

수원을 새롭게
시민을 빛나게

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2022 Suwon SDG Report

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2022 Suwon Sustainable Development Review

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SUWON
SPECIAL CITY



수원지속가능발전협의회
Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

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Suwon,
a special metropolitan city
committed to giving
more power to its citizens... ”

Mankind's climate crisis is not a recent issue.

Already 30 years ago, 192 countries gathered at the Rio Environmental Conference to look back on the crisis brought about by reckless development and competition and made commitments to sustainable development, no immediate change ensued. Thirty years later, with problems ranging from COVID-19 to the climate crisis, we are still compromising the ability of future generations to meet basic needs.

However, in Suwon, there is a different story...

In 1997, when the concept of sustainable development was not yet known, the citizens of Suwon voluntarily created Hope Suwon 21 to lead the Sustainable Development Agendas. From Suwon 2030 SDGs, preceding the Korean National SDGs, to the Suwon Basic Ordinance on Sustainable Development, preceding the national Framework Act on Sustainable Development, for the last 20 years, the history of Suwon has been an incredible one. The city has been fully committed to creating a sustainable society for all, and such efforts have resulted in the success

of multiple projects, such as the Suwon Stream Restoration, the Eco-friendly Development of Mt. Gwanggyosan, and the Urban Regeneration Project.

As much as it is a story made in the city, citizens played the main role.

Even though the mayor of the city and the president of the country have changed, the hearts of citizens who care about the next generation have remained strong. The “Suwon SDG Report” has captured the voices of experts and citizens from all walks of life regarding Suwon’s 10 sustainable development goals (SDGs), 57 targets, 141 indicators, and various projects. As a mayor of Suwon, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who has given the city government brutally honest feedback to create a better future for Suwon.

In fact, Suwon cannot afford to give up sustainable development because, as former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said, “There is no second planet to replace Earth, and there is no plan B.”

“Let’s turn crisis into hope” may sound like a cliché, but I believe in the power of these words. At a time when nations and companies are paying greater attention to sustainable development, this report published by Suwon City will serve as a valuable guideline for those taking the first step toward sustainable development. I hope that the experience of Suwon City will contribute to creating a more sustainable world.

Suwon will remain committed to creating a more sustainable city.

As a Korean Special Metropolitan City, Suwon will strive to empower citizens by giving back more rights and create sustainable communities. The city will not forget the great history of accomplishments carried out by citizens, and I strongly believe that the pace of sustainable development will be further accelerated in our efforts.

Together with its citizens, Suwon City will always be on this exciting journey towards sustainable development.

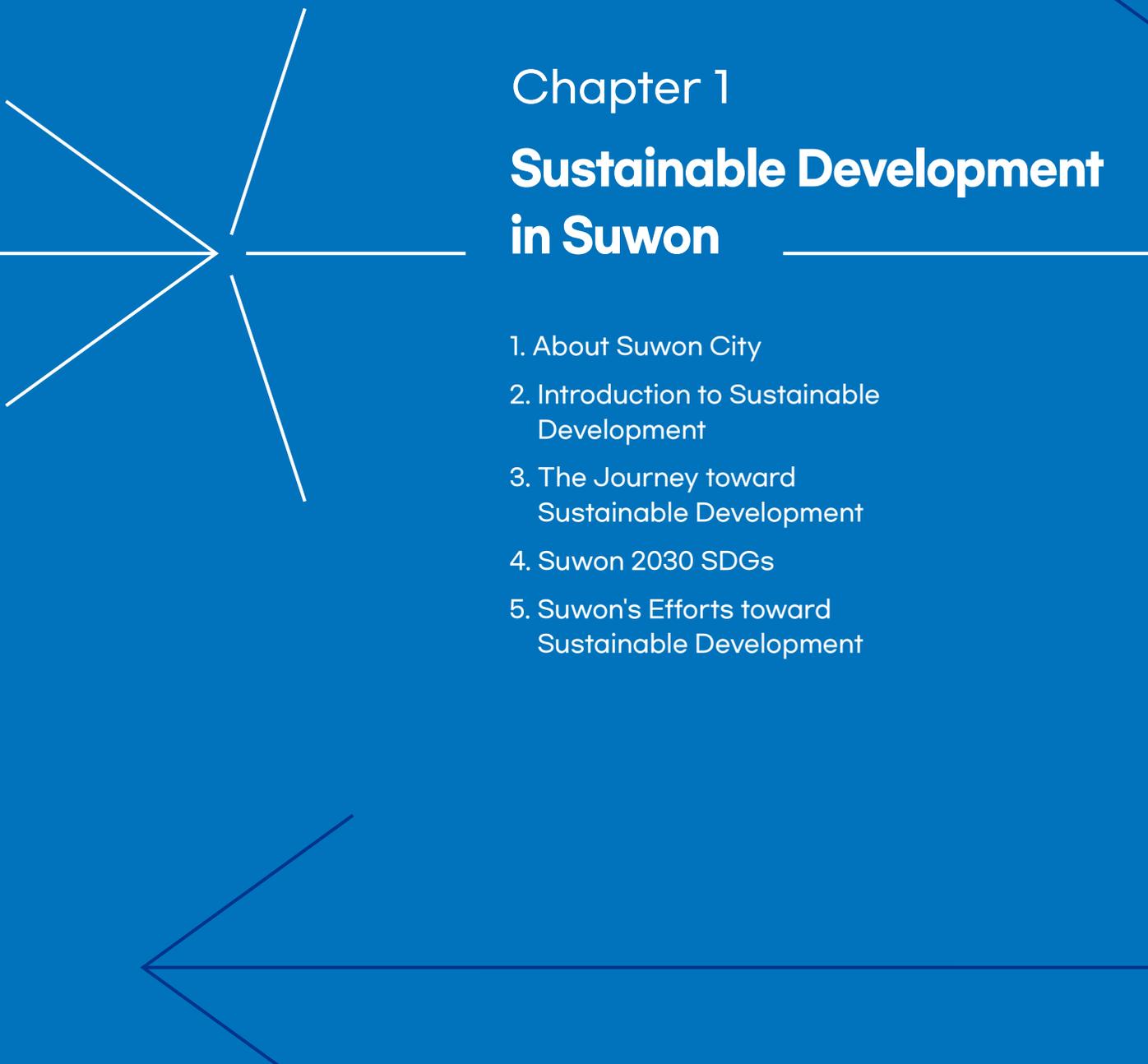
Mayor *Lee Jae-joon* of Suwon, a Special Metropolitan City





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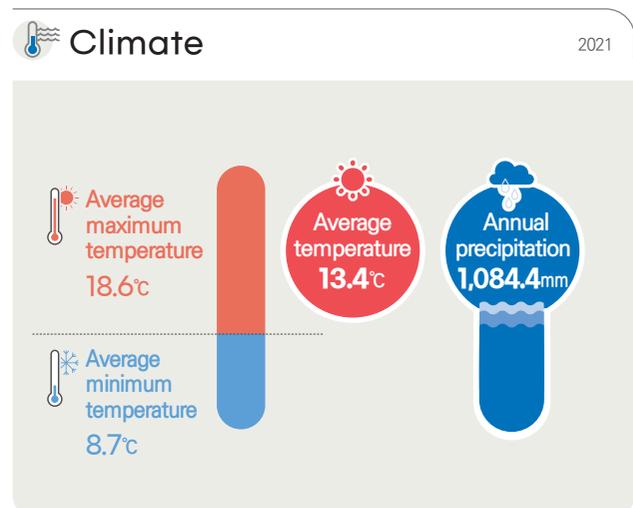
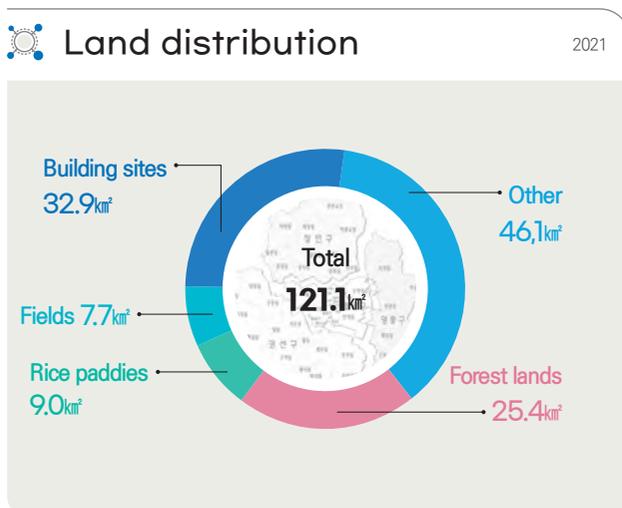
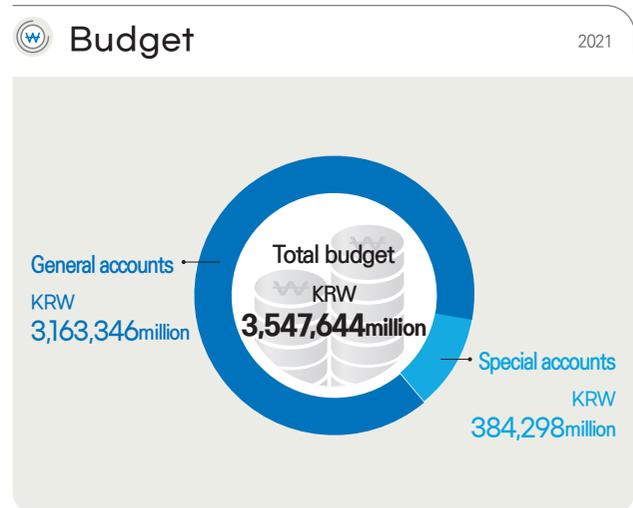
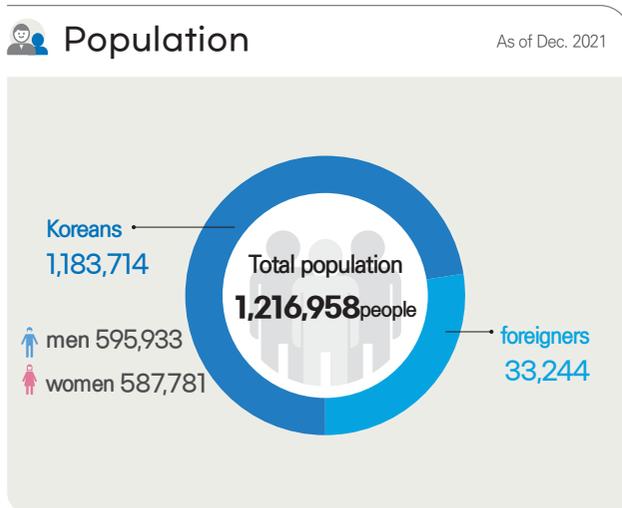


Chapter 1

Sustainable Development in Suwon

1. About Suwon City
2. Introduction to Sustainable Development
3. The Journey toward Sustainable Development
4. Suwon 2030 SDGs
5. Suwon's Efforts toward Sustainable Development

Located in the south-central part of Gyeonggi Province, Suwon has the highest population among municipalities of the Republic of Korea. As a central city of Gyeonggi-do, Suwon is where the Gyeonggi Provincial Office is located and plays a leading role in the areas of administration, economy, politics, education, culture, and sports. The name, Suwon, originated from Suwon Dohobu, a horse ranch, built in the 13th year (1413) of the reign of Joseon Dynasty king, Taejong. The city's status was elevated from Suwon-eup (town) to Suwon-si (city) in 1949. Suwon was designated as a special case city with a population greater than 1 million in 2022. Suwon is a densely populated city with 1,221,913 inhabitants over a total area of 121.09km², with most of its areas highly urbanized. In terms of its topography, it includes Mt. Gwanggyo (582m) in the northeast section of the city and Mt. Chilbo (239m) in the west, and most of other areas are flat basin terrain.



Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development began with the determination to ensure that all human beings could enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives by giving priority to addressing global problems caused by population and economic growth and seek to live in harmony with nature. Earth's resources are limited, so our planet can no longer sustain itself with the current trend of development that is destroying the planet. Sustainable development does not mean a fixed state of harmony but rather an ever-changing process. Each country and region interprets sustainable development differently and applies the concept according to their conditions while considering what sustainable development meant when the concept was first developed.

Article 2 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development

Article 2 (Definitions) The definitions of terms used in this Act shall be as follows:

1. The term "sustainability" means using economic, social, and environmental resources in a harmonized and balanced way, without wasting or deteriorating the quality of those resources to be used by future generations to meet the needs of the present.
2. The term "sustainable development" means development based on sustainability in the pursuit of economic growth, an inclusive society, and a clean and stable environment."

At the UN General Assembly in 2015, the international community adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as common goals for humanity to achieve by 2030. International organizations, companies, and all countries are making efforts to achieve the SDGs, emphasizing that "We, the people" are the ones who can build a better world.





1972~1999



- 1972** Stockholm Declaration adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
- 1987** Our Common Future, UNEP
- 1992** Rio Earth Summit, Agenda 21
- 1996** National Action Plan for Agenda 21
- 1997** Launch of the Suwon Council for the 21st Century
- 1998** The First Suwon Agenda, Hope Suwon 21

2000~2009

- 2000** United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development and Action Plans
- 2002** Johannesburg Declaration, and the Second Suwon Agenda
- 2007** Enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, and the Third Suwon Agenda
- 2009** Establishment of Suwon Council for Sustainable Development



The Stockholm Declaration of 1972 introduced the concept of sustainable development

Limits to Growth, a report published by the Club of Rome, founded by 36 European economists, scientists, and educators, concluded that if present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production, and resource depletion continued unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet would be reached sometime within the next one hundred years. With this warning, the concept of sustainable development emerged for the first time. In response, the United Nations held the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden. At the conference, UN member states discussed major environmental issues, adopted the Stockholm Declaration, and decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

1987 UN Environment Programme made the definition of sustainable development

In 1987, the UNEP World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) published a report titled *Our Common Future*, also known as the Brundtland Report. The report defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The Rio Declaration in 1992: Harmony between developmental and environmental needs

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the “Earth Summit,” was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. At the summit, countries discussed an Earth Charter and adopted the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development to address environmental problems and promote sustainable development and Agenda 21 as an action plan. Governments also founded three “Rio Conventions”: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, also known as UN Climate Change), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, also known as UN Biodiversity), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The UNCED identified global environmental challenges as shared concerns for humanity. Under the banner of sustainable development, they set a goal for countries to link long-term economic progress with environmental protection.

2010~2019



- 2010** Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth and Sustainable Development Act
- 2012** Rio+20 “The Future We Want,” Fourth Suwon Agenda, 10 Action Agenda
- 2015** Introduction of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs)
- 2016** Development’s Third National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development Establishment Suwon Council for Sustainable
- 2017** Establishment of Suwon 2030 SDGs and enactment of the Suwon Basic Ordinance on Sustainable Development
- 2018** Establishment of Korean-Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGs)
Establishment of basic strategies for sustainable development in Suwon
Launch of the Suwon Commission on Sustainable Development

2020~



- 2020** Suwon 2020 SDG Report
- 2021** Fourth National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development
Suwon 2021 SDG Report
- 2022** Enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development
Revision of the Suwon Basic Ordinance on Sustainable Development
Suwon 2022 SDG Report



SDGs building on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In 2000, UN leaders gathered in New York adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which focused on capacity development in developing countries. UN Member States agreed to achieve eight goals related to poverty reduction, health, education, and environmental protection by 2015, which became the basis for the formulation of the 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2002 Johannesburg Declaration calls local governments to action

In August 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Rio+10) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, and countries adopted the Johannesburg Declaration, which emphasized concrete plans to achieve Agenda 21, strong partnership, and the implementation of Local Agenda 21.

In addition, the local governments of each country expressed the will to put the prepared Local Agenda 21 into action by announcing the Local Government Declaration. As a result, the concept of sustainable development has become a key concept that implies the universal development strategy of mankind in the 21st century.

At Rio+20 2012, countries agree on SDG development process

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 highlighted the need to balance environmental protection with economic growth. This conference laid the groundwork for the concept of sustainable development. By adopting the “The Future We Want” declaration, countries reaffirmed their commitment to sustainable development, re-emphasized their responsibility to solve global problems, and called for action. In addition, UN members adopted the “green economy” agenda as an important instrument in achieving sustainable development and agreed on the process for developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, setting SDGs in 2015

UN member states proposed “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly held in September 2015 in New York and unanimously adopted SDGs for 2016–2030 to replace MDGs which had expired in 2015. The SDGs are a universal call to action for people, the planet, and prosperity. They aim to promote universal peace and eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and emphasize that no one should be left behind in the process of achieving these goals. The SDGs set directions for humanity by presenting 17 goals and 169 associated targets in five areas: humanity, the earth, prosperity, peace, and partnership. They go beyond the poverty eradication pursued by the MDGs to cover wider goals, including social inequality, social development, and economic development, the environment, and means of implementation.



04 Suwon 2030 SDGs

The Suwon Council for the 21st Century wrote the First Suwon Agenda in 1997

As Local Agenda 21 was announced along with the Rio Declaration in 1992, the Republic of Korea established the National Action Plan for Agenda 21 in 1996. In 1997, Suwon City established the Suwon Council for the 21st Century, which later became the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development. This council was formed to create a Local Agenda 21 tailored to Suwon's specific conditions. As a result, the first Suwon Agenda, Hope Suwon 21, was announced the following year. The Council rewrote Hope Suwon 21 (or the Second Suwon Agenda) in 2002 to be in line with the National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development and Actions Plans established in 2000.

Announcement of 10 Action Agenda, the Fourth Suwon Agenda, in 2012

As the UN Conference on Sustainable Development declared "The Future We Want" and urged each country to take actions to implement sustainable development in 2012, the Republic of Korea established the Second National Basic Plan on Sustainable Development. Accordingly, Suwon City prepared the Fourth Suwon Agenda, called 10 Action Agenda.

The city declares Suwon 2030 SDGs with citizens in 2017

UN member states unanimously adopted the SDGs at the UN General Assembly in 2015, and the ROK government established the Third National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development the following year. Against this backdrop, Suwon City formed the Suwon Special Committee for Sustainable Development and drew up the Suwon SDGs consisting of 10 goals considering the local conditions of the city, in line with the UN SDGs and the National Basic Plan. In November 2017, both the public and private sectors came together to officially announce the Suwon SDGs. What is noteworthy about the Suwon 2030 SDGs is citizen leadership and the support of city administration. Citizens led the efforts of setting the Suwon SDGs' 10 goals, which are tailored to the regional characteristics/conditions of Suwon and are in line with the 17 goals of the UN SDGs. The Suwon SDGs were created by citizen-led discussions, such as citizen forums and workshops attended by experts, and the goals were jointly announced by citizens and the local government. The steps taken by Suwon City offer an exemplary model of public-private collaboration, showcasing how to adapt the UN SDGs to align with local conditions. What citizen leadership, public-private cooperation, and localization have in common is that they are all people-centered. Looking back, Suwon's path to sustainable development has always been challenging. Yet, both the city and its citizens have consistently shown determination in seeking ways to realize this vision.

Suwon 2030
SDG
Principles

| Basic Direction | Principles |
|---------------------------|--|
| Public-private governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suwon 2030 SDGs must be based on public-private governance. • Civil society's participation in action programs and participation from industry and the economy shall be guaranteed. • Public-private governance is a principle that shall be upheld in the development and implementation of every goal. |
| Citizen Participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting democratic values, pluralism, diversity, creativity, and sovereignty from the drafting process through citizen participation. • Shareholders and citizens engaged in preparing SDGs shall take ownership of the goals. |
| Goals for Everyone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suwon SDGs are for all citizens of Suwon and shall be inclusive so as to leave no one behind. |
| Accessible Goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suwon SDGs and associated targets shall be easy to understand/practice even for children. |
| Viability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goals should reflect the specificity, importance, and urgency of local issues, interests of civic entities, and feasibility. • Priorities and goals shall be in line with the UN SDGs and suitable for the city's local conditions, and their implementation should be coordinated through effective governance. |

Suwon 2030
SDG



Suwon 2030 SDG Framework

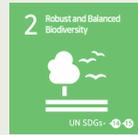
| | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Vision | A City Where Humans and the Environment Coexist Sustainably | | |
| 3 Dimensions | Environment A Clean and Pleasant City | Economy A Prosperous Economy for All Citizens | Society Communities with Warm and Friendly Environments |
| 10 SDGs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All Robust and Balanced Biodiversity Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation Sustainable Consumption and Production | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education Gender Equality and Multicultural Society Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance |
| 57 Targets | <p>SDGs 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Independence and Promoting Clean Energy Energy Conservation and Smarter Urban Design Achieving Energy Welfare Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality Reducing Carbon Emissions Reducing City Temperatures and Improving Suwon's Capability to Adapt to Climate Change Responding to Climate Change and Promoting Citizen Participation <p>SDGs 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring 8 flagship species and indicator species of climate change in Suwon Expanding and Managing Wildlife Sanctuaries Expansion of Natural Areas Education on Biodiversity and Promoting Citizen Awareness Civic Engagement and Governance for Biological Habitat Conservation <p>SDGs 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Healthy River Ecosystems and Monitoring Life in Aquatic Environments Improving Water Quality of Streams and Lakes Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation Increasing Water Self-Sufficiency and Conserving Water Increasing Areas with Permeable Surfaces for Rainwater Infiltration | <p>SDGs 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Local Food System and Governance Ensure People's Right to Food Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers Education on Food for Citizens and Promotion of Healthy Eating Culture <p>SDGs 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creating Quality Jobs Improvement of Wages and Working Conditions A Good City to Start a Business Building a Complete Ecosystem for the Social Economy Boosting the Growth of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises Establishing Social Infrastructure for Industrial Innovation in Suwon <p>SDGs 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Green Product Purchases Supporting Companies with Green Certification Responsible Consumption and Waste Reduction Activating the Sharing Markets Promoting Awareness of Resource Circulation Sustainable Tourism Social Economy Emphasizing Social Values | <p>SDGs 7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the Well-Being and Happiness of Citizens Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care Application of Universal Design Improving the Quality of Universal Mandatory Education Promoting Education for Democratic Citizenship and Lifelong Education Diversifying, Promoting, and Enhancing Access to Libraries <p>SDGs 8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improving Quality of Gender Equality Education Building Governance for Gender Equality Ending Sexual Violence Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards for Suwon's Foreign Residents, Improving Suwon Citizens Multicultural Awareness <p>SDGs 9</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Administering the City Within Environmental Limits and Ensuring Basic Services for All Citizens Guaranteeing Citizens Right to Housing and Expanding Public Rental Housing Mitigating the Burden of Housing Expenses and Promoting Social Housing Ensuring citizens' access to cultural resources with sustainable cultural policy Promoting Cultural Engagement and Invigorating Community Arts <p>SDGs 10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Self-Governance Capacity of Dongs (Basic Administrative Units) Ensuring Access to Administrative Information Inclusive Governance for All Ensuring Transparency and Integrity of Public Officials Building a Safe City for All Promoting Administration, Businesses, Citizens Awareness of Human Rights and Democratic Citizenship |
| 141 Indicators | 40 indicators | 36 indicators | 65 indicators |
| 105 Projects | 29 projects | 27 projects | 49 projects |

Suwon's Efforts toward Sustainable Development



SDGs 1. Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Recognized by the Ministry of Environment for 10 Consecutive Years of Exemplary GHG Reduction in the Public Sector



SDGs 2. Robust and Balanced Biodiversity

Metanarthecium luteoviride habitat on Mt. Chilbo designated as a wildlife sanctuary



SDGs 3. Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Announced Rain City Initiative at Stockholm World Water Week



SDGs 4. Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

Citizen's Farm in Top-dong is cherished by its residents, exemplifying how urban agriculture can utilize idle spaces within the city



SDGs 5. Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

Suwon Delta Plex, the beacon of hope for Suwon's local economy, continues to grow



SDGs 6. Sustainable Consumption and Production

10% reduction in waste sent to incineration in Suwon



SDGs 7. Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

The Ji-dong Administrative Welfare Center was established as Gyeonggi-do's first public office that incorporates barrier-free and universal design principles to uphold human rights.



SDGs 8. Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Suwon's voluntary closure of the red-light district was recognized with the Grand Prize at the Local Autonomy Policy Awards



SDGs 9. Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Suwon Hwaseong Fortress Night Tour, which has become a part of long-stay tourism, winning the Grand Prize at the 2021 Korea Tourism Awards



SDGs 10. Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Suwon's participatory budgeting system to turn citizens' ideas into reality

SDGs 13 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Recognized by the Ministry of Environment for 10 Consecutive Years of Exemplary GHG Reduction in the Public Sector

Suwon was selected as an excellent case by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) for achieving the targets set by the GHG reduction system for the public sector for 10 consecutive years. The GHG reduction system for the public sector has been applied to the public sector since 2011, targeting around 750 public entities, including central administrative agencies, metropolitan governments, basic local governments, public institutions and corporations, national and public universities, and national hospitals, and the MOE selects model cases every year based on the evaluation on reduced GHG emissions. Suwon City has applied the GHG reduction system to 109 public buildings and 352 government vehicles. The city's public offices increased energy efficiency by adopting LED lighting, solar power generation facilities, smart grid systems, and using green curtains and eco-friendly vehicles and saved energy by complying with standard indoor cooling and heating temperatures and blocking standby power.

The city declared its vision of "Suwon as an Environmental Capital" and has been leading the efforts of GHG reduction with civil society organizations, e.g., voluntarily setting reduction targets, and will remain dedicated to realizing carbon neutrality.



EV charging facility in the Dongbu Public Bus Garage



Solar power generation facility in the Dongbu Public Bus Garage



Green curtain installed at the Suwon Convention Center



Smart Grid Station installed at the Suwon Convention Center

Metanarthechium luteoviride habitat on Mt. Chilbo designated as a wildlife sanctuary

In March 2021, Suwon City designated the habitat of *Metanarthechium luteoviride* on Mt. Chilbo as a wildlife sanctuary. It was the first in 13 years, after the designation of habitats for egrets and herons in Mt. Yeogi (Seodun-dong, Gwonseon-gu) in 2008.

Metanarthechium luteoviride, a perennial plant of the lily family, was first discovered on Mt. Chilbo in 1968 and was named Chilbo Chima (in Korean). After that, as urban development escalated causing harm to nature, its population dwindled rapidly and eventually vanished from Mt. Chilbo. To restore the class 2 endangered wildlife species designated by the Ministry of Environment, Suwon City and the National Institute of Biological Resources started a restoration project in 2017, and after two years of transplantation efforts, it bloomed again on Mt. Chilbo in June 2018. Suwon City established the Council for Wildlife Sanctuary Designation and sought expert opinions to designate the area as a sanctuary, aiming to conserve the habitat. After issuing a public notice and consulting with the Ministry of Environment, Suwon City established its second wildlife sanctuary.



Fence at the sanctuary



Metanarthechium luteoviride in the wildlife sanctuary on Mt. Chilbo in Gwonseon-gu



SDGs 3

Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Announcing the Rain City Initiative at Stockholm World Water Week

Suwon City presented the rain city policy (rainwater recycling system) at the at Stockholm World Water Week in 2021 and announced the Rain City Initiative. The city recognized the importance of rainwater and has been promoting the rain city policy for recycling rainwater. In the first phase of Rain City Initiative (2009–2014), the city enacted the Basic Ordinance for Water Circulation in Suwon and the Basic Ordinance for Integrated Water Management in Suwon. In the second phase (2015–2021), rainwater systems, such as the system for spraying rainwater on road surfaces, and rainwater stations were installed throughout the city. When a fine dust warning or a heat wave warning is issued, collected rainwater is sprayed on road surfaces to lower the temperature and reduce dust levels. Spraying systems and rainwater suppliers are also installed around the Suwon Convention Center, and currently four rainwater spraying systems and seven rainwater stations are in operation. In the third phase of the Rain City Initiative, Suwon City intends to establish the Youth Rainwater Network. This initiative aims to inspire youth worldwide to advocate for rainwater recycling and share water management experiences from various countries.



Rainwater station installed near the World Cup Stadium



The Citizen Farm in Top-dong



SDGs 4

Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

Growing popularity of the Citizen Farm in Top-dong, using idle land to promote urban agriculture

To help citizens enjoy agricultural activities, Suwon City runs a total of four citizen farms: the Citizen Farm in Top-dong, Gwonseon-gu, and others in public parks, Duretteul Park, Mulhyanggi Park in Homaesil-dong, and Youth Culture Park in Ingye-dong. The Citizen Farm in Top-dong, formerly an experimental ranch belonging to the Department of Agriculture of Seoul National University, now has a total of 1,800 vegetable gardens and provides 16m² for each household. With growing competition among those applying for plots, the acceptance ratio was changed to 3:1 in 2021 from 2:1 in 2020. Competition was especially fierce among the elderly and multicultural or multi-child families, who were given priority (70%). Only 1 out of 6 from this group secured a plot. Suwon City also operates an orchard where anyone can visit to see fruits such as apples, pears, and peaches. The orchard is open year-round, enabling visitors to witness the evolving ripeness of the fruits. Suwon City runs a wide range of urban agriculture programs, such as vegetable garden programs for communities of apartment complexes, gardening activities linked to elementary, middle, and high school curricula, and the Eoullim Healing Garden Program, a horticultural treatment program for people with disabilities. The Suwon Urban Agriculture Network consisting of 600 urban farmers from 17 organizations is leading the efforts to promote urban agriculture, running school gardening projects, and providing horticultural therapy services. Suwon plans to further support urban agriculture programs and projects to help citizens enjoy healing experiences through the contact with nature.



SDGs 5 Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

Suwon Delta Plex, the beacon of hope for Suwon's local economy, continues to grow

Suwon Delta Plex is an industrial complex located in Gosaek-dong, Gwonseon-gu. The complex is made up of three blocks built in 2006, 2009, and 2016, respectively. About 15,000 employees from 850 companies, mostly in high-tech industries (electricity, electronics, and machinery) work in the complex. As the number of companies in Suwon Delta Plex continues to grow, the amount of local tax paid by the companies increased from KRW 9.7 billion in 2017 to over KRW 10 billion in 2018 and was expected to exceed KRW 15 billion in 2021. Considering the local tax paid by Samsung Electronics, a global company located in Suwon, the share of other SMEs is not that large. However, given risks that may arise from high dependence on one large company, Suwon City is dedicated to fostering SMEs with high growth potential and technological prowess in Suwon Delta Plex. To this end, Suwon City lifted restrictions applied to each block to integrate the three blocks of the industrial complex, to further diversify industries in the complex and increased the budget allocated to the industrial complex by more than 10 fold. Additionally, the city provides free shuttle buses to make transportation more convenient for tenant companies and their commuting employees. Suwon expects that many small but strong businesses in the Delta Plex will grow into companies that will pay upwards of tens of billions of won in local taxes and become a driving force of the local economy.

SDGs 6 Sustainable Consumption and Production

10% reduction in waste sent to incineration in Suwon

Suwon City declared a “war against waste” and promoted the domestic waste reduction policy. As a result, the city achieved a ten percent reduction in the amount of waste going to incineration in 2021. Incineration waste brought into resource recovery facilities decreased by 9.9%, and recycling waste brought into resource circulation centers increased by 9.4%.

In 2021, Suwon City pursued various policies to rapidly reduce waste and create a virtuous cycle of resources. For example, the city conducted sample surveys of household waste generated from apartment buildings and waste for incineration and prevented waste not meeting standards from being brought into incineration plants. In addition, Suwon manufactured and distributed an eco-friendly tumbler called Cupid to reduce the use of disposable cups and promoted the adoption of food waste bins with RFID tags in general housing areas. Now, Suwon plans to self-evaluate the waste reduction policies implemented so far and identify areas for improvement for better policies in the future. The focus of Suwon’s policy for 2022 is promoting recycling, reducing sources of waste, and creating a virtuous circle of resources.



Collecting samples from household waste



SDGs 7

Promoting Happiness through Welfare, Health, and Education

Establishing Ji-dong Administrative Welfare Center, Gyeonggi-do's first public office applying barrier-free and universal design to uphold human rights

Gyeonggi-do's first public office applying barrier-free and universal design was built in Ji-dong, Paldal-gu, an old city center located at the center of Suwon. The city government made the first attempt to incorporate human rights values into public building design in pursuit of people-oriented administration. It started with the hope that the introduction of a new barrier-free public facility would enhance the quality of life in Ji-dong, an area with many vulnerable residents such as the elderly and foreigners, living in an outdated infrastructure and subpar residential conditions. And the construction was completed four years after planning in 2017. The building is now safely used by people with disabilities, the elderly, and children, with accessibility built into entries and exits. In anticipation of the new design introduction, Suwon City adopted the Universal Design Manual to safeguard the rights of the socially underprivileged. This design principle is incorporated into every aspect, from the placement of automatic door buttons and Braille information boards to floor space details and the arrangement of facilities. However, the characteristics of the public office are not limited to accessibility. To construct a public office embracing both barrier-free design and human rights principles, the entire design and construction process incorporated feedback from all stakeholders, including residents. The establishment of Ji-dong Human Rights Complex was a truly bold attempt to incorporate the respect for people and the value of human rights into public building design. The building is accessible to all users, including people with disabilities and the elderly, ensuring they experience no discrimination. Building on the success of the Ji-dong Administrative Welfare Center, Suwon City remains committed to embedding human rights values into the design of all public buildings.



Ji-dong Administrative Welfare Center



Youth curfew lifted in the area near the red-light district in front of the Suwon Station



SDGs 8 Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Suwon's voluntary closure of the red-light district was recognized with the Grand Prize at the Local Autonomy Policy Awards

Despite its stature as a designated special metropolitan city with a population of 1.2 million, Suwon had a red-light district prominently situated right in front of Suwon Station, the city's primary gateway — a situation not befitting Suwon's status. Additionally, the city had designated the area around the district as a curfew zone for teenagers. However, the red-light district, a long-standing challenge for the local government, disappeared on May 31, 2021, as brothels closed voluntarily. Such achievement would have been impossible without cooperation between the police, civic groups, and residents. In 2014, the city unveiled a plan to enhance the environment around both the red-light district and Suwon Station. The Suwon Station Street Development Project, which started in 2019, played a big role in helping brothel owners decide to voluntarily close. As the city advocated for the creation of a fire road at the heart of the red-light district, it successfully negotiated with business and building owners, avoiding significant conflict. The compensation process was smoothly finalized. The first phase of construction proceeded without issue, and the second phase is currently in progress, aiming for completion in December 2022. For victims of human trafficking who used to work in the district, the Women's Policy Division of Suwon City is providing support to help these women become self-sufficient with help from the Suwon City Ordinance on the Support for Victims of Sex Trafficking enacted in 2019. The Suwon West Police Station significantly contributed to the closure of the red-light district by designating and overseeing the surrounding area as a women's safety zone. Nearby residents also formed the Residents' Council for Safe Streets to urge the closure of the red-light district. Thanks to such efforts, the red-light district disappeared, and the youth curfew was lifted after 22 years in October 2021. The city documented the entire journey leading up to the voluntary closure of the red-light district in a white paper titled "Resonance" (or "Ullim" in Korean). This effort earned the city the Grand Prize at the Sixth Korea Local Autonomy Policy Awards in November 2021.



Suwon Hwaseong Fortress Night Tour in front of Hwaseong Haenggung Palace



SDGs 9

Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Suwon Hwaseong Fortress Night Tour, which has become a part of long-stay tourism, winning the grand prize at the 2021 Korea Tourism Awards

Suwon Hwaseong Fortress Night Tour won the Grand Prize at the 2021 Korea Tourism Awards. The Korea Tourism Awards are given to tourist attractions or broadcasting programs that have contributed to the promotion of Korean tourism. Suwon City received the Grand Prize for Suwon Hwaseong in 2012, 24 Martial Arts in 2015, and a third Grand Prize for Suwon Hwaseong Fortress Night Tour. The city government established the revitalization of night tourism as a policy goal, aiming to transform Suwon from a brief transit stop to a long-stay tourist destination. In pursuit of this, they have developed nighttime tourist sites and launched night tour programs. The city installed landscape lighting in the tourist zones of Suwon Hwaseong Fortress and linked the Hwaseong Haenggung Palace with night tour programs. The Suwon Cultural Heritage Night Trip has received great responses from tourists, providing opportunities to enjoy cultural heritage as well as night views around Suwon Hwaseong Fortress. Furthermore, the Suwon Hwaseong Media Art Show illuminates streets with vibrant lights, establishing photo zones on Haengnidan-gil Street in Haenggung-dong. The city has also showcased the Seongan Village Media Art Exhibition and the Fortress Wall Media Facade & Light Show, both leveraging advanced ICT. Given the significant impact of the tourism industry on boosting the local economy and job creation, Suwon City intends to persistently enhance night-time specialized programs and tourism infrastructure related to Suwon Hwaseong.

SDGs 10 Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Suwon's participatory budgeting system turns citizens' ideas into reality

In Suwon's Gwanggyo Central Park, the Forest Playground beckons children into a world reminiscent of a fairy tale. A generic park space was transformed into a children's dream space. This was brought to life from a suggestion by a citizen who, during a resident participatory budgeting session in 2019, proposed the creation of an experiential learning space for children in the park. In fact, many of Suwon's policy programs, intimately connected to daily life, have originated from resident proposals. For instance, initiatives such as the breast pump rental program for pregnant women, which stands as Suwon's distinctive policy supporting childbirth; projects addressing fine dust concerns; small libraries within children's parks; and the placement of roadside dusters, all originated from such resident suggestions. The participatory budgeting system is a form of governance in which Suwon citizens are directly engaged in the budgeting process, the essence of administration. The system started in earnest in 2010 and has received a great response from citizens, with around 8,000 proposals over 11 years. Anyone can suggest a policy or a project through various channels. However, participatory budgeting is not just for making proposals. The Participatory Budgeting Committee, consisting of around 180 ordinary citizens, evaluates and reviews projects for their appropriateness and priority. A total of 7,278 proposals have been suggested by residents over the past 10 years, resulting in the implementation of 1,585. As such, Suwon's participatory budgeting system has achieved remarkable results. In 2021, 127 out of 688 proposals were reflected in the budget. Suwon City consistently encourages wider resident involvement by promoting "projects planned autonomously at the dong-level" (neighborhood-level). Through collaborations with residents' associations, they select neighborhoods for demonstrations and aim to incorporate as many of the proposed project ideas into the budget as possible.



Members of the Suwon Sixth Participatory Budgeting Committee



Chapter 2

Evaluating Sustainable Development in Suwon

1. Evaluation Overview
2. Indicators and Projects
3. Overview of Indicator Analysis and Project Monitoring
4. Assessment by Objective



01 Evaluation Overview

Citizens have spearheaded the development of the Suwon 2030 SDGs, and they also conduct evaluations on the city's sustainable development. To prepare the 2022 Suwon SDG Report, 200 citizen experts from all walks of life joined the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and participated in dozens of meetings and discussions and communicated with administrative divisions over the course of a year to evaluate and monitor the progress of the goals were being implemented. Since the Suwon 2030 SDGs were set by citizens, it was only correct to leave evaluating how it's gone in the hands of the citizens. We've endeavored to ensure that the report comprehensively includes the outcomes of citizens' evaluations and monitoring of both indicators and implementation projects.

Overview of Evaluation

on Suwon Sustainable

Development and

Monitoring Activities

- ① **Evaluated and monitored** : 141 indicators and 105 projects
- ② **Area** : All of Suwon
- ③ **Evaluated period**
 - 〈Indicator〉 analysis of trends in indicator values from 2015 to 2020
 - 〈Project〉 2020 performance
- ④ **Monitoring conducted by** : Suwon Council for Sustainable Development members
- ⑤ **Monitoring methods**
 - Ten SDG Suwon Council for Sustainable Development committees conducted quantitative analysis of indicators and qualitative evaluation of projects based on information about project performance and statistics about indicators provided by Suwon City administrative divisions.
- ⑥ **Evaluation scale** : excellent, good (improved), average (no change), poor (worse), evaluation pending
- ⑦ **Main areas of evaluation**
 - Evaluation of monitoring results
 - Evaluation of each goal
 - Trend analysis of data related to indicators
 - Inspection and evaluation of project performance
 - Overall evaluation and suggestions for improvement by target

Indicators

SDG indicators, often just referred to as "indicators," are tools that quantitatively assess the status and progress towards SDGs using statistical data, as defined in Article 2 of Suwon's 'Basic Ordinance on Sustainable Development'. They provide guidance on achieving SDGs across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Suwon originally created 152 indicators; however, the number has been adjusted to 141 according to the outcomes of annual monitoring, opinions collected from citizen experts, and discussions with administrative divisions.

Classification of Indicators

- **Tier1(T1)** : Indicators whose sources and calculation methods are clear, data can be obtained regularly, and meaningful evaluations can be made through indicator values.
Example: power self-sufficiency rate, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, employment rate, water consumption per capita, etc.
- **Tier2(T2)** : Indicators that do not have statistical data, the scope and method of calculation are not clear, and data cannot be easily obtained regularly.
Example: water self-sufficiency rate, rate of National Health Insurance delinquency, basic food plan implementation rate, public housing rental rate, etc.
- **Tier3(T3)** : Indicators that do not have statistical data or calculation methods
Example: work-life balance index, happiness index, etc.
- **Status indicator** : An indicator that only shows the current situation and cannot be used for meaningful evaluation with the indicator value alone
Example: population density, number of farming households, number of non-point pollution abatement facilities, etc.

Projects

The implementation projects are expressed in various terms, such as plans for implementation, implementation tasks, promotion plans, and promotion projects, while all refer to projects proposed and promoted by Suwon City administrative divisions to achieve Suwon 2030 SDGs.

These projects are first reviewed by the Suwon Commission on Sustainable Development. Following that, the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development carries out a qualitative assessment of the projects' progress using the established indicators.

Suwon City initially started with 100 projects, called the "100 implementation projects;" however, the number has increased every year, reaching 109 in 2022. (This report includes the monitoring results of 105 projects set in 2020). While the 2022 Framework Act on Sustainable Development introduced the term "promotion plans for sustainable development," this report opts for "implementation projects." This choice better underscores the individual projects undertaken by the government and clarifies their intent.

List of Suwon SDG Indicators and Projects



SDG 1

Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | | |
| 1-1 Energy Independence and Promoting Clean Energy | 1-1-1 | Suwon's electricity independence rate (%) | T1 | 1 | Spreading new and renewable energy | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 1-1-2 | Renewable energy generation (%) | T1 | 2 | Supporting resource recovery facilities in Suwon | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| | 1-1-3 | Number of mini solar power units installed | T1 | | | |
| 1-2 Energy Conservation and Smarter Urban Design | 1-2-1 | Suwon's total power consumption | T1 | 3 | Supporting green building construction | Architecture Division |
| | 1-2-2 | Financial support for energy efficiency projects | T1 | 4 | Energy efficiency projects | Climate and Energy Division |
| | | | | 5 | Creation and management of green curtains | Green Landscape Division |
| 1-3 Achieving Energy Welfare | 1-3-1 | Climate Change Fund balance | T1 | 6 | Energy sharing and welfare | Climate and Energy Division |
| 1-4 Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality | 1-4-1 | Yearly distribution of eco-friendly vehicles | T1 | 7 | Promoting eco-friendly transportation | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 1-4-2 | Proportion of public transit usage in overall transportation | T1 | 8 | Suwon unmanned bicycle rental service (TAZO) | Transportation Policy Division |
| | 1-4-3 | Annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM 2.5) | T1 | 9 | Suwon car-free day | Transportation Policy Division |
| | | | | 10 | Suwon Fine dust management | Climate and Energy Division |
| 1-5 Reducing Carbon Emissions | 1-5-1 | Total Suwon greenhouse gas emissions | T1 | 11 | Greenhouse gas reduction in response to new climate regime | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 1-5-2 | Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Suwon | T1 | | | |
| 1-6 Reducing City Temperatures and Improving Suwon's Capability to Adapt to Climate Change | 1-6-1 | Number of extreme climate event days | T1 | 12 | Creating a low-carbon, climate-resilient, green city | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 1-6-2 | Percentage of institutions with excellent evaluation results according to Suwon's climate change adaptation plans | T1 | | | |
| 1-7 Responding to Climate Change and Promoting Citizen Participation | 1-7-1 | Number of climate action communities | T1 | 13 | Joint city-citizen leadership in climate action | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 1-7-2 | Number of participants in climate change education programs | T1 | | | |



SDG 2 Robust and Balanced Biodiversity

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | |
| 2-1 Monitoring 8 flagship species and indicator species of climate change in Suwon | 2-1-1 | Number of monitoring locations for eight flagship species and others in Suwon | T1 | 14 Exploring local ecology with citizens | Environment Policy Division |
| | 2-1-2 | Frequency of monitoring for eight flagship species and others in Suwon | T1 | | |
| 2-2 Expanding and Managing Wildlife Sanctuaries | 2-2-1 | Number of designated wildlife sanctuaries in Suwon | T1 | 15 Wildlife sanctuaries designation and management | Environment Policy Division |
| | 2-2-2 | Number of projects to reintroduce species and create wildlife habitats | T1 | | |
| | 2-2-3 | Frequency of monitoring in wildlife habitat development post-project management | T1 | | |
| 2-3 Expansion of Natural Areas | 2-3-1 | Suwon's natural land coverage (%) | T1 | 16 Creating urban forests, promoting public health, and reducing fine dust | Green Landscape Division |
| | 2-3-2 | Per capita urban forest area in Suwon | T1 | | |
| 2-4 Education on Biodiversity and Promoting Citizen Awareness | 2-4-1 | Number of classes providing biodiversity education in Suwon | T1 | 17 Citizen-led park management | Park Management Division |
| | 2-4-2 | Number of Suwon City-supported biodiversity education programs | T1 | | |
| 2-5 Civic Engagement and Governance for Biological Habitat Conservation | 2-5-1 | Number of citizens participating in conservation activities | T1 | 18 Creation of the Suwon Arboretum | Park Management Division |
| | 2-5-2 | Number of adopted biodiversity policy proposals | Status | | |



SDG 3 Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | |
|--|--------------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | |
| 3-1 Ensuring Healthy River Ecosystems and Monitoring Life in Aquatic Environments | 3-1-1 | Number of physical structures by section of four Suwon rivers | T1 | 21 Survey on the water ecosystems of the four major rivers | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| | 3-1-2 | Number of species by section of four Suwon rivers | T1 | | |
| | 3-1-3 | Suwon City budget allocation for biological assessments of streams | T1 | | |
| | 3-1-4 | Number of official monitoring points for evaluation of streams' ecosystems | T1 | | |

Environment

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|----|---|--|
| 3-2 Improving Water Quality of Streams and Lakes | 3-2-1 | Number of Suwon non-point pollution reduction facilities | Status | 22 | Total pollutant load management system | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| | 3-2-2 | Water quality in four major rivers and lakes | T1 | 23 | Water quality monitoring of four major rivers and lakes | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| 3-3 Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation | 3-3-1 | Frequency of water ecosystem and circulation education programs | T1 | 24 | Promoting and providing education on aquatic environments | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| | 3-3-2 | Number of participants in water ecosystem and circulation | T1 | | | |
| | 3-3-3 | Number of water ecosystem and circulation education programs | T1 | | | |
| 3-4 Increasing Water Self-Sufficiency and Conserving Water | 3-4-1 | Suwon water self-sufficiency rate | T2 | 25 | Partial revision of the basic plan for sewage pipeline maintenance | Clean Water Supply Division |
| | 3-4-2 | Suwon water consumption per capita | T1 | 26 | Reclaimed wastewater project at Hwanggujicheon sewage treatment plant | Sewage Management Division |
| | 3-4-3 | Water reuse treatment facility capacity | T2 | 27 | Road surface water spraying system | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| 3-5 Increasing Areas with Permeable Surfaces for Rainwater Infiltration | 3-5-1 | Proportion of areas with permeable surfaces out of Suwon total area | T2 | 28 | Development of eco-friendly rainwater infrastructures | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| | 3-5-2 | Suwon annual average groundwater level | T2 | 29 | Automating groundwater monitoring network | Water Quality and Environment Division |

Economy



SDG 4

Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

| Targets | Indicators | | | Projects | | |
|--|--------------------|---|--------|------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | | Name of projects | Overseeing division | |
| 4-1 Establishing Local Food System and Governance | 4-1-1 | Rate of execution for citizen food plan | T2 | 30 | Establishing the foundation for the Suwon Food Plan | Bioindustry Division |
| 4-2 Ensure People's Right to Food | 4-2-1 | Number of Suwon citizens benefiting from public food assistance | Status | 31 | Strengthening the role of the School Meal Service Center as a central hub | Bioindustry Division |
| 4-3 Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers | 4-3-1 | Number of Suwon farming households | Status | 32 | Supporting farmers to improve household income and ensure stable farming operations | Bioindustry Division |
| | 4-3-2 | Suwon agricultural land | T1 | | | |
| | 4-3-3 | Number of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores | T1 | 33 | Running a mobile local food market | Bioindustry Division |

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|---|-------|--|----|----|--|----------------------------------|
| | 4-3-4 | Annual turnover of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores | T1 | 34 | Promoting eco-friendly agricultural products by creating productive green spaces | Agricultural Technology Division |
| | 4-3-5 | Number of G-mark certified companies in Suwon | T1 | | | |
| | 4-3-6 | Allocated budget for promotion Suwon urban agriculture | T1 | | | |
| 4-4 Education on Food for Citizens and Promotion of Healthy Eating Culture | 4-4-1 | Number of participants in food education in Suwon | T1 | 35 | Creating a healthy food environment and strengthening safety management | Hygiene Policy Division |
| | 4-4-2 | Annual number of food education sessions in Suwon | T1 | 36 | Running the Children's Food Service Center | Hygiene Policy Division |
| | 4-4-3 | Suwon budget allocated for food ingredient safety inspections | T1 | 37 | Creating a safe and sustainable dietary environment | Bioindustry Division |



SDG 5

Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | | |
| 5-1 Creating Quality Jobs | 5-1-1 | Suwon employment rate | T1 | 38 | Operation of the Suwon Job Centers, providing job matching platforms | Job Policy Division |
| | 5-1-2 | Percentage of permanent employees among all salaried workers | T1 | 39 | My Work for Tomorrow for young job seekers | Job Policy Division |
| | | | | 40 | Local job creation in Suwon | Job Policy Division |
| | | | | 41 | Operating the Job Center for retirees | Job Policy Division |
| | | | | 42 | Creation of good jobs for seniors | Senior Welfare Services |
| 43 | Pursue Your Dream project for people with disabilities | Division for the Welfare of People with Disabilities | | | | |
| 5-2 Improvement of Wages and Working Conditions | 5-2-1 | Average Suwon weekly working hours for salaried workers | T1 | 44 | Policies for better treatment of workers in social welfare facilities | Welfare Policy Division |
| | 5-2-2 | Average Suwon income for salaried workers | T1 | | | |
| | 5-2-3 | Industrial accident fatality rate per 10,000 Suwon residents | T1 | 45 | Labor policies for the protection of workers' rights | Labor Policy Division |
| | 5-2-4 | Suwon City's work-life balance index | T3 | | | |
| 5-3 A Good City to Start a Business | 5-3-1 | Number of businesses launched from Suwon's business incubation centers | T1 | 46 | Operation of incubation centers to foster innovative start-ups | Job Policy Division |
| | 5-3-2 | Survival rate of start-ups that went through business incubation centers in Suwon | T1 | | | |
| | 5-3-3 | Financial aid provided by Suwon City to SMEs | T1 | 47 | New export sales of start-ups and SMEs | Business Support Division |

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | |
|--|--------------------|--|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | |
| 5-4 Building a Complete Ecosystem for the Social Economy | 5-4-1 | Number of registered social enterprises and cooperatives | T1 | 48 Supporting for growth of social enterprises | Local Economy Division |
| | 5-4-2 | Number of social economy employees in Suwon | T1 | | |
| | 5-4-3 | Progress rate of Suwon's Social Economy Basic Plan | T3 | | |
| | 5-4-4 | Employment rate of at-risk populations within Suwon's social economy | T1 | | |
| 5-5 Boosting the Growth of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises | 5-5-1 | Number of Suwon SMEs | T1 | 49 Building a platform to support SME growth | Business Support Division |
| | 5-5-2 | Growth rate of budget allocated for Suwon SME support | T1 | | |
| | 5-5-3 | Percentage of items procured from SMEs in Suwon's public purchasing | T1 | | |
| 5-6 Establishing Social Infrastructure for Industrial Innovation in Suwon | 5-6-1 | Annual funding from Suwon City for technology support | T1 | 50 Managing the Suwon Business Support Center | Business Support Division |



SDG 6

Sustainable Consumption and Production

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | |
|--|--------------------|---|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | |
| 6-1 Increasing Green Product Purchases | 6-1-1 | Rate of green products purchases in Suwon's public institutions | T1 | 51 Promoting green product purchases | Environment Policy Division |
| 6-2 Supporting Companies with Green Certification | 6-2-1 | Number of green technology certifications | T1 | 52 Supporting Suwon companies with green certification | Environment Policy Division |
| | 6-2-2 | Number of certified green products | T1 | | |
| 6-3 Responsible Consumption and Waste Reduction | 6-3-1 | Total Suwon waste generation and recycling rate | T1 | 53 Suwon's unique approach to reduce disposable items | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| 6-4 Activating the Sharing Markets | 6-4-1 | Number of times that flea markets and green markets opened | T1 | 54 Vitalization of green sharing markets | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| 6-5 Promoting Awareness of Resource Circulation | 6-5-1 | Number of educational sessions focused on resource recycling | T1 | 55 Education on resource circulation policy | Cleaning and Resources Division |

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|---|-------|--|----|---|------------------------|
| 6-6 Sustainable Tourism | 6-6-1 | Operational frequency of the Sustainable Cultural Tourism Governance | T3 | | |
| 6-7 Social Economy Emphasizing Social Values | 6-7-1 | Procurement from social enterprises in Suwon's public purchasing | T1 | 56 Encouraging public institutions to preferentially procure products from social enterprises | Local Economy Division |



SDG 7

Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | |
| 7-1 Enhancing the Well-Being and Happiness of Citizens | 7-1-1 | Suwon Citizens Happiness Index | T3 | | |
| 7-2 Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty | 7-2-1 | Implementation rate for plans ensuring minimum living standards | T1 | 57 Strengthening social security measures | Welfare and Cooperation Division |
| | 7-2-2 | Rate of population in poverty (relative poverty rate) | T1 | 58 Welfare programs tailored to the elderly | Division of Senior Welfare Services |
| | 7-2-3 | Elderly population and the basic old-age pension recipients | Status | 59 Ensuring basic livelihood protection | Welfare Policy Division |
| | 7-2-4 | Default rate on public health insurance premiums due to financial difficulties | T2 | | |
| | 7-2-5 | Percentage of individuals receiving National Basic Livelihood Security benefits | Status | | |
| 7-3 Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care | 7-3-1 | Percentage of public health center users | T1 | 60 Establishing Suwon as a pioneering city in dementia prevention and care | Jangan-gu Health Center |
| | 7-3-2 | Percentage of citizens practicing moderate to higher intensity physical activities | T1 | 61 Creating a city safe from infectious diseases | Jangan-gu Health Center |
| | 7-3-3 | Number of public sports facilities per 10,000 residents | T1 | 62 Prevention and treatment of atopy and asthma | Yeongtong-gu Health Center |
| | 7-3-4 | Rate of participants in the General Health Screening Program (GHSP) | T1 | 63 Development and operation of fitness programs | Paldal-gu Health Center |
| | 7-3-5 | Suicide mortality per 100,000 population (%) | T1 | 64 The Beginning of a Healthy Future! Healthy Living Habits Project | Yeongtong-gu Health Center |
| | | | | 65 Establishing the Gwanggyo Complex Sports Center | Urban Development Division |
| | | | 66 Mental Health Roadmap | Jangan-gu Health Center | |

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|--|-------|---|----|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 7-4 Application of Universal Design | 7-4-1 | Number of cases where the Suwon City Universal Design Manual and Checklists were applied | T2 | 67 | Development of the Urban Park Public Design Manual | Park Management Division |
| | | | | 68 | Promotion of Universal Design Policy | Urban Design Team |
| 7-5 Improving the Quality of Universal Mandatory Education | 7-5-1 | Percentage of schools funded by the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education | T1 | 69 | Strengthening support for public education | Education and Youth Division |
| | 7-5-2 | Number of cases out-of-school youth connected to or receiving support from the Out-of-School Youth Support Center | T1 | 70 | Providing support for out-of-school youth | Education and Youth Division |
| | 7-5-3 | Budget allocated for supporting out-of-school youth | T1 | 71 | Expansion of daycare centers and maintenance of childcare facilities | Children and Childcare Division |
| 72 | | | | Support for children needing protection | Children and Childcare Division | |
| 7-6 Promoting Education for Democratic Citizenship and Lifelong Education | 7-6-1 | Amount of annual budget for lifetime education | T1 | 73 | Operation of educational programs for citizens | Education and Youth Division |
| | 7-6-2 | Number of lifelong education programs | T1 | | | |
| | 7-6-3 | Number of Suwon citizens participating in lifelong education programs | T1 | | | |
| 7-7 Diversifying, Promoting, and Enhancing Access to Libraries | 7-7-1 | Budget allocated for Suwon libraries | T1 | 74 | Strengthening libraries and cultivating a city rich in arts and humanities | Library Policy Division |
| | 7-7-2 | Budget allocated for supporting small Suwon libraries | T1 | 75 | Supporting small libraries | Library Policy Division |
| | 7-7-3 | Number of small libraries in Suwon | T1 | | | |



SDG 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | | |
| 8-1 Improving Quality of Gender Equality Education | 8-1-1 | Budget allocated for gender equality education | T1 | 76 | Mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy | Women's Policy Division |
| | 8-1-2 | Rate of public officials who've completed gender equality education | T1 | 77 | Gender equality education for high-ranking public officials | Women's Policy Division |
| | 8-1-3 | Number of classes for gender equality education in elementary, middle, and high schools | T1 | 78 | Mobile education service on gender equality | Women's Policy Division |
| 8-2 Building Governance for Gender Equality | 8-2-1 | Gender ratio of citizen groups involved in Suwon city governance | T1 | 79 | Establishing 100 Partners for Gender Equality Policy | Women's Policy Division |
| | 8-2-2 | Percentage of women in chairman or vice-chair positions in various Suwon administrative committees | T1 | | | |
| | 8-2-3 | Gender ratio of high-ranking Suwon public officials | T1 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|--------|----|---|-------------------------------|
| 8-3 Ending Sexual Violence | 8-3-1 | Number of counseling sessions provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes against women | Status | 80 | Supporting female victims of violence and raising awareness of violence against women | Women's Policy Division |
| | 8-3-2 | Incidents of penalties for perpetrators of domestic violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, workplace sexual harassment, and dating violence in Suwon | Status | | | |
| | 8-3-3 | Budget allocated for victims of sexual violence | T1 | | | |
| 8-4 Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards for Suwon's Foreign Residents | 8-4-1 | Suwon budget allocated to promote multiculturalism | T1 | 81 | Emergency support for foreign residents | Women's Policy Division |
| | | | | 82 | Self-reliance education for young immigrants | Multicultural Policy Division |
| 8-5 Improving Suwon Citizens' Multicultural Awareness | 8-5-1 | Number of classes for improving awareness for multiculturalism | T1 | 83 | Education to enhance understanding of a multicultural society | Multicultural Policy Division |
| | 8-5-2 | Percentage of public officials who've completed multicultural awareness programs | T1 | | | |



SDG 9

Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | | | |
| 9-1 Administering the City Within Environmental Limits and Ensuring Basic Services for All Citizens | 9-1-1 | Population density in Suwon | Status | 84 | Development of a unified system for urban and environmental conservation planning | Environment Policy Division | |
| | 9-1-2 | Population decline rate by administrative district | Status | | | | |
| | 9-1-3 | Rate of decline of numbers of companies by administrative district | Status | 85 | Running the SNU Suwon Arboretum | | Ecological Park Division |
| | 9-1-4 | Suwon park area per capita | T1 | 86 | Creating a sustainably eco-friendly city | | Ecological Park Division |
| | 9-1-5 | Number of programs for Suwon park users | T1 | | | | |
| 9-2 Guaranteeing Citizens' Right to Housing and Expanding Public Rental Housing | 9-2-1 | Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's total housing stock | T1 | 87 | Enhancing Suwon's housing options for multi-child households | Urban Regeneration Division | |
| | 9-2-2 | Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's annual housing supply | T2 | | | | |
| | 9-2-3 | Number of public rental housing units supplied by Suwon City | T1 | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 9-3 Mitigating the Burden of Housing Expenses and Promoting Social Housing | 9-3-1 | Ratio of housing rental and maintenance fees to income of Suwon citizens | T3 | 88 | Managing the Housing Welfare Committee | Urban Regeneration Division |
| | 9-3-2 | Proportion of tenant households out of total households | Status | | | |
| 9-4 Ensuring citizens' access to cultural resources with sustainable cultural policy | 9-4-1 | Budget allocated for culture and arts | T1 | 89 | Offering public hanok (traditional Korean house) for traditional cultural education and activities | Cultural Heritage Management Division |
| | 9-4-2 | Total instances and funding provided to Suwon artists and cultural collectives | T1 | 90 | Lifting Spirits with Art in Suwon: A Unique Artistic City | Culture and Arts Division |
| | 9-4-3 | Suwon per capita cultural infrastructure space | T1 | 91 | Managing the Suwon Convention Center | Tourism Division |
| | | | | 92 | Creating cultural spaces for all | Culture and Arts Division |
| 9-5 Promoting Cultural Engagement and Invigorating Community Arts | 9-5-1 | Number of open days and visitor counts for major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon | T1 | 93 | Hosting cultural events at museums | Suwon Museum |
| | 9-5-2 | Visitor count at major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon | T1 | 94 | Cultivating a vibrant culture and arts festival scene | Culture and Arts Division |
| | 9-5-3 | Percentage of citizens attending cultural and artistic events | T1 | | | |



SDG 10

Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

| Targets | Indicators | | Projects | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | Name of Indicators | Classification | Name of projects | Overseeing division | | |
| 10-1 Strengthening Self-Governance Capacity of Dongs (Basic Administrative Units) | 10-1-1 | Number of hours spent for education on capacity building for self-governance | T1 | 95 | Implementing pilot projects for resident associations | Autonomy and Decentralization Division |
| | 10-1-2 | Number of participants in educational programs on capacity building for self-governance | T1 | | | |
| 10-2 Ensuring Access to Administrative Information | 10-2-1 | Rate of full written disclosure of documents approved by public officials at or above the deputy mayor level | T1 | 96 | Promoting transparent disclosure of original documents | Citizen Service Division |
| | 10-2-2 | Instances of written disclosure of Suwon City's committee meeting minutes | T1 | | | |

Society

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--------|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| 10-3 Inclusive Governance for All | 10-3-1 | Instances involving consultation with governance groups when pursuing policies | T1 | 97 | Operating the Coordination Committee for Youth Policy | Youth Policy Office |
| | 10-3-2 | Annual budget allocated based on citizen participation input | Status | 98 | Operating the Citizens' Group for Urban Policy Planning | Urban Planning Division |
| | 10-3-3 | Number of adopted policies proposed by civic governance organizations | Status | 99 | Collaborative community budgeting with citizens | Budget and Finance Division |
| | 10-3-4 | Participation rate of women, people with disabilities, seniors, teenagers, and people from multicultural backgrounds in civic governance organizations | T1 | 100 | Promoting collaborative governance through citizen participation | Policy Planning Division |
| | 10-3-5 | Citizen satisfaction with public services | T1 | | | |
| 10-4 Ensuring Transparency and Integrity of Public Officials | 10-4-1 | Annual count of corruption cases involving public officials | T1 | 101 | Creating a transparent and corruption-free city | Audit Office |
| | 10-4-2 | Results of anti-corruption policy evaluations | T1 | | | |
| | 10-4-3 | Suwon's Public Officials' Integrity Index | T1 | | | |
| 10-5 Building a Safe City for All | 10-5-1 | Number of violent crimes in Suwon | Status | 102 | Managing and promoting sustainable and safe villages | Civil Safety Division |
| | 10-5-2 | Number of crime-related deaths per 100,000 people | Status | 103 | Preventing child abuse and recurrence | Children and Childcare Division |
| | | | | 104 | Installing and updating CCTV systems | Urban Safety Integration Center |
| 10-6 Promoting Administration, Businesses, Citizens' Awareness of Human Rights and Democratic Citizenship | 10-6-1 | Rate of completion of relevant educational programs by public officials and employees in public institutions | T1 | 105 | Improving the quality of human rights education | Human Rights Ombudsman |
| | 10-6-2 | Suwon City's budget allocation for democratic citizenship education based on a relevant ordinance | T3 | | | |



03 Overview of Indicator Analysis and Project Monitoring

As of 2021, Suwon is in its third year of tracking the progress of the Suwon 2030 SDGs. These goals were established through collaboration and discussions with citizens, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19. While some areas have shown improvement, others are lagging or not quite meeting expectations.

The Suwon 2030 SDGs envision "Suwon, a Sustainable City Where People Are in Harmony with Nature." They encompass 10 goals, 57 targets, and 141 indicators across three pillars: environment, economy, and society. The SDGs were set as fulfillable goals, and the city selected 100 projects, which have been jointly carried out by the public and private sectors to achieve each goal.

2021 was a year of challenges and hopes with COVID-19. Based on indicator analysis and project monitoring, Suwon's performance in 2021 didn't match that of 2020. However, the dedication and commitment of those involved in the project's implementation and evaluation remained undiminished.

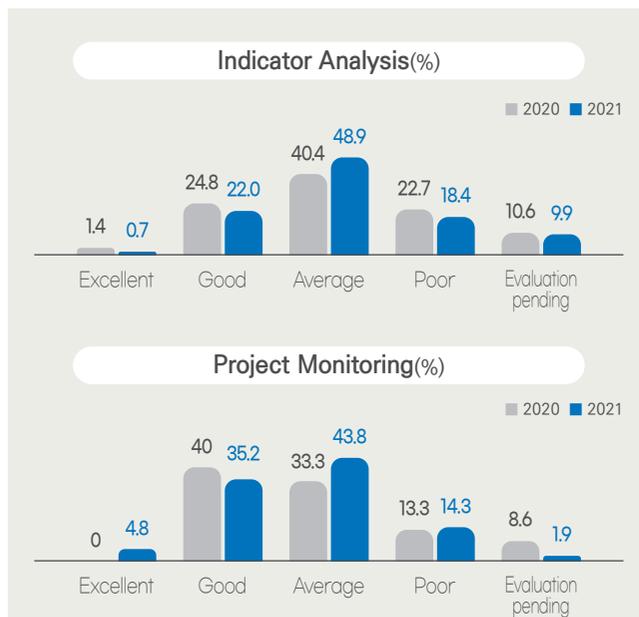
The 2022 Suwon SDG Report drew from the 2021 Suwon SDGs Monitoring Report, which was crafted by citizens. This report was a culmination of numerous meetings and discussions held by various subcommittees within the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, each focusing on specific goals. The report stands as a testament to the collaborative efforts of public-private governance in the pursuit of SDG implementation.

I anticipate continued collaboration between the public and private sectors to advance the Suwon City 2030 SDGs, which embody the promises of its citizens. As we face the challenges brought on by COVID-19, I hope we can soon return to our normal lives and together, build a Suwon that thrives sustainably in harmony with nature

Kim Chansoo (Chairman of the Steering Committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development)

Indicator Analysis and Project Monitoring - Overview

| Area | SDGs | Indicator | | | | | | Project | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | Number of indicators | Monitoring results | | | | | Number of projects | Monitoring results | | | | |
| | | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending |
| Environment | SDG 1 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| | SDG 2 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | SDG 3 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 40 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| Economy | SDG 4 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | SDG 5 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | SDG 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 36 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| Society | SDG 7 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| | SDG 8 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | SDG 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| | SDG 10 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 65 | 0 | 13 | 33 | 11 | 8 | 49 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 141 | 1 | 31 | 69 | 26 | 14 | 105 | 5 | 37 | 46 | 15 | 2 |
| Percent (%) | | 100% | 0.7% | 22.0% | 48.9% | 18.4% | 9.9% | 100% | 4.8% | 35.2% | 43.8% | 14.3% | 1.9% |
| 2020 Monitoring | Total | 141 | 2 | 35 | 57 | 32 | 15 | 100 | 0 | 42 | 35 | 14 | 9 |
| | % | 100% | 1.4% | 24.8% | 40.4% | 22.7% | 10.6% | 100% | 0 | 40.0% | 33.3% | 13.3% | 8.6% |



The monitoring for 2021 assessed the progress achieved in 2020. During that year, the spread of COVID-19 posed a significant threat to sustainable development across all three dimensions: environment, economy, and society. Suwon City was not spared from its impacts. The indicators suggest that the progress had been remarkably slowed down compared to 2019, while most of the projects had been suspended or postponed. Despite these challenges, the overall assessment indicates that Suwon's sustainable development remained largely unaffected. As for the indicators, the number of indicators showing improvements ("excellent," "good") decreased slightly in 2020, and the indicators that suggest no change ("average") increased significantly, and those showing deterioration ("poor") decreased. As for the implemented projects, the results suggest a significant increase in the number of stagnant projects in 2020; however, five projects were evaluated as "excellent" while there was no such project in 2019. This suggests that Suwon's efforts towards sustainable development are slowly paying off even during the COVID-19 crisis.

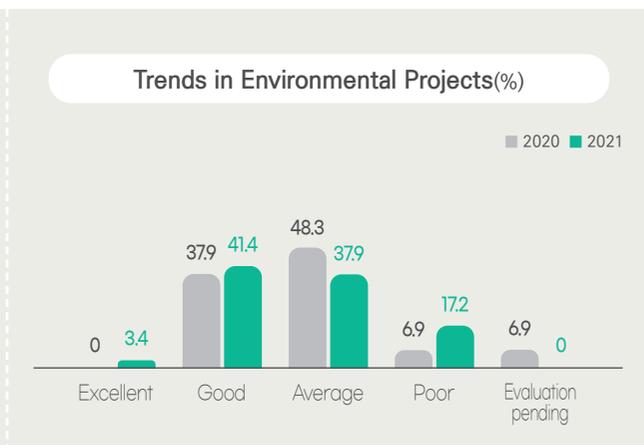
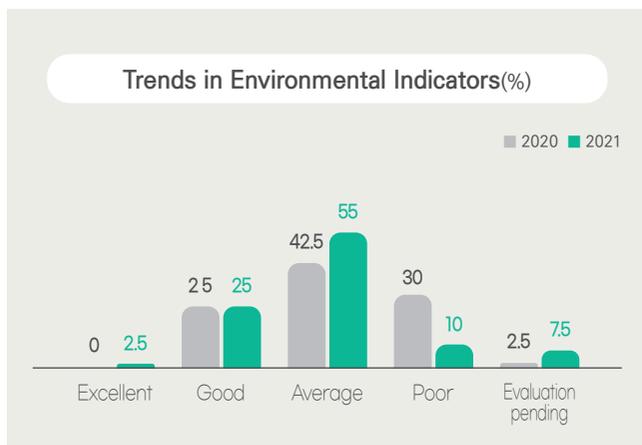
Indicator Analysis and Project Monitoring – Environment

| Dimension | SDGs | Indicator | | | | | | Project | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | Number of indicators | Monitoring results | | | | | Number of projects | Monitoring results | | | | |
| | | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending |
| Environment | SDG 1 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| | SDG 2 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | SDG 3 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | | 40 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| Percent (%) | | 100% | 2.5% | 25% | 55% | 10% | 7.5% | 100% | 3.4% | 41.4% | 37.9% | 17.2% | 0 |
| 2020 Monitoring | Total | 40 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| | % | 100% | 0 | 25% | 42.5% | 30% | 2.5% | 100% | 0 | 37.9% | 48.3% | 6.9% | 6.9% |

Even amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the advancement towards SDGs in the environmental sector (SDG1: Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All; SDG 2: Robust and Balanced Biodiversity; and SDG 3: Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation) remained largely on track. The evaluation of the indicators reveals mixed results. Compared to 2019, one indicator has shown marked progress, being rated as "very good" or "excellent". However, there has been an uptick in the number of indicators that remained "average", suggesting no significant change. On the brighter side, the number of indicators rated as

"poor" has notably declined from the previous year.

