting civil litigation trials, such as the temporary disposition of hate demonstrations in areas like the village of Sakuramoto where many people reside, and the claims for compensations filed by the victims. There have been certain effects: There was a noticeable reduction in the number of arrested protesters by the police at sites where the protests were held. Also, it began to hear the voice of the citizens to stop the hate speech.

However, the hate speech act remains ineffective, because its full text contains only a phrase of 'not tolerate', and without any provisions on non-discrimination and sanction clauses stipulated. The UN Committee on Racial Discrimination (NGO) encouraged the Japanese government to regulate hate speech with law, which was therefore submitted by opposition lawmakers to propose a law on the elimination of racial discrimination (Basic Act on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 2016). However, the hate speech act still does not oblige the country to establish basic policies and plans for investigation, as the proposed act demands. It does not even establish policies and plans to eradicate the hate speech.

Consequently, the number of hate speech protests has decreased, and the explicit expressions such as "Die, Kill", which correspond to Article 2 of the Resolution Act, has also decreased. However, these protests continue to take place and there is no change in the number of hate protests that don't require prior permissions. In other words, the Hate Crimes are getting worse. Hate speech on the Internet is almost helpless. Since July 2016, racism has made their political groups, continuing their hate speech under the guise of election activities. Some of them have already become council members.

Although there was a slow response at the national level, local governments have taken effective measures such as enacting ordinances to counter the reality, restricting the use of public facilities (for hate speech) and online monitoring. In particular, Kawasaki City established Japan's first guidelines for restricting the use of public facilities for the hate speech purpose in Japan in 2017. In June 2019, the local government announced a 'Kawasaki City's ordinance on the creation of a village in which human rights are respected, with no discrimination', which defines Hate Speech as illegal and imposes criminal punishment. A series of measures by Kawasaki City will promote the establishment of effective ordinances by other local governments, and will lay the groundwork for the country's enactment of the basic law on elimination of racial discrimination and the anti-racial law.



NGO Network on the  
Elimination of Racial  
Discrimination, Lawyer  
**MOROOKA Yasuko**

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## Sexual Violence, its 'Secondary Damage' and 'Absurd Words': Focus on the Sexual Enslavement of Women for the Japanese Army



Critical Global Studies Institute,  
Sogang University,  
Research Associate Professor  
**KIM Joohee**

Although the term “absurd words (妄言)” has a dictionary meaning that “something is ridiculously unreasonable, unsound to incongruous” . the term also implies something ‘socially and officially judgmental’. Unlike hate speech, belittling remarks or false statements, the term ‘absurd words’ refers to distorted remarks made by public figures on historical and political issues. Since the standards of judgment are often set by the levels of the nation, its people and the public, its definition itself implies something social and official. In our society, we have encountered the distorted statements made by the Japanese cabinet ministers on Korean history, and therefore ‘absurd words (妄言)’ is also understood as the ‘words associated with national identity.’

The main argument about absurd words from Japan’s right-wing forces and politicians is that Japan’s war in East Asia was not a war of aggression. Previous Korean soldiers under Japanese colonial rule shall not be considered as a matter of forced recruitment because Koreans at that time had Japanese nationality. Therefore, these absurd words often include arguments that deny the ‘compulsory recruitment of comfort women for the Japanese army. For example, it falsely claims that these women made a lot of money at the time from prostitution, or it even claims that these women were recruited from among existing prostitute women. All these claims are intended to reject the forced nature in which women were recruited to become sex slaves for the military.

Consequently, these words have afflicted secondary damage to the women who are the victims of sexual abuse and violence organized by the Japanese military during the wartime. These women, who have already suffered as sex slaves, have had to suffer again since they have to continue to testify about their painful experiences and prove the authenticity of such testimony even after they have tried to heal and release themselves from their painful past experiences.

However, in our society, the effects of these absurd words are not fully understood as an extension of secondary trauma and damage in addition to the sexual abuse and violence already endured. According to Kwon Kim Hyun Young, secondary damage is referred to as “the totality of unfairness that a victim faces in the process of dealing with the primary damages caused

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by sexism and prevalent gender misconceptions.’ The secondary damage is like a measure in that it shows how different the sexual violence is from the initial violence in general.

In the context of sexual violence within our society, we rarely take into account whether the women resisted, were lead by temptation or political conspiracy. This concept has been defined and used practically. However, considering that the absurd words have always been unanimously equated with the words of mocking and insulting the victims of ‘comfort women’, it cannot be used as a concept to reflect on our society.

