

**Korean Civil Society Report
for 2017 HLPF on Sustainable Development**

April 28 2017

Korea Civil Society Network on SDGs(KCSN)

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Introduction

This report aims to deliver the position of Korean civil society groups on themes of 2017 HLPF for SDGs implementation in Korea even though Korean government does not submit its Voluntary National Review for 2017 HLPF. SDG 1, 5, 9, 14 and 17, and two cross-sector issues of disability and participatory governance are reviewed. Initially, the review of all 7 SDGs including SDG 2 and 3 have been promoted but in the end, SDG 2 and 3 were dropped out of the final report because of difficulties of capabilities in its finalization.

For localization, we examine global SDGs and its indicators if they are meaningful and applicable to Korean society for its own sustainability and recommend alternative or supplemented targets and indicators for Korean SDGs. In addition, civil society's action cases on those SDGs and cross sector issues in Korea are introduced in order to share field activism for sustainability among Korean and global society.

It is hoped that this report contributes to the establishment of inclusive, participatory and integrated SDGs implementation system in Korea in near future. In addition, local perspective and actions on SDGs will be useful for effective SDGs implementation at global level.

This report has been prepared since February 2017. The first draft report was reviewed in Korea Civil Society Network on SDGs Workshop in April 6, 2017, and the final one was circulated on the 27th of April.

SDG 1 No Poverty

Written by Korean People’s Solidarity against Poverty

Translated by Doun MOON

I. Overview

Among the 169 targets and 230 indicators of SDGs, 4 goals, 8 targets and 11 indicators are related to poverty eradication and inequality mitigation. Details are as follows.

SDGs	Targets	Indicators
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

As of December 2016, the national implementation report provides sufficient statistical data only for 5 indicators leaving 6 other indicators without adequate data.

II. Issues

1. Lack of targets and indicators on ‘welfare blind spot’

The definition and methodology of Indicator 1.2.1 emphasizes tracking the patterns and changes of poverty over time within a country, rather than comparing different countries. However, the data on the number of beneficiaries of the national basic livelihood security grant is limited in tracking the trend of absolute poverty considering the reality where the ‘welfare blind spot’ is widespread. In this regard, we need to reinforce national statistics and reflect ‘welfare blind spot’ in the methodology to identify the number of dropouts caused by family support obligation rules, which is the biggest factor of the ‘welfare blind spot’ (**Alternative Indicator 1**), and track fluctuation in the number of recipients of the basic living security grant (**Alternative Indicator 1.2**).

2. Insufficient analysis on the limitations of basic living security system as an element of social safety net

Target 1.3 reads “Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.” It is required to analyze cash benefit line of the current basic living security system to be able to achieve substantial coverage. For this