



Linking Gyeonggi-Do Sustainable Development with Policy of the 7th Civil Election

Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), which are characterized by universality, transformation and inclusiveness, set specific goals to be achieved and emphasize implementation, and require an integrated approach among economic, social and environmental agendas. This is well illustrated in the UN Sustainable Development Goals target 17.14 ‘Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development’.

In January 2019, Gyeonggi-do declared Gyeonggi-do Sustainable Development Goals(hereafter referred to as G-SDGs) as a public-private joint venture, but G-SDGs were not officially formulated in the policy process, which limits their ability to execute. Against this background, this study aims to find ways to use SDGs in a practical sense as a means to enhance the sustainability of policies and realize the policy value of the 7th election in Gyeonggi-do. To this end, we tried to present the interconnectedness between Gyeonggi-do's policies and G-SDGs. If Gyeonggi-do's policy pledges of the 7th civil election(hereafter referred to as G-Policy) and the G-SDGs are closely connected, the implementation of G-Policy can be expected to realize the G-SDGs, and the synergy between the G-SDGs and G-Policy

objectives can promote policy integration.

The analysis includes interconnection i) between G-Policy and G-SDGs, ii) between 4 areas(basic income, fine dust, relative poverty, agriculture) of G-Policy and G-SDGs, and between 4 areas of G-Policy and other G-Policy areas. The methodology was simplified and applied to the conditions of Gyeonggi-do by reviewing the previous studies, and workshops were held with Gyeonggi-do Sustainable Development Council and four forums were operated to deduce the results by discussion. The forums were organized by experts, civic groups, and the Gyeonggi-do Sustainable Development Council.

First, as a result of matching 182 policy tasks of G-Policy with 68 targets of G-SDGs, 144 have a direct connection, showing a matching rate of 79.1%. This reveals that there is a synergy between G-Policy and G-SDGs. However, there were few policy tasks related to G-SDGs Goal 12(sustainable consumption and production), target 13(climate change adaptation), target 14(coastal environment conservation), and target 15(ecosystem conservation). In addition, in the development projects for regional balanced development and for inter-Korean cooperation, and economic and industrial policy tasks, it is important to consider the negative externalities with goals 14 and 15. The G-SDGs also lacked targets for disaster, safety, culture and arts and conflict mediation compared to G-Policy, and showed that they need to be supplemented.

The basic income policy has the strongest interconnection with G-SDGs goals 1, 5, and 10 and in addition, it is also interrelated with goals 3, 8, 11, 16, and 17. It has a positive effect on achieving SDGs such as poverty, community, youth, women, inequality, and health. Among policies of other departments, the policy coordination office, which is the leading department, has a high synergy with departments

in charge of policy cooperation and cooperation between the provincial and municipal governments, youth policy, welfare standards, and regional currency. Due to the nature of the issue, the interaction between basic income and SDGs has not been discussed in detail compared to other topics, but it is evaluated as a meaningful attempt in that there are few related studies in Korea.

Fine dust is very broadly related to G-SDGs 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17. In particular, goals 3(health), 7(greenhouse gas reduction and energy independence), 9(industry and infrastructure resilience), 11(sustainable community), 12(sustainable consumption and production) and 13(climate change adaptation) have a strong synergy with fine dust reduction. Among fine dust policy tasks, the importance of “building an eco-friendly energy system” was high, but it was not sufficiently reflected in G-Policy. The countermeasures against fine dust are closely related to policies in other fields such as transportation, industry, regulation, health, city, waste, etc. while the deregulation and development projects imply conflict with the reduction of fine dust. Among fine dust-energy-climate change nexus, the link with climate change and energy policy is missing, so policy improvement is needed. The need for governance for policy integration and coordination has also been raised. Citizen participation and public-private partnerships are also important issues to be supplemented.