With these complicated issues, we are going to examine the historic course of how these absurd words have developed regarding the ‘comfort women’. We shall also analyze the nature of political consciousness that these words spread or remove. In another words, this paper will aim to study the political weight of feminism as implied by these absurd words against the sexual enslavement of female victims for the Japanese imperial army.

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## Concept Note

# 「UN Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights」

## Focusing on Regional SDGs

In 2015, UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since then, Member States have developed country, region, and city SDGs, expanding its value and philosophical discussions about the SDGs.

By adopting the 2030 Agenda, Member States have committed to leave no one behind in their implementation of the SDGs.

In their development and implementation, the SDGs fully present the human rights principles (Universality, Indivisibility, and Interdependence). Each and every SDG is directly or indirectly related to the idea of human rights. Moreover, the 17 SDGs specifically state the human right standards, including Right to development, Human rights education, and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

This session will 1) discuss how human rights discourses and commitments of the 2015 UN SDGs are internalized in international settings; and 2) analyze and assess the Local SDGs developed and implemented in localities, including Seoul, Chungnam, Gwangju, Suwon, and Damyang, from the human rights and social inclusion perspectives, so that we can set out the Local SDGs that we have to take in coming years.

## Human Rights and Sustainability

### 1. Human Rights Education: human rights training beyond teaching or learning

“Training” calls for a change from the perspective and philosophy inherent in traditional education. As modus manifested from history and society de nos jours constitutes human rights, human rights training begins with the belief that human dignity exists a priori. Human rights training is the process of self-empowerment to reveal and elevate such dignity. Beyond the limits of illuminating and genealogical unilaterality that tended to be present in previous human rights education, human rights training can overcome the limitations of learning of which criticism is often erased because learning requires a receptive attitude to the trainee. Aiming at enhancing the competence of the subjects, “training” eliminates the boundaries and inequalities between educators and trainees by allowing experts to act as facilitators, assistants or volunteers.



Korea Human Rights  
Policy Institute,  
General Director  
**KIM Hyung-wan**

### 2. Surpassing citizenship regime for the realization of justice

The realization of human rights requires a bold plan that goes beyond the citizenship regime. It aims at, of course, the resolution of inequality for the socially underprivileged and the guarantee of dignity for minorities. The citizenship regime places the responsibility with individual countries. However, it has to awaken the realization that the sustainability of human rights is secured when citizenship is extended at the international level. The sustainability of human rights realization cannot be secured without establishing a system to guarantee the dignity of social minorities who have been cast out of citizenship. Discrimination and the exclusion of minorities are the denial of freedom and equality. When freedom and equality are missing, justice cannot be upheld.

### 3. The need for a paradigm shift beyond justice discourse

The crisis of freedom and equality that resulted in neoliberalism is accompanied by the overturn of moral values and confusion, in which justice is used to morally condemn the disadvantaged and the minorities. Thus, human rights becomes sustainable only when ( i ) we search for the personal and social deficiency and deprived constituents (human rights sensitivity) ( ii ) to resolve the state of deficiency and deprivation (realization of philanthropy) ( iii ) by combining them with necessary resources and capacities (state responsibility). This is philanthropy of human rights, love of Christianity, mercy of Buddhism, and compassion of Confucianism. Martha Nussbaum called it “compassion” and Jacques Derrida as the politics of mourning (“I mourn therefore I am.”)

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#### **4. The realization of human rights: transition from selective to universal empathy**

In a polarized society, due to intensified generation, gender and income discrimination, the possibility of a rise in social status is thwarted and the foundation of universal empathy in a community disappears. This results in selective empathy and encourages conflict between groups. Selective empathy, too, is often exclusive with moral condemnation to oneself, to one's group, to another, or to another group, because selective empathy tends to justify itself and accelerate the solidarity of a group. The active and aggressive aversion to the socially underprivileged and minorities is counterevidence of a community's disintegration due to the selective empathy between groups strengthened by the polarization of life. Considering that individual misfortunes are socially constructed while the socially underprivileged and minorities all bear their own responsibility for their unhappiness, securing universal empathy is essential to realize human rights.

**\*Original Copy of Material are available on the Official website of the 9th WHRCF.  
([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))**

## UN SDGs and Human Rights : Local Governments SDGs

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity, pursues human rights for all. By identifying 17 goals and 169 sub-goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pledged to be integrated, inseparable and “to leave no one behind,” emphasizing global cooperation to protect and promote the human rights of all by “reaching those furthest behind first” (UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1, September 9, 2015). It also emphasized the correlation between the SDGs and the realization of human rights through various references to human rights.

