Understanding Women and Peace in Korea

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- Nearly 70 years ago think of that; 70 years ago an extremely bloody conflict ravaged the Korean Peninsula. Countless people died in the conflict, including tens of thousands of brave Americans. Yet, while the armistice was agreed to, the war never ended. To this day, never ended. But now we can all have hope that it will soon end. And it will. It will soon end.
- The past does not have to define the future. Yesterday's conflict does not have to be tomorrow's war. And as history has proven over and over again, adversaries can indeed become friends. We can honor the sacrifice of our forefathers by replacing the horrors of battle with the blessings of peace. And that's what we're doing and that's what we have done. At Capella Hotel Singapore by president Trump

From Violence to Peaceful Participation





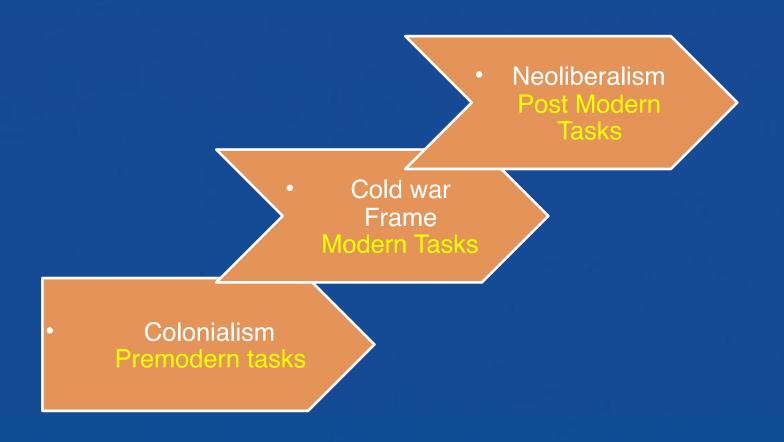
Korean Particularities

 Externally Imposed Globalization

Deconstruction by
Resistance

 Reconstruction by participation

The Impact of Externally imposed Globalization -



Accumulated Past Remnants

Feudal Remnants : Modern individual citizenship vs Feudal Nepotism

 Cold War remnants: Nation building vs Ideological divisions

 Neo-liberal Pressure :Protective Republican state building vs Global open Competition

Deconstruction and Reconstruction

Top-DownImpositionby ExternalPower

Social Movements against

 Participatory Democracy

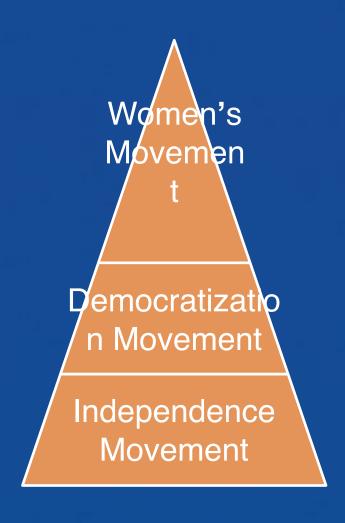
Deconstruction through Social Movements

June 10th 1987 May 18 1980 April 19 1960 March 1st1919 Donghack 1895

Social Movements against ?

Against?	Social Movements
Anti Feudalism	Donghack M, 1895
Anti-Colonialism	March 1st M, 1919
Against Authoritarianism, Against Corrupted Election	April 19 th , 1960
Anti-Militarism	BUMA Civilian Struggle, 1979 Kwangju Civilian Struggle, 1980 June Civilian Struggle, 1987
Anti-Cold War Division	July 4 th Declaration June 15 th Declaration
Anti-Market Consumerism	Cooperatives Act 2012

Social Movement and Women's Movement



Women's Movements in Korea

Integration of SMs

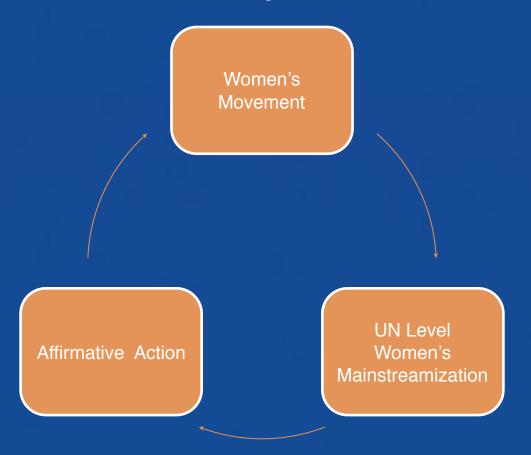
Multi Dimensional

Mainstreamization

Women's Movement

- Participation in Democratization Struggle
- Set up Independent Organization-Middle of 80s
- Legislation of Law-Gender Equalitarian Base/ Victim Protection Base/Empowerment Base
- Policy Proposal
- Budget and Policy Monitoring with Gendered Perspective