As for implemented projects, the number of projects showing improvements increased while the number of stagnant projects decreased. However, there was a rise in the number of projects experiencing reduced performance, with COVID-19 impacting their progression. Achieving environmental sustainable development is challenging without the active participation and consensus of citizens. Such outcomes highlight the unwavering commitment of Suwon's residents, even in the face of the COVID-19 crisis.



| Evaluation | Indicators | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Excellent | (3-1-4) Number of official monitoring points for evaluation of streams' ecosystems | |
| Good (improved) | (1-2-2) Financial support for energy efficiency projects (1-4-1) Yearly distribution of eco-friendly vehicles (2-1-2) Frequency of monitoring for eight flagship species and others in Suwon (3-1-3) Suwon City budget allocation for biological assessments of streams (3-3-3) Number of water ecosystem and circulation education programs | (1-3-1) Climate Change Fund balance (2-1-1) Number of monitoring locations for eight flagship species and others in Suwon (3-1-2) Number of species by section of four Suwon rivers (3-3-1) Frequency of water ecosystem and circulation education programs (3-5-2) Suwon annual average groundwater level |
| Average (no change) | (1-1-1) Suwon's electricity independence rate (%) (1-1-3) Number of mini solar power units installed (1-6-1) Number of extreme climate event days (2-2-1) Number of designated wildlife sanctuaries in Suwon (2-2-3) Frequency of monitoring in wildlife habitat development post-project management (2-3-2) Per capita urban forest area in Suwon (2-4-2) Number of Suwon City-supported biodiversity education programs (2-5-2) Number of adopted biodiversity policy proposals (3-2-2) Water quality in four major rivers and lakes (3-4-1) Suwon water self-sufficiency rate (3-4-3) Water reuse treatment facility capacity | (1-1-2) Renewable energy generation (%) (1-4-3) Annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM 2.5) (1-7-1) Number of climate action communities (2-2-2) Number of projects to reintroduce species and create wildlife habitats (2-3-1) Suwon's natural land coverage (%) (2-4-1) Number of classes providing biodiversity education in Suwon (2-5-1) Number of citizens participating in conservation activities (3-2-1) Number of Suwon non-point pollution reduction facilities (3-3-2) Number of participants in water ecosystem and circulation (3-4-2) Suwon water consumption per capita (3-5-1) Proportion of areas with permeable surfaces out of Suwon total area |
| Poor (Worse) | (1-2-1) Suwon's total power consumption (1-6-2) Percentage of institutions with excellent evaluation results according to Suwon's climate change adaptation plans | (1-4-2) Proportion of public transit usage in overall transportation (1-7-2) Number of participants in climate change education programs |
| Evaluation pending | (1-5-1) Total Suwon greenhouse gas emissions (3-1-1) Number of physical structures by section of four Suwon rivers | (1-5-2) Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Suwon |

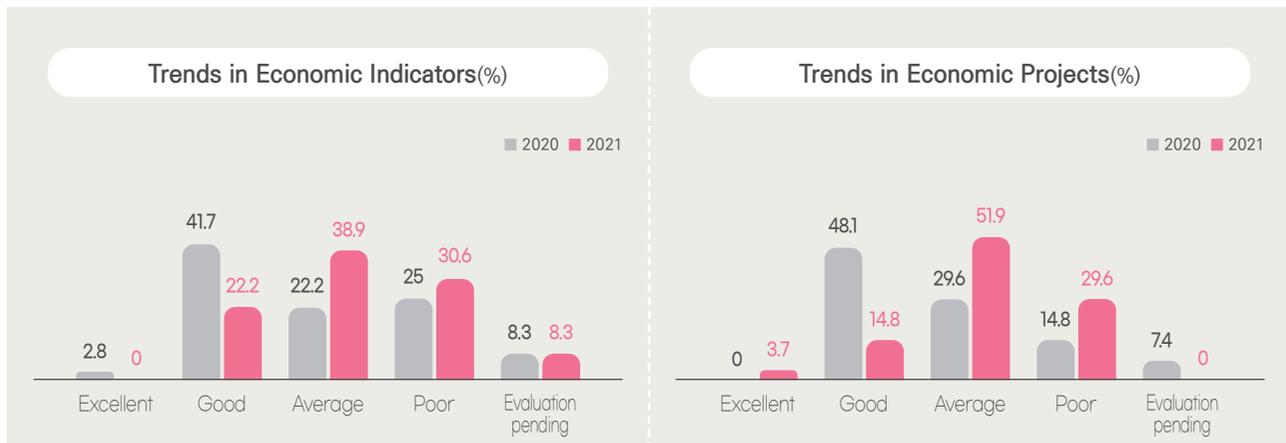
| Evaluation | Indicators | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Excellent | (18) Creation of the Suwon Arboretum | |
| Good (improved) | (2) Supporting resource recovery facilities in Suwon (7) Promoting eco-friendly transportation (10) Suwon Fine dust management (15) Wildlife sanctuaries designation and management (17) Citizen-led park management (20) Creation and management of wildlife habitats | (5) Creation and management of green curtains (8) Suwon unmanned bicycle rental service (TAZO) (11) Greenhouse gas reduction in response to new climate regime (16) Creating urban forests, promoting public health, and reducing fine dust (19) Centers focused on ecological and environmental education (21) Survey on the water ecosystems of the four major rivers |
| Average (no change) | (3) Supporting green building construction (12) Creating a low-carbon, climate-resilient, green city (14) Exploring local ecology with citizens (23) Water quality monitoring of four major rivers and lakes (26) Reclaimed wastewater project at Hwanggujicheon sewage treatment plant (29) Automating groundwater monitoring network | (6) Energy sharing and welfare (13) Joint city-citizen leadership in climate action (22) Total pollutant load management system (25) Partial revision of the basic plan for sewage pipeline maintenance (27) Road surface water spraying system |
| Poor (Worse) | (1) Spreading new and renewable energy (9) Suwon car-free day (28) Development of eco-friendly rainwater infrastructures | (4) Energy efficiency projects (24) Promoting and providing education on aquatic environments |
| Evaluation pending | | |

Indicator Analysis and Project Monitoring - Economy

| Dimension | SDGs | Indicator | | | | | | Project | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | Number of indicators | Monitoring results | | | | | Number of projects | Monitoring results | | | | |
| | | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending |
| Economy | SDG 4 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | SDG 5 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | SDG 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | | 36 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| Percent (%) | | 100% | 0 | 22.2% | 38.9% | 30.6% | 8.3% | 100% | 3.7% | 14.8% | 51.9% | 29.6% | 0 |
| 2020 Monitoring | Total | 36 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| | % | 100% | 2.8% | 41.7% | 22.2% | 25% | 8.3% | 100 | 0 | 48.1% | 29.6% | 14.8% | 7.4% |

Progress towards achieving economic SDGs (SDG 4: Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food, SDG 5: Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation, and SDG 6: Sustainable Consumption and Production) was severely hindered by the effects of COVID-19. The number of indicators suggesting improvement decreased by more than 50% compared to 2019. In particular, there were no improved indicators regarding SDG 6 (Sustainable Consumption and Production). Most of the indicators related to resource circulation and green product purchases showed poor

results, which seemed to be affected by social distancing and quarantine measures. The evident link between environmental and economic challenges underscores how climate change can be perceived as a contributing factor to the spread of COVID-19. This was a year where we all learned a lesson about the importance of sustainable development and that harmony and balance in all areas of the environment, economy, and society are essential to create a sustainable society.



| Evaluation | Indicators | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Excellent | | |
| Good (improved) | (4-3-4) Annual turnover of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores (4-4-1) Number of participants in food education in Suwon (5-2-1) Average Suwon weekly working hours for salaried workers (5-4-2) Number of social economy employees in Suwon | (4-3-6) Allocated budget for promotion Suwon urban agriculture (5-1-2) Percentage of permanent employees among all salaried workers (5-4-1) Number of registered social enterprises and cooperatives (5-4-4) Employment rate of at-risk populations within Suwon's social economy |
| Average (no change) | (4-2-1) Number of Suwon citizens benefiting from public food assistance (4-3-2) Suwon agricultural land (4-3-5) Number of G-mark certified companies in Suwon (5-2-3) Industrial accident fatality rate per 10,000 Suwon residents (5-3-3) Financial aid provided by Suwon City to SMEs (5-5-3) Percentage of items procured from SMEs in Suwon's public purchasing (6-1-1) Rate of green products purchases in Suwon's public institutions | (4-3-1) Number of Suwon farming households (4-3-3) Number of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores (4-4-3) Suwon budget allocated for food ingredient safety inspections (5-3-2) Survival rate of start-ups that went through business incubation centers in Suwon (5-5-1) Number of Suwon SMEs (5-6-1) Annual funding from Suwon City for technology support (6-7-1) Procurement from social enterprises in Suwon's public purchasing |
| Poor (Worse) | (4-4-2) Annual number of food education sessions in Suwon (5-2-2) Average Suwon income for salaried workers (5-4-3) Progress rate of Suwon's Social Economy Basic Plan (6-2-1) Number of green technology certifications (6-3-1) Total Suwon waste generation and recycling rate (6-5-1) Number of educational sessions focused on resource recycling | (5-1-1) Suwon employment rate (5-3-1) Number of businesses launched from Suwon's business incubation centers (5-5-2) Growth rate of budget allocated for Suwon SME support (6-2-2) Number of certified green products (6-4-1) Number of times that flea markets and green markets opened (contributing to resource circulation) |
| Evaluation pending | (4-1-1) Rate of execution for citizen food plan (6-6-1) Operational frequency of the Sustainable Cultural Tourism Governance | (5-2-4) Suwon City's work-life balance index |

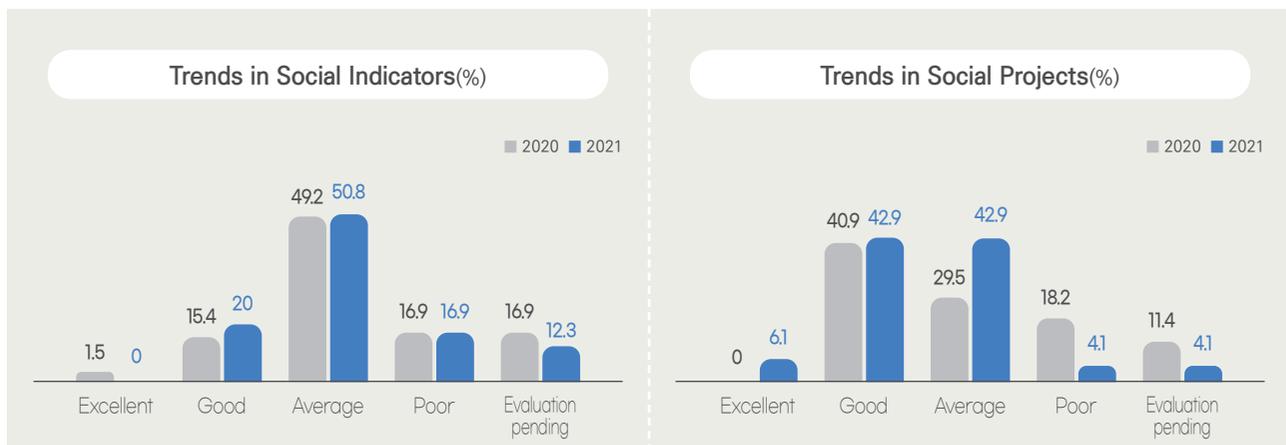
| Evaluation | Indicators | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Excellent | (36) Running the Children's Food Service Center | |
| Good (improved) | (34) Promoting eco-friendly agricultural products by creating productive green spaces (44) Policies for better treatment of workers in social welfare facilities | (38) Operation of the Suwon Job Centers, providing job matching platforms (45) Labor policies for the protection of workers' rights |
| Average (no change) | (30) Establishing the foundation for the Suwon Food Plan (33) Running a mobile local food market (37) Creating a safe and sustainable dietary environment (40) Local job creation in Suwon (42) Creation of good jobs for seniors (50) Managing the Suwon Business Support Center (53) Promoting green product purchases | (31) Strengthening the role of the School Meal Service Center as a central hub (35) Creating a healthy food environment and strengthening safety management (39) My Work for Tomorrow for young job seekers (41) Operating the Job Center for retirees (43) Pursue Your Dream project for people with disabilities (51) Promoting green product purchases (54) Vitalization of green sharing markets |
| Poor (Worse) | (32) Supporting farmers to improve household income and ensure stable farming operations (47) New export sales of start-ups and SMEs (49) Building a platform to support SME growth (55) Education on resource circulation policy | (46) Operation of incubation centers to foster innovative start-ups (48) Supporting for growth of social enterprises (52) Supporting Suwon companies with green certification (56) Encouraging public institutions to preferentially procure products from social enterprises |
| Evaluation pending | | |

Indicator Analysis and Project Monitoring - Society

| Dimension | SDGs | Indicator | | | | | | Project | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | Number of indicators | Monitoring results | | | | | Number of projects | Monitoring results | | | | |
| | | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending | | Excellent | Good (improved) | Average (no change) | Poor (worse) | Evaluation pending |
| Society | SDG 7 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| | SDG 8 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | SDG 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| | SDG 10 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 65 | 0 | 13 | 33 | 11 | 8 | 49 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 2 |
| Percent (%) | | 100% | 0 | 20% | 50.8% | 16.9% | 12.3% | 100% | 6.1% | 42.9% | 42.9% | 4.1% | 4.1% |
| 2020 Monitoring | Total | 65 | 1 | 10 | 32 | 11 | 11 | 44 | 0 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| | % | 100% | 1.5% | 15.4% | 49.2% | 16.9% | 16.9% | 100% | 0 | 40.9% | 29.5% | 18.2% | 11.4% |

The progress towards achieving social SDGs (SDG 7: Enhancing Public Well-being via Welfare, Health, and Education, SDG 8: Gender Equality and Multicultural Society, and SDG 9: Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture) was not significantly hindered, as was the case with environmental SDGs. This suggests that while the foundational infrastructure of society functioned adequately, the majority of societal resources were channeled to address the challenges posed by COVID-19. The

unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic demands changes in the overall social system. However, even with such changes, there is one thing that should never change. That is, our society must remain sustainable in the future. In fact, the COVID-19 crisis paradoxically reminds Suwon and its people of the importance of sustainable development. Recognizing this, Suwon remains committed to upholding and furthering the core principles of sustainable development.



| Evaluation | Indicators | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Excellent | | |
| Good (improved) | <p>(7-2-1) Implementation rate for plans ensuring minimum living standards</p> <p>(7-2-5) Percentage of individuals receiving National Basic Livelihood Security benefits</p> <p>(7-6-2) Number of lifelong education programs</p> <p>(8-3-1) Number of counseling sessions provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes against women</p> <p>(8-5-2) Percentage of public officials who've completed multicultural awareness programs</p> <p>(10-3-5) Citizen satisfaction with public services</p> <p>(10-4-3) Suwon's Public Officials' Integrity Index</p> | <p>(7-2-3) Elderly population and the basic old-age pension recipients</p> <p>(7-5-3) Budget allocated for supporting out-of-school youth</p> <p>(8-1-2) Rate of public officials who've completed gender equality education</p> <p>(8-3-2) Incidents of penalties for perpetrators of domestic violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, workplace sexual harassment, and dating violence in Suwon</p> <p>(9-1-4) Suwon park area per capita</p> <p>(10-4-2) Results of anti-corruption policy evaluations</p> |
| Average (no change) | <p>(7-2-2) Rate of population in poverty (relative poverty rate)</p> <p>(7-3-3) Number of public sports facilities per 10,000 residents</p> <p>(7-3-5) Suicide mortality per 100,000 population (%)</p> <p>(7-5-2) Number of cases out-of-school youth connected to or receiving support from the Out-of-School Youth Support Center</p> <p>(7-6-3) Number of Suwon citizens participating in lifelong education programs</p> <p>(7-7-2) Budget allocated for supporting small Suwon libraries</p> <p>(8-1-1) Budget allocated for gender equality education</p> <p>(8-2-2) Percentage of women in chairman or vice-chair positions in various Suwon administrative committees</p> <p>(8-5-1) Number of classes for improving awareness for multiculturalism</p> <p>(9-1-2) Population decline rate by administrative district</p> <p>(9-1-5) Number of programs for Suwon park users</p> <p>(9-2-2) Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's annual housing supply</p> <p>(9-4-3) Suwon per capita cultural infrastructure space</p> <p>(10-3-1) Instances involving consultation with governance groups when pursuing policies</p> <p>(10-3-3) Number of adopted policies proposed by civic governance organizations</p> <p>(10-5-1) Number of violent crimes in Suwon</p> <p>(10-6-1) Rate of completion of relevant educational programs by public officials and employees in public institutions</p> | <p>(7-3-2) Percentage of citizens practicing moderate to higher intensity physical activities</p> <p>(7-3-4) Rate of participants in the General Health Screening Program (GHSP)</p> <p>(7-5-1) Percentage of schools funded by the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education</p> <p>(7-6-1) Amount of annual budget for lifetime education</p> <p>(7-7-1) Budget allocated for Suwon libraries</p> <p>(7-7-3) Number of small libraries in Suwon</p> <p>(8-2-1) Gender ratio of citizen groups involved in Suwon city governance</p> <p>(8-2-3) Gender ratio of high-ranking Suwon public officials</p> <p>(9-1-1) Population density in Suwon</p> <p>(9-1-3) Rate of decline of numbers of companies by administrative district</p> <p>(9-2-1) Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's total housing stock</p> <p>(9-2-3) Number of public rental housing units supplied by Suwon City</p> <p>(10-2-1) Rate of full written disclosure of documents approved by public officials at or above the deputy mayor level</p> <p>(10-3-2) Annual budget allocated based on citizen participation input</p> <p>(10-4-1) Annual count of corruption cases involving public officials</p> <p>(10-5-2) Number of crime-related deaths per 100,000 people</p> |
| Poor (Worse) | <p>(8-1-3) Number of classes for gender equality education in elementary, middle, and high schools</p> <p>(8-4-1) Suwon budget allocated to promote multiculturalism</p> <p>(9-4-2) Total instances and funding provided to Suwon artists and cultural collectives</p> <p>(9-5-2) Visitor count at major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon</p> <p>(10-1-2) Number of participants in educational programs on capacity building for self-governance</p> <p>(10-3-4) Participation rate of women, people with disabilities, seniors, teenagers, and people from multicultural backgrounds in civic governance organizations</p> | <p>(8-3-3) Budget allocated for victims of sexual violence</p> <p>(9-4-1) Budget allocated for culture and arts</p> <p>(9-5-1) Number of open days and visitor counts for major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon</p> <p>(10-1-1) Number of hours spent for education on capacity building for self-governance</p> <p>(10-2-2) Instances of written disclosure of Suwon City's committee meeting minutes</p> |
| Evaluation pending | <p>(7-1-1) Suwon Citizens Happiness Index</p> <p>(7-3-1) Percentage of public health center users</p> <p>(9-3-1) Ratio of housing rental and maintenance fees to income of Suwon citizens</p> <p>(9-5-3) Percentage of citizens attending cultural and artistic events</p> | <p>(7-2-4) Default rate on public health insurance premiums due to financial difficulties</p> <p>(7-4-1) Number of cases where the Suwon City Universal Design Manual and Checklists were applied</p> <p>(9-3-2) Proportion of tenant households out of total households</p> <p>(10-6-2) Suwon City's budget allocation for democratic citizenship education based on a relevant ordinance</p> |

| Evaluation | Indicators | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Excellent | <p>(69) Strengthening support for public education (85) Running the SNU Suwon Arboretum</p> | <p>(77) Gender equality education for high-ranking public officials</p> |
| Good (improved) | <p>(57) Strengthening social security measures (59) Ensuring basic livelihood protection (66) Mental Health Roadmap (76) Mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy (80) Supporting female victims of violence and raising awareness of violence against women (86) Creating a sustainably eco-friendly city (91) Managing the Suwon Convention Center (96) Promoting transparent disclosure of original documents (99) Collaborative community budgeting with citizens (101) Creating a transparent and corruption-free city (104) Installing and updating CCTV systems</p> | <p>(58) Welfare programs tailored to the elderly (60) Establishing Suwon as a pioneering city in dementia prevention and care (67) Development of the Urban Park Public Design Manual (79) Establishing 100 Partners for Gender Equality Policy (81) Emergency support for foreign residents (89) Offering public hanok (traditional Korean house) for traditional cultural education and activities (92) Creating cultural spaces for all (97) Operating the Coordination Committee for Youth Policy (100) Promoting collaborative governance through citizen participation (102) Managing and promoting sustainable and safe villages</p> |
| Average (no change) | <p>(61) Creating a city safe from infectious diseases (63) Development and operation of fitness programs (65) Establishing the Gwanggyo Complex Sports Center (70) Providing support for out-of-school youth (72) Support for children needing protection (75) Supporting small libraries (83) Education to enhance understanding of a multicultural society (87) Enhancing Suwon's housing options for multi-child households (90) Lifting Spirits with Art in Suwon: A Unique Artistic City (98) Operating the Citizens' Group for Urban Policy Planning (105) Improving the quality of human rights education</p> | <p>(62) Prevention and treatment of atopy and asthma (64) The Beginning of a Healthy Future! Healthy Living Habits Project (68) Promotion of Universal Design Policy (71) Expansion of daycare centers and maintenance of childcare facilities (74) Strengthening libraries and cultivating a city rich in arts and humanities (82) Self-reliance education for young immigrants (84) Development of a unified system for urban and environmental conservation planning (88) Managing the Housing Welfare Committee (95) Implementing pilot projects for resident associations (103) Preventing child abuse and recurrence</p> |
| Poor (Worse) | <p>(73) Operation of educational programs for citizens</p> | <p>(78) Mobile education service on gender equality</p> |
| Evaluation pending | <p>(93) Hosting cultural events at museums</p> | <p>(94) Cultivating a vibrant culture and arts festival scene</p> |

04

Assessment by Objective



1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All
UN SDGs - 7-13

2 Robust and Balanced Biodiversity
UN SDGs - 14-15

3 Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation
UN SDGs - 6

SUWON
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

4 Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food
UN SDGs - 2

5 Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation
UN SDGs - 8-9

6 Sustainable Consumption and Production
UN SDGs - 12

7 Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education
UN SDGs - 1-3-4

8 Gender Equality and Multicultural Society
UN SDGs - 5-10

9 Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture
UN SDGs - 11

10 Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance
UN SDGs - 16-17



Suwon Special City's first hydrogen station
Suwon Yeongtong Hydrogen Refueling Station



1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All



UN SDGs • 7 • 13

Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

- We checked the seven targets and 15 indicators for Suwon SDG 1: Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All. The results are as follows:
- Most of the indicators are designed to enable quantitative measurement. We expect the set values are reached by the city administration's more tangible police efforts and citizens' support.
- Achieving the targets also requires steady financial support rather than one-off interventions and needs more funding in areas that lag behind.
- Based on the progress in achieving the targets, we included new proposals in the report.
- To achieve SDG 1, the city must expand platforms for citizen engagement beyond existing ones like the Suwon Citizen's Social Cooperative for Sunlight Power Generation, the Suwon Climate Change Education Center, and the Climate Action Network. This will empower citizens to better comprehend, back, and propose policies, positioning them as key proponents in the promotion of renewable energy, eco-mobility, carbon neutrality, and climate change adaptation.

Ra Young-seok, manager at Suwon YMCA and chair for Suwon SDG 1,
Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 1-1 | 1-1-1 | Suwon's electricity independence rate | % | 10.28 | 13.06 | 15.34 | 25 |  |
| | 1-1-2 | Renewable energy generation | MWh | 33,352 | 34,767 | 35,870 | 420,000 |  |
| | 1-1-3 | Number of mini solar power units installed | No. of units | 109 | 0 | 87 | - |  |
| 1-2 | 1-2-1 | Suwon's total power consumption | 1,000 TOE | 2,606 | 2,598 | 2,601 | 2,564 |  |
| | 1-2-2 | Financial support for energy efficiency projects | KRW 1,000,000 | 340 | 421 | 570 | 2,272 |  |
| 1-3 | 1-3-1 | Climate Change Fund balance | KRW 1,000 | - | 90,340 | 136,016 | - |  |
| 1-4 | 1-4-1 | Yearly distribution of eco-friendly vehicles | No. of vehicles | 455 | 605 | 927 | 1,000 |  |
| | 1-4-2 | Proportion of public transit usage in overall transportation | % | - | 37.9 | - | 40 |  |
| | 1-4-3 | Annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM 2.5) | µg/m³ | 23 | 25 | 21 | 20 |  |
| 1-5 | 1-5-1 | Total Suwon greenhouse gas emissions | 1,000 tCO ₂ -eq | 5,784 | 5,695 | 5,497 | 5,000 |  |
| | 1-5-2 | Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Suwon | tCO ₂ -eq/person | 4.66 | 4.61 | 4.5 | 4.2 |  |
| 1-6 | 1-6-1 | Number of extreme climate event days (heat waves, tropical nights, cold waves, average annual temperature, etc.) | No. of days | 76 | 24 | 20 | 11 |  |
| | 1-6-2 | Percentage of institutions with excellent evaluation results according to Suwon's climate change adaptation plans | % | 73.2 | 92.7 | 86.8 | 70 |  |
| 1-7 | 1-7-1 | Number of climate action communities | No. of communities | 10 | 13 | 15 | 30 |  |
| | 1-7-2 | Number of participants in climate change education programs | Persons | 95,999 | 96,274 | 22,013 | 100,000 |  |

* Evaluation results Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1-1 | 1 | Spreading new and renewable energy |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 2 | Supporting resource recovery facilities in Suwon |  | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| 1-2 | 3 | Supporting green building construction |  | Architecture Division |
| | 4 | Energy efficiency projects |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 5 | Creation and management of green curtains |  | Green Landscape Division |
| 1-3 | 6 | Energy sharing and welfare |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| 1-4 | 7 | Promoting eco-friendly transportation |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| | 8 | Suwon unmanned bicycle rental service (TAZO) |  | Transportation Policy Division |
| | 9 | Suwon car-free day |  | Transportation Policy Division |
| | 10 | Suwon Fine dust management |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| 1-5 | 11 | Greenhouse gas reduction in response to new climate regime |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| 1-6 | 12 | Creating a low-carbon, climate-resilient, green city |  | Climate and Energy Division |
| 1-7 | 13 | Joint city-citizen leadership in climate action |  | Climate and Energy Division |



SDGs 1
Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

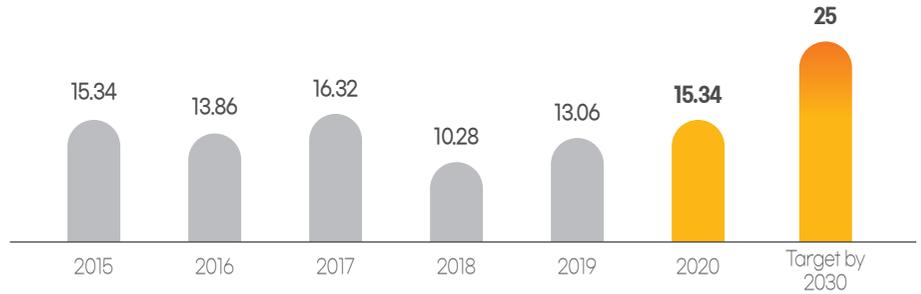


Target 1-1

Energy Independence and Promoting Clean Energy

Aim for a 25% energy independence rate by 2030.

Indicator 1-1-1 Suwon's electricity independence rate (%)

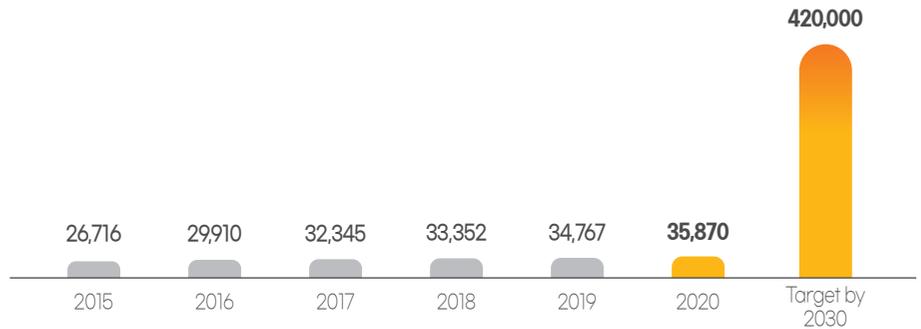


Source Internal data from the Climate and Energy Division, Suwon Branch of the Korea District Heating Corporation

The city government's commitment to advancing renewable energy has led to an increasing amount of energy being sourced from sustainable means. Electricity consumption, which peaked in 2018, decreased slightly in 2020. Accordingly, Suwon's electricity self-sufficiency rate also rose to 15.34%, a 2% increase from 2019. As shown in the graph, Suwon has seen a gradual increase in its power self-sufficiency rate since 2018. However, the city still has to go a long way towards the 2030 target of 25% and needs to reduce its heavy dependence on cogeneration (CHP)*.

* Total renewable power generation in 2020: 35,870MWh, and power generation from cogeneration: 835,681MWh.

Indicator 1-1-2 Renewable energy generation (MWh)

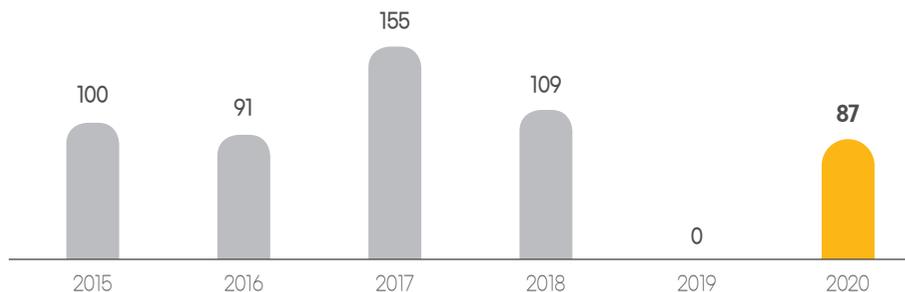


Source Internal data from the Climate and Energy Division

Renewable energy generation* has been steadily increasing since 2015, but the increase has been very modest. To turn the situation for the better, the city needs to: find more idle spaces for solar power generation; facilitate market entry for power generation businesses; encourage more citizens to participate in solar power generation; and provide subsidies for renewable energy facilities, e.g., mini solar power stations.

* To calculate the amount of renewable energy generation
 Power generation = capacity × days (365 days) × hours (24 hours/day) × efficiency rate (15.4%)

Indicator 1-1-3 Number of installed mini solar power units No. of units



Source Internal data from the Climate and Energy Division

The mini solar power* system project, suspended due to the full reduction in central and provincial government funding in 2019, resumed in 2020, and a total of 542 units had been supplied to citizens by 2020. Mini solar power systems are suitable to increase power self-sufficiency of highly urbanized cities like Suwon. The city aims to increase the number of distributed mini solar systems by 5% every year. Equally important to achieving that goal is understanding the management status of the already distributed units and amplifying positive user feedback to further promote the project.

* Mini solar power system refers to a solar power generation facility with a capacity of 700W or less, usually installed on the balcony of an apartment or on the roof of a detached house. Suwon City has provided subsidies to pay for 80% of the installation costs for 306 households by 2021.

1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

SDGs 13 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Target 1-1

Energy Independence and Promoting Clean Energy

Aim for a 25% energy independence rate by 2030.

Project 1 Spreading new and renewable energy Climate and Energy Division

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: 2019 – present • Project details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Actions taken include equipping public buildings and social welfare facilities with solar power generation systems, constructing the Suwon Shared Sunlight Power Plant, providing more standalone homes with mini solar power setups, assisting in the integration of mini solar power systems in apartment complexes, and harnessing electricity from waste heat |
| <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of solar power facilities in the public sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2019 (7 locations, 240.5kW), 2020 (5 locations, 34kW) • Installation of solar power facilities in the private sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2019 (120 locations, 360kW), 2020 (164 locations, 259kW) |
| <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active implementation of policies to expand the supply of new and renewable energy in the private sector aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance energy self-sufficiency • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Challenges in broadening and promoting facilities arising from inter-departmental coordination issues and hurdles in securing approval from managing bodies |



Target 1-1

Energy Independence and Promoting Clean Energy

Aim for a 25% energy independence rate by 2030.

Project 2 Supporting resource recovery facilities in Suwon



Project overview

- Duration: October 2018 – September 2020
- Project location: Yeongtong-dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon City
- Capacity: 7MW of power generation (steam turbines)
- Project participants
 - Suwon City: providing the project location, supplying incineration heat, and charging for heat generation
 - Private company: installing and operating power generation facilities (for 10 years) and generating electricity



Progress

- Progress
 - Power generation project agreement signed (March 2019)
 - Building permits obtained and construction started (July 2019)
 - Pilot testing of steam turbines under low-load conditions(December 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Electricity self-sufficiency rate increase and contribution to resource recycling
 - Project advancement through engaging and consulting with the residents' council
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Since the resource recovery facility is subject to the greenhouse gas emission trading system, care must be taken not to bring in unsorted garbage

Target 1-1

Evaluator's comments

- ① The city must identify and utilize underused areas (like parking lots and warehouses) within Suwon for solar power generation. When planning new public amenities, such as school gymnasiums, integrating solar power options should be prioritized.
- ② To devise additional policy initiatives, there's a need to allocate more funds. Moreover, to ensure uninterrupted operation of resource recovery facilities, diligent monitoring of the type and volume of waste entering these sites is crucial..

| Indicator evaluated by

Han Sun-geum, director of policy, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

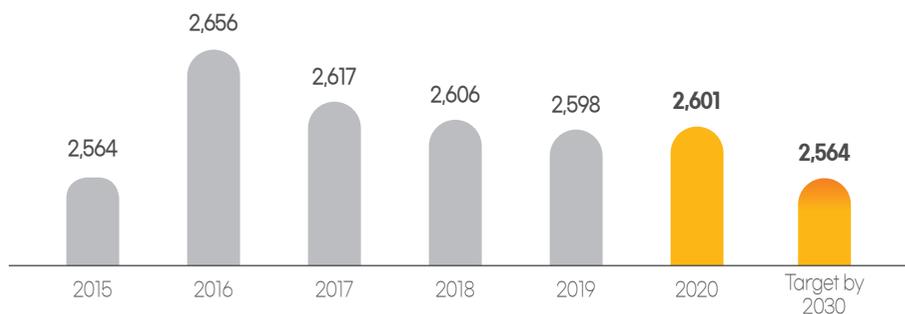
| Project evaluated by

Han Sun-geum, director of policy, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

Indicator 1-2-1

Suwon's total power consumption

1,000 TOE



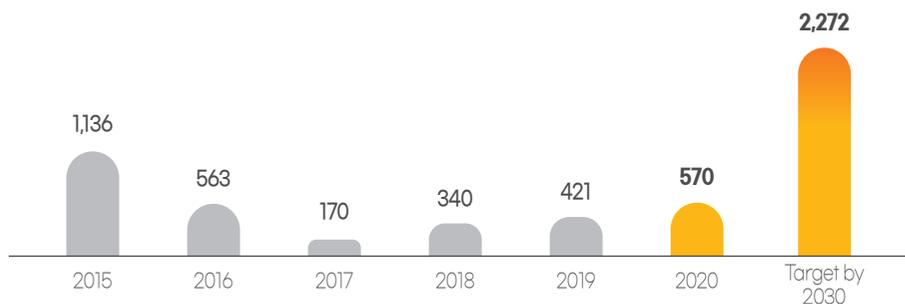
Source Suwon Basic Energy Plan

Despite population growth, Suwon's total power consumption has remained stable. Since energy consumption is proportional to greenhouse gas emissions, a drastic reduction in energy consumption will be essential to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Developed countries use the amount they invest in promoting energy infrastructure and clean energy technology in developing countries as an indicator. Considering this, Suwon City should also contemplate such an investment plan and undertake an annual assessment of it.

Indicator 1-2-2

Financial support for the energy efficiency projects

(KRW 1,000,000)



Source Internal data from the Climate and Energy Division

Suwon has seen a modest annual increase in subsidies for energy efficiency projects since 2017, but it is still half the amount for 2015, and far short than the 2030 target, which should be twice the amount from 2015. Promotion of energy efficiency projects should be intensified, as they not only contribute to energy welfare but also significantly enhance the quality of life for low-income households. In the private sector, energy-intensive buildings should consider updating facilities like turbines and boilers. In the administrative domain, there's a need to promote energy consumption efficiency ratings to establish criteria for executing green renovation projects in older apartment buildings.



SDGs 1
Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Target 1-2

Energy Conservation and Smarter Urban Design

Reduce energy consumption and improve demand management through energy conservation and efficiency initiatives.



Target 1-2

Energy Conservation and Smarter Urban Design

Reduce energy consumption and improve demand management through energy conservation and efficiency initiatives.

Project 3 Project for supporting green building construction

Architecture Division



Project overview

- Duration: 2013 – ongoing
- Project target: houses approved for use more than 15 years ago
- Project details: paying 50% of the costs for energy saving equipment (insulation, windows, LED lights, heating, etc.)



Progress

(Unit: KRW 1,000,000/households)

| Categories | Total | ~ 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Budget | 7,910 | 4,450 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 960 |
| Number of applicants | 3,688 | 1,507 | 670 | 735 | 776 |
| Number of approved | 1,829 | 857 | 344 | 366 | 262 |



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Steady increase in the number of applying households
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Reduced budget and low approval rate
 - Limited to small-scale construction, e.g., insulating old houses

Project 4 Promoting energy efficiency

Climate and Energy Division



Project overview

- Duration: 2014 – ongoing
- Target: social welfare facilities, low-income households, and apartment buildings
- Project details
 - Energy Welfare Project for Vulnerable Households (switching to energy-efficient LED lights)
 - Energy Efficiency Project for Apartment Buildings (e.g., installing LED lights in parking lots)



Progress

- Performance(2014-2020)

| Categories | Energy Welfare Project for Vulnerable Households | Energy Efficiency Project for Apartment Buildings |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Number of project locations | 664 places | 76 places |
| LED light replacement | 32,788 units | 34,523 units |
| Project cost | KRW 4,838 million (national/provincial funding) | KRW 560 million (municipal funding) |



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The project has been carried out every year without interruption.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Less support for low-income households compared to welfare facilities.
 - Limited to LED light replacement works

Project 5

Creation and management of green curtains

Green
Landscape
DivisionProject
overview

- Duration: 2017 – 2022
- Target: Public institutions, schools, public facilities, etc.
- Project details: creation and management of green curtains using vines
- Total project cost: KRW 2,005 million



Progress

- Reduced energy consumption in summer
 - Lowering the temperature of building walls by 10–15°C and indoor temperature by 4–5°C
- Nation-wide spread of the green curtain project through media coverage
 - Recognized as an innovative policy and benchmarked by 74 public institutions
- Expanded the green curtain project to the private sector, through free supply of vine plants and distribution of manuals



Evaluation

- What went well
 - xpanded beyond public institutions to the private sector
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to oversee and maintain the installed green curtains

Target 1-2

Evaluator's comments

- ☑ It's good that green building construction projects are focused on improving old buildings. However, Suwon City needs to set carbon emission targets for buildings overall and encourage them to achieve the targets while measuring the carbon emissions of existing buildings and securing relevant funding.

| Indicator evaluated by

Han Sun-geum, director of policy, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

| Project evaluated by

Kim Hee-kyung, climate crisis activist



SDGs 1

Climate Action with
Sustainable Energy
for All

Target 1-2

Energy Conservation and
Smarter Urban Design

Reduce energy consumption and improve demand management through energy conservation and efficiency initiatives.



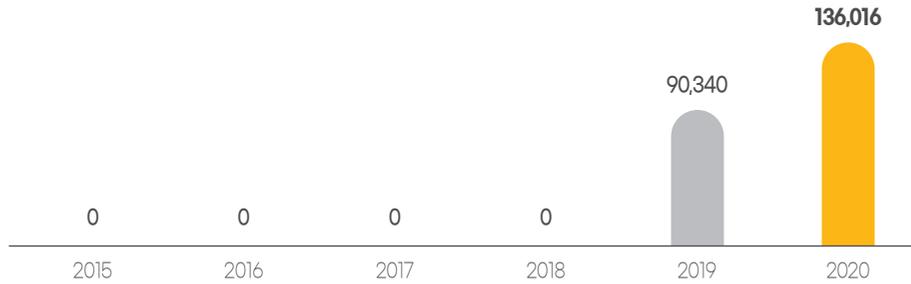
Target 1-3

Achieving Energy Welfare

Distribute energy and benefit communities

Indicator 1-3-1 Amount of the Climate Change Fund

(KRW 1,000)



Source Data on settlement of the climate change fund

Although the climate change fund* has increased by 50% since its launch in 2019, the total amount of the fund is still small, and more attention must be paid to increasing the total amount rather than evaluating the rate of increase. Suwon needs to set a target amount for the fund for more effective climate actions and focus more on solving the climate crisis rather than energy welfare.

* The climate change fund is based on the Suwon City Ordinance on Climate Change Countermeasures (revised December 2018) and currently relies solely on profits from the sale of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).

Project 6 Energy Sharing and Welfare

Climate and Energy Division

Project overview

- Duration: 2019 – ongoing
- Target: social welfare facilities, underprivileged people, low-income households, etc.
- Project details: installing power generation facilities for underprivileged people with operating profits generated from shared sunshine power plants
 - Continually advancing energy sharing and welfare initiatives, such as offering financial assistance for heating and cooling expenses and improving living conditions.

Progress

- Installation of nine shared sunlight power plants (1,580kW)
 - Seven units have been transferred from the Suwon Citizen's Social Cooperative for Sunlight Power Generation to Suwon City
 - A total of two units installed by Suwon City itself, including one at the Dongbu Public Bus Garage

※ A fire broke out in 2020 and damaged Shared Sunlight Power Plant Unit 6, interrupting the progress in welfare projects, which depend on operating profits generated from the power plant.

Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to better life quality for underprivileged citizens
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Difficulties in promoting projects due to financial problems caused by having to rebuild the Shared Sunlight Power Plant Unit 6

Target 1-3

Evaluators' comments

- ☑ It's advisable to include a metric for benefits alongside the funding amount for energy sharing/welfare projects.
- ☑ The indicator can be checked by differentiating the budget provided by Suwon City from the operational revenue produced by solar power plants.
- ☑ In addition to the fund for welfare projects, there is a need to create a wider range of funds, e.g., funds for responding to climate disasters.

| Indicator evaluated by

Shin Yeon-hong, indicator director at Bareun Doore Cooperative

| Project evaluated by

Ra Young-seok, project evaluator, manager at Suwon YMCA



SDGs 1
Climate Action with
Sustainable Energy
for All

Target 1-3

Achieving Energy Welfare

Distribute energy and benefit
communities



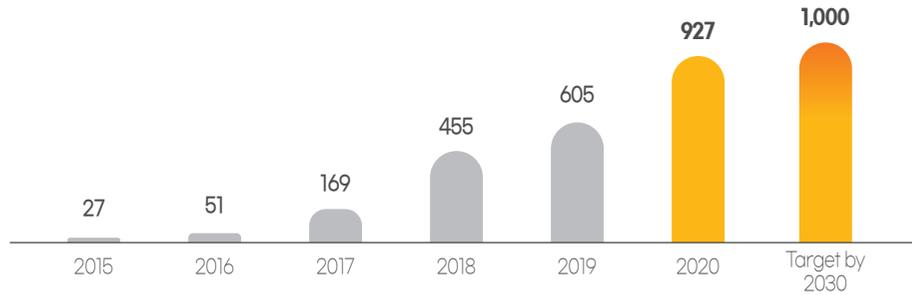
Target 1-4

Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality

Revamp Suwon City's transportation infrastructure to prioritize eco-friendliness and significantly enhance air quality

Indicator 1-4-1 Yearly distribution of eco-friendly vehicles

No. of vehicles

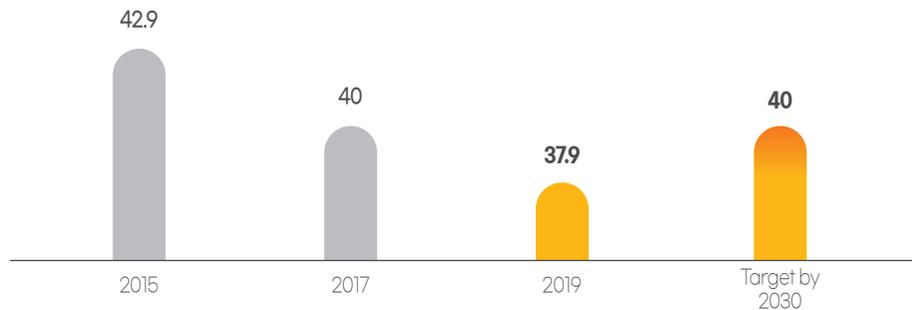


Source Internal data of the Climate and Energy Division (purchases of eco-friendly vehicle subsidized by Suwon City)

In 2020, Suwon recorded 927 registered eco-friendly vehicles, nearing the 2030 target of 1,000. With this progress, the city must re-evaluate its goals for eco-friendly transportation. This entails expanding essential infrastructure, such as charging stations, intensifying aid for electric taxis, and closely monitoring financial assistance designated for electric buses.

Indicator 1-4-2 Proportion of public transit usage in overall transportation

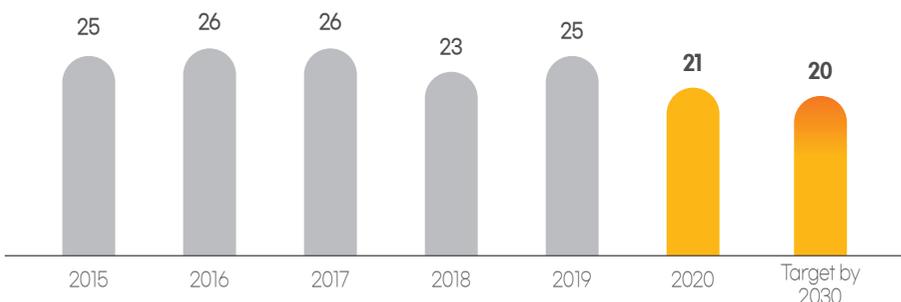
(%)



Source Suwon City Plan on the Management of Transportation

The share of public transportation once reached the 2030 target of 40% in 2015 but has declined ever since. Without an annual assessment of public transportation usage, Suwon has been unable to track shifts in trends following the launch of the Suin Line and the automated bicycle rental service. Furthermore, no surveys have been conducted to gather feedback from users. The city should intensify its policy initiatives to encourage the use of electric kickboards and bicycles, including Suwon's shared bicycles. Adequate funding should be allocated for enhancing the necessary infrastructure. Crucially, there should be an emphasis on providing long-term incentives for using public transportation instead of sporadic support.

Indicator 1-4-3 Annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM 2.5) (μg/m³)



Source Air Quality Yearbook

In 2020, the annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM 2.5) in Suwon was 21 μg/m³, recording the largest decrease since 2015, partly affected by the decline in economic activities in the aftermath of the spread of Covid-19. In light of the current situation, Suwon City must proactively implement a fine dust reduction strategy, including a seasonal particulate matter management system, to maintain or decrease the current concentration levels. Businesses can contribute by progressively adopting eco-friendly construction equipment and avoiding unlawful incineration at construction sites, particularly during winter months. Individuals can also contribute to the reduction of particulate matter by using public transportation.

1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All
 UN SDGs 13, 17
 SDGs 1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Target 1-4

Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality

Revamp Suwon City's transportation infrastructure to prioritize eco-friendliness and significantly enhance air quality

Project 7 Spread of eco-friendly transportation

Climate and Energy Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  Project overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: 2019 – ongoing • Target: residents and companies in Suwon City • Business details: providing subsidies for the purchase of eco-friendly vehicles |
|  Progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance: subsidized purchase of 1,869 vehicles in total (KRW 49,174 million) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Electric buses (154 vehicles), electric passenger cars (1,303 vehicles), electric trucks (99 vehicles) – Hydrogen vehicles (87 vehicles), electric motorcycles (226 vehicles) |
|  Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contributed to diversifying eco-friendly vehicles and bolstering infrastructure, e.g., increasing the number of charging stations • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to increase hydrogen vehicle charging facilities – Needs more effective approaches to reach as many citizens as possible with a limited budget (e.g., electric bicycles). |

SDGs 13
Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All



Target 1-4

Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality

Revamp Suwon City's transportation infrastructure to prioritize eco-friendliness and significantly enhance air quality

Project 8 Unmanned bicycle rental service (TAZO) in Suwon

Transportation Policy Division



Project overview

- Duration: October 2020 – ongoing
- Participants: Suwon City, KT, Omni System
- Operated by: private companies, providing unmanned bicycle rental service without stations
- Number of units in operation: 1,000 units (2,000 units added in 2021)



Progress

- Pilot operation of the unmanned bicycle rental service of Suwon (TAZO) (September 2020)
- Official launch of the service (TAZO) with 1,000 bicycles (October 2020)
- Revision of the relevant ordinance to promote the use of bicycles, providing 50% reduction in parking fees (December 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - A steady increase in users due to affordable rental fee and great accessibility
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - It needs to expand infrastructure such as bicycle roads, educate users, and further promote the service.

Project 9 Suwon's Car-free Day Project

Transportation Policy Division



Project overview

- Duration: 2014 – ongoing
- Participants: civic groups with more than 15 members selected through open contests
- Project details
 - Creation of car-free streets on back roads and alleys
 - Car-free street culture created by residents, and holding relevant cultural events



Progress

- Event locations: 18 locations in 2019 and 15 locations in 2020
- Number of events: 55 in 2019, zero in 2020*
 - * Cancellation of planned events due to the spread of COVID-19 in 2020



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to helping residents get closer to each other through various programs
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The event venue was too small, not matching the intention of the event

Project 10 Fine dust management in Suwon

Climate and
Energy Division



Project overview

- Duration: Ongoing (no period specified)
- Project details
 - Reduction of particulate matter (PM 2.5) (reducing the number of old diesel vehicles, supplying eco-friendly vehicles, etc.)
 - Keeping citizens healthy (education on health hazard responses, fine dust seasonal management system, support for vulnerable people, etc.)
 - Strengthening response capabilities (e.g., training specialists in ultrafine dust management)
 - Laying the foundation for more efficient PM management (e.g., fine dust research)



Progress

- Provided subsidy for the purchase of old diesel vehicles (8,523 units) and distributed eco-friendly vehicles (927 units), Distributed eco-friendly boilers (5,640 units) and selected roads for intensive management of fugitive dust
- Implemented the second fine dust seasonal management system, provided vulnerable people (50,589 people) with face masks and air purifiers (1,544 locations)
- Running the visiting training service for ultrafine dust managers (266 sessions), and the visiting fine dust school (51 visits)
- Completed commissioned research for the establishment of a comprehensive plan for fine dust management in Suwon (September 2020)
- A full revision of the Suwon City Ordinance for the Prevention and Reduction of Fine Dust (November 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Expanded eco-friendly transportation means and laid the groundwork to strengthen capacity to respond to fine dust
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to promote everyday activities to reduce fine dust



SDGs 1
Climate Action with
Sustainable Energy
for All

Target 1-4

Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality

Revamp Suwon City's transportation infrastructure to prioritize eco-friendliness and significantly enhance air quality



Target 1-4

Promoting Green Transportation and Improving Air Quality

Revamp Suwon City's transportation infrastructure to prioritize eco-friendliness and significantly enhance air quality

Target 1-4

Evaluator's comments

- ☑ The city needs to sign an agreement with a private electric vehicle charging company to expand charging infrastructure to promote eco-friendly transportation. It's advisable to endorse and promote strategies that are multifaceted, encompassing aspects of daily life, transport, and trade.
- ☑ With a constrained budget, initiatives like promoting bicycles or electric two-wheelers can impact a broader citizenry.
- ☑ Despite the rise in bicyclists due to Suwon's eco-mobility project, there is a noticeable lack of educational programs on safe bicycle usage. At a time when personal means of transportation are increasing, it would be good idea to establish a bicyclists' training center to provide safety education.
- ☑ As the city moves towards eco-mobility, it would be worth considering reducing the number of car lanes on the road, just like the speed limit, to provide more space and comfort for bicyclists and vulnerable road users.

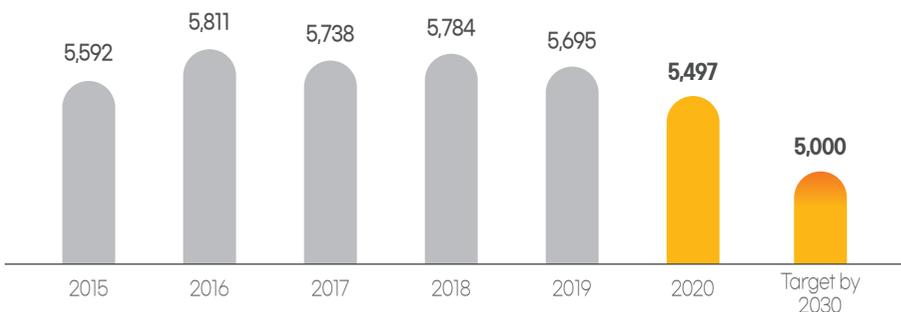
| Indicator evaluated by

Ahn Su-jin, Department of Environmental Engineering of Ewha Women's University student, and Jeong Eun-jae, young Suwon resident

| Project evaluated by

Yeo In-hyeok, head of management support, Suwon Education Center for Climate Change, and Jeon Yong-pyo, West Suwon Team for Resident-Friendly Facilities

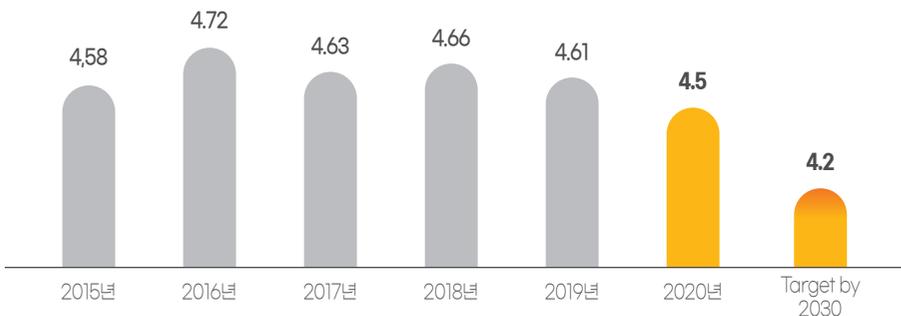
Indicator 1-5-1 Total Suwon greenhouse gas emissions (1,000 tons CO₂eq)



Source Climate and Energy Division (Total greenhouse gas emissions from energy, transportation, power, heat, and waste)

Korea’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions decreased by 7.3% in 2020, similar to the IAEA estimates considering the effects of the global pandemic. However, Suwon saw only a 3.5% decrease in the same period, different from the national average, which seems to require close analysis for clarification. Furthermore, at present, it’s challenging to determine the extent to which the city’s policies contributed to the GHG reduction in 2020, or whether it was primarily due to the socio-economic effects of COVID-19.

Indicator 1-5-2 Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Suwon (tCO₂-eq per person)



Source Climate and Energy Division

Considering the characteristics of Suwon’s local economy, where the commercial sector produces more than 60% of added values, it would be only possible to grasp the full picture of GHG reduction with data about the impact of COVID-19 on business activities (business patterns, business days, etc.), and it remains to be seen whether GHG emissions were reduced due to the effects of COVID-19 or GHG emissions just reached a peak and are now on a long-term decline. Following the enactment of the Basic Act on Carbon Neutrality, the city needs to set more ambitious targets regarding climate change-related systems and policies with more tangible plans on how to involve local citizens in reducing GHG emissions.

1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All
 UN SDGs 13
 SDGs 1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Target 1-5

Reducing Carbon Emissions

2030, Suwon will drastically reduce the city’s total energy consumption and per capita carbon emissions.



Target 1-5

Reducing Carbon Emissions

2030, Suwon will drastically reduce the city's total energy consumption and per capita carbon emissions.

Project 11 Greenhouse gas reduction in response to new climate regime Climate and Energy Division

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting 36 individual projects to achieve voluntary GHG targets • Evaluating the performance of individual projects compared to business-as-usual (BAU) • Developing GHG inventory and evaluating performance • Pursuing programs for international intercity cooperation to better respond to climate change |
| <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emissions reduction according to the 2020 estimates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 5.7% decrease in total GHG emissions, and 18.6% reduction in per capita emissions – The amount of GHG reduction: 634,619tCO₂-eq |
| <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GHG emissions lower than the emission target • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Waste for incineration increased by 6.8% year on year (with increased use of disposable products) |

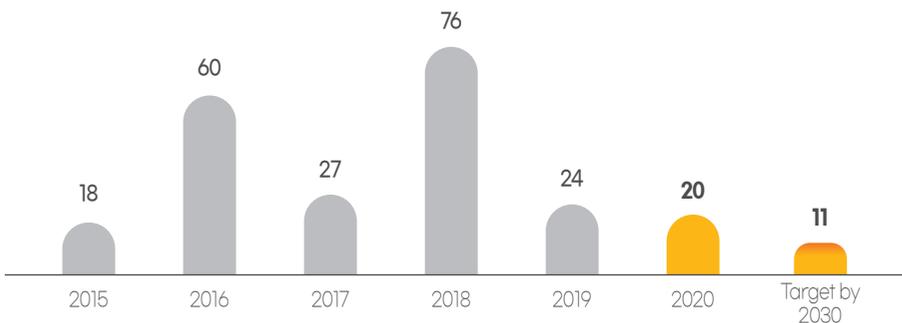
Target 1-5 **Evaluator's comments**

- ① The Republic of Korea announced that the estimated national GHG emissions decreased by 7.3% year on year, recording 650 million tons in 2020, while the estimates decreased by 3.7%, recording 5.5 million tons in Suwon..
- ② According to statistics, electricity consumption (2.6 million tons) and transportation (1.6 million tons) account for 77% of the total amount of GHG emissions. Especially, considering the growing importance of electric energy in the transportation sector, the city needs a comprehensive review on the entire power supply network to find areas for improvement and shall make the most of the city's idle spaces and buildings to secure enough electricity generation as it is difficult to produce electricity directly in urbanized areas of Suwon.
- ③ The city is also required to improve its public transportation system to prevent any inconvenience. In fact, an almost 10% decrease in GHG emissions in the transport sector is largely attributable to less travel time of car owners as movements were restricted by the influence of COVID-19. Citizens should be able to move safely, comfortably, and conveniently without driving. So, if public transport service providers (e.g., bus companies) are reluctant to invest in infrastructure due to profitability issues, it would be worth considering public ownership or public financing regarding public transport infrastructure and implementing it as a pilot project.

Indicator evaluated by
Yoon Eun-sang, chairman of Suwon Citizen's Social Cooperative for Sunlight Power Generation

Project evaluated by
Shin Yeon-hong, Barun Doore Cooperative

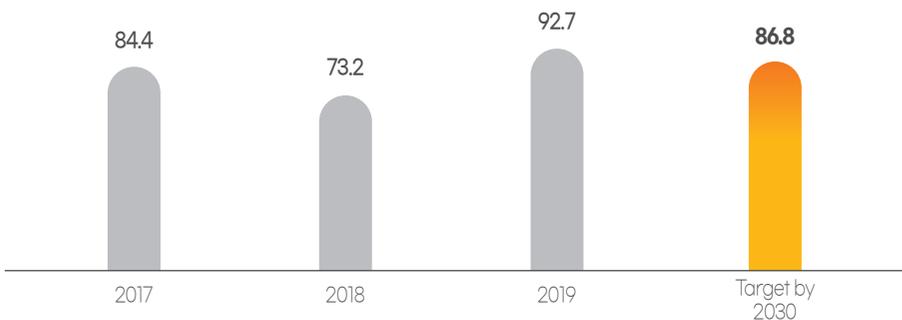
Indicator 1-6-1 Number of extreme climate event days No. of days



Source Korea Meteorological Administration

The number of days with extreme climate events decreased compared to 2019. Although the indicator currently includes heat waves, tropical nights, and cold waves, it's recommended to incorporate heavy rainfall as well. This is due to its profound effect on agriculture and public safety, as evidenced by the widespread damage caused during the unprecedented extended rainy season in 2020.

Indicator 1-6-2 Percentage of institutions with excellent evaluation results according to Suwon's climate change adaptation plans (%)



Source Climate and Energy Division (self-assessment report on climate change adaptation measures)

The pace of most projects slowed down in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, and climate change adaptation measures were no exception. In fact, the adaptation measures and climate actions should have been implemented more faithfully given the close relationship between climate change and the spread of COVID-19. Suwon also needs to strengthen the monitoring functions of the Comprehensive Plan for Responding to Climate Change, which is currently being established by the city.

1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All
 UN SDGs 13
SDGs 1
 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Target 1-6

Reducing City Temperatures and Improving Suwon's Capability to Adapt to Climate Change

By 2030, reduce the average temperature of Suwon by 1°C, create a map indicating heat island intensity levels across the city and manage areas vulnerable to heat.



Target 1-6

Reducing City Temperatures and Improving Suwon's Capability to Adapt to Climate Change

By 2030, reduce the average temperature of Suwon by 1°C, create a map indicating heat island intensity levels across the city and manage areas vulnerable to heat.

Project 12 Creating a low-carbon, climate-resilient, green city Climate and Energy Division



Project overview

- Promoting the evaluation of detailed climate change adaptation plans in Suwon
 - Duration: 2019–2023 (the 2nd phase)
 - Details: 41 projects in 6 areas
- Climate change adaptation sub-projects
 - (Duration) April–November 2021
 - (Details) Village-level low-carbon, eco-friendly projects such as home visit for energy consulting, lights-out events, and carrying out village-level campaigns (e.g., promoting clothing designs and fabrics that lower or increase the perceived temperature)



Progress

- 86.8% of detailed climate change adaptation plans were evaluated to be excellent



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Conducting evaluation by the group of citizen/expert policy evaluators
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to check the progress related to non-budget items (upper-level policies and best practices of other local governments shared by Suwon citizens)

Target 1-6

Evaluator's comments

- ☑ Suwon needs to consider/include the opinions of evaluators in its policies and integrated policies by the administrative divisions. In particular, a fundamental approach is required to preserve the forest and ecosystem to create a low-carbon green city.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lee In-shin, secretary general of Suwon Federation for Environmental Movements

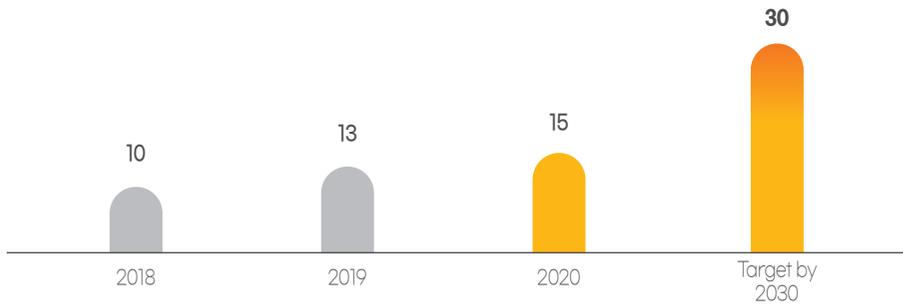
| Project evaluated by

Kim Mi-hwa, head of External Cooperation Team, Suwon Climate Change Education Center

Indicator 1-7-1

Number of climate action communities

(No. of communities)



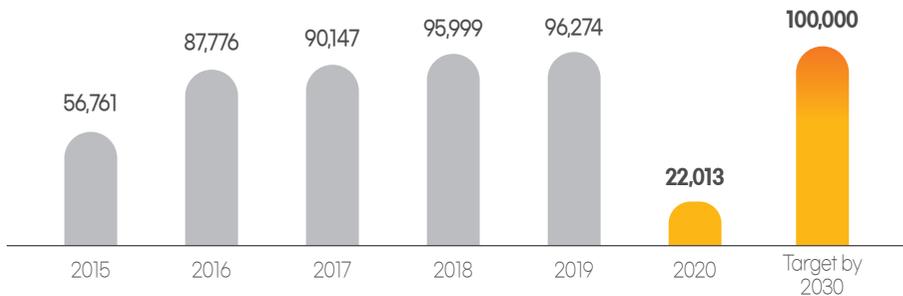
Source Suwon Climate Action Network

Even though the network is not actively seeking to increase its members, two groups joined the network in 2020 as civil groups show a greater interest in climate action. Besides the Climate Action Network, an increasing number of organizations are prioritizing responses to the climate crisis. In light of this, there's a need to contemplate ways to incorporate the performance of these organizations into the evaluation process.

Indicator 1-7-2

Number of participants in climate change education programs

(Persons)



Source Suwon Climate Change Education Center

Attendance at climate change education programs in 2020 hit an all-time low as the center was often closed and educational programs were canceled due to COVID-19. However, with the development of online programs, the number of participants has gradually increased since the second half of 2020. In this transitional period, the Suwon Climate Change Education Center needs to consider how to adjust offline program planning and teaching methods to suit online programs.



SDGs 1
Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Target 1-7

Responding to Climate Change and Promoting Citizen Participation

Establish climate change mitigation and adaptation plans with citizens, create communities to respond to climate change, made up of schools, institutions, villages, and businesses, and build networks of communities to work on climate actions.



Target 1-7

Responding to Climate Change and Promoting Citizen Participation

Establish climate change mitigation and adaptation plans with citizens, create communities to respond to climate change, made up of schools, institutions, villages, and businesses, and build networks of communities to work on climate actions.

Project 13 Creating a leading city with citizens in climate change action Climate and Energy Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  Project overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Action Network<ul style="list-style-type: none">– An alliance established to enable civil society to lead climate action– Composed of 15 organizations and groups (active since 2018)– Pursuing practical activities such as creating the heat map of Suwon and holding Earth Day events• Operating the Suwon Education Center on Climate Change<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Running 15 programs in 4 areas |
|  Progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2020 performance of the Suwon Education Center on Climate Change<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Offline programs: 432 times, 11,193 participants– Online programs: 335 times, 10,820 participants– SNS-based programs: 855 times, 390,920 participants |
|  Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What went well<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Attracting more participants with online and SNS-based programs• What went wrong (or room for improvement)<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Reduced offline programs, restricted by COVID-19 |

Target 1-7 **Evaluator's comments**

- ① The city needs to add more platforms, in addition to the current Climate Change Education Center or the Climate Action Network, to promote civic engagement by helping them better understand and make suggestions regarding the carbon neutrality strategies and climate change adaptation measures.
- ② While offline education is restricted by the continuing challenge of COVID-19, online and SNS-based programs showed the possibility of more freely sharing/suggesting ideas and opinions and creating collective intelligence by providing easy access regardless of places and time.

| Indicator evaluated by
Lee In-shin, secretary general of Suwon Federation for Environmental Movements

| Project evaluated by
Kim Mi-hwa, head of external cooperation team, Suwon Climate Change Education Center

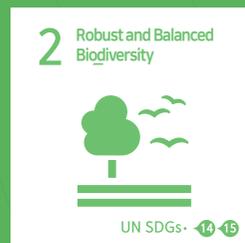


SDGs 1

Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All

Rice planting in the frog habitat near Mt. Chilbo





Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 2 Robust and Balanced Biodiversity

- In Suwon, more and more public service providers, civic groups, schools, and citizens are paying greater attention to preserving biodiversity.
- Currently, ecological surveys, ecological environment education, and habitat preservation activities are well under way in Suwon. If the city keeps up the momentum, Suwon will surely be an “Urban Haven in Harmony with Nature.”
- The city should collaborate with its citizens by disseminating ecological survey data gathered by both experts and local activists. By utilizing this data for habitat preservation education, the city can empower citizens to suggest policy recommendations.

Ryu Hyun-sang, Chair of SDG 2 Committee, and President of Chilbo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience

Indicator Analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results | |
|---------|---------------|---|------------------------|------|-------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | | | 2020 |
| 2-1 | 2-1-1 | Number of monitoring locations for eight flagship species and others in Suwon | No. of locations | 48 | 50 | 51 | - |  |
| | 2-1-2 | Frequency of monitoring for eight flagship species and others in Suwon | Times | 232 | 243 | 260 | - |  |
| 2-2 | 2-2-1 | Number of designated wildlife sanctuaries in Suwon | No. of locations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |
| | 2-2-2 | Project no. to reintroduce species and create wildlife habitats | No. of projects | 8 | 3 | 4 | - |  |
| | 2-2-3 | Frequency of monitoring in wildlife habitat development post-project management | Times | 48 | 23 | 64 | - |  |
| 2-3 | 2-3-1 | Suwon's natural land coverage (%) | % | 24 | 23.66 | 23.61 | 24.02 |  |
| | 2-3-2 | Per capita urban forest area in Suwon | m ² /person | 30.1 | 30.5 | 31.2 | - |  |
| 2-4 | 2-4-1 | Number of classes providing biodiversity education in Suwon | No. of classes | 423 | 902 | 463 | - |  |
| | 2-4-2 | Number of Suwon City-supported biodiversity education programs | No. of programs | 12 | 52 | 41 | - |  |
| 2-5 | 2-5-1 | Number of citizens participating in conservation activities | Persons | 283 | 363 | 617 | - |  |
| | 2-5-2 | Number of adopted biodiversity policy proposals | No. of proposals | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |  |

* Evaluation results Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 2-1 | 14 | Exploring local ecology with citizens |  | Environment Policy Division |
| 2-2 | 15 | Wildlife sanctuaries designation and management |  | Environment Policy Division |
| 2-3 | 16 | Creating urban forests, promoting public health, and reducing fine dust |  | Green Landscape Division |
| | 17 | Citizen-led park management |  | Park Management Division |
| | 18 | Creation of the Suwon Arboretum |  | Park Management Division |
| 2-4 | 19 | Centers focused on ecological and environmental education |  | Environment Policy Division |
| 2-5 | 20 | Creation and management of wildlife habitats |  | Environment Policy Division |



SDGs 2
Robust and
Balanced
Biodiversity



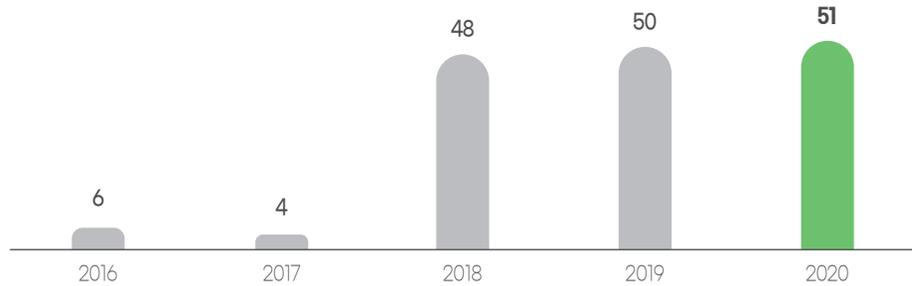
Target 2-1

Monitoring 8 flagship species and indicator species of climate change in Suwon

Monitor 8 major flagship species in all villages in Suwon and indicator species in climate change affected areas and create reports on changing trends.

※ Suwon's 8 flagship species:
Flagship species refer to the major animal/plant species that represent the local ecosystem. Suwon City designated narrow-mouthed toad, fireflies, Suwon tree frogs, dark sleeper, varied tits, egrets, salamanders, and *metanartheicum luteoviride* as its 8 flagship species.

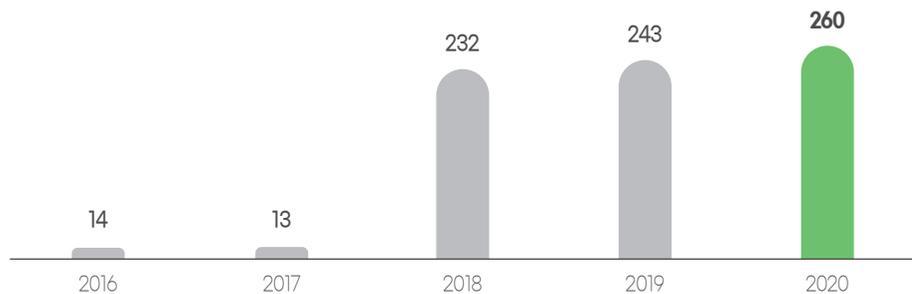
Indicator 2-1-1 Number of monitoring locations for eight flagship species and others in Suwon (Number of places)



Source Environment Policy Division, Summary of monitoring results by local organizations

Suwon has included data on this indicator provided by local organizations since 2018. Monitoring was conducted in a total of 51 locations in 2020, including 12 locations in Gwonseon-gu, 18 in Jangan-gu, 19 in Yeongtong-gu, and two in Paldal-gu. In 2020, though an additional monitoring location was introduced, this increment doesn't hold significant importance considering the classification by species. In the promotion of biodiversity, six organizations and institutions took part, with the project predominantly concentrating on eight key species and signs of wild animals. Suwon expects biodiversity conservation activities to be further promoted by identifying climate change indicator species and creating a more efficient monitoring system in the coming years.

Indicator 2-1-2 Frequency of monitoring for 8 flagship species and others in Suwon (Times monitored)



Source Summary of survey results by local organizations, provided by the Environment Policy Division

Since 2018, the indicator has incorporated data from local organizations' surveys. In total, 260 monitoring sessions were conducted: 34 for fireflies, five for insects, 97 for amphibians, 28 for plants including *Metanartheicum luteoviride*, 22 for dark sleeper, 51 for birds, and 23 for mammals. Even though the number of participants in monitoring decreased due to COVID-19, the frequency of monitoring sessions rose. It appears that beyond the efforts of local organizations, biodiversity conservation projects require heightened attention from the city's administration.

Project 14 Exploring local ecology with citizens

Environment
Policy Division



Project overview

- Project location : Mt. Gwanggyo, Mt. Chilbo, Ecological Passages, etc.
- Project details
 - Accumulating biodiversity data in Suwon with monitoring results on major wildlife habitats
 - Promoting biodiversity conservation activities through public and private governance



Progress

- Progress in 2020
 - (Monitoring) 12 times, 122 people, Mt. Gwanggyo, Mt. Chilbo, Ecological Corridors
 - (Exploring the ecological environment with citizens) 45 people per session, Gwanggyo Lake Park area
 - (Migratory Bird School) 30 people per session, area near Seoho Lake



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Played a significant role in raising citizen awareness about the habitats of winter birds through Migratory Bird School's programs
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - It would have been better if not only local organizations but also the city administration were more actively involved in biodiversity conservation activities.



SDGs 2
Robust and
Balanced
Biodiversity

Target 2-1

Monitoring 8 flagship species and indicator species of climate change in Suwon

Monitor 8 major flagship species in all villages in Suwon and indicator species in climate change affected areas and create reports on changing trends.

※ Suwon's 8 flagship species:
Flagship species refer to the major animal/plant species that represent the local ecosystem. Suwon City designated narrow-mouthed toad, fireflies, Suwon tree frogs, dark sleeper, varied tits, egrets, salamanders, and metanartheicum luteoviride as its 8 flagship species.

Target 2-1 Evaluator's comments

- ④ Suwon needs to expand education on the preservation of biodiversity habitats for raising awareness and promptly select and monitor regional indicator species of climate change.
- ④ Suwon needs to select climate change indicator species as soon as possible, in consideration of local environmental characteristics and conduct continuous monitoring.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Hyun-hee, president of Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience

| Project evaluated by

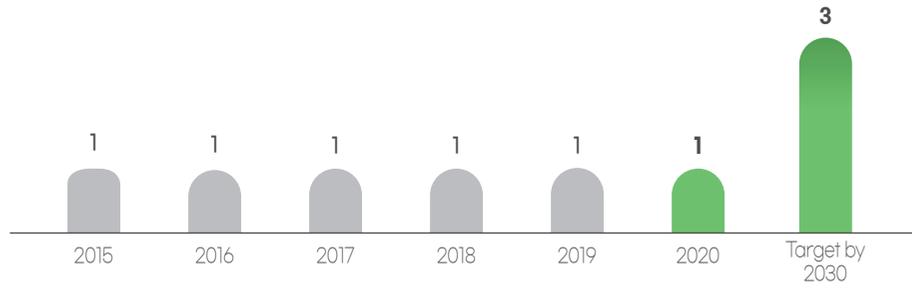
Kim Hyun-hee, president of Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience

Target 2-2

**Expanding and Managing
Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Increase the rate of wetland conservation areas and ecological conservation areas, conduct study on habitats of species including wetlands and create reports on changing trends.

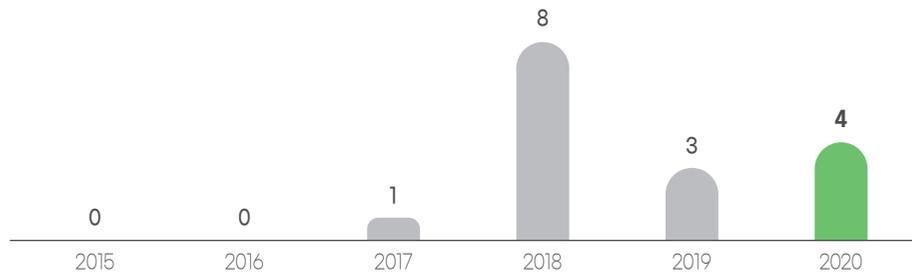
Indicator 2-2-1 Number of designated wildlife sanctuaries in Suwon (No. of sanctuaries)



Source Environment Policy Division

Suwon currently has a designated wildlife sanctuary around Mt. Yeogi located in Gwonseon-gu. Since 2019, Suwon has been assessing a potential site with the aim of another designation. The city is currently working towards designating the *Metanarthecium luteoviride* habitat around Mt. Chilbo in Gwonseon-gu as a wildlife sanctuary. Given the current situation, the Suwon city administration and local organizations need to work together to lay the foundation for creating a management and monitoring system for wildlife sanctuaries.

Indicator 2-2-2 Number of projects to reintroduce species and create wildlife habitats (locations)



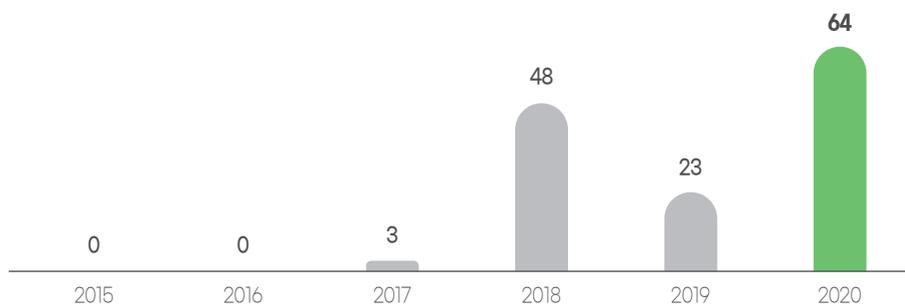
Source Environment Policy Division

Since 2018, the initiative to create wildlife habitats has been pursued as a supplementary project for ongoing management. Spearheaded by the Suwon Environmental Movement Center, local organizations have been implementing conservation projects for the Suwon tree frogs. This involves supporting eco-friendly cultivation in the rice paddy wetlands of Pyeong-ri, Gwonseon-gu, which serve as habitats for these frogs. Suwon should consistently increase the number of small water bodies and wetlands, irrespective of the habitat's size. Concurrently, the city administration must allocate sufficient funds to further champion the conservation of Suwon's biological resources.

Indicator 2-2-3

Frequency of monitoring in wildlife habitat development post-project management

(Times)



Source Environment Policy Division

In 2019, efforts were primarily centered on monitoring to stabilize the habitat for the rejuvenation of *Metanartheicum luteoviride*. However, in 2020, various institutions appeared to prioritize both the habitat management of *Metanartheicum luteoviride* and the establishment and subsequent management of habitats for other species. Both local organizations and relevant administrative departments should actively contribute support and endeavor to broaden the scope of the project.

Project 15

Wildlife sanctuaries designation and management

Environment Policy Division



Project overview

- Project location : habitat of *Metanartheicum luteoviride* Maxim.
- Project details
 - Designation and management of wildlife sanctuaries
 - Installation of fences and information boards in protected areas



Progress

- Completion of research on plans for designating wildlife sanctuaries
- Management of the Wildlife Sanctuary Designation Council
- Consultation with the land owner (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) and obtaining land use approval
- Consultation with the Ministry of Environment and deliberation and approval by the Suwon City Wildlife Protection Area Management Committee



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Efforts to designate another wildlife sanctuary
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The management strategy for protected zones should not be isolated from citizen engagement and input.



SDGs 2
Robust and
Balanced
Biodiversity

Target 2-2

Expanding and Managing Wildlife Sanctuaries

Increase the rate of wetland conservation areas and ecological conservation areas, conduct study on habitats of species including wetlands and create reports on changing trends.



Target 2-2

**Expanding and Managing
Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Increase the rate of wetland conservation areas and ecological conservation areas, conduct study on habitats of species including wetlands and create reports on changing trends.

Target 2-2 Evaluator's comments

- ④ The protection of endangered species may be the most important aspect of a wildlife sanctuary, however, ensuring the sanctuary to be compatible with other adjacent diverse species is also critical.
- ④ Communication with citizens is a prerequisite for the effectively management of the wildlife sanctuary.
- ④ What is more important than installing CCTVs for wildlife protection is raising citizens' awareness of wild animals and encouraging them to voluntarily participate in conservation activities.

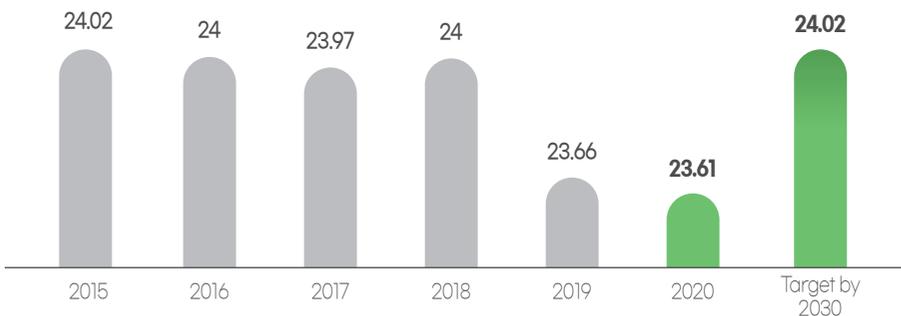
| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Hyun-hee, president of Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience

| Project evaluated by

Son Jong-rye, member of the Sandle Ecological Research Society

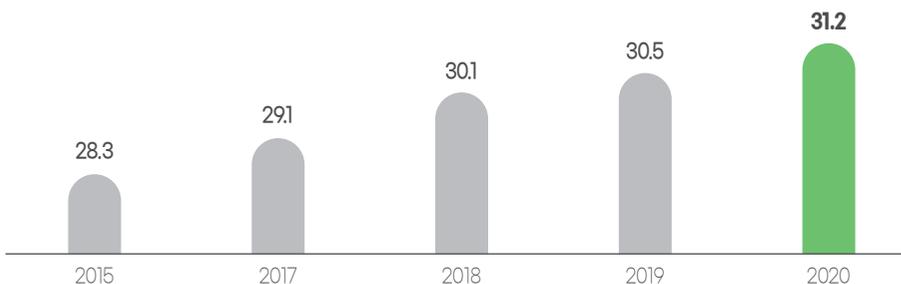
Indicator 2-3-1 Suwon's natural land coverage (%)



Source Land Information Division, Urban Planning Division, Statistical Yearbook of Suwon, data on the status of land by type (forest + grassland + river + wetland) / urban area × 100)

In 2020, there was a minor decline of 0.05%p in the proportion of natural spaces within Suwon City compared to the previous year. This was attributed to a contraction in forested and grassland areas, while urban regions expanded. Interestingly, there was an unexpected increase in the river area, the reasons for which need to be further investigated. It's disappointing that the rice paddy wetlands continue to be excluded from the natural area computations. Given their potential significance in contributing to the overall natural environment, there's a strong recommendation to incorporate rice paddy wetlands into the metrics.

Indicator 2-3-2 Per capita urban forest area in Suwon (m²/person)



Source Green Landscape Division

In 2020, the per capita urban forest area in Suwon increased due to an expansion in urban forest spaces and a decline in the city's population. It is encouraging that per capita urban forest area is increasing every year.

[Reference] Urban forest area per capita in other regions (as of 2019, m²/person)

| National | Gyeonggi | Suwon | Seongnam | Goyang | Yongin |
|----------|----------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| 256.62 | 119.66 | 30.5 | 19.2 | 21.62 | 44.32 |

2 Robust and Balanced Biodiversity

SDGs 2 Robust and Balanced Biodiversity

UN SDGs

Target 2-3

Expansion of Natural Areas

By 2030, aim to elevate the percentage of natural zones and per capita urban forest space to align with national guidelines, while pushing to boost the proportion of areas rated as first-class in ecological status



Target 2-3

Expansion of Natural Areas

By 2030, aim to elevate the percentage of natural zones and per capita urban forest space to align with national guidelines, while pushing to boost the proportion of areas rated as first-class in ecological status

Project 16 Creating urban forests, promoting public health, and reducing fine dust

Green
Landscape
Division



Project overview

- Duration : 2018 – 2022
- Project scale : 2,481,000m²
- Project details : creating an urban forest to reduce fine dust



Progress

- As of 2020, planted 13,496 large trees and created urban forests with a total area of 460,069m² in 199 locations
- Set up a 4-year plan for fine dust reduction and urban forests
- Produce/distributed a manual on the creation of urban forests for fine dust reduction



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Helped more people have access to information about urban forests by distributing the manual
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to introduce plants such as Rutaceae and Umbelliferae to further promote biodiversity

Project 17 Citizen-led park management

Park
Management
Division



Project overview

- Project location : parks in Suwon
- Project details
 - 'Regular volunteer service by the Suwon Citizens' Group Passionate about Parks
 - Management of five shared vegetable gardens
 - Educational programs and activities conducted in vegetable gardens at public parks



Progress

- Volunteer activities (50 times, 388 people), vegetable garden management (92 times, 602 people), On-site special lectures (30 sessions, 282 people), meetings discussing measures to get citizen groups more involved (3 sessions, 22 people), "Donate Your Gardening Talent" event (1 location, 18 people)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Activating citizen participation and creating a healthy community culture using vegetable gardens in public parks
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - It needs to diversify programs for various purposes, e.g., biological habitat conservation, in addition to current food harvesting activities.