Korea Center for Sustainable  
Development, Senior Advisor  
**PARKCHA Ok-kyung**

After issuing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which has moral force only, the United Nations issued its International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Covenant A), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Covenant B) and the ‘declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities’ to implement human rights at the international level. Korea has ratified seven of the nine International Covenants for Human Rights and five of the nine optional protocols.

A study on the links between the UN SDGs and international human rights norms has been introduced in Korea, but the links between human rights and K-SDGs and human rights and localized SDGs have not been studied.

In order to examine the status of SDGs from the perspective of human rights, we will inspect how much of the International Covenant ratified in Korea was reflected in K-SDGs. To examine the application of the International Covenant for Human Rights to Korea’s localized SDGs, we will compare the targets and indicators of the regional SDGs and regional demographic and socio-statistics to determine at what level the SDGs’ prerequisite of “leaving no one behind,” is reflected in K-SDGs. The analysis targets four cities: Seoul, Chungcheongnam-do, Gwangju, and Suwon Special City.

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([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))**

## Schedule <10/03>

Time	Session	Venue	Page
09:30~12:30	<b>D9-3 Culture Tour 3</b>		83
Venue	Gwangju Design Biennale		
Contents	Through HUMANITY, Explore the fundamental design values and roles, and present a design vision for a sustainable society and the human community.		

# INFORMATION

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01. Information Desk

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02. Registration

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03. Interpretation

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04. Wi-Fi

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05. SNS

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06. Convenience

## 01 Information Desk

1. Free shuttle bus service from accommodation to KDJ center is provided during the forum.
2. Charging service is provided.
3. Available to register for culture tour.  
※ 10/01, 02 Gwangju Design Biennale, 10/01 Korean Traditional Music Performance
4. After filling out a survey through the QR code below or back of ID card and let us know in the information desk, traveling kit is provided. (Limited to 40kits per day)



5. Receiver must be returned.

## 02 Registration

1. Those who register for the forum can participate in sessions and registrant will receive an ID card or badge.
2. Items below are provided for pre-register.  
Free coffee coupon (9/30~10/02, a cup per day), Program book, Phone strap, Child caring service



### How to Use

1. ① Remove double-sided tape and attach it to the phone case.
  2. Wrap the phone strap on the case, leaving room for 2 fingers.
  3. ② Remove the double sided tape and attach it to the case. Secure 1 and 2.
- ※ If the inner side of the case is made of suede, do not attach it to the case, but overlap them on top of each other. The suede can be damaged.

## 03 Interpretation

1. Simultaneous Interpretation  
Languages: Korean, English, Japanese (State Violence, Children)  
Receiver Rental: A receiver will be provided when registering.  
Receiver Return: Information Desk
2. Real Time Text Service  
Opening Ceremony, Plenary Session 1, Plenary Session 2, Thematic Session(Disability), Closing Ceremony
3. Sign Language Service  
Opening Ceremony, Plenary Session 1, Plenary Session 2,  
Strategies for the Hatred and Discrimination for the Realization  
of Sustainable Human Rights Cities, Thematic Session(Disability), Closing Ceremony

## 04 Wi-Fi

1. Search for surrounding Wi-Fi signals in the wireless network setting
2. Select 'Public WiFi Free' SSID and execute web browser  
(Basic browser of the terminal is recommended)
3. Select the right button of '공공와이파이 이용하기' in the center of the Public WiFi connection screen to use the desired service or select 'kdj2' in the wireless network setting and put in 'kdj12345' as a password

## SNS 05

1. You can find more information about WHRCF through the social media below.

페이스북 Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/whrcf>

트위터 Twitter : <https://twitter.com/gwangjuwhrcf>

인스타그램 Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/whrcf>



페이스북 / Facebook



트위터 / Twitter



인스타그램 / Instagram

2. Help us to spread WHRCF by using the hashtags below.

#세계인권도시포럼 #인권도시 #Gwangju #whrcf #cities4rights

## Convenience 06

1. Coffee is provided on the 2nd and 4th floor. (Limited to pre-register)

※ Pre-register is accessible to coffee service using the coupon.

2. Stroller and wheelchair service is available on the 1st floor.

3. Feeding room service located next to the exhibition hall on the 1st floor is available.

4. Limited to pre-register, children care service is provided.



### Efforts for a sustainable WHRCF

#### 1. No single use or disposable products

- Kindly make use of the cups and mugs provided instead of using disposable ones.
- Return cup after washing it with the cleaning goods in the restroom.

#### 2. Reduce, reuse and recycle event materials

- Please return your handbook, program, badge and id card before you leave in order to reuse the items.