Multi Dimensions of Women's Political Participation



Affirmative Action

30% Candidates

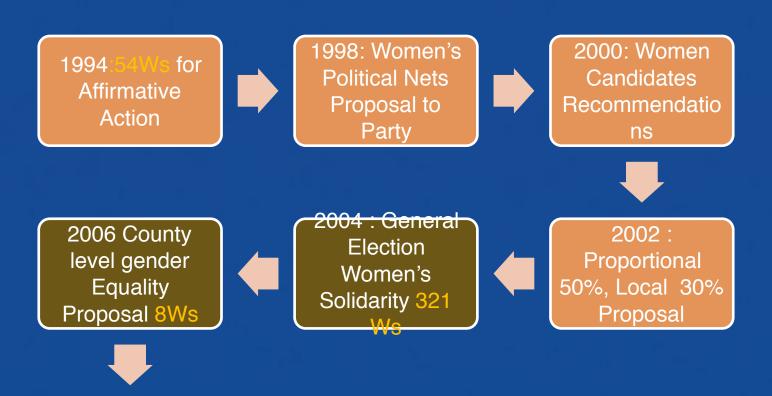


50% Elected : Proportional



30% Candidates: Local Level

Women's Organizations Solidarity



2010 Gender Equality Net 400 Ws

Legislation

2000 Party Law 30% Recommendatio n



2002 Na 30%, Provincial P 50% Provincial L 30%



2004 Women Recommendation Incentives



2006 50% Women Quotas Reinforcements



2006 Women candidates Incentives



2005 County level 50% R



2009 Women Candidates Quota System

Women's Movement and Political Participation

1994
Women's Solidarity for
20% Participation in Local
Governance

1998

General Election, 11 from Party List, 5 from Local election

Law for the Development of Women, Affirmative Action Base 30% Women Candidate in Party Law,

2003

29 Party Representation 10 Local Representation (39/299,13.0%)

Women's Political Participation 1

- 1995 Beijing Women's : Women's Main streamization
- 2000 02 : Political Party Accepted Affirmative Action on Candidate Recommendations
- 2004: 17th General Election has adopted 50 % Quota System for Party Lists.
- Dramatic Increase from 5.9% (16th GE) to 13% (17th GE)

Women's Empowerment in Political Sector

- Main-streamization through Affirmative Action Campaign
- 2002,50% Party List in National Assembly Candidate. 30% Party Local Candidate Recommendation
- -Capacity Building: Leadership Training and Recommendation of Candidate Campaign (100 Women Clean-Net Campaign in 2003 General Election)

Participation for What?

- From Patriarchy + Poverty
- Patriarchy + Violence at all levels
- Patriarchy+ Under Valued Labour
- Patriarchy+ Victimization by All The Social Problems including Peace Agendas which has been regulated

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Women's Movement at all levels

Global





Nation al



Region al

Gendered division on Peace and Security

Peace Politics and Negotiations

- Male dominant
- National Security First

Victims Advocacy

- Victimization of Women and Children
- Silenced Sexual Violence

The Impact of Gendered Division

Impacts

Increase the the Armament

Personalization of Sexual Violence

Neither the Nuremberg nor Tokyo Tribunal judgments at the end of the war talked about rape

Neither did the Universal Declaration nor even the original CEDAW Doesn't deal with issue

Voices,

- One brave Korean woman broke her silence and shared her experiences encouraged by the Women's solidarity and Feminist counter discourse.
- Others followed both here and in the Philippines.

Fact Findings and Institutionalization

- Rape camp and Ethnic Cleansing in Yugoslavia receive attention.
- The security council took up the issue of rape during war in 1992.
- In 1993, the Vienna Conference on Human Rights discussed rape as a war crime and a crime against humanity.
- In 2000 the UN passed resolution 1325.
- The Rome Statute of 1998 and the ICCY in 2002 included for the first time rape as a crime against humanity in its judgment

Challenged by Global Women's Movements

Vienna Conferen ce, 1992



Beijing Women's Conferen ce, 1995



UNSCR 1325,200 0

Reinforcements

UNSCR 1325



Women's Mainstreaming



Awareness of Human Right

Differentiations and Extensions of HR

Political Affairs

Peace and security

Economic and Social Affairs

Humanitarian Affairs

Development Cooperation

ICC, Jurisdiction of Universal crime

Genocide

WarCrimes

Crimes against Humani ty and

Aggres sion

Crimes against Humanity and Aggression

Rape, Sexual Slavery, Enforced
 Prostitution or any other forms of Sexual
 Violence of Comparable gravity; forced
 Pregnancy and enforced Sterilization----

The Reconceptualization of Peace and Security

- The Commission of Human security, 2001
- Differentiation between National Security and Human security
- Human Security VS. Military Expenditure
- Doner sensitivity on HS
- UN Trust Fund
- Human Security Network

Integrative approaches

Integration into SDGs: Poverty, Hunger, Wellbeing, education, Management of Water and sanitation for all, energy employment, Industrialization, Human settlement. Sustainable consumption and production climate change Marine resources ecosystems through gender equity(5), Country equity (10), Inclusive Societies (16), and Global partnership (17)

The reconceptualization of peace

Absence of W	/ar			
Politics	Economy	Social and Natural environments	Culture	Social Justice

 Gendered divisions within the peace and security sectors came to be challenged with UNSCR 1325, which institutionalizes the space for women's engagement and participation

 The reconceptualization on peace and security came to be more inclusive and integrative with the differentiation between national security and human security with the creation of Human Security in 2001

 The specification of sexual violence has clarified the perpetrators' responsibility and the right of compensations of victims, which encouraged the open appeal and advocacy based on the incorporating the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children in 2000

 The ICC jurisdiction of 4 categories of universal crimes-genocide, war crime and crime against humanity and aggression made clear the co relationships between war crime and human right. The victims appeals could be approached from the right- based perspective.

 The emphasis on women's role in post conflict reconstruction can be integrated into women doner and women recipient reciprocities with more gender sensitivity which can lead to new conceptualization of ODA efficiency and ownership.

 The UNSCR 1325 could be integrated into the 17 SDGs, which specify gender equity and empowering in relation with other 16 SDGs.

Thank You