Project 18

Creation of the Suwon Arboretum

Park Management Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration : 2015 ~ 2022 • Location : Cheoncheon-dong, Jangan-gu (Ilwol Park) • Purpose : Creation of an arboretum with an area of 101,500m² • Major facilities : greenhouses for displaying plants, wetland garden, ecological forest, and themed gardens |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning (December 2014), approval by Korea Forest Service (March 2018), project notification by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (December 2019), purchase of private land (April 2020), approval by the Gyeonggi Provincial Office (July 2020), the start of the construction of the Suwon Arboretum (November 2020) |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The process has gone smoothly according to the planned schedule • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to open some areas to allow citizens to check the construction progress – Needs plans to engage citizens in the operation/management of the arboretum |



SDGs 2
Robust and Balanced Biodiversity

Target 2-3

Expansion of Natural Areas

By 2030, aim to elevate the percentage of natural zones and per capita urban forest space to align with national guidelines, while pushing to boost the proportion of areas rated as first-class in ecological status

Target 2-3

Evaluator's comments

🕒 Suwon's natural area is decreasing every year, affected by population increase and construction with new buildings in Suwon. So, the city is required to increase and connect green areas (e.g., strips of vegetation along roadsides) to compensate the loss of green space and create positive effects like reducing carbon emissions and maintaining biodiversity while updating indicators, targets, and projects to reflect such effects.

Indicator evaluated by

Kim Hyun-hee, president of Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience

Project evaluated by

Jo Anna, co-representative of the Kkotmoe Beodeul Villagers' Association for Sharing and Grooming, and Lee Hee-ok, activist, Zelkova Club, Suwon YMCA

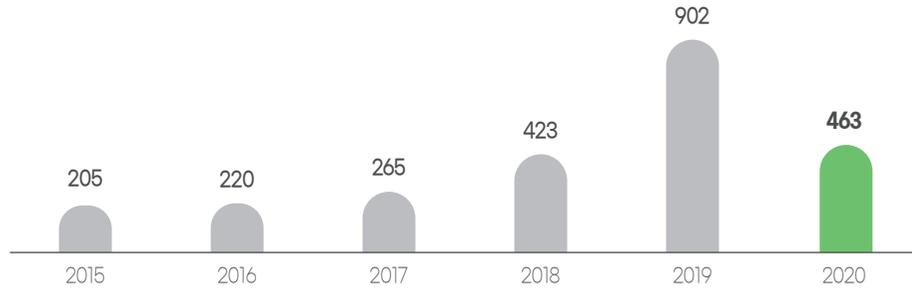


Target 2-4

Education on Biodiversity and Promoting Citizen Awareness

Increase awareness among Suwon's residents about the biodiversity of its unique and historical regions. Empower children and teenagers, who are the future stewards of Suwon's ecosystem, by providing them with hands-on ecological experiences. Moreover, work towards establishing a more robust environmental education system.

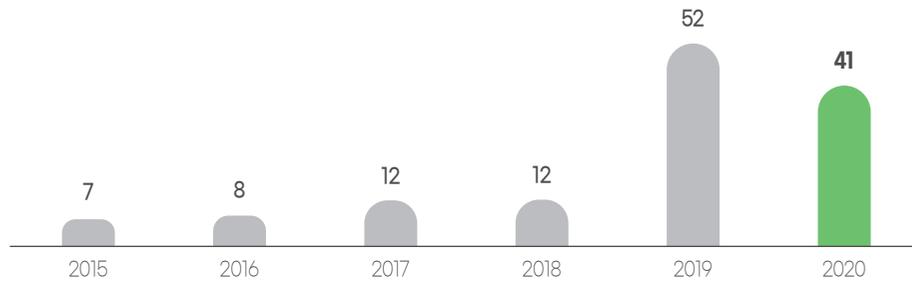
Indicator 2-4-1 Number of classes providing biodiversity education in Suwon (Number of classes)



Source Environment Policy Division, Office for Parks and Green Spaces

In 2019, the Office for Parks and Green Spaces introduced biodiversity programs. However, there was a notable decline in the number of biodiversity education classes in 2020, largely due to the effects of COVID-19. As we all know, biodiversity education for children and teenagers lays an important foundation for promoting citizen awareness of biodiversity in the future. Given that, the city needs to set up measures to ensure the continuity of such programs even in the face of external challenges.

Indicator 2-4-2 Number of Suwon City-supported biodiversity education programs (Number of programs)



Source Environment Policy Division, Office for Parks and Green Spaces

In 2020, Suwon City supported a total of 41 biodiversity education programs: 11 programs conducted by the Chilbo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience, 15 programs by the Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience, and 15 programs on ecology and urban forests by the Office for Parks and Green Spaces. Although the number of programs decreased due to the impact of COVID-19, we hope that such educational programming will continue with further development of non-face-to-face, online programs.

[Reference] Number of programs run by local organizations

| Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of programs | 11 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 10 |

Project 19

Centers focused on ecological and environmental education

Environment Policy Division

| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions in charge : Chilbo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience, and Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience • Project details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing and operating both online and offline (non-face-to-face) environmental education programs - Maintaining and operating learning places and conducting regular monitoring - Preserving and monitoring habitats for endangered wildlife - Conservation activities for promoting biodiversity in Suwon |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chilbo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programs: 'Card news' production, operating educational YouTube channels, and providing online education lectures - Outdoor activities: activities for maintaining eco-friendly rice fields, rice planting, weeding, and rice harvesting. - Conservation activities: activities to save endangered species, and local ecosystem monitoring • Gwanggyo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programs: Explore the nature with QR codes, Maengkonggi(narrow-mouthed toad) workshop, and experiential learning on ecological environment - Outdoor activities: activities for preserving and expanding habitats for narrow-mouthed toads and daily monitoring - Conservation activities to save endangered species, and local ecosystem monitoring |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed and operated non-face-to-face education programs through various channels • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to develop programs for the underprivileged |

Target 2-4

Evaluator's comments

- ③ How people involved in environmental education perceive the environment is very important for education on biodiversity to be effective and increase citizens' awareness of the environment. In this regard, it is suggested to develop education programs and capacity building programs for people involved in environmental education.
- ③ Achieving the target also requires a system that evaluates not only quantitative improvements, but also qualitative ones.
- ③ In addition, Suwon needs to further discover its own biological resources and attract local talents to provide education more relevant to Suwon's unique history and local characteristics.
- ③ All the suggestions by each goal shall be documented and more importantly, thoroughly reviewed to be the basis for future directions and policies.

Indicator evaluated by

Kim Nam-gyeong, lecturer at the Environmental Education Center

Project evaluated by

Choi Haeng-ja, member of the Sandle Ecological Research Society



SDGs 2
Robust and
Balanced
Biodiversity

Target 2-4

Education on Biodiversity and Promoting Citizen Awareness

Increase awareness among Suwon's residents about the biodiversity of its unique and historical regions. Empower children and teenagers, who are the future stewards of Suwon's ecosystem, by providing them with hands-on ecological experiences. Moreover, work towards establishing a more robust environmental education system.

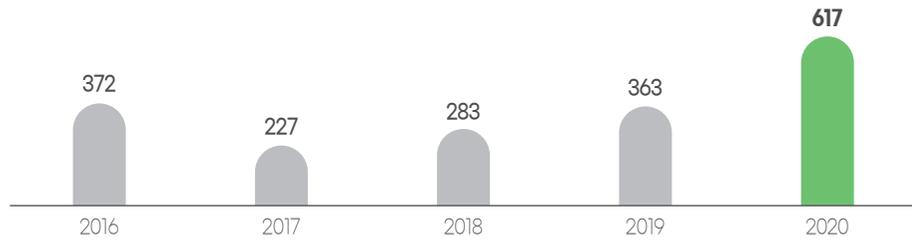


Target 2-5

Civic Engagement and Governance for Biological Habitat Conservation

Keep developing citizen participation programs for conservation of biological habitats and promote private-public governance for biodiversity.

Indicator 2-5-1 Number of citizens participating in conservation activities (Persons)



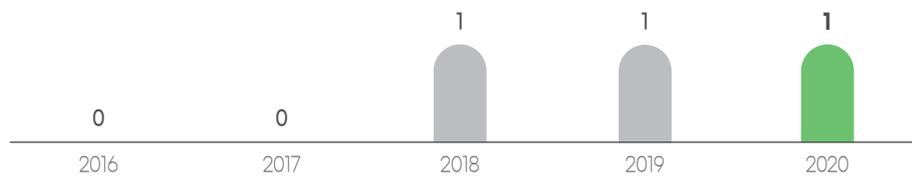
Source Environment Policy Division

While the number of participants in Suwon City-led programs is increasing every year, participants in overall programs, including programs conducted by local organizations, such as the Suwon Environmental Movement Center, decreased (3,479 in 2019 and 3,261 in 2020).

[Reference data] Number of citizen participants in habitat conservation programs by local organization in Suwon (2020)

| Host organizations | Programs | Participants (persons) |
|--|--|------------------------|
| Suwon Environmental Movement Center | Live otters in Hwangguji River | 60 |
| Chilbo Center for Ecology and Environment Experience | Explore the Frog Habitat in the rice paddy around Mt. Chilbo, and the Nature Protector program | 150 |
| Gwanggyo Center for Ecology and Environment Experience | Ecological survey of fireflies in Suwon, creation of wetlands for narrow-mouthed toads | 1,463 |
| On Environment Education Center | Investigating Group for the Ecological Environment for Fireflies | 160 |
| Sandle Ecological Research Society | River surveys | 56 |
| YMCA Suwon | Nondooleung and Batdooleung ("rice paddies" and "fields" in English), Explore the Diverse World of Amphibians, Nabiya Nabiya ("butterflies, butterflies" in English), etc. | 755 |

Indicator 2-5-2 Number of adopted policy proposals on biodiversity (Number of policies)



Source Policy Planning Division (the Committee for Good Urban Governance of Suwon)

The Committee for Good Urban Governance adopted policy tasks for promoting biodiversity such as the Designation of Wildlife Sanctuaries in 2018 and Creation of Urban Forests Led by Citizens in 2019. The Citizen's Forest for the Next 1,000 Years proposed by the Subcommittee on Environment and Transportation was also adopted in 2020 as a policy task. Still, more policy proposals shall be made from relevant departments and citizen groups.

Project 20

Creation and management of wildlife habitats

Environment
Policy Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration : 2015 ~ 2022 • Location : Cheoncheon-dong, Jangan-gu (Ilwol Park) • Purpose : Creation of an arboretum with an area of 101,500m² • Major facilities : greenhouses for displaying plants, wetland garden, ecological forest, and themed gardens |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning (December 2014), approval by Korea Forest Service (March 2018), project notification by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (December 2019), purchase of private land (April 2020), approval by the Gyeonggi Provincial Office (July 2020), the start of the construction of the Suwon Arboretum (November 2020) |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The process has gone smoothly according to the planned schedule • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to open some areas to allow citizens to check the construction progress – Needs plans to engage citizens in the operation/management of the arboretum |



SDGs 2
Robust and
Balanced
Biodiversity

Target 2-5

Civic Engagement and Governance for Biological Habitat Conservation

Keep developing citizen participation programs for conservation of biological habitats and promote private-public governance for biodiversity.

Target 2-5

Evaluators's comments

- ④ The prolonged pandemic made it difficult for citizens to participate in the preservation of biological habitats. However, it was encouraging that Suwon has remained committed to the conservation/management of biological habitats.
- ④ It is suggested for the city to develop and promote programs that can help citizens join habitat conservation activities with their families, without holding large-scale events, such as cultivating eco-friendly gardens, creating flower gardens or small biotopes, making/installing artificial nest boxes, promoting local food markets, and providing opportunities to explore the local biological environments.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Hyun-suk, environmental activist in Suwon

| Project evaluated by

Ryu Hyun-sang, president of Chilbo Education Center for Ecology and Environmental Experience

Scenery at Gwanggyo Lake Park





Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 3 Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

- SDG 3: 17 members had multiple meetings to lay the foundation for analysis and monitoring of targets and indicators for SDG 3: Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation. Among them, eight members conducted monitoring.
- It was unfortunate that due to the timing overlapping with the city administration's new personnel appointments, the designated public official couldn't participate in the monitoring. Additionally, the absence of administrative data in the monitoring process was a missed opportunity.
- As a result of monitoring and evaluating 14 indicators, one indicator was evaluated as "Excellent," five as "Good," and seven as "Average," and the evaluation on one indicator is pending. As for projects, one project was evaluated as "Good," six as "Average," and two as "Poor."
- In light of the climate crisis, monitoring should take into account the interrelation of all ten SDGs. In particular, SDG 3 is closely related to SDG 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9. This is because the goals are directly related to the survival of mankind. Given that, it cannot be overemphasized that all stakeholders, including experts, civil society groups, administration, and corporations must actively participate in monitoring/tracking the progress in achieving SDGs and targets.
- Discussions and inspections on indicators will continue to enhance the fairness, legitimacy, and effectiveness of monitoring/evaluation.

〈 Chair of SDG 3 Committee, the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development〉
Hong Eun-hwa, Secretary General of the Suwon Environmental Movement Center

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|--|---------------|--|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 3-1 | 3-1-1 | Number of physical structures by section of four Suwon rivers | Number of structures | - | - | 207 | - |  |
| | 3-1-2 | Number of species by section of four rivers in Suwon | Number of species | 228 | 215 | 219 | - |  |
| | 3-1-3 | Amount of Suwon city's budget for biological survey on streams | KRW 1,000 | 18,200 | 29,800 | 41,000 | - |  |
| | 3-1-4 | Number of official monitoring points for evaluation of streams' ecosystem | Number of places | 17 | 17 | 29 | - |  |
| 3-2 | 3-2-1 | Number of Suwon non-point pollution reduction facilities | Accumulated number | 130 | 130 | 131 | - |  |
| | 3-2-2 | Water quality in four major rivers and lakes (Average BOD) | mg/L | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | - |  |
| Water quality in four major rivers and lakes (Average COD) | | mg/L | 6.7 | 8.5 | 14.3 | - | | |
| 3-3 | 3-3-1 | Frequency of education programs on water environment and circulation | Number of education sessions | 5 | 18 | 11 | - |  |
| | 3-3-2 | Number of participants in water ecosystem and circulation education programs | Persons | 97 | 278 | 232 | - |  |
| | 3-3-3 | Number of water ecosystem and circulation education programs | Number of programs | 1 | 4 | 3 | - |  |
| 3-4 | 3-4-1 | Suwon water self-sufficiency rate | % | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |  |
| | 3-4-2 | Suwon water consumption per capita | L/person/day | 274 | 275 | 294 | 253 |  |
| | 3-4-3 | Water reuse treatment facility capacity (Reuse of treated sewage water) | m ³ /year | 19,936,298 | 19,886,517 | 18,031,175 | - |  |
| | | Water reuse treatment facility capacity (Use of reclaimed water) | m ³ /year | 110,950 | 131,187 | 228,400 | - | |
| | | Water reuse treatment facility capacity (Annual use of rainwater) | m ³ /year | 27,331 | 20,230 | 21,119 | - | |
| 3-5 | 3-5-1 | Proportion of areas with permeable surfaces out of Suwon total area | % | 49.6 | 45.5 | 45.5 | - |  |
| | 3-5-2 | Annual average groundwater level in Suwon | m | 12.1 | 10.4 | 9.5 | - |  |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 



SDGs 3
Clean Water and
Sustainable Water
Circulation

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 3-1 | 21 | Research on the water ecosystem of the four major rivers | | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| 3-2 | 22 | Pursuing the total pollutant load management system | | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| | 23 | Water quality monitoring of four major rivers and lakes in Suwon | | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| 3-3 | 24 | Promoting and providing education on water environment | | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| 3-4 | 25 | Setting the basic plan for waterworks maintenance (revision) and technical diagnosis of water supply pipe network | | Clean Water Supply Division |
| | 26 | Rclaiming wastewater at Hwanggujicheon Sewage Treatment Plant | | Sewage Management Division |
| | 27 | Supply of the water spraying system on the road surface | | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| 3-5 | 28 | Development of eco-friendly rainwater infrastructure | | Water Quality and Environment Division |
| | 29 | Automating the groundwater monitoring network | | Water Quality and Environment Division |

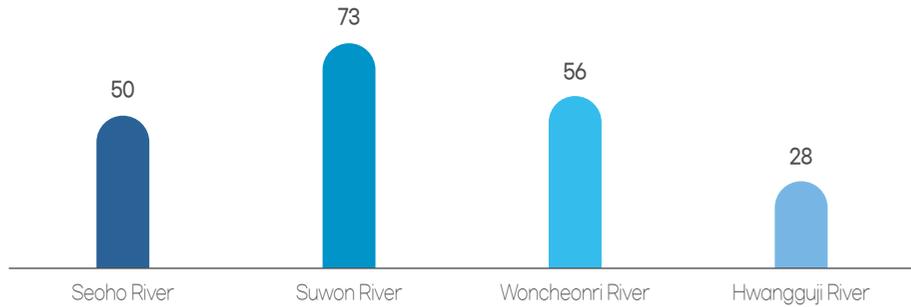


Target 3-1

Ensuring Healthy River Ecosystems and Monitoring Life in Aquatic Environments

Secure longitudinal–horizontal connectivity to ensure healthy river ecosystems, continue assessing conditions of river ecosystems and increase number of monitoring points.

Indicator 3-1-1 Number of physical structures by section of four rivers in Suwon (Number of structures)



Source Suwon River Basin Network

Physical structures at rivers disturb the aquatic ecosystem and compromise the river’s natural functions. To address this concern, the Suwon River Basin Network undertook a comprehensive survey in 2020 to catalog all physical structures in Suwon’s four major rivers: Seoho River, Suwon River, Woncheonri River, and Hwangguji River. In continuation of this project, it’s imperative to monitor any changes to these structures and carry out supplementary surveys on outdoor fitness equipment and benches situated along the riverbanks. Furthermore, collaborative discussions involving the Ministry of Environment, the city administration, and local citizens are essential to devise strategies for removing defunct old structures. Such proactive measures aimed at reducing the number of these structures will undeniably enhance the health of the river ecosystem.

[Reference] Number of structures by type in four major rivers in Suwon (as of 2020)

| Classification | Bridge | Barrage | Drop structures | Sloped riffles | Stepping stones | Pedestrian piers | Fountain and others | Total |
|------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Seoho River | 22 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 50 |
| Suwon River | 21 | 16 | 2 | – | 25 | 7 | 4 | 75 |
| Woncheonri River | 20 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 7 | – | 56 |
| Hwangguji River | 16 | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 28 |

Seoho River

On average, there is one structure every 200 m. Close attention should be paid to many changes along the river, including the re–construction of the Nongdae Bridge and the extension of the promenade along the upper part of the river.

Suwon River

Many structures are densely clustered along the river. Most of the initially constructed structures have no other function than being landscape features, and some need to be dismantled.

Woncheonri River

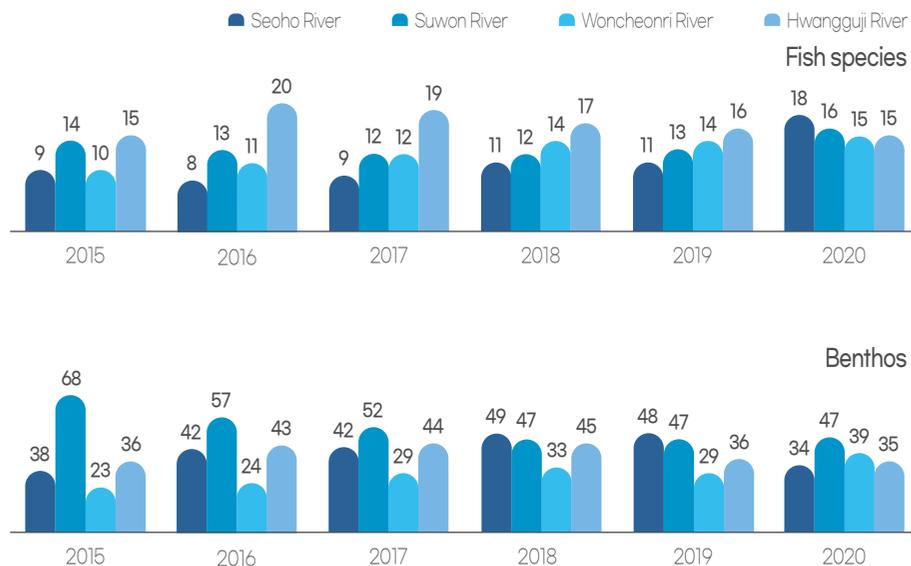
On average, there is one structure every 183m. The project to widen the lower part of the river, in preparation for a new trail, is currently in the design phase. It’s crucial that discussions concerning environmental preservation are held as part of this process.

Hwangguji River

There are not many structures, but the size of the structures is large, hindering longitudinal–horizontal connectivity.

Indicator 3-1-2 Number of species by section of four rivers in Suwon

(Species)



Source Suwon River Basin Network

Since 2014, the Suwon River Basin Network, in collaboration with Suwon residents, has undertaken a survey of the aquatic ecosystems in the city's four major rivers. In 2020, the scope of this survey was broadened to encompass the small streams feeding into these primary waterways. This expanded research led to the discovery of previously unidentified fish species and benthic organisms. The accumulated survey results carry significant meaning, and an easily accessible illustrated e-book was published for citizens based on the collected data on the species found in Suwon. Furthermore, the Suwon River Basin Network has sought expert advice to validate their survey findings, ensuring the data's credibility. They remain committed to ongoing research on the aquatic ecosystems of the rivers.

※ An agreement was signed with the National Institute of Ecology in 2020 to increase the reliability of data and include it in a public database, which became available on the Ecobank website (www.nie-ecobank.kr) in November 2021.

| Seoho River

Fish species such as snailfish, continental killifish, line mermaid, napjiri, and bass, an ecosystem disruptor, were found for the first time, and tropical fish, guppies, presumed to have been released by nearby residents, were captured.

| Suwon River

Catfish and leather carp were discovered for the first time, and tropical fish, guppies, presumed to be released from nearby residents, were caught, suggesting the need for educating residents on foreign fish species.

| Woncheonri River

One Korean bullhead and one catfish were found. The population of ecosystem disruptors, i.e., bass and bluegill, seems to be increasing, requiring continuous investigation.

| Hwangguji River

Crucian carp and catfish are the dominant species, but many ecologically disruptive basses have been discovered.



SDGs 3
Clean Water and
Sustainable Water
Circulation

Target 3-1

Ensuring Healthy River Ecosystems and Monitoring Life in Aquatic Environments

Secure longitudinal–horizontal connectivity to ensure healthy river ecosystems, continue assessing conditions of river ecosystems and increase number of monitoring points.

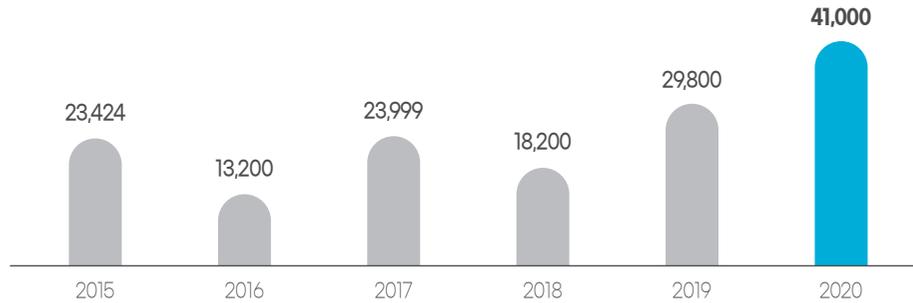


Target 3-1

Ensuring Healthy River Ecosystems and Monitoring Life in Aquatic Environments

Secure longitudinal–horizontal connectivity to ensure healthy river ecosystems, continue assessing conditions of river ecosystems and increase number of monitoring points.

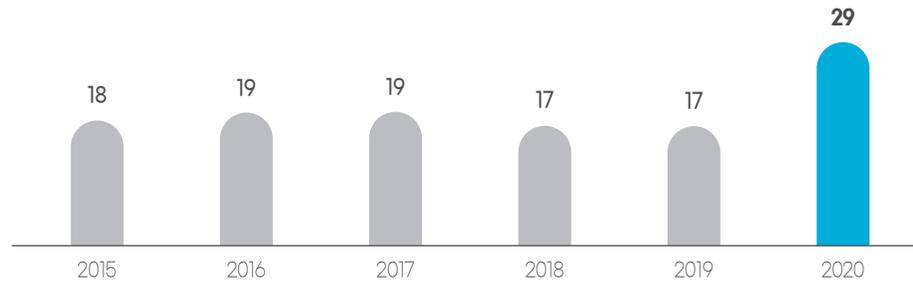
Indicator 3-1-3 Suwon City budget allocation for biological assessments of streams (KRW 1,000)



Source Suwon River Basin Network

The budget allocated to projects for biological research on rivers increased with the establishment of the Water Environment Center within the Suwon Sustainable City Foundation. Looking at the total budget for 2020, the budget increased significantly compared to 2019. However, the actual budget for biological surveys increased only slightly while the 2020 budget covered the cost of holding meetings and building a database. Despite the tendency for the annual budget allocated to river biological surveys to fluctuate, with increases and decreases alternating every two years, it's essential to maintain consistency. The budget for each year should be set at a minimum to match the previous year's amount. This ensures steady preparations for surveys and consistent survey methodologies. Furthermore, given the costs associated with paying surveyors and consulting with experts, a realistic budget for river surveys would be at least KRW 30 million.

Indicator 3-1-4 Number of official monitoring points for stream ecosystem evaluations (Number of monitoring points)



Source Water Environment Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

Monitoring is conducted monthly at specific points along the four major rivers in Suwon: the Seoho River, Suwon River, Wonwonri River, and Hwangguji River. Each river has four to five designated monitoring points, and surveys are carried out eight to nine times a year at these points. Suwon conducts monthly monitoring to enable more in-depth investigation compared to other cities. The city prioritizes expanding the number of monitoring points over merely increasing the frequency of monitoring. As the survey area has broadened to include the tributaries of the rivers, focusing on traces of animals and soil contamination, the number of monitoring points has risen to 29. As for recommendations, the city needs to create standardized checklists and conduct expert analysis to secure more reliable data.

Project 21 Survey on the water ecosystems of the four major rivers

Water Quality
and Environment
Division



Project overview

- Duration: not specified, ongoing (March–November)
- Implemented by: Water Environment Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation
- Project details: biological monitoring of the four major rivers in Suwon
 - Targets: 14 points on the four major rivers, 13 points in six small streams
 - Items: water quality, aquatic organisms, vegetation, fish species, and the waterside environment survey



Progress

- Surveys of the aquatic ecosystems of four major rivers and small streams: 32 times at 29 points
- Online presentation of an interim report on the aquatic ecosystem survey, attended by citizens.
- Establishing a database from the surveys conducted on the aquatic ecosystems of the four major rivers, aiming to integrate this data into the public domain for wider accessibility and use
 - Verifying data with the National Institute of Ecology and uploading it onto the Ecobank website, where it is made available as open data for public access



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The surveys have been led by citizens for more than 10 years.
 - Periodically reviewing trends in aquatic changes provides guidance on conserving the ecosystem and enhancing its health
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The longitudinal disconnection of the four major rivers and small rivers needs to be solved.



SDGs 3

Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Target 3-1

Ensuring Healthy River Ecosystems and Monitoring Life in Aquatic Environments

Secure longitudinal–horizontal connectivity to ensure healthy river ecosystems, continue assessing conditions of river ecosystems and increase number of monitoring points.

Target 3-1

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Target 3-1 cannot be achieved without joint efforts from the city administration and citizens. Over the past decade, Suwon City, in collaboration with supporting organizations and its citizens, has undertaken extensive research on the water ecosystem of Suwon. This accumulated data will serve as a foundation for the preservation and enhancement of a healthier river ecosystem within the city.
- ④ As for the research results, they suggest that the number of species has increased while some dominant species hamper biodiversity. While Suwon's rivers are considered to be natural and ecological, the dominance of a few fish species is very worrisome. Given this, Suwon needs to consider plans to further enhance the ecological environment and diversity of the rivers.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lee Bo-man, deputy director, Water Environment Center of Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

| Project evaluated by

Goh Yun-joo, director general of Suwon River Basin Network

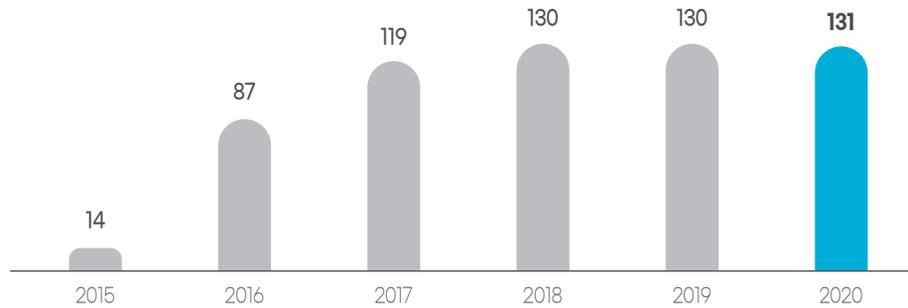


Target 3-2

Improving Water Quality of Streams and Lakes

To reduce non-point pollution sources in Suwon, cut its pollution load to meet national criteria and implement given tasks related to non-point pollution sources.

Indicator 3-2-1 Number of Suwon non-point pollution reduction facilities (Accumulated number)

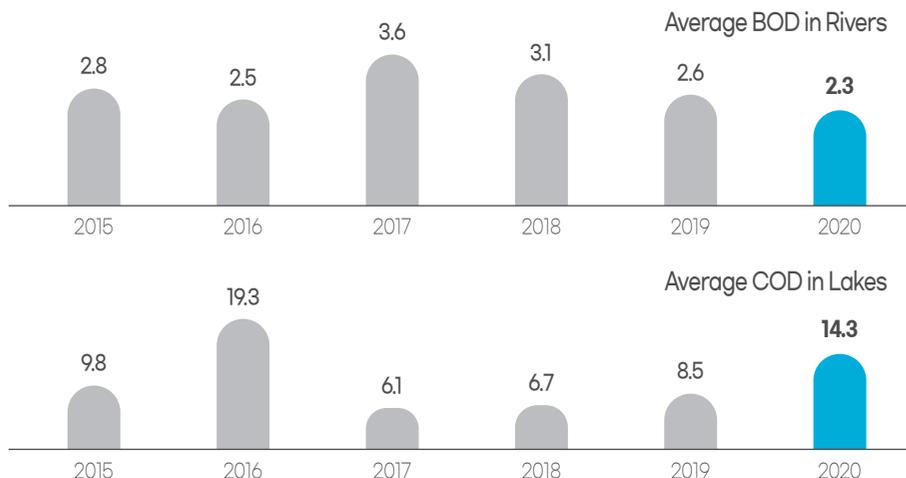


Source Water Quality and Environment Division

Recognizing that it's not feasible to assess improvements in river water quality based solely on the number of non-point pollution reduction facilities, the city carried out an on-site survey to evaluate the management status of these facilities located at bridges. It turned out that non-point pollution reduction facilities were installed only on two bridges out of eight surveyed bridges along the Woncheonri Stream. Unfortunately, the existing installations were either poorly managed or the type of facility installed did not align with the actual requirements. As a result, the city is contemplating shifting the evaluation metric from the number of these facilities to the budget allocation for their management to ensure a more effective assessment.



Indicator 3-2-2 Water quality in four major rivers and lakes (mg/L)



Source Data from Suwon Statistical Yearbook, provided by Water Quality Environment Division (Surveyed rivers) Seoho River, Suwon River, Woncheonri River, Hwangguji River (Surveyed lakes) Manseokgeo Lake, Seoho Reservoir, Ilwon Reservoir, Woncheon Reservoir, Hagwanggyo Reservoir, Gwanggyo Reservoir

Overall, the water quality of the rivers ranges from average to good. Although the water quality of Hwangguji River remains subpar, there are indications of improvement, largely attributable to the implementation of the total water pollutant management system. As for lakes, the water quality is worse than that of rivers. In particular, the water quality of Seoho Reservoir, which has a large inflow of non-point pollution sources, is the worst. As green algae blooms frequently occur in lakes in Suwon, the city needs to conduct water quality improvement projects for dredging, changing water flows, phyto-remediation, etc.

[Reference] Water quality in four major rivers in Suwon (as of 2020, mg/L)

| Classification | Seoho River | Suwon River | Woncheonri River | Hwangguji River |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| BOD | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| SS | 10.4 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 13.5 |
| T-N | 6.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| T-P | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.102 |

[Reference] Water quality in lakes in Suwon (as of 2020, mg/L)

| Classification | Manseokgeo Lake | Seoho Reservoir | Ilwon Reservoir | Woncheon Reservoir | Hagwanggyo Reservoir | Gwanggyo Reservoir |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| COD | 16.7 | 24.3 | 22.0 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 5.8 |
| T-N | 0.9 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| T-P | 0.043 | 0.067 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.016 | 0.044 |
| chlorophyll | 55.5 | 141.5 | 74.9 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 14.6 |



SDGs 3
Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Target 3-2

Improving Water Quality of Streams and Lakes

To reduce non-point pollution sources in Suwon, cut its pollution load to meet national criteria and implement given tasks related to non-point pollution sources.



Target 3-2

Improving Water Quality of Streams and Lakes

To reduce non-point pollution sources in Suwon, cut its pollution load to meet national criteria and implement given tasks related to non-point pollution sources.

Project 22 Total pollutant load management system

Water Quality and Environment Division



Project overview

- Background: Working towards establishing a clean river system to enhance water quality, while fostering regional development that adheres to the carrying capacity in line with the Water Environment Conservation Act
- Duration: phase 1 for 2012–2020 ※ phase 2 for 2021–2030
- Project details
 - Effectively managing sources of water pollution generated from domestic/ industrial wastewater and polluted soil
 - Managing development projects and facilities for reducing discharged pollutants



Progress

- Submission of the final evaluation report on plans implemented in the previous year for total water pollutant management system
 - The discharged pollutant load recorded 5,035.31kg/day below the upper limit of 8,952.03kg/day
- Emission reduction facilities were monitored 710 times, and agreements/ adjustments were made on 48 cases regarding development projects.



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Meeting the annual permissible BOD load
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Only the simple organic matter loads were measured, without tracking other pollutant indicators.

Project 23 Water quality monitoring of four major rivers and lakes

Water Quality and Environment Division



Project overview

- Project conducted at: 33 points in 13 rivers/small streams and seven points in six lakes
- Project details: monthly sample collection and water quality inspection, and comprehensive analysis of water pollution
- Number of measured items: nine items at rivers/streams and 11 items at lakes
 - (Rivers/streams) pH, BOD, SS, T-N, T-P, TOC, water temperature, DO, and electrical conductivity
 - (Lakes) pH, COD, SS, T-N, T-P, TOC, water temperature, DO, and electrical conductivity, Chlorophyll-a, NH3-N



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Improving water resource quality by implementing this project tailored to specific water quality standards
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - No specific plans for dredging and lake management

Target 3-2

Evaluator's comments

- ④ The water quality of rivers and lakes in Suwon does not seem to have improved significantly compared to 2015. In particular, green algal blooms in some reservoirs act as a serious threat to the water ecosystem. It is also concerning that the chlorophyll concentration levels in the Seoho Reservoir have almost tripled compared to the 2015 level. Given that water from the Wangsong Reservoir in Uiwang, which is outside of Suwon, flows into the Hwangguji River, it's crucial for the two municipalities to collaborate to enhance the water quality of the Hwangguji River. The city should implement measures such as installing facilities to eliminate sludge from the riverbed.
- ④ Additionally, there should be effective strategies for managing river vegetation and controlling algae in lakes, such as through chemical treatments.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Sang-bok, management team leader, TSK Water Co., Ltd.

| Project evaluated by

Lee Seong-hoon, Friends of Seoho River representative



SDGs 3
Clean Water and
Sustainable Water
Circulation

Target 3-2

**Improving Water Quality of
Streams and Lakes**

To reduce non-point pollution sources in Suwon, cut its pollution load to meet national criteria and implement given tasks related to non-point pollution sources.



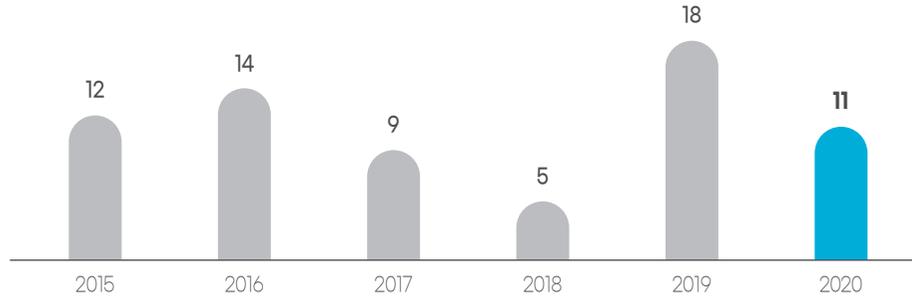
Target 3-3

Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation

Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation

Indicator 3-3-1 Frequency of water ecosystem and circulation educational programs

(Frequency of educational sessions)

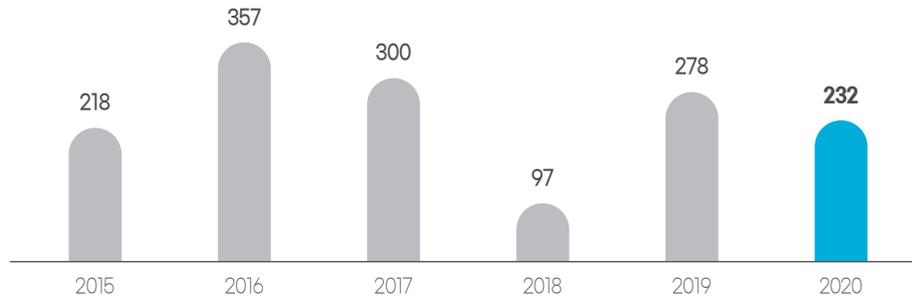


Source Water Environment Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

The decrease in water education sessions could be a temporary setback due to COVID-19, but it currently only matches the baseline set in 2015. It might be beneficial to consider including other water environment education initiatives or programs beyond those of the Water Environment Center in the data. Furthermore, the city should promote these educational programs more extensively, allocate a higher budget for them, and consider diversifying their delivery methods, such as offering online versions.

Indicator 3-3-2 Number of participants in water ecosystem and circulation

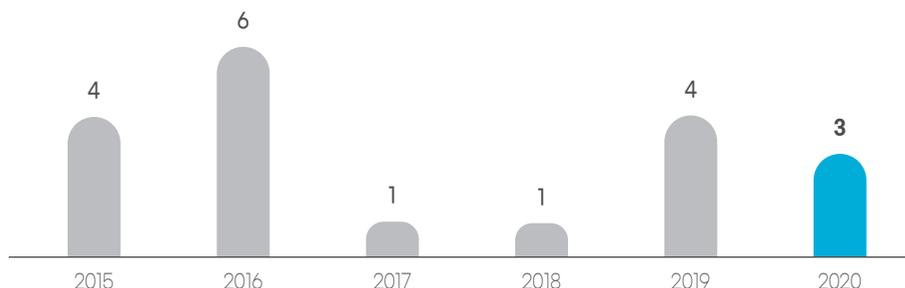
Persons



Source Water Environment Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

With the continuing challenges of COVID-19, both the number of educational programs and participants went down. So far, water education has concentrated on those who are deeply interested in water ecosystems and relevant surveys, targeting only adults in the last four years. Considering this, it is suggested to seek diversification by engaging citizens of more diverse ages and conducting joint programs with other organizations.

Indicator 3-3-3 Number of water ecosystem and circulation education programs (Number of programs)



Source: Water Environment Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

Due to the challenges posed by COVID-19, only three face-to-face programs are currently operational: a basic course for citizen investigators, an intermediate course, and specialized training for environmental activists. Moving forward, water circulation education should incorporate feedback from participants and conduct demand surveys to shape future programs. Moreover, there's a need for diversification in water education programs, and they would benefit from increased support and involvement from the city administration.

Project 24 Promoting and providing education on aquatic environment Water Quality and Environment Division



Project overview

- Project implemented by: Water Environment Center of Suwon Sustainable City Foundation
- Targets: general citizens and Water Environment Network
- Project details
 - Training courses for citizen biodiversity investigators
 - Professional training for environmental activists in Suwon
 - Water Environment School's mobile outreach program



Progress

- Launch of the Committee for Planning Basic and Intermediate Biodiversity Education Courses
- Implementation of basic and advanced training for citizen biodiversity researchers
- Providing professional training for environmental activists in Suwon (regarding city's policy for water circulation and Green New Deal)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The Water Environment Center plays a central role (as a governance structure) in improving public awareness of aquatic environments
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Lack of budget, PR efforts, programs resulting in limited participation



SDGs 3
Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Target 3-3

Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation

Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation



Target 3-3

Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation

Promoting Public Awareness to Build a Water Management System with Civic Participation

Target 3-3 **Evaluator's comments**

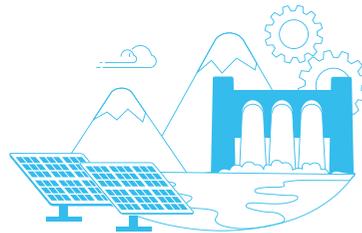
- ④ In the post-COVID-19 era, Suwon should adopt more pragmatic strategies to enhance and allocate more funds to programs. It's essential for the city to gather insights from experts and bolster administrative backing to ensure uninterrupted progress toward the SDGs.
- ④ Presently, programs focused on water environment and circulation are spearheaded by pertinent organizations and the civil society. For example, the Suwon River Basin Network, consisting of 26 organizations, has been contributing to promoting educational programs and creating healthier aquatic environments. Given the growing importance of water management in response to the climate crisis, the city administration shall further strengthen institutional support for relevant programs.

| Indicator evaluated by

Min Hye-soon, leader of Zelkova Club, Suwon YMCA, and Eom Young-hee, member of Zelkova Club, Suwon YMCA

| Project evaluated by

Park Young-soon, secretary general of Green Environment Preservation Association

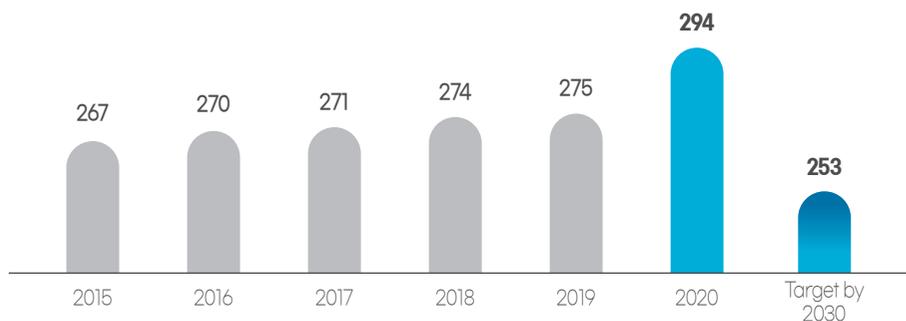


Indicator 3-4-1 Suwon water self-sufficiency rate

In 2018, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) introduced the idea of a "water self-sufficiency rate at the local government level" as a proactive measure against the increasing frequency of droughts. Consequently, enhancing the water self-sufficiency rate by safeguarding and maintaining local water sources has now become the foundational objective for all water-related projects. In line with the national direction, although Suwon does not have its own water source, the city set an indicator consistent with the MOE's definition for water self-sufficiency. According to the definition, Suwon's water self-sufficiency rate is zero (in the absence of a local water source), and the city needs long-term measures to increase its water self-sufficiency rate while creating data on emergency water intake and checking water available inside Suwon in case of an emergency.

Indicator 3-4-2 Suwon water consumption per capita

(L/person/day)



Source Waterworks Office (Clean Water Supply Division)

Suwon's water consumption per capita is increasing every year. Still, the city needs a more aggressive approach to reach the 2030 target of 253 liters.



SDGs 3
Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Target 3-4

Increasing Water Self-Sufficiency and Conserving Water

Increase water self-sufficiency rate from 10.9% in 2010 to 30% by 2030 and continue to implement policy regarding rainwater use, water recycling, and water conservation to be water self-sufficient.



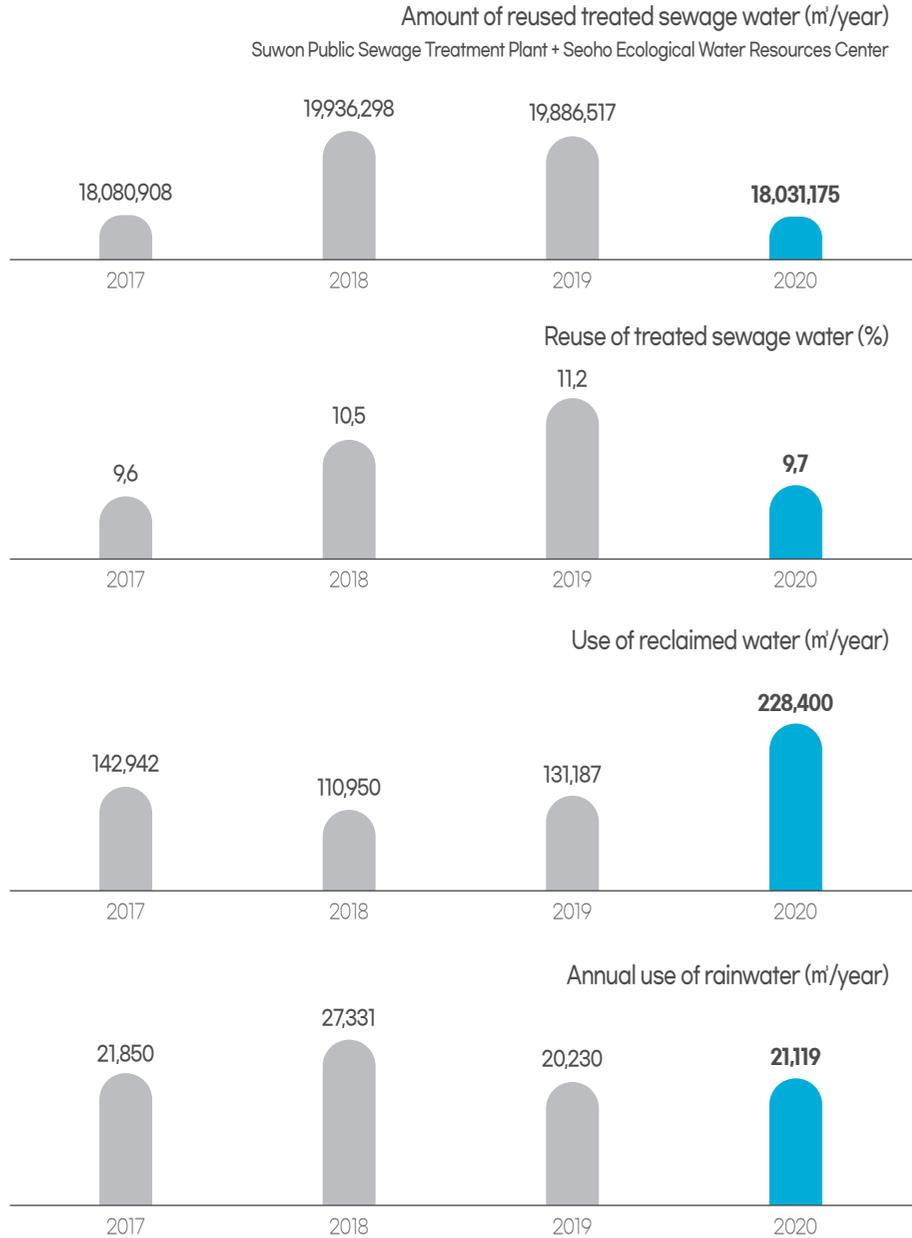
Target 3-4

Increasing Water Self-Sufficiency and Conserving Water

Increase water self-sufficiency rate from 10.9% in 2010 to 30% by 2030 and continue to implement policy regarding rainwater use, water recycling, and water conservation to be water self-sufficient.

Indicator 3-4-3 Water reuse treatment facility capacity

(m³/year)



Source Water Quality and Environment Division, Sewage Management Division

In 2020, Suwon City was honored as an "Eco-city" by the Ministry of Environment and received the grand prize in the Cities with Clean Water Environment category at the Eco-friendly City Awards. As such, while Suwon is recognized for its water recycling efforts, most of the recycled water is treated sewage water. Considering this, the city should prioritize promoting the recycling of gray water and rainwater. It is essential for both the private and public sectors to collaborate to set the target for 2030.

Project 25

Partial revision of the basic plan for sewage pipeline maintenance

Clean Water
Supply DivisionProject
overview

- Purpose: establishing a mid- to long-term strategy up through 2040 to ensure equitable water distribution based on projected population growth and comprehensive waterworks planning
- Project details
 - Base year 2018, target year 2040
 - Creating a comprehensive plan for water management (regarding water demand/supply and maintenance of water facilities)
 - Conducting a technical assessment of the water pipe network to identify aging pipes and formulate plans for comprehensive pipe upgrades.



Progress

- Project launch (May 2019), submission of the draft report (August 2019), project suspended (August 2019)
- Consultation with the Ministry of Environment on the draft (June 2020), project resumption (July 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Stable water supply under the long-term goal by 2040
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The pipe network system focusing on wider area, slow progress in discovering water sources, lack of participation among citizen experts

Project 26

Reclaimed wastewater project at the Hwanggujicheon sewage treatment plant

Sewage
Management
DivisionProject
overview

- Purpose: enhancing river environments and offering water-centric spaces by ensuring small streams remain flowing, in conjunction with the development of the Hwangguji River Public Sewage Treatment Facility
- Duration: September 2019 – December 2023
- Project details: Laying pipelines for the supply of reused water and installing two mooring facilities



Progress

- Approval from the Ministry of Environment for the partial revision on the basic plan for the maintenance of sewage pipelines (September 2019)
- Examination of the design service contract (August 2020), and start of design development (November 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Ensuring the continuous flow of small streams to promote a more robust aquatic ecosystem
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Secondary pollution caused by exposure to trace pollutants



SDGs 3

Clean Water and
Sustainable Water
Circulation

Target 3-4

Increasing Water Self-Sufficiency and Conserving Water

Increase water self-sufficiency rate from 10.9% in 2010 to 30% by 2030 and continue to implement policy regarding rainwater use, water recycling, and water conservation to be water self-sufficient.



Target 3-4

Increasing Water Self-Sufficiency and Conserving Water

Increase water self-sufficiency rate from 10.9% in 2010 to 30% by 2030 and continue to implement policy regarding rainwater use, water recycling, and water conservation to be water self-sufficient.

Project 27 Road surface water spraying system

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater-spraying on road surfaces (3 locations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available all year round (1:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.) - Activated when alerts or warnings are issued regarding heat waves above 30°C, fine dust, and ozone. • Six rainwater suppliers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available all year round (9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.) - Operating sprinkler trucks discharging water in response to heat waves and fine dust |
| <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of rainwater sprayed on the road surface (as of 2020): 1,324.5m³ • Amount of water discharged from sprinkler trucks (as of 2020): 1,330.5m³ |
| <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a pleasant environment by reducing fine dust and mitigating the urban heat island effect • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to raise residents' awareness of the water system, and difficulties in expanding the road surface rainwater spray system |

Target 3-4 **Evaluator's comments**

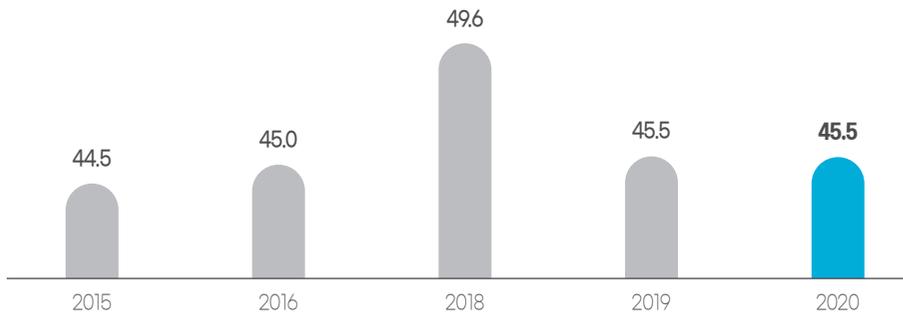
④ City administration urgently needs to implement strategies for managing water that's being discharged underground. Rapid urbanization is leading to the drying up of rivers, while the volume of water being released underground from public structures and major buildings is on the rise. However, the city administration is not properly controlling the situation. The city must accurately measure and manage the volumes of rainwater, recycled sewage, and underground discharges that surpass the quantity of gray water. By doing so, they can properly steer the project to ensure these waters are channeled into the river.

④ Underground discharged water flowmeters should be installed and used on a trial basis in public facilities for one year to predict the total amount of underground discharged water and consider the feasibility of expansion. When installing facilities, it is essential to set up relevant ordinances and provide incentives such as discounts on sewage treatment costs to areas where the water is discharged into rivers. The evaluation results for all items were "poor," and no signs of improvement were seen. For 2022, Suwon City is contemplating a project focused on water recycling. Specifically, the city is considering sponsoring research on underground water discharge and its potential uses. It is hoped that this research, if undertaken, will contribute significantly to enhancing water reuse in the area.

Indicator evaluated by
Choi Seon-gyeong, team leader of the Dodream Exhibition and Education Department of Suwon Education Center on Climate Change

Project evaluated by
Lee Seong-hoon, Friends of Seoho River representative

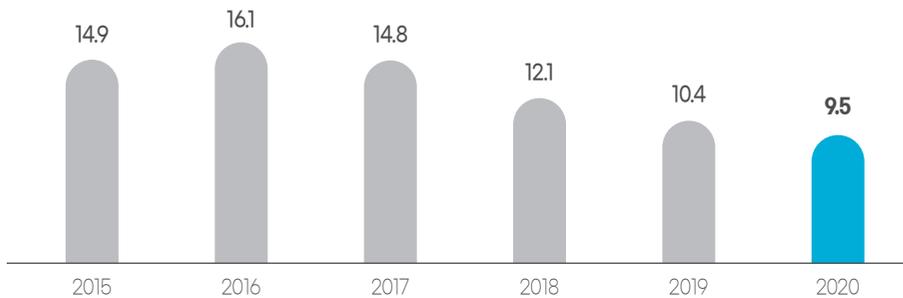
Indicator 3-5-1 Proportion of areas with permeable surfaces out of Suwon total area (%)



Source Water Quality and Environment Division

The percentage of areas with permeable surfaces accounts for 45.5% of the total area of Suwon, the same as the previous year. During this period, green areas experienced minor fluctuations, with a slight decrease and subsequent increase in 2020. To gain a deeper understanding of these changes, it's essential to obtain comprehensive data on shifts in green spaces.

Indicator 3-5-2 Annual average groundwater level in Suwon (m)



Source Water Quality and Environment Division

The average groundwater level (length from the ground surface to the top surface of groundwater) has been increasing since 2016, suggesting that the condition of groundwater is quantitatively improving in Suwon.



SDGs 3
Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Target 3-5

Increasing Areas with Permeable Surfaces for Rainwater Infiltration

Reduce the rate of areas with impervious surfaces to improve the water circulation system.



Target 3-5

Increasing Areas with Permeable Surfaces for Rainwater Infiltration

Reduce the rate of areas with impervious surfaces to improve the water circulation system.

Project 28 Development of eco-friendly rainwater infrastructure

Water Quality and Environment Division



Project overview

- Duration : May 2017–December 2020
- Location: area round Woncheonri River
- Project details: installing rainwater infiltration facilities such as permeable pavement and downspout planters



Progress

- Installing low-impact development (LID) technique facilities on roads, parking lots, and parks.
 - Pervious concrete pavements, pervious blocks, vegetation measures, downspout planters, grassed waterways, etc.



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Promoted the installation of LID technique facilities to reduce non-point pollution sources
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Reduction in the percentage of impervious layer is not directly felt.

Project 29 Automating the groundwater monitoring network

Water Quality and Environment Division



Project overview

- Project period: 2017 – 2023
- Project location: 38 groundwater monitoring points with non-automated monitoring
- Details: installing automated monitoring systems



Progress

- Installation was completed at 23 locations (2017 – 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The automated system is expected to increase the reliability of the data on groundwater.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Efficiency of operation and management cannot be guaranteed.

Target 3-5

Evaluator's comments

④ Since many upcoming urban regeneration and development projects are likely to cause a reduction in permeable areas and a potential increase in civil complaints from those who want to use green space or riverfront, the city shall set a goal to increase the permeable surfaces to preserve water resources and promote water circulation.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lee Bo-man, deputy director, Water Environment Center, Suwon City Foundation

| Project evaluated by

Park Young-soon, secretary general of the Green Environment Preservation Association



SDGs 3
Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation

Target 3-5

Increasing Areas with Permeable Surfaces for Rainwater Infiltration

Reduce the rate of areas with impervious surfaces to improve the water circulation system.



Citizen Farm in Top-dong





Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 4 Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

- As climate change has developed into a climate crisis, the environment and safe food have become more important. In relation to SDG 4 (Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food), we set targets and indicators by reviewing a wide range of issues from every angle to ensure healthy food for Suwon citizens. School meals were suspended as social distancing policies were strengthened due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. Since people could not gather, it was difficult to conduct dietary education or campaigns to promote healthy food, and without school meals, children and teenagers from low-income families often had to skip lunches. In addition, the increase in the use of delivery food and meal kits had led to an increase in the use of disposable containers. Such changes have direct impact on healthy food. A relevant ordinance, which was supposed to be the legal basis for establishing the Suwon Food Plan scheduled for mid-2020, was not enacted until 2021. All discussions and meetings planned by the administration and civic groups for discussing and developing strategies were canceled or postponed amid COVID-19. What is also unfortunate is that the composition/operation of the Food Committee has been delayed. Above all, setting up a collaborative governance system between civic groups and administration is critical for the implementation of the comprehensive plan covering food production, distribution, and consumption.
- The SDG 4 Committee adjusted some indicators to increase the effectiveness of monitoring/evaluation and will continue updating the indicators for more tangible and sustainable food policies. As for suggestions, the city needs to promote remote education improve the quality and quantity of diet education, and the target of public meals services shall be expanded from schools to the vulnerable and out-of-school youth.
- While access to healthy food is threatened by COVID-19, the community refrigerator, a citizen-led food sharing movement, is gaining momentum every year, with the number of refrigerators increasing to 34 in 2021. Another meaningful movement is the Sustainable Shared Kitchen Initiative, which is being promoted by a group of civic groups in Suwon.

〈Hyeon Hye-in, chair of SDG 4 Committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and manager of the Suwon branch of Slow Food〉

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|---------------|---|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 4-1 | 4-1-1 | Rate of execution for citizen food plan | % | - | - | - | - |  |
| 4-2 | 4-2-1 | Number of Suwon citizens benefiting from public food assistance | Persons | 137,550 | 158,180 | 153,076 | - |  |
| 4-3 | 4-3-1 | Number of farm households in Suwon | No. of households | 2,702 | 2,688 | 2,688 | - |  |
| | 4-3-2 | Farming area in Suwon | ha | 1,035 | 996 | 970 | 1,054 |  |
| | 4-3-3 | Number of direct local food markets and stores | Markets/stores | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 |  |
| | 4-3-4 | Annual turnover of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores | KRW 1,000,000 | 6,757 | 7,175 | 7,332 | 15,000 |  |
| | 4-3-5 | Number of G-mark certified companies in Suwon | No. of Companies | 5 | 5 | 3 | - |  |
| | 4-3-6 | Budget for the promotion of urban agriculture in Suwon | KRW 1,000,000 | 661 | 973 | 1,165 | 1,282 |  |
| 4-4 | 4-4-1 | Number of Participants in Food Education in Suwon | Persons | 50,137 | 59,925 | 85,266 | - |  |
| | 4-4-2 | Yearly frequency of food education in Suwon | Sessions | 7,459 | 7,432 | 7,040 | - |  |
| | 4-4-3 | Amount of budget for the safety inspection on food ingredients in Suwon | KRW 1,000 | 24,330 | 26,400 | 20,506 | - |  |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 4-1 | 30 | Establishing the foundation for the Suwon Food Plan |  | Bioindustry Division |
| 4-2 | 31 | Strengthening the role of the School Meal Service Center as a central hub |  | Bioindustry Division |
| 4-3 | 32 | Supporting farmers to improve household income and ensure stable farming operations |  | Bioindustry Division |
| | 33 | Running a mobile local food market |  | Bioindustry Division |
| | 34 | Promoting eco-friendly agricultural products by creating productive green spaces |  | Agricultural Technology Division |
| 4-4 | 35 | Creating a healthy food environment and strengthening safety management |  | Hygiene Policy Division |
| | 36 | Running the Children's Food Service Center |  | Hygiene Policy Division |
| | 37 | Creating a safe and sustainable dietary environment |  | Bioindustry Division |



SDGs 4
Healthy and Sustainable
Agriculture and Food



Target 4-1

Establishing Local Food System and Governance

Develop a sustainable local food system rooted in equity, safety, health, and consideration for others, aiming to contribute to the preservation of our planet.

Indicator 4-1-1 Rate of execution for citizen food plan

The project was formulated based on a research study commissioned between September 2019 and April 2020 regarding the comprehensive Suwon Food Plan. However, this plan has not yet been reviewed by the Food Committee. While certain divisions of City Hall are already executing aspects of the Food Plan as separate initiatives, this cannot be deemed as the actual implementation of the food plan due to its lack of comprehensiveness. Following the enactment of the Ordinance on Food Safety of Suwon in July 2021, there are hopes for the prompt formation of the Suwon Food Committee. This would enable thorough consultation and review in the development of the comprehensive food plan.

Project 30 Establishing the foundation for the Suwon Food Plan

Bioindustry
Division



Project overview

- Duration: 2019–ongoing
- Project details
 - Preparing for the execution of the project following the completion of commissioned research
 - Establishing institutional basis (enactment of ordinance) for Suwon Food Plan
 - Forming public–private governance (organizing a taskforce and a committee)



Progress

- Round table discussion on Suwon Food Plan 2030 (January 2020)
- Presentation of the final report from research commissioned for Suwon Food Plan (June 2020)
- Establishment and management of the Group dedicated to advancing the implementation of the Suwon Food Plan in the coming years. (since November 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Coordinating ordinance–related issues through private–public consultation
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Lack of communication in the process of forming the Food Committee (regarding the management of the Group for Promoting the Execution of Suwon Food Plan and others)

Target 4-1

Evaluator's comments

- ④ The formation of the Food Committee, initially planned for 2020, has faced delays. External factors, such as the spread of COVID-19, have slowed the restructuring of the execution system, the selection of priority projects, and the allocation of relevant budgets. Moreover, the evaluation of indicators has been postponed.
- ④ Given these challenges, it's crucial to expedite the establishment of the Food Committee to effectively implement the Food Plan. Suwon City should also set up a central coordinating body to foster collaboration between the various divisions of the City Hall.

| Indicator evaluated by

Park Kyung-hee, director general of Nondure, a group of citizens for promoting Mt. Gwanggyo biodiversity

| Project evaluated by

Jwa Su-il, Healthy Food Network of Suwon Citizens Steering Committee chair



SDGs 4
Healthy and Sustainable
Agriculture and Food

Target 4-1

Establishing Local Food System and Governance

Develop a sustainable local food system rooted in equity, safety, health, and consideration for others, aiming to contribute to the preservation of our planet.

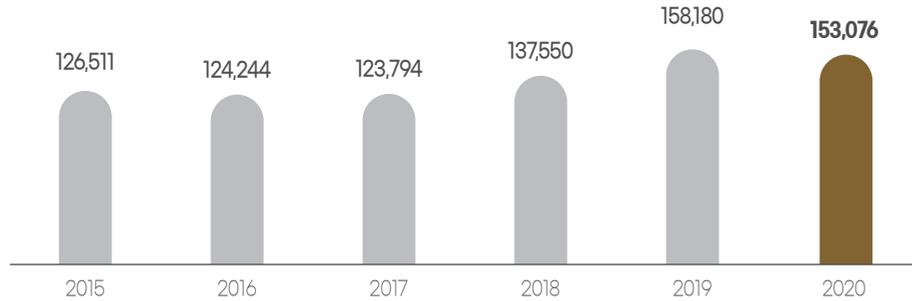


Target 4-2

Ensuring People's Right to Food

Ensure that all citizens, especially vulnerable groups such as the impoverished, young children, and teenagers, have access to nutritious and sufficient food. Implement public food services for the city's low-income population. Moreover, provide food services to out-of-school youth, from infants to teenagers, including teenage immigrants. Expand these services to kindergarteners, elementary, and junior high school students. Commit to ensuring no citizen faces social deprivation or hunger.

Indicator 4-2-1 Number of Suwon citizens benefiting from public food assistance Persons



Source Bioindustry Division

Suwon took a step forward in promoting the basic right to food by expanding free school meals to all schools in Suwon in 2020. The pandemic-induced school closures have led to underutilization of the school meals budget. Consequently, with many education and childcare facilities shuttered, a growing number of economically disadvantaged children and teenagers have become increasingly reliant on instant foods, deepening the issue of food insecurity. While school meals currently use Suwon Nonghyup's G Mark certified Hyowon Rice, its environmental sustainability is debatable. Thus, it's imperative for the city to engage with Suwon Nonghyup to enhance the eco-friendliness of Hyowon Rice.

[Reference] Current status of projects to support school meals in Suwon

| Classification | Target | Details | Note |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| School meal expenses | Kindergartens and elementary, middle, and high schools | Lunch expenses | |
| Free meal support for alternative educational institutions | Unaccredited alternative schools | Lunch expenses | |
| Supply of eco-friendly or high-quality agricultural products | Applicants among elementary, middle and high schools of students with special needs | Financial support to bridge the price gap | |
| Supply of certified G Mark meat products | | Financial support to bridge the price gap | |
| Supply of non-GMO, processed food products | | Financial support to bridge the price gap | |
| Healthy fruits for children | Daycare centers, local children centers, etc. | | Once a week |
| Supply of fruit snacks | After-school classes in elementary schools | | Once a week |
| Free school milk | Students from vulnerable households | | |

- Suwon's school meal system
 - Ingredients are sourced through the Gyeonggi AgroFood Institute (GAFI) distribution network
 - The Center for School Meal Service selects suppliers for seafood, kimchi, and non-GMO processed food products for middle schools
 - The Office of Education select suppliers of eco-friendly processed food for elementary schools
- 2020 budget for school meals: KRW 9,180 million → Execution: KRW 6,237 million (67.9%)

Project 31 Strengthening the role of the School Meal Service Center as a central hub

Bioindustry
Division

Project overview

- Recommending suppliers for the joint purchase of food for school meals.
- Provide financial assistance to bridge the price difference for acquiring five non-GMO processed products, covering 30% of the cost
- Safety inspection of food provided for school meals
- Conducting programs to improve eating habits



Progress

- Joint purchase of food (i.e., kimchi and seafood) for school meals
- Financial assistance to bridge the price disparity for acquiring non-GMO processed foods, with 42 out of 54 middle schools in Suwon participating



Evaluation

- Suggestions
 - Need to incorporate currently operating individual systems into an integrated school meal system
 - Consider the establishment of an incorporated foundation to serve as a central coordinating entity.
 - Broaden the scope of nutritional education led by the Center for School Meal Service

Target 4-2 Evaluator's comments

- ④ The role of administration is absolutely important in guaranteeing citizens' right to food, but due to the nature of administration, policies cannot be implemented without specifying the standards and targets. As a result, blind spots always exist.
- ④ Suwon shall remain committed to creating a safe food system regarding accessibility, adequacy, and sustainability, and both administration and communities shall play their part in creating the system.
- ④ Citizens should be able to enjoy the benefits of safe food even if they are the target of any food programs, and the focus of the food security policy shall be shifted from food supply to local communities, such as community-based food security programs (e.g., community refrigerators, shared kitchens, healing agriculture, and social agriculture), providing more support to promote community-based programs.
- ④ The city administration shall recognize civil society as a great partner and create a system of public-private collaboration to ensure food security and citizens' right to food.

Indicator evaluated by

Jwa Su-il, Healthy Food Network of Suwon Citizens Steering Committee chair

Project evaluated by

Jeong Jae-hoon, chairman of the Hansalim Suwon Consumer Life Cooperative



SDGs 4
Healthy and Sustainable
Agriculture and Food

Target 4-2

Ensuring People's Right to Food

Ensure that all citizens, especially vulnerable groups such as the impoverished, young children, and teenagers, have access to nutritious and sufficient food. Implement public food services for the city's low-income population. Moreover, provide food services to out-of-school youth, from infants to teenagers, including teenage immigrants. Expand these services to kindergarteners, elementary, and junior high school students. Commit to ensuring no citizen faces social deprivation or hunger.



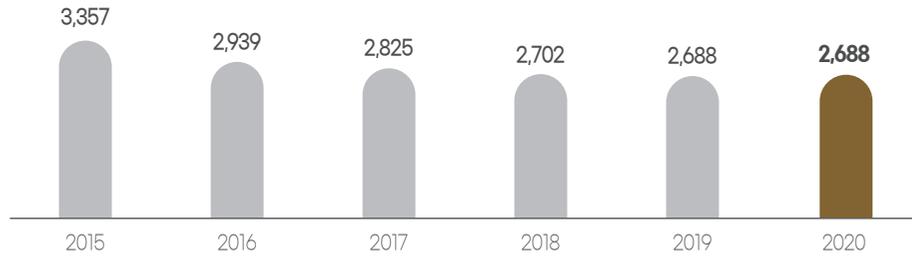
Target 4-3

Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers

Increase income of local farmers and producers of processed food. To achieve the target, expand direct markets and stores for locally produced agricultural products. Additionally, advocate for the adoption of smart labels among local agricultural producers and food products. Support local SMEs and social enterprises through local food processing and distribution while promoting consumption of eco-friendly agricultural products and food. Lastly, actively support locally produced agricultural products to find new market.

Indicator 4-3-1 Number of Suwon farming households

(Number of households)

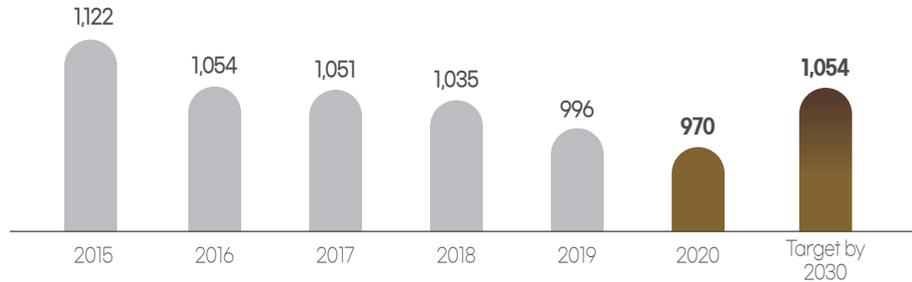


Source Survey on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries by Statistics Korea

According to Statistics Korea, the number of farmers in Suwon continues to decrease. To address this issue, the city needs measures to ensure fair compensation for agricultural activities as well as policies to support the establishment of manufacturing facilities where farmers can produce various processed foods, other than primary products to generate stable income. Furthermore, the city should establish more outlets, like direct local food markets or stores, to ensure that small-scale farmers consistently have venues to sell their produce.

Indicator 4-3-2 Suwon agricultural land

(ha)



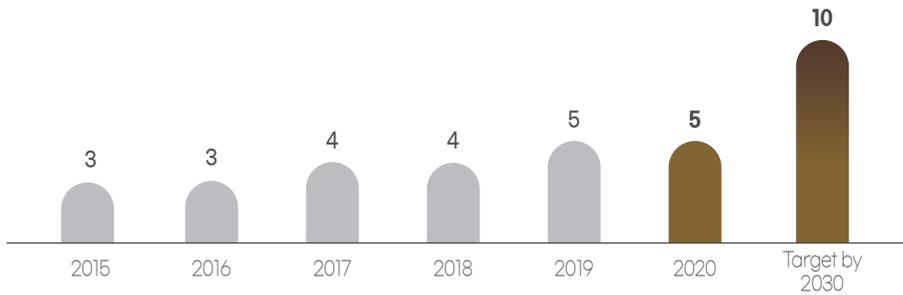
Source Survey on Agricultural Area by KOSIS

Suwon City has become a densely populated megalopolis with a population of 1.2 million. Given that this is the case, preserving agricultural land becomes a daunting task for the city, especially as the increasing population necessitates further infrastructure development. Though the ideal scenario is the preservation of agricultural and green spaces for sustainable food practices, this vision often conflicts with practical demands. A balanced approach would involve championing nature-friendly development while maximizing the conservation of green areas. For Suwon, this means prioritizing the preservation of Citizens' Farms and ensuring the presence of gardens in public parks.

[Reference] Annual status of rice field area in Suwon

| Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rice field area(ha) | 566 | 495 | 475 | 448 | 448 | 447 |

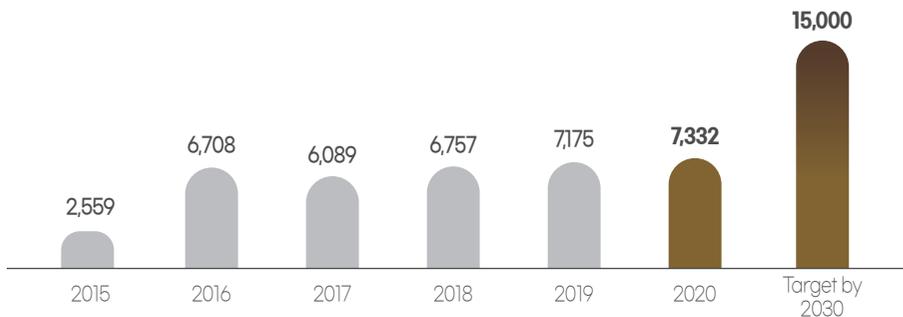
Indicator 4-3-3 Number of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores (Number of stores)



Source Bioindustry Division

The number of direct-to-consumer, local farmers markets/store (s) is the same as in 2019. While the number of local farmers markets has gradually increased, such markets are not always open and there is still only one local food store run by Nonghyup. Given the size of Suwon's population, the availability of direct local farmers markets or stores is notably inadequate. If finding suitable locations for standalone markets is challenging, a potential solution could be to integrate local food sections within existing supermarkets, adopting a "shop within a shop" model.

Indicator 4-3-4 Annual turnover of direct-to-consumer, local food markets and stores (KRW 1,000,000)



Source Bioindustry Division

Since its inauguration in 2016, the direct-to-consumer local food store has consistently witnessed an upward trajectory in its annual turnover. Sales also increased in 2020 as citizens paid more attention to healthy food with COVID-19 in full swing. In 2020, the local food store introduced seafood to its product lineup. The city administration should allocate funds to further promote these direct-to-consumer local farmers' markets and stores. This would enable farmers to diversify their product offerings and explore food processing, thereby generating diverse income sources.

4 Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

SDGs 4 Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

UN SDGs

Target 4-3

Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers

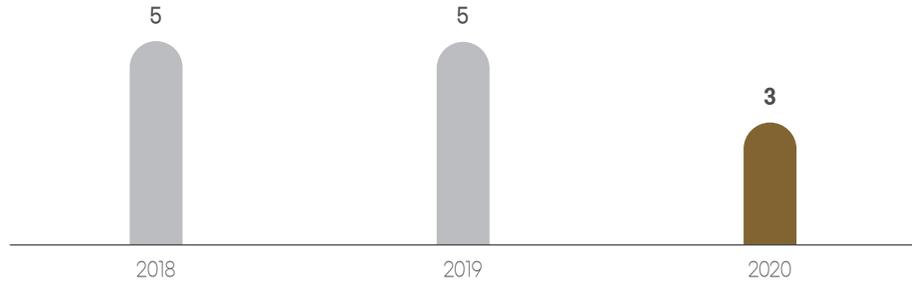
Increase income of local farmers and producers of processed food. To achieve the target, expand direct markets and stores for locally produced agricultural products. Additionally, advocate for the adoption of smart labels among local agricultural producers and food products. Support local SMEs and social enterprises through local food processing and distribution while promoting consumption of eco-friendly agricultural products and food. Lastly, actively support locally produced agricultural products to find new market.

Target 4-3

Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers

Increase income of local farmers and producers of processed food. To achieve the target, expand direct markets and stores for locally produced agricultural products. Additionally, advocate for the adoption of smart labels among local agricultural producers and food products. Support local SMEs and social enterprises through local food processing and distribution while promoting consumption of eco-friendly agricultural products and food. Lastly, actively support locally produced agricultural products to find new market.

Indicator 4-3-5 Number of G-mark certified companies in Suwon No. of companies



Source Gyeonggi Provincial Agricultural Policy Institute

Despite multiple measures for promoting sustainable farming, not many farms seem to have economies of scale in Suwon. The Suwon local food store has a section that exclusively displays G Mark certified products to sell quality food products from Gyeonggi-do. Prioritizing the education of farmers on safe food production and increasing financial support for agricultural facilities is essential. Given Suwon's limited number of traditional farmers, it's crucial to bolster the efforts of urban farmers and facilitate the inclusion of their produce in local food markets.