#### 3. Utilizing e-documents

- Scan the QR code or visit the whrcf homepage to download materials.
- ※ Accessible to files through scanning QR code attached in conference room

#### 4. Decreased printing of materials

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# Gwangju Fire

May 1980. I am 18.  
Without money, father or home.  
University embraces me  
Shelters, protects and sets me free.

On the opposite side of the world  
Fighting for their freedom to vote  
For their families, futures and lives  
The blood of students soaks the ground.

Writing their names in red  
Falling tears form a river of light  
Washing away evil.

For each drop of blood, a tree is born.  
For each life lost, a forest grows.  
For each cruel act, a flower blossoms.  
In place of hate, a fountain plays.

From Gwangju, freedom sparks a fire  
Cities become beacons of light  
Linked together, encircling the earth  
Illuminating the future.

The students of Gwangju  
Never aged to become professors  
Yet taught us so much more.



Written by  
**Dr. Ju Gosling**

**Translated by  
Prof. LEE Dukbae**

Dr. Ju Gosling who participated in 2018 WHRCF Thematic session said "I will never forget my time in Gwangju. I recommend that all politicians from around the world visit Gwangju. I've worked for equality and human rights since I was a teenager, but I only experienced the true meaning of human rights in Gwangju.". He wrote the above poem and sent it to the secretariat of the World Human Rights Cities Forum.





# 20by20

Beautiful the lives of 200,000 women by 2020.

## AMORE PACIFIC

At Amorepacific, we believe that women have the innate ability and passion to create better and more beautiful lives for themselves, their families, their communities and the world. We believe in women's strength to create a more beautiful world.



Since 2017, with its '20by20' Commitment, Amorepacific has contributed to SDG 3.4 (Promoting good mental health and well-being by 2030 by reducing one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment) and SDG 5.1 (Ending all forms of discriminations against women and girls by 2030).

### '20 by 20' Commitment

The goal of the '20 by 20' Commitment is to beautify the lives of 200,000 women by the year 2020 through contribution to women's health, well-being and economic empowerment. As a company that has always valued women first and foremost, we believe when every woman's life is beautiful, we can create A MORE Beautiful World. Amorepacific's efforts to beautify women's lives are not only limited to Korea, but also reaching out to other regions like China, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Vietnam where its regional headquarters are located. We are strongly committed to supporting the UN-led 'Every Woman Every Child' movement, in order to share our vision with more people and carry out our responsibility to the fullest as a global corporate citizen.

### Women's Health and Well Being (SDG 3)

***"We contribute to reducing the mortality rate of female cancer patients and enhancing the quality of their lives."***

Amorepacific aims to contribute to ensuring not only the physical health of women but also their overall well-being by offering integrated support for women's cancers (particularly breast cancer and cervical cancer)—health issues shared by both developing and advanced countries. In order to achieve this goal, we have been carrying out various projects in terms of the breast health-related lifecycle. We offer programs for improving the awareness among women in their 20s to 30s, education on breast health and breast self-examination for women in their 30s to 40s, financial support for examination and surgery costs for women in their 40s to 50s, and a psychological recovery program mainly participated by female breast cancer patients in their 50s. All of our efforts endeavor to help women to live healthy and happy lives.