In the case of relative poverty, there was no matching G-policy, so we approached Gyeonggi-do's relative poverty to five areas(income security, jobs, education, health, and housing) from a sustainable development perspective. In connection with G-SDGs goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 16, the implementation of G-Policy is expected to contribute to the realization of G-SDGs to alleviate poverty. Reduction of poverty is the G-SDGs goal #1, but it can be seen that to achieve

this goal., it must be approached in conjunction with other goals such as health, women, education, jobs, community and housing, and governance. As the relative poverty range covered in G-Policy is narrow, it is necessary to supplement poverty alleviation, disease prevention and mental health, infectious disease management, low-income job support policies, and housing policies for the poor. G-SDGs also need to actively consider cultural enjoyment as an element of relative poverty. As a result of limiting the extent of relative poverty to the traditional social security domain, interactions with related G-SDGs and other sectoral policies were concentrated in the social domain. Since poverty is a subject that passes through the SDGs 17 goals, discussions on solving the problem of relative poverty in each area need to be made.

Agriculture Policy has a broad connection with G-SDGs goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, etc. In order to realize the sustainability of agriculture, the social., economic and environmental aspects of agriculture and food systems must be considered. The link with other sectors of G-Policy is similar to that of G-SDGs, but there is a difference as there are no policy tasks for sustainable consumption and production(Goal 12) and biodiversity(Goal 15). Agriculture showed synergistic or positive interdependence with other sector policies, but the smart farm business was found to have both synergistic and conflicting possibilities. From the perspective of SDGs, it was found that it is necessary to strengthen the food strategy, reduce food loss and food waste, diversify the income structure of small farm households, adapt to climate change, secure biogenetic resources, and strengthen welfare policies in rural areas.

The analysis of interrelationship between G-Policy and G-SDGs provided an opportunity to enhance understanding of Gyeonggi-do's

policies and G-SDGs and to create a consensus on the need for an integrated approach. In addition, through synergy and conflict review with G-Policy in different fields, it was possible to derive policy implications for tasks and governance systems for effective problem solving. It also helped to identify the targets and indicators that were lacking in G-SDGs. However, the methodology applied in this study needs to be supplemented because it has various limitations such as subjectivity in judging interrelationships, issues of policy importance criteria, stakeholder participation, and methodologies that take into account the nature of the issues.

Based on the results of the analysis, the proposals for linking G-Policy and G-SDGs are as follows. First, in terms of improving the coherence of G-GSDGs i) preparing guidelines and procedures for evaluating the sustainability of Gyeonggi-do's policy, ii) developing indicators for reviewing the synergies and trade-offs of policy, and iii) monitoring and reporting on the Gyeonggi-do performance plan and performance reports, iv) linking G-SDGs with the performance management goals and the comprehensive evaluation index for local governments, v) G-SDGs dashboard and data platform are needed. Second, in order to strengthen governance for policy integration, it is necessary to activate the policy coordination function of the Gyeonggi-do Sustainable Development Committee and establish public-private cooperation governance for sustainable development.

Meanwhile, as a way to use SDGs to mainstream sustainable development in the local context. The OECD's policy coherence monitoring checklist for sustainable development was revised according to the region, and a 5-step approach for qualitative analysis of interconnection between SDGs and policies and the methodology are proposed as an example. SDGs are also useful as a framework for

reviewing the consistency of the plan, and help analyze the gaps and prioritize local priorities. The Sustainable Development Goals can also be used as a means to secure global leadership and leadership.

Initially, this study aimed at presenting the implementation system by deriving public-private cooperation projects through analysis of interaction between G-Policy and G-SDGs, but it took a lot of time to evaluate the interconnection. Moreover, due to time constraints, specific discussions on public-private cooperation projects and governance were lacking. It is also a limitation that the policymakers' participation in the forum has not been achieved. In the future, follow-up discussions on the implementation plan for policy integration should be conducted, centered on the Gyeonggi-do Sustainable Development Council and the Gyeonggi-do Sustainable Development Committee. In addition, it is necessary to reflect G-SDGs goals 12(sustainable consumption and production), 13(greenhouse gas and energy), 14(coastal environment conservation), and 15 (ecosystem conservation) in Gyeonggi-do policies.

Keyword

Sustainable Development Goals, Policy of the 7th Civil Election, Interconnection, Gyeonggi-do, Policy Integration, Synergy and Trade-off