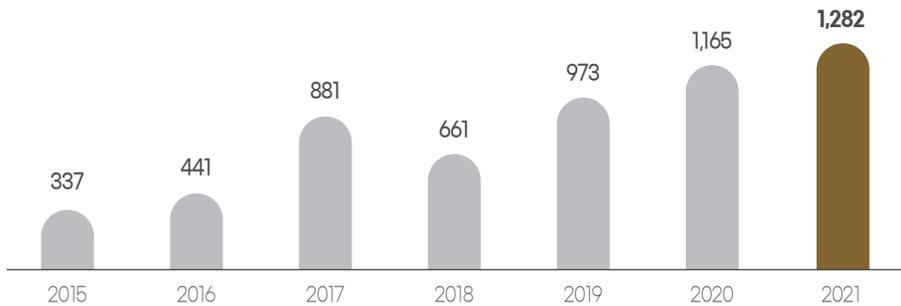


[Reference] G Mark certification system

- G Mark certified products refer to products certified by the provincial governor as safe food with excellent quality among agricultural, livestock, fishery, and forestry products produced or processed in the province.
 - * G stands for Good and Green products, Guaranteed by the Governor
- Certification is valid for two years, and the Gyeonggi Agriculture and Fisheries Institute, an affiliate of the Gyeonggi Provincial Office, is responsible for certification.
- Currently certified in Suwon
 - (2018–2019) GyeonggiG Co., Ltd., Nonghyup Gyeonggi Ginseng Association, Gyeonggi Ipmachum Cooperative, Cordyceps and Pork Business Group, G-Korean Beef Association
 - (As of January 2021) Gyeonggi Ipmachum Cooperative, Nonghyup Gyeonggi Ginseng Association, Pungmi Food

Indicator 4-3-6

Allocated budget for promotion Suwon urban agriculture

(KRW
1,000,000)

Source Budget data from the Urban Agriculture Team of the Agricultural Technology Division

The urban agriculture budget is largely dedicated to citizen farms and gardens in public parks, with farm rent being the primary expense. Given the impending expiration of the farmland rental contract in 2025, securing an alternate site is crucial for the continuity of the citizen farm project. Encouragingly, urban agriculture education is witnessing increased budgeting, participation, and program variety. However, more inclusion of feedback from agricultural organizations and citizens can improve program planning. Additionally, proper management and registration of urban agricultural communities is essential. The city should also focus on the consistent functioning of the Committee on Fostering Urban Agriculture, in line with the local ordinance.



Reference

- Status of citizen farms (as of September 2021)
 - Dooredeul Park (139 parcels), Mulhyanggi Park (174 parcels), Top-dong Citizen Farm (1,865 parcels), Youth Culture Park (78 parcels)
- Yearly number of parcels allocated to citizens for farming
 - 1,978 parcels in 2019, 2,191 parcels in 2020, 2,271 parcels in 2021
- Budget allocated to promote urban agriculture in 2021
 - KRW 880 million for citizen farms, KRW 14 million for orchards in parks, and KRW 254 million for educational programs



SDGs 4
Healthy and Sustainable
Agriculture and Food

Target 4-3

Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers

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Target 4-3

Increasing Income of Local Farmers and Food Producers

Increase income of local farmers and producers of processed food. To achieve the target, expand direct markets and stores for locally produced agricultural products. Additionally, advocate for the adoption of smart labels among local agricultural producers and food products. Support local SMEs and social enterprises through local food processing and distribution while promoting consumption of eco-friendly agricultural products and food. Lastly, actively support locally produced agricultural products to find new market.

Project 32 Supporting farmers to improve household income and ensure stable farming operations

Bioindustry Division



Project overview

- Support stable management of farms
 - Subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery for farms run by elderly women
 - Providing agrochemical storage cabinets for the safety of farmers
 - Subsidies provided to cover a portion of insurance premiums, ensuring the protection of both crops and farmer's well-being
- Measures to ensure farm household income
 - Farmers fulfilling public interest criteria receive subsidies, along with support for diversifying crops in their rice fields



Progress

- Reviewing various measures to support farmers, focusing on addressing the labor shortage caused by an aging farming population



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Setting the right direction for future policy
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to evaluate farmers' satisfaction levels with implemented projects

Project 33 Running a mobile local food market

Bioindustry Division



Project overview

- Promoting local farmers' markets
 - Holding local farmers' markets as part of events organized by the City Hall and other institutions
- Operating local food stores
 - Operation of independent stores or shop-in-shops
 - Suwon local farmers' store, Nonghyup Hanaro Mart, etc.



Progress

- Operating direct-to-consumer, local farmers' markets/stores at five locations (sales KRW 7,106 million as of November 2020)



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Limited operation due to the spread of COVID-19
 - Given Suwon's population, having only one local food store and five local food markets is inadequate.

Project 34

Promoting eco-friendly agricultural products by creating productive green spaces

Agricultural
Technology
DivisionProject
overview

- Project scale: 4 citizen farms, 2,200 parcels, 123,865m²
 - Citizen farm in Top-dong and vegetable gardens in parks (Mulhyanggi, Duretteul, and Youth Culture Center)
- Creating beautiful, seasonal agricultural landscapes : 46,635m²
 - Growing lotus, rice, field poppy, cornflower, buckwheat, garden cosmos, etc.



Progress

- Citizen farms
 - (Citizen farms in Top-dong) 1,500 parcels, 300 designated for educational purposes. Additionally, areas specifically designed to offer picturesque views, showcasing ten varieties of plants
 - (Vegetable gardens in public parks) 400 parcels
- The percentage of respondents satisfied with citizen farms/vegetable gardens : 92.8%



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Running citizen farms in an environmentally-friendly way
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Reduced budget
 - Need to provide more parcels according to the increase in participants

Target 4-3

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Considering that the number of full-time farm households is small and stagnant in Suwon, we propose the city prepares indicators for promoting urban agriculture with small-scale farming.
- ④ The Committee for Urban Agriculture, as stipulated by the Ordinance on Promoting Ecological Urban Agriculture of Suwon, should prioritize the establishment of strategies to nurture and support urban agriculture and indicators to gauge the progress in identifying and proposing urban agriculture initiatives.
- ④ It's also essential to regularly monitor various aspects, including assessing farmers' satisfaction with initiatives aimed at boosting their income and ensuring business stability.
- ④ Moreover, comprehensive assessments of land and water – fundamental resources for food production – along with safety checks in key agricultural communities, are recommended.
- ④ As the farmland area in Suwon is continuously decreasing due to urban development, securing agricultural space is becoming more difficult. So, it is proposed to further preserve the environment and expand the agricultural area.
- ④ Accordingly, we recommend that the city aims to better preserve/protect the environment to expand areas for safe agricultural production and consider projects and allocating budget to make rice production more eco-friendly.

| Indicator evaluated by

Namgung Jin-young, CEO of Suwon Vegetable Garden Center, Hyun Hye-in, manager, Suwon branch of Slow Food, and Kim Jeong-sook, Suwon Urban Ecological Agriculture Network representative

| Project evaluated by

Choi Hye-young, activist, Suwon Environmental Movement Center, Hyun Hye-in, manager, Suwon branch of Slow Food, and Park Kyung-hee, director general of Nondure (a group of citizens for promoting biodiversity of Mt. Gwanggyo)



SDGs 4

Healthy and
Sustainable
Agriculture and Food

Target 4-3

Increasing Income of Local
Farmers and Food Producers

Increase income of local farmers and producers of processed food. To achieve the target, expand direct markets and stores for locally produced agricultural products. Additionally, advocate for the adoption of smart labels among local agricultural producers and food products. Support local SMEs and social enterprises through local food processing and distribution while promoting consumption of eco-friendly agricultural products and food. Lastly, actively support locally produced agricultural products to find new market.



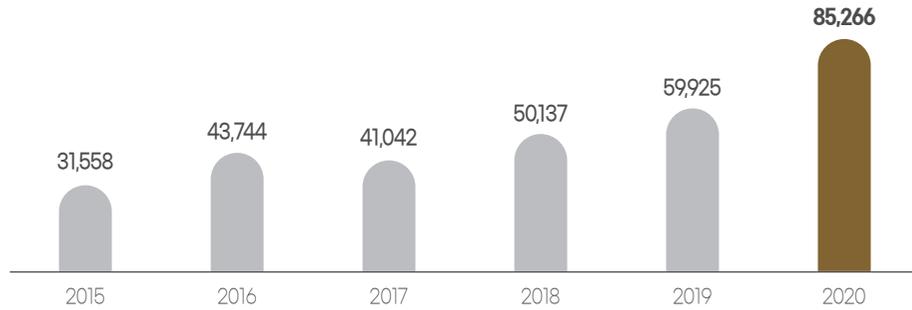
Target 4-4

Education on Food for Citizens and Promotion of Healthy Eating Culture

Develop a holistic food education system to guide citizens towards healthy eating habits and better nutrition. Additionally, establish an efficient food inspection system that oversees the entire journey from production to consumption, ensuring food is free from radioactivity, chemicals, and GMOs.

Indicator 4-4-1 Number of participants in food education in Suwon

(persons)

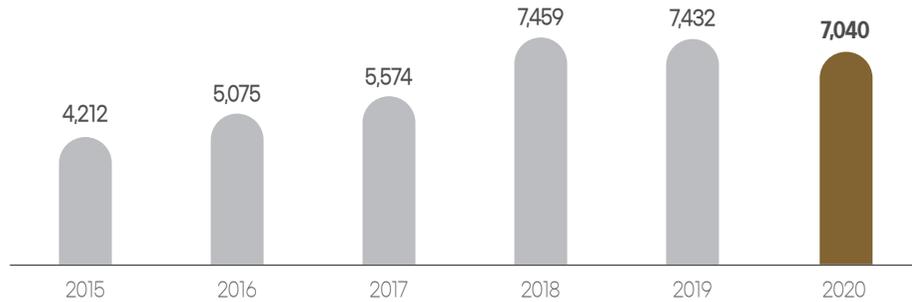


Source Hygiene Policy Division, Bioindustry Division, Public Health Center, and Cultural Heritage Management Division

Food education is designed to enable citizens to build healthy eating habits in everyday life and has seen a steady yearly increase in participants. However, the number of participants plunged in 2020 as most face-to-face educational programs were postponed due to the spread of COVID-19. (In the graph above, the number of participants seems to have increased in 2019–2020 since it included the number of hits for online education videos.) While transitioning dietary education to an online format can broaden accessibility, there is room to enhance the quality of the online offerings. This could be achieved by hosting promotional events and refining the programs based on feedback from students. In addition, Suwon needs to come up with more ideas to make online education more accessible to general citizens.

Indicator 4-4-2 Annual number of food education sessions in Suwon

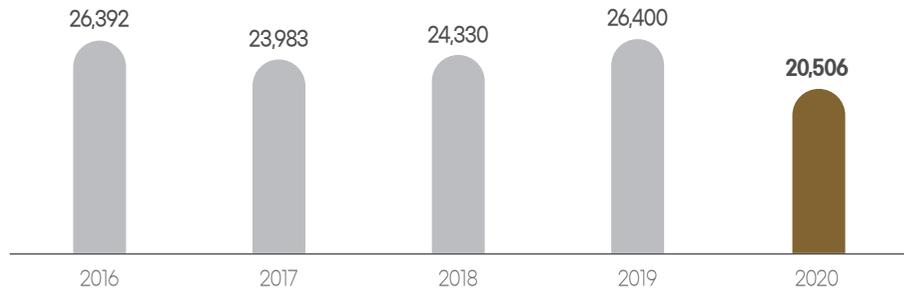
(Times)



Source Hygiene Policy Division, Bioindustry Division, Public Health Center, Cultural Heritage Management Division, Center for Children's Food Service Management

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, offline educational events like the traditional fermented food-making sessions organized by the Hygiene Policy Division and the Nutrition Plus project managed by public health centers were postponed. Consequently, most educational programs shifted to an online format. While online education offers flexibility in terms of location and timing, its efficacy remains uncertain. Given this, Suwon should continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of its online educational offerings.

Indicator 4-4-3 Suwon budget allocated for food ingredient safety inspections (KRW 1,000)



Source Bioindustry Division(Center for School Meal Service Meal Support Center)

The number of safety inspections conducted by the Suwon City School Meal Support Center was used as an indicator. However, schools were often closed in 2020, and school meals were provided on fewer days, resulting in decreases in both the number of inspections and the budget execution rate. The expansion of free school meal services has heightened the importance of food safety inspections, both to ensure the safety of food ingredients and to encourage vendors to prioritize the safety of their supplies. Safety inspections check pesticide residues, heavy metals, and radioactivity in agricultural, livestock, and marine products.

Project 35 Creating a healthy food environment and strengthening safety management Hygiene Policy Division

| | |
|--|--|
|  Project overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a comprehensive system for guaranteeing food safety from distribution to consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preemptively verifying the safety of the most consumed foods each season • Hosting low-salt fermented food making events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Period) 2019 – 2022 – (Venue) Rooftop of City Hall main building |
|  Progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample collection : 384 processed foods, 69 agricultural products, 54 seafood products, 17 dietary supplements. • Guidance and inspection : 527 cafeterias, 730 food retailers and restaurants • Traditional low-salt fermented food making events : canceled due to COVID-19 |
|  Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promotion of joint purchase of food ingredients for school meals • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agricultural and marine product safety inspection conducted for department stores (lack of representativeness in inspection targets) – Further promotion of low-salt fermented food making |

4 Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food

SDGs 4
Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food



UN SDGs

Target 4-4

Education on Food for Citizens and Promotion of Healthy Eating Culture

Develop a holistic food education system to guide citizens towards healthy eating habits and better nutrition. Additionally, establish an efficient food inspection system that oversees the entire journey from production to consumption, ensuring food is free from radioactivity, chemicals, and GMOs.



Target 4-4

Education on Food for Citizens and Promotion of Healthy Eating Culture

Develop a holistic food education system to guide citizens towards healthy eating habits and better nutrition. Additionally, establish an efficient food inspection system that oversees the entire journey from production to consumption, ensuring food is free from radioactivity, chemicals, and GMOs.

Project 36 Running the Children's Food Service Center

Hygiene Policy Division



Project overview

- Operating Period : year-round
- Implementing organization : Industry-University Cooperation Team of Dongnam Health University
- Project Details : visiting children's cafeterias and providing guidance on hygiene, safety, and nutrition



Progress

- Number of visits for providing guidance : 4,570 times
- Joint inspection for preventing food poisoning : 365 locations
- Non-face-to-face education : 339 times
- Planned project : Diet and Culture , Risk-Free Kitchen



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Education/guidance using various approaches
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Difficult to check progress with offline guidance/consultation replaced by online education

Project 37 Creating a safe and sustainable dietary environment

Bioindustry Division



Project overview

- Visiting food classes for elementary, middle, and high school students
- Training program for cultivating healthy nutrition educators
- Intensive education for nutritionists at private kindergartens and schools
- Safety inspection of school meal ingredients



Progress

- Food safety inspection targeting : 211 schools



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Encouraging to see continued inspection on school meal safety inspection
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to prepare non-face-to-face programs

Target 4-4

Evaluator's comments

- ④ During the COVID-19 pandemic, the divisions of Suwon City Hall undoubtedly faced numerous challenges in executing the project. We all understand that allocating a budget is challenging and its implementation can be even more complex. However, considering the city's dedicated efforts, it's somewhat disappointing that the project's effectiveness remains questionable.
- ④ What is noticeable is that the number of schools applying for subsidies for non-GMO food is not increasing. It would be an idea to increase the number of applicants by further promoting training courses for school nutritionists and linking the evaluation on training results with the project. Although the city allocates budgets for food safety and conduct regular food inspections, not many people are looking for safe fermented foods made with locally produced soybeans. In this regard, the city needs to strengthen education to raise awareness of safe food for citizens.
- ④ An appropriate budget allocation is essential to promote safe and sustainable food that is free from food safety hazards and unaffected by social issues, such as Japan's decision to release contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear power plant.
- ④ The city should continue to secure funding and implement the project that addresses the price difference between GMO and non-GMO foods for school meals, especially for items with significant GMO concerns, such as cooking oil, soybean paste, red pepper paste, soup soy sauce, and dark soy sauce.

| Indicator evaluated by

Hyun-yi So, director of Uman Social Welfare Center, and Jeon Gyeong-sook, Healthy Food Network of Suwon Citizens Steering Committee member

| Project evaluated by

Jeong Hyo-jin, Suwon Dietary Education Network representative, and Choi Hye-young, activist at Suwon Environmental Movement Center



SDGs 4
Healthy and Sustainable
Agriculture and Food

Target 4-4

Education on Food for Citizens and Promotion of Healthy Eating Culture

Develop a holistic food education system to guide citizens towards healthy eating habits and better nutrition. Additionally, establish an efficient food inspection system that oversees the entire journey from production to consumption, ensuring food is free from radioactivity, chemicals, and GMOs.



5 Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation



UN SDGs • 8 • 9

Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 5 Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

- It's been two years since the outbreak of COVID-19. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to each and every member of the committee for holding online meetings and monitoring the situation before and during the pandemic.
- SDG 5 indicators: "Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation" are very important for ensuring the regional competitiveness of Suwon and creating prosperous economy for all citizens.
- Considering the significance of the 100 projects, I urge the city administration to meticulously review all suggestions and concerns raised by the committee members who evaluated the projects.
- Suwon City should continue to collaborate with partner organizations to identify future projects and strategize on how best to execute them in line with Suwon's SDGs.
- As Suwon citizens, committee members, and healthcare workers are playing their part in this fight against COVID-19, I would like to thank everyone, especially, the city hall and committee members, for working hard to create a better future for Suwon.

Lee Jin-wo, chair of SDG 5 committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development,
executive director of Ecological Transportation and Culture Cooperative

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|---------------|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 5-1 | 5-1-1 | Suwon employment rate | % | 60.8 | 60.2 | 58.4 | 70 |  |
| | 5-1-2 | Percentage of permanent employees among all salaried workers | % | 73.3 | 74.8 | 77.1 | 85 |  |
| 5-2 | 5-2-1 | Average Suwon weekly working hours for salaried workers | h | 42.2 | 41.4 | 38.8 | 35 |  |
| | 5-2-2 | Average Suwon income for salaried workers | KRW 10,000 | 290.3 | 307.7 | 307.4 | 390 |  |
| | 5-2-3 | Industrial accident fatality rate per 10,000 Suwon residents | ‰ | 0.79 | 0.77 | - | 0.1 |  |
| | 5-2-4 | Suwon City's work-life balance index | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 5-3 | 5-3-1 | Number of businesses launched from Suwon's business incubation centers | No. of companies | 20 | 14 | 12 | 50 |  |
| | 5-3-2 | Survival rate of start-ups that went through business incubation centers in Suwon | % | 100 | 50 | 46 | 100 |  |
| | 5-3-3 | Financial aid provided by Suwon City to SMEs | KRW 1,000,000 | 1,088 | 1,091 | 2,528 | 6,000 |  |
| 5-4 | 5-4-1 | Number of registered social enterprises and cooperatives | No. of entities | 319 | 380 | 417 | 650 |  |
| | 5-4-2 | Number of social economy employees in Suwon | Persons | 792 | 920 | 1,900 | - |  |
| | 5-4-3 | Progress rate of Suwon's Social Economy Basic Plan | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| | 5-4-4 | Employment rate of at-risk populations within Suwon's social economy | % | 67 | 23 | 59 | - |  |
| 5-5 | 5-5-1 | Number of Suwon SMEs | No. of companies | 67,156 (2017) | 68,551 (2018) | 68,959 (2019) | - |  |
| | 5-5-2 | Growth rate of budget allocated for Suwon SME support | KRW 1,000,000 | 22,182 | 3,746 | 3,103 | - |  |
| | 5-5-3 | Percentage of items procured from SMEs in Suwon's public purchasing | % | 88.09 | 86.31 | 89.87 | 95 |  |
| 5-6 | 5-6-1 | Annual funding from Suwon City for technology support | KRW 1,000,000 | 669 | 663 | 520 | 659 |  |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|---|---|--|
| 5-1 | 38 | Operation of the Suwon Job Centers, providing job matching platforms |  | Job Policy Division |
| | 39 | My Work for Tomorrow for young job seekers |  | Job Policy Division |
| | 40 | Local job creation in Suwon |  | Job Policy Division |
| | 41 | Operating the Job Center for retirees |  | Job Policy Division |
| | 42 | Creation of good jobs for seniors |  | Division of Senior Welfare Services |
| | 43 | Pursue Your Dream project for people with disabilities |  | Division for the Welfare of People with Disabilities |
| 5-2 | 44 | Policies for better treatment of workers in social welfare facilities |  | Welfare Policy Division |
| | 45 | Labor policies for the protection of workers' rights |  | Labor Policy Division |
| 5-3 | 46 | Operation of incubation centers to foster innovative start-ups |  | Job Policy Division |
| | 47 | New export sales of start-ups and SMEs |  | Business Support Division |
| 5-4 | 48 | Supporting for growth of social enterprises |  | Regional Economy Division |
| 5-5 | 49 | Building a platform to support SME growth |  | Business Support Division |
| 5-6 | 50 | Managing the Suwon Business Support Center |  | Business Support Division |



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation



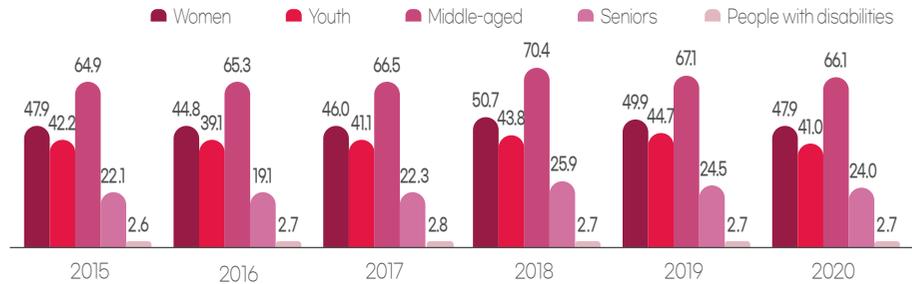
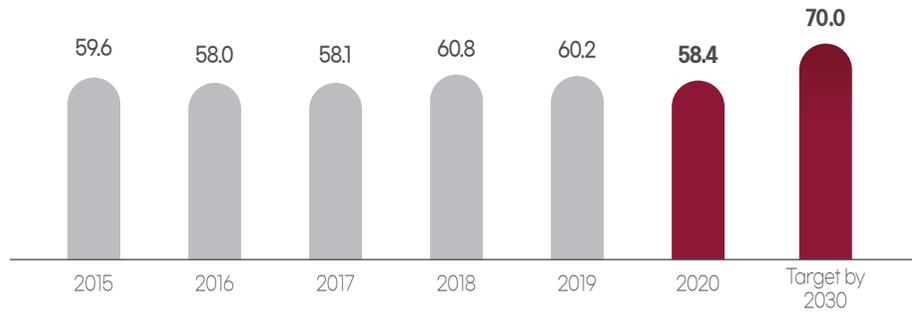
Target 5-1

Creating Quality Jobs

By 2030, increase the employment rate to 70% and reduce the proportion of temporary workers and day laborers to 15% compared to the end of 2016.

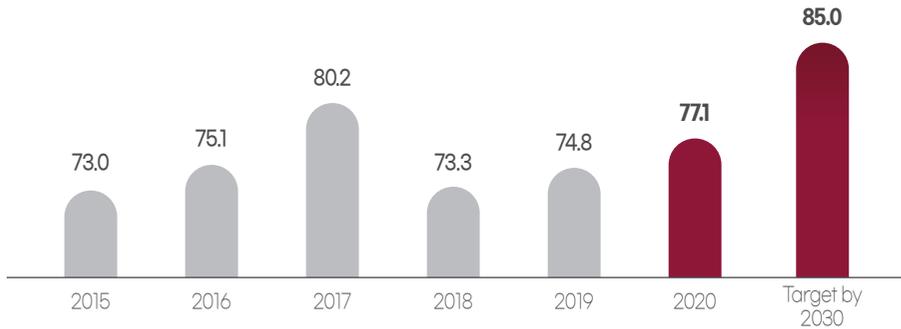
Indicator 5-1-1 Suwon employment rate

(%)



Source: Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) and Korea Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities (KEAD)

In the second half of 2020, the total employment rate in Suwon was 58.4%, down 1.8 percentage points from the previous year. It has shown a downward trend for two consecutive years since 2018. Even though the decline in the employment rate was inevitable in with the spread of COVID-19, a nearly 2%p decrease in one year is very worrisome. The youth (15-29 years old) employment rate decreased by 3.7 percentage points year on year, indicating a significant deterioration in the job market for young people. As for women, female employment fell at a faster pace than male employment, with a decrease of 2 percentage points year on year. Under the circumstances, Suwon desperately needs more effective measures to increase the overall employment rate including customized measures for the vulnerable groups, e.g., women and youth.

Indicator 5-1-1 Percentage of permanent employees among all salaried workers (%)


Source Suwon Support Center for Temporary Workers

The percentage of permanent employees has risen for two straight years since its lowest point in 2018, reaching a ten-year high in 2020. The exception was 2017 when the government mandated the conversion of temporary contracts to permanent ones in the public sector. It's strongly suggested that the city enforces a policy where public institutions and companies predominantly hire permanent workers, except for one-off roles. Incentives and campaigns to motivate private businesses to hire permanent staff are also recommended.

* "Permanent employees" refer to salaried employees who have entered into an employment contract with an individual, household, or business for a period of more than one year. Alternatively, even if they haven't signed a contract specifying a particular duration, if they were recruited through a company's official hiring process and are eligible for bonuses, severance pay, and other benefits in line with human resource guidelines, they are also considered as permanent employees.



SDGs 5
Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-1
Creating Quality Jobs

By 2030, increase the employment rate to 70% and reduce the proportion of temporary workers and day laborers to 15% compared to the end of 2016.



Target 5-1

Creating Quality Jobs

By 2030, increase the employment rate to 70% and reduce the proportion of temporary workers and day laborers to 15% compared to the end of 2016.

Project 38 Creating a healthy food environment and strengthening safety management

Job Policy Division



Project overview

- Launch of Suwon Job Centers: February 26, 2010
- Number of counselors: 36
- Project details
 - Counseling with recruiting companies and job seekers and job matching services
 - Organizing recruiting/job searching events, running programs to support job seekers, etc.



Progress

- 2020 Job Center performance
 - 9,985 recruiting companies, job matched 43,052 times, 2,443 participants employed
- Recruiting/job search events
 - Job fairs (2 small-scale job fairs (3 times, employment 41 employed), job interview events (40 times, 75 employed), interview coaching services (103 times, 66 employed)
- Operating programs to support job seekers
 - In-demand skill training to prevent job mismatches: 31 people participated
 - Customized programs by groups (age/education levels): 455 people participated



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Providing quality services for job seekers and contributing to job creation
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Low retention rate after subsidized employment

Project 39 My Work for Tomorrow for young job seekers

Job Policy Division



Project overview

- Duration: July 2018 – December 2021
- Target: Youth (18-39 years old) and companies in Suwon
- Number of beneficiaries: 110 young people
- Description: Subsidies for wages, training, incentives for 2 years



Progress

- Provided subsidies for labor costs (54 companies), and incentives (worth KRW 37 million for hiring 15 individuals)
- Job training (for 50 participants)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to win-win development of companies and youth
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The sustainability of the project should be reevaluated in light of the low conversion rate of new employees to permanent employees.

Project 40 Local job creation in Suwon

Job Policy
Division

Project overview

- New Hope employment project: (scope) 260 people per year, (budget) KRW 1,603 million
- Local community employment project: (scope) 74 people per year, (budget) KRW 468 million
- Local job creation project for cleaning and disinfection: (scope) 117 people per year, (Budget) KRW 498 million



Progress

- 174 people participated the New Hope project, 37 participated in the local community employment project, and 117 participated in the local job creation project for cleaning and disinfection.



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to ensuring the livelihood of vulnerable populations and promoting local communities
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to improve the quality of short-term jobs

Project 41 Operating the Job Center for retirees

Job Policy
Division

Project overview

- Purpose: offering employment services for 3,000 seniors per year
- Project details
 - offering employment services for 3,000 seniors per year
 - Job training and work history-based job matching
 - Supporting community engagement initiatives and related group activities



Progress

- Supporting community engagement initiatives (88 organizations and 420 people participated), work history-based job programs for local seniors (4 counselors), Suwon Hope 6000 employment program (5 people dispatched for infection prevention)
- Signing MOUs with related local organizations to support senior job matching



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Implementing programs for senior re-employment and supporting community engagement initiatives
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to provide quality jobs and consider covering costs associated with related activities at a level comparable to a living wage



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-1

Creating Quality Jobs

By 2030, increase the employment rate to 70% and reduce the proportion of temporary workers and day laborers to 15% compared to the end of 2016.



Target 5-1

Creating Quality Jobs

By 2030, increase the employment rate to 70% and reduce the proportion of temporary workers and day laborers to 15% compared to the end of 2016.

Project 42 Creation of good jobs for seniors

Division of Senior Welfare Services



Project overview

- Target: job applicants aged 60 or older
- Job types : public service jobs, social service jobs, general private sector jobs, and jobs introduced through job matching
- Executing organizations: 14 organizations, including Suwon Senior Club



Progress

- 4,704 people participated in 2020



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Alleviating economic problems among seniors by offering avenues for economic engagement
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to focus on expanding full-time jobs rather than temporary or part-time jobs

Project 43 Pursue Your Dream project for people with disabilities

Division for the Welfare of People with Disabilities



Project overview

- Target: Unemployed and registered people with disabilities aged 18 or over
- No. of participants: 200 people
- Project details
 - 105 jobs in general areas (73 full-time, 32 part-time)
 - 97 welfare-related jobs



Progress

- Selected 205 applicants with disabilities and expanded the number of participating organizations to 100
- Contributed to improving living conditions of 102 people by providing welfare points/benefits



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to increasing the income level of people with disabilities and provided job opportunities
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to make it mandatory for companies to fulfill their social responsibilities by revising ordinances, thereby encouraging employment in both the public and private sectors.

Target 5-1

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Local businesses, labor unions, and the municipal government should work together to establish a reemployment education system, back programs that develop skilled workers, and enact relevant ordinances. This collaboration will more effectively address the declining employment rate amidst industrial shifts in the Fourth Industrial Revolution and challenges posed by COVID-19.
- ④ Simply creating public jobs will not suffice to meet the 2030 target. While increasing the employment rate isn't solely the responsibility of the local government, the city needs to ensure that private companies also contribute by amending the necessary laws and frameworks.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lee Hee-won, president of Suwon Support Center for Temporary Workers

| Project evaluated by

Lee Hyeon-cheol, chairman of Labor Union for National Home Appliances and Telecommunication Service



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

Target 5-1

Creating Quality Jobs

By 2030, increase the employment rate to 70% and reduce the proportion of temporary workers and day laborers to 15% compared to the end of 2016.

Target 5-2

Improvement of Wages and Working Conditions

By 2030, increase wage levels of temporary workers to 80% and those of day laborers to 70% of regular workers based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work." In addition, reduce working hours to 32 hours per week and cut the number of deaths from industrial accidents per 10,000 population to 0.1.

Indicator 5-2-1 Average Suwon weekly working hours for salaried workers (Hours)



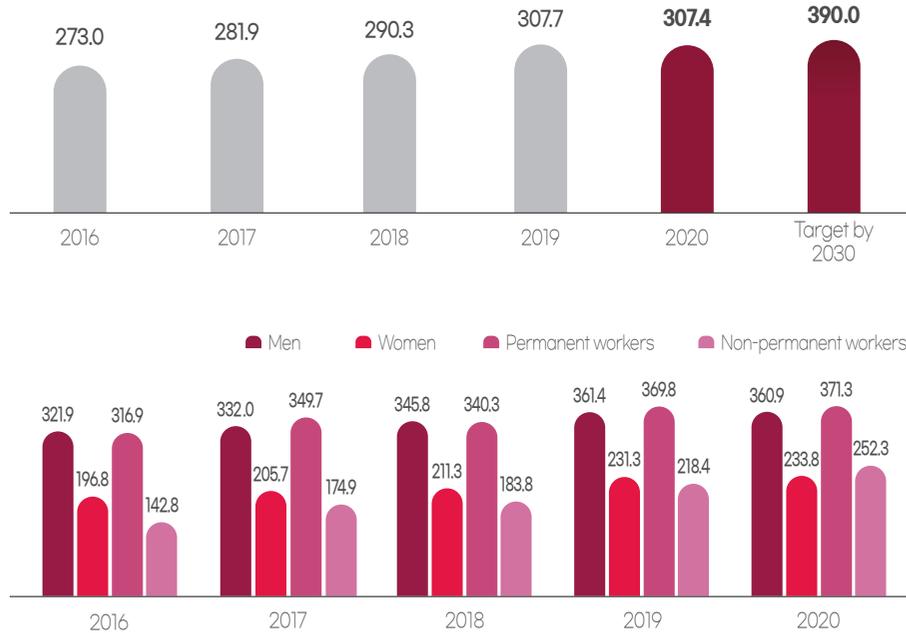
Source Suwon Support Center for Temporary Workers

The average weekly working hours for wage earners in Suwon have been on the decline since 2016, seeing a drop of 2.6 hours between 2019 and 2020. Given the pronounced decrease in work hours among vulnerable groups, such as temporary workers and women, it's likely that this reduction stems more from involuntary resignations than from voluntary choices. It's recommended that a work-life balance index be created for use in public institutions. This could serve as a benchmark for assessing their management performance, with potential for broader application in the private sector down the road.

Indicator 5-2-2

Average Suwon income for salaried workers

KRW 10,000



Source Suwon Support Center for Temporary Workers

The average monthly income of salaried workers in Suwon decreased slightly in 2020 compared to the previous year. It seems that the decrease in jobs and total working hours, mostly caused by COVID-19, also affected monthly income. Given the current situation, the city administration must ensure that all public institutions and affiliated organizations adhere to Suwon's living wage, which was 10,150 won per hour in 2020. Financial assistance should be provided to entities that fall short of this standard. Moreover, workers on indefinite contracts in the public sector should be entitled to wage increases based on their skill level and length of service. Beyond the living wage in Suwon, temporary workers should also receive additional welfare benefits.



SDGs 5
Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-2

Improvement of Wages and Working Conditions

By 2030, increase wage levels of temporary workers to 80% and those of day laborers to 70% of regular workers based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work." In addition, reduce working hours to 32 hours per week and cut the number of deaths from industrial accidents per 10,000 population to 0.1.

SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

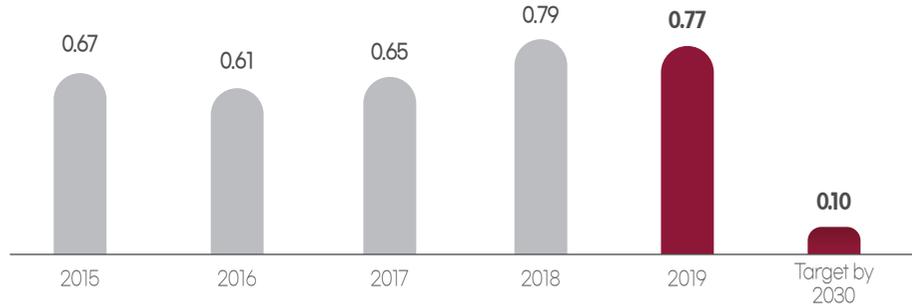


Target 5-2

Improvement of Wages and Working Conditions

By 2030, increase wage levels of temporary workers to 80% and those of day laborers to 70% of regular workers based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work." In addition, reduce working hours to 32 hours per week and cut the number of deaths from industrial accidents per 10,000 population to 0.1.

Indicator 5-2-3 Industrial accident fatality rate per 10,000 Suwon residents (1/1000)



Source Ministry of Employment and Labor Industrial Accident Analysis

Despite a minor decrease in the mortality rate per 10,000 residents, it remains elevated when compared to rates before 2017. Since 2021, in collaboration with each county and district within Gyeonggi-do, the Gyeonggi Provincial Office has initiated the Gyeonggi-do Workers' Safety Keeper project. This initiative spans the entirety of Gyeonggi-do and emphasizes monitoring industrial safety, particularly at construction sites. The project is expected to have a great effect on preventing industrial accidents, and such industrial safety monitoring should be expanded beyond construction sites to manufacturing and distribution sites.

Indicator 5-2-4 Suwon City's work-life balance index

The Ministry of Employment and Labor has established 24 indicators spanning four categories: work, life, system, and public interest. These indicators cover all 17 major cities and provinces. Although an annual announcement highlights the work-life balance status across these broader regions, detailed analyses for smaller administrative units are not provided. Given this situation, it's crucial for Suwon to formulate its own work-life balance index and monitor its progress.

Project 44 Policies for better treatment of workers in social welfare facilities

Welfare Policy
Division

Project overview

- Operating Committee for Improving the Well-being of Social Service Workers
 - Duration: 2019–ongoing
 - Project details: discussing policy directions for improved conditions, choosing strategic policy initiatives, rolling out programs that champion better treatment, and engaging in meaningful dialogue and consultations with subject matter experts on pertinent issues



Progress

- Committee meetings were held four times in 2019 and one time in 2020.
- Launched human rights counseling service for workers in social welfare facilities
- Produced manual for addressing violence in social welfare facilities



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Established committee and prepared roadmap for better treatment of employees in social welfare facilities
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The work undertaken by staff in social welfare facilities should be recognized as emotional labor. As such, the existing manual addressing violence should be revised and updated to focus on safeguarding those engaged in emotional labor. Additionally, in alignment with the Occupational Safety and Health Act, proactive measures for prevention and appropriate compensation protocols need to be established.

Project 45 Labor policies for the protection of workers' rights

Labor Policy
Division

Project overview

- Programs involving collaboration between labor, management, and both public and private sectors
 - Four programs to promote cooperation and 17 programs to strengthen infrastructure
- Operating the workers' support center
 - Developing and implementing mutually beneficial programs for employees and residents, as well as talent development initiatives for local job opportunities, etc.
- Improving working conditions for vulnerable workers
 - Managing relaxation spaces for mobile workers, enhancing break zones for janitorial workers, Implementation of the Worker Safety Patrol, and executing studies on the employment conditions of temporary workers



Progress

- Labor-management and public-private cooperation programs: 21 programs operated with an investment of KRW 143 million
- Eight collaborative programs, involving labor, management, and both public and private sectors, were executed with KRW 202 million in funding
- Work environments enhanced by establishing dedicated rest areas for workers, installing seven rest facilities, and conducting surveys to assess working conditions



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Advocated for the safeguarding of rights and interests of vulnerable workers, such as temporary workers
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to expand the legal advisory center to protect the rights and interests of temporary workers



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-2

Improvement of Wages and Working Conditions

By 2030, increase wage levels of temporary workers to 80% and those of day laborers to 70% of regular workers based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work." In addition, reduce working hours to 32 hours per week and cut the number of deaths from industrial accidents per 10,000 population to 0.1.

SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation



Target 5-2

**Improvement of Wages and
Working Conditions**

By 2030, increase wage levels of temporary workers to 80% and those of day laborers to 70% of regular workers based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work." In addition, reduce working hours to 32 hours per week and cut the number of deaths from industrial accidents per 10,000 population to 0.1.

Target 5-2

Evaluator's comments

- ① Ongoing oversight, regular assessments, and increased funding are essential to ensure the step-by-step execution of the roadmap aimed at enhancing the welfare of workers in social care facilities.
- ② In the COVID-19 era, concerns over job insecurity and the rights and interests of workers have intensified. In response, Suwon should establish a Labor Law Center in each district, ensuring greater access to free legal support for workers whose rights may be violated.

| Indicator evaluated by

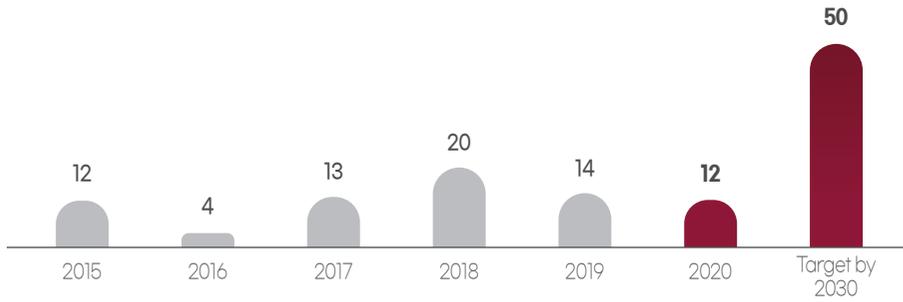
Lee Hee-won, president of Suwon Support Center for Temporary Workers

| Project evaluated by

Lee Hyeon-cheol, chairman of Labor Union for National Home Appliances and Telecommunication Service



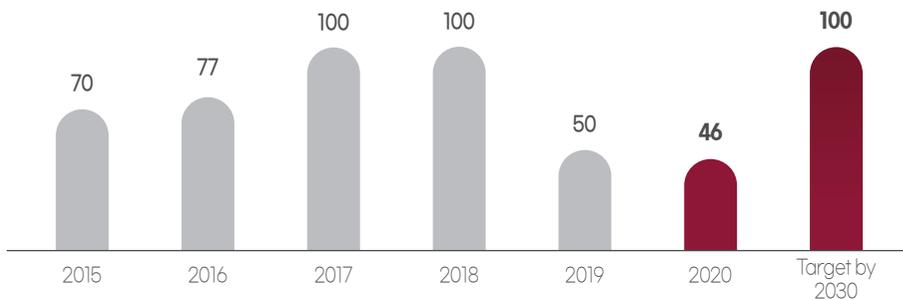
Indicator 5-3-1 Number of businesses launched from Suwon's business incubation centers No. of companies



Source Suwon Startup Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

The number of new startups continues to decline in Suwon. To address this issue, the city administration should benchmark the startup support budget against other cities to assess its adequacy. Additionally, the role of the Suwon Startup Center should be reinforced, as the current number of startups emerging from the center appears disproportionately low given its size.

Indicator 5-3-2 Survival rate of start-ups that went through business incubation centers in Suwon (%)



Source Suwon Startup Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

The survival rate of startups is declining, and the exact cause must be identified. Only by expanding the scope of research on startups to include those that haven't been associated with the center can the city truly understand the kind of support needed for startups.

5 Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

SDGs 5
Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

UN SDGs 17

Target 5-3

A Good City to Start a Business

Create a sound system and infrastructure for all entrepreneurs, in particular young people. Provide a variety of support for start-ups, and create an environment where start-ups could bounce back after a business failure



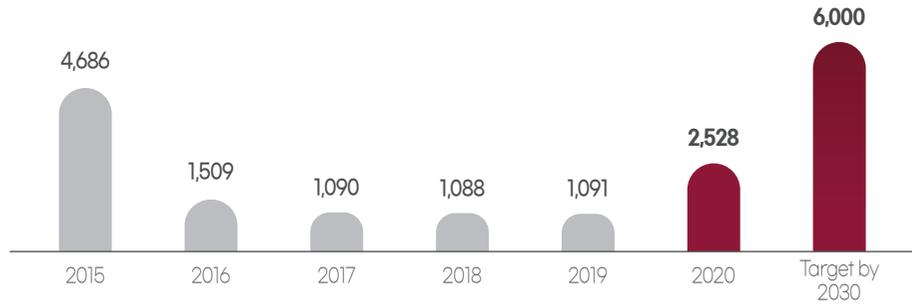
Target 5-3

A Good City to Start a Business

Create a sound system and infrastructure for all entrepreneurs, in particular young people. Provide a variety of support for start-ups, and create an environment where start-ups could bounce back after a business failure

Indicator 5-3-3 Financial aid provided by Suwon City to SMEs

KRW 1,000,000



Source: Business Support Division

The amount of financial support for SMEs has fluctuated greatly depending on internal and external circumstances. It's recommended that the city consistently allocate a certain budget annually and monitor the progress of the companies they support. Given the current budget, the city might also want to reconsider its targets to ensure they are achievable and realistic.

Project 46 Operation of incubation centers to foster innovative start-ups

Job Policy Division



Project overview

- Target: Entrepreneurs and tech startups less than three years old
- Project details
 - Fostering the business acumen of startups and nurturing resilient small yet robust companies by periodically scouting for emerging startups with promising business concepts and viable plans.



Progress

- Eight companies were selected among 83 applicants in 2019–2020



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Setting a systematic framework for fostering startups
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to harmonize the hardware and software and sharpen the competitiveness of Suwon Startup Center by discovering external partner institutions

Project 47 New export sales of start-ups and SMEs

Business
Support Division



Project overview

- Supporting companies that exhibit products/services at the Suwon Pavilion in foreign trade fairs or companies that participate separately in such trade fairs
 - Laying the groundwork for startups to enter overseas markets
- Supporting activities/groups that pioneer new export markets in Asia and regions affected by the Korean Wave
 - Selling products and developing export markets through non-face-to-face meetings with potential foreign buyers



Progress

- Supported 32 companies participating in domestic and international trade fairs, investing KRW 163 million
- Non-face-to-face promotion of export sales and development of overseas markets, e.g., Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vietnam



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Lack of systematic support to promote export sales
 - Need to establish a dedicated system and procedures for supporting Suwon's SMEs and startups, in partnership with organizations that specialize in exports and international markets



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-3

A Good City to Start a Business

Create a sound system and infrastructure for all entrepreneurs, in particular young people. Provide a variety of support for start-ups, and create an environment where start-ups could bounce back after a business failure

Target 5-3 Evaluator's comments

- ④ The overall system for supporting SMEs and startups needs improvement. More diverse and efficient policy measures are required to attract and nurture promising entrepreneurs and help Suwon to become a good city for starting a business.
- ④ To develop a customized system for Suwon entrepreneurs, it would be beneficial to look to the successful approaches adopted by cities such as Seongnam City and Bucheon City as references.
- ④ In the case of Seongnam City, there are more than ten funds dedicated to SMEs and startups, and the total amount reaches KRW 300 billion. It is time for Suwon to consider establishing a specialized organization/agency to strategically support SMEs and startups. Suwon needs to create a virtuous cycle of supporting entrepreneurs with improved infrastructure.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kang Eun-jin, Suwon YWCA administrator

| Project evaluated by

Park Su-gi, CEO of Technology Strategy Center Co., Ltd.

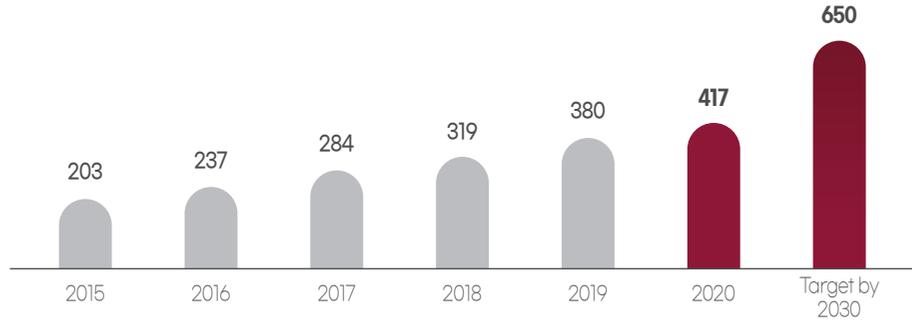


Target 5-4

Building a Complete Ecosystem for the Social Economy

Reorganize the framework of governance to build a complete ecosystem for the social economy regarding funding, system, budgeting, and the support for intermediary organizations. Make sure that the social economy serves as a catalyst for creation of local jobs, social contribution, social innovation, and the overall circulation of the local economy.

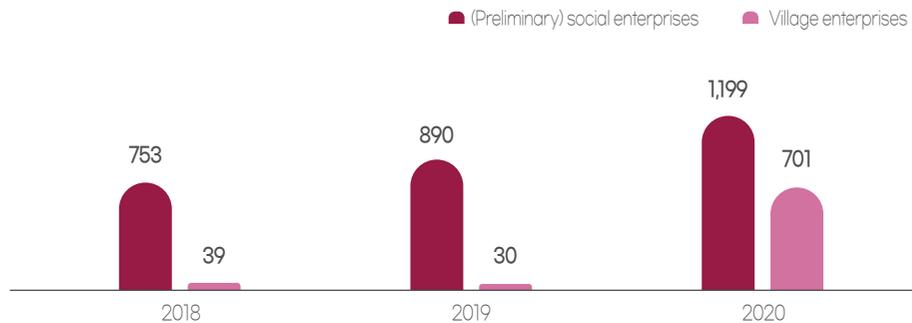
Indicator 5-4-1 Number of registered social enterprises and cooperatives No. of entities



Source Social Enterprise Promotion Agency, Local Economy Division

Although social enterprises and cooperatives are steadily increasing every year, the number of village enterprises and self-sustaining enterprises is low (eight village enterprises and 11 self-sustaining enterprises as of 2020), requiring measures to create a more balanced social economy ecosystem.

Indicator 5-4-2 Number of social economy employees in Suwon Persons



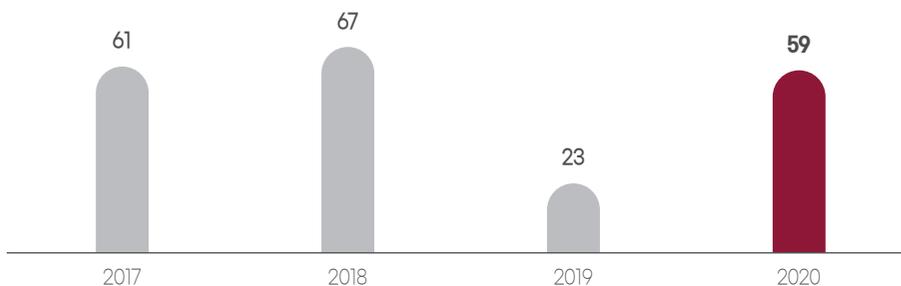
Source Social Enterprise Promotion Agency, Local Economy Division

Given that social enterprises, village enterprises, and self-sustaining enterprises need to be registered as certified entities, their statuses can be more readily analyzed through the certification system. However, for cooperatives, without such a system in place, assessing their status becomes challenging. Therefore, the city should collaborate with cooperatives to undertake an exhaustive study on the social economy.

Indicator 5-4-3 Progress rate of Suwon's Social Economy Basic Plan

The link between Suwon's Social Economy Basic Plan and its related projects seems unclear, and there are varying evaluation criteria based on the tasks within the Basic Plan. To ensure the objectivity of indicator 5-4-3, an analysis of the tasks within the basic plan should be prioritized. Furthermore, collaboration between the Social Economy Team, the Social Economy Center, and social enterprises is essential for reformulating the basic plan.

Indicator 5-4-4 Employment rate of at-risk populations within Suwon's social economy (%)



Source Integrated Social Enterprise System, Local Economy Division

Data on index values are extracted from the registered business reports on the Integrated Social Enterprise System. However, non-subsidized social enterprises are not obliged to register business reports, so there is a limit to analyzing the overall social economy employment rate in Suwon. Therefore, the city needs to allocate budget to conduct a survey on all social enterprises in Suwon.



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation

Target 5-4

Building a Complete Ecosystem for the Social Economy

Reorganize the framework of governance to build a complete ecosystem for the social economy regarding funding, system, budgeting, and the support for intermediary organizations. Make sure that the social economy serves as a catalyst for creation of local jobs, social contribution, social innovation, and the overall circulation of the local economy.



Target 5-4

Building a Complete Ecosystem for the Social Economy

Reorganize the framework of governance to build a complete ecosystem for the social economy regarding funding, system, budgeting, and the support for intermediary organizations. Make sure that the social economy serves as a catalyst for creation of local jobs, social contribution, social innovation, and the overall circulation of the local economy.

Project 48 Supporting for growth of social enterprises

Regional Economy Division



Project overview

- Selecting and nurturing social enterprises
 - Selecting social enterprises, operating the Social Economy Center, and providing subsidies to social enterprises
- Supporting sales channels to promote social enterprises products
 - Created two stores in KT Wiz Park, five Nonghyup Hanaro Mart Inc. stores, and the Sharing Social Economy Market/stores



Progress

- Selected 56 social enterprises
- Enhanced sales channels for social enterprises through year-round storefronts and the Online Sharing Social Economy Market
- Commissioned research to develop Suwon's five-year social economy strategy



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Provided opportunities for self-sustaining social enterprises
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The Social Economy Basic Plan has not yet been established

Target 5-4

Evaluator's comments

- ① A social economy ecosystem shall be shaped by economic activities that prioritize people rather than maximizing profits through fierce competition.
- ② The social economy refers to a wide range of economic activities and organizations (e.g., social enterprises, self-sufficiency enterprises, village enterprises, and cooperatives) that prioritize social values and are intended to address social problems.
- ③ Despite the existence of various types of enterprises, the definition and scope of social economy are not clear, not specified by laws. As Korea urgently needs solutions to address serious social problems such as deepening polarization, social economy can provide such solutions. The social economy is driven by the mission of realizing social values and operates on the basic principles of coexistence, reciprocity, and solidarity. Its growth could be pivotal in addressing and alleviating the nation's present-day societal dilemmas.

Indicator evaluated by

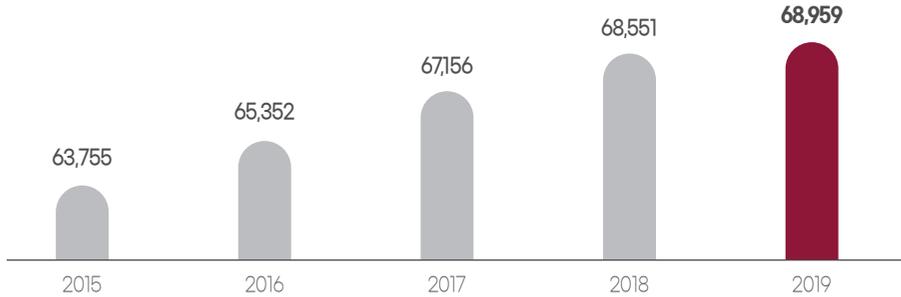
Kim In-kyu, chairman of Clean and Green Cooperative, Kim Seung-il, director of Social Economy Center, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation, and Kwon Mi-young, director of Suwon Female Work Force Development Center

Project evaluated by

Jo Eun-seok, executive commissioner, Coalition for Economic Justice of Suwon

Indicator 5-5-1 Number of Suwon SMEs

(No. of companies)

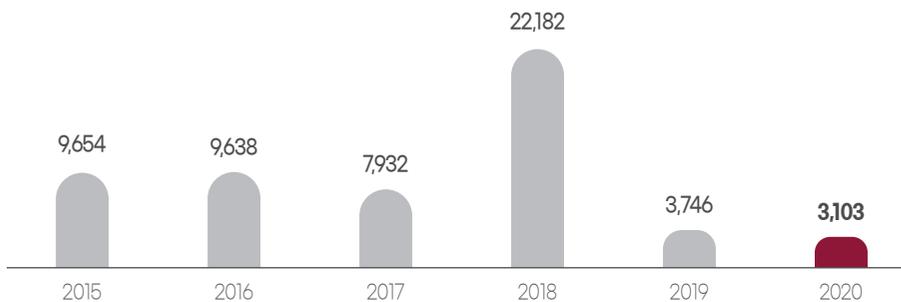


Source Suwon Statistical Yearbook

The number of SMEs in Suwon is increasing every year but only at a slow pace. Given that that is the case, the city needs to bolster strategies to attract more SMEs, e.g., building an information sharing platform to ensure easy accessibility to subsidized projects in Suwon and creating a platform for promoting communication with SMEs.

Indicator 5-5-2 Growth rate of budget allocated for Suwon SME support

KRW 1,000,000



Source Business Support Division

In 2018, the budget for supporting SMEs increased sharply due to the inclusion of the cost of creating a business support center. In 2020, the budget for promoting exporters and attracting investment decreased significantly, probably due to the resurgence of COVID-19 and ongoing US-China tensions. However, a significant increase in the budget is required as exports of SMEs are expected to go up with a surging demand in the post-COVID 19 era.



SDGs 5
Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-5

Boosting the Growth of
Small and Medium-Size
Enterprises

Build local infrastructure and a system to support SME innovation and to increase their survival rate. Expand benefits for SMEs in the public procurement market of Suwon and increase the amount of budget allocated for nurturing talent in industries.

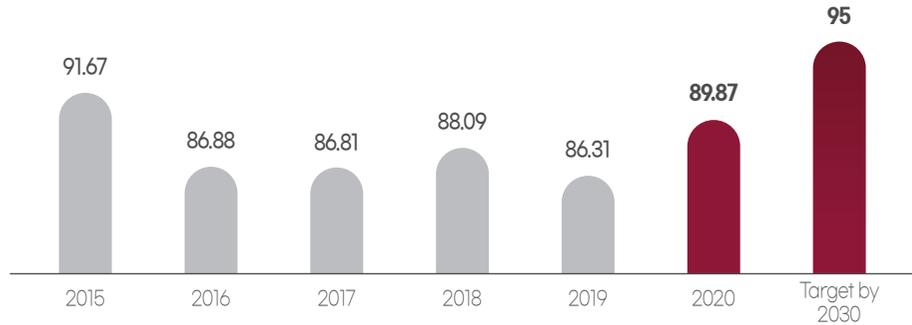


Target 5-5

Boosting the Growth of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises

Build local infrastructure and a system to support SME innovation and to increase their survival rate. Expand benefits for SMEs in the public procurement market of Suwon and increase the amount of budget allocated for nurturing talent in industries.

Indicator 5-5-3 Percentage of items procured from SMEs in Suwon's public purchasing (%)



Source Business Support Division

Suwon needs to set up measures to provide equal opportunities to SMEs in Suwon based on the public procurement system that gives priority to SMEs and ensure fair and transparent contract procedures. It's recommended that the city conduct a survey of SMEs interested in entering the public procurement market, compile a list of products for procurement from these SMEs, and develop a system to track the history of public purchases from these enterprises.

Project 49 Building a platform to support SME growth Business Support Division



Project overview

- Project details
 - Financial support for stable SME management (e.g., fund to nurture SMEs, credit guarantee services, public-private partnerships)
 - Customized support for the growth of SMEs (e.g., consulting services, technical support, supporting the market launch of products/services)
 - Supporting industry-academia-government partnership (Gyeonggi GRRC projects)



Progress

- Financial support for stable SME management: KRW 5,690 million for 18 companies
- Customized support for the growth of SMEs: KRW 981 million for 7 projects
- Supporting industry-academia-government partnership: KRW 130 million for 3 projects



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The number of SMEs in Suwon increased thanks to steady support
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The allocated budget is lower than that of other cities
 - Need to build a platform specialized in supporting SMEs

Target 5-5

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Various measures should be developed to promote the growth of SMEs. However, since the city administration alone cannot cover all areas (financing, new investments, technological development, new market development, etc.), collaboration with the Gyeonggi Business & Science Agency (GBSA) is recommended to develop programs tailored to Suwon's local conditions. It would also be beneficial to establish a dedicated agency, provisionally called the "Suwon Institute for Industry Promotion," to chart out a medium to long-term strategy for the evolution and growth of Suwon's SMEs.
- ④ According to the statistics on SMEs, both the share and the growth rate of manufacturing sector were lower than those of other major cities in Gyeonggi-do (Seongnam, Goyang, Bucheon, Ansan, and Hwaseong). This means that Suwon should drastically change the way it supports businesses in general, while revising its strategies/goals to better support the growth of SMEs.

| Indicator evaluated by

Eom Sang-hyeon, director of Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Ajou University

| Project evaluated by

Park Soo-ki, CEO of Technology Strategy Center



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-5

Boosting the Growth of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises

Build local infrastructure and a system to support SME innovation and to increase their survival rate. Expand benefits for SMEs in the public procurement market of Suwon and increase the amount of budget allocated for nurturing talent in industries.



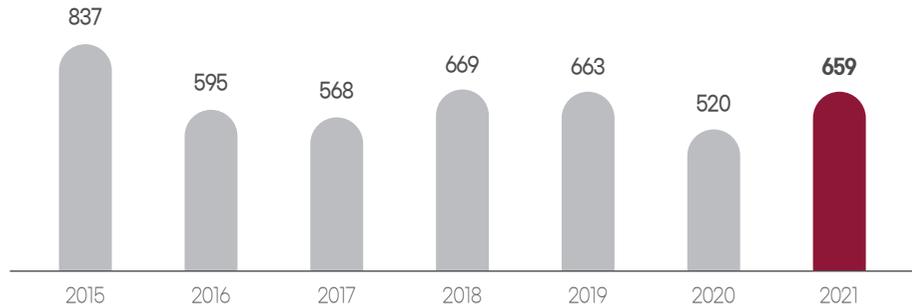
Target 5-6

Establishing Social Infrastructure for Industrial Innovation in Suwon

Systemically support industries in terms of policies, systems, and financing while focusing on urban infrastructure, scientific research, and industrial innovation, to create a leading sustainable city based on eco-friendly technology. Create the right physical, institutional, and economic conditions to build more solid industrial infrastructure, e.g., more parking facilities and convenient public transportation for workers of industrial parks and other commuters.

Indicator 5-6-1 Annual funding from Suwon City for technology support

KRW 1,000,000



Source: Business Support Division

The 2020 budget, which includes the amount allocated to SME technological development, seems insufficient considering the size of Suwon. The amount increased slightly in 2021 but has been stagnant in general. Suwon City is advised to implement strategies that optimize technological advancement. This could include undertaking collaborative projects with entities like the Gyeonggi Business & Science Agency (GBSA) or the Gyeonggi Techno Park (GTP).

Project 50 Managing the Suwon Business Support Center

Business Support Division



Project overview

- Suwon Business Support Center
 - Providing space for promising small and medium-sized ventures and startups
 - Attracting SMEs in new industries and innovative one-person businesses
- Running the Makerspace
 - Supporting prototyping and running programs for citizens and students
 - Using the space for apprenticeship training of vocational high school students



Progress

- Suwon Business Support Center: 7 companies moved into the center
- Running the Makerspace
 - 280 people took part in the programs run by the Makerspace, produced 132 prototypes, 287 students from 6 schools participated in apprenticeship training



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Established a systematic framework of fostering SMEs
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to supplement measures to promote the overall operation of the center
 - Cooperation with specialized organizations and more systematic financial support (e.g., investment funds) is required.

Target 5-6

Evaluator's comments

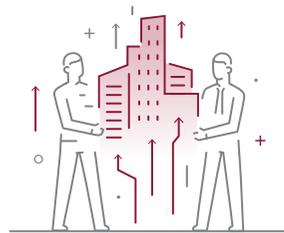
- ④ The launch of the Gosaek Industrial Complex has played an important role in Suwon's industrial innovation. While the industrial landscape is shifting from manufacturing to software, Suwon doesn't seem to be ready for such a transition.
- ④ In addition, the city seems less dedicated to supporting companies. Compared to other cities similar in size to Suwon, Suwon stands out as the only one without a city-level business promotion agency. Given this context, it's imperative for Suwon to intensify its efforts in fostering industrial innovation.
- ④ This will not only enhance the quality of employment and boost tax revenue, but more critically, it will secure Suwon's sustainability in the long run.

| Indicator evaluated by

Park Soo-ki, CEO of Technology Strategy Center

| Project evaluated by

Park Soo-ki, CEO of Technology Strategy Center



SDGs 5

Quality Jobs and
Industrial Innovation

Target 5-6

Establishing Social Infrastructure for Industrial Innovation in Suwon

Systemically support industries in terms of policies, systems, and financing while focusing on urban infrastructure, scientific research, and industrial innovation, to create a leading sustainable city based on eco-friendly technology. Create the right physical, institutional, and economic conditions to build more solid industrial infrastructure, e.g., more parking facilities and convenient public transportation for workers of industrial parks and other commuters.

Temporary Transfer Station for
Recyclables in Tap-dong





Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 6 Sustainable Consumption and Production

- With a global upward shift in temperature of just 1.5 °C, mankind is facing a climate crisis. The Korean central and local governments and academia have pointed to carbon dioxide as the cause of the temperature rise and have set carbon reduction targets.
- Carbon neutrality plans also align with the targets of Suwon SDG 6 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), such as purchasing green products, reducing household waste, and recycling resources.
- As of 2020, Suwon stands at a pivotal juncture, necessitating the formulation of forward-thinking policies and frameworks tailored for the post-COVID-19 landscape. It's imperative that we recognize the intricate links between shifts in our natural environment and their direct implications on our daily lives. The journey towards carbon neutrality is non-negotiable, and sustainable consumption and production are at its core. In the shadow of the unprecedented challenge that is COVID-19, it is crucial to confront our current reality head-on, ensuring the safety of all while fostering critical and level-headed thought.
- The unrelenting grip of COVID-19 has catalyzed a series of transformations, notably the shift towards a contactless society. This has opened doors to novel forms of interaction, such as the Metaverse's virtual communications. The future remains uncertain, with potentially more changes on the horizon. However, even in the face of changes, we shall remain unchanged committed to creating a virtuous cycle of sustainable consumption and production and a safe and eco-friendly environment.

〈Byun Nam-soon, chair of SDG 6 committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, Suwon YWCA team leader〉

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|---------------|--|-----------------------|------|------|------|----------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 6-1 | 6-1-1 | Rate of green products purchases in Suwon's public institutions | % | 57.5 | 56.3 | 57.9 | 70.0 |  |
| 6-2 | 6-2-1 | Number of green technology certifications | No. of certifications | 4 | 3 | 7 | - |  |
| | 6-2-2 | Number of certified green products | No. of products | 21 | 4 | 7 | - |  |
| 6-3 | 6-3-1 | Total Suwon waste generation and recycling rate | % | 62.3 | 52.9 | 46.5 | 75.0 |  |
| 6-4 | 6-4-1 | Number of times that flea markets and green markets opened | Times | 71 | 102 | 92 | - |  |
| 6-5 | 6-5-1 | Number of educational sessions focused on resource recycling | No. of sessions | 43 | 93 | 0 | 90 |  |
| 6-6 | 6-6-1 | Operational frequency of the Sustainable Cultural Tourism Governance | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 6-7 | 6-7-1 | Procurement from social enterprises in Suwon's public purchasing | % | 5 | 6 | 7 | - |  |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 



SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6-1 | 51 | Promoting green product purchases | | Environment Policy Division |
| 6-2 | 52 | Supporting Suwon companies with green certification | | Environment Policy Division |
| 6-3 | 53 | Suwon's unique approach to reduce disposable items | | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| 6-4 | 54 | Vitalization of green sharing markets | | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| 6-5 | 55 | Education on resource circulation policy | | Cleaning and Resources Division |
| 6-7 | 56 | Encouraging public institutions to preferentially procure products from social enterprises | | Regional Economy Division |

Target 6-1

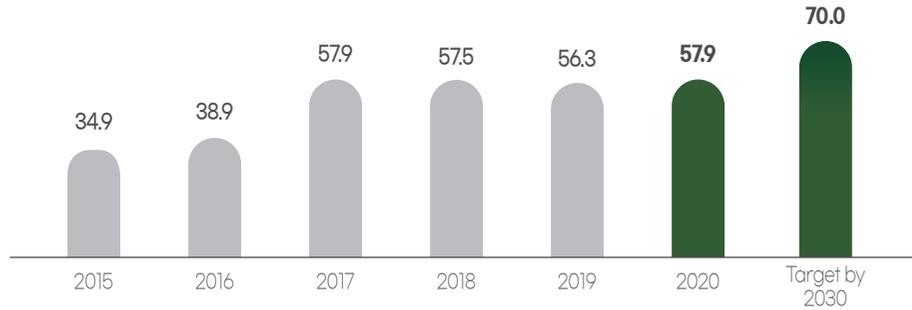
Increasing Green Product Purchases

By 2030, double the purchased amount of eco-friendly green products compared to the 2016 level in Suwon's public procurement market. In addition, steadily increase the purchased amount of such products every year to cover all items used by administrative agencies such as paper, electronics, office supplies, etc.

Indicator 6-1-1

Rate of green products purchases in Suwon's public institutions

(%)



Source Environment Policy Division

Green product purchasing witnessed a growth in the span of 2019–2020, making up 57.9% of the total items procured by public institutions in 2020. Yet, this figure has remained relatively stable, hovering around the mid-50% range over the past three years. Supporting green product producers and providing incentives to encourage green product purchases in the public and private sectors will contribute to increasing green purchases.

Project 51

Promoting green product purchases

Environment Policy Division



Project overview

- Establishing plans to promote green product purchases
- Managing items and departments with a low percentage of green item purchases
- Inspecting green product stores in large retailers and presenting guidelines



Progress

- Distributed guidelines on green products
- Analyzed and managed the status of green purchasing in Suwon's public institutions
- Installed and inspected green product stores in large retailers in the city



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Established a comprehensive plan on green purchasing and distributed guidelines
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Lack of diversity in green manufacturers/products
 - Lack of publicity

Target 6-1

Evaluators's comments

- ④ The Korean government's 2050 Carbon Neutral Strategy encompasses measures such as prohibiting the utilization of single-use items and advocating for the procurement of green products in the public sector. These steps aim to foster a green circular economy and realize the goal of carbon neutrality. Green purchasing in the public sector is an important tool to reach carbon neutrality. In this regard, public institutions should take the lead in using eco-friendly low-carbon products while encouraging companies to develop green technology and citizens to make eco-friendlier purchasing decisions.
- ④ Product diversification is essential to expand purchasing of green products. A virtuous cycle should be created where the city expands mandates on green purchasing, manufactures create diverse products, and customers have a wider range of green choices.

| Indicator evaluated by

Yoo Won-shik, member of Citizen Planning Group for Urban Policy

| Project evaluated by

Cho In-hee, CEO of Suwon Youth Forum



SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Target 6-1

Increasing Green Product Purchases

By 2030, double the purchased amount of eco-friendly green products compared to the 2016 level in Suwon's public procurement market. In addition, steadily increase the purchased amount of such products every year to cover all items used by administrative agencies such as paper, electronics, office supplies, etc.

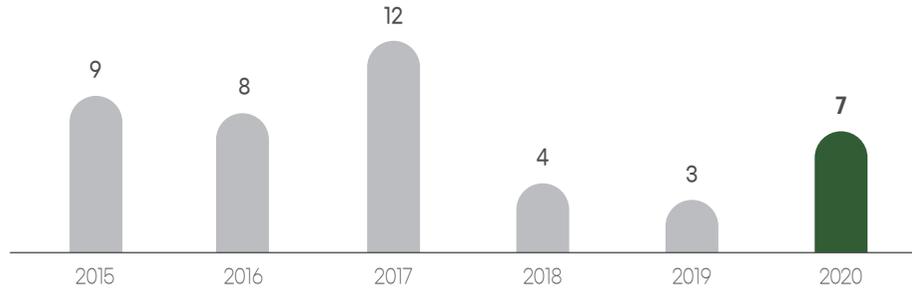
Target 6-2

Supporting Companies with Green Certification

Institutionalize support and benefits to encourage and nurture companies with green certifications, encompassing areas such as green technology, green business operations, green tech products, and specialized green enterprises at the local government level.

Indicator 6-2-1 Number of green technology certifications

No. of certifications

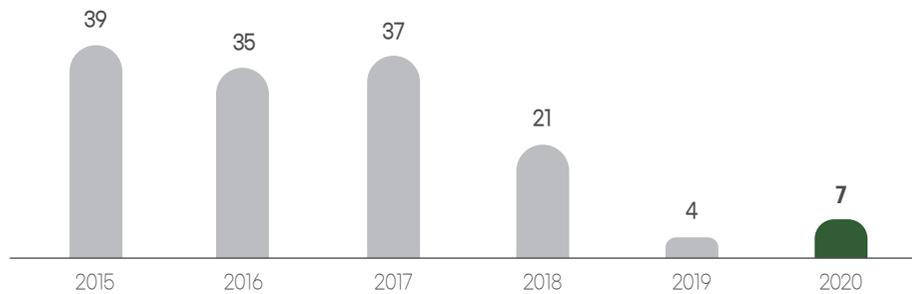


Source Environment Policy Division, Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology

Suwon has seven certified cases out of 218 cases nationwide. Samsung Electronics accounted for six of these certifications, with only one SME holding a green certification. This suggests that the city needs to establish a stronger support system for green technology development and enhance efforts to publicize the certification system.

Indicator 6-2-2 Number of certified green products

No. of products



Source Environment Policy Division, Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology

The recognition of green tech products has seen a modest rise compared to the preceding year. However, this figure pales in comparison to the numbers from 2015. To address this, the city should prioritize the development and empowerment of SMEs specializing in green technologies. This involves comprehensive initiatives that facilitate domestic and international market expansion. Additionally, the city must establish a robust legal and institutional framework, which may include drafting and implementing ordinances and ensuring budget allocation, to effectively promote the adoption and growth of green products.

Project 52

Supporting Suwon companies with green certification

Environment
Policy DivisionProject
overview

- Monitoring companies with green certifications
- Publicizing green products and supporting distribution of the products
- Inspecting status of green stores



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to a more sustainable economic structure by supporting companies with green certifications
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - More enhanced, concrete strategies and a robust legal and institutional framework are needed to bolster support for companies with green certifications

Target 6-2

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Suwon needs to change the way it monitors certified companies. Implementing remote survey methods and addressing challenges faced by companies, such as establishing effective communication channels, is crucial.
- ④ The city should also amplify its public relations campaigns and education initiatives to highlight the significance of the green technology certification system.
- ④ Furthermore, guiding companies aiming to secure green certification is as vital as supporting those already certified.
- ④ Given the current modest preference for green-certified companies, offering incentives could be a strategic move to boost their appeal.

| Indicator evaluated by

Jeon Yeon-ho, Korea branch manager, TerraTherm Asia, Inc.

| Project evaluated by

Oh Choong-mi, managing director, Environmental Technology Research Center, SH Tech Co., Ltd.

SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Target 6-2

Supporting Companies with
Green Certification

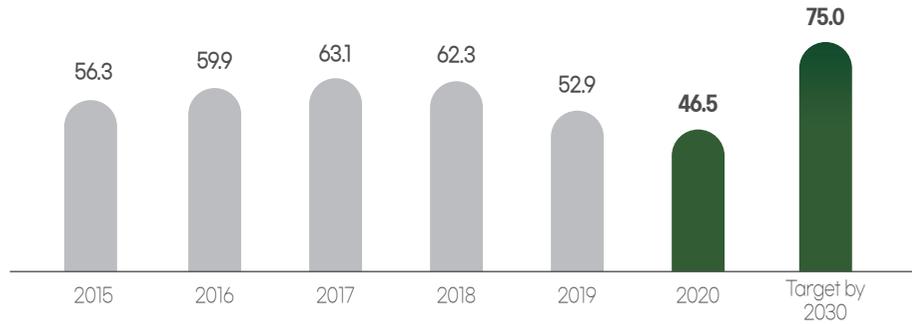
Institutionalize support and benefits to encourage and nurture companies with green certifications, encompassing areas such as green technology, green business operations, green tech products, and specialized green enterprises at the local government level.

Target 6-3

Responsible Consumption and Waste Reduction

By 2030, set higher goals for waste reduction and recycling by encouraging citizens to make lifestyle changes and companies to innovate the way they do business. (The European Union committed to a 50% reduction by 2020 and a 70% reduction by 2030.)

Indicator 6-3-1 Total Suwon waste generation and recycling rate (%)



Source Data on the status of waste generated and processed nationwide by the Cleaning and Resources Division

While national waste generation is increasing, the recycling rate of household waste is rapidly declining. Despite potential discrepancies based on counting methods, the quantity of household waste appears to have significantly risen along with increasing use of disposables amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Given that, the city needs to provide guidelines and conduct education on waste sorting and put more efforts to raise awareness of reducing disposables, domestic waste, and construction waste and encourage citizens to be carbon neutral in everyday life.

Project 53 Suwon's unique approach to reduce disposable items

Cleaning and Resources Division



Project overview

- Setting an example in reducing disposable products
 - Suwon's public sector taking the lead in of reducing disposable items, encouraging citizens to join in the efforts
 - Campaigning for reducing the use of disposable products in department stores and large retailers
 - Pilot application of multi-use packaging materials for courier services



Progress

- Conducted a campaign to reduce the use of disposable products (which 825 people participated in)
- Eight people worked to monitor/restrict the use of disposable products



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Carried out a year-round campaign to reduce the use of disposable products
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The use of disposable items were temporarily permitted due to health concerns related to COVID-19.

Target 6-3

Evaluator's comments

- ④ The city aims to reduce waste by encouraging citizens to make lifestyle changes and companies to innovate the way they do business. However, it became much more challenging as the use of disposable items were temporarily allowed due to health concerns related to COVID-19.
- ④ Nevertheless, Suwon City is carrying out the campaign to reduce the use of disposable products in collaboration with department stores, large retailers, and courier service providers, while civic organizations are promoting the campaign on social media and web portals.

| Indicator evaluated by

Han Su-min, student council vice president, Department of Environmental Safety Engineering, Aju University

| Project evaluated by

Cho In-hee, Suwon Youth Forum representative



SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Target 6-3

Responsible Consumption and Waste Reduction

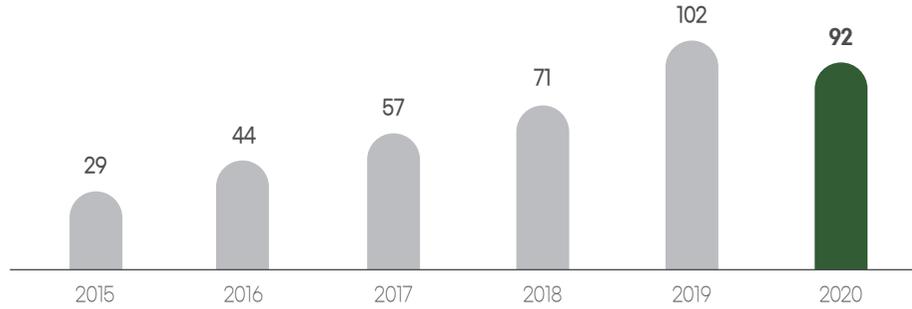
By 2030, set higher goals for waste reduction and recycling by encouraging citizens to make lifestyle changes and companies to innovate the way they do business. (The European Union committed to a 50% reduction by 2020 and a 70% reduction by 2030.)

Target 6-4

Activating the Sharing Markets

By 2030, expand green markets to over three times their size compared to levels observed in 2014.

Indicator 6-4-1 Number of times that flea markets and green markets opened Times



Source: Cleaning and Resources Division, Report on green markets/stores

The number of times that flea markets and green markets opened had been risen but decreased slightly in 2020 due to COVID-19. Suwon needs to build a network of green markets and set additional indicators related to the number of participating stores, number of participating households, number of transactions, and transaction amounts.

Project 54 Vitalization of green sharing markets Cleaning and Resources Division



Project overview

- Target: self-sustaining organizations from administrative welfare centers from 44 dong (basic administrative units) in Suwon
- Items: recycled used items (clothing, shoes, small appliances, books, etc.)
- Purpose: promote sharing through donations from sales proceeds and create a sharing economy



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Promoted sharing and improved awareness about resource recycling
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - All transactions were still made in person despite the rise of online marketplaces

Target 6-4

Evaluator's comments

- ④ The spread of COVID-19 brought challenges in activating green sharing markets in both public and private sectors in 2020. However, the COVID-19 situation also brought about new changes, such as the rise of remotely conducted markets, such as live video shopping platforms and the Karrot Market (an online secondhand marketplace).
- ④ Given the current situation, I recommend that the city allocate a budget and establish an online platform to promote green sharing markets in collaboration with the local community.

| Indicator evaluated by

Han Su-min, student council vice president, Department of Environmental Safety Engineering, Aju University

| Project evaluated by

Son Soo-hwan, chairman of the MICE Cooperative



SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Target 6-4

Activating the Sharing Markets

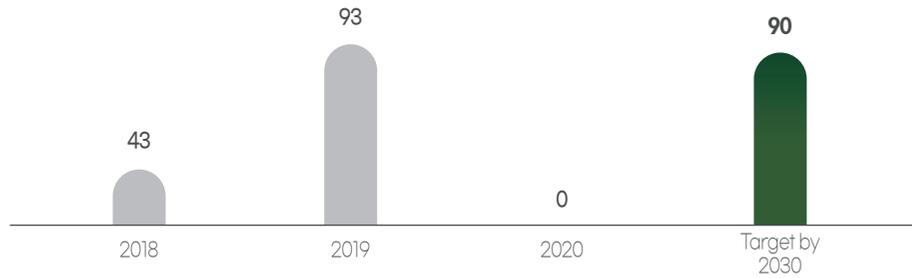
By 2030, expand green markets to over three times their size compared to levels observed in 2014.