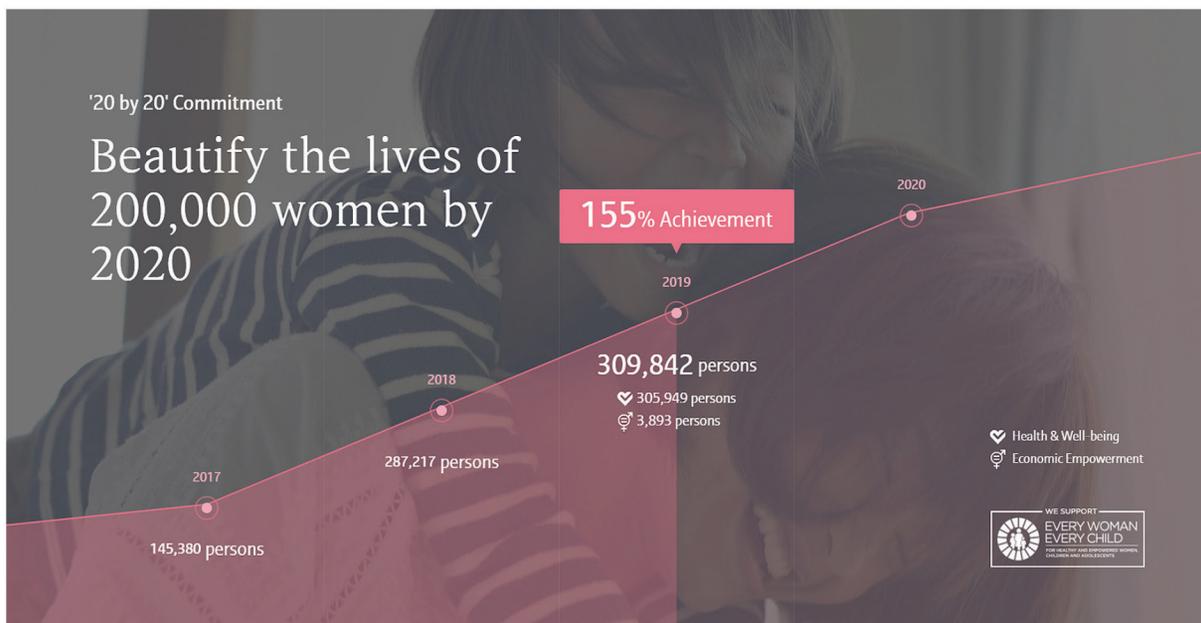


## Women's Economic Empowerment (SDG 5)



***"We contribute to the realization of female self-reliance and gender equality through the economic empowerment of women."***

As a company that has grown alongside women, Amorepacific is permanently interested in the lives and dreams of women, and aims to contribute to the realization of female self-reliance and gender equality through the economic empowerment of women. In 1964, we introduced our door-to-door sales system, offering jobs to numerous women who became household breadwinners in the aftermath of the Korean War. We joined forces with women to overcome the hardships of the era, providing opportunities for women to gain economic independence at a time when even highly capable women found it difficult to find employment. Based on this sense of purpose, we strive to create a society where gender equality is guaranteed and women are economically independent to live the lives of their dreams.



By the end of Jun 2019, Amorepacific has supported a total of 309,842 women's lives, accomplishing 155% of the target.

- Women's health and well-being : 28,484 persons
- Women's economic empowerment : 3,096 persons

In 2019, Amorepacific plans to strengthen its activities focused on achieving SDG 5(Gender Equality). In addition, based on the performance review of the '20by20' Commitment, we will revise our 2025 targets as well as developing plans for long-term commitments.



Launched in 2010 and led by the UN Secretary-General, the Every Woman Every Child movement aims to intensify national and international commitment and action by governments, the UN, multilaterals, private sector and civil society to keep women's, children's and adolescents' health and wellbeing at the heart of development. Since 2015, 62 country and around 150 multi-stakeholder commitments have been pledged in support of the EWEC Global Strategy.



<b>Hosts</b>	Gwangju Metropolitan City, National Human Rights Commission of Korea, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA)
<b>Organizers</b>	Gwangju International Center, UCLG-CISDP
<b>Oversea Cooperation</b>	United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commission(UN OHCHR), Raoul Wallenberg Institute(RWI), United Cities and Local Government Asia-Pacific(UCLG-ASPAC), United Nation Habitat, POLIS, Global Platform for the Right to the City(GPR2C), International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development(INFID), Kota Kita Foundation, Asia Development Alliance(ADA), Asia Democracy Network(ADN), Asia-Europe People's Forum(AEPF), Komnas HAM, International Alliance of Inhabitants, Global Social Justice, IHRC-NET
<b>Cooperation Host</b>	Gwangju Jeonnam Research Institute, Korean Association of Human Rights Studies, Center for Public Interest & Human Rights Law Chonnam National University, Korean Federation for Environmental Movements Gwangju, The Research Institute of the Differently Abled Person's Right in Gwangju, Gwangju Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination, Korean Information & Referral Service Center on Aging Gwangju, Korean Information & Referral Service Center on Aging, Gwangju Namgu Senior Club, Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy, Centre for Multicultural Peace Pedagogy, Gwangju Migrant Workers' Center, Gwangju Bukgu Multicultural Family Support Center, Space Elizabeth, Danuri Help Line, Gwangju Migrant Health Center, Gwangju-Jeonnam Women Association United, The May 18th Institute CNU, Gwangju, Gwangju Council for Sustainable Development, Local Sustainability Alliance of Korea, Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development, Citizens' Coalition For Safety(CCS), Gwangju Convention&Visitors Bureau, The United Nation Refugee Agency
<b>Sponsor Organization</b>	Ministry of Education of Korea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea, Ministry of Justice of Korea, Korean National Commission for UNESCO, Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding under the auspices of UNESCO, Korea Tourism Organization, Amore Pacific