Target 6-5

Promoting Awareness of Resource Circulation

By 2030, promote education on sustainable consumption and production through schools, media, public institutions, and intermediary organizations.

Indicator 6-5-1 Number of educational sessions focused on resource recycling No. of sessions



Source Cleaning and Resources Division

Resource circulation education, conducted by the Cleaning and Resources Division, was suspended as stronger social distancing measures were implemented. The city should consider expanding its educational scope from solely focusing on resource circulation to cover a wider range of environmental topics. It's imperative to involve not just the Cleaning and Resources Division, but also divisions like the Environment Policy Division. Additionally, integrating sessions facilitated by Suwon's environmental organizations could enhance the city's educational offerings.

Project 55 Education on resource circulation policy Cleaning and Resources Division



Project overview

- Target: Suwon citizens and elementary school students
- Venue: administrative welfare center in each dong (basic administrative unit) and resource recovery facilities
- Details: education on resource circulation policy and why it's necessary, waste sorting tips



Progress

- Online education on resource circulation using educational materials and videos



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to cover issues like mixed waste collection and seek ways to improve the general waste collection system

Target 6-5 **Evaluator's comments**

- ① Public and private sectors around the world are joining forces to provide education on sustainable consumption and production and raise awareness of resource circulation. As a result, more and more people recognize the importance of resource circulation.
- ② In the case of Suwon, the level of resource circulation varies by region, affected by COVID-19. In this regard, I would like to recommend that the city builds a system that subdivides education targets and sets goals by target/region.

Indicator evaluated by

Han Su-min, student council vice president, Department of Environmental Safety Engineering, Ajou University

Project evaluated by

Oh Choong-mi, managing director, Environmental Technology Research Center, SH Tech Co., Ltd.

Indicator 6-6-1

Operational frequency of the Sustainable Cultural Tourism Governance

No data is currently available for the specified indicator. The Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) could serve as a potential alternative. However, given the distinction between an index and an indicator, it's recommended to devise a specific indicator based on the following data:

- Data on opening/closing and sales from cafes and restaurants in the Haenggung-dong area
- Data such as the number of tourists surveyed by Suwon City and the consumer index
- Data extracted from the plans and documents regarding the Smart Tourism Project

Target 6-6

Evaluator's comments

- ④ In the absence of data available regarding the indicator and an agreed conceptual framework related to sustainable tourism and cultural tourism, the 2019 Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI), which is not directly related to the target, can be used as reference. According to the TTDI, Suwon had seen a slight increase in its rank and was included in the first-class cities in terms of tourism carrying capacity (TCC).
 - ④ As a first-class city in terms of tourism carrying capacity, Suwon needs to systematically manage and make the most of its tourism resources, such as its UNESCO World Heritage Site, by setting goals, continuing monitoring, and setting measurable indicators.
 - ④ Suwon aspires to be more than a fleeting stop for tourists; it aims to be a long-stay destination filled with captivating landscapes, delectable cuisine, and thrilling experiences.
- It envisions harmonious growth between local communities and the tourism sector, positioning itself as a vibrant hub of culture and tourism.
- ④ It's vital for the city to devise strategies that intertwine the expansion of the tourism industry with job opportunities. For instance, offering training programs for residents near tourist sites to become tour guides, enabling them to showcase hidden gems around their homes, and facilitating connections between these trained guides and groups of tourists, such as families or friends.
 - ④ Furthermore, in light of the challenges faced by the tourism industry due to COVID-19, and with the advent of VR, AR, and the Metaverse, Suwon should be poised to pioneer the next chapter of tourism.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Jeong-heon, researcher at the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Rural Development Administration

| Project evaluated by

Lee Seon-hwa, standing representative of Suwon Council for Social Enterprises



SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Target 6-6

Sustainable Tourism

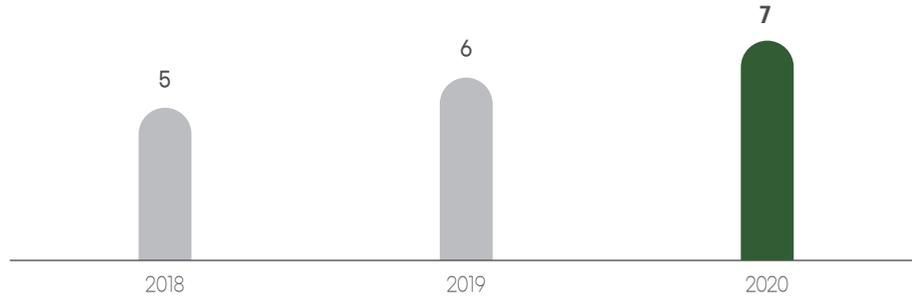
By 2030, formulate action plans to develop and identify tourism infrastructure that supports sustainable tourism. Moreover, sustain governance for cultural tourism, ensuring it bolsters local employment and aids in preserving the region's unique cultural heritage.

Target 6-7

Social Economy
Emphasizing Social Values

Prioritize the acquisition of products and services originating from the social economy when making purchases. Ensure that the criteria for the bidding process in public procurement focus on upholding social values, rather than merely selecting the lowest prices. By 2030, aim to annually expand the proportion of socially valuable goods and services within Suwon's procurement landscape.

Indicator 6-7-1 Procurement from social enterprises in Suwon's public purchasing (%)



Source Regional Economy Division

In 2020, the percentage of products purchased from social enterprises increased slightly, by about 1%. Despite the limited purchasing volume, approximately 70% of the procured products pertain to waste collection and recycling, making it challenging for the city to discern broader social economy trends. While an uptick in demand for cleaning and disinfection products from social enterprises was anticipated amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, no significant surge was observed in Suwon. Given that Suwon's public procurement from social enterprises is notably less than that of Gyeonggi-do, there's a pressing need for the city to identify and bolster social enterprises across a wider range of sectors.

Project 56 Encouraging public institutions to preferentially procure products from social enterprises

Regional Economy Division



Project overview

- Holding a briefing session on procurement (system) from social enterprises
- Aggregating data on public purchasing from social enterprises by administrative division (once a month)
 - Encouraging increased purchases of social enterprise products and publicizing the results



Progress

- Out of total purchases worth KRW 349,145 million, products purchased from social enterprises amounted to KRW 26,044 million.



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The share of social enterprise products has increased every year
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to diversify product procurement, exploring offerings from a broader range of fields

Target 6-7

Evaluator's comments

④ The city should continue to buy products from social enterprises as per established plans. It's crucial to maintain a detailed record of acquisitions categorized by field and ensure that products are sourced from a diverse array of sectors..

| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Hyo-yeon, director of Raon Economics, Education and Social Cooperative

| Project evaluated by

Lee Seon-hwa, standing representative of Suwon Council for Social Enterprises



SDGs 6
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production

Target 6-7

Social Economy
Emphasizing Social Values

Prioritize the acquisition of products and services originating from the social economy when making purchases. Ensure that the criteria for the bidding process in public procurement focus on upholding social values, rather than merely selecting the lowest prices. By 2030, aim to annually expand the proportion of socially valuable goods and services within Suwon's procurement landscape.

COVID-19 Vaccination Center (No. 3)
in Suwon



7 Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



UN SDGs - 1 3 4

Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 7 Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

- The SDG 7 Committee monitored seven targets and 21 indicators for SDG 7 (Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education).
- The ultimate goal of SDG 7 is to promote happiness and well-being; however, this felt like a distant goal in 2020. 2020 started with the fear and anxiety caused by the virus a far cry from a sense of happiness and well-being. In Korea, this sentiment was so prevalent that it led to the coinage of the term "Corona Blue", a fusion of "coronavirus" and "the blues."
- In terms of index analysis, there were many indicators for which index values could not be obtained because related studies were canceled or the scope was reduced due to issues brought on by COVID-19. Given the situation, to streamline the analysis, committee members divided up their responsibilities, with some focusing on index analysis and others on project evaluation.

Kim Yun-hee, Chair of SDG 7 committee, the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, and director of the Suwon Sports and Culture Center

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results | |
|---------|---|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------|----------------|---|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
| 7-1 | 7-1-1 | Suwon Citizens Happiness Index | - | - | - | - | - |  | |
| 7-2 | 7-2-1 | Implementation rate for plans ensuring minimum living standards | - | 97 scores | 89% | 87% | - |  | |
| | 7-2-2 | Rate of population in poverty (relative poverty rate) | % | 16.9 | 13.9 | - | - |  | |
| | 7-2-3 | Elderly population rate | | % | 9.76 | 10.36 | 11.12 | - |  |
| | | Percentage of basic old-age pension recipients | | % | 60 | 60 | 61 | - | |
| | 7-2-4 | Default rate on public health insurance premiums due to financial difficulties (with monthly premium less than 30,000) | | % | - | - | - | - |  |
| | 7-2-5 | Percentage of individuals receiving National Basic Livelihood Security benefits | | % | 1.70 | 1.80 | 2.05 | - |  |
| 7-3 | 7-3-1 | Percentage of public health center users | % | 18.85 | 18.6 | - | 22.0 |  | |
| | 7-3-2 | Percentage of citizens practicing moderate to higher intensity physical activities | % | - | 22.5 | 18.8 | 24.0 |  | |
| | 7-3-3 | Number of public sports facilities per 10,000 residents | No. of facilities | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - |  | |
| | 7-3-4 | Rate of participants in the General Health Screening Program (GHSP) | % | 78.4 | 75.0 | 89.0 | - |  | |
| | 7-3-5 | Suicide mortality per 100,000 population (%) | % | 22.2 | 25.2 | 23.6 | 21.0 |  | |
| 7-4 | 7-4-1 | Number of cases where the Suwon City Universal Design Manual and Checklists were applied | - | - | - | - | - |  | |
| 7-5 | 7-5-1 | Percentage of schools funded by the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education | % | 56.8 | 47.7 | 50.0 | - |  | |
| | 7-5-2 | Number of cases out-of-school youth connected to the Out-of-School Youth Support Center | | Cases | 376 | 595 | 383 | - |  |
| | | Number of cases out-of-school youth receiving support from the Out-of-School Youth Support Center | | Cases | 427 | 515 | 494 | - | |
| 7-5-3 | Budget allocated for supporting out-of-school youth | | KRW 1,000,000 | 345 | 404 | 442 | 700 |  | |
| 7-6 | 7-6-1 | Amount of annual budget for lifetime education | KRW 1,000,000 | 2,811 | 2,697 | 2,493 | - |  | |
| | 7-6-2 | Number of lifelong education programs | No. of programs | 864 | 804 | 277 | - |  | |
| | 7-6-3 | Number of Suwon citizens participating in lifelong education programs | Persons | 124,171 | 130,001 | 22,562 | - |  | |
| 7-7 | 7-7-1 | Budget allocated for Suwon libraries | % | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - |  | |
| | 7-7-2 | Budget allocated for supporting small Suwon libraries | KRW 1,000,000 | 121 | 289 | 271 | - |  | |
| | 7-7-3 | Number of small libraries in Suwon | No. of libraries | 148 | 170 | 169 | 170 |  | |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7-2 | 57 | Strengthening social security measures | | Welfare Cooperation Division |
| | 58 | Welfare programs tailored to the elderly | | Division of Senior Welfare Services |
| | 59 | Ensuring basic livelihood protection | | Welfare Policy Division |
| 7-3 | 60 | Establishing Suwon as a pioneering city in dementia prevention and care | | Jangan-gu Health Center |
| | 61 | Creating a city safe from infectious diseases | | Jangan-gu Health Center |
| | 62 | Prevention and treatment of atopy and asthma | | Yeongtong-gu Public Health Center |
| | 63 | Development and operation of fitness programs | | Paldal-gu Public Health Center |
| | 64 | The Beginning of a Healthy Future! Healthy Living Habits Project | | Yeongtong-gu Public Health Center |
| | 65 | Establishing the Gwanggyo Complex Sports Center | | Urban Development Division |
| | 66 | Mental Health Roadmap | | Jangan-gu Health Center |
| 7-4 | 67 | Development of the Urban Park Public Design Manual | | Park Management Division |
| | 68 | Promotion of Universal Design Policy | | Urban Design Team |
| 7-5 | 69 | Strengthening support for public education | | Education and Youth Division |
| | 70 | Providing support for out-of-school youth | | Education and Youth Division |
| | 71 | Expansion of daycare centers and maintenance of childcare facilities | | Children and Childcare Department |
| | 72 | Support for children needing protection | | Children and Childcare Department |
| 7-6 | 73 | Operation of educational programs for citizens | | Education and Youth Division |
| 7-7 | 74 | Strengthening libraries and cultivating a city rich in arts and humanities | | Library Policy Division |
| | 75 | Supporting small libraries | | Library Policy Division |

SDGs 7
Promoting
happiness through
welfare, health, and
education



Target 7-1

Enhancing the Well-Being and Happiness of Citizens

Create the Suwon Citizens Happiness Index that gauges the quality of life using factors like life expectancy, health, environment, housing, and employment. Conduct annual evaluations and share the results with the public.

Indicator 7-1-1 Suwon Citizens Happiness Index

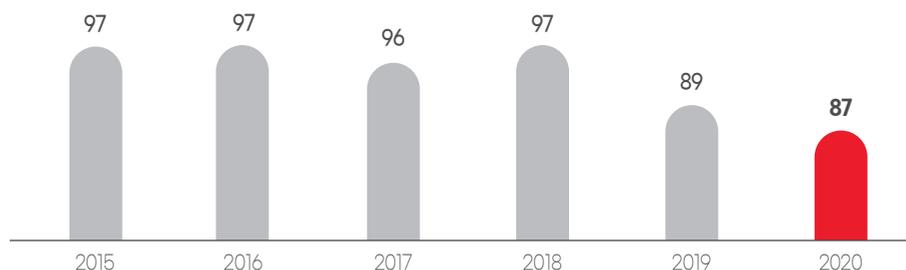
The commissioned research on citizens' happiness is ongoing and, upon the completion of the research, the city will have in-depth discussion on the method of measuring happiness and targets.



[Reference] Suwon Happiness Survey and the Commissioned Research on Linking Happiness with Policy

- Period: October 2021–February 2022
- Target: 2,044 Suwon citizens aged 18 or older
- Method: in-person interviews
- Details: Conduct a survey to gauge citizens' satisfaction and their perception of happiness based on the happiness index
- Research conducted by: Gross National Happiness Policy Research Institute, an affiliate of Gross National Happiness Transformation Forum Corp.
※ It is a joint project of the Local Government Council for Promoting Happiness (surveying company: Ripup Research Cooperative)
- The outcomes will be used as basic data for the city administration to set policy directions and implement policies tailored to each region, sector, and group with special attention paid to vulnerable areas

Indicator 7-2-1 Implementation rate for plans ensuring minimum living standards (scores, %)



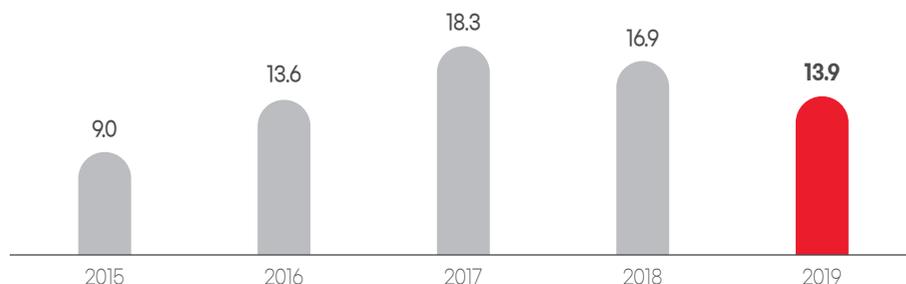
Source Welfare and Cooperation Division

Before 2018, the degree of plan implementation was measured using a scoring system, following the evaluation manual of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. However, this scoring system didn't accurately reflect the real progress of implementation.

As a result, starting in 2019, a percentage-based approach was adopted: the ratio of projects with a 95% implementation rate to the total number of projects

These plans to ensure minimum living standards are executed in various stages, such as the third phase from 2015–2018 and the fourth phase from 2019–2022. Typically, these plans exhibit a high implementation rate in their first year. However, by the fourth year, this rate often declines, possibly due to changing circumstances and budgetary constraints. Therefore, when formulating and reviewing yearly plans, the city should take into account the financial conditions and external factors that might impact the rate of implementation.

Indicator 7-2-2 Rate of population in poverty (relative poverty rate) (%)



Source Welfare Policy Division

The relative poverty rate in Suwon reached its peak in 2017 and then declined to the level lower than that of other nearby municipalities. This can be attributed to the inflow of the high-income groups moving into newly developed residential areas such as Gyanggyo New Town and the outflow of low-income groups moving out of the city due to the rise in housing prices following development projects. Therefore, a decrease in the relative poverty rate does not necessarily mean improved economic conditions for low-income classes. Relative poverty rate refers to the percentage of people living with an income below 50 percent of the median income. The relative poverty rate is a national-level indicator and isn't specifically computed at the local government level. Therefore, the city currently depends on data from the National Statistical Office, which is typically two years old. In light of this, the city should consider adopting alternative indicators. One such potential indicator could be the ratio of households benefiting from the Basic Livelihood Security Program (BLSP) to the overall number of households in the city.



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-2

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty

Ensure that all Suwon citizens have their basic living standards met, eliminating poverty in its entirety. Empower low-income groups to become self-reliant. Strive for a city devoid of poverty, placing special emphasis on supporting the vulnerable, including women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

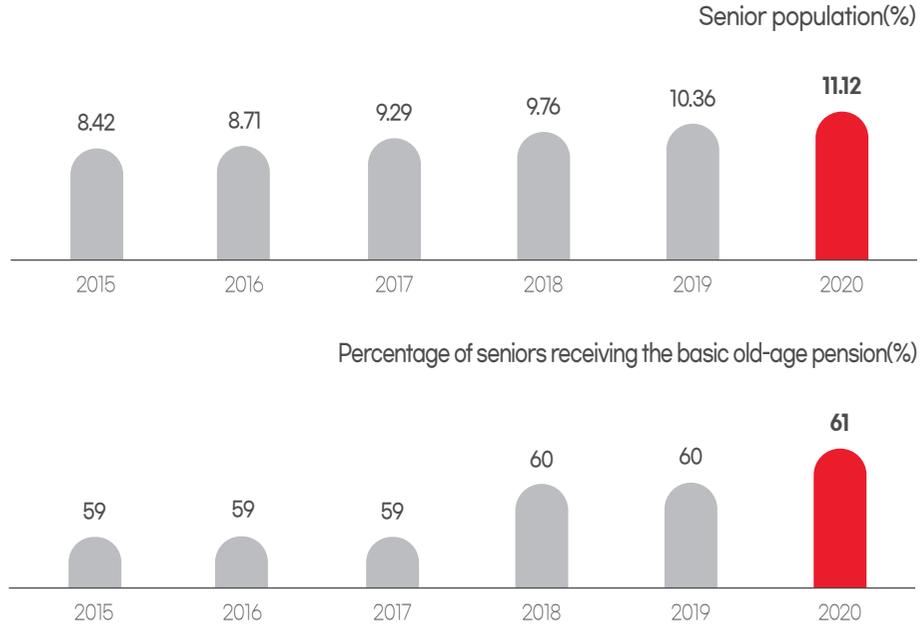


Target 7-2

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty

Ensure that all Suwon citizens have their basic living standards met, eliminating poverty in its entirety. Empower low-income groups to become self-reliant. Strive for a city devoid of poverty, placing special emphasis on supporting the vulnerable, including women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Indicator 7-2-3 Elderly population and the basic old-age pension recipients (%)



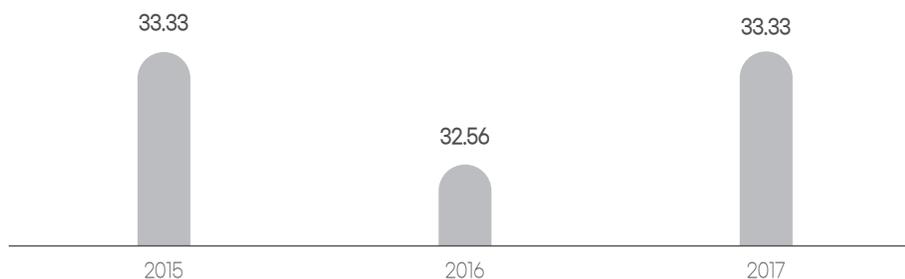
Source Division of Senior Welfare Services

The elderly population aged 65 or older in Suwon is increasing by more than 6% every year. On average, 60% of the senior population receives the basic old-age pension. As the population continues to age, both the number of recipients and the payment amounts have been consistently rising. In 2020, the senior population in Korea accounted for 16.4% of the total population, indicating that Korea is about to enter a super-aged society with rapid population aging. Given this situation, Suwon City needs to implement tangible welfare policies for seniors and address issues associated with the increase in elderly single-person households, old-age poverty, and unemployed older people.

[Reference] Status of senior citizens in Suwon

| 구분 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of people aged 65 and over (persons) | 99,750 | 103,992 | 111,667 | 117,256 | 123,647 | 131,936 |
| Number of senior citizens living alone (persons) | 23,212 | 24,578 | 26,711 | 28,634 | 296,380 | 33,188 |
| Elderly single-person households (%) | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Basic old-age pension payment (KRW1,000,000) | 2,534 | 136,393 | 144,178 | 167,453 | 210,504 | 238,101 |
| Basic old-age pension recipients (persons) | - | 60,621 | 65,901 | 70,780 | 74,464 | 79,980 |

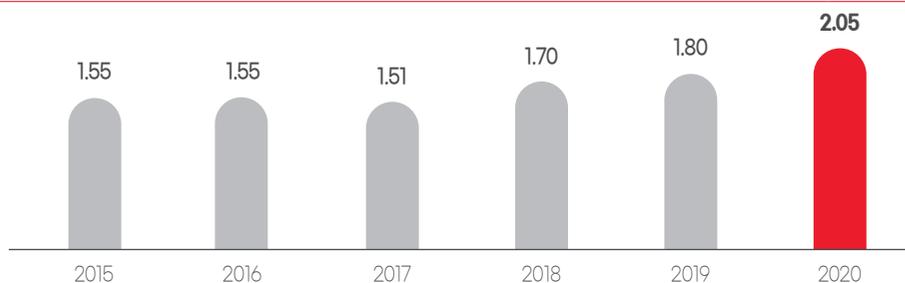
Indicator 7-2-4 Default rate on public health insurance premiums due to financial difficulties (with monthly premium less than 30,000) (%)



Source Suwon City Social Security Statistics

The index values are derived from a report titled “Study on the Production and Management of Social Security Statistics in Suwon.” Data beyond 2018 is unavailable as no subsequent research has been undertaken. As of 2017, the default rate in Suwon was higher than the national level (25.93%) or that of Gyeonggi-do (30.57%).

Indicator 7-2-5 Percentage of individuals receiving National Basic Livelihood Security benefits (%)



Source Welfare Policy Division(Social Security Information System)

The surge in the percentage of National Basic Livelihood Security (NBLS) recipients can be attributed not only to a drop in income but also to an increase in the income threshold for NBLS eligibility. Despite Suwon's sizable population of 1.2 million, it was classified as a small city (basic local government) which imposed constraints on the income upper limit for recipients. However, in 2022, Suwon was recognized as a special city, elevating its status to that of a larger city. This means that in the future, a broader segment of its citizens will be able to access NBLS benefits.



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-2

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty

Ensure that all Suwon citizens have their basic living standards met, eliminating poverty in its entirety. Empower low-income groups to become self-reliant. Strive for a city devoid of poverty, placing special emphasis on supporting the vulnerable, including women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



Target 7-2

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty

Ensure that all Suwon citizens have their basic living standards met, eliminating poverty in its entirety. Empower low-income groups to become self-reliant. Strive for a city devoid of poverty, placing special emphasis on supporting the vulnerable, including women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Project 57 Strengthening social security measures

Welfare Cooperation Division



Project overview

- Promoting welfare and quality of life by drafting the Suwon Social Security Plan
 - 11 strategies and 86 programs included in the Fourth Suwon Social Security Plan (2019–2022)
 - Establishing measures tailored to local conditions and laying the foundation to promote public–private cooperation and citizen participation



Progress

- Implementation rate: 87% (74 out of 85 programs implemented)
 - In 2019, the Suwon Social Security Plan was given the evaluation of “Best” by the Ministry of Health and Welfare



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Recorded 114.3% implementation rate for 11 strategies and 133.2% for 86 programs
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Low budget execution (The project was changed to a remotely conducted project due to complications associated with COVID-19 and no separate budget was allocated.)

Project 58 Welfare programs tailored to the elderly

Division of Senior Welfare Services



Project overview

- Classification of target groups
 - Classifying seniors into an intensive care group, general care group, follow-up care group, etc.
 - Providing customized services by profile and needs
- Services for seniors
 - Checking safety and well-being of seniors and providing emotional support
 - Conducting safety inspections and providing information on nutrition, health, etc.
 - Providing services tailored to seniors in need of intensive care, such as isolated seniors or ones suffering from depression



Progress

- Recruited personnel to provide customized care for seniors in 2021
 - 32 social workers and 418 senior caregivers
- Conducted education to eliminate blind spots in welfare for seniors
 - 40 employees from administrative welfare centers in each dong (basic administrative unit) and 19 social workers



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Reached the goal of finding the target number of seniors in need of care and executed 98.2% of the budget
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to adjust the number of people assigned to each caregiver
 - Need to consider increasing the number of dedicated social workers

Project 59 Ensuring basic livelihood protection

Welfare Policy Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovering new vulnerable groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing a system of discovering vulnerable groups by connecting the system with the Visiting Welfare Service and similar services in the private sector – Discovering new vulnerable groups by monitoring the living conditions of those who no longer receive benefits or applied for benefits but did not meet the criteria • Expanding support for vulnerable people and strengthening management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Making sure that living expenses are provided properly and preventing benefits fraud – Overseeing the Basic Livelihood Security Committee to ensure fundamental living standards and protect human rights. |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support customized for NBLs recipients (18,481 households/24,318 persons) • Securing transparency through investigation (10 times/7,832 persons) • Identifying eligible NBLs recipients by holding the Basic Livelihood Security Council (12 times / 670 households) • Supporting those in the second-lowest income bracket (6,256 households/7,990 persons) |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discovered and provided support customized for new NBLs recipients – Provided support for those who did not meet the qualifications for NBLs but were in the second-lowest income bracket • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to anticipate and address the implications of abolishing the "obligatory provider" standards to ensure that deserving beneficiaries aren't inadvertently left out of the benefits. |



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-2

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards and Reducing Poverty

Ensure that all Suwon citizens have their basic living standards met, eliminating poverty in its entirety. Empower low-income groups to become self-reliant. Strive for a city devoid of poverty, placing special emphasis on supporting the vulnerable, including women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Target 7-2

Evaluator's comments

- ① Upon reviewing and assessing, three out of the five indicators were rated as "Excellent." Additionally, all three projects were appraised with the same "Excellent" rating. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, our efforts in basic livelihood protection and disaster payments have been effectively executed.
- ② I urge that indicator values be consistently delivered in a timely manner to ensure precise monitoring and evaluation.
- ③ I eagerly await detailed feedback on the observations provided.

| Indicator evaluated by

Park Chang-jae, secretary general of the Suwon Council for Social Security

| Project evaluated by

Park Chang-jae, secretary general of the Suwon Council for Social Security

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

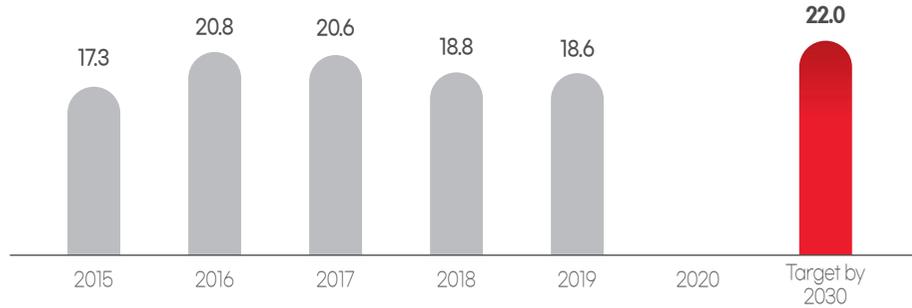


Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors. Strengthen preventive health care

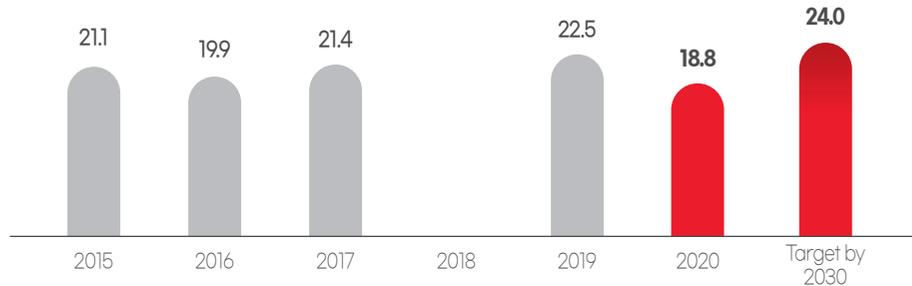
Indicator 7-3-1 Percentage of individuals receiving National Basic Livelihood Security benefits (%)



Source Public Health Center(Community Health Survey by the Ministry of Health and Welfare)

As the scope of the Community Health Survey was reduced due to the spread of COVID-19, 2020 data on public health center users were not available. Suwon is advancing the development of a local healthcare strategy and health services, aiming to increase the utilization of public health centers to 22% by the year 2030.

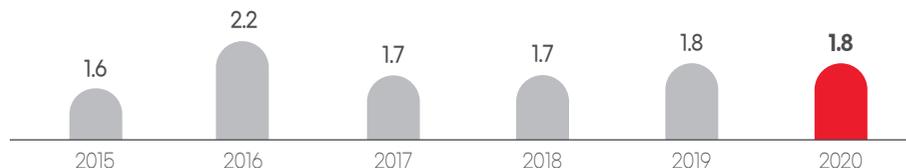
Indicator 7-3-2 Percentage of citizens practicing moderate to higher intensity physical activities (%)



Source Public Health Center(Community Health Survey by the Ministry of Health and Welfare)

As the scope of the Community Health Survey was reduced due to the spread of COVID-19, 2020 data on public health center users were not available. Suwon is advancing the development of a local healthcare strategy and health services, aiming to increase the utilization of public health centers to 22% by the year 2030.

Indicator 7-3-3 Number of public sports facilities per 10,000 residents No. of facilities



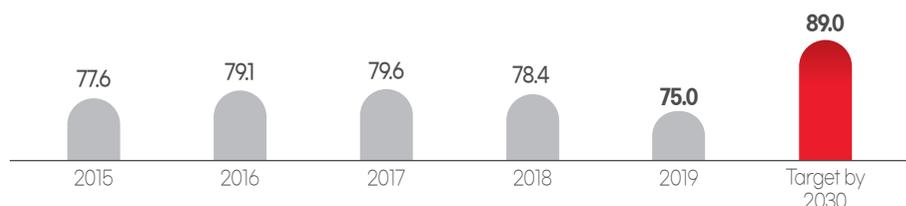
Source Data from Statistical Yearbook of Suwon, provided by Sports Promotion Division

No significant change is seen in the number of public sports facilities per 10,000 residents. Compared to its population and neighboring cities, Suwon is underserved in terms of public sports facilities. To enhance residents' access to physical activities, there's a pressing need to expand outdoor fitness equipment in public parks rather than relying on private sports facilities.

[Reference] Number of public sports facilities in major cities in Gyeonggi-do

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Suwon | 194 | 260 | 208 | 209 | 213 | 214 |
| Seongnam | 189 | 345 | 255 | 255 | 294 | - |
| Ansan | 254 | 230 | 265 | 267 | 267 | - |
| Anyang | 96 | 188 | 98 | 101 | 105 | - |
| Gwangmyeong | 24 | 117 | 28 | 28 | 96 | - |

Indicator 7-3-4 Rate of participants in the General Health Screening Program (GHSP) (%)



Source Statistical Yearbook on Health Checkups from the National Health Insurance Service

While the number of participants in the General Health Screening Program (GHSP) is increasing every year, the rate of the participants is slightly declining. As public health screening tends to be concentrated at specific times, such as the end of the year, Suwon City and the National Health Insurance Service need to come up with measures to encourage people to use the program earlier in the year.

[Reference] Statistical Yearbook on Health Checkups from the National Health Insurance Service

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of examinees (persons) | 307,940 | 321,278 | 330,676 | 360,613 | 385,719 |
| Targeted number (persons) | 399,660 | 406,225 | 414,991 | 459,784 | 514,011 |



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Strengthen preventive health care

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



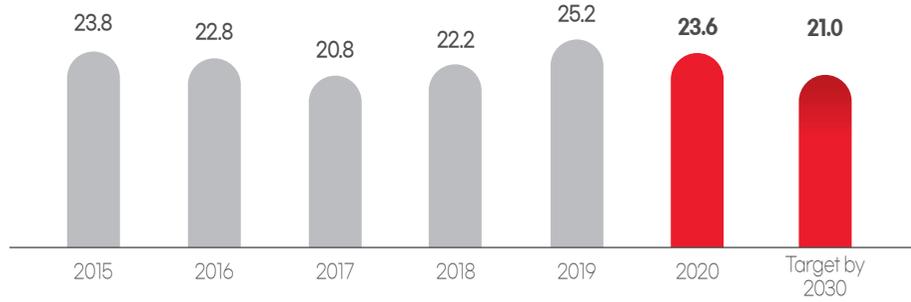
Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors. Strengthen preventive health care

Indicator 7-3-5 Suicide mortality per 100,000 population

(%)



Source KOSIS e-local indicators

The suicide rate in Suwon remains troublingly high. It's crucial to undertake preventive strategies by delving into the rates across different age groups and pinpointing the primary causes. With the anticipated rise in suicides due to the ripple effects of COVID-19, both the suicide prevention center and the mental health center must redouble their efforts to combat this pressing issue.

[Reference] Suicide mortality per 100,000 residents in major cities in Gyeonggi-do (as of 2020)

| Classification | Suwon | Seongnam | Ansan | Anyang | Gwangmyeong |
|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Suicide mortality(%) | 23.6 | 21.3 | 28.6 | 22.2 | 25.0 |

Project 60

Establishing Suwon as a pioneering city in dementia prevention and care

Jangan-gu Health Center



Project overview

- Duration: 2018– ongoing
- Target: senior citizens aged 60 or older and families with dementia patients, etc.
- Project details
 - Providing comprehensive management care for dementia (examination, prevention, care, etc.)
 - Establishing infrastructure for dementia prevention and treatment
- Participants: Center for Senior Mental Health and Welfare, partner hospitals, etc.



Progress

- Dementia-related initiatives scaled back due to COVID-19 precautions
 - Early screening tests for dementia (3,952 cases), support for dementia treatment and other expenses (1,713 people), and customized care/services for dementia patients (242 cases)



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Difficulties in delivering routine medical services at public health centers due to the overwhelming focus on addressing COVID-19

Project 61

Creating a city safe from infectious diseases

Jangan-gu Health Center



Project overview

- Building an intensive management system for early detection and treatment of tuberculosis (TB)
 - Public-private mix (PPM) for TB care and control
 - Tuberculosis screening for students and vulnerable groups
- Strengthening the screening protocol in line with the revisions to the infectious disease classification system
 - Building a network for sharing disease information and monitoring and year-round monitoring of group patients
 - Monitoring and surveillance of individuals arriving from affected areas
- Promoting infectious disease prevention



Progress

- Early diagnosis and treatment of latent tuberculosis infections and TB
 - 108 cases of tuberculosis patient management, 118 cases of examining family members who had been in contact with tuberculosis patients, 296 tuberculosis epidemiological investigations, and 582 seniors screened for tuberculosis



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Each year, new metrics have been introduced and monitored, with the inclusion of specific programs and measures aimed at preventing infectious diseases being particularly commendable.



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Strengthen preventive health care

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors. Strengthen preventive health care

Project 62 Prevention and treatment of atopy and asthma

Yeongtong-gu Public Health Center



Project overview

- Target
 - Atopic patients under the age of 18
 - A person who has been diagnosed with atopy, asthma, etc.
- Details
 - Supporting medical examinations and drug purchases (up to KRW 300,000 per person)
 - Year-round operation of the Atopy/Asthma Counseling Center



Progress

- TMedical expenses for atopic conditions subsidized for 47 individuals (KRW 1,100,000)
- Atopy Counseling Center: 935 counseling cases



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The number of beneficiaries is small compared to those who received medical counseling
 - If it is because of the limited support from the central government, the city needs to consider adding its own budget to increase the number of beneficiaries.

Project 63 Development and operation of fitness programs

Paldal-gu Public Health Center



Project overview

- Duration: 2019 – ongoing
- Target: participants in fitness programs (by age group)
- Details
 - Developing and implementing a range of fitness initiatives integrated with other programs and educational offerings, including cardiovascular disease prevention and management, health optimization through traditional medicine, weight management strategies, and courses on nutrition and rehabilitation.



Progress

- Prevention and management of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases
 - Held 45 education sessions for 943 people while visiting 5 neighborhoods
 - Suspended since February 2020 due to the spread of COVID-19



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Although the importance of this program is obvious, the project has been suspended because of COVID-19.

Project 64

The Beginning of a Healthy Future! Healthy Living Habits Project

Yeongtong-gu Public Health Center



Project overview

- Providing education on healthy living habits and fitness programs by age group
 - Ongoing education provided throughout the year at the exercise prescription room or the Yeongtong-gu Public Health Center auditorium
 - Checking body composition, blood pressure, blood sugar before and after exercise, conducting surveys, running aerobic exercise programs, etc.
 - Running fitness programs (exercises to improve circulation, core exercises, and Zumba dance classes)



Progress

- Public health center general services of the have been temporarily suspended due to COVID-19 precautions



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Unable to proceed because of COVID-19.

Project 65

Establishing the Gwanggyo Complex Sports Center

Urban Development Division



Project overview

- Location: 1026-1 Ha-dong, Yeongtong-gu
- Duration: September 2015 – August 2022
- Scale: Total floor area of 12,708m² (two-story building with one basement floor)
- Major facilities: Ice rink (1,000 spectator seats) and swimming pool (300 spectator seats)



Progress

- Decision was made to use profits generated from Gwanggyo Development Project (Sep. 2015) and building permit acquired (Nov. 2019)
- Completed third phase of construction (21% completion rate, Dec. 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Construction is progressing smoothly as per the plan



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Strengthen preventive health care

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



Target 7-3

Promoting Health Services and Preventive Care

Promote physical and mental health services for the low-income and vulnerable groups as well as young women, children, people with disabilities, and seniors. Strengthen preventive health care

Project 66 Mental Health Roadmap

Jangan-gu Health Center



Project overview

- Preventive care for mental health
 - Training 1,100 Community Mental Health Guardians
 - Sending uplifting letters (24 letters)
- Early intervention in mental health
 - Mental health self-examination by using the Mental Health Roadmap app (targeted number of users: 11,000)
 - Online mental health counseling (for 300 people)



Progress

- 4,520 people participated in Community Mental Health Guardian training and 49 uplifting letters sent out.
- 5,156 app downloads, 9,381 self-examinations, and 1,994 counseling sessions



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, the project progressed seamlessly through the strengthening of remote services.

Target 7-3

Evaluator's comments

- 🕒 I would like to commend the healthcare providers for their dedication to responding to COVID-19 and for their efforts to promote the project even in the midst of such unprecedented challenges.
- 🕒 I hope that COVID-19 will disappear soon, and everyone can go back to normal life. I would like to extend my deepest admiration to the citizens for their resilience and to healthcare providers for their relentless efforts amidst the global pandemic's spread.

| Indicator evaluated by

Park Chang-jae, secretary general of the Suwon Council for Social Security

| Project evaluated by

Hwang Jae-kyung, director of Wooman Social Welfare Center

Indicator 7-4-1

Number of cases where the Suwon City Universal Design Manual and Checklists were applied

The Suwon City Universal Design Manual was written in 2020 and has been applied since 2021. To ensure broader implementation of the Universal Design Manual and Checklists, Suwon is set to review construction and renovation plans for public offices and oversee the progress of their application.

Project 67

Development of the Urban Park Public Design Manual

Park Management Division



Project overview

- Commissioned research to develop the Urban Park Public Design Manual
 - Duration January to August 2019
 - Research institute: Suwon Research Institute
 - Research subject: Analysis of park user characteristics, comprehensive public design policy measures, park design for universal use, etc.



Progress

- Provided consultation and recommendations based on the Urban Park Public Design Manual (49 cases)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Embedding the value of fairness into the urban park design
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Measures are required to boost the adoption of the Urban Park Public Design Manual in more scenarios.

Project 68

Promotion of Universal Design Policy

Urban Design Team



Project overview

- Applying the Universal Design Manual for public buildings
 - Target: Interior/exterior designs of public buildings
 - Method: Checking public building design by phase (schematic design phase and design development phase) (Application of the Universal Design Manual and Checklists)



Progress

- Reviewed the design of five restrooms in Yeongtong Neighborhood Park and suggested plans for improvement



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Checked whether the Universal Design Manual was applied to public buildings at the schematic design phase
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Continuous monitoring is required



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-4

Application of Universal Design

By 2030, advance to the comprehensive implementation of universal design, forging a city where seniors, individuals with disabilities, children, and women can thrive. Specifically, prioritize designs that ensure and enhance the mobility rights of those with disabilities

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



Target 7-4

Application of Universal Design

By 2030, advance to the comprehensive implementation of universal design, forging a city where seniors, individuals with disabilities, children, and women can thrive. Specifically, prioritize designs that ensure and enhance the mobility rights of those with disabilities

Target 7-4

Evaluator's comments

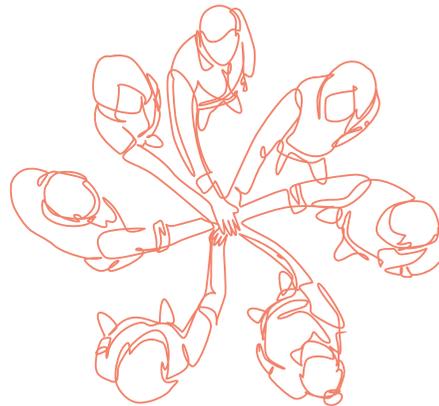
🕒 We attempted to ascertain the number of instances where the Suwon City Universal Design Manual was implemented in public buildings. However, this was deferred as its application only commenced in 2021. However, it is very encouraging that the city developed its own universal design manual and checklists and that universal design was applied to five restrooms in Yeongtong Neighborhood Park in 2021.

| Indicator evaluated by

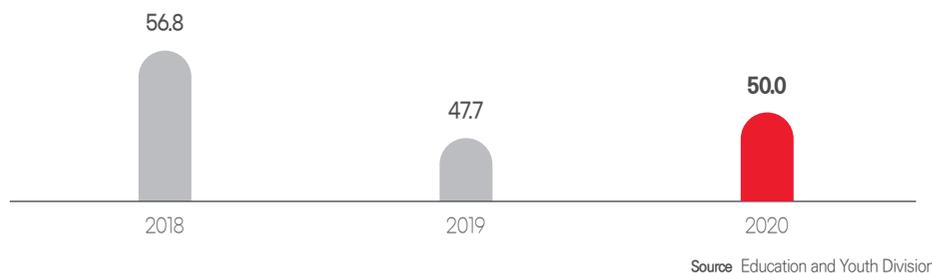
Park Hye-Kyung, Co., head of the Suwon branch of the Parents' Association of Korean Children with Disabilities, and Jeong Yong-soo, director of the Suwon Center for Families of People with Disabilities

| Project evaluated by

Project evaluated by Park Hye-Kyung, Co., head of the Suwon branch of the Parents' Association of Korean Children with Disabilities, and Jeong Yong-soo, director of the Suwon Center for Families of People with Disabilities



Indicator 7-5-1 Percentage of schools funded by the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education (%)

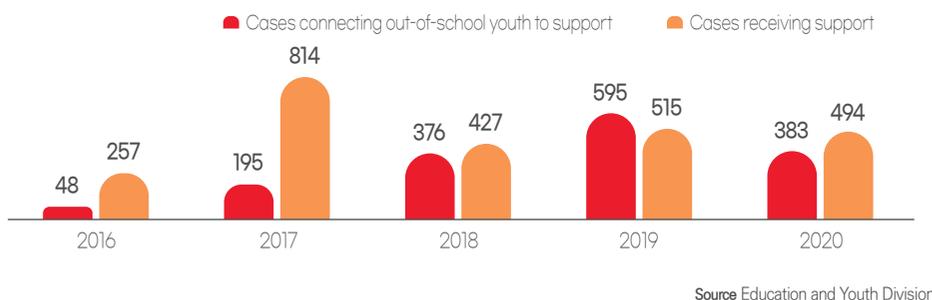


The Contest for Creative and Innovative Education is a contest that invites 44 high schools in Suwon to support creative education programs offering diverse, specialized, student-centered curricula. The number of applicants increased in 2020 but the amount of funding decreased. Thus, the city must earmark a suitable budget for sustaining quality education, ensuring that funds are distributed based on equitable assessments.

[Reference] Status of the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education

| Classification | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Number of schools (applying for the funding) | 25 | 21 | 22 |
| Amount (KRW 1,000,000) | 545 | 512 | 352 |

Indicator 7-5-2 Number of cases out-of-school youth connected to or receiving support from the Out-of-School Youth Support Center (Cases)



Despite the decline in the number of cases (connecting out-of-school youth with assistance through the Out-of-School Youth Support Center), it's a commendable effort given the impact of COVID-19. Teenagers leave school for a multitude of reasons, so diverse out-of-school educational avenues should be in place to cater to their unique needs. Consequently, Suwon should continue connecting these youth to support via the Center and adopt a more adaptable strategy when backing alternative schools.



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-5

Improving the Quality of Universal Mandatory Education

By 2030, provide diverse educational programs and policies to improve the quality of universal mandatory education. In collaboration with local community partners, develop a diverse range of educational programs and alternative educational establishments to cater to the needs of out-of-school teenagers.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

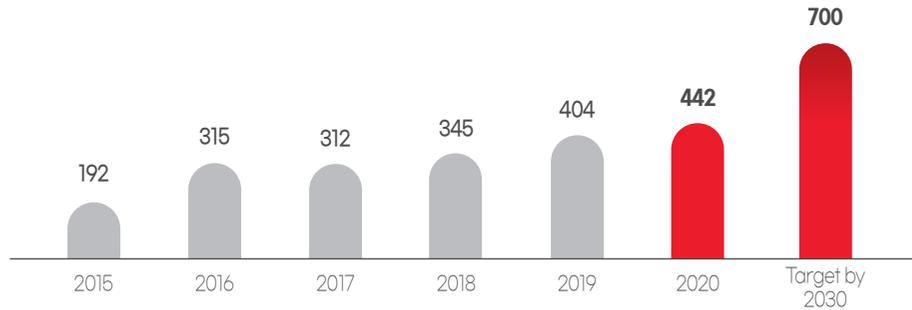


Target 7-5

Improving the Quality of Universal Mandatory Education

By 2030, provide diverse educational programs and policies to improve the quality of universal mandatory education. In collaboration with local community partners, develop a diverse range of educational programs and alternative educational establishments to cater to the needs of out-of-school teenagers.

Indicator 7-5-3 Budget allocated for supporting out-of-school youth KRW 1,000,000



Source Education and Youth Division

While the consistent increase in the budget allocated for supporting out-of-school youth is commendable, leading to an "excellent" evaluation, it's crucial for the city to ascertain the actual number of such youths. By determining the ratio between the student count and the designated budget, a clearer perspective on the resources required can be established. Given the diverse and multifaceted challenges teenagers face today, it's essential not only to focus on out-of-school youth but also to amplify support for the broader teenage demographic. This will empower them to surmount their challenges, evolve into responsible adults, and make significant contributions to Suwon's growth.

Project 69 Strengthening support for public education

Education and Youth Division



Project overview

- Project details
 - Supporting various educational projects, including assigning counselors to students, holding the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education, and participating in the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities.



Progress

- Assigning counselors to schools (56 schools), held the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education (22 schools), conducted Suwon Apprenticeship Training (1 school), supported specialized high schools of Suwon (4 schools), joined the UNESCO global education project (9 schools), and provided subsidies for purchasing books (20 schools)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Promoted the quality of public education through diverse strategies
 - Established exemplary models of advancing public education by collaborating with local communities
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - There should be a communication channel established to gauge the educational needs of the citizens.
 - Need to engage students in the Contest for Creative and Innovative Education evaluation

Project 70

Providing support for out-of-school youth

Education and Youth Division



Project overview

- Counseling service: one-on-one/group counseling service, and psychological healing courses
- Academic support: special lectures on academic achievement and obtaining secondary school degrees, online lectures, etc.
- Employment support: internship, self-development programs, and certification courses
- Cultural activities: clubs, cultural experiences, camps, content production, etc.
- Welfare benefits: cash benefits for transportation, meal allowances, etc.



Progress

- Counseling service for 2,334 people, academic support for 1,207 people, employment support for 660 people, self-development programs with 99 participants, supporting self-reliance of 519 people, welfare benefits for 529 people, and mentoring programs with 293 participants, mental health care for 59 people, cultural activities with 968 participants, and meal allowances for 332 people



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Run without interruption even with COVID-19

Project 71

Expansion of daycare centers and maintenance of childcare facilities

Children and Childcare Division



Project overview

- Expansion of national and public daycare centers : : mandatory installation of a daycare center in a new apartment complex with more than 500 housing units
- Improvement of childcare environments : regular inspection on facilities for maintenance/repair twice a year and ad-hoc inspections



Progress

- Four new daycare centers opened, signed a free rental agreement with one daycare center, and 4 childcare facilities repaired



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to improving the quality of childcare/education for infants and toddlers
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to collect opinions to compare the merits and demerits of public daycare centers and private ones



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-5

Improving the Quality of Universal Mandatory Education

By 2030, provide diverse educational programs and policies to improve the quality of universal mandatory education. In collaboration with local community partners, develop a diverse range of educational programs and alternative educational establishments to cater to the needs of out-of-school teenagers.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



Target 7-5

Improving the Quality of Universal Mandatory Education

By 2030, provide diverse educational programs and policies to improve the quality of universal mandatory education. In collaboration with local community partners, develop a diverse range of educational programs and alternative educational establishments to cater to the needs of out-of-school teenagers.

Project 72 Support for children needing protection

Children and Childcare Division



Project overview

- Providing various experiential learning opportunities
- Increasing subsidies for psychological treatment to promote mental and emotional health
- Increasing subsidies for specialty and competency-building education to promote self-reliance in the future



Progress

- Provided subsidies for children' learning and activities
 - (Provincial funding) 235 people / KRW 343 million, (Municipal funding) 175 people / KRW 131 million



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Contributed to ensuring a fair start for children with child welfare programs
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The number of children needing protection is increasing, while the allocated budget is decreasing.
 - Need to set up/strengthen the platform to ensure that child care and education services complement each other

Target 7-5

Evaluator's comments

- ① Improving the quality of universal and compulsory education requires not only the will of schools, but also the social consensus among all areas of Suwon on nurturing responsible citizens and local talents.
- ② Despite difficulties in promoting various educational programs and policies due to COVID-19, it seems that they did their best by discovering and running non-face-to-face programs. However, Suwon still need solutions to address the widening education gap and suspended after-school programs affected by COVID-19, and out-of-school youth issues.

| Indicator evaluated by

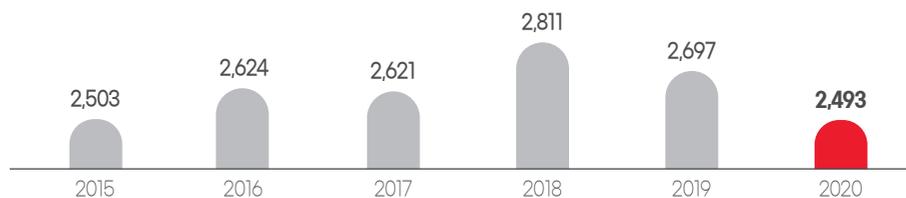
Song Joon-ho, co-representative of the Citizen Forum for Hope and Education of Suwon, Oh Yoon-seok, assistant manager, Cheoncheon House of Youth Culture, and Song Kyung-soon, coordinator for education and welfare, Gyeonggi-do Suwon Office of Education

| Project evaluated by

Song Joon-ho, co-representative of the Citizen Forum for Hope and Education of Suwon, Oh Yoon-seok, assistant manager, Cheoncheon House of Youth Culture, Song Kyung-soon, coordinator for education and welfare, and Lee Hyeok-hee, director for peace, education, and cooperation, Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education

Indicator 7-6-1 Amount of annual budget for lifetime education

(KRW 1,000,000)



Source Education and Youth Division

The annual budget for lifetime education decreased by about 200 million won in 2020 compared to the previous year.

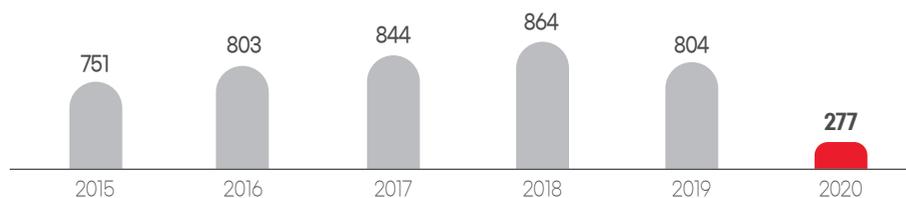
Of course, there may have been an impact from COVID-19, but the share of the lifetime education budget compared the total budget has been declining since the base year, 2015. The city shall provide lifelong learning opportunities for Suwon citizens with more effective budgeting.

[Reference] Changes in the annual budget for lifetime education

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| General Accounting Budget (KRW 1 billion) | 1,567 | 1,686 | 1,734 | 2,293 | 2,279 | 2,385 |
| Budget for lifetime education (KRW 1,000,000) | 2,503 | 2,624 | 2,621 | 2,811 | 2,697 | 2,493 |
| Share of lifetime education budget (%) | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.10 |

Indicator 7-6-2 Number of lifelong education programs

(No. of programs)



Source Education and Youth Division

The number of programs operated by the Suwon City Lifelong Learning Center and other programs subsidized by Suwon City has sharply decreased. On the other hand, what is noteworthy is the increase in the number of non-formal lifelong education institutions and related programs. It is hoped that lifelong education is further vitalized by introducing more programs in addition to the programs of the Suwon City Lifelong Learning Center and securing relevant budget.

[Reference] Annual number of non-formal lifelong education institutions and related programs in Suwon Classification

| Classification | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Institutions | 79 | 75 | 93 | 103 | 115 |
| Number of programs | 2,995 | 2,958 | 3,320 | 2,830 | 5,275 |



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-6

Promoting Education for Democratic Citizenship and Lifelong Education

By 2030, incorporate curricula on human rights and democratic citizenship into programs of public education institutions and lifelong learning courses. Prepare educational programs, budget, spaces and institutions for lifelong education on a variety of topics such as social culture, physical education, humanities, and democratic citizenship.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

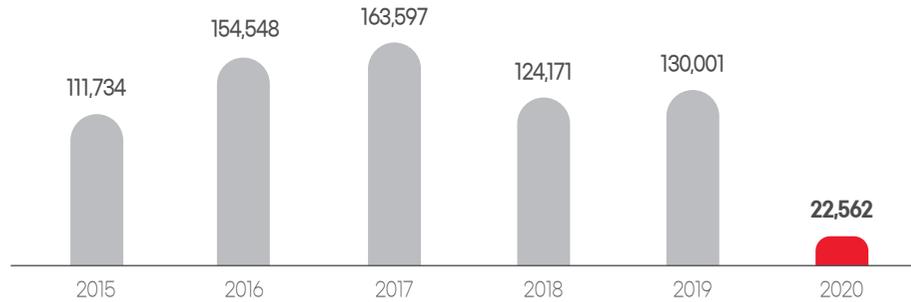


Target 7-6

Promoting Education for Democratic Citizenship and Lifelong Education

By 2030, incorporate curricula on human rights and democratic citizenship into programs of public education institutions and lifelong learning courses. Prepare educational programs, budget, spaces and institutions for lifelong education on a variety of topics such as social culture, physical education, humanities, and democratic citizenship.

Indicator 7-6-3 Number of Suwon citizens participating in lifelong education programs (Persons)



Source Education and Youth Division

The number of participants in the lifelong education programs declined sharply in 2020. The cause can be found in the fact that most projects have been suspended or the scope has been reduced due to the impact of COVID-19, and citizens have also reduced activities to pursue hobbies or self-development. Considering this, Suwon shall seek diversification in operating lifelong education.

Project 73 Operation of educational programs for citizens Education and Youth Division



Project overview

- Lifelong learning programs run by: the Suwon City Lifelong Learning Center and the Foreign Language Village
 - The School of Happiness and Humanities, Banollim School of Everyday Culture, and skills training courses (fermentation, beekeeping, etc.)
 - The Turtle Workshop, the Learning Community, the School of Communication, Healing School, and the School for Everyone



Progress

- 2020 programs
 - A total of 170 lectures/ 1,041 sessions / 9,366 participants
 - Promoted non-face-to-face online courses, and provided systematic support for learning communities of citizens



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Provided various lifelong education programs for citizens
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Found limitations in maintaining, preserving, and sharing lifelong learning contents in Suwon, such as poor performance of WaSuwon, a webzine of Suwon.

Target 7-6

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Lifelong learning is meaningful as the cornerstone of a democratic society. Now is the time to reconsider a new approach and go beyond the traditional way of lifelong education in which the city merely supplies programs created by private institutions at a low price.
- ④ It is hoped that the Lifelong Learning Center will continue to expand its scope of activities by involving experts and activists in collaboration with more diverse civil society organizations in the planning/preparation process.
- ④ While preparing for the post-COVID-19 era, Suwon City needs projects that fit the trend of the times, sufficient budget, civic participation, and more promotional activities. Lifelong learning providers are advised to properly mix online and offline programs according to the learning contents and characteristics of learners and provide various types of learning opportunities.

| Indicator evaluated by

Yoo In-sook, chair of People Practicing Lifelong Learning Corp.

| Project evaluated by

Park Eun-mi, auditor, School of Democracy and Technology



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-6

Promoting Education for Democratic Citizenship and Lifelong Education

By 2030, incorporate curricula on human rights and democratic citizenship into programs of public education institutions and lifelong learning courses. Prepare educational programs, budget, spaces and institutions for lifelong education on a variety of topics such as social culture, physical education, humanities, and democratic citizenship.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



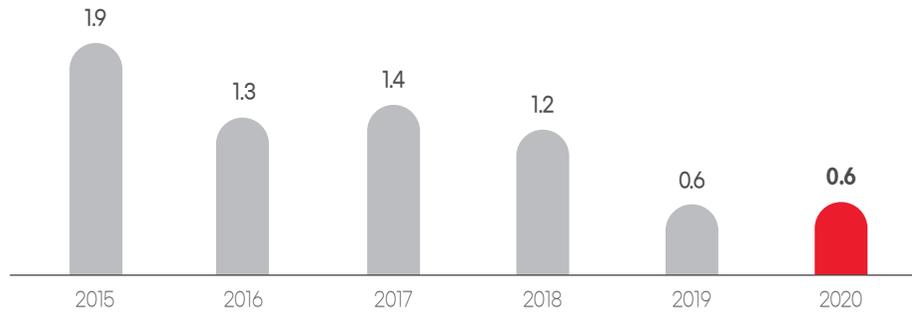
Target 7-7

Diversifying, Promoting, and Enhancing Access to Libraries

By 2030, promote diversification of libraries and revitalization of programs, increase citizens' access to libraries as a place of cultural experience, education, and well-being, and secure infrastructure and budget for this.

Indicator 7-7-1 Budget allocated for Suwon libraries (%)

(%)

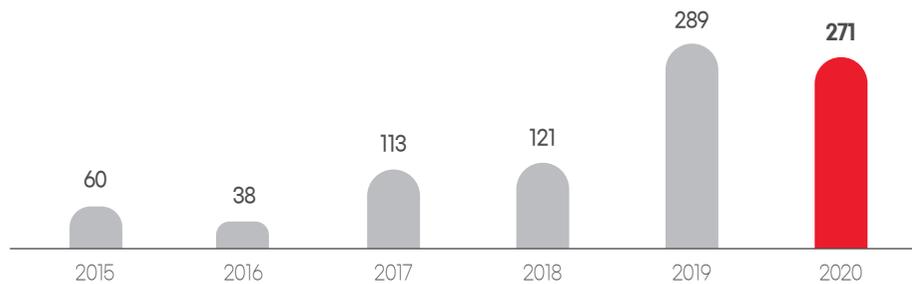


Source Library Policy Division

As the construction of 20 city libraries was completed in 2019, the percentage of the library-related budget in 2020 remained at the same level as 2019. While it is remarkable to see the expansion of library infrastructure in Suwon, Budget allocated for Suwon libraries, the concentration of libraries in specific areas prevent more citizens from accessing them. In the post-COVID-19 era, the role of libraries in promoting exchange/communication and improving the quality of life will become even more important. So, the city needs to identify and improve the conditions of municipal libraries and libraries in general and discuss ways to strengthen their role.

Indicator 7-7-2 Budget allocated for supporting small Suwon libraries (KRW 1,000,000)

KRW 1,000,000

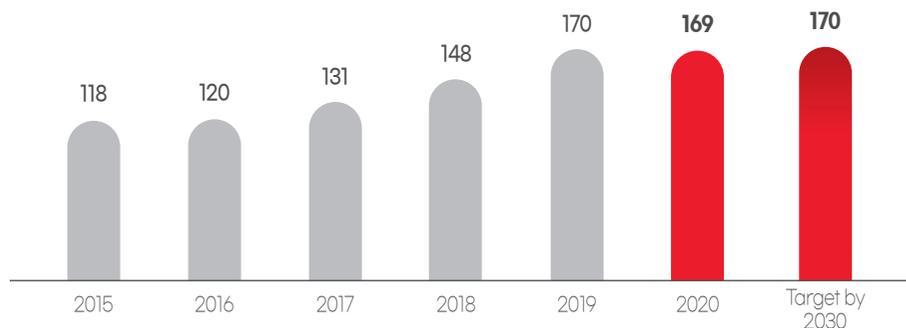


Source Library Policy Division

The budget allocated for supporting small libraries had increased significantly but decreased slightly in 2020 due to the reduction in the overall budget of Suwon City. Regarding library policy, the direction and role of small libraries shall be discussed again. A small library should be a public space that is closest to citizens' lives. The city seems to be in an urgent need of a system in which small libraries, public libraries and partner libraries (commissioned by the city government for library services) discuss library services and work together to provide better services.

Indicator 7-7-3 Number of small libraries in Suwon

(Number of libraries)



Source Library Policy Division

The number of small libraries has shown a steady but modest increase. As Suwon has many areas that are undergoing redevelopment, the number of small libraries is likely to continue increasing. Small libraries complement the functions of the municipal libraries and make citizens feel closer to libraries. Therefore, the city needs to accurately grasp the conditions of small libraries and prepare tangible measures to support small libraries. It is suggested to set up a division dedicated to small libraries, increase the number of manpower, have in-depth discussions with private organizations on measures to support small libraries, and implement policy based on the outcomes of the discussions.

Project 74 Strengthening libraries and cultivating a city rich in arts and humanities

Library Policy Division



Project overview

- Details
 - Securing reading materials tailored to the needs of library users, such as collection of books considering the characteristics of nearby residents
 - Running specialized programs by each library to promote reading culture in the area
 - Improving public library infrastructure, e.g., remodeling of old libraries



Progress

- Annual net increase in number of books: 117,307 (78,380 purchased / 38,927 donated)
- Specialized programs: 449 programs / 1,892 sessions / 42,538 participants
- Remodeling of Buksuwon Library (reopened in January 2021)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Increased volume of citizen-tailored reading materials by purchasing books requested by library users
 - Improved user convenience and circulation of data through interlibrary loan service, etc.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Too much focus on facilities and infrastructure expansion



SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education

Target 7-7

Diversifying, Promoting, and Enhancing Access to Libraries

By 2030, promote diversification of libraries and revitalization of programs, increase citizens' access to libraries as a place of cultural experience, education, and well-being, and secure infrastructure and budget for this.

SDGs 7
Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



Target 7-7

Diversifying, Promoting, and Enhancing Access to Libraries

By 2030, promote diversification of libraries and revitalization of programs, increase citizens' access to libraries as a place of cultural experience, education, and well-being, and secure infrastructure and budget for this.

Project 75 Supporting small libraries

Library Policy Division



Project overview

- Promoting capacity building for library employees
 - Conducting promotional activities with the Association of Small Suwon Libraries
 - Providing capacity building education for small library managers
- Supporting the management of small libraries
 - Providing subsidies for book purchases in small libraries
 - Programs to prevent the spread of covid-19 pneumonia in small libraries, funded by Gyeonggi-do



Progress

- Supported book management programs: 12 selected libraries / KRW 7,600,000
- Education program for capacity building of small library managers: 2 sessions / 31 locations
- Subsidies for book purchases in small libraries: 12 libraries / KRW 24,000,000
- Subsidies for after-school reading programs and heating and air conditioning in libraries and other subsidies for excellent small libraries and creating a better reading environment
- Traveling librarian project: 2 librarians, 8 libraries (funded by the central government)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Traveling librarian project and the subsidy for cooling/heating have been of great help.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Perhaps, more practical support can be made by having meetings with small library managers, rather than just exchanging documents.

Target 7-7

Evaluator's comments

- ① Establishing 20 municipal libraries is a great achievement, however, the access to library is not fully guaranteed in all residential areas. Given the shrinking budget for libraries, it is hard to expect further expansion of library infrastructure. Under the circumstance, the city needs to create an integrated library policy by strengthening the public service functions of small libraries and linking them with other libraries.
- ② In addition, there shall be a platform where representatives of city libraries, partner libraries and small libraries can meet to discuss how to improve the quality library services in spite of the reduced budget and how libraries can complement each other to make library services more diverse and accessible.

Indicator evaluated by

Jeong Eun-joo, vice-president of the Association of Small Libraries in Suwon, and Kim Seon-gyeon, an activist from Hope Springs Library

Project evaluated by

Jeong Eun-joo, vice-president of the Association of Small Libraries in Suwon, and Kim Seon-gyeon, an activist from Hope Springs Library



SDGs 7 Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education



제13회

Multicultural
Unity Festival

다문화
가족
지원
센터

수

원시

다

문화

클러스터

수원시 다문화가족지원센터



Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 8 Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

- As the social distancing policy become increasingly strict in 2020–2021, face-to-face meetings were almost unthinkable. Most of the meetings on SDG 8 were held non-face-to-face, and when face-to-face meetings were deemed essential, only a small number of people gathered to have discussions by topic (gender equality, or multicultural society). Indicators seem to have become more concrete and subdivided year after year, but the intermittent supply of statistical data makes it difficult to analyze trends in indicators. In addition, there is still difficulty in measuring index values due to lack of cooperation with some organizations (especially public institutions) that provide statistics.
- As the social distancing policy has lasted for nearly two years, we are faced with unexpected consequences. This is especially true for women. The decrease in quality jobs and the rapid increase in childcare time at home are severely affecting women's lives. Therefore, it is suggested to monitor changes in the time women spend on childcare after the outbreak of COVID-19.
- SDG 8 consists of two major topics, "gender equality and multicultural society", and includes 5 targets, 12 indicators, and 8 out of 100 implementation projects.
- As a result of monitoring and evaluating indicators in 2020, four indicators were evaluated as "Excellent," five as "Average," and three as "Poor." Compared to 2019, the number of indicators evaluated as "Excellent" increased, but those evaluated as "Poor" also increased, so it is difficult to judge whether or not the situation has improved compared to 2019.
- Among the 100 implementation projects of Suwon City, eight projects are related to SDG 8. In 2020, one out of 8 projects was evaluated as "Excellent", four as "Good", two as "Average", and one as "Poor".
- In 2019, 7 of the 100 implementation projects were related to goal 8, but in 2020, the number increased to 8 as a new project added and some of project names were changed.
- Last year, there were no projects evaluated as "Excellent", however, this year, the project of gender equality education for high-ranking public officials was evaluated as "Excellent" and the rate of high-ranking public officials and managers of public institutions who've completed gender equality education was 90.1%, and the rate of executives of affiliated institutions who've completed gender equality education was 95.4%.
- In 2020, statistical data could be obtained for areas that were judged to be impossible to measure statistically by further specifying and subdividing the criteria.
- Overall, indicators related to education completion rate have improved dramatically, but other indicators show little change.
- Regarding the mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy, the establishment of the master plan is carried out as one of implementation projects, however, how to implement or evaluate the progress in establishing the master plan is not specified, so it requires some supplementation. In addition, it would be worth considering reducing the cycle of establishing the mid- to long-term plan from 5 years to 3 years to reflect the rapid changes in the society.
- In the case of the number of counseling sessions provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes against women, the trends of the indicator shall be analyzed based on the results of factor analysis or correlation analysis.
- I think that we need to make flexible changes in goals and evaluation indicators according to rapidly changing environmental and social circumstances.

(Lee Gwi-seon, Chair of SDG 8 committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, and secretary general of Suwon YWCA)

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society



Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|---------------|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 8-1 | 8-1-1 | Budget allocated for gender equality education | KRW 1,000 | 16,800 | 25,000 | 47,020 | 24,000 | |
| | 8-1-2 | Rate of public officials who've completed gender equality education | % | 37 | 34 | 89 | 100 | |
| | 8-1-3 | Number of classes for gender equality education in elementary, middle, and high schools | No. of classes | 36 | 52 | 30 | 90 | |
| 8-2 | 8-2-1 | Gender ratio of citizen groups involved in Suwon city governance | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 8-2-2 | Percentage of women in chairman or vice-chair positions in various Suwon administrative committees | % | - | 15 | 15 | - | |
| | 8-2-3 | Gender ratio of high-ranking Suwon public officials | % | 12.8 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 50 | |
| 8-3 | 8-3-1 | Number of counseling sessions provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes against women | No. of classes | 14,492 | 12,665 | 11,295 | - | |
| | 8-3-2 | Incidents of penalties for perpetrators of domestic violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, workplace sexual harassment, and dating violence in Suwon | Incidents | 1,858 | 2,222 | 2,158 | - | |
| | 8-3-3 | Budget allocated for victims of sexual violence | KRW 1,000,000 | 1,199 | 1,266 | 1,265 | 1,350 | |
| 8-4 | 8-4-1 | Suwon budget allocated to promote multiculturalism | KRW 1,000,000 | 1,894 | 2,769 | 3,589 | - | |
| 8-5 | 8-5-1 | Number of classes for improving awareness for multiculturalism | No. of classes | 63 | 65 | 119 | 130 | |
| | 8-5-2 | Percentage of public officials who've completed multicultural awareness programs | % | 6 | 11 | 32 | - | |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending Poor Average Good Excellent



Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 8-1 | 76 | Mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy |  | Women's Policy Division |
| | 77 | Gender equality education for high-ranking public officials |  | Women's Policy Division |
| | 78 | Mobile education service on gender equality |  | Women's Policy Division |
| 8-2 | 79 | Establishing 100 Partners for Gender Equality Policy |  | Women's Policy Division |
| 8-3 | 80 | Supporting female victims of violence and raising awareness of violence against women |  | Women's Policy Division |
| 8-4 | 81 | Emergency support for foreign residents |  | Multicultural Policy Division |
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| 8-5 | 83 | Education to enhance understanding of a multicultural society |  | Multicultural Policy Division |

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society



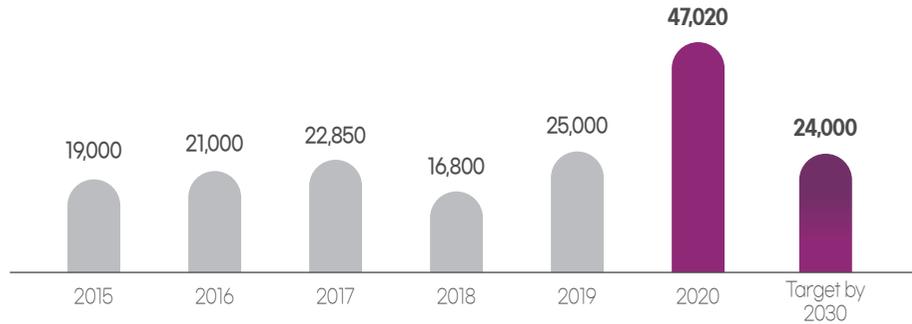
Target 8-1

Improving Quality of Gender Equality Education

Conduct quantitative and qualitative assessment of gender equality education in Suwon every year and, based on the results, enhance quality of the education. In particular, strengthen education on gender equality and human rights for adolescents.

Indicator 8-1-1 Budget allocated for gender equality education

(KRW 1,000)

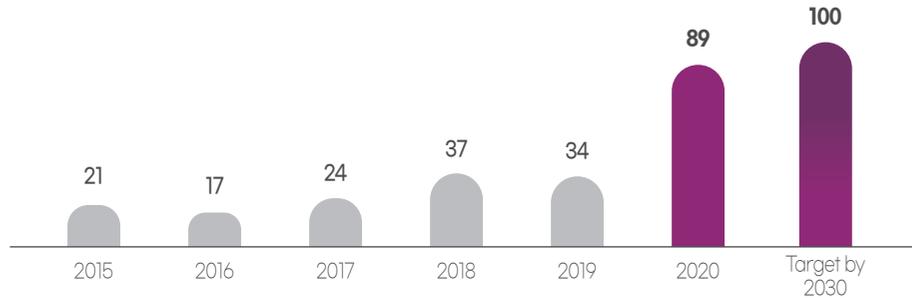


Source Women's Policy Division

Budget allocated for gender equality education were temporarily increased in 2020. There shall be a steady increase in the budget to promote specific and tangible policy plans and spread a culture of gender equality. It is hoped that such increase can be seen when establishing the second mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy of Suwon.

Indicator 8-1-2 Rate of public officials who've completed gender equality education

(%)

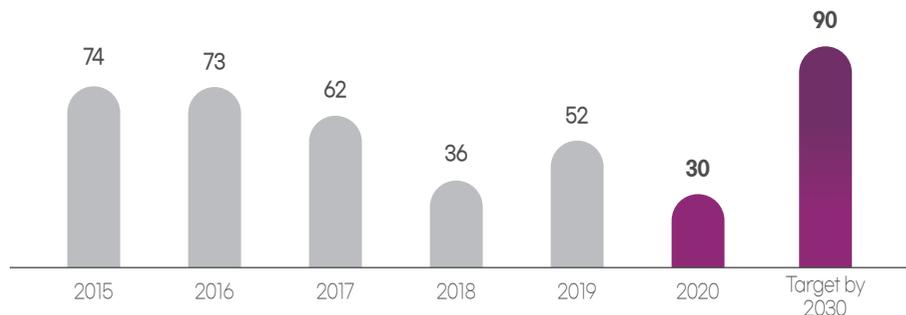


Source Women's Policy Division

The rate of public officials who've completed gender equality education rose sharply in 2020. It is analyzed that the introduction of online education was the cause of the increase. Gender equality education for public officials is essential to meet the social demand for gender equality. In particular, the city needs to develop contents tailored to high-ranking public officials to help them provide public service from the perspective of gender equality.

Indicator 8-1-3

Number of classes for gender equality education in elementary, middle, and high schools (No. of classes)



Source Women's Policy Division

The number of Suwon City-funded gender equality education classes in schools has been decreasing.

However, the budget allocated for gender equality education at district offices decreased since each district office conducts self-funded education. And there shall be discussion on updating indicators for post-2021 performance.

Project 76

Mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy

Women's Policy Division



Project overview

- Planning the master plan for gender equality policy in 2021
 - Detailed plans for the second mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy in Suwon (2021–2025)
 - 7 key areas, 20 policy tasks, 53 programs (by 12 administrative divisions)



Progress

- Established the second mid- to long-term master plan for gender equality policy in Suwon (November 2020)
- Establish detailed plans for gender equality policy in Suwon in 2021 (February, 2021)
 - Realizing and promoting gender equality by applying gender perspectives in overall municipal administration
 - Promoting equal partnership between women and men, balance between work and life, and social empathy



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Presented a 5-year roadmap for gender equality policy
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to shorten the cycle of the master plan to catch up with social changes



SDGs 8
Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-1

Improving Quality of Gender Equality Education

Conduct quantitative and qualitative assessment of gender equality education in Suwon every year and, based on the results, enhance quality of the education. In particular, strengthen education on gender equality and human rights for adolescents.

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society



Target 8-1

Improving Quality of Gender Equality Education

Conduct quantitative and qualitative assessment of gender equality education in Suwon every year and, based on the results, enhance quality of the education. In particular, strengthen education on gender equality and human rights for adolescents.

Project 77 Gender equality education for high-ranking public officials

Women's Policy Division



Project overview

- Target: all public officials of level 5 or higher and public institution managers/executives equivalent to level 5 or higher
- Progress
 - Applied gender-sensitive perspectives in policy planning, execution, and evaluation
 - Increased the percentage of public officials and public institution managers/executives who've completed the gender equality education program by linking it with personnel policy and institutional evaluation
 - More than 4-hour-long quality education was provided by specialized educational institutions



Progress

- The percentage of public officials who've completed the gender equality education program: 90.1% (191 out of 212)
- The percentage of public institution managers/executives who've completed the gender equality education program: 95.4% (106 out of 111)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Expansion of education to public institution managers/executives in addition to public officials in Suwon
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need for qualitative evaluation on educational contents

Project 78 Mobile education service on gender equality

Women's Policy Division



Project overview

- Mobile gender equality education
 - Nurturing citizen lecturers (19 persons) and developing textbooks in collaboration with women's organizations
 - Gender equality education based on dialogue and discussion led by autonomous civic organizations in communities
- Providing education on gender sensitivity and media
 - Providing education on gender sensitivity and media by visiting elementary, middle, and high school students, parents, and teachers



Progress

- Suwon City and the Suwon Women's Association signed an agreement (July, 2020) on nurturing lecturers to promote gender equality (August 2020)
- Mobile education on gender sensitivity (10 sessions) and education on gender sensitivity and media (46 sessions)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Helped citizens play a main role in raising awareness of gender equality by nurturing citizen lecturers
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to develop teaching plans and provide updated retraining of citizen lecturers
 - Need a public official in charge of managing citizen lecturers

Target 8-1

Evaluator's comments

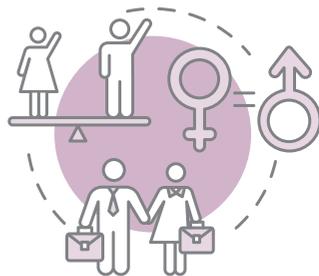
- ④ The currently available data is not good enough to evaluate the quality and contents of provided education. More references regarding lecturers, his/her affiliation, and lecture topics will enable qualitative evaluation of the education.
- ④ As the importance and necessity of gender equality education are increasingly recognized with the changing times, the relevant budget and the completion rate of gender equality education program also increased.
- ④ However, the number of classes providing gender equality education in Suwon decreased significantly compared to the previous year, presumably affected by the reduced budget. And the city needs to secure institutions that can provide statistics for 2021 performance.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lee Mi-gyeong, representative of the Suwon Youth Human Rights Center

| Project evaluated by

Lee Jeong-soo, secretary general of the Suwon Women's Association



SDGs 8
Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-1

Improving Quality of Gender Equality Education

Conduct quantitative and qualitative assessment of gender equality education in Suwon every year and, based on the results, enhance quality of the education. In particular, strengthen education on gender equality and human rights for adolescents.

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

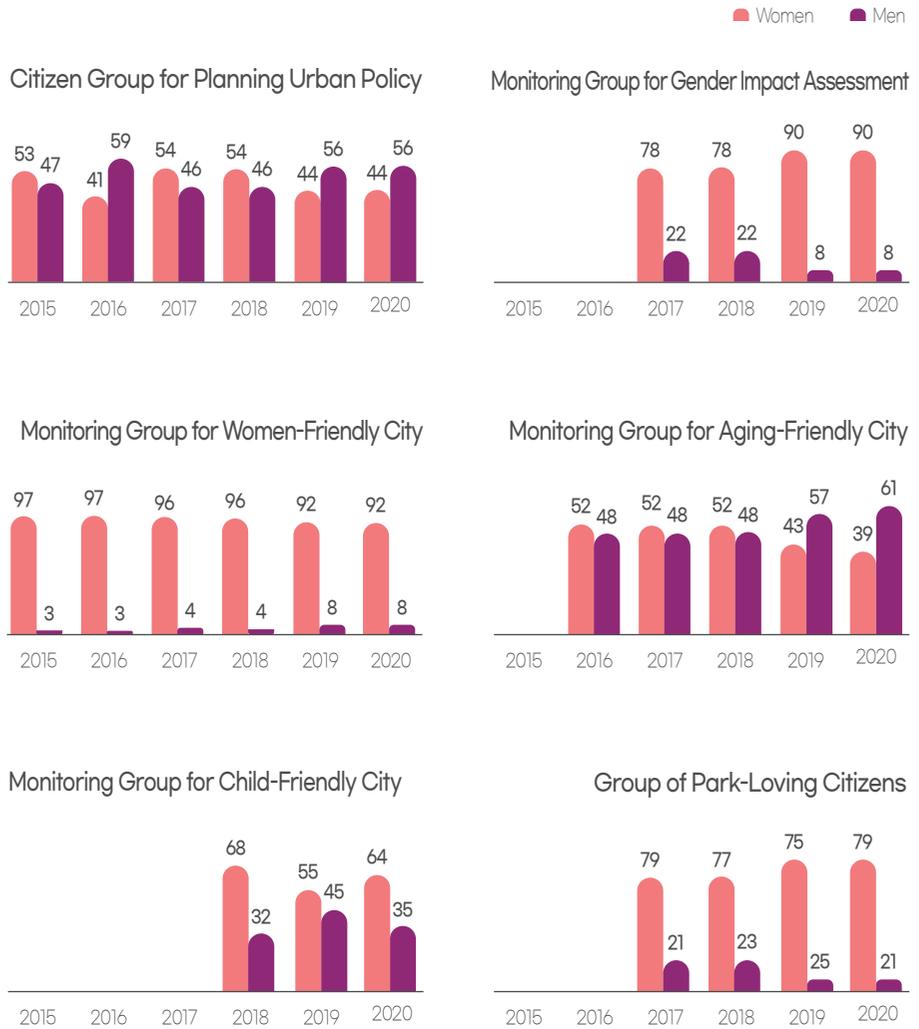


Target 8-2

Building Governance for Gender Equality

Build governance for gender equality such as organizing and supporting a gender equality monitoring team and promoting gender equality for the elderly, people with disabilities, children, and migrants.

Indicator 8-2-1 Gender ratio of citizen groups involved in Suwon city governance (%)



Source Divisions overseeing citizen monitoring groups

The gender ratio of most of citizen groups seems to be imbalanced. Men tend to be underrepresented because the groups are mostly active during the daytime on weekdays. So, citizen groups are advised to consider their activities and gender balance when selecting members.

Indicator 8-2-2

Percentage of women in chairman or vice-chair positions in various Suwon administrative committees (%)



Source: Autonomy and Decentralization Division

The percentage of women in chairman or vice-chair positions in various Suwon administrative committees remained the same in 2019–2020. However, the number increased from 45 in 2019 to 51 in 2020, indicating Suwon’s commitment to increasing female representation in administration.

Indicator 8-2-3

Gender ratio of high-ranking Suwon public officials (%)



Source: Human Resources Division

The proportion of women is high in low-ranking positions, but women tend to be underrepresented in leadership positions across, and no significant difference is seen in the indicator values from year to year.



SDGs 8
Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-2

Building Governance for Gender Equality

Build governance for gender equality such as organizing and supporting a gender equality monitoring team and promoting gender equality for the elderly, people with disabilities, children, and migrants.

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society



Target 8-2

Building Governance for Gender Equality

Build governance for gender equality such as organizing and supporting a gender equality monitoring team and promoting gender equality for the elderly, people with disabilities, children, and migrants.

Project 79 Establishing 100 Partners for Gender Equality Policy

Women's Policy Division



Project overview

- Established the Women-Friendly Monitoring Group
 - Monitoring urban space and policies from a female perspective
 - Suggesting ideas to improve policy and participating in administration
- Citizen consultants for gender impact assessment
 - Promoting citizen participation in the overall operation of the gender impact assessment system
 - Selecting policy tasks and best practices



Progress

- Women-Friendly Monitoring Group
 - Selected locations for improving infrastructure in outdated areas in Gokbanjeong-dong
 - Conducted joint inspection with Railroad Facilities Corporation on facilities to prevent crime against women at Suin Line subway stations
- Citizen consultants for gender impact assessment
 - Selected 70 projects for 2020 gender impact assessment
 - Selected 5 best practices by division based on 2020 gender impact assessment



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Run the educational program to nurture citizen lecturers for gender equality education
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Sufficient budget allocation required

Target 8-2

Evaluator's comments

- ① Overall, the number of citizen participatory groups has decreased in the city administration.
- ② However, some groups, due to their nature of activities, show a large gender gap in the composition of members.
- ③ The Gender Impact Assessment and Monitoring Group and the Park Loving Citizen Group shall consider the balanced gender ratio when accepting new members.
- ④ The percentage of female high-ranking public officials and women in chairman or vice-chair positions administrative committees is at a standstill at 15%. It seems that the time has come for Suwon City to show its commitment to promote female representation across the city.

| Indicator evaluated by

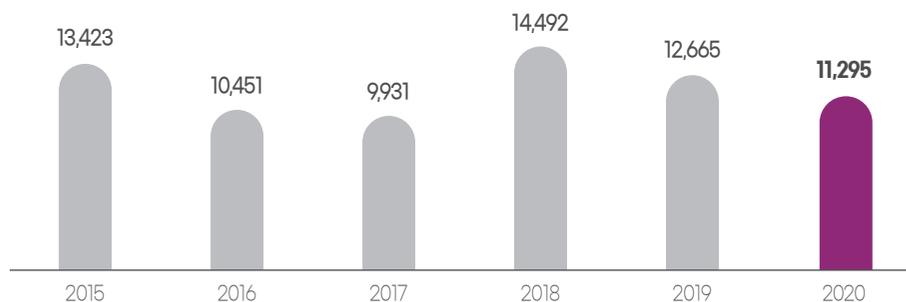
Shin Eun-mi, team leader, Suwon YWCA

| Project evaluated by

Namgung Yeong-sook, member of the Women-Friendly City Monitoring Group

Indicator 8-3-1

Number of counseling sessions provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes against women (No. of sessions)



Source Women's Policy Division, and organizations supporting female victims of violence (Suwon Women's Hotline, Suwon Women's Human Rights Center, Suwon Female Workers' Association, Suwon Family Counseling Center, and Suwon Youth Human Rights Center)

This indicator values are based on data provided by the Women's Policy Division of Suwon City and organizations supporting victims of violence against women. To be honest, it is difficult to understand the changes in violence against women based only on the number of 2015–2019 counseling cases. In addition to the number of counseling cases, more specific data on women's support policies and allocated budgets are needed for further analysis. However, to roughly speak about the trend of sexual and domestic violence in relation to policy, it seems that the effect of the policy to eradicate the four major problems (sexual violence, domestic violence, school violence, and junk food) lasted for a while, but gradually weakened. Policies related to dating violence has been effective with the support of the system and budget. Further analysis can be conducted by quantifying and interpreting the data on dating violence based on Focus group interviews (FGI) which was carried out in 2019 by organizations supporting victims of violence against women according to the Suwon City Ordinance on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Protection and Support for Victims. It is also necessary to analyze the number of cases where the support for victims of sex trafficking was funded by Suwon City and consider the legal and institutional protection for sex trafficking victims. However, the annual number of counseling cases alone, we cannot fully understand the trend of violent crimes against women. So, the city needs to adopt an integrated method to analyze violence against women by comprehensively considering all relevant variables.

[Reference] Annual number of counseling sessions provided for victims of violence by type (No. of sessions)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 13,423 | 10,451 | 9,931 | 14,492 | 12,665 | 11,295 |
| Domestic violence | 7,458 | 6,511 | 6,282 | 5,071 | 4,538 | 3,388 |
| Sexual violence | 3,402 | 2,517 | 1,764 | 2,130 | 2,909 | 1,737 |
| Sex trafficking | 2,274 | 1,163 | 1,699 | 6,975 | 4,856 | 5,799 |
| Dating violence | 81 | 76 | 44 | 83 | 120 | 49 |
| Workplace sexual harassment | 208 | 184 | 142 | 233 | 242 | 322 |



SDGs 8
Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-3

Ending Sexual Violence

Publish reports on cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, victims of sex trafficking, and human rights cases, identify required improvements and incorporate them into policy.

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

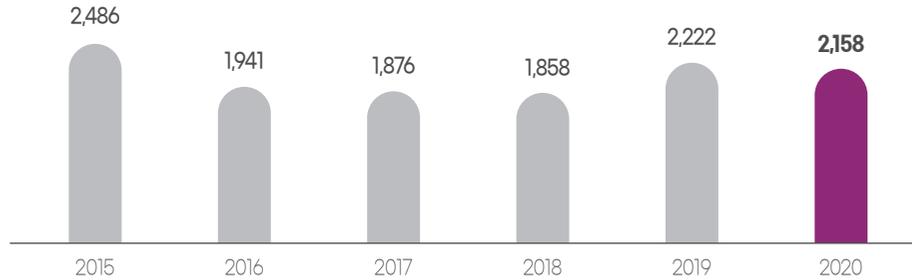


Target 8-3

Ending Sexual Violence

Publish reports on cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, victims of sex trafficking, and human rights cases, identify required improvements and incorporate them into policy.

Indicator 8-3-2 Incidents of penalties for perpetrators of domestic violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, workplace sexual harassment, dating violence in Suwon (No. of incidents)



Source Women's Policy Division and three police stations in Suwon

The number of incidents of penalties for sexual assault perpetrators increased, while domestic violence cases became less frequent based on the indicator. However, more detailed analysis on the support/protection for female victims of violence will be impossible without comparing the incidents of penalties with other data such as number of crimes reports and the arrest rate. Domestic violence often occurs in a private space to gain or maintain power/control. The beginning of eradicating the violence against women will be sending a strong message to the society that the city will respond decisively to sexual violence and punish the perpetrators strongly. Violence against women usually occurs in intimate relationships. The seriousness of crimes that occur repeatedly in private spaces over intimate partners shall be fully recognized and strongly punished.

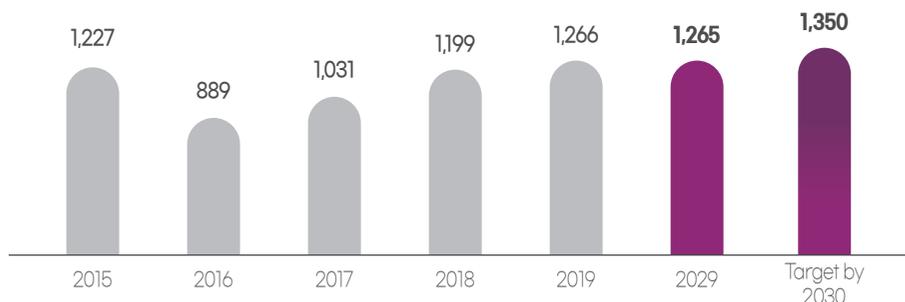
[Reference] Yearly incidents of penalties for perpetrators of sexual assaults and violence against women (Cases)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,486 | 1,941 | 1,876 | 1,858 | 2,222 | 2,158 |
| Domestic violence | 1,760 | 1,192 | 1,021 | 1,042 | 1,308 | 1,147 |
| Sexual violence | 726 | 749 | 855 | 816 | 855 | 882 |
| Dating violence | - | - | - | - | 59 | 129 |

Indicator 8-3-3

Budget allocated for victims of sexual violence

(KRW 1,000,000)



Source Women's Policy Division

Of the total budget of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the ratio of the budget for women's rights support accounted for 17% in 2021. The overall budget of the Welfare and Women's Bureau of Suwon City is increasing, but the budget for supporting victims of sexual violence accounts for less than 1%, decreasing every year from 0.29% in 2015 to 0.09% in 2020. The fact that the budget for supporting victims of violence against women accounts for 0.09% of the budget of the Welfare and Women's Bureau clearly shows the lack of support for victims of violence against women. The city must expand the scope of support for victims of sexual violence, e.g., dating violence, stalking, while increasing the budget allocated to support the victims and organizations supporting victims of sexual violence.

[Reference] Yearly budget allocated for victims of sexual violence (KRW 1,000,000)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Total Budget of the Welfare and Women's Bureau | 428,596 | 448,862 | 670,533 | 526,475 | 905,261 | 1,333,848 |
| Budget for victims of sexual violence | 1,227 | 889 | 1,031 | 1,199 | 1,266 | 1,265 |
| Percentage (%) | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.09 |



SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-3

Ending Sexual Violence

Publish reports on cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, victims of sex trafficking, and human rights cases, identify required improvements and incorporate them into policy.

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society



Target 8-3

Ending Sexual Violence

Publish reports on cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, victims of sex trafficking, and human rights cases, identify required improvements and incorporate them into policy.

Project 80

Supporting female victims of violence and raising awareness of violence against women Project overview

Women's Policy Division



Project overview

- Protecting and supporting victims of violence against women
 - Pursuing the enactment of the Suwon City Ordinance on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Protection and Support for Victims
 - Establishing plans for preventing violence against women and supporting the protection of victims
 - Conducting survey on the status of violence against women every three years
 - Promoting education on tackling and preventing violence against women
 - Launching the committee on prevention of violence against women
- Operating support facilities for female victims
 - A center providing counseling service for female victims
 - Accommodation facilities for the protection of victims
 - Providing legal and residential support and other services regarding medical care, treatment, and recovery



Progress

- Enacted the Suwon City Ordinance on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Protection and Support for Victims (July 2020)
- Education for preventing violence against women and raising awareness (136 sessions / 18,502 people)
- Implemented programs for supporting victims
 - Treatment and recovery programs for victims of sexual violence and correctional programs for perpetrators of domestic violence



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Set the legal basis for supporting female victims
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - A detailed plan, budget, and manpower are required for the survey conducted every three years.
 - The city administration, with the civic governance system, shall lead the prevention and support related to violence against women, instead of relying on relevant organizations or facilities.

Target 8-3

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Violence against women, such as domestic violence, sexual violence, and sex trafficking, is a social crime that seriously violates human rights and threatens the right to life and survival. Many women experience discrimination and violence at home, on the street, and in schools, workplaces, and communities.
- ④ Due to wrong social perception of violence against women, victims are often blamed and are asked to take excessive responsibility in proving the violence. The city shall lead the efforts of changing the distorted social perception and secure budget for preventing violence, supporting female victims, and promoting women's rights.
- ④ The current support system for female victims of violence does seem to consider the changing and diversified characteristics of violence against women, creating blind spots in supporting victims. For example, neither medical support nor the system guaranteeing the rights of crime victims during investigation and trial is available for victims of dating violence, and entering a shelter to develop independence is also difficult for them. In addition, the stalking crime is punished too lightly, so the deterrence and effectiveness of punishment are not guaranteed, and victims of stalking crime receive very limited support. In this regard, the city shall establish a comprehensive measure to fill the blind spots and prevent violence against women and protect victims of violence according to the relevant ordinance.
- ④ It is suggested that Suwon City collects the number of counseling sessions, the number of police reports, incidents of penalties for perpetrators, indictment rates, and recidivism rates regarding cases of violence against women and disclose them on the website.
- ④ Suwon City also has the responsibility of securing budget for preventing violence against women and supporting victims and helping them to recover from traumatic experience.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lee Ji-hee, CEO of Suwon Women's Hotline

| Project evaluated by

Lee Ji-hee, CEO of Suwon Women's Hotline



SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-3

Ending Sexual Violence

Publish reports on cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, victims of sex trafficking, and human rights cases, identify required improvements and incorporate them into policy.

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

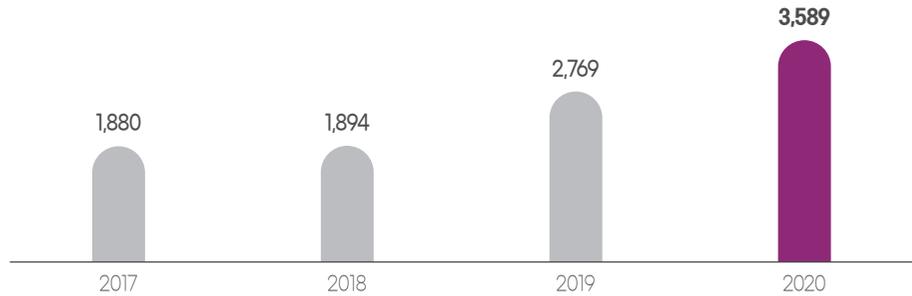


Target 8-4

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards for Suwon's Foreign Residents

Establish a minimum social security system to help foreign residents in Suwon meet their basic needs (regarding safety, housing, education, and medical care) and provide help in case of emergencies.

Indicator 8-4-1 Suwon budget allocated to promote multiculturalism (KRW 1,000,000)



Source: Multicultural Policy Division

The budget for 2020 seems to have increased significantly because the total emergency basic income (KRW 1.1 billion) during the pandemic allocated for immigrants married to citizens and permanent residents in Gyeonggi-do was included. However, actual budget of the Multicultural Policy Division decreased from the previous year. In addition, as the budget items are limited to operating expenses of institutions under consignment contracts, public contests, and social welfare projects, it seems difficult to provide various supports for foreign residents.

Project 81 Emergency support for foreign residents

Multicultural Policy Division



Project overview

- Target: foreign residents living in Suwon at 75% or less of the median income
- Details: emergency medical expenses, childbirth expenses, and emergency living expenses
- Budget: KRW 9,000,000



Progress

- Performance in 2020: provided KRW 9,000,000 as living expenses, medical expenses, and childbirth expenses (17 cases)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Although the budget is small, Suwon City is leading the way in supporting foreign residents, ahead of other regions.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Budget falling far short of needs

Project 82 Self-reliance education for young immigrants

Multicultural Policy Division



Project overview

- Professional career counseling
 - Providing individual career counseling and job consulting, supporting university admission, etc.
- Career education and autonomous activities
 - Career education and relevant activities, self-governing student committee, and job shadowing programs
- Supporting to acquire qualifications
 - Career counseling and training courses provided by specialized academic institutions, and certification courses
- Academic degree courses and others
 - Elementary, middle, and high school graduation courses, and TOPIK classes for Korean learners



Progress

- Career support (29 people)
- Supporting acquisition of qualifications: general equivalent diploma (23 people), and acquisition of certificates (44 people)
- Linking immigrants to educational institutions based on their needs (3 people)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Provided training for immigrant job seekers in connection with programs such as barista certification programs.
 - What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to develop more specialized, diversified, and practical vocational/ upskilling training
- Target 8-4 Evaluator's comments



SDGs 8
Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-4

Guaranteeing Minimum Living Standards for Suwon's Foreign Residents

Establish a minimum social security system to help foreign residents in Suwon meet their basic needs (regarding safety, housing, education, and medical care) and provide help in case of emergencies.

Target 8-4 Evaluator's comments

- ④ The budget for emergency support for foreign residents should be increased. Currently, the budget is far short of the demand. With the prolonged pandemic, the number of immigrants in need of emergency support has been increasing. The city shall provide more practical support to help immigrants overcome the challenges they face and guarantee a minimum standard of living.
- ④ More diverse vocational and upskilling courses shall be provided based on the demand survey of young immigrants. Currently, the vocational training provided for immigrants is less competitive than those for youth. Considering this, the city needs to introduce a variety of vocational/ upskilling education meeting the needs of immigrants in partnership with local education institutes.

Indicator evaluated by

Lee So-yeon, CEO of the Earth Salon

Project evaluated by

Son Nyeong-hee, researcher at the Multicultural Education Center, Gyeonggi University

SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

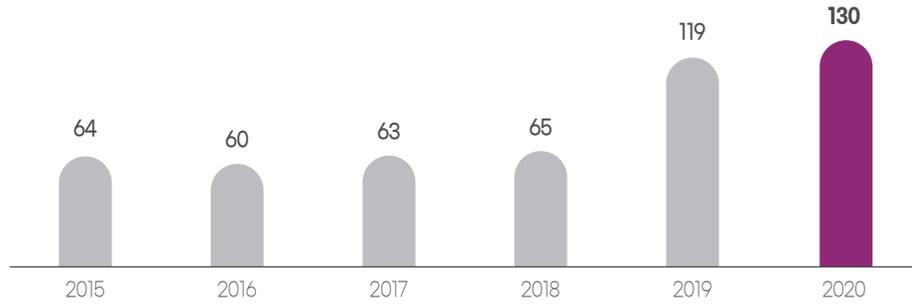


Target 8-5

Improving Suwon Citizens' Multicultural Awareness

Create an inclusive social atmosphere for improving Suwon citizens' acceptance and awareness of multiculturalism.

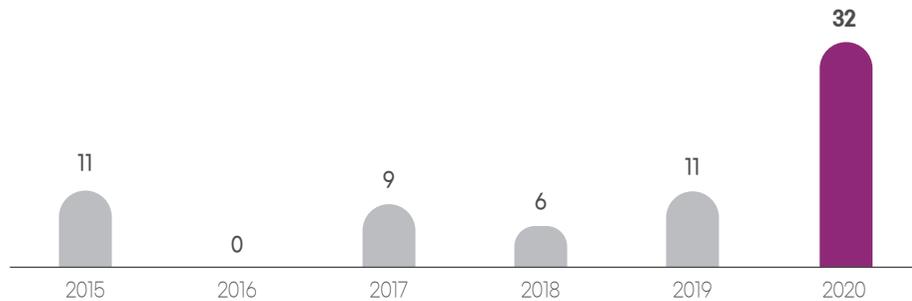
Indicator 8-5-1 Number of classes for improving awareness for multiculturalism (No. of classes)



Source Multicultural Policy Division

Even in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, the number of classes for improving awareness for multiculturalism increased compared to the previous year. While the classes are expected to raise students' awareness of multiculturalism, but it will be necessary to examine the student's acceptance regarding the contents of education and further strengthen the capacity of teachers.

Indicator 8-5-2 Percentage of public officials who've completed multicultural awareness programs (%)



Source Multicultural Policy Division

The percentage of public officials who've completed multicultural awareness programs, which had been stagnant, increased significantly in 2020. However, more hands-on and participatory learning opportunities shall be provided to further develop multicultural awareness programs in terms of both quantity and quality rather than just focusing on the numbers.

Project 83

Education to enhance understanding of a multicultural society

Multicultural Policy Division



Project overview

- Education to improve public officials' multicultural awareness
 - Conducted by professional instructors for all Suwon public officials once a year
- Mobile education to enhance understanding of cultural diversity
 - Lecturers with various back grounds, e.g., citizens from all walks of life, professional instructors from educational institutions, immigrants married to Suwon citizens



Progress

- Contributed to improving public officials' multicultural awareness with 1,050 officials completed online education programs
- Conducted mobile education to enhance understanding of cultural diversity on 25 locations



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Showed the possibility of becoming a well-made curriculum rather than a temporary program
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Lack of instructors' competency and not sufficient understanding of multiculturalism among public officials



SDGs 8

Gender Equality and Multicultural Society

Target 8-5

Improving Suwon Citizens' Multicultural Awareness

Create an inclusive social atmosphere for improving Suwon citizens' acceptance and awareness of multiculturalism.

Target 8-5

Evaluator's comments

- ④ The education to enhance understanding of multiculturalism shall not only be limited to public officials and be made mandatory to cover all government-affiliated organizations and local opinion leaders and it is necessary to provide more hands-on learning opportunities to hear directly from immigrants.
- ④ It is encouraging the improvement in the quality of education for improving multicultural awareness and understanding. To enhance the quality further, the city needs to create Suwon's unique and more practical programs based on public-private partnership and by strengthening capacity of instructors and nurturing immigrant instructors.
- ④ I hope that the launch of Suwon FM (a new radio station in Suwon), with great radio programs, will contribute to fostering communication and cultural empathy and improving multicultural sensitivity.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kinmeita, representative of the Suwon Migrants Center, and Wang Ge-na, CEO of Jeong-man-cheon-ha Migrant Women's Association

| Project evaluated by

Ahn Ki-hee, co-representative of the Network of Multicultural Families and Parents

Suwon Theatre Festival, "Party in the Forest"
held at Gyeonggi Sangsang Campus





Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 9 Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

- Looking at the housing situation in Suwon, more than half of the households are renting houses. The residential cost is not only burdensome for the vulnerable, but also for young people who will shape the future of the city. There are about 10,000 households with a rent-to-income ratio of 30% or more, and among them, young people under the age of 39 account for the largest portion. Looking at the composition of households, there are 6,900 single-person households, accounting for 70% of all households. We face the harsh reality that households earning less than 50% of the median income carry a heavy burden in housing costs.
- We believe that city management policy shall be based on urban environmental capacity for guaranteeing better quality of life. It is especially true for Suwon, a densely populated city with still growing population and the right to housing is the most important basic right for citizens to live safely. By the time the 2021 performance was evaluated, the 2022 presidential election was approaching. And we wanted a platform where anyone can discuss, learn, make suggestions, and share ideas to form public opinions and derive policies tailored to Suwon's local conditions. So, it was proposed to hold a forum on Suwon's sustainable development and housing welfare policy and make the forum to be not just one-off, but a regular event in cooperation with related organizations or the municipal government. Afterwards, several meetings were held to plan the forum, and concessions had to be sought from chairpersons for other SDGs in order to secure the necessary funding. Eventually, two rounds of discussions were held both online and via video and suggestions on public land leasing for social housing, community land trusts (CLTs), directions for affordable rental cost were made. In addition, participants suggested policy directions of the vulnerable, e.g., elaborately designed measures to prevent discrimination and exclusion and welfare policies in line with re-socialization. The forum provided a valuable opportunity for citizens to recognize the importance of civic participation and collecting citizen opinion to form a public consensus on policy directions to guarantee the right to housing.
- Suwon, as a large city with a population reaching almost 1.3 million, must develop and prepare the driving forces of sustainable growth. Especially, with the designation as a special metropolitan city in 2022, Suwon shall create a city of culture and art by promoting cultural and artistic activities in daily life and fostering citizenship and local culture. With this global pandemic, the cultural and artistic circles are hit hard beyond measure. Under the circumstance, Suwon SDG 9 (Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture) has contributed to breaking the invisible barriers of the

opposing progressive and conservative ideologies and forming a consensus on the necessity of enactment/revision of the city ordinances on culture and art to promote inclusive sustainability and culture. Such achievement would have been impossible without communication and devotion of the committee members. However, I hope that not only the committee members of Suwon Council for Sustainable Development but every citizen from all walks of life regardless of their field, age, or affiliation join the efforts of promoting sustainability and culture in Suwon. The committee members were divided into three teams and investigated 22 ordinances related to culture and arts in Suwon, including the Suwon City Ordinance on the Creation of a City of Culture. Over a period of more than a year, around 30 meetings (by ordinance, by team, plus general meetings) were held to compare, analyze, review, and discuss ordinances. This led to a proposal to enact new ordinances related to culture and arts and amend existing ordinances for promoting Suwon's sustainable development at a city council meeting. The proposal was formally initiated by the Suwon city council and implemented on September 28, 2021. Approximately 2,000 artists in Suwon are predominantly freelancers, grappling with job insecurity and modest earnings. Following an investigation into enhancing artists' rights and work conditions, there has been a growing call for tangible measures to support these artists. Under the circumstance, the enactment of Suwon City Ordinance on the Promotion of Artists' Welfare is expected to eliminate blind spots in supporting artists and create better working environments for artists. The group of committee members pursuing the enactment and revision of culture and arts-related ordinances for sustainable development gathered at a meeting to share the results on October 27, 2021 and agreed to disassemble the group and form a culture and arts network covering the entire city of Suwon. Despite differences in political ideology, they have committed to continue their efforts in areas such as policy research, disseminating activity outcomes, engaging in activities related to Suwon City's budgeting and financial settlements, policy monitoring, and jointly managing commissioned programs. Today, they are not just focused on enacting and revising ordinances. They are at a fresh and genuinely significant juncture, striving for a sustainable cultural and artistic future in Suwon. They aim to transcend the constraints previously faced by Suwon's cultural and artistic institutions, which were adversely impacted and confined by divergent ideologies.

(Lee Deuk-hyeon, chair of SDG 9 committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and chair of Suwon Green Trust)

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|--|---|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 9-1 | 9-1-1 | Population density in Suwon | person/km ² | 10,262 | 10,198 | 10,091 | - | |
| | 9-1-2 | Population decline rate by administrative district | % | 0.1 | -0.6 | -1.1 | - | |
| | 9-1-3 | Rate of decline of numbers of companies by administrative district | % | 2.1 | 0.8 | - | - | |
| | 9-1-4 | Suwon park area per capita | m ² /person | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 9.0 | |
| | 9-1-5 | Number of programs for Suwon park users | No. of programs | 20 | 18 | 18 | - | |
| 9-2 | 9-2-1 | Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's total housing stock | % | 7.35 | - | - | 12 | |
| | 9-2-2 | Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's annual housing supply | % | - | - | - | - | |
| | 9-2-3 | Number of public rental housing units supplied by Suwon City | 세대 | 15 | 24 | 27 | - | |
| 9-3 | 9-3-1 | Ratio of housing rental and maintenance fees to income of Suwon citizens | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 9-3-2 | Proportion of tenant households out of total households | % | 44.5 | 48.1 | - | - | |
| 9-4 | 9-4-1 | Budget allocated for culture and arts | % | 2.70 | 2.27 | 1.51 | - | |
| | 9-4-2 | Total instances of providing funding to Suwon artists and cultural collectives | Instances | 105 | 132 | 163 | - | |
| | | Amount of funding provided to Suwon artists and cultural collectives | KRW 1,000,000 | 1,212 | 1,902 | 1,907 | - | |
| 9-4-3 | Suwon per capita cultural infrastructure space | m ² /person | 0.208 | 0.210 | 0.218 | - | | |
| 9-5 | 9-5-1 | Number of open days and visitor counts for major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon | No. of days | 1,328 | 1,469 | 624 | - | |
| | 9-5-2 | Visitor count at major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon | Persons | 328,933 | 398,659 | 64,428 | - | |
| | 9-5-3 | Percentage of citizens attending cultural and artistic events | % | - | 63.2 | - | - | |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending Poor Average Good Excellent



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9-1 | 84 | Development of a unified system for urban and environmental conservation planning | | Environment Policy Division |
| | 85 | Running the SNU Suwon Arboretum | | Ecological Park Division |
| | 86 | Creating a sustainably eco-friendly city | | Ecological Park Division |
| 9-2 | 87 | Enhancing Suwon's housing options for multi-child households | | Urban Regeneration Division |
| 9-3 | 88 | Managing the Housing Welfare Committee | | Urban Regeneration Division |
| 9-4 | 89 | Offering public hanok (traditional Korean house) for traditional cultural education and activities | | Cultural Heritage Management Division |
| | 90 | Lifting Spirits with Art in Suwon: A Unique Artistic City | | Culture and Arts Division |
| | 91 | Managing the Suwon Convention Center | | Tourism Division |
| | 92 | Creating cultural spaces for all | | Culture and Arts Division |
| 9-5 | 93 | Hosting cultural events at museums | | Suwon Museum |
| | 94 | Cultivating a vibrant culture and arts festival scene | | Culture and Arts Division |

Target 9-1

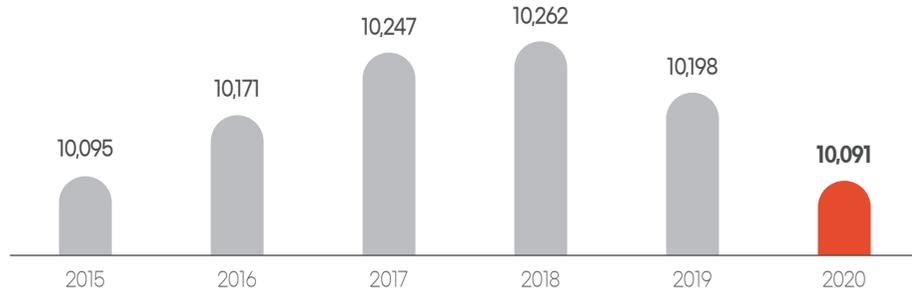
Administering the City Within Environmental Limits and Ensuring Basic Services for All Citizens

To be truly sustainable and resilient city for all its residents, maintain a high quality of life through effective urban management. Consider a myriad of factors, including an appropriate population size, optimal population density, the scale of residential zones, air quality, affordable and easily accessible transportation, a thriving ecological environment, and the amount of green space available per person.

Conduct assessments on urban environment capacity for plans that guarantee adequate quality of life for citizens. In addition, help every citizen enjoy basic services through urban management.

Indicator 9-1-1 Population density in Suwon

(persons/km²)



Source Citizen Service Division

The indicator, population density, which is a major evaluation criterion for urban environmental capacity, requires continuous monitoring. Suwon's population density showed a trend of increasing up until 2018 but has been continuously decreasing since then. The decrease in population density seems desirable considering the level of urbanization in the city and the quality of life. But the city and relevant administrative divisions must pay close attention to this indicator to maintain a reasonable population density level.

Indicator 9-1-2 Population decline rate by administrative district

(%)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Suwon | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | -0.6 | -1.1 |
| Jangan-gu | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -2.2 | -2.7 | -2.0 |
| Gwonseon-gu | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.5 | -1.6 | -1.1 |
| Paldal-gu | -1.5 | -0.4 | -2.5 | -5.6 | -2.8 | -1.5 |
| Yeongtong-gu | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | -4.5 | -0.1 |

Source Statistical Yearbook(Population of the current year – population of the previous year) / population of the previous year x 100)

The total population of Suwon decreased by 1.1% in 2019–2020 with the population declining in all districts. Suwon has a considerably higher population density than other cities, so population decline can have a positive impact on the quality of life of Suwon citizens. However, looking more closely, the population of new towns, such as Homaesil and Gwanggyo, is rapidly increasing, while the population of the old city center is steadily decreasing. Given that, relevant administrative divisions should carefully observe the trend of population outflow from the old city center and consider preparing detailed evaluation criteria by dong (basic administrative unit) or district to evaluate urban environmental capacity.

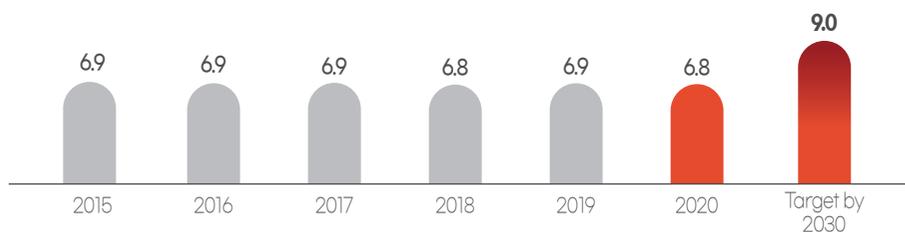
Indicator 9-1-3 Rate of decline of numbers of companies by administrative district (%)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Suwon | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Jangan-gu | -1.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Gwonseon-gu | 2.5 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.1 |
| Paldal-gu | -1.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | -0.3 | -4 |
| Yeongtong-gu | 8 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 |

Source Statistical Yearbook(Population of the current year – population of the previous year) / population of the previous year x 100)

The number of companies has increased but one out of four districts (Paldal-gu) saw a decrease in the number of companies, requiring monitoring by overseeing divisions.

Indicator 9-1-4 Suwon park area per capita (㎡/person)



Source Ecological Park Division

Although the urban park area per capita in Suwon was below the national average in 2020, the city has maintained relatively large area of parks and green spaces considering the steady increase in population. In addition, the city has multiple mountains (Mt. Gwanggyo Mt. Chilbo, Mt. Cheongmyeong, Mt. Paldal, Mt. Yegi, and Mt. Sukji) closely located to residential areas. In terms of policy directions, the city needs to focus more on green landscaping, creating green space around apartment complexes, and achieving carbon neutrality.

[Reference data] Urban park area per capita nationwide (㎡/person)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Urban park area per capita | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 |



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-1

Administering the City Within Environmental Limits and Ensuring Basic Services for All Citizens

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Target 9-1

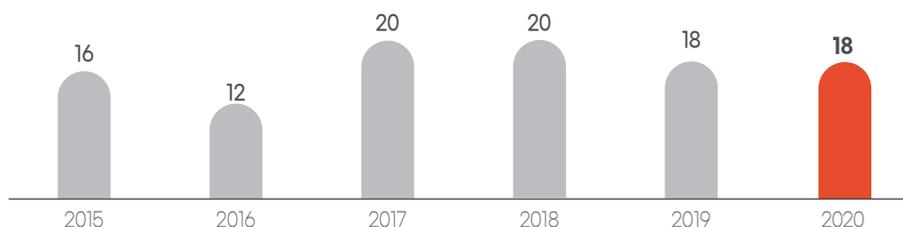
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Conduct assessments on urban environment capacity for plans that guarantee adequate quality of life for citizens. In addition, help every citizen enjoy basic services through urban management.

Indicator 9-1-5 Number of programs for Suwon park users

(No. of programs)



Source Ecological Park Division

Urban parks serve as vital public spaces, offering citizens a respite from the hustle and bustle of city life. They play a crucial role in reshaping urban culture by fostering natural communities. As cities continue to modernize, the importance of public interest, ecological balance, and community values becomes even more pronounced. In this regard, securing green areas and public park areas and operating quality programs for park users are essential parts of urban policy. However, there's a notable lack of data available to analyze park user programs in Suwon. For efficient operation and management of green spaces and urban parks, it is imperative for the city to systematically gather and maintain statistical data.

Project 84 Development of a unified system for urban and environmental conservation planning

Environment Policy Division



Project overview

- Setting rules for integrated management of urban and environmental conservation planning
 - Overlapping planning periods for urban development and environmental conservation
 - Making decisions on the composition, procedures, and management of the Suwon City Council for Policy Planning
 - Organizing the Suwon City Council for Policy Planning



Progress

- Set rules on integrated management of urban and environmental conservation planning (July 2019)
- Joint work manual for integrated management of land and environmental plans (December 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The formation of the council seems to be a step in the right direction for establishing an integrated system.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to share basic data with civic organizations
 - Need to involve more representatives from civic organizations in the council and ensure that the outcomes of discussions are shared transparently with these organizations

Project 85 Running the SNU Suwon Arboretum

Ecological Park Division



Project overview

- Opening and operating the Seoul National University (SNU) Suwon Arboretum
 - Duration: December 2019 – ongoing
 - Location: 14, 92-6 Seodun-dong
 - Plant species: 484 species (425 trees and shrubs and 59 herbaceous plants)
 - Details: Maintenance of infrastructure and management of arboretum facilities



Progress

- Consultation between Suwon City and the SNU (September 2019) and detailed design work (December 2019)
- Opening SNU Suwon Arboretum (June 2020) and running forest experience program (June 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Created an easy-to-access green area for citizens
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - The city should devise strategies that allow citizens to tangibly experience the welfare advantages offered by the park. Moreover, ongoing monitoring is essential, and the findings should be consistently shared with the public.

Project 86 Creating a sustainable, eco-friendly city

Ecological Park Division



Project overview

- Fifteen programs related to urban forests and ecology run by 14 organizations
 - Cultivating ecological education activists
 - Nature-based learning, experiential programs conducted at urban vegetable gardens, promotion of Suwon's eight walking trails, school forest programs, traditional games and learning activities in the forest, forest experience program for families, etc.



Progress

- Conducted programs related to urban forests and ecological environments in 2019-2020



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Promoted education targeting all groups of citizens
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - An urgent comprehensive strategy is needed to address the limited public understanding of the crucial role urban green spaces play in tackling the climate crisis.



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-1

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Target 9-1

Evaluator's comments

- 🕒 Public-private consultation is required to refine the guidelines for unified management of urban and environmental conservation planning.
- 🕒 The evaluation and monitoring of urban environmental capacity should underpin urban planning to guarantee a standard quality of life. Moreover, the city must implement holistic strategies to curb unchecked development, including land development, and ensure an appropriate population density is maintained.

| Indicator evaluated by

Oh Hyun-jae, director of the Center for Housing Welfare, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation, and Lee Deuk-hyeon, chair of Suwon Green Trust

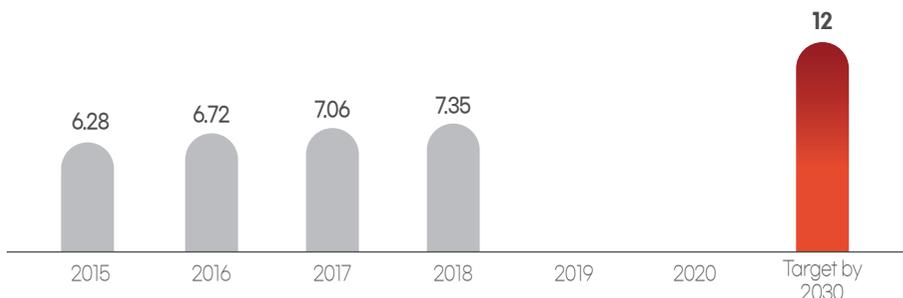
| Project evaluated by

Park Young-chul, CEO of Suwon KYC,
Oh Hyun-jae, director of the Center for Housing Welfare, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation, and Lee Deuk-hyeon, chair of Suwon Green Trust

Indicator 9-2-1

Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's total housing stock

(%)



Source Statistical Yearbook, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

Tracking the indicator is proving difficult due to the absence of up-to-date statistical data. Based on the available figures from 2015–2018, achieving the 2030 target of 12% appears to be a challenging task.

Indicator 9-2-2

Percentage of public rental housing in Suwon's annual housing supply

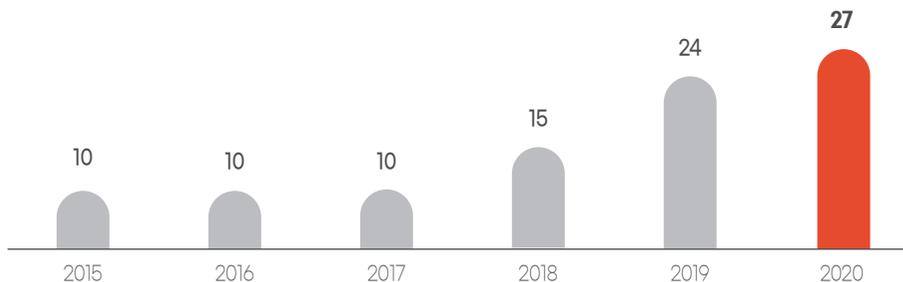
(%)

No data is available for this indicator. An alternative indicator must be put in place to track the progress in achieving

Indicator 9-2-3

Number of public rental housing units supplied by Suwon City

(No. of housing units)



Source Urban Regeneration Division

The indicator value is the number of public rental housing supplied by Suwon City's Human Housing Project for multi-child households.

The city bought existing housing and has been giving priority to families with multiple children. The city is recommended to expand the number of public rental housing units, catering to a broader range of groups, particularly focusing on those who are socially disadvantaged.



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-2

Guaranteeing Citizens' Right to Housing and Expanding Public Rental Housing

Establish Suwon's own unique policies regarding public rental housing, ensuring that citizens can reside in secure environments, thereby upholding their fundamental right to adequate housing. In particular, increase the supply of public housing for one-person and two-person households considering various locations and the restoration of the original city center.

Target 9-2

Guaranteeing Citizens' Right to Housing and Expanding Public Rental Housing

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Project 87

Enhancing Suwon's housing options for multi-child households

Urban
Regeneration
Division



Project overview

- Duration: 2018 – ongoing
- Target: Tenant households with four or more children
- Details: Supply of purchased LH (Korea Land & Housing Corp.) rental housing to the target group



Progress

- LH supplied eight units in 2020 and 30–35 units per year from 2021



Evaluation

- What went well
 - The project has gone well and expanded its scope to cover housing for youth
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need for Suwon City to provide rental housing that it has acquired in order to implement housing and welfare policies that align with Suwon's unique local characteristics

Target 9-2

Evaluator's comments

🕒 The push for ensuring housing rights gained momentum in the 2000s. With the introduction of the Framework Act on Residence in 2015, the legal foundation for safeguarding housing rights was solidified. To uphold citizens' housing rights, Suwon City needs to ensure affordable housing is available. This entails the augmentation of housing repair policies and the sustained allocation of city-acquired rental housing.

| Indicator evaluated by

Oh Hyun-jae, director, Center for Housing Welfare, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation, and Lee Eun-kyung, activist, Eco Leader Reporter Group

| Project evaluated by

Oh Hyun-jae, director, Center for Housing Welfare, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

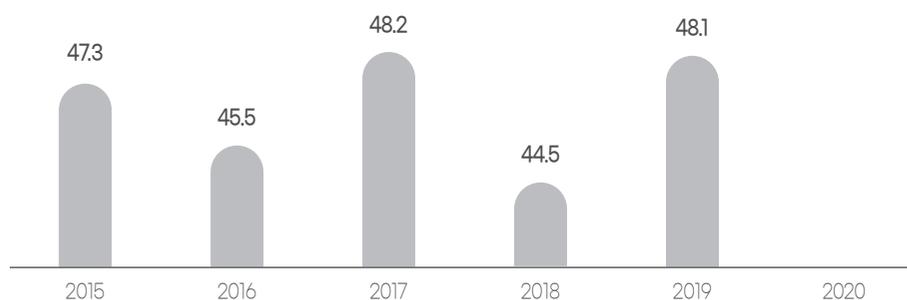
Indicator 9-3-1

Ratio of housing rental and maintenance fees to Suwon citizen income

※ Evaluation pending due to no available data

Indicator 9-3-2

Proportion of tenant households out of total households (%)



Source Urban Regeneration Division, Statistical Yearbook

The evaluation was put on hold as the 2020 social survey report was not released due to the pandemic. However, considering that the proportion of tenant households was on the rise until 2019 and that real estate prices were increasing up until recently, it would be reasonable to assume that last year's proportion of tenant households either stagnated or increased. Especially given the recent designation of Suwon as a special metropolitan city, the city must accelerate its efforts to implement its own housing supply policy and develop a housing welfare model in cooperation with the Suwon Urban Development Corporation (SUDC).



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-3

Mitigating the Burden of Housing Expenses and Promoting Social Housing

In Suwon, over half of all households are renters, and housing costs have been on a consistent rise. This escalation in rental prices has been particularly burdensome for the younger generation, including newlyweds, casting a shadow on the overall well-being of Suwon's residents. Recognizing this challenge, Suwon is intensifying its welfare policies, emphasizing the provision of social housing options like rental units for youth, youth dormitories, and affordable housing for those with low incomes. Through potential collaborations with housing cooperatives, the city is committed to gradually reducing the housing-related financial strain on its citizens by 2030.



Target 9-3

Mitigating the Burden of Housing Expenses and Promoting Social Housing

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Project 88 Managing the Housing Welfare Committee

| | |
|--|---|
|  Project overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Welfare Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be established to deliberate and advise on housing welfare projects and directions in accordance with the Suwon City Ordinance on Residential Welfare - Establishing, changing, and evaluating comprehensive housing welfare plans |
|  Progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled to be formed in 2021 |
|  Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expected to contribute to housing stability and improved quality of housing • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low progress with no committee meeting having been held yet |

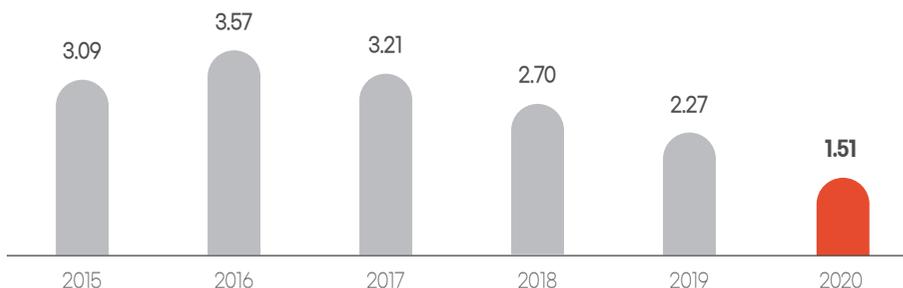
Target 9-3 **Evaluator's comments**

⤵ As a goal of housing welfare policy, providing affordable housing is as important as stabilizing housing prices. The devastating reality is that the poor spend more on housing than the wealthy. It is suggested that the city promotes social housing using publicly owned land (held by the city or the nation) to alleviate the housing burden and selects a social enterprise to be in charge of operation and management of social housing, especially for young single-person households.

Indicator evaluated by
 Park Young-chul, CEO, Suwon KYC,
 and Kim Jin-sook, moderator, housing welfare, Gyeonggi Dormitory

Project evaluated by
 Kim Jeong-wook, secretary general, Social Value Forum,
 and Oh Hyun-jae, director, Center for Housing Welfare, Suwon Sustainable City Foundation

Indicator 9-4-1 Budget allocated for culture and arts (Share of culture and arts budget in Suwon City's total budget) (%)

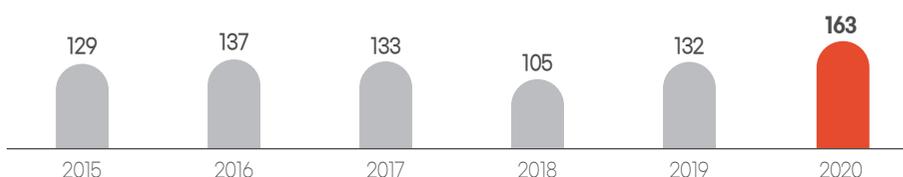


Source Culture and Arts Division and Cultural Heritage Management Division

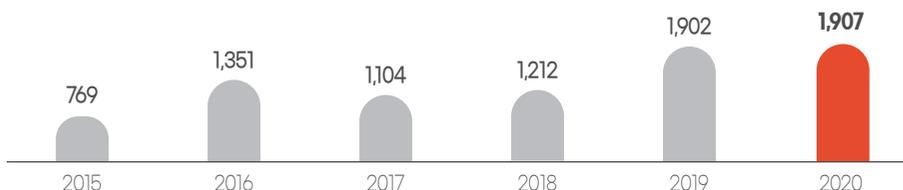
Budget allocated for culture and arts is significantly decreasing. In many developed nations, support for the arts and culture often intensifies when economic conditions deteriorate. Yet, judging by the current indicators, it seems that Suwon City may either underestimate the importance of arts and culture or simply not prioritize it. This perspective appears odd, especially as the city is gearing up to be recognized as a cultural hub. As the saying goes, a budget reflects the administration's philosophy; thus, a government's genuine commitment to a policy is often reflected in its financial allocations. If Suwon truly aspires to be a beacon of culture, it needs to reassess its budgetary commitments and overarching policies for the arts and culture sector.

Indicator 9-4-2 Total instances and funding provided to Suwon artists and cultural collectives

Total instances of providing funding to Suwon artists and cultural collectives (Instances)



Amount of funding provided to Suwon artists and cultural collectives (KRW 1,000,000)



Source Culture and Arts Division

The budget has increased compared to last year; however, in many cases, small amounts were provided, and 400 million won was allocated to the Suwon Public Art project. Overall, the budget for culture and arts is insufficient.



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-4

Ensuring citizens' access to cultural resources with sustainable cultural policy

For local culture to thrive, it requires commitment and support from both the local government and citizens. Suwon aims to implement sustainable cultural policy by launching and operating the Culture and Arts Committee, a public-private governance body pursuing consistent and sustainable policy to ensure citizens' access to cultural resources.

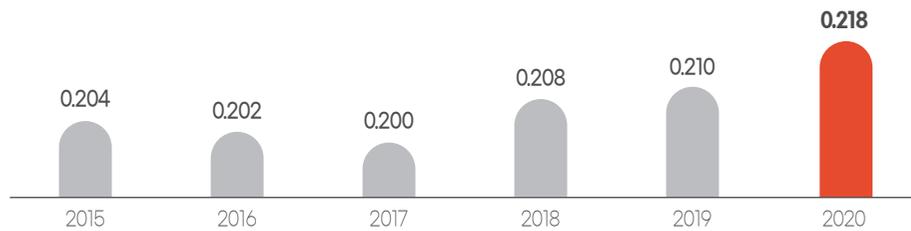
Target 9-4

Ensuring citizens' access to cultural resources with sustainable cultural policy

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Indicator 9-4-3 Suwon per capita cultural infrastructure space

(m²/person)



Source Comprehensive review on the national cultural infrastructure, provided by the Culture and Arts Division

Suwon per capita cultural infrastructure space has been at a standstill for the past six years, and the rise in 2019 and 2020 seems to be due to population decline. Recently, the budget for the arts and culture sector is also decreased along with the deteriorating financial situation of Suwon City. Despite these concerns, a performance hall themed around King Jeongjo was established in the Haenggung-dong area. Known for its wealth of cultural facilities, Haenggung-dong boasts excellent cultural accessibility. As we move forward, the introduction of new cultural infrastructure should be encouraged, keeping in mind the specific needs and characteristics of the region. This approach will ensure both balanced cultural development and accessibility.

Project 89 Offering public hanok (traditional Korean house) for traditional cultural education and activities

Cultural Heritage Management Division



Project overview

- Exhibition Hall of Hanok Building Technology: providing opportunities to learn about hanok
- Hwahong Sarangchae: Photo zone and lounge for tourists
- Hwaseo Sarangchae: Various Korean traditional music performances
- Traditional Dietary Culture Exhibition Hall: Providing experiential education on Korea's unique dietary culture
- Learning Center of Traditional Etiquettes: Programs teaching traditional etiquette for citizens



Progress

- Conducted contact-free programs during the pandemic.



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Each space possesses its own unique features
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to advance research into the appealing features of different hanok styles and broaden educational spaces

Project 90

Lifting Spirits with Art in Suwon: A Unique Artistic City

Culture and Arts Division



Project overview

- Target: Private cultural and arts organizations, artists, and amateur artist clubs in Suwon
- Fields: Art, music, literature, dance, theater, photography, Korean traditional music, entertainment, etc.



Progress

- Supported nine projects conducted by the Federation of Artistic & Cultural Organizations of Suwon Yechong and its branches
- Supported four Korean People's Art Federation (KPAF) projects
- Supported six projects conducted by other cultural and artistic organizations
- Supported 97 contests, including visiting cultural performances
- Supported 17 school bands in Suwon



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Established a governing body dedicated to preparing Suwon's transformation into a cultural destination
 - Held various events even in the midst of the pandemic
 - Increased the number of cases funded by Suwon City
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - It's questionable how deeply the slogans "A City of Culture" and "A Unique Artistic City" resonate with citizens.

Project 91

Managing the Suwon Convention Center

Tourism Division



Project overview

- Suwon as a leading MICE city
 - Promoting tourism and MICE (meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions)
 - Activating the Suwon MICE Complex
 - Collaborating with the Suwon Convention Center
 - Commissioning services to promote the international conference complex zone
 - Pursuing partial revision of Suwon City ordinance and enforcement decrees on MICE promotion
 - Providing convenient facilities and resolving the issue of unoccupied business facilities



Progress

- Designated the Suwon Convention Center as an operating organization
- Effectively responded to COVID-19
 - Discount on space and auxiliary facility rental fees, online exhibition and marketing, and setting up online conference system
- Attracted five major international conferences and established an integrated system for the Suwon MICE Complex



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Promoted Suwon as a leading MICE city by activating the Suwon MICE Complex
 - Identified citizen meisters and made public the details regarding the management of the Suwon Convention Center
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - High rental fees make Center facilities less accessible.
 - Website does not display any history on Suwon.



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-4

Ensuring citizens' access to cultural resources with sustainable cultural policy

For local culture to thrive, it requires commitment and support from both the local government and citizens. Suwon aims to implement sustainable cultural policy by launching and operating the Culture and Arts Committee, a public-private governance body pursuing consistent and sustainable policy to ensure citizens' access to cultural resources.

Target 9-4

Ensuring citizens' access to cultural resources with sustainable cultural policy

For local culture to thrive, it requires commitment and support from both the local government and citizens. Suwon aims to implement sustainable cultural policy by launching and operating the Culture and Arts Committee, a public-private governance body pursuing consistent and sustainable policy to ensure citizens' access to cultural resources.

Project 92 Creating cultural spaces for all

Culture and Arts Division



Project overview

- Establishment of the Paldal Cultural Center
 - Location: 93-1 Maehyang-dong, Paldal-gu
 - Scale: total floor area of 2,152m², 1 basement floor, and 1 floor above ground (new hanok)
 - Facilities: a performance hall with 200 seats, rooms for cultural classes, etc.
- Construction of a cultural facility in Homaesil-dong
 - Location: 1366 Homaesil-dong, Gwonseon-gu
 - Scale: Total floor area 4,000m², 1 basement floor, and 3 floors above ground
 - Facilities: a performance hall with 500 seats, rooms for cultural classes, etc.



Progress

- Paldal Cultural Center: design development (January 2020), construction permit (November 2020), and start of construction work (February, 2021)
- Construction of a cultural facility in Homaesil-dong: design development (September 2020), technical consultation (February 2021)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - As Suwon City lacks cultural spaces, it is desirable to build the two facilities
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Recommend planning small cultural spaces in each building

Target 9-4

Evaluator's comments

- ① The city should guarantee transparent disclosure of information regarding the selection of contest winners, allowing artists who did not win to better prepare for subsequent contests.
- ② Simply having hanok buildings isn't enough to foster a traditional ambiance. A dedicated division should oversee the refurbishment of elements such as roads, riversides, and bus stops, ensuring they align with the hanok aesthetic to form a cohesive traditional complex.
- ③ Given the intrinsic nature of cultural policy, both consistency and persistence are paramount. Yet, the budget set aside for the promotion of culture appears inconsistent. It's vital for the city to allocate a consistent and substantial budget towards the promotion of culture and arts, reinforcing policy support in the process.

Indicator evaluated by

Kim Mi-young, representative, Dongdong Culture and Arts Planning Group, and Lee Seong-ho, leader, Troupe of Pungmulgut (traditional farmers' band)

Project evaluated by

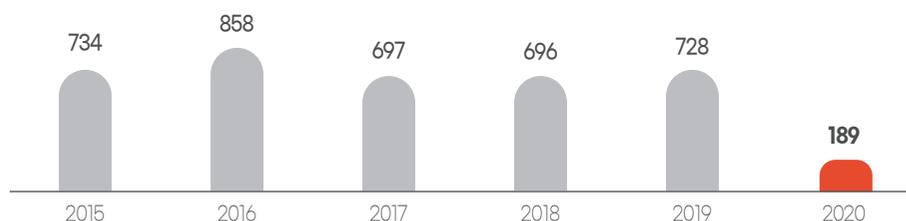
Lee Je-ryong, CEO, Sani Theater Company, Lee Seong-ho, leader, Troupe of Pungmulgut, and Kang Seok-woo, member, photography committee, Suwon Arts Council, Kim Mi-young, representative of Dongdong Culture and Arts Planning Group, Kim Jeong-ok, secretary general, Social Value Forum, and Kim Jin-sook, moderator, housing welfare, Gyeonggi Dormitory

Indicator 9-5-1

Number of open days and visitor counts for major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon (Day)

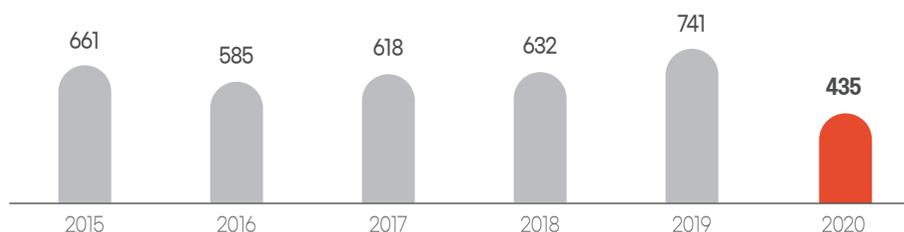
(Day)

Arts halls



| Arts halls | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| SK Atrium Grand Theater | 158 | 196 | 141 | 155 | 171 | 75 |
| SK Atrium Small Theater | 92 | 161 | 129 | 106 | 113 | 59 |
| Jangan-gu Community Center | 265 | 263 | 203 | 214 | 217 | 31 |
| Youth Culture Center | 219 | 238 | 224 | 221 | 227 | 24 |

Exhibition halls



| Exhibition halls | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Suwon l'Park Museum of Art | 313 | 313 | 313 | 313 | 301 | 191 |
| Gwanggyo Art Space | - | - | - | - | 229 | 202 |
| Suwon Cultural Foundation exhibition hall | 33 | 69 | 74 | 95 | 88 | 0 |
| Suwon Cultural Foundation's Haenggung Gallery | 315 | 203 | 231 | 224 | 203 | 42 |

Source Culture and Arts Division

In 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of open days and visitor counts for major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon dramatically decreased. In particular, major arts and exhibition halls whose main business is space rental were hit hardest. Even concert and exhibition halls mainly for rental can be fully operated if the space is managed well by professional planners; however, unfortunately, this was not the case for those in Suwon.



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-5

Promoting Cultural Engagement and Invigorating Community Arts

For the democratization of culture and the realization of cultural democracy, help citizens enjoy cultural events and engage them in cultural and arts activities as consumers and producers of culture.

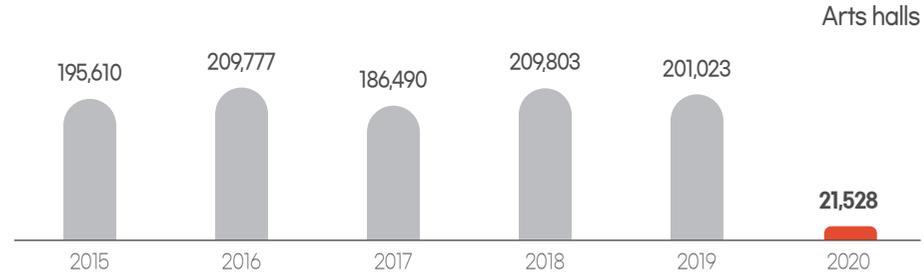
Target 9-5

Promoting Cultural Engagement and Invigorating Community Arts

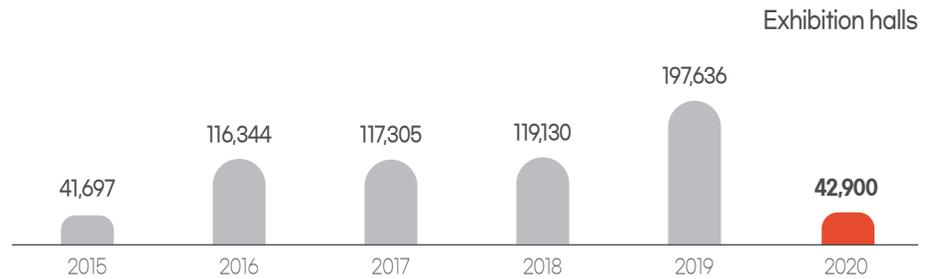
For the democratization of culture and the realization of cultural democracy, help citizens enjoy cultural events and engage them in cultural and arts activities as consumers and producers of culture.

Indicator 9-5-2 Visitor count at major arts and exhibition halls in Suwon

(Persons)



| Arts halls | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| SK Atrium Grand Theater | 55,381 | 43,429 | 47,537 | 64,352 | 54,963 | 9,340 |
| SK Atrium Small Theater | 10,970 | 14,419 | 12,506 | 15,345 | 8,316 | 2,222 |
| Jangan-gu Community Center | 75,095 | 87,650 | 57,275 | 59,625 | 71,590 | 6,040 |
| Youth Culture Center | 54,164 | 64,279 | 69,172 | 70,481 | 66,154 | 3,926 |



| Exhibition halls | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Suwon I'Park Museum of Art | 41,664 | 116,275 | 117,231 | 119,035 | 102,843 | 19,777 |
| Gwanggyo Art Space | - | - | - | - | 51,939 | 7,785 |
| Suwon Cultural Foundation exhibition hall | 33 | 69 | 74 | 95 | 88 | 0 |
| Suwon Cultural Foundation's Haenggung Gallery | - | - | - | - | 42,766 | 15,338 |

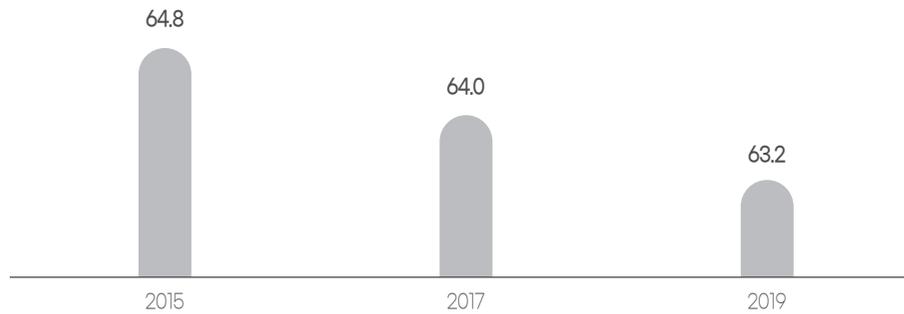
Source Culture and Arts Division

The decrease in visitor counts was even more significant than the decrease in the number of open days. Apart from the impact of COVID-19, the maximum number of visitors to the Suwon Cultural Foundation's exhibition hall was only 95. Maybe the foundation ought to reconsider how it operates or whether it should continue operating the exhibition hall.

Indicator 9-5-3

Percentage of citizens attending cultural and artistic events

(%)



Source Social Survey Report

The evaluation was put on hold because the social survey report was not published.

Project 93

Hosting cultural events at museums

Suwon Museum

| | |
|---|--|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural events at the Gwanggyo Museum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Culture Day events at the Museum (September–October) – Autumn Neighborhood Culture Festival (October) |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled due to COVID-19. |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At present, the evaluation is solely focused on the Gwanggyo Museum. However, since all events at the museum have been canceled, this assessment seems redundant. |



SDGs 9
Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture

Target 9-5

Promoting Cultural Engagement and Invigorating Community Arts

For the democratization of culture and the realization of cultural democracy, help citizens enjoy cultural events and engage them in cultural and arts activities as consumers and producers of culture.

Target 9-5

**Promoting Cultural
Engagement and
Invigorating Community Arts**

For the democratization of culture and the realization of cultural democracy, help citizens enjoy cultural events and engage them in cultural and arts activities as consumers and producers of culture.

Project 94 Cultivating a vibrant culture and arts festival scene

Culture and Arts
Division



**Project
overview**

- Suwon Theater Festival
 - Venue: Gyeonggi Sangsang Campus and the Citizen Farm at Tap-dong
 - Details: A rejuvenating festival allowing attendees to experience the allure of diverse theatrical performances in the forest
- Suwon Ballet Festival
 - Venue: Suwon Outdoor Music Hall 1, Suwon SK Atrium, etc.
 - Details: main performance, ballet class, side events, etc.
- Suwon Jazz Festival
 - Venue: Gwanggyo Lake Park's Fun Field
 - Details: jazz artists' performance, fringe theatre, etc.



Progress

- Suwon Theater Festival and Suwon Jazz Festival were canceled in the midst of COVID-19
- The main performance at the Suwon Ballet Festival was broadcast live without spectators



Evaluation

- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to keep branding Suwon as a host city of culture and arts festivals, cultivate talented artists in Suwon, and diversify festival venues

Target 9-5

Evaluator's comments

- ⌚ The evaluation has been put on hold due to effects of the pandemic. However, I hope the city administration will make more effort to promote cultural engagement and invigorate community arts from 2022 in preparation for the post-pandemic era.
- ⌚ In addition, I hope the city secures more funding for promoting culture and arts and have discussions on budget allocation with experts and civic organizations.

| Indicator evaluated by

Lim Chul-bin, CEO, Changbit Production, independent film studio

| Project evaluated by

Koh Yeong-ik, representative, Suwon Jaeng-i and the Suwon Citizen Theater Troupe,
Kim Jung-wook, secretary general, Social Value Forum,
and Kim Jin-sook, moderator, Gyeonggi Dormitory



SDGs 9
**Promoting Inclusive Sustainability
and Culture**

Roundtable discussion by Citizens' Group for
Urban Policy Planning





Suwon 2030 SDGs

SDG 10 Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

- SDG 10 (Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance) is an important goal related to all three dimensions of sustainable development—the environment, economy, and society—and the goal serves as an indicator to monitor progress towards realizing a sustainable Suwon.
- In the midst of COVID-19, offline meetings were held less frequently and often replaced by online Zoom meetings to monitor progress.
- We analyzed and evaluated 16 indicators and 11 projects associated with six SDG 10 targets. In terms of the indicators, the results were similar to that of the previous year. Among 16 indicators, three were rated as "excellent," eight indicators as "average," four as "poor," and the evaluation of one indicator was withheld. In terms of projects, among 11 projects, seven were evaluated as "excellent" and four as "average," suggesting relatively good performance.
- I look forward to active participation and support from the city administration since cooperation with the city administration is a must to implement SDG 10 and analyze and evaluate indicators and projects.

⟨Go Seon-ja, chair of SDG 10 committee, Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, member, Suwon Governance Committee⟩

Indicator analysis

| Targets | Indicator no. | Name of indicators | Yearly result | | | | Target by 2030 | Evaluation results |
|---------|---------------|--|------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|---|
| | | | Unit | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 10-1 | 10-1-1 | Number of hours spent for education on capacity building for self-governance | Hours | 11,051 | 7,757 | 2,617 | - |  |
| | 10-1-2 | Number of participants in educational programs on capacity building for self-governance | Persons | 673 | 2,192 | 475 | - |  |
| 10-2 | 10-2-1 | Rate of full written disclosure of documents approved by public officials at or above the deputy mayor level | % | 50.0 | 73.7 | 76.9 | 100 |  |
| | 10-2-2 | Instances of written disclosure of Suwon City's committee meeting minutes | No. of instances | 69 | 65 | 19 | - |  |
| 10-3 | 10-3-1 | Instances involving consultation with governance groups when pursuing policies | No. of instances | 52 | 65 | 36 | - |  |
| | 10-3-2 | Annual budget allocated based on citizen participation input | KRW 1,000,000 | 5,823 | 4,714 | 3,423 | - |  |
| | 10-3-3 | Number of adopted policies proposed by civic governance organizations | No. of policies | 3 | 7 | 6 | - |  |
| | 10-3-4 | Participation rate of women, people with disabilities, seniors, teenagers, and people from multicultural backgrounds in civic governance organizations | % | - | - | - | - |  |
| | 10-3-5 | Citizen satisfaction with public services | Score | 83.9 | 90.7 | - | - |  |
| 10-4 | 10-4-1 | Annual count of corruption cases involving public officials | No. of cases | 3 | 0 | 1 | - |  |
| | 10-4-2 | Results of anti-corruption policy evaluations | Grade | 2등급 | 1등급 | 1등급 | - |  |
| | 10-4-3 | Suwon's Public Officials' Integrity Index | Score | 7.65 | 7.11 | 8.26 | - |  |
| 10-5 | 10-5-1 | Number of violent crimes in Suwon | No. of crimes | 634 | 609 | - | - |  |
| | 10-5-2 | Number of crime-related deaths per 100,000 people | No. of deaths | 6 | 9 | - | - |  |
| 10-6 | 10-6-1 | Rate of completion of relevant educational programs by public officials and employees in public institutions | % | - | - | - | - |  |
| | 10-6-2 | Suwon City's budget allocation for democratic citizenship education based on a relevant ordinance | - | - | - | - | - |  |

* Evaluation result Evaluation pending  Poor  Average  Good  Excellent 



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice,
Peace and Harmony
through Self-
governance

Project Monitoring

| Targets | Project no. | Name of projects | Evaluation results | Overseeing division |
|---------|-------------|--|--------------------|--|
| 10-1 | 95 | Implementing pilot projects for resident associations | | Autonomy and Decentralization Division |
| 10-2 | 96 | Promoting transparent disclosure of original documents | | Citizen Service Division |
| 10-3 | 97 | Operating the Coordination Committee for Youth Policy | | Youth Policy Division |
| | 98 | Operating the Citizens' Group for Urban Policy Planning | | Urban Planning Division |
| | 99 | Collaborative community budgeting with citizens | | Budget and Finance Division |
| | 100 | Promoting collaborative governance through citizen participation | | Policy Planning Division |
| 10-4 | 101 | Creating a transparent and corruption-free city | | Audit Office |
| 10-5 | 102 | Managing and promoting sustainable and safe villages | | Civil Safety Division |
| | 103 | Preventing child abuse and recurrence | | Children and Childcare Division |
| | 104 | Installing and updating CCTV systems | | Urban Safety Integration Division |
| 10-6 | 105 | Improving the quality of human rights education | | Human Rights Ombudsman |

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice,
Peace and Harmony
through Self-
governance

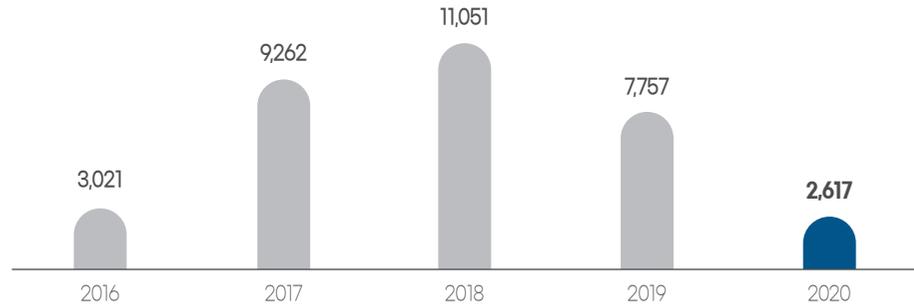


Target 10-1

Strengthening Self-Governance Capacity of Dongs (Basic Administrative Units)

Formulate annual plans for the structure and activities of resident associations, delegate more responsibilities to them, and enhance the budget to bolster self-governance.

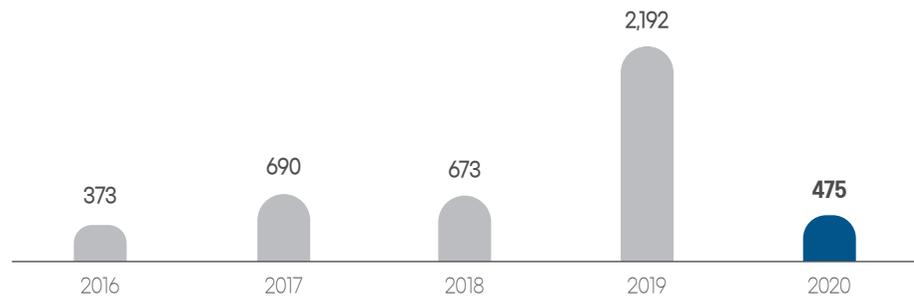
Indicator 10-1-1 Number of hours spent for education on capacity building for self-governance (Hours)



Source: Autonomy and Decentralization Division

The number of hours spent for education on capacity building for self-governance by dong (basic administrative unit) significantly decreased compared to the previous year. As the city is pushing forward with the organization of residents' associations, Suwon needs to improve and evaluate the quantity and quality of education. Capacity building education should be regarded as highly important and tailored to characteristics of each residential area since the residents will play a pivotal role in solving problems in the area, building autonomous village plans, and making decisions considering residents' opinions about the plans.

Indicator 10-1-2 Number of participants in educational programs on capacity building for self-governance (Persons)



Source: Autonomy and Decentralization Division

The decline in participants and education hours is likely influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. While it's unfortunate, a smoother execution might have been possible if the training had been shifted to remote learning. Greater promotional efforts and diverse educational methods, such as mobile and online learning, should be employed to involve a broader range of citizens.

Project 95 Implementing pilot projects for resident associations

Autonomy and Decentralization Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: initially targeting eight dong (basic administrative units) and expanding the scope to cover all 44 dong after 2021 • The project is implemented by: changing existing resident committees (which played a supporting role in policy planning) to resident councils (to directly make plans related to the area) • Details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implementing the project across eight pilot areas – Enacting an ordinance regarding the launch of resident councils and later applying it to all 44 dong – Allocating dedicated personnel, providing capacity-building education, and other support funded by each community service center |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot project for resident councils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conducted the "Smile Project," for resident policy planning, funded by resident tax proceeds (29 programs/KRW 232 million) – Held a general meeting of residents and determined priorities for participatory budgeting projects (23 projects) • Updated relevant ordinances and enforcement regulations to initiate the pilot project for resident councils (July 2020) • Launched and managed the "Suwon City Resident Involvement ON" online education platform, online education to empower self-run communities (October 2020) |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Revised relevant ordinances for full implementation of pilot project • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to build a public consensus before enacting a new ordinance for the launch of resident councils |



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-1

Strengthening Self-Governance Capacity of Dongs (Basic Administrative Units)

Formulate annual plans for the structure and activities of resident associations, delegate more responsibilities to them, and enhance the budget to bolster self-governance.

Target 10-1 Evaluator's comments

④ Strengthening the self-governing capacity of each dong (basic administrative unit) is of great importance since the pilot project of introducing resident councils will eventually expand to all of Suwon's 44 dong. To address this, the city should actively motivate a larger number of residents to engage in the programs. Additionally, the educational content must encompass areas such as village development, local welfare, and rejuvenation of community spaces. This will empower residents with the skills and knowledge needed to address local challenges through their resident councils.

Indicator evaluated by

Park Hyung-soon, former member, Maetan 4-dong resident committee, and Kim Hong-joo, member, Mangpo 2-dong resident committee

Project evaluated by

Kim Yeong-kyun, secretary general, Suwon Association for Inheritance of Democracy

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

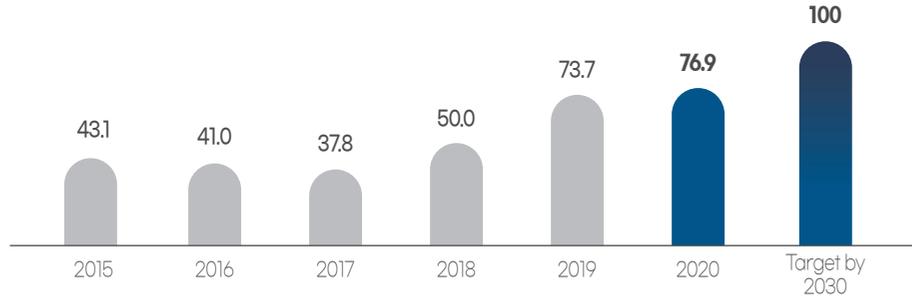


Target 10-2

Ensuring Access to Administrative Information

Ensure citizens' access to information produced and received by the administration. The minutes of various Suwon City administrative committee meetings will be made public to improve committee operation transparency and accountability.

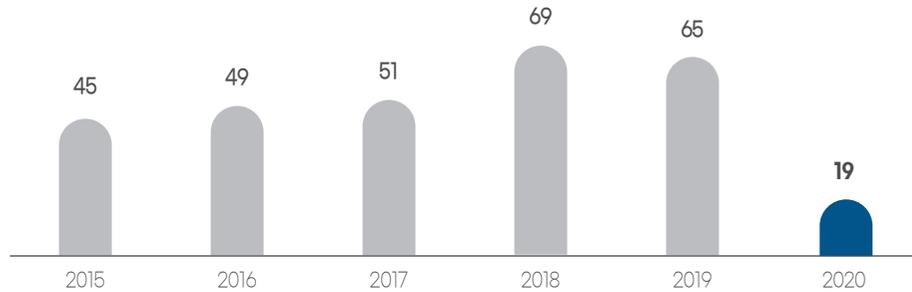
Indicator 10-2-1 Rate of full written disclosure of documents approved by public officials at or above the deputy mayor level (%)



Source Citizen Service Division

Suwon has a relatively high rate of full written disclosure of documents approved by public officials at or above the deputy mayor level. However, it still has a long way to go to fully achieve the 2030 target. It is suggested for the city to improve the function of the document disclosure system to increase accessibility to the published data.

Indicator 10-2-2 Instances of written disclosure of Suwon City's committee meeting minutes (21)



Source Suwon City divisions overseeing administrative committees

The instances of written disclosure of Suwon City's committee meeting minutes were very low in 2020 probably because the overall committee activities slowed down due to COVID-19. The city is advised to improve the relevant system, e.g., linking it with Suwon City's public data integration platform, to enhance transparency and accountability in committee operations, and guarantee citizens' right to access information.

Project 96 Promoting transparent disclosure of original documents

Citizen Services Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and reclassifying documents subject to full text disclosure • Starting full written disclosure of documents approved by public officials at the director general level or higher (January 2020) • Finding problems or areas for improvement to expand disclosure to documents approved by public officials at the director level or higher. |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the document disclosure system linked to the On-Nara BPS System for the first time in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presented a standard model of the document disclosure system for other local governments |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Higher rate of full written disclosure of documents compared to other municipalities • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to expand the application of the system to documents approved by public officials at the director level or higher |



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-2

Ensuring Access to Administrative Information

Ensure citizens' access to information produced and received by the administration. The minutes of various Suwon City administrative committee meetings will be made public to improve committee operation transparency and accountability.

Target 10-2 **Evaluator's comments**

- ④ The disclosure of document increases citizens' access to administrative information and contributes to increasing improved administrative transparency and accountability. I hope Suwon City takes the lead and becomes the first city in the country to set the goal of achieving a 100% disclosure rate.
- ④ Committee meetings should be held regularly, and meeting materials should be disclosed unconditionally, excepting confidential documents.
- ④ I anticipate that the city will develop its own comprehensive platform, simplifying the process for citizens to access administrative information.

Indicator evaluated by

Kim Jeong-han humanities team, Hope Spring Library,
Kim Hong-ju, member, Mangpo 2-dong resident committee
and Yee Eun-kyung, assistant instructor, Suwon Autonomous University of Citizens

Project evaluated by

Kim Yeong-kyun, secretary general, Suwon Association for Inheritance of Democracy

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

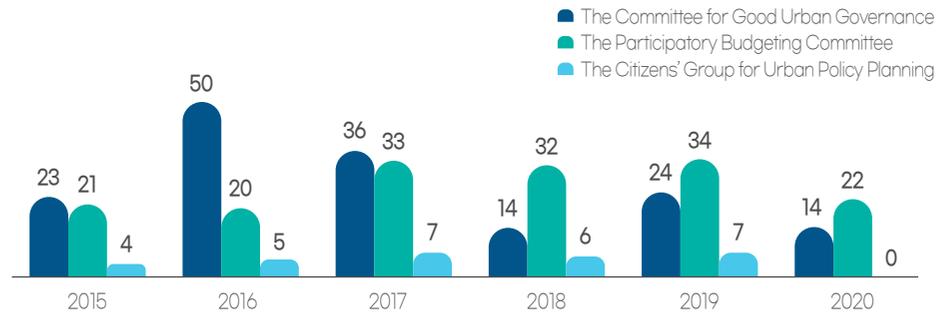


Target 10-3

Inclusive Governance for All Citizens

Promote participatory democracy by engaging citizens in governance. Residents participating in budget planning or village projects or forming a team of citizen policy planners would be examples. Engage minorities and vulnerable groups in various governance bodies and committees to create a diverse decision-making system.

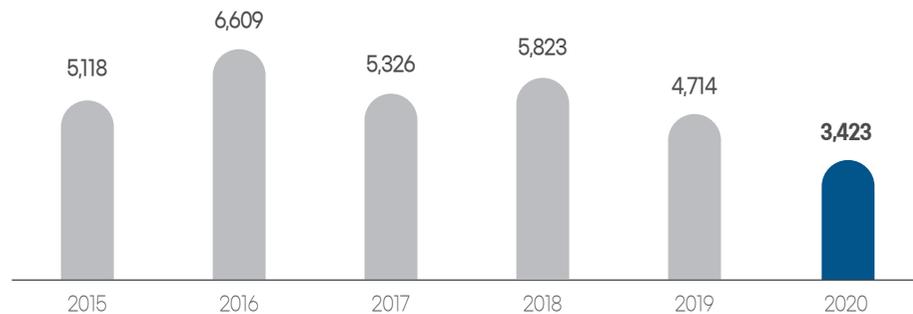
Indicator 10-3-1 Instances involving consultation with governance groups when pursuing policies (Instances)



Source Policy Planning Division, Budget and Finance Division, and Urban Planning Division

As a result of analyzing the 2020 performance of Suwon's representative governance organizations (the Committee for Good Urban Governance, the Participatory Budgeting Committee, and the Citizens' Group for Urban Policy Planning) was sluggish compared to the previous year. In particular, the Citizens' Group for Urban Policy Planning did not have a single meeting. So, I urge the relevant Suwon City administrative divisions to intensify their efforts in gathering feedback from citizens and integrating these insights into urban planning for a brighter future for Suwon.

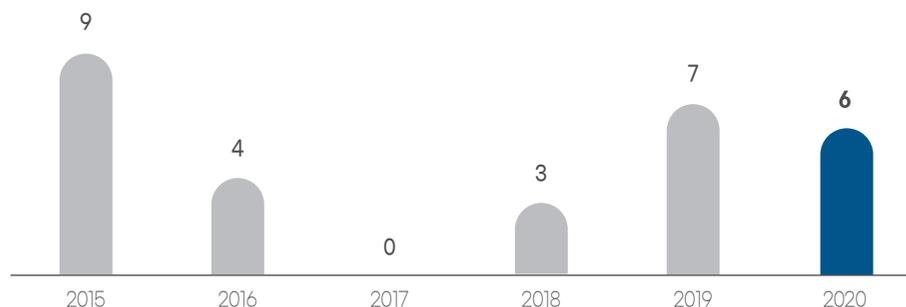
Indicator 10-3-2 Annual budget allocated based on citizen participation input (KRW 1,000,000)



Source Budget and Finance Division

The yearly budget determined by citizen input has been on a downward trend, with a notable dip in 2020. The city should emphasize and expand the participatory budgeting system to invigorate local self-governance and community spirit. Even though citizen suggestions are on the rise, the number of accepted proposals has dwindled for various reasons. It's advisable for the city to approve more of these proposals; a low acceptance rate could deter future citizen involvement.

Indicator 10-3-3 Number of adopted policies proposed by civic governance organizations (Number of policies)



Source Policy Planning Division

The indicator value is based on the number of policy proposals adopted by the Committee for Good Urban Governance, a Suwon City representative civic governance organization. The result of analyzing the indicator suggests that policy proposals have been consistently made and administrative divisions have been busy reviewing and accepting proposals even during the pandemic. Though that is the case, I want to advise the city to create more channels for policy proposals other than just the Committee for Good Urban Governance.

Indicator 10-3-4 Participation rate of women, people with disabilities, seniors, teenagers, and people from multicultural backgrounds in civic governance organizations (%)

| Classification | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Teenagers | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women | 32.5 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 41.8 | 43.0 | 41.6 |
| People with disabilities | 0.11 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.30 |
| Seniors | 0.45 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 5.40 | 5.33 | 8.90 |
| People from multicultural backgrounds | 0.26 | 0.11 | 0.74 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.30 |

Source Suwon City divisions overseeing administrative committees

The participation rate of women and seniors has increased, but the rate of youth, people with disabilities, and people from multicultural backgrounds is low. Suwon City ought to promote greater involvement of teenagers in civic governance bodies to rejuvenate its distinct youth policy. During the formation of these committees, an analysis of each committee's unique attributes should be conducted. Additionally, establishing a solid institutional foundation to boost the engagement of marginalized and underserved groups is essential.



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-3

Inclusive Governance for All Citizens

Promote participatory democracy by engaging citizens in governance. Residents participating in budget planning or village projects or forming a team of citizen policy planners would be examples. Engage minorities and vulnerable groups in various governance bodies and committees to create a diverse decision-making system.

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance



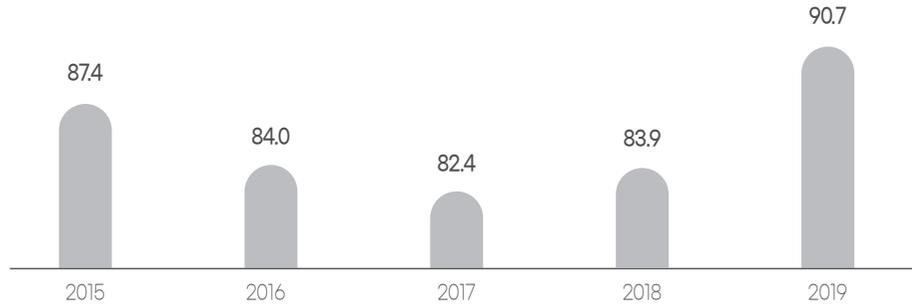
Target 10-3

Inclusive Governance for All Citizens

Promote participatory democracy by engaging citizens in governance. Residents participating in budget planning or village projects or forming a team of citizen policy planners would be examples. Engage minorities and vulnerable groups in various governance bodies and committees to create a diverse decision-making system.

Indicator 10-3-5 Citizen satisfaction with public services

(Scores)



Source Budget and Finance Division

Citizen satisfaction with public institutions in Suwon is continuously increasing. The 2020 survey data is not yet available, so it might be premature to make a prediction. However, the high degree of citizen satisfaction with Suwon's public institutions is likely to continue.

Project 97 Operating the Coordination Committee for Youth Policy

Youth Policy Officer



Project overview

- Target: anyone aged 19–34 (more than half of members)
- Appointment: open recruitment (two-year term, 1 time)
- Committee functions
 - Discussion and coordination of Suwon City's youth policies by sector to safeguard fundamental rights for youth, advocate for their rights and interests, and establish a groundwork to encourage their self-sufficiency



Progress

- Held two regular meetings and three ad-hoc meetings in 2020
- Collected citizen opinions for the enactment of basic ordinance on youth policy (July 2020)
- Held events to celebrate the first Youth Day in 2020
- Had appointment ceremony and workshop for third Suwon City Youth Policy Committee (October 2020)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Launch of a youth-led committee by increasing the ratio of youth members
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to assess the current state of youth policy and formulate new policies that are specifically tailored to conditions in Suwon

Project 98 Operating the Citizens' Group for Urban Policy Planning

Urban Planning Division

| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: 2012 – ongoing • Number of members: 500 people (250 adults and 250 adolescents) • Roles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presenting opinions on urban planning and policies of Suwon City and mediating civil conflicts – Holding a roundtable discussion on major issues |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No meeting was held in 2020 in the midst of COVID-19 |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to diversify types of meetings, such as online and written meetings, rather than just relying on face-to-face meetings |

Project 99 Collaborative community budgeting with citizens

Budget and Finance Division

| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Solicitation and promotion of community budget proposals – Proposal review: Departmental evaluation, local opinion collection, on-site inspection – Committee deliberation: Suwon City sub-committees, district meetings, community governance committees, youth committee – Budget allocation and disclosure of results: Suwon City council budget review and deliberation |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held a meeting of the Participatory Budgeting Steering Committee (January, 2021) • Produced and distributed promotional materials (February 2021) and trained responsible officials (February 2021) • Received proposals for Suwon City projects (March 2021) |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased community participation by selecting projects that reflect local characteristics and improve living conditions • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of diversity in projects due to limited budget – Insufficient budget allocated to the development of the old city center and lack of participation from the vulnerable and the socially disadvantaged |



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-3

Inclusive Governance for All Citizens

Promote participatory democracy by engaging citizens in governance. Residents participating in budget planning or village projects or forming a team of citizen policy planners would be examples. Engage minorities and vulnerable groups in various governance bodies and committees to create a diverse decision-making system.

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance



Target 10-3

Inclusive Governance for All Citizens

Promote participatory democracy by engaging citizens in governance. Residents participating in budget planning or village projects or forming a team of citizen policy planners would be examples. Engage minorities and vulnerable groups in various governance bodies and committees to create a diverse decision-making system.

Project 100 Promoting collaborative governance through citizen participation Policy Planning Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activating the collaborative governance committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promotion of collaborative governance research – Annual implementation plan for collaborative governance and convening committee meetings • Online communication platform activation: year-round operation of "Suwon Manmin Square" • Providing Opportunities for Collaborative Participation: training for public officials and citizens on collaboration, hosting collaborative events promoting cooperative governance |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified 28 collaborative projects • Conducted cooperative governance education for public officials (October 2020) and capacity building programs for members of the cooperative governance committee (November 2020) • Operation of the online platform "Suwon Manmin Square": 567 posts and 3,191 comments |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Established a master plan for collaboration and differentiated committee operations from other committees • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identified 28 cooperative projects, but failed to implement them – Need to identify a Suwon-style collaborative model that both the public and administration can engage in |

Target 10-3 **Evaluator's comments**

- ④ Rather than short-term projects sporadically promoted by various agencies or divisions, there's a need for long-term integrated policies and inter-departmental collaboration. To realize governance, the city must encourage citizens from all walks of life to participate.
- ④ The recently enforced Framework Act on Youth set the legal basis for promoting youth policies, and it is commendable that the city has pursued various youth projects based on the Act.
- ④ The Community Participatory Budgeting System reflects local characteristics and selects projects that improve residents' living environments, thus increasing resident participation. A regrettable aspect is that due to a total budget cap, truly necessary projects aren't selected, and there's a lack of diversity.
- ④ Due to COVID-19, governance group activities have been sluggish. To facilitate substantive activities of the committee, it's crucial to gather opinions from various citizens and enhance collaborative policies that increase participation from multiple groups, including women, people with disabilities, seniors, youth, and multicultural communities.

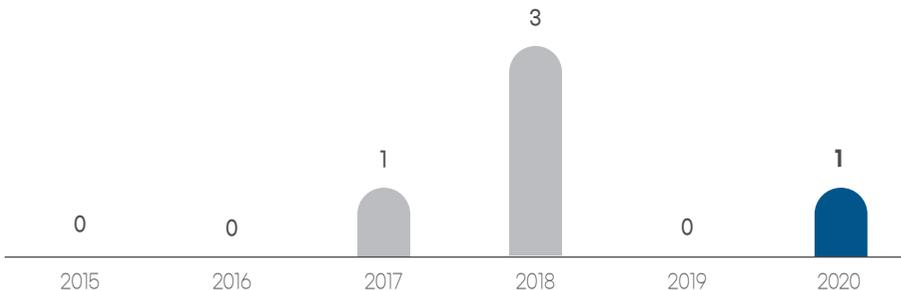
Indicator evaluated by

Seong Mal-yeon, member, Songjuk-dong resident committee and member, Jangan-gu Participatory Budgeting Committee, Lee Gyeong-nam, member, Yulcheon-dong resident committee, and Song Eun-jeong, CEO, Daul Community

Project evaluated by

Jeon Hyeon, vice chairman, Suwon City Participatory Budgeting Committee

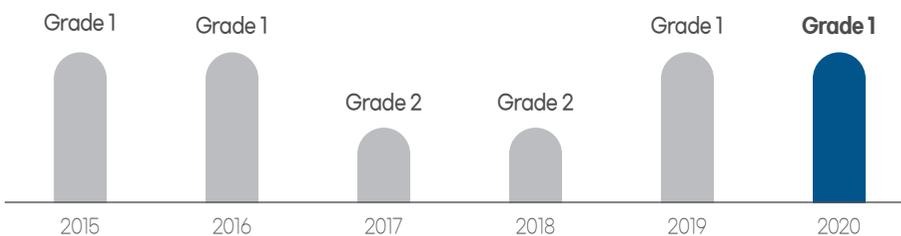
Indicator 10-4-1 Annual count of corruption cases involving public officials (Cases)



Source Audit Office

One incident related to corruption of public officials occurred in 2020. However, there should be no incidents of corruption involving public officials.

Indicator 10-4-2 Results of anti-corruption policy evaluations (Grade)



Source Audit Office

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission annually conducts the Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment (AIA). The grades are classified into grade 1 to 5. Grade 2 and above are considered “excellent,” while grade 4 and below are deemed “inadequate.” Since 2015, Suwon City has consistently received a grade above 2, and in 2020, it received the top grade for the second consecutive year.



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-4

Ensuring Transparency and Integrity of Public Officials

Ensure transparency and integrity in the city administration. Ensure not only the prevention of public official corruption but also the absence of companies providing bribes. The media and civil society must play a layered supervisory role.

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance



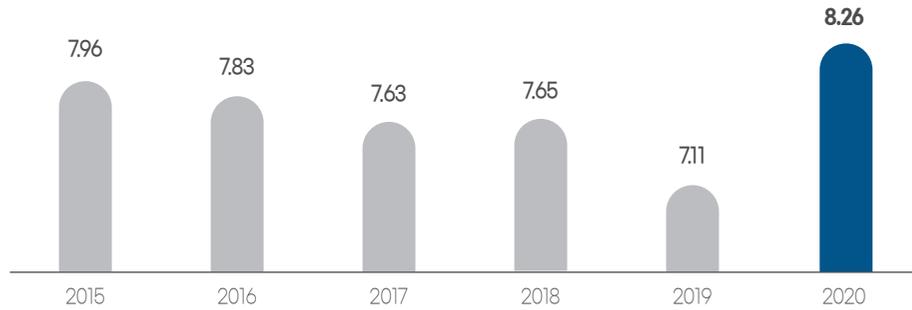
Target 10-4

Ensuring Transparency and Integrity of Public Officials

Ensure transparency and integrity in the city administration. Ensure not only the prevention of public official corruption but also the absence of companies providing bribes. The media and civil society must play a layered supervisory role.

Indicator 10-4-3 Suwon's Public Officials' Integrity Index

(Scores)



Source Audit Office

The annual Suwon City Public Official Integrity Index, which had been declining, saw a significant increase in 2020 due to the city's proactive efforts to enhance the integrity of public officials. There's hope for continuous promotion of strong anti-corruption policies and voluntary integrity practices to create an integrity-filled Suwon.

Project 101 Creating a transparent and corruption-free city

Audit Office



Project overview

- Preemptive removal of factors leading to corruption and strengthening of discipline in public office and inspection activities
- Running customized programs by target group to expand a culture of anti-corruption and integrity
- Implementing systems to develop/preserve integrity in the public sector in accordance with the new Improper Solicitation and Graft Act
 - Customized transparency training, corruption risk assessment, eradication of inappropriate work directives, etc.
- Running participatory programs to strengthen transparency in the workplace



Progress

- Operated continuous learning program on public officials' code of conduct and self-management
- Provided educational programs on integrity tailored to public officials and conducted an automated call survey on integrity
- Diagnosed corruption risks for high-ranking public officials and observation of corruption case trials, etc.



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Implemented various integrity policies, encouraged reporting of irregularities, and imposed strong penalties for corruption.
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Need to strengthen the role of Citizen Audit Office

Target 10-4

Evaluator's comments

- ④ Suwon City has remained committed to creating a transparent and corruption-free city. As a result, the city was highly evaluated according to the 2020 Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment and the Public Officials' Integrity Index.
- ④ It is necessary for Suwon to continue its efforts to preemptively respond to factors leading to corruption, reinforce discipline in public offices, and build an anti-corruption system to become a transparent and corruption-free city.

| Indicator evaluated by

Park Hyeong-soon, former member, Maetan 4-dong resident committee,
and Lee Gyeong-nam, member, Yulcheon-dong resident committee

| Project evaluated by

Jeon Hyeon, vice chairman, Suwon City Participatory Budgeting Committee



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice,
Peace and Harmony
through Self-
governance

Target 10-4

Ensuring Transparency and Integrity of Public Officials

Ensure transparency and integrity in the city administration. Ensure not only the prevention of public official corruption but also the absence of companies providing bribes. The media and civil society must play a layered supervisory role.

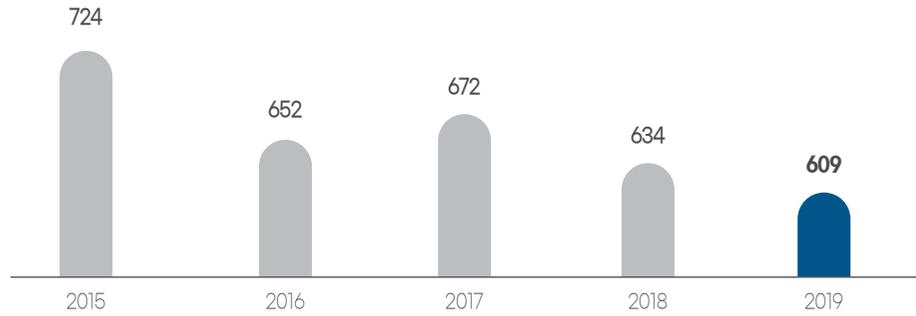
Target 10-5

**Building a Safe City for All
Citizens**

Create a peaceful and safe city where every citizen feels consistently safe, even at night. To this end, reduce all forms of violence and crime death rates, promote the rule of law, and ensure equal access to the judicial system for all citizens.

Indicator 10-5-1 Number of violent crimes in Suwon

(No. of cases)

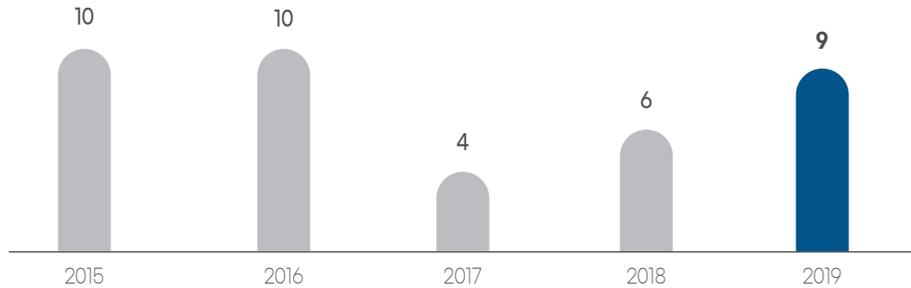


Source Civil Safety Division

The number of violent crimes has decreased every year. It is hoped that response plans and countermeasures will be established by analyzing trends for each type of crime.

Indicator 10-5-2 2 Number of crime-related deaths per 100,000 people

(Number of deaths)



Source Civil Safety Division

Contrary to the decreasing trend of violent crime in Suwon, the number of crime-related deaths per 100,000 people is increasing and is higher than that of nearby cities. Given that, Suwon City must conduct a detailed analysis of crimes and prepare countermeasures based on the results of the analysis to ensure a safer Suwon.

Project 102 Managing and promoting sustainable and safe villages

Civil Safety Division

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring safety of villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maintaining and managing the safety of ten villages and managing project to create safer environments – Improving environments of high-risk areas, managing "safety booths" (a small booth equipped with reinforced doors and emergency call bell), and police boxes, etc. • 2021 project to create a safer environment (funded by Gyeonggi-do) • Turning nine roads into "safer roads" (by installing CCTVs and emergency call bells) to help people return home safely after work (funded by the Ministry of Public Administration's special grant tax revenue) |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected target locations for village safety project funded by Gyeonggi-do (September 2020) • Secured special funding from the Ministry of the Interior and Safety to turn nine roads into "safer roads" (December 2020) • Survey on potential target locations for 2021 village safety project (December 2020) |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthened the management of high-risk areas such as redevelopment areas along with the management of designated "safe villages" • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The method of creating safe villages was mainly limited to equipment installation. |

Project 103 Preventing child abuse and recurrence of abuse

Children and Childcare Division

| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>Project overview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: children 18, mandatory reporters of child abuse, etc. • Details: expediting investigation on child abuse and providing support for abuse prevention, detection, protection, and treatment of victims • Designated Agency: Suwon Child Protection Agency • Workforce: 20 people |
|  <p>Progress</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 756 child abuse reports received, 493 cases confirmed as child abuse • 11,294 counseling sessions, 1,802 psychological tests and treatments provided • 1,660 people participated in educational programs on child abuse prevention • 1,100 people participated in child abuse prevention campaigns |
|  <p>Evaluation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Projects are underway from child abuse prevention to follow-up management • What went wrong (or room for improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Given the importance of preventive education, budget for mobile education on child abuse prevention needs to be reorganized. |



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-5

Building a Safe City for All Citizens

Create a peaceful and safe city where every citizen feels consistently safe, even at night. To this end, reduce all forms of violence and crime death rates, promote the rule of law, and ensure equal access to the judicial system for all citizens.

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance



Target 10-5

Building a Safe City for All Citizens

Create a peaceful and safe city where every citizen feels consistently safe, even at night. To this end, reduce all forms of violence and crime death rates, promote the rule of law, and ensure equal access to the judicial system for all citizens.

Project 104 Installing and updating CCTV systems

Urban Safety Integration Center

| | |
|--|--|
|  Project overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project cost: KRW 582,945,000 • Details: installing and updating CCTV systems for crime prevention • Status of installation: 12,224 units installed and operating in 3,873 locations as of December 2020 |
|  Progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV projects are underway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Added 115 CCTV systems at 54 locations and improved functions of 64 CCTV systems at 28 locations |
|  Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What went well <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Selected locations by collecting opinions from the resident committees of each community center |

Target 10-5 Evaluator's comments

- ④ Suwon has been strengthening the management of safety-vulnerable areas such as redevelopment sites and installed/updated CCTV systems to create safer environments for communities. The CCTV system project sites was selected by considering opinions suggested at resident meetings hosted by each community center. The city also carried out projects to prevent and better respond to child abuse and provide better care for the victims.
- ④ The city shall continue providing various types of educational programs on crime and crime prevention, especially for the prevention in safety-vulnerable area, and come up with various measures for the maintenance and expansion of safe villages to create a peaceful and safe city for all citizens.

| Indicator evaluated by

Kim Eunmi, education team head, Conflict Resolution and Communication Center

| Project evaluated by

Lim Guk-hee, director, Suwon Sports and Culture Center

Indicator 10-6-1 Rate of completion of relevant educational programs by public officials and employees in public institutions

| Classification | Public officials (Total 3,515 people, as of 2020) | | Public institution employees (Total 1,583 people, as of 2019) | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Number of people who've completed the program | Rate of completion (%) | Number of people who've completed the program | Rate of completion (%) |
| Training on the prevention of five major types of violence | 13,320 | 378.9 | 1,344 | 84.9 |
| Disability awareness improvement training | 930 | 26.5 | 1,107 | 69.9 |
| Corruption presentation training | 2,424 | 68.8 | 1,334 | 84.3 |
| Personal information protection training | 4,094 | 116.5 | 801 | 50.6 |
| Human rights training | 373 | 10.6 | 501 | 31.6 |
| Workplace harassment prevention training | Not conducted | Not conducted | 869 | 54.9 |
| Child abuse prevention training | 2,333 | 66 | 868 | 54.8 |

Source: Women's Policy Division, Division for Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Audit Office, Information and Communication Division, Human Rights Office, Children and Childcare Division, and Budget and Finance Division

Even though 100% completion is mandatory, there are many training programs with low completion rates. We need accurate statistical data on the progress made by public officials participating in mandatory programs. Clearer standards for completion rates are necessary, and continuous monitoring is required.

Indicator 10-6-2 Suwon City's budget allocation for democratic citizenship education

The democratic citizenship education program is currently carried out as part of lifelong education. If the budget can be set based on a new separate ordinance, it will help in developing more diverse programs for upholding democratic values and cultivating citizenship.



SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance

Target 10-6

Promoting Administration, Businesses, Citizen Awareness of Human Rights and Democratic Citizenship

Promote Suwon City's administration, businesses, citizen awareness of human rights and democratic citizenship.

SDGs 10
Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony through Self-governance



Target 10-6

Promoting Administration, Businesses, Citizen Awareness of Human Rights and Democratic Citizenship

Promote Suwon City's administration, businesses, citizen awareness of human rights and democratic citizenship.

Project 105 Improving the quality of human rights education

Human Rights Ombudsman



Project overview

- Details
 - Expanding and reinforcing human rights education in the public sector: education for public officials and employees in partner institutions
 - Spreading human rights culture among citizens: civic education, webcomics, etc.
 - Introducing management and evaluation system for human rights education: adopting BSC system and monitoring system
 - Establishing network for improving quality of human rights education: human rights organizations network and workshops



Progress

- Established a three-year development plan for human rights education in Suwon (2021-2023)
- Conducted human rights education programs for public officials and Suwon City's partner institutions (1,451 people participated)
- Civil rights education (41 sessions, 1,004 people participated)



Evaluation

- What went well
 - Diversified online educational content by dividing target groups into general public, children, and people with disabilities
- What went wrong (or room for improvement)
 - Budget cut led to a drop in the number subsidized human rights educational programs

Target 10-6

Evaluator's comments

- 🕒 It is commendable that Suwon City is trying hard to carry out democratic citizenship education in connection with existing projects within a limited budget. Nevertheless, organizing financial resources based on the relevant ordinance and discovering and sharing best practices will be key to promoting the education and building a public consensus on the importance of democratic citizenship.

| Indicator evaluated by

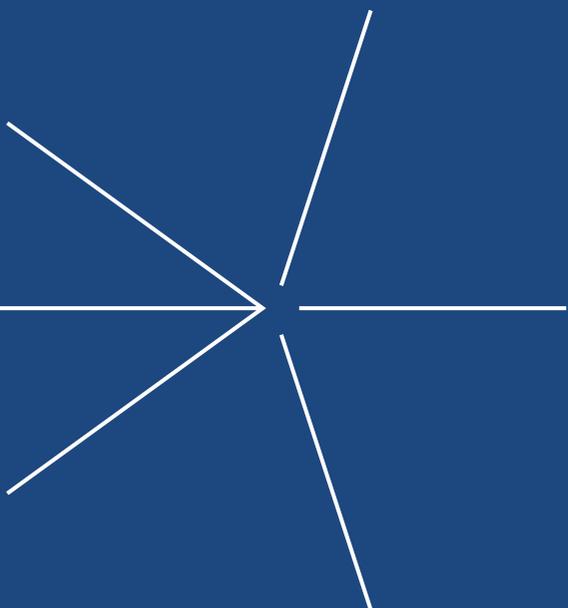
Kim Jeong-han, Humanities Planning Team, Hope Spring Library, and Won Yu-mi, young Suwon citizen, assistant instructor, Suwon University for Civil Autonomy

| Project evaluated by

Lim Guk-hee, director, Suwon Sports and Culture Center



SDGs 10
**Promoting Justice, Peace and Harmony
through Self-governance**



Chapter 3

The Path toward Sustainable Development in Suwon

1. Internal and External Environments
 2. Framework Act on Sustainable Development
 3. Direction of Suwon's Sustainable Development Policy
 4. Conclusion
- 



01

Internal and External Environments

"We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiraling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades.

Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk."

(Excerpt from paragraph 14, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

- The texts were translated into Korean in December 2017 by Park Jong-ah, secretary general of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development.

- ☑ This is an excerpt from "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," announced by the UN General Assembly in 2015. However, looking at today's situation, it seems that not much progress has been made from the declaration's objectives.
- ☑ Many scientists point to biodiversity and the climate crisis as the planet's greatest dangers. According to "Living Planet Report 2020," published in September 2020 by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the population size of vertebrate species observed between 1970 and 2016 has declined by an average of 68%.
- ☑ Nature and humans are interconnected. WWF emphasizes that "Humanity's broken relationship with nature comes with a cost" and "[t]his pandemic joins a long list of emerging diseases that will continue to undermine global stability unless we fix our relationship with nature."



- ④ Earth's biodiversity is under several threats. Though the biggest threat is urbanization, changes in the global environment, such as global warming, cannot be ignored. If the average temperature rises by 1.5 to 2.5 degrees, 20 to 30 percent of plants and animals will be at risk of extinction. WWF suggests that the climate crisis will become even more crucial than other factors in the coming decades.
- ④ In January 2020, South Korea had its warmest winter in 113 years. Throughout 2020, which was recorded as the second hottest year on record, severe climate disasters hit every corner of the world. In addition, 2020 went down in history as the year when COVID-19, an unprecedented global pandemic, occurred.
- ④ Experts point out that the recent outbreak of infectious diseases, including COVID-19, are caused by the destruction of the ecosystem and climate crisis. The rise in global temperatures and the resulting biodiversity loss have made life on Earth more vulnerable to new viruses. The climate crisis is progressing much faster than expected.
- ④ In 2015, the 193 member states of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the achievements of each country are evaluated through the annual High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). South Korea ranked 28th out of 165 countries, eight places down from 20th in 2020 and below Japan.
- ④ While South Korea adopted a state-led development strategy and achieved high economic growth for a certain period, such achievements were met by consequences, such as income polarization, environmental pollution, and lack of quality jobs, deteriorating the quality of life in the country.
- ④ The efforts for promoting sustainable development of the nation began in 2006, with the announcement of the first national sustainable development strategies and plans. While South Korea was establishing the third basic plan for sustainable development (2016-2020), the UN SDGs were adopted. So, Korea set K-SDGs to complement the basic plan and confirmed the K-SDGs in 2018. And in 2020, related ministries jointly established the fourth basic plan for sustainable development for 2021-2040.
- ④ Despite these efforts, the government's response has been evaluated by academics as unsatisfactory. Although the central government was successful in considering and promoting the value of sustainable development in national policies, the consistency of policies, implementation systems, and localization were at a standstill due to the absence of a core strategy. Since 2015, several local governments have carried out independent activities and made some progress. While such achievements have been noteworthy, the limits of local governments' administrative and financial authority have also clearly been revealed in the absence of a national strategy.
- ④ Sustainable development advocates in Korea set up a forum to discuss how to innovate and overcome the limits of SDGs-related systems, which led to the enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development by the National Assembly on December 9, 2021. The Framework Act on Sustainable Development was downgraded to the Sustainable Development Act in the past, and it was only after going through three administrations that it secured its status as a framework act and included more detailed contents than before.
- ④ The enforcement of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development is expected to facilitate the realization of national sustainable development regarding government policy, civic movements, corporate management, and the zeitgeist. Furthermore, this is expected to boost South Korea's credibility in the international community.

〈The content above is quoted from SDGs Textbook, written by Lee Chang-eon, 2022〉



02

Framework Act on Sustainable Development

Reason for

proposing the Act

* The Framework Act on Sustainable Development was proposed by Representative Kim Byeong-Wook (May 13, 2021).

- ④ The United Nations (UN) adopted the Rio Declaration in 1992, the Johannesburg Declaration in 2002, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 and recommended that all countries seek balance and harmony in economic growth, environmental conservation, and social development and pursue inclusion in society. Accordingly, Korea enacted the Framework Act on Sustainable Development in 2007 and established and implemented national strategies for sustainable development.
- ④ However, with the enactment of the Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth in 2010, sustainable development became a sub-concept of green growth. The Framework Act on Sustainable Development was downgraded to the Sustainable Development Act. The National Sustainable Development Committee, which under the Office of the President, was demoted to being a committee under the Ministry of Environment. As local governments' sustainable development systems were virtually abolished, fundamental problems arose in realizing sustainable development at the local and national levels.
- ④ The enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development has been proposed to restore or promote the legal concept and status of sustainable development and the local implementation system. Additionally, these efforts aim to establish a legal basis for Korea's Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGs, established in 2018), and regulate related policies.

Legislative

background

and necessity

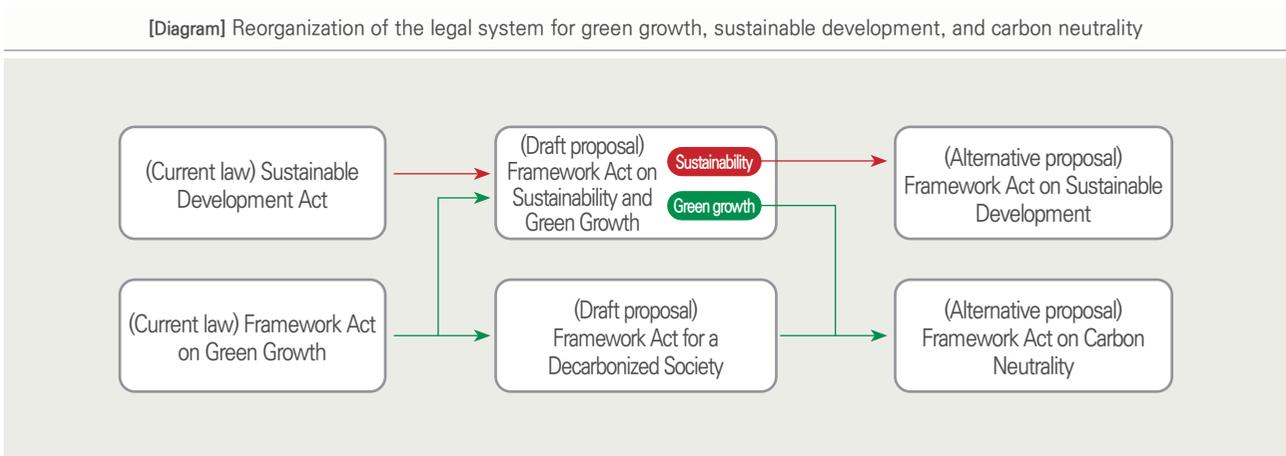
* The text is an excerpt from the review on the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, presented at the Third Political Affairs Committee meeting during an extraordinary session of the 390th National Assembly.

- ④ Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present generation based on sustainability that balances economic growth, social stability and integration, and environmental preservation without wasting resources to be used by future generations or degrading conditions.
- ④ Following the announcement of the Rio Declaration on Sustainable Development in 1992, the United Nations (UN) adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, encouraging nations to cooperate globally for sustainable development.
- ④ Recently, Korea has been facing multiple challenges that threaten its sustainable development, such as low birth rates, an aging population, prolonged slow growth, deepening social inequality, climate change, and environmental crises. Accordingly, there is a pressing need for South



Korea to establish sustainable development goals that encompass the economy, environment, and society and implement them comprehensively and systematically at the national level.

- ☑ In terms of Korea's legal system's relationship to sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Committee was launched under the leadership of the President in 2000, and the Framework Act on Sustainable Development was enacted in 2007. However, sustainable development became a sub-concept of green growth, and the Framework Act on Sustainable Development was amended as the Sustainable Development Act, and the National Sustainable Development Committee was moved under the Ministry of Environment.
- ☑ However, members of the National Assembly Special Committee on Sustainable Development have suggested that green growth should be regarded as a sub-concept of sustainable development and that the relevant implementation system should be reestablished, since sustainable development is a more comprehensive concept, which encompasses harmony and balance between the economy, environment, and society, than green growth, an approach to harmonize economic growth with environmental sustainability.
- ☑ Accordingly, it is proposed that the Framework Act on Sustainable Development comprehensively regulate matters related to sustainable development in the existing Sustainable Development Act and Green Growth Act, that the National Committee for Sustainable Development be reorganized, as it is currently under the Ministry of Environment, to be under the Office of the President, change the overseeing authority from the Ministry of Environment to the Office for Government Policy Coordination, and that the sustainable development implementation system be revitalized at the local government level.
- ☑ However, carbon neutrality, currently regulated by the Green Growth Act, will be changed to be governed by the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment.
- ☑ It means that the fields of green growth, sustainable development, and carbon neutrality are reorganized into two legal systems: the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (draft) and the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality (draft). The existing Sustainable Development Act and the Green Growth Act are to be abolished.



- ☑ In the draft proposals, as sustainable development is regarded as a higher concept than green growth and the climate crisis response, it is consistent with internationally accepted standards. In addition, this will provide a legal framework for systematically promoting government policies related to sustainable development.

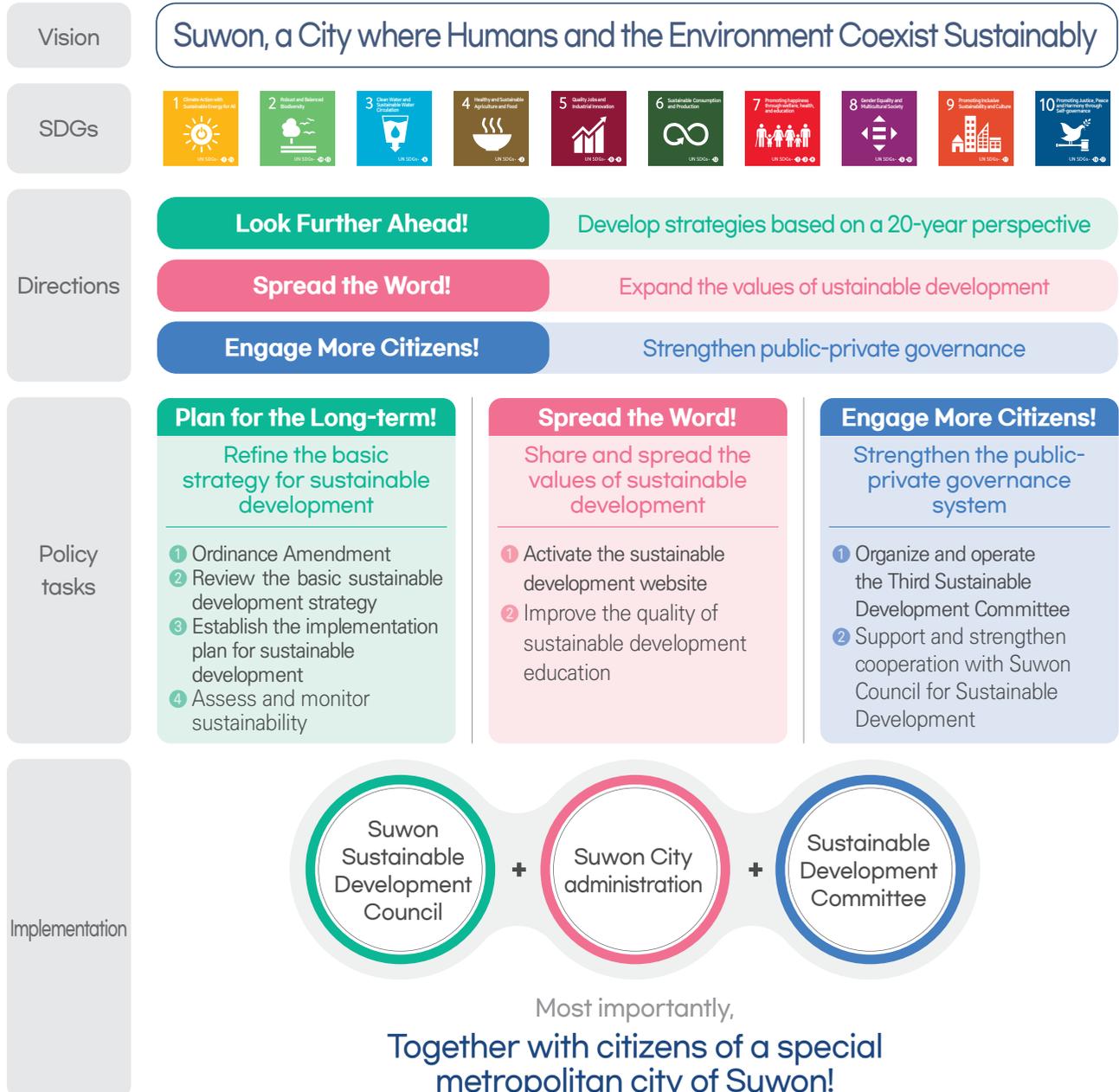
Summary

* Framework Act on Sustainable Development (Law No. 18708, enacted on January 4, 2022)

1. The Framework Act on Sustainable Development is to promote sustainable economic growth, an inclusive society, and overcome climate and environmental crises through balance and harmony between the economy, society, and environment (Article 1).
2. The Act defines six terms, including sustainability, sustainable development, sustainable economic growth, and inclusive society (Article 2).
3. Various policies and plans shall be established after comprehensively considering their impact on the harmonious development of the economy, society, and environment (Article 3).
4. The Act defines responsibilities of the central and local governments, citizens, and businesses, such as complying with the basic principles regarding sustainable development stipulated in Article 3 of the Act (Articles 4 and 5).
5. The central government shall establish and implement the national strategy for sustainable development, and local governments shall establish and implement a local government basic strategy for sustainable development to be in line with the national strategy (Article 7 and Article 8).
6. The National Committee for Sustainable Development shall be established under the Office of the President to quickly respond to the President to efficiently promote sustainable development and to deliberate on key policies. Local committees on sustainable development shall be established under the leadership of the heads of local governments to efficiently promote local sustainable development. (Article 17 and Article 20)
7. Sustainable economic growth, an inclusive society, responses to ecological, environmental, and climate crises, and cooperation with stakeholders are covered in Chapter 5 of the Act (Articles 23 through 26), corresponding to the four strategies of the K-SDGs: prosperity, people, environment, and peace and partnership.
8. The Act deals with matters concerning the dissemination of sustainable development information, education and publicity, collection of public opinions, requests for data submissions, addressing international standards, reporting to the National Assembly (Articles 27 through 32).

Direction of Suwon's Sustainable Development Policy

To keep pace with the changes in the internal and external environment surrounding us and implement the legal process following the enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, Suwon City intends to advance the existing basic strategy for sustainable development and strengthen public-private collaboration to spread the value of sustainable development more widely. In response to domestic and international environmental changes and to fulfill the legal procedures set by the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, Suwon aims to refine its existing basic strategy for sustainable development. By strengthening public-private cooperation, the city hopes to more widely spread the values of sustainable development.



Advancing the
basic strategy
for sustainable
development

1 Amendment of relevant ordinances

- Background of the amendment: In accordance with the enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development*, Suwon City seeks to maintain policy consistency between the country and Suwon City by amending terminology and related procedures specified in ordinances to conform to higher-level laws.

* Enacted on January 4, 2022 and enforced on July 5, 2022

- Targeted ordinances: partial amendment of two ordinances, Suwon City Framework Ordinance on Sustainable Development and Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Operation of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development
- Details: changing terminology and procedures in the ordinances

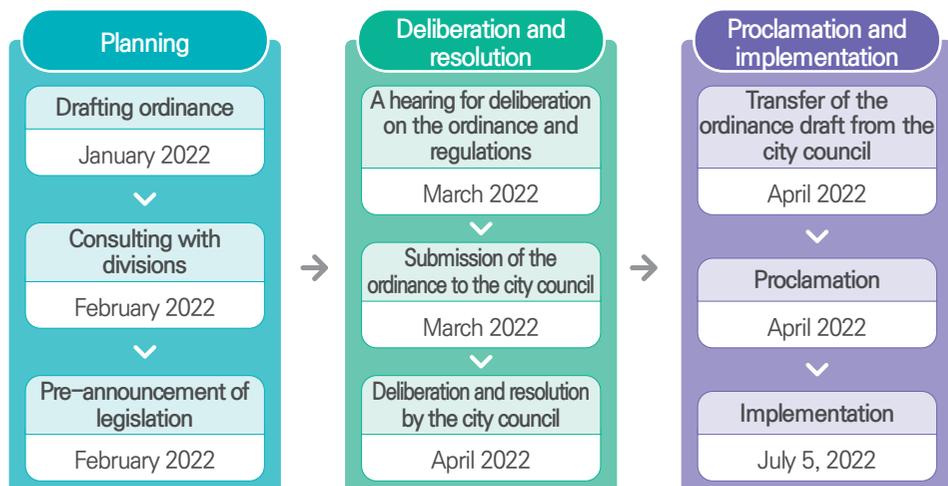
Suwon City Ordinance on Sustainable Development

- Revision of the cycle of establishing the basic strategy (ten years → 20 years) and the review cycle (four years → five years)
- Revision of the sustainable development plan formulation cycle (four years → five years) and the review cycle (two years)
- Adding matters concerning notification to the committee when enacting or amending ordinances and establishing or changing administrative plans
- Improvement of the sustainable development indicators (four years → five years) and revision of the sustainability assessment cycle (one year → two years)
- Revision of the sustainable development report writing cycle (one year → two years)
- Provision for payment of allowances for experts involved in the committee
- Provision for rewarding contributors to sustainable development

Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Operation of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

- Terminology revision (sustainability report → sustainable development monitoring report)
- Revision of the report writing cycle (one year → two years)

- (Procedure) Drafting the ordinance → Deliberation and resolution → Proclamation and implementation of the ordinance





2 Review of the basic strategy for sustainable development

Revising/supplementing the previously 10-year strategy to a 20-year basic strategy with the target year of 2030 in accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development

✔ Overview of the basic strategy

- Name of the basic strategy: Suwon 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SW-SDGs)
- Composition: 10 goals, 57 detailed goals, 141 evaluation indicators, 109 implementation tasks
- Establishment: SW-SDGs were set in June 2018 (ten-year planning cycle and four-year periodic inspection)
 - ☞ In accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, it was changed to 20-year planning cycle and five-year periodic inspection.

✔ Directions for the review

- (Basic direction) maintain the existing ten-target system but revise and supplement targets to reflect changing conditions.
- (Supplementation of agendas) consider revising the name* of the basic strategy, and revise and supplement agendas (strategies, goals, targets) and indicators for the target period of 20 years.

* (Current) the Suwon City 2030 Sustainable Development Goals → (Proposal) Suwon City 2045 Sustainable Development Goals

- (Improvement of indicators) update indicators by revising indicator standards, streamlining indicators, supplementing indicator calculation formulas and calculation ranges, and adjusting target values of indicators according to the revised/supplemented agendas.
- (Improvement of the sustainability evaluation process) Improve the overall process* for evaluating the sustainability of Suwon City every two years (changed from the one-year cycle)

* Evaluation and monitoring of indicators and implementation plans and the preparation of the Suwon SDG report

✔ How to review the basic strategy

- (Public-private partnership) establish the basic strategy for sustainable development through collaborative governance (public-private taskforce).

* The Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, the Suwon Sustainable Development Committee, the Suwon Research Institute, and Suwon City

- (Participation of administrative divisions) gather feedback from administrative divisions and opinions* to supplement the basic strategy.

* Selecting appropriate indicators, making decisions on indicator target values and how to calculate indicator data.



3 Setting Suwon's implementation plan for sustainable development

Establishing a five-year plan to be promoted by the city administration in accordance with the revised and supplemented basic strategy for sustainable development.

④ Overview of Suwon's implementation plan for sustainable development

– (Basic concept) a five-year administrative plan to realize the basic strategy for sustainable development

* In accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, the term "promotion plans for sustainable development" has been changed to implementation plans for sustainable development."

– (Cycle of establishing and evaluating the plan) the implementation plan for sustainable development to be established every five years and evaluated every two years (by the Sustainable Development Committee).

– (Implementation projects) developing projects to promote Suwon's sustainable development*.

* 109 implementation projects established by 51 administrative divisions as of 2021

④ How to set/implement Suwon's implementation plans for sustainable development

– (Reviewing and supplementing existing plans) reviewing the existing plan and setting the next five-year plan in consideration of the national goal of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050, the post-COVID-19 situation, and the direction of the city administration (under the leadership of the eighth elected mayor).

– (Collecting and considering citizens' opinions) gathering opinions from civil society in collaboration with the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and establishing the final sustainable development plan by receiving feedback from administrative divisions.

– (Evaluation of the sustainable development plan) the Sustainable Development Committee evaluates* the plan and revises and supplements the plan based on the evaluation outcome.

* Non-committee members such as members of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and researchers from the Suwon Research Institute take part in the evaluation to ensure the objectivity of evaluation.

④ Yearly performance

| Year | Number of projects | Number of divisions | Score* | Note |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|
| 2019 | 100 | 46 | 76 | Initial projects |
| 2020 | 105 | 47 | 78.4 | |
| 2021 | 109 | 51 | 80 | |

* (Evaluators) Appointed members (civilian) of the Sustainable Development Committee



4 Evaluating and monitoring sustainability

Prepare a report by checking and evaluating the implementation status of the basic strategy and sustainable development plans every two years.

☑ Sustainability evaluation

- (Overview) prepare Suwon SDG report by analyzing indicators and tracking the progress in implementing the basic strategy and plans for sustainable development.
- (Institutions in charge of evaluation) Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Committee.
- (How to use the outcomes) the outcomes of the evaluation will be included in the SDG report and considered in future policies.



☑ Major changes made in 2022: the evaluation cycle changed from one-year cycle to two-year cycle.

In accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, the cycle of sustainability evaluation and monitoring and the cycle of writing the SDG report have been changed from one year to two years.

☞ Adjusted the cycle of data collection and report writing from one-year cycle to two-year cycle.

☑ Roadmap for sustainability evaluation (draft)

- (Evaluation subject) indicators and 2022–2024 performance of implementation projects.
- (Procedure) re-establishment of the basic strategy → monitoring (first and second year) → feedback → writing SDG report

| Year | | Detailed plans | Note |
|------|-------------|---|---|
| 2022 | Second half | Reviewing and re-establishing the basic strategy for sustainable development. Establishing the sustainable development plan. | |
| | First half | Collecting 2022 data for indicator analysis and conducting the first evaluation. | Suwon Council for Sustainable Development |
| 2023 | Second half | Collecting 2022–2023 data and conducting first monitoring. | Suwon Council for Sustainable Development |
| | First half | Collecting 2023 data and conducting second monitoring. | Suwon Council for Sustainable Development |
| 2024 | Second half | Collecting 2023–2024 data and conducting second monitoring. | Suwon Council for Sustainable Development |
| | | Reviewing and evaluating the progress in achieving the sustainable development plan and receiving feedback from administrative divisions. | Sustainable Development Committee |
| | First half | Producing a monitoring report on progress towards SDGs. | Suwon Council for Sustainable Development |
| 2025 | First half | Producing and publishing Suwon SDG report. | Sustainable Development Committee |

* (Evaluators) Appointed members (citizens) of the Sustainable Development Committee

Sharing and
disseminating
sustainable
development values.

1 Activating the website for sustainable development.

Utilizing the website to share sustainable development values and promote civic awareness of sustainable development.

✓ Holding events for website visitors.

- (Event days) events on commemorative days related to sustainability (Earth Day, World Environment Day, etc.).
- (Main contents) providing incentives to website visitors who post on the monthly theme on the website for Suwon sustainable development.
- (Target) Suwon citizens who posted on the website.
- (Giveaway) gift certificate for zero waste* store.

* A social movement that seeks to minimize daily waste by making all resources and products recyclable.

- (Details of promotional events)

| Commemorative day | Events (draft) | Duration (2 weeks) |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Earth Day (April 22) | Participate in Climate Change Week | April 4-15 |
| Environment Day (June 5) | Campaign for reducing the use of plastic containers | June 6-17 |
| Blue Sky Day (September 7) | Quiz about sustainability | September 12-23 |
| Farmer's Day (November 11) | Reducing food miles | November 7-18 |

✓ Published a newsletter on the Suwon City

- (Event period) all year round in 2022.
- (Target) any citizen or public official interested in sustainable development.
- (Promotion method) creating the "Sustainable Development Newsletter" section in the "Sustainable Development for Everyone" menu to publish a newsletter and provide mailing service.
- (Main contents) publishing and sending a newsletter about sustainable development every quarter to citizens who have subscribed to the mailing list.
- (Expected outcome) providing citizens with information on Suwon's sustainable development and domestic and international trends, sharing the values of sustainable development, and increasing website visitors to encourage civic participation in sustainability practices.



2 Improving the quality of education for sustainable development

Capacity-building education programs to share sustainable development values and raise awareness of sustainable development targeting citizens and public officials.

✔ Educational programs to nurture leaders in promoting sustainable development (University for Sustainable Development).

– Period: June–August 2022

– Type: online/remote education*

* Planning offline education programs for the post-COVID-19 era (at Ajou University and at an auditorium in the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development building)

– Programs to be implemented by: Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

– Education target: All Suwon citizens who are interested in sustainable development

– Education contents: Suwon Sustainable Development Goals and best practices*

* Selection of topics for each of the ten SDGs, recruitment of professional lecturers (council members, university professors, etc.)

✔ Capacity building education for sustainable development targeting public officials.

– Period: programs to be regularly held in May and October and ad-hoc programs (linked to executive-level officials' meetings, etc.)

– Target: all public officials in Suwon

– Type: customized training by dividing target groups into newly hired officials, working-level officials, and executive-level officials

▶ Programs on the basic understanding of SDGs for newly hired officials

– Conducting online programs such as the basics of sustainable development and distributing educational materials and practice kits

▶ Programs focusing on the implementation of SDGs and relevant tasks for working-level officials

– Learning how to establish plans to promote SDGs and practicing zero-waste (making shampoo bars, natural loofah sponges, knot crafts, etc.)

▶ Providing lectures on sustainable practices for executive-level officials

Reinforcement
of public-private
governance system
for sustainable
development

1 Formation and operation of the third Suwon Sustainable Development Committee

Organizing the third Suwon Sustainable Development Committee since the term of the second committee expired on October 10, 2022, and the new Framework Act on Sustainable Development was enforced on July 5, 2022

✓ The Second Suwon Sustainable Development Committee

- Composition: 30 committee members (3 ex officio members and 22 commissioned members) divided into three sub-committees by area: environment, economy, and society)
- Term: two years (October 11, 2020 – October 10, 2022) and one consecutive term possible
- Roles: reviewing and providing advice on major sustainable development policies*
* Establishing and changing basic strategies and sustainable development plans, inspecting and evaluating the implementation of the plans, and producing sustainable development reports, etc.

✓ Reinforcing the role and status of the committee in accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development

- In addition to the existing role (review and advise on major policies),
- The committee is required to review any change or new addition regarding amendment/enactment of ordinances and establishment/revision of administrative plans, and
- The mayor shall actively consider including the outcomes of the review in ordinances/administrative plans.

- Reviewing and providing advice when establishing or changing the basic strategy and sustainable development plans
- Checking the progress of the sustainable development plans every two years
- Reviewing ordinances or administrative plans and presenting policy opinions
- Conducting evaluation regarding sustainability and reviewing and providing advice on sustainable development reports

✓ Plans for organizing the third Sustainable Development Committee

- New members: 13 members to be newly appointed since the term of 13 out of 22 commissioned members of the second committee expires
- Members recommended by: Suwon Sustainable Development Council, city councilors, civil society sustainable development experts, etc.



2 Stronger support and collaboration with the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

Promote public-private governance system for sustainable development by providing strong administrative support for the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, a collaborative governance body dedicated to sustainable development and seeking active collaboration with the Council

✔ Operational Status: Private commission (January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2024)

- Legal basis: Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Operation of Suwon Council for Sustainable Development
- Representatives: four co-chairpersons
- Secretariat: five members, including the secretary general

✔ The Thirteenth Suwon Council for Sustainable Development: 189 members (term: February 19, 2021 – February 18, 2023)

| Total | Co-chairpersons | City council members | Public officials | Private citizens | Ex officio members, Auditors |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 189 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 146 | 4 |

✔ Main duties

- Strengthening public-private governance by regularly holding general meetings and managing sub-committees by SDG, etc.
- Evaluating the progress in achieving SDGs and promoting sustainable practices: monitoring sustainability by SDG, writing sustainable development monitoring report, and developing programs related to each SDG (e.g., community refrigerator program)
- Capacity-building for sustainable development: supporting a network of private organizations dedicated to sustainability and providing educational programs for fostering leaders in sustainable development
- Promoting values of sustainable development: publishing sustainable development newsletters, etc.

✔ Major tasks for 2022

- Promoting public-private governance by providing more financial support for the smooth operation of council meetings and frequently holding meetings between council members and officials from divisions in charge of SDGs, targets, and indicators.
- Re-establishing the basic strategy for sustainable development, SDGs, targets, and indicators, considering changes in legal systems, such as the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and the Framework Act on Sustainable Development
- Projects developed by sub-committees by each of ten SDG, and performing publicity activities
- Rewarding contributors to sustainable development



04 Conclusion

Five years have already passed since Suwon City declared the ten Suwon SDGs to be achieved by 2030 in November 2017. Suwon City and the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development set 152 indicators to check the progress in achieving the 2030 SDGs and selected 100 implementation projects to lead sustainable development efforts. In addition, Suwon has been conducting annual monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of the city and writing a report based on the results, while striving to spread the values of sustainable development to civil society by developing and promoting projects, such as the community refrigerator program.

The COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world in January 2020 is not over yet, and the surge in energy prices in the aftermath of the Ukraine-Russia war has led many countries, including Germany, to decide to restart coal-fired power plants, casting a dark shadow on sustainable development. However, this trend is a temporary phenomenon. The instability of the energy market paradoxically induces the expansion of renewable energy by making countries feel the need for energy self-sufficiency. And the global transition to decarbonization is still in progress.

The Framework Act on Sustainable Development was enacted in January 2022, allowing the central and local governments to pursue sustainable development policies more vigorously than before. As the target year of Suwon SDGs, 2030, is fast approaching, it is time for Suwon to closely examine the sustainable development policies promoted over the past five years and set long-term plans targeting 2050 or beyond.

This Suwon SDG Report 2022 is written based on the performance in 2020, the year when COVID-19 broke out. Despite the effects of the global pandemic, Suwon's sustainability in environmental or social dimensions was not significantly hindered, while the economic dimension was an exception. In the midst the global crisis, Suwon City and the Republic of Korea fully demonstrated their capabilities to realize sustainable development, and such achievement would have been impossible without the efforts of civic society and citizenship.

Just as this report was created by committed citizens, the sustainable development of Suwon City will continue to be led by citizens, making Suwon a leading city in sustainable development in Korea and beyond.



Appendix

1. The Legal Framework for Sustainable Development
2. Report Contributors
3. Interconnection among SDGs
: Suwon, UN, Republic of Korea, and Gyeonggi-do
4. Commemorating Meaningful Days for Everyday Sustainability



01

The Legal Framework for Sustainable Development

Framework Act
on Sustainable
Development

[Effective Date: July 5, 2022.]

[Law No. 18708, enacted on
January 4, 2022]

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that present and future generations enjoy a better quality of life and accomplish sustainable development for the nation, regions, and ultimately all mankind, by promoting sustainable economic growth, an inclusive society, and overcoming climate and environmental crises through balance and harmony between the economy, society, and environment.

Article 2 (Definition) The meanings of the terms used in this Act are as follows:

1. The term "sustainability" means using economic, social, and environmental resources in a harmonized and balanced way, without wasting or deteriorating the quality of those resources to be used by future generations to meet the needs of the present.
2. The term "sustainable development" means development based on sustainability in the pursuit of economic growth, an inclusive society, and a clean and stable environment.
3. The term "sustainable economic growth" means harmoniously distributing the products of economic growth to all members of society by maintaining the production and consumption structure and social infrastructure in a sustainable way and promoting industrial growth and quality jobs.
4. The term, "inclusive society" means a society that is economically, socially, and culturally fair and guarantees a social safety net for the vulnerable to allow all members of society to realize their potential in a healthy environment with dignity and equality.
5. The term "SDGs" means the 17 goals to achieve sustainable development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.
6. "National sustainable development goals" refers to sustainable development goals established by the National Committee pursuant to Article 17 and the goals set as the national basic strategy for sustainable development considering the national economic, social, and environmental conditions and regional balance pursuant to Article 7.

Article 3 (Basic Principles)

Sustainable development shall be promoted in accordance with the following basic principles:

1. Efforts are made to be in compliance with and implement international norms or agreements on sustainable development, such as the SDGs, and to strive to realize the SDGs.
2. Various policies and plans shall be established after comprehensively considering their impact on the harmonious development of the economy, society, and environment.
3. The economic system should be structured to produce new technological knowledge and create quality jobs through innovative growth and promote sustainable economic growth.
4. Social inequality that may arise in the process of economic development and environmental preservation should be resolved and an inclusive social system that pursues intergenerational equity so that no one is left behind or left out in the process of sustainable development should be established.
5. Land use and production systems should be developed and improved to protect the fundamental ecological resources and promote resource circulation and environmental conservation by increasing energy and resource efficiency.
6. The participation of stakeholders, experts, and the public should be ensured in the process of establishing and implementing various sustainable development policies.
7. The environment and social justice of other countries should not be compromised for the sake of the national economic development, and international cooperation must be strengthened to realize the SDGs on a global level.

Article 4 (Responsibilities of the Central and Local Governments)

- ① The central and local governments shall follow the basic principles of sustainable development under Article 3 in all areas of the economy, society, and environment.
- ② The central and local governments shall pursue a comprehensive development strategy that covers sustainable economic growth, realization of an inclusive society, and responses to ecological,

environmental, and climate crises.

- ③ The central and local governments shall regularly check the progress of sustainable development, evaluate achievements, prevent or mitigate social conflicts, and prepare appropriate measures by analyzing international trends and major countries' policies related to sustainable development.
- ④ The central and local governments shall take necessary measures such as disseminating information and providing financial support to business owners, citizens, and private organizations to establish and promote sustainable development policies.
- ⑤ The central and local governments shall promote education and public relations activities to encourage people to participate in policy making for sustainable development and update relevant systems to help them effectively participate in the process.

Article 5 (Responsibilities of Citizens and Businesses)

- ① Citizens, as members of the nation and global community, shall strive for the realization of sustainable development in their daily lives, actively participating in the policy-making process for sustainable development and cooperating with the central and local governments.
- ② Businesses shall fulfill their environmental, social, and ethical responsibilities by conducting business activities based on the basic principles of sustainable development and sustainable management under Article 3.

Article 6 (Relationship with Other Laws)

- ① With respect to sustainable development, this Act takes precedence over other Acts.
- ② In cases where other laws related to sustainable development are enacted or amended, they shall conform to the purpose and basic principles of this Act.

Chapter 2 Basic Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Development

Article 7 (National Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development)

- ① The government shall establish and implement a 20-year national basic strategy for sustainable development

(hereinafter referred to as “national basic strategy”).

② The government shall establish the national basic strategy by balancing the following matters:

1. Matters concerning quality jobs and economic development;
2. Matters concerning the development of sustainable social infrastructure and strengthening of industrial competitiveness;
3. Matters concerning sustainable production and consumption, as well as urban and housing development;
4. Poverty eradication, health, well-being, and happiness, and inclusive education;
5. Matters concerning the elimination of inequality, gender equality, and intergenerational equity;
6. Matters concerning climate crisis responses and clean energy initiatives;
7. Matters concerning ecosystem preservation, national land and water management;
8. Matters concerning sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries, marine environments, and forestry;
9. Matters concerning international cooperation and human rights, justice, and peace; and
10. Other matters prescribed by Presidential Decree.

③ The national basic strategy shall cover the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the current status of sustainable development and changes in conditions and prospects;
2. Matters concerning national SDGs and implementation strategies;
3. Matters concerning the basic direction of economic, social, and environmental policies for sustainable development;
4. Matters concerning policies for each sector, such as sustainable economic growth, realization of an inclusive society, responses to ecological/environmental and climate crises, etc.;
5. Matters concerning national sustainable development indicators under Article 15;
6. Evaluation of the previous national basic strategy; and
7. Other matters required for sustainable development.

④ When establishing or changing the national basic strategy, it shall be approved by the President after review by the National Committee for Sustainable

Development (hereinafter referred to as “National Committee”) and the State Council pursuant to Article 17. However, in the case of making minor changes regarding matters prescribed by Presidential Decree, review by the State Council and the approval by the President may be omitted.

⑤ The central government shall review and revise the national basic strategy every five years in consideration of changes in economic, social, and environmental conditions and referencing the following:

1. Local basic strategy for sustainable development under Article 8 (1);
 2. Progress results of implementation plans promoted by the central government under Article 11 (1);
 3. National report on sustainable development under Article 16 (1);
 4. Local government reports on sustainable development under Article 16 (2);
- ⑥ Necessary matters concerning the methods and procedures for establishing the national basic strategy pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (5) shall be determined by Presidential Decree.

Article 8 (Local Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development)

① The head of a local government shall establish and implement a 20-year local government basic strategy for sustainable development (hereinafter referred to as “local basic strategy”) for the sustainable development of the local government in harmony with the national basic strategy.

② Article 7 (2) and (3) shall be applied mutatis mutandis to establishing the local basic strategy. In this case, “national basic strategy” shall be regarded as “local basic strategy,” “national SDGs” as “local SDGs,” and “national sustainable development indicators” as “local sustainable development indicators.”

③ The head of a local government shall consider the changes in the economic, social, and environmental conditions of the jurisdictional region and review and revise the whole local basic strategy every five years, referencing the following:

1. National basic strategy;
2. Progress results of implementation plans promoted by the local government under Article 11 (3);

3. Local government reports on sustainable development under Article 16 (2);

④ When the head of a local government intends to establish or change a local basic strategy, it must undergo review by the local government committee for sustainable development (hereinafter referred to as the "local committee") pursuant to Article 20. However, in the case of minor changes prescribed by ordinance, review by the local committee may be omitted.

⑤ Necessary matters concerning the methods and procedures for establishing the national basic strategy pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be determined by ordinance.

Article 9 (Establishment and Implementation of Implementation Plan)

① In order to promote the national basic strategy, the head of a central administrative agency shall establish a implementation plan (hereinafter referred to as "central implementation plan") every five years, as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, and the central implementation plan shall include the matters under his/her jurisdiction among the sustainable development policies under Chapter 5.

② When the head of a central administrative agency intends to formulate or change a central implementation plan, it shall undergo review by the National Committee, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. However, in the case of minor changes prescribed by Presidential Decree, review by the National Committee may be omitted.

③ The head of a local government shall establish and implement a local implementation plan (herein after referred to as "local implementation plan") every five years, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, in order to promote the local basic strategy.

④ When the head of a local government intends to establish or change a plan implemented by the local government, the plan shall go through review by the local committee as prescribed by ordinance. However, in the case of intending to change minor matters prescribed by ordinance, review by the local committee may be omitted.

Article 10 (Consultation and Adjustment of the Implementation Plan)

① If the plan promoted by a central administrative agency, or a Special Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan Autonomous City, Do, or a Special Self-Governing Province (hereinafter collectively referred to as "City/Do") is deemed to be impeding or is likely to impede implementation of another plan promoted by the central administrative agency or City/Do, the head of the central administrative agency, the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, the Metropolitan City Mayor, the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, or the Governor of the Do or the Special Self-Governing Province (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Do Governor") shall adjust its plan in mutual consultation as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

② If the plan promoted a Si/Gun/Gu is deemed to be impeding or is likely to impede the implementation of another plan promoted by City/Do, the head of Si/Gun/Gu shall adjust its plan in mutual consultation as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

③ If the plan promoted by any City/Do is deemed to be impeding or is likely to impede implementation of the plan promoted by the Si/Gun/Gu, the Mayor/Do Governor shall adjust its plan in mutual consultation as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 11 (Progress Review)

① The National Committee shall inspect the status of the plan implemented by the central government every two years and submit the results to the heads of related central administrative agencies, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

② The head of the relevant central administrative agency shall, if necessary, revise or supplement the central government plan regarding the inspection results sent from the National Committee pursuant to paragraph (1).

③ The local committee shall inspect the status of the implementation of the local government plan every two years and send the results to the head of the relevant local government, as prescribed by ordinance.

Article 12 (Presentation of Opinions on Policies)

① The National Committee, if necessary, may present policy opinions regarding sustainable development to the head of the related central administrative agency according to the results of inspection of

the progress of the plan promoted by the central government under Article 11 (1).

- ② The local committee, if necessary, may present policy opinions regarding sustainable development to the head of the related local government, according to the results of inspection of the progress of the plan promoted by the local government under Article 11 (3).
- ③ The heads of related central administrative agencies or heads of related local governments (hereinafter referred to as “heads of related agencies”) who have received the opinions from the local/central committee pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (2) shall respect and consider the opinions when enacting or revising related laws or ordinances or when establishing or revising administrative plans.

Article 13 (Connection with Plans Under Other Acts and Subordinate Statutes)

The central and local governments shall ensure that the administrative plans and policies established under other Acts and subordinate statutes or ordinances are in harmony with the basic principles of sustainable development under Article 3 and national or local basic strategies.

Article 14 (Notification of Enactment or Amendment of Acts and Others)

- ① When the head of a central administrative agency intends to enact or revise laws or statutes that include matters affecting sustainable development, he/she shall notify the National Committee of the details.
- ② When the head of a central administrative agency intends to establish or change a mid- to long-term administrative plan related to the national basic strategy, he/she shall notify the National Committee of the details.
- ③ When the head of a local government intends to enact or amend an ordinance that includes matters affecting sustainable development, he/she shall notify the relevant local committee of the details.
- ④ When the head of a local government intends to establish or change an administrative plan related to the local basic strategy, he/she shall notify the relevant local committee of the details.
- ⑤ Matters concerning the notification period and procedures of the head of a central administrative agency to the

National Committee pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) are prescribed by Presidential Decree, and the matters concerning the notification period and procedures of the head of a local government to the local committee pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be determined by ordinance.

- ⑥ The National Committee or local committee shall review the contents of the statutes, ordinances, or administrative plans notified pursuant to paragraphs (4) through (4) and then notify the heads of related agencies of the results.
- ⑦ When the head of the relevant agency is notified of the results of the review from the National Committee or local committee pursuant to paragraph (6) and the results are recognized as appropriate for sustainable development, the head of the relevant agency shall consider the results when enacting or revising the relevant statute or ordinance or establishing or changing the administrative plan.
- ⑧ Matters concerning the subjects and methods of the review and notification procedures of the National Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 shall be determined by Presidential Decree, and matters concerning the subjects and methods of the review and notification procedures of the local committee shall be determined by ordinance.

Chapter 3 Sustainability Assessment

Article 15 (Sustainable Development Indicators and Sustainability Assessment)

- ① The national and local governments shall develop and disseminate sustainable development indicators at the national and local level in line with the sustainable development goals.
- ② The National Committee or local committee shall evaluate the sustainability of the nation and local governments every two years in accordance with the sustainable development indicators under paragraph (1).
- ③ Matters concerning the development and dissemination of national sustainable development indicators and

assessment of national sustainability pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree, and matters concerning the development and dissemination of local sustainable development indicators and assessment of local sustainability shall be determined by ordinance.

Article 16 (Report on Sustainable Development)

- ① The National Committee shall compile the results of monitoring the progress of the central government plan under Article 11 (1) and the results of the evaluation on the national sustainability under Article 15 (2) every two years to promote sustainable development. A national report on sustainability (hereinafter referred to as “national report”) must be prepared and reported to the President before publication.
- ② The local committee shall compile the results of monitoring the progress of the local government plan under Article 11 (1) and the results of the evaluation on the local sustainability under Article 15 (2) every two years to promote sustainable development. A local report on sustainability (hereinafter referred to as “local report”) must be prepared and reported to the head of the local government before publication.
- ③ Matters concerning the preparation of the national report shall be determined by Presidential Decree, and matters concerning the preparation of the local report shall be prescribed by ordinance.

Chapter 4 Committee on Sustainable Development

Article 17 (Establishment of the National Committee on Sustainable Development)

The National Committee on sustainable development shall be established under the Office of the President to quickly respond to the President's advice for efficiently promoting sustainable development or to deliberate on relevant major policies.

Article 18 (Organization of the Committee and Other Matters)

- ① The National Committee shall comprise no more than 60 members, including one chairperson, and members

who are not public officials shall comprise a majority of the members of the committee.

- ② Ex officio members shall be the heads of central administrative agencies prescribed by Presidential Decree. The chairpersons of local committees in cities and provinces and committee members shall be appointed by the President from among those with extensive knowledge and experience in sustainable development from civic organizations, youth groups, or academic, industrial, or educational fields.
- ③ The chairperson shall be appointed by the President from among the committee members.
- ④ The term of office of committee members shall be two years, but they may be reappointed.
- ⑤ Expert committees shall be established to carry out professional research on and investigations into the matters to be deliberated upon by the National Committee in the following fields:
 1. Sustainable development strategies
 2. Sustainable economic growth
 3. Inclusive society
 4. Responding to ecological, environmental, and climate crises
 5. Cooperation with persons concerned
 6. Other fields prescribed by Presidential Decree.
- ⑥ A sustainable development team shall be established in the National Committee to support relevant tasks.
- ⑦ The National Committee and expert committees may disclose materials received and produced and meeting materials as prescribed by Presidential Decree.
- ⑧ Matters concerning the organization and operation of the National Committee, expert committees, and sustainable development team, disclosure of information, etc., pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2) and (5) through (7) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 19 (Functions of the National Committee)

The National Committee deliberates on the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the establishment and change of the national basic strategy;
2. Matters concerning the establishment and change of the central government plan;
3. Matters concerning consultation and coordination of the plans under Article 10;

4. Matters concerning the monitoring of the progress of the central government plan under Article 11 (1);
5. Matters concerning the presentation of policy opinions under Article 12 (1);
6. Matters concerning the review of statutes or administrative plans under Article 14 (6) and notification of the results of the review;
7. Matters concerning the development and dissemination of national sustainable development indicators and evaluation of national sustainability under Article 15;
8. Matters concerning the preparation and publication of national reports;
9. Matters concerning cooperation with stakeholders under Article 26;
10. Matters concerning the dissemination of information on sustainable development under Article 27;
11. Matters concerning education, publicity, etc., under Article 28;
12. Matters concerning resolution of social conflicts and governance related to sustainable development;
13. Matters subject to deliberation by the National Committee according to other laws or presidential decrees; and
14. Other matters requiring consultation with the President.

Article 20 (Composition of the Local Committees for Sustainable Development)

- ① Local committees for sustainable development shall be established under the leadership of the heads of local governments to efficiently promote local sustainable development. However, in the case of Si/Gun/Gu, local committees may be established according to the circumstances of the locality.
- ③ The local committee deliberates on the following matters:
 1. Matters concerning the establishment and change of local basic strategies;
 2. Matters concerning the establishment and change of local government plans;
 3. Matters concerning consultation and coordination of the plans under Article 10;
 4. Matters concerning the monitoring of the progress of local government plans under Article 11 (3);
 5. Matters concerning the presentation of policy opinions

- under Article 12 (2);
6. Matters concerning the review of ordinances or administrative plans under Article 14 (6) and notification of the results of the review;
7. Matters concerning the development and dissemination of local sustainable development indicators and evaluation of local sustainability under Article 15;
8. Matters concerning the preparation and publication of local reports;
9. Matters concerning cooperation with stakeholders under Article 26;
10. Matters concerning education, publicity, etc., under Article 28;
11. Matters concerning resolution and governance of social conflicts in the region related to sustainable development;
12. Matters subject to deliberation by local committees according to other laws or ordinances; and
13. Other matters requiring advice from the heads of local governments.
- ③ The local committee may establish or designate a secretariat to support the operation and work of the local committee after consultation with the head of the local government.
- ④ Matters concerning the name, composition, operation, etc., of the local committee shall be determined by ordinance.

Article 21 (Request for Dispatch of Executive Officers, Employees, etc.)

- ① The local committee may, if necessary to perform its functions, request the head of the relevant administrative agency, corporation, organization, etc., to dispatch the public officials or executive officers or employees under his/her jurisdiction or to allow them to serve concurrently in the committee.
- ② The local committee may, if necessary to perform its functions, appoint experts in related fields as term-based public officials under Article 26–5 of State Public Officials Act.

Article 22 (Designation of an Officer in Charge of Sustainable Development)

The head of a central administrative agency or the head of a local government may designate an official in charge of

sustainable development from among the public officials in the agency or the local government to perform duties related to sustainable development, such as the national or local basic strategy, central or local government plans, and sustainable development indicators developed pursuant to Article 15. An official in charge of sustainable development may be designated from among the public officials under his/her jurisdiction in order to carry out related tasks and promote cooperation with the national or local committee(s).

Chapter 5 Sustainable Development Policy

Article 23 (Sustainable Economic Growth)

- ① The central and local governments shall endeavor to gradually transition from a resource-consuming industrial structure into a sustainable production/consumption and industrial structure.
- ② The central and local governments shall establish policies to create quality jobs and create a safe and healthy working environment in order to resolve job insecurity and improve quality of life in the process of transitioning to sustainable production/consumption and industrial structures.
- ③ The central and local governments shall establish and implement policies to strengthen companies' technological capabilities and promote innovation and to ensure that companies operate with sustainable business practices that consider economic profitability, social responsibility, and environmental soundness together.
- ④ The central and local governments shall establish and implement policies concerning finances, wages, and social security to abolish all discrimination based on age, disability, and region of origin, and to resolve income and social inequality.
- ⑤ The central and local governments shall reorganize and run the tax system and financial system in an eco-friendly and resource-efficient way to reduce waste generation and improve resource productivity and shall establish and implement various policies to promote sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

- ⑥ The central and local governments shall preserve and restore plant and animal habitats, ecologically valuable environmental assets, and distinctive local cultural assets and turn them into sustainable tourism resources while respecting regional and social values to promote the local economy and sustainable tourism.
- ⑦ The central and local governments shall establish and implement policies to secure sustainability and strengthen accessibility of social infrastructure, such as transportation, roads, ports, water supply and sewage systems, and green spaces.

Article 24 (Realization of an Inclusive Society)

- ① The central and local governments shall be able to predict and preemptively respond to various social problems, conflicts, and deepening inequality that may arise in the process of sustainable development.
- ② The central and local governments shall help all citizens lead a happy and humane life by protecting them from various social risks, minimize blind spots in the social security system, and establish and implement measures for strengthening the social safety net and services to protect the poor and vulnerable.
- ③ The central and local governments shall endeavor to ensure food security by guaranteeing access to food for the underprivileged, ensuring a stable supply of quality food and safe agricultural products, and maintaining genetic diversity of food crops and livestock. They shall establish and implement measures to promote stable income for farmers and eco-friendly agriculture and create a sustainable food production system.
- ④ The central and local governments shall create systems and conditions necessary for all citizens to lead a healthy life and ensure they are provided with quality health services. They shall establish and implement measures to promote the universal health care coverage while striking a balance between equity and efficiency in health care.
- ⑤ The central and local governments shall establish and implement inclusive and equitable educational policies by guaranteeing access to education and

providing a quality educational environment so that everyone can acquire the knowledge and qualifications necessary to lead a sustainable life.

- ⑥ The central and local governments shall establish and implement policies to realize gender equality in all areas of politics, economy, society, and culture so that equal responsibilities and rights can be shared in all areas regardless of gender.
- ⑦ The central and local governments shall establish and implement policies to create cities and residential areas safe from disasters.

Article 25 (Response to Ecology, Environment, and Climate Crises)

- ① The central and local governments shall establish and implement necessary policies to effectively respond to natural disasters, water shortages, deterioration of water quality, and changes in aquatic ecosystems caused by climate change so that all citizens can equally enjoy the benefits of water resources.
- ② The central and local governments shall gradually reduce the use of fossil fuels and expand the supply of environmentally-friendly energy to better respond to global warming and establish and implement policies to promote efficient use of energy and reduce environmental damage caused by energy consumption.
- ③ The central and local governments shall work together with the international community to protect people's lives and property from the climate crisis, limit global temperature rise to levels lower than pre-industrial times, and strengthen the capacity to respond to climate change.
- ④ The central and local governments shall establish and implement necessary policies to ensure sustainable use of the ocean and marine fishery resources by effectively responding to ocean acidification, sea-level rise, and marine pollution to enhance the health of the ocean and preserve marine ecosystems.
- ⑤ The central and local governments shall take measures to preserve and manage terrestrial ecosystems, secure biodiversity, promote sustainable use of biological

resources, and maintain and promote the functions of forests, including restoration of degraded land and forests.

Article 26 (Cooperation with Stakeholders and Other Matters)

- ① The central and local governments and national and local committees shall cooperate closely with each other for sustainable development.
- ② The central and local governments should establish a transparent, effective, and accountable system to promote the rule of law and establish an equal judicial system to provide equal access to justice, prevent violence and corruption, and protect human rights.
- ③ The central and local governments shall support the activities that companies and civic organizations promote at home and abroad to promote sustainable development and may provide administrative and financial support within budgetary limits for operating expenses incurred by public-private partnership organizations, such as local councils for sustainable development, while conducting domestic and international activities.
- ④ The central and local governments shall establish and implement policies to promote international cooperation regarding information sharing, technical cooperation and standardization, joint investigation and research on the implementation of the sustainable development goals with foreign countries and international organizations.
- ⑤ The central and local governments shall faithfully fulfill their responsibilities to meet the expectations of the international community and raise the country's prestige by cooperating with developing countries for sustainable development, e.g., providing support to help developing countries achieve their sustainable development goals.

Chapter 6 Supplemental Provisions

Article 27 (Dissemination of Sustainable Development Information, etc.)

- ① The central and local governments shall disseminate

knowledge and information on sustainable development in a way that is easily accessible to the public.

- ② The National Committee may establish and operate a sustainable development information network to smoothly disseminate knowledge and information on sustainable development under paragraph (1).
- ③ The National Committee may request heads of relevant agencies to submit data necessary for the establishment and operation of the sustainable development information network under paragraph (2). In this case, the head of the relevant agency shall comply with the request unless there is a justifiable reason, such as matters requiring confidentiality for national defense or national security.
- ④ The central government may designate and operate a national sustainable development research center for the efficient establishment and operation of the sustainable development information network and conduct research and studies under paragraph (2).
- ⑤ Matters concerning the establishment and operation of the information network for sustainable development, the scope of submitted data and method of submission, and the designation and management of the national sustainable development research center pursuant to paragraphs (2) through (4) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 28 (Education and Publicity regarding Sustainable Development)

- ① The central and local governments shall promote education and publicity regarding sustainable development so that businesses, citizens, and private organizations can contribute to sustainable development policy, conduct relevant activities, and adopt sustainable practices in daily life.
- ② The central and local governments shall strengthen school education regarding sustainable development and integrate sustainable development education into lifelong education.
- ③ The central and local governments may implement a system to certify exemplary businesses and private organizations practicing sustainable development as prescribed by Presidential Decree or ordinance.
- ④ The central and local governments may carry out tasks necessary for realizing sustainable development, such as conducting investigations and research, developing

educational programs, and perform publicity activities, or may cooperate with public-private organizations, such as the Council for Sustainable Development.

- ⑤ The central and local governments shall strengthen education and publicity activities through mass media such as newspapers, broadcasting, and web portals to raise public awareness of sustainable development.
- ⑥ Public broadcasters shall make efforts to produce and broadcast programs related to sustainable development and disseminate public service advertisements related to sustainable development.

Article 29 (Collection of Public Opinions, etc.)

- ① The central and local governments shall share the same values and prospects for sustainable development and may set up a forum for deliberation and public debate on sustainable development (hereinafter referred to as "the forum").
- ② The operation of the forum shall be based on openness, transparency, inclusiveness, representativeness, responsibility, and integration. Matters concerning its operation shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.
- ③ National and local committees shall consider the opinions of various stakeholders gathered at the forum in the deliberation process of each committee and disclose the results through the sustainable development information network under Article 27 (2).

Article 30 (Request for Data Submission, etc.)

- ① The National Committee or local committees, if necessary to perform its functions, may request the head of a relevant agency to submit information or data on sustainable development.
- ② The head of the relevant agency who has received the request under paragraph (1) shall comply with it unless there is a justifiable reason, such as matters requiring confidentiality for national defense or national security.

Article 31 (Response to International Standards)

- ① The central and local governments shall collect, investigate, and analyze trends and information on systems and policies related to sustainable development that foreign governments or international organizations intend to enact or introduce, to establish or reorganize related systems and policies.
- ② The central and local governments shall ensure that

domestic companies and citizens are able to enhance their capabilities by sufficiently providing information on trends, information, and measures specified in paragraph (1).

Article 32 (Report to National Assembly, etc.)

- ① When the central government establishes or changes the national basic strategy, it shall report the changes to the National Assembly without delay, and submit the national report prepared pursuant to Article 16 (1) to the National Assembly without delay.
- ② When the head of a central administrative agency establishes or changes the central government plan, he/she shall report it without delay to the relevant standing committee or related special committee of the National Assembly.
- ③ When the head of a central administrative agency receives the inspection results of the progress of the central government plan from the National Committee pursuant to Article 11 (1), he/she shall report it without delay to the relevant standing committee or related special committee of the National Assembly.
- ④ When the head of a local government establishes or changes the local basic strategy or establishes or changes the local government plan, he/she shall report it to the local council without delay and submit it to the National Committee.
- ⑤ The head of a local government shall submit the local report prepared pursuant to Article 16 (2) to the National Committee and the local council without delay.
- ⑥ When the head of a local government receives the result of the monitoring of the progress of the local government plan from the local committee pursuant to Article 11 (3), he/she shall report it to the local council without delay and submit it to the National Committee.

Addendum (No. 18708, January 4, 2022)

Article 1 (Effective Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after its promulgation. However, Article 3 of the Addendum will take effect on March 25, 2022.

Article 2 (Repeal of Other Acts)

The Sustainable Development Act is repealed.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning National Basic Strategy)

The basic plan for sustainable development established pursuant to the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth, shall be regarded as the national basic strategy pursuant to this Act until the national basic strategy pursuant to this Act is established for the first time.

[Enforcement date: March 25, 2022]

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning National Committee)

The Committee on Sustainable Development established under the previous Sustainable Development Act shall be regarded as the National Committee until the National Committee under this Act is established.

Enforcement

Decree of the

Framework Act

on Sustainable

Development

[Effective Date: July 5, 2022.]
[Presidential Decree No. 32764,
enacted on July 4, 2022.]

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Decree is to prescribe matters delegated by the Framework Act on Sustainable Development and matters necessary for its implementation.

Article 2 (Establishment and Change of National Basic Strategy)

- ① The head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination is concerned with the establishment and revision of the National Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the “National Basic Strategy”) in accordance with Article 7 (1) of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”).
- ② The head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination may request the submission of data or opinions from the heads of related central administrative agencies, local governments, and public institutions, if necessary for the establishment or modification of the National Basic Strategy.
- ③ When the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination establishes or changes the National Basic Strategy, he/she shall notify the relevant central administrative agencies and the heads of local governments of the changes and then post it on the website of the Office for Government Policy Coordination or on the Sustainable Development Information Network pursuant to Article 27 (2) of the Act.
- ④ Matters concerning the methods and procedures for the establishment and revision of the National Basic Strategy, other than those prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (3), shall be determined by the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination.

Article 3 (Changes in Minor Matters in the National Basic Strategy)

In the proviso to Article 7 (4) of the Act, “when intending to change minor matters prescribed by Presidential Decree” refers to cases of:

1. Changing the ministry overseeing policies according to subparagraph 4 of Article 7 (3) of the Act;
2. Changing the contents of individual indicators among the national sustainable development indicators according to subparagraph 5 of Article 7 (3) of the Act;
3. Reflecting the changes according to the enactment, revision, or abolition of laws and regulations;
4. Correcting errors, misprints, omissions, or equivalent obvious errors; and
5. Changing matters not affecting the essential contents of the National Basic Strategy and determined by the National Committee for Sustainable Development pursuant to Article 17 of the Act.

Article 4 (Establishment and Change of the Central Government Plan)

- ① The Central Government Plan under Article 9 (1) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as “Central Plan”) shall include the following items:
 1. Environmental conditions and policy prospects for the implementation of the Central Plan;
 2. Goals and strategies for the implementation of the Central Plan;
 3. Progress and results of the Central Plan;
 4. Action plans for each sector of the Central Plan;
 5. Financial resources necessary for the implementation of the Central Plan and methods of securing the resources;

6. Matters concerning international cooperation for the implementation of the Central Plan; and
 7. Other matters corresponding to subparagraphs 1 through 6, which the head of the central administrative agency deems necessary for the implementation of the Central Plan.
- ② When the head of a central administrative agency establishes or changes the Central Plan, he/she shall consider the following matters:
 1. Contents and purpose of the National Basic Strategy;
 2. Progress check results of the Central Plan under Article 11 (1) of the Act;
 3. Sustainability evaluation results of the National Committee for Sustainable Development under Article 15 (2) of the Act; and
 4. Contents and purpose of the National Report on Sustainable Development under Article 16 (1) of the Act. and
 5. Feasibility of the Central Plan
 - ③ If the head of a central administrative agency deems it necessary for the efficient establishment and change of the Central Plan, he/she may commission investigations and research from related institutions and organizations within budgetary limits.
 - ④ When the head of a central administrative agency establishes or changes the Central Plan, he/she shall notify the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination of the contents and post it on the website of the relevant agency or the Sustainable Development Information Network under Article 27 (2) of the Act..

Article 5 (Deliberation by the National Committee for Sustainable Development on Central Plans)

- ① When the National Committee for Sustainable Development, established pursuant to Article 17 of the Act, (hereinafter referred to as the “National Committee”) conducts deliberation pursuant to Article 9 (2) of the Act, the head of the central administrative agency shall be responsible for submitting documents and materials regarding establishment or change of the Central Plan to the National Committee. In this case, the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination shall be notified in advance of matters concerning the establishment or change of the Central Plan.

- ② The National Committee, when deemed necessary for the deliberation of the Central Plan, may request the head of the relevant central administrative agency to submit relevant data or opinions according to Article 9 (2) of the Act.
- ③ When the National Committee has completed the deliberation of the Central Plan pursuant to Article 9 (2) of the Act, the committee shall notify the head of the relevant central administrative agency and the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination of the result of the deliberation in writing.
- ④ When the head of a central administrative agency is notified of the results of the deliberation from the National Committee pursuant to paragraph 3, he/she shall establish or change the Central Plan according to the results unless there is a special reason.
- ⑤ In the proviso to Article 9 (2) of the Act, “when changing minor matters prescribed by Presidential Decree” refers to cases of:
 1. Changing the department overseeing the sub-plans of the Central Plan according to subparagraph 4 of Article 4 (1);
 2. Intending to increase or decrease financial resources within the scope of less than 10/100 under subparagraph 5 of Article 4 (1);
 3. Changing matters concerning international cooperation under subparagraph 6 of Article 4 (1);
 4. Reflecting changes according to the enactment, revision, or abolition of laws and regulations;
 5. Correcting errors, misprints, omissions, or equivalent obvious errors; and
 6. Changing matters not affecting the essential contents of the National Basic Plan and determined by the National Committee.
- ⑥ Matters other than those stipulated in paragraphs 1 through 5 shall be subject to deliberation by the National Committee, and then the chairperson of the National Committee shall make decisions.

Article 6 (Establishment and Change of Local Government Plan)

- ① The local government plan (hereinafter referred to as “local plan”) under Article 9 (3) of the Act shall include the following items:

1. Environmental conditions and policy prospects for the implementation of the local plan;
 2. Goals and strategies for the implementation of the local plan;
 3. Progress and results of the local plan;
 4. Sector-specific action plans of the local plan;
 5. Financial resources necessary for the implementation of the local plan and methods of securing the resources;
 6. Other matters corresponding to subparagraphs 1 through 5, which the head of a local government deems necessary for the implementation of the local plan.
- ② When the head of a local government establishes or changes the local plan, he/she shall consider the following matters:
1. Contents and purpose of the local government basic strategy (hereinafter referred to as "local basic strategy") under Article 8 (1) of the Act;
 2. Results of checking the progress of the local plan under Article 11 (3) of the Act;
 3. Sustainability evaluation results of the local committee for sustainable development under Article 15 (2) of the Act;
 4. Contents and purpose of the local report on sustainable development under Article 16 (2) of the Act; and
 5. Feasibility of the local plan.
- ③ If the head of a local government deems it necessary for the efficient establishment and change of a local plan, he/she may request investigations and research to related institutions and organizations within budgetary limits.
- ④ When the head of a local government establishes or changes the local plan, he/she shall post the contents on the website of the relevant local government.
- ⑤ Matters necessary for the establishment and change of the local plan other than those prescribed in paragraphs 1 through 4 shall be determined by the ordinance of the relevant local government.

Article 7 (Consultation and Coordination regarding the Central Plan, etc.)

- ① In the case of having mutual consultation or adjustment regarding the Central Plan or the local plan in accordance with Article 10 (1) to Article 10 (3) of the Act, the head of a central administrative agency, a Special Metropolitan

City Mayor, a Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, or a Governor of a Do or a Special Self-Governing Province (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Do Governor") or the head of a Si/Gun/autonomous Gu shall consider the following items:

1. Contents and purpose of the National Basic Strategy or the Local Basic Strategy;
 2. Progress check results of the Central Plan or the Local Plan under Article 11 (1) and (3) of the Act;
 3. Sustainability the results of evaluation on sustainability of the nation or local governments under Article 15 (2) of the Act; and
 4. Contents and purpose of the Local Report on Sustainable Development under Article 16 (1) of the Act.
- ② If necessary for mutual consultation and coordination of the Central Plan or Local Plan, the head of the central administrative agency, Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of Si/Gun/Gu may form/operate a council to be participated by related parties, and organizations, experts.

Article 8 (Monitoring of the Progress in the Central Plan)

- ① When the National Committee monitors the progress in implementing the Central Plan pursuant to Article 11 (1) of the Act, it may conduct a written survey, on-site survey, or online survey.
- ② If the National Committee deems it necessary for efficient monitoring of the progress of the Central Plan, it may arrange for a research institute to carry out commissioned research within budgetary limits.
- ③ When the National Committee has completed reviewing the progress in implementing the Central Plan pursuant to Article 11 (1) of the Act, it shall notify the head of the relevant central administrative agency and the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination of the result of the review in writing.
- ④ In addition to the matters prescribed in paragraphs 1 through 3, matters necessary for monitoring the progress in the Central Plan shall be determined by the chairperson of the National Committee after discussing the matters at the National Committee meeting.

Article 9 (Notification Due to Enactment and Amendment of the Act)

- ① The time for notification of a draft statute shall be

when the draft is sent to the heads of relevant agencies pursuant to Article 11 of the Regulations on Management of Legislative Affairs.

- ② The scope of mid- and long-term administrative plans that the heads of central administrative agencies are required to notify the National Committee of, pursuant to Article 14 (2) of the Act, is in the separately attached table.
- ③ Notification of the mid- and long-term administrative plans shall be before the mid- and long-term administrative plans are established or changed. (If the statutes based on the mid- and long-term administrative plans require consultation with related agencies, the time to consult is at the time of notification).
- ④ If the National Committee is notified of a draft statute or mid- and long-term administrative plans pursuant to Article 14 (1) or (2) of the Act, the National Committee shall send its feedback in writing to the heads of the relevant central administrative agencies within 30 days of receiving the notification.
- ⑤ When the heads of central administrative agencies are notified of the feedback by the National Committee pursuant to Article 14 (7) of the Act, they shall notify the National Committee whether the feedback was included in the draft or the mid- and long-term administrative plans within 15 days of receiving the notification.

Article 10 (Development and Dissemination of National Sustainable Development Indicators)

- ① The head of a related central administrative agency shall consult in advance with the Commissioner of Statistics Korea when developing and disseminating sustainable development indicators at the national level (hereinafter referred to as “national sustainable development indicators”) pursuant to Article 15 (1) of the Act.
- ② The head of a related central administrative agency may, if deemed necessary for the efficient development and dissemination of national sustainable development indicators, conduct surveys within budgetary limits or arrange for a related research institution or organization to carry out surveys.
- ③ When the head of a relevant central administrative

agency develops or changes national sustainable development indicators, he/she shall notify the National Committee and the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination of the details without delay.

- ④ If the head of a related central administrative agency deems it necessary for the efficient dissemination of national sustainable development indicators, he/she may post relevant information on the website of the relevant central administrative agency or on the Sustainable Development Information Network pursuant to Article 27 (2) of the Act.

Article 11 (National Sustainability Assessment)

- ① When the National Committee evaluates national sustainability pursuant to Article 15 (2) of the Act, the committee shall comprehensively consider the level of achievements regarding the national sustainable development indicators and the adequacy of the calculated outputs compared to the administrative costs invested.
- ② When the National Committee deems it necessary for the national sustainability evaluation pursuant to Article 15 (2) of the Act, the committee may request data and opinions from related central administrative agencies, local governments, or public institutions, or arrange for a research institute to carry out commissioned research within budgetary limits.
- ③ When the National Committee has completed the evaluation of national sustainability under Article 15 (2) of the Act, the Committee shall notify the head of the relevant central administrative agency and the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination of the results in writing.
- ④ Matters necessary for the national sustainability evaluation other than those specified in paragraphs 1 through 3 shall be determined by the chairperson of the National Committee after discussing the matters at the National Committee meeting.

Article 12 (Preparation of National Report)

- ① A national report on sustainable development (hereinafter referred to as “national report”) pursuant to Article 16 (1) of the Act shall include the following items:
 1. Progress check results of the Central Plan pursuant to Article 11 (1) of the Act;

2. Results of national sustainability evaluation under Article 15 (2) of the Act;
 3. Policy directions and policy tasks to raise the level of national sustainable development; and
 4. Other matters deemed necessary by the National Committee in relation to the sustainable development of the nation.
- ② When the National Committee deems it necessary for the efficient preparation of the national report, the Committee may request data or opinions from related central administrative agencies, local governments, or public institutions, or may arrange for related institutions or organizations to carry out investigations or research within budgetary limits.
 - ③ The National Committee may disclose the national report in the Official Gazette, pursuant to Article 16 (1) of the Act, or the Sustainable Development Information Network or the website of the Office of Government Policy Coordination pursuant to Article 27 (2) of the Act.

Article 13 (Composition of the National Committee)

- ① In Article 18 (2) of the Act, "the heads of central administrative agencies prescribed by Presidential Decree" refer to the Minister of Strategy and Finance, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Public Administration and Security, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Minister of the Environment, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Minister of Government Policy Coordination, and the Commissioner of Statistics Korea.
- ② The term of office of a newly appointed member (due to reasons such as the resignation of an appointed member of the National Committee) shall be the remaining term of the former member.
- ③ The President may dismiss an appointed member if the appointed member falls under any of the following:
 1. In the case of being unable to perform duties due to mental or physical disability;
 2. In the case of misconduct related to duties;
 3. In the case of the member being deemed unsuitable for membership due to neglect of duty, loss of dignity, or

other reasons; and

4. In the case that the member personally indicates that performing their duties has become difficult.

Article 14 (Management of National Committee)

- ① The chairperson of the National Committee (hereafter referred to as the "chairperson") represents the National Committee and oversees the affairs of the Committee.
- ② When the chairperson is unable to perform his/her duties due to unavoidable circumstances, a member designated in advance by the chairperson shall act on behalf of the chairperson.
- ③ If the chairperson deems it necessary to discuss agendas/issues at the National Committee meeting, he/she may request the heads of related central administrative agencies, local governments, or heads of public institutions to attend the meeting to hear their opinions.
- ④ The National Committee meetings shall be held with the attendance of a majority of the members present, and resolutions are made with the consent of a majority of the members present.
- ⑤ If the National Committee deems it necessary for the efficient performance of its functions, the Committee may arrange for related institutions and organizations to carry out investigations or research within budgetary limits.

Article 15 (Composition and Operation of the Expert Committee)

- ① The Expert Committee by sector (hereinafter referred to as "Expert Committee") shall consist of not more than ten members including one chairperson pursuant to Article 18 (5) of the Act.
- ② The chairperson of the Expert Committee shall be a person nominated by the chairperson of the National Committee from among appointed members pursuant to Article 18 (2) of the Act, and members of the Expert Committee shall be appointed by the chairperson of the National Committee.
- ③ The Expert Committee, if deemed necessary for the performance of its duties, may request cooperation from related institutions, corporations, organizations, etc.

Article 16 (Organization and Management of the Taskforce)

on Sustainable Development)

- ① The Taskforce on Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the “Taskforce”) shall consist of a head and members pursuant to Article 18 (6) of the Act .
- ② The head of the Taskforce is appointed by the head of the Office for Government Policy Coordination from among public officials of the Office for Government Policy Coordination.
- ③ The head of the Taskforce oversees its operations and directs and supervises the members.

Article 17 (Disclosure of Data)

The National Committee and Expert Committee may disclose data received and produced and meeting materials pursuant to Article 18 (7) of the Act on the website of the Office for Government Policy Coordination or the Sustainable Development Information Network pursuant to Article 27 (2) of the Act.

Article 18 (Allowances, etc.)

Allowances, travel expenses, and other necessary expenses may be paid to members of the National Committee and Expert Committee and related public officials or experts within budgetary limits. However, the allowance shall not be provided if a public official performed work directly related to his/her official duties.

Article 19 (Detailed Rules for Management of Committees)

In addition to the matters stipulated in this Decree, matters concerning the composition and management of the National Committee, Expert Committee, or the Taskforce shall be determined by the chairperson of the National Committee after discussing the matters at the National Committee meeting.

Article 20 (Designation of an Officer in Charge of Sustainable Development)

According to Article 22 of the Act, the head of a central administrative agency or the head of a local government may designate an officer in charge of sustainable development from among the following public officials:

1. In the case of a central administrative agency, a public official who is a member of the senior public officials’ group or equivalent;
2. In the case of a Special Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan Autonomous City, a Do, or a Special Self-Governing Province, a public official of grade 3 or

higher or equivalent; and

3. In the case of a Si/Gun/autonomous Gu, a public official of grade 4 or higher or equivalent.

Article 21 (Establishment and Management of the Sustainable Development Information Network)

- ① The National Committee shall establish an annual management plan and evaluation plan when establishing and managing the Sustainable Development Information Network (hereinafter referred to as “Sustainable Development Information Network”) pursuant to Article 27, Paragraph 2 of the Act.
- ② The scope of information that the National Committee may request from the heads of relevant agencies for the establishment and management of the Sustainable Development Information Network, pursuant to the former part of Article 27 (3) of the Act, is as follows:
 1. Information on the establishment and implementation of the National Basic Strategy (including data on reviews under Article 7 (5) of the Act);
 2. Information on the establishment and implementation of the Central Plan (including data on consultation and coordination under Article 10 of the Act);
 3. Information on the execution of statutes and mid- and long-term administrative plans under Article 14 (1) and (2) of the Act;
 4. Information on the establishment and execution of policies for sustainable development under Articles 23 through 25 of the Act;
 5. Information on domestic and foreign cooperation and support under Article 26 (3) and (4) of the Act; and
 6. Other information or data corresponding to subparagraphs 1 through 5 and recognized by the National Committee as necessary for the establishment and operation of the Sustainable Development Information Network.

Article 22 (Designation and Management of National Research Center for Sustainable Development)

- ① If the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination intends to designate a national sustainable development research center (hereinafter referred to as “National Sustainable Development Research Center”) pursuant to Article 27 (4) of the Act, the plan for designation and management shall be posted on the Office for Government Policy Coordination’s website.

- ② The Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination may organize and manage a review panel composed of public officials or experts in the related field for the designation of the National Sustainable Development Research Center.
- ③ A person designated as the head of the National Sustainable Development Research Center shall operate the Center in accordance with relevant laws and management standards determined and announced by the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination.
- ④ The Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination may take necessary measures for supervision, such as issuing a corrective order if the National Sustainable Development Research Center violates laws or deviates from its intended purpose.
- ⑤ Matters concerning the designation, management, and supervision of the National Sustainable Development Research Center other than those prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be determined and publicly notified by the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination.

Article 23 (Holding and Managing of the Forum for Deliberation and Public Debate)

- ① When the central or local government holds a forum for deliberation and public debate on sustainable development (hereinafter referred to as "the forum" of "the forum for deliberation and public debate") pursuant to Article 29 (1) of the Act, a plan for holding and managing the forum shall be made three months prior to the scheduled date of the forum and the information shall be disclosed in newspapers or on internet websites.
- ② When the central or local government holds the forum, the forum might be held face-to-face involving various stakeholders or as an online forum using information and communication networks.
- ③ The central or local governments may establish a separate public discussion committee on deliberation and public debate, to efficiently hold and manage the forum.
- ④ The central or local governments may pay allowances, travel expenses, and other necessary expenses to

stakeholders participating in the forum within budgetary limits.

Addendum (No. 32764, 2022. 7. 4.)

Article 1 (Date of Enforcement)

This Decree takes effect on July 5, 2022.

Article 2 (Abolition of Other Acts and Subordinate Statutes)

The Enforcement Decree of the Sustainable Development Act is repealed.

Suwon City
Framework
Ordinance
on Sustainable
Development

[Effective Date: July 5, 2022]
[Ordinance No. 4292 of Suwon-si,
Gyeonggi-do, partially revised on
April 27, 2022]

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote the harmony and balance of the economy, society, and environment by prescribing matters necessary for the sustainable development of Suwon City in accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development so that not only the current generation but also future generations can enjoy a better quality of life. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

Article 2 (Definition)

The meanings of the terms used in this ordinance are as follows:

1. "Sustainability" refers to achieving harmony and balance between the economy, society, and environment without wasting or degrading economic, social, and environmental resources to be used by future generations in order to meet present needs.
2. "Sustainable development" refers to development that promotes harmony and balance between sustainable economic growth, an inclusive society, and a clean and stable environment based on sustainability. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
3. "Suwon Sustainable Development Goals" refer to the goals established as the basic strategy for sustainable development of Suwon City in accordance with Article 4, taking into account the 17 goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and the local conditions of Suwon City. (Added on April 27, 2022)
4. "Suwon Sustainable Development Indicators" refer to indicators designed to present a direction for achieving sustainable economic, social, and environmental development. These indicators assess the current situation and the extent to which sustainability has been achieved. (Moved from the previous paragraph 3, amended on April 27, 2022)

Article 3 (Basic Principles)

Sustainable development shall be promoted in accordance with the following basic principles:

1. The mayor of Suwon (hereinafter referred to as "the mayor") shall endeavor to consider sustainability as much as possible in major policies and plans of Suwon City (hereinafter referred to as "the city") so that sustainable development can be a core principle of municipal administration.
2. The mayor shall organize related systems and encourage citizen participation so that Suwon citizens (hereinafter referred to as "citizens") can effectively participate in policy decisions.
3. The mayor shall continuously refine administrative systems and promote innovation to address new issues.
4. Citizens shall actively participate in and cooperate in policy decisions to improve sustainability.

Article 4 (Establishment of Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development)

- ① The mayor shall establish and implement the basic strategy for sustainable development (hereinafter referred to as "basic strategy") every 20 years to promote sustainability in the city. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② The basic strategy shall include the following items.
 1. Status of sustainable development and changes in conditions and prospects;
 2. Vision and goals for sustainable development;
 3. Sustainable development strategy and principles;

4. Basic economic, social, and environmental policy directions for sustainable development;
5. Key Indicators of sustainable development; and
6. Other matters necessary for promoting sustainable development.

③ In the case of establishing or changing the basic strategy, citizens' opinions shall be collected by the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development Council (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") pursuant to Article 19, and then the Suwon Committee on Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") shall review the opinions. However, in the case of changing the matters falling under any of the following subparagraphs, the Committee may not go through deliberation. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

1. Updates on the current status, changes in conditions, and outlooks for sustainable development.
2. Minor cases not affecting the essential contents of the basic strategy.

④ The mayor shall review the basic strategy every five years and, if necessary, revise it in consideration of the sustainable development report and changes in economic, social, and environmental conditions. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

⑤ When the mayor establishes or changes the basic strategy, he/she must report it to the Suwon City Council and submit it to the National Committee for Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the "National Committee"). (Added on April 27, 2022)

Article 5 (Establishment and Implementation of Sustainable Development Plan)

(The title of the Article revised on April 27, 2022)

- ① The mayor shall establish and implement the sustainable development plan (hereinafter referred to as the "sustainable development plan") every five years in order to promote the basic strategy. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② When establishing or changing the sustainable development plan, it must go through deliberation by the Committee. However, in the case of changing the matters falling under any of the following subparagraphs, deliberation may not be necessary: (Amended on April 27, 2022)

1. Forecasts and conditions for the implementation of the sustainable development plan. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

2. Minor cases not affecting the essential contents of the sustainable development plan.. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

③ The Committee shall inspect the progress of the sustainable development plan every two years and send the results to the mayor. (Added on April 27, 2022)

④ When the mayor receives the inspection results of the progress of the sustainable development plan from the Committee, he/she shall report it to the Suwon City Council and submit it to the National Committee pursuant to paragraph 3. (Added on April 27, 2022)

⑤ The mayor shall revise or supplement the sustainable development plan based on the inspection results sent from the Committee pursuant to paragraph (3). (Added on April 27, 2022)

⑥ The Committee may present policy opinions to the mayor for sustainable development if it is deemed necessary based on the inspection results of the progress of the sustainable development plan, etc. (Added on April 27, 2022)

⑦ The mayor, who has received opinions pursuant to paragraph (6), shall respect the opinions and endeavor to consider or include them in the enactment or revision of ordinances or the establishment or change of administrative plans. (Added on April 27, 2022)

Article 5-2 (Notification of Enactment and Amendment of Ordinance, etc.)

① When the mayor intends to enact or amend an ordinance that includes contents affecting sustainable development, he/she must notify the Committee of the details prior to the preliminary announcement of legislation in accordance with Article 2 of the Suwon City Ordinance on the Pre-Announcement of Legislation of Local Government Bills.

② When the mayor intends to establish or change mid-to long-term administrative plans related to the basic strategy, he/she shall notify the Committee of the details prior to finalizing administrative plans.

- ③ Administrative plans subject to review by the Committee pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be separately determined by the Committee among mid- and long-term administrative plans established pursuant to relevant laws or ordinances.
- ④ The Committee shall review the contents of the ordinance or administrative plans and notify the mayor of the result within 30 days from the date of receipt.
- ⑤ When the mayor is notified of the result of the review from the Committee, the mayor shall send his/her feedback to the Committee within 30 days. If deemed necessary for sustainable development, the mayor shall consider or include the results of the review in the ordinance or administrative plans and notify the Committee of the results. (Added on April 27, 2022)

Article 6 (Sustainable Development Indicators and Sustainability Assessment)

- ① The mayor shall collect citizens' opinions in collaboration with the Council, develop the city's sustainable development indicators, and announce them after the Committee's review and consultation. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② The mayor shall develop and supplement the sustainable development indicators on a five-year cycle. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ③ The mayor shall evaluate and monitor the sustainability of Suwon City every two years in accordance with the sustainable development indicators under paragraph 1 in collaboration with relevant divisions and the Council. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

Article 7 (Sustainable Development Report)

(The title of the Article was amended on April 27, 2022)

- ① Every two years, the mayor shall prepare and publish a sustainable development report (hereinafter referred to as the "report") containing the following matters after the Committee's review and consultation. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- 1. Result of progress inspection of the sustainable development plan under Article 5 (1). (Added on April 27, 2022)
- 2. Sustainability evaluation and monitoring results according to Article 6 (3). (Moved from the previous paragraph 1 on April 27, 2022)
- 3. Future tasks and policy directions for sustainable

development of the city (Moved from the previous paragraph 2 on April 27, 2022)

- 4. Other matters related to sustainability (moved from the previous paragraph 3 on April 27, 2022)
- ② The mayor shall submit the report to the Suwon City Council and the National Committee. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

Article 8 (Establishment and Functions of the Suwon Committee for Sustainable Development)

- ① The mayor may establish a committee to efficiently promote sustainable development of the city. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- 1. Deleted (April 27, 2022)
- 2. Deleted (April 27, 2022)
- 3. Deleted (April 27, 2022)
- 4. Deleted (April 27, 2022)
- 5. Deleted (April 27, 2022)
- ② The Committee shall deliberate and advise on the following matters: (Added on April 27, 2022)
- 1. Matters concerning the establishment and modification of the basic strategy and sustainable development (Added on April 27, 2022);
- 2. Matters concerning the inspection of the progress of the sustainable development plan (Added on April 27, 2022);
- 3. Matters concerning the proposal of policy opinions related to sustainable development (Added on April 27, 2022);
- 4. Matters concerning the review of ordinances or administrative plans under Article 5-2 (4) and notification of review results (Added on April 27, 2022);
- 5. Matters concerning the development and supplementation of sustainable development indicators, sustainability evaluation, and reports (Added on April 27, 2022); and
- 6. Other matters that the mayor recognizes as requiring deliberation and consultation for sustainable development. (Added on April 27, 2022).

Article 9 (Composition of the Committee)

- ① The Committee shall consist of no more than 30 members including one chairperson and one vice chairperson, but appointed members of a specific gender shall not exceed 6/10 of total appointed members.
- ② Ex-officio members shall be the mayor, executive director,

director general of Suwon City, and appointed members shall be commissioned by the mayor from among those who fall under each of the following subparagraphs:

1. Individuals with professional knowledge and extensive experience in sustainable development from civil society organizations, academia, and economic circles;
 2. Council members recommended by the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development; and
 3. Members of the Suwon City Council recommended by the Suwon City Council (hereinafter referred to as "Council members").
- ③ The mayor shall be the chairperson of the Committee and the vice chairperson shall be elected from among the appointed members.

Article 10 (Term of Office of the Committee Members)

- ① The term of office for ex officio members shall their tenure in their respective positions. The term of office of appointed members shall be two years, but they may be reappointed only once. The term of office of a newly appointed member (due to the resignation of a member who is not a public official, etc.) shall be the remainder of the predecessor's term. If the predecessor's remaining term is less than six months, no new member is appointed.

Article 11 (Dismissal of Committee Members)

The mayor may dismiss a member even before the end of his/her term in any of the following cases: (Amended on April 27, 2022)

1. In the case of being unable to perform his/her duties for more than six months due to mental or physical disability, overseas travel, or other reasons; and
2. In the case that the member is deemed unsuitable for membership due to loss of dignity, etc.

Article 12 (Exclusion of Members, etc.)

- ① A member shall not participate in deliberations or consultation on matters directly related to his/her personal interests to ensure fairness.
- ② A member may be excluded from deliberation or consultation upon his/her request or the request of a person related to the matter.
- ③ If a member, despite falling under paragraph 1, participates in deliberations or consultation and undermines the

fairness of deliberations or consultation, he or she may be excluded from membership.

Article 13 (Duties of the Chairperson and Others)

- ① The chairperson shall represent the Committee and oversee the affairs of the Committee.
- ② The vice president shall act on behalf of the chairperson when the chairperson is unable to perform his/her duties due to unavoidable circumstances.

Article 14 (Meeting)

- ① The chairperson shall convene meetings of the Committee and preside over those meetings.
- ② Committee meetings shall be divided into regular meetings and extraordinary meetings. Regular meetings are held twice a year, and extraordinary meetings are held in any of the following cases:
 1. When the chairperson deems it necessary; and
 2. When there is a request to convene a meeting from at least one-third of the sitting members.
- ③ Meetings shall be held with a majority of the members present, and resolutions shall be made with the approval of a majority of the members present.
- ④ When convening a meeting, except in urgent cases, the meeting agenda shall be communicated seven days prior to the meeting.

Article 15 (Subcommittee)

- ① The Committee may establish subcommittees after having discussions at the Committee meeting to adjust the contents of deliberations and consultation in advance and to efficiently execute the Committee's work.
- ② Matters concerning the composition and operation of subcommittees are determined by the Committee.

Article 16 (Administrative Secretaries)

Two administrative secretaries shall be appointed to handle affairs related to the operation of the Committee. One secretary shall be the head of the division in charge of sustainable development, and the other secretary is appointed by the chairperson from among the Committee members.

Article 17 (Collecting opinions, etc.)

When necessary for deliberation and consultation on an agenda, the Committee may invite the heads of divisions related to the agenda or related public officials to meetings, request

the submission of necessary materials, or listen to the opinions of interested groups or citizens.

Article 18 (Allowances, etc.)

In accordance with the Suwon City Ordinance on the Payment of Committee Attendance Allowance, the payment of attendance allowances, etc., may be paid to the Committee members or experts who participate in the Committee meetings within budgetary limits. (Revision 2022.04.27)

Article 19 (Functions and Roles of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development)

- ① In relation to the city's sustainable development, the mayor shall establish a council to pursue citizen opinion collection, indicator development, sustainability assessment and monitoring, report writing, citizen-led projects, education, and publicity based on public-private cooperation. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② Specific matters concerning the establishment and management of the Council shall be determined in accordance with the Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of the Council for Sustainable Development. (Amended on April 27, 2022)

Article 20 (Commissioning Investigations and Research)

- ① The mayor may consult with the Council, civic groups, research institutes, international organizations, etc., or commission investigations or research for the establishment of the basic strategy and the sustainable development plans, development of sustainable development indicators, evaluation and monitoring of sustainability, and preparation of reports. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② When commissioning investigations or research pursuant to the above paragraph (1), necessary expenses may be covered within budgetary limits.

Article 21 (Education, Publicity, etc.)

- ① The mayor shall develop educational programs necessary for realizing sustainable development and promote tasks related to sustainable development. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② The mayor may reward corporations, private organizations, citizens, or public officials who practice sustainable development in an exemplary manner to promote sustainable development according to the Suwon City

Award Ordinance. (Added on April 27, 2022)

Article 22 (Domestic and International Cooperation, etc.)

- ① The mayor shall cooperate with central administrative agencies, local governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, academia, and economic circles to faithfully fulfill the promises and norms of the international community for sustainable development. (Amended on April 27, 2022)
- ② The mayor shall support various domestic and international activities, such as international conferences and events held by international organizations, civil society organizations, academia, and economic circles for sustainable development.

Article 23 (Assignment and Entrustment)

The mayor may assign or entrust tasks related to education, publicity, and domestic and international cooperation to the Council, civic groups, research institutes, international organizations, etc., and may support necessary expenses within budgetary limits.

Article 24 (Operating Regulations)

Matters concerning the management of the Committee other than those specified in this Ordinance shall be determined by the chairperson through a resolution of the Committee.

Addendum

Article 1 (Effective Date)

This Ordinance shall enter into force from the date of its proclamation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

The Suwon Sustainable Development Council was established and has been managed based on Article 19 of the Suwon City Environmental Basic Ordinance. However, with the enforcement of this Ordinance, Article 19 of this Ordinance shall be regarded as the basis for the operation of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development.

Article 3 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

- ① The Suwon City Basic Environmental Ordinance is amended as follows:

Article 19 (Citizen Participation, etc.)

Paragraphs 2 and 3 are deleted.

- ② The Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of Suwon Sustainable Development Council is amended as follows: Articles 1 and 4 shall be amended as follows, and Article 16 is deleted.

Article 1 (Purpose)

This purpose of this ordinance is to establish the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development in accordance with Article 19 of the Suwon City Basic Ordinance on Sustainable Development and specify matters regarding the management of the Council to improve the quality of life of Suwon citizens and promote the sustainable development of Suwon City.

Article 4 (Functions)

The functions of the council are as follows:

1. Collection of Suwon City public opinions and policy proposals for sustainable development;
2. Development of Suwon City sustainable development indicators;
3. Evaluation and monitoring on sustainability in Suwon City;
4. Producing sustainability reports for Suwon City;
5. Promoting education and publicity regarding sustainable development in Suwon City;
6. Investigation and research on sustainable development in Suwon City;
7. Developing sustainable development action plans and promoting the implementation of citizen-led projects;
8. Promoting domestic and international cooperation and joint projects related to sustainable development and Agenda 21; and
9. Promoting other projects that the mayor deems necessary to achieve the sustainable development goals.

- ① The basic strategy for sustainable development of Suwon City, established before the enforcement of this ordinance, shall be regarded as the basic strategy under this ordinance until the first basic strategy under this ordinance is established.
- ② Suwon City's sustainable development plan established before the enforcement of this ordinance shall be regarded as the sustainable development plan pursuant to this ordinance until the first sustainable development plan pursuant to this Ordinance is established.
- ③ The Suwon Committee for Sustainable Development, established before the enforcement of this ordinance, shall be regarded as the Suwon Committee for Sustainable Development pursuant to this ordinance.

Addendum (April 27, 2022, Ordinance No. 4292)**Article 1 (Effective Date)**

This Ordinance shall take effect on July 5, 2022.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

Ordinance on
Establishment
and Operation of
the Suwon Council
for Sustainable
Development

[Enforced on July 5, 2022]
[Ordinance No. 4293 of Suwon-si,
Gyeonggi-do, partially amended on
April 27, 2022]

Article 1 (Purpose)

This purpose of this ordinance is to establish the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development in accordance with Article 19 of the Basic Ordinance on Sustainable Development of Suwon City and specify matters regarding the management of the Council to improve the quality of life of Suwon citizens and promote the sustainable development of Suwon City. (Revised on August 12, 2016 and November 17, 2017)

Article 2 (Basic Philosophy)

The basic philosophy of this ordinance is to create an environment where humans and nature coexist harmoniously, ensuring a healthy life, and realizing sustainable development. (Revised on August 12, 2016)

Article 3 (Definition)

In this ordinance, "Suwon Council for Sustainable Development" (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") refers to the public-private cooperative organization established through mutual consultation among citizens, businesses, and Suwon City (hereinafter referred to as "the city") to realize sustainable development at the local government level as stipulated by Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Environment and Development Conference and specified by the Framework Act on Sustainable Development.

Article 4 (Functions)

The functions of the Council are as follows:

1. Collection of Suwon City public opinions and policy proposals for sustainable development;
2. Development of Suwon City sustainable development indicators;
3. Evaluation and monitoring on sustainability in Suwon City;
4. Producing sustainability reports for Suwon City;
5. Promoting education and publicity regarding sustainable development in Suwon City;
6. Investigation and research on sustainable development in Suwon City;
7. Developing sustainable development action plans and promoting the implementation of citizen-led projects;
8. Promoting domestic and international cooperation and joint projects related to sustainable development and Agenda 21; and
9. Promoting other projects that the mayor deems necessary to achieve the sustainable development goals

Article 5 (Composition)

- ① The Council shall consist of no more than 200 members, including four co-chairpersons.
- ② The deputy mayor and the head of the Planning and Coordination Office shall be ex officio members, and the mayor shall appoint or nominate members from among those who fall under any of the following:
 1. Six members or less recommended by the City Council.
 2. Capable and passionate personnel from all walks of life, e.g., women, youth, employees, businessmen, and farmers.
 3. Residents, corporate executives and employees, members of civil society groups,

and experts who are deemed capable of actively participating in the Council's projects and contributing to its development.

4. Heads of divisions related to Suwon sustainable development. (Amended on April 5, 2011)

③ Members of a specific gender shall not exceed 6/10 of the appointed members. (Added on April 27, 2022)

Article 6 (Co-Chairpersons, etc.)

① The Council has four co-chairpersons: one appointed member representing the Council administration and three appointed members each representing residents, women, and businesses.

② The city's deputy mayor shall be one of co-chairpersons as an appointed member, and the three co-chairs shall be elected among the members at the general meeting. (Amended on February 5, 2013, April 2, 2018, and January 10, 2019)

③ One representative president (hereinafter referred to as the "president") is elected from among the appointed co-chairpersons. (Amended on April 5, 2011)

Article 7 (Advisors)

The mayor may appoint a person with professional knowledge or high reputation as an advisor to provide advice on council management after consultation with the steering committee. (Amended on April 5, 2011, and April 27, 2022)

Article 8 (Term of Office)

The term of appointed members shall be two years, but they may be reappointed. However, the term of office for ex officio members shall be limited to his/her tenure as a public official, and the term of office of a newly appointed member shall be the remaining period of the term of office of the former member.

Article 9 (Dismissal of Members)

The mayor may dismiss a member if the member falls under any of the following (amended on April 5, 2011, and April 27, 2022):

1. In the case that the member personally wishes to resign;
2. In the case of the member being unable to perform duties due to mental or physical disability requiring long-

term treatment;

3. In the case that the member is deemed unsuitable for membership due to loss of dignity, long absence, or other reasons; and

4. In the case that the member has any other reason that prevents him/her from performing duties.

Article 10 (Organizations)

The Council may establish the following organizations to facilitate its activities:

1. A secretariat;
2. A steering committee; and
3. Subcommittees.

Article 11 (Secretariat)

① The Council may establish a secretariat consisting of one secretary general and administrative secretaries to efficiently perform its duties.

② The term of office of the secretary general shall be two years, but he/she may be reappointed.

③ The secretary general is appointed by the president with the consent of the co-chairpersons. (Amended on April 5, 2011)

④ The secretariat shall perform the following tasks:

1. Establishment and execution of plans;
2. Matters concerning general administrative affairs, budget execution, and settlement of accounts;
3. Execution of projects decided by the general assembly and the steering committee; and
4. Other matters delegated by the president.

Article 12 (Steering Committee)

① The Council organizes and operates a steering committee consisting of no more than 20 members, including one chairperson, to efficiently perform its duties.

② The chairperson of the steering committee shall be elected from among the steering committee members.

③ The head of the Suwon City Planning and Coordination Office of Suwon City becomes an ex officio member of the steering committee. (Amended on January 10, 2019)

④ The duties of the Steering Committee are as follows:

1. Review of plans

2. Review of matters concerning budget execution and settlement of accounts
 3. Evaluation of the entire project for the fiscal year
 4. Coordination of subcommittee projects
 5. Reviewing and making decisions on public projects
 6. Voting to make decisions on other matters related to Council duties
- ⑤ The voting begins with the attendance of a majority of the members present, and resolutions are made with the agreement of a majority of the members present.
 - ⑥ In the case of appointed members, a specific gender must not exceed 6/10 of the appointed members. (Amended on January 10, 2019)

Article 13 (Subcommittee)

- ① The Council may organize and operate subcommittees for each specialized field to ensure professionalism and efficiency of the Council's administrative affairs.
- ② Matters concerning the composition and operation of subcommittees are determined by the Council. (Amended on April 5, 2011)

Article 14 (General Assembly, etc.)

- ① The general assembly deliberates on the following matters:
 1. Matters concerning the annual administrative plan;
 2. Matters concerning the budget and settlement of accounts;
 3. Matters concerning the election of co-chairpersons and auditors; and
 4. Other matters concerning major Council tasks.
- ② The general assembly is composed of all members of the Council.
- ③ The general assembly is divided into regular general assembly and extraordinary general assembly. The regular general assembly is convened in January of each year, and the extraordinary general assembly is convened and chaired by the president in the following cases:
 1. The president deems it necessary;
 2. There is a request from more than 1/3 of the members of the general assembly;

3. There is a request from the steering committee;
 4. The co-chairpersons deems it necessary; and/or
 5. The mayor deems it necessary.
- ④ The general assembly shall begin with the attendance of a majority of the members present, and resolutions are made with the approval of a majority of the members present. If a member is unable to attend the meeting, his/her voting rights may be delegated in writing. (Amended on April 05, 2011)

Article 15 (Holding of Public Hearings, etc.)

The Council, if deems it necessary for the performance of duties, may request a specialized agency or organization to conduct investigations or research or hold public hearings or seminars to hear the opinions of related experts and residents.

Article 15-2 (Submission and Publication of Sustainable Development Monitoring Report)

- ① The Council shall prepare a sustainable development monitoring report (hereinafter referred to as the "report") every two years and submit the report to the mayor. (Amended on August 12, 2016 and April 27, 2022)
- ② The mayor shall publish the report on the Suwon City website and in the newsletter. (Added on April 5, 2011)

Article 16 (Deleted on November 17, 2017)

Article 17 (Fiscal Year)

The fiscal year shall run from January 1 to December 31.

Article 18 (Settlement of Accounts)

The annual settlement of accounts is subject to deliberation by the steering committee within one month after the end of the fiscal year. An auditor's report shall be attached along with financial statements and shall be submitted to the mayor after being approved at the regular general assembly.

Article 19 (Auditor)

- ① The Council shall have one accounting expert as an auditor to ensure sound financial management and business.
- ② The auditor shall conduct audits by sector before holding a regular general assembly and report the results to the general assembly.

Article 20 (Project Evaluation)

The steering committee shall form an evaluation committee composed of experts to evaluate the projects promoted during the fiscal year, prepare an evaluation report, and submit it to the mayor after obtaining approval from the regular general assembly.

Article 21 (Expense Support) The mayor may subsidize

The following expenses within budgetary limits to facilitate business of the Council:

1. Operating expenses of the Council,
2. Business expenses for promoting sustainable development (amended on August 12, 2016), and
3. Other expenses deemed necessary by the mayor.

Article 22 (Support Method and Settlement)

- ① Suwon City subsidies to the Council shall be paid quarterly or in a lump sum. (Amended on April 5, 2011)
- ② When a subsidized project is completed or the Council is dissolved, the head of the Council shall settle the payment according to the Suwon City Ordinance on Subsidy Management. (Amended on January 6, 2015)

Article 23 (Delegation of Duties)

The mayor may delegate some of the projects necessary for the efficient promotion of policies to the Council in accordance with the Suwon City Delegation Ordinance on Administrative Affairs. (Revised on May 12, 2021)

Article 24 (Supervision)

The mayor, if he/she deems it necessary in relation to the payment of subsidies, may have the Council's operation status and related work reported or have public officials confirm and inspect the work of the Council.

Article 25 (Enforcement Rules)

Matters concerning the enforcement of this ordinance shall be determined by the enforcement rules.

Addendum**Article 1 (Effective Date)**

This ordinance shall enter into force on January 1, 2009.

Article 2 (Abolishment of Other Ordinances)

Along with the enforcement of this ordinance, the Ordinance on the Organization and Management of the Suwon

Council for the 21st Century shall be abolished.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 2952, December 22, 2010)**Article 1 (Effective Date)**

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of proclamation.

Article 2 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

(Contents omitted)

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3017, April 05, 2011)**Article 3 (Effective Date)**

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of proclamation

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3190, February 05, 2013)**Article 1 (Effective Date)**

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of proclamation.

Article 2 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

Paragraphs (1) through (16) are omitted.

(17) The Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of Suwon Council for Agenda 21 shall be amended as follows:

In Article 5 (2), "second deputy mayor" shall be changed to "first deputy mayor." In Article 6 (2), "second deputy mayor" shall be changed to "first deputy mayor." (The following contents are omitted)

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3358, January 6, 2015)**Article 1 (Effective Date)**

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of

proclamation. However, in Article 4 (3), the provision of "in cases where the grounds for expenditure on the project are directly stipulated in other ordinances" shall apply from fiscal year 2016.

Article 2 (Abolishment of Other Ordinances)

When the enforcement of this ordinance takes effect, the Suwon City Ordinance on Subsidy Management and the Suwon City Ordinance on Social Organization Subsidy Support shall be abolished.

Article 3 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

Paragraphs (1) through (40) are omitted.

(41) In Article 22 (2), "Suwon City Ordinance on Subsidy Management" shall be changed to "Suwon City Ordinance on Local Subsidy Management."

Paragraphs (42) through (60) are omitted.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3569, August 12, 2016)

Article 1 (Effective Date)

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of proclamation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

The Suwon Council for Agenda 21 established and operated pursuant to the Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of the Suwon Council for Agenda 21 shall be regarded as the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3738, November 17, 2017)

Article 1 (Effective Date)

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of proclamation.

Article 2 This article is omitted.

Article 3 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

① Paragraph (1) is omitted

② The Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of Suwon Council for Sustainable Development shall be amended as follows:

Articles 1 through 4 shall be revised accordingly, and Article 16 is repealed.

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this ordinance is to establish the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development and stipulate matters concerning the operation of the Council to increase the quality of life of Suwon citizens and promote the sustainable development of Suwon City in accordance with Article 19 of the Suwon City Ordinance on Sustainable Development.

Article 4 (Functions)

The functions of the Council are as follows:

1. Collection of public opinions and policy proposal for sustainable development of Suwon;
2. Development of sustainable development indicators of Suwon;
3. Evaluation and monitoring on sustainability in Suwon;
4. Producing sustainability reports of Suwon;
5. Promoting education and publicity regarding sustainable development of Suwon;
6. Investigation and research on sustainable development of Suwon;
7. Developing sustainable development action plans and promoting the implementation of citizen-led projects;
8. Promoting domestic and international cooperation and joint projects related to sustainable development and Agenda 21; and
9. Promoting other projects that the mayor deems necessary to achieve the sustainable development goals.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3777, April 2, 2018)

Article 1 (Effective Date)

This ordinance shall enter into force from the date of proclamation.

Article 2 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

Paragraphs (1) through (3) are omitted.

(4) The Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development shall be amended as follows:

In Article 5 (2), “first deputy mayor” shall be changed to “second deputy mayor.”

In Article 6(2), “first deputy mayor” shall be changed to “second deputy mayor.”

Paragraphs (5) through (21) are omitted.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 3854, January 10, 2019)

This ordinance shall be effective from the date of its proclamation.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 4165, May 12, 2021)**Article 1 (Effective Date)**

This ordinance shall take effect on July 1, 2021.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

Entrustment of administrative affairs, dispositions, procedures, and others performed pursuant to the Suwon City Ordinance of the Entrustment of Administrative Affairs to Private Entities shall be deemed to have been conducted pursuant to this ordinance.

Article 3 (Amendment of Other Ordinances)

Paragraphs (1) through (88) are omitted.

(89) The Suwon City Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development shall be amended as follows: In Article 23, “Suwon City Ordinance of the Entrustment of Administrative Affairs to Private Entities” shall be changed to “Suwon City Ordinance of the Entrustment of Administrative Affairs.”

Paragraphs (90) through (115) are omitted.

Addendum (Ordinance No. 4293, April 27, 2022)

This ordinance shall enter into force on July 5, 2022.

Production Suwon Special Metropolitan City

| | |
|--|---|
| Mayor | Lee Jae-joon |
| First Deputy Mayor | Cho Chung-sik |
| Second Deputy Mayor | Hwang In-guk |
| Head of Planning and Coordination Office | Kim Yong-deok |
| Director of Policy Planning | Kwon Hyuk-joo |
| Sustainable Development Team | Park Eun-young, Lee Kyung-kyu, Kim Song-i, Lee Ji-hyun, and Jang Jin-young |

The second Suwon Sustainable Development Committee (2020-2022)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman | Yeom Tae-young |
| Vice Chairman | Kim Chan-soo |
| Chair of the Environment Subcommittee | Hong Eun-hwa |
| Members of the Environment Subcommittee | Ko Jae-kyung, Park Jong-ah, Yoon Eun-sang, Han Soon-geum, Choi In-sang, Choi Sang-gyu, and Jeong Kwang-ryang |
| Chair of the Economy Subcommittee | Kim Byeong-jo |
| Members of the Economy Subcommittee | Kang Kyeong-ran, Jo Eun-seok, Park Myung-gyu, Kim Seo-yong, Kim Chung-gwan, Choi Ok-soon, Ki Woo-jin, and Park Sa-seung |
| Chair of the Society Subcommittee | Yang Hoon-do |
| Members of the Society Subcommittee | Park Yeon-hee, Lee Gwi-seon, Park Seol-hee, Lee Ji-hee, Song Won-chan, Lee Hyuk-hee, Lee Cheol-seung, Kim Yong-duk, Park Mi-suk, and Kim Ki-bae |

The third Suwon Sustainable Development Committee (2022-2024)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman | Lee Jae-joon |
| Vice Chairman | Kim Byeong-jo |
| Chair of the Environment Subcommittee | Hong Eun-hwa |
| Members of the Environment Subcommittee | Kim Kyeong-rye, Lee Seong-hoon, Lim Seung-kwon, Namgung Jin-young, Kim Sook-hee, Lee Sang-soo, and Jeong Gwang-ryang |
| Chair of the Economy Subcommittee | Choi Ok-soon |
| Members of the Economy Subcommittee | Park Hyun-soo, Jo Eun-seok, Baek Young-hee, Kim Jong-chan, Ji Seong-ho, Jo Young-sook, Ki Woo-jin, and Park Sa-seung |
| Chair of the Society Subcommittee | Song Jun-ho |
| Members of the Society Subcommittee | Bae Ji-hwan, Park Seol-hee, Lee Ji-hee, Song Won-chan, Jang Jong-ok, Kim Yun-hee, Kim Yong-deok, Hong Geon-pyo, Kim Ki-bae, and Han Jang-su |

Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

| | |
|---|---|
| Co-Chairs | Monk Susan, Hwang Geun-sun, Jo Young-sook Jo, and Jo Cheong-sik |
| Auditors | Hong Dae-gilm and Lee Sang-myeong |
| Chairman of the Sustainable Development Research Committee | Kim Chan-soo |
| Vice Chairman of the Sustainable Development Research Committee | Kim Byeong-jo |
| Members of the Sustainable Development Research Committee | Kang Young-ae, Kim Do-young, Kim So-hee, Kim Bong-won, Kim Sook-hee, Kim Yong-guk, Kim Eun-young, Kim Joo-seok, Song Mi-young, Yang Hoon-do, Lee Young-an, Jo Seong-hwa, Choi Seok-hwan, and Han Yeon-joo |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Chairman of the Steering Committee | Kim Chan-su |
| Members of the Steering Committee | Kim Byeong-jo, Ra Young-seok, Ryu Hyun-sang, Hong Eun-hwa, Hyun Hye-in, Lee Jin-woo, Byun Nam-soon, Kim Yun-hee, Lee Gwi-sun, Lee Deuk-hyeon, Go Seon-ja, Lee Jong-geun, Yang Jin-ha, Kim Yong-deok, and Park Jong-ah |
| Chair of SDG 1 Committee | Ra Young-seok |
| Members of SDG 1 Committee | Kim Mi-hwa, Kim Hee-kyung, Shin Yeon-hong, hong, Ahn Su-jin, Yeo In-hyuk, Yoon Eun-sang, Lee In-shin, Jeon Yon-pyo, Jeong Eun-jae, Han Soon-geum, Ji Hong-jin, Kim Young-hee, Yoo Ho-yoon |
| Chair of SDG 2 Committee | Ryu Hyeon-sang |
| Members of SDG 2 Committee | Kim Nam-kyung, Kim Hyun-hee, Yang Mi-kyung, Lee Hee-ok, Lim Jeong-ah, Jeong Soon-mo, Jo Anna Choi Haeng-ja, Kim Hyun-sook, Son Jong-rye, Koo Nam-hee, Jeong Sang-bin |
| Chair of SDG 3 Committee | Hong Eun-hwa |
| Members of SDG 3 Committee | Kang Bo-kyung, Go Yoon-joo, Kim Byeong-gyu, Kwon Eun-mi, Kim Sang-bok, Min Hye-sun, Park Young-soon, Park Il-gun, Eom Young-hee, Lee Kang-gun, Lee Bo-man, Lee Seong-hoon, Choi Sun-kyung, Ha Jung-ho, Lee Gyeong-im, and Lee Myung-gu. |
| Chair of SDG 4 Committee | Hyeon Hye-in |
| Members of SDG 4 Committee | Go Hye-young, Kim Jung-sook, Namgung Jin-young, Park Kyung-hee, Park Young-jae, So Hyun-i, Song Kyung-ho, Jeon Kyeong-sook, Jeong Jae-hoon, Jeong Hyo-jin, Jwa Soo-il, Choi Hye-young, Kim Ji-yeon, Kim Hae-wook, and Jeong Soon-a |
| Chair of SDG 5 Committee | Lee Jin-woo |
| Members of SDG 5 Committee | Kang Eun-jin, Kwon Mi-young, Kim Seung-il, Kim Yong-gi, Kim In-gyu, Park Soo-gi, Eom Sang-hyun, Yeo Ok-gyu, Oh Byeong-min, Lee Jeong-geun, Lee Jin-sook, Lee Hyun-cheol, Lee Hee-won, Jo Eun-seok, Lee Jeong-hoon, Kim Hyung-bae, Min Sang-hee, and Park Sun-hee |
| Chair of SDG 6 Committee | Byun Nam-soon |
| Members of SDG 6 Committee | Kim Jeong-heon, Kim Hyo-yeon, Park Hyun-mi, Son Soo-hwan, Yoo Won-sik, Lee Seon-hwa, Oh Chung-mi, Jeon Yeon-ho, Jo In-hee, Han Su-min, Kim In-tae, Lee Ki-beom, and Kim Hong-gu |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Chair of SDG 7 Committee | Kim Yun-hee |
| Members of SDG 7 Committee | Kim Seong-yeon, Min So-young, Park Eun-mi, Park Chang-jae, Park Hye-kyung, Song Gyeong-soon, Song Jun-ho, Oh Yoon-seok, Yoo In-sook, Lee Hyuk-hee, Jeong Yong-soo, Jeong Eun-joo, Hwang Jae-kyung, Gong Young-hwa, Kim Seong-joong, Ma Hye-ran, Jang Beom-jun, and Kim Jin-hee |
| Chairperson of SDG 8 Committee | Lee Gwi-seon |
| Members of SDG 8 Committee | Namgung Young-sook, Lee Jeong-su, Son Nyung-hee, Shin Eun-mi, Ahn Ki-hee, Wang Geu-na, Lee Mi-kyung, Lee So-yeon, Lee Jong-soon, Lee Ji-hee, Kin Meita, Song Da-som, Kim Yang-sook, and Oh Mi-ja |
| Chair of SDG 9 Committee | Lee Deuk-hyeon |
| Members of SDG 9 Committee | Ko Young-ik, Kim Mi-young, Kim Soon-ae, Kim Jeong-wook, Kim Jin-sook, Kang Seok-woo, Shin Seung-nyeo, Lee Bukang, Lee Eun-kyung, Lee Je-ryong, Lee Seong-ho, Oh Hyeon-jae, Lim Cheol-bin, Park Young-cheol, Seo Jeong-an, Kim Mae-ok, and Lee Geon-hyung. |
| Chair of SDG 10 Committee | Go Seon-ja |
| Members of SDG 10 Committee | Kim Young-gyun, Kim Jeong-han, Kim Hong-joo, Kim Eun-mi, Park Hyeong-soon, Song Eun-jeong, Ye Eun-kyung, Won Yu-mi, Lee Gyeong-nam, Lee Dong-hee, Lim Gook-hee, Jeon Hyun, Gong Soon-jeong, and Choi Sun-young |

Secretariat of the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development

Secretary general Park Jong-ah

Secretariat staff Kim Sang-soon, Kim Gook, Kim Ga-young, and Lee Seon-joo

Public official in charge of 2020 SDG implementation projects

SDG 1 projects Park Byeong-yeol, Park Jong-guk, Seong Seon-ae, Han Jeong-gyu, Jeong Byeong-hak, Oh Mi-a, Son Chang-ho, Lee Hak-seong, Lee Young-joo, Park Eun-jeong, Park Seo-yoon, and Song I-seul

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| SDG 2 projects | Park Mi-seon, Kim Myeong-hee, Kim Gwang-rak, Won Ye-ra, Jeong Jin-ah, Hwang I-hwa, and Kim Myeong-hee |
| SDG 3 projects | Oh Min-hwan, Kim Kyung-eon, Kim Hyun-soo, Hong Seung-jun, Jeong Sang-guk, Hong Nam-seok, and Han Jae-kwon |
| SDG 4 projects | Kim Bo-min, Yoo Jun-woo, Seo Seung-won, Jeong Hye-rim, Ra Hye-jin, and Lim Song-hee |
| SDG 5 projects | Lim Yang-su, Kim Jin-hee, Eo Soo-jeong, Son Ji-hyun, Kang Jin-seul, Go Hyun-jung, Lee Ji-eun, Kim Geun-young, Lee Eun-hee, Lee Gap-don, Yoon Ju-yeon, Yoo Hee-kyung, and Kim Young-ho |
| SDG 6 projects | Park Sang-woo, Park Jae-yeon, and Ju-yeon Yoon |
| SDG 7 projects | Jo Hye-jin, Jang Hyun-ik, Park Soo-mi, Go Gyeong-soon, Choi Hyang-soon, Park Ye-won, Kim Eun-jung, Lee Yu-mi, Kim Jin-hee, Heo Jeong-wook, Son Myeong-jin, Kwon Hye-kyung, Lee Dan-bi, Park So-young, Yeom Ye-jeong, Song A-bin, Kwon Yeon-hee, Son Kyung-soo, Lee Seong-jeong, and Lim Jeong-hwa |
| SDG 8 projects | Go Chun-i, Baek Mi-rok, Won Ah-reum, Lee Geum-soon, Kim Ji-young, Kim Ga-eun, Lee Seon-soon, and Yoo Ok-seon |
| SDG 9 projects | Jeong Beom-gi, Chae Soo-yeon, Oh Ji-yeon, Kim Min-wook, Lee Min-jin, Park Min-kyung, Jeong Jin-oh, Han Wan-hee, Jo Seung-eun, Park Sun-young, and Bae Hye-ran |
| SDG 10 projects | Yoon Mi-sun, Han Hyo-jeong, Lee Ji-young, Kim Do-hwan, Woo Jung-yeon, Lee Tae-hwan, Cha Young-jae, Yun Ho-sik, Jang Han-sol, Park Ki-yong, and Ahn Chae-ri |

The Joeun Print

CEO Kim Choong-soo

Director Chun Young-moon

Five team members including Lee Dae-seong, head of the design team

Three team members including Park Gwan-soo, general manager of the correction team

Five team members, including Heo Young-ah, manager of the production team

03

Interconnection among SDGs: Suwon, UN, Republic of Korea, and Gyeonggi-do

| Suwon SDGs | | UN SDGs | | ROK SDGs (K-SDGs) | | Gyeonggi SDGs | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| SDG 1 Climate Action with Sustainable Energy for All |  |  | Affordable and Clean Energy |  | Eco-friendly Production and Consumption of Energy | Eco-friendly Production and Consumption of Energy | |
| | |  | Responsible Consumption and Production |  | Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production | Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production | |
| SDG 2 Robust and Balanced Biodiversity |  |  | Climate Action |  | Response to Climate Change | Response to Climate Change | |
| | |  | Life Below Water |  | Conserve the Marine Ecosystem | Conserve the Marine Ecosystem | |
| SDG 3 Clean Water and Sustainable Water Circulation |  |  | Clean Water and Sanitation |  | Keep Water Safe and Clean | Keep Water Safe and Clean | |
| SDG 4 Healthy and Sustainable Agriculture and Food |  |  | Zero Hunger |  | Food Security and Strengthening Sustainable Agriculture | Local Food System for a Stable Supply of Safe Food | |
| SDG 5 Quality Jobs and Industrial Innovation |  |  | Decent Work and Economic Growth |  | Increase Quality Jobs and Boost Economic Growth | Increase Quality Jobs and Boost Economic Growth | |
| | |  | Decent Work and Economic Growth |  | Promote Industrial Growth and Innovation and Bolster Infrastructure | Promote Industrial Growth and Innovation and Bolster Infrastructure | |
| SDG 6 Sustainable Consumption and Production |  |  | Responsible Consumption and Production |  | Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production | Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production | |

| Suwon SDGs | UN SDGs | ROK SDGs (K-SDGs) | Gyeonggi SDGs | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| SDG 7 Promoting happiness through welfare, health, and education | 7 복지 건강·교육을 통한 시민행복 확대 UN SDG | 01 빈곤철폐  | Zero Hunger | 01 빈곤철폐  | Reducing Poverty and Enhancing the Social Safety Net | Poverty-free Province with Strong Social Security |
| | | 03 건강과 복지  | Good Health and Well-Being | 03 건강과 복지  | Guarantee Healthy and Happy Life | Promote Quality Education |
| | | 04 양질의 교육  | Quality Education | 04 양질의 교육  | Promote Quality Education | Lifelong Education and Fair Opportunities to Learn |
| SDG 8 Lifelong Education and Fair Opportunities to Learn | 8 생활주거 다양성 사회 실현 UN SDG | 05 성평등  | Gender Equality | 05 성평등  | Promote Gender Equality | Promote Women's Social Participation and Prevent Violence Against Women |
| | | 10 불평등 해소  | Reduced Inequalities | 10 불평등 해소  | Resolve Inequality | Resolve Inequality |
| SDG 9 Promoting Inclusive Sustainability and Culture | 9 미래를 위한 지속가능도시의 기반 UN SDG | 11 지속가능한 도시와 공동체  | Sustainable Cities and Communities | 11 지속가능한 도시와 공동체  | Sustainable Cities and Communities | Create Inclusive, Safe, Resilient Cities and Habitation |
| SDG 10 Promoting Justice, Peace, and Harmony through Self- | 10 정치를 통해 양자 평등·협력 구축 UN SDG | 16 평화, 정의, 강력한 제도  | Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions | 16 평화, 정의, 강력한 제도  | | Human Rights, Justice, and Peace |
| | | 17 글로벌 파트너십  | Global Partnership | 17 글로벌 파트너십  | | Reinforce Global Partnership |

Commemorating Meaningful Days for Everyday Sustainability

January

February

March



- 02 Feb World Wetlands Day
- Third Sunday World Whale Day

- 03 Mar World Wildlife Day
- 08 Mar International Women's Day
- 20 Mar World Sparrow Day
- 21 Mar International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 21 Mar International Day of Forests
- 22 Mar World Water Day
- Last Saturday Earth Hour (from 8:30 to 9:30 pm)

September

August



- 06 Sep Recycle Day
- 07 Sep Blue Sky Day
- 08 Sep International Literacy Day
- 16 Sep International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
- 21 Sep World Peace Day
- 22 Sep World Car-Free Day
- 27 Sep World Tourism Day

- 09 Aug World Indigenous Peoples Day
- 22 Aug Energy Day



October



- 01 Oct World Vegetarian Day
- 02 Oct Seniors Day
- 11 Oct International Day of the Girl
- 13 Oct International Day for Disaster Reduction
- Second Saturday World Migratory Bird Day
- 16 Oct World Food Day

- 17 Oct International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
- Third Saturday International Repair Day
- 26 Oct Mule Day
- 31 Oct World Cities Day

April



- 04 Apr Paperless Day
- 05 Apr Arbor Day
- 07 Apr World Health Day
- 20 Apr Day of Persons with Disabilities
- 22 Apr Earth Day
- 24 Apr World Day for Laboratory Animals
- 25 Apr World Penguin Day
- 29 Apr World No-Golf Day
- Last Saturday World Frog Day

May

- 01 May Labor Day
- 12 May World Tuna Day
- First Sunday International Permaculture Day
- Second Saturday World Migratory Bird Day
- Second Saturday World Fair Trade Day
- 20 May Together Day
- 20 May World Bee Day
- 21 May World Day for Cultural Diversity
- 21 May World Fish Migration Day
- 22 May International Day for Biological Diversity
- 25 May World Otter Day
- 31 May Ocean Day
- 31 May World No Tobacco Day

July

- First Saturday International Day of Cooperatives
- 03 Jul International Plastic Bag Free Day
- 11 Jul World Population Day
- 29 Jul World Tiger Day

June

- First Sunday Global Sharing Day
- 03 Jun World Bicycle Day
- 05 Jun Environment Day
- 08 Jun World Oceans Day
- 12 Jun World Day Against Child Labor
- 16 Jun World Refill Day
- 17 Jun World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
- 20 Jun World Refugee Day



November



- 03 Nov Students' Day
- 05 Nov Small Business Day
- 05 Nov World Tsunami Awareness Day
- 10 Nov World Science Day
- 11 Nov Farmer's Day
- 11 Nov World Pedestrian Day
- 16 Nov International Day for Tolerance
- 19 Nov World Toilet Day
- 20 Nov World Children's Day

December

- 05 Dec World Soil Day
- 10 Dec Human Rights Day
- 11 Dec International Mountain Day
- 18 Dec International Migrants Day
- 20 Dec International Human Solidarity Day

SUWON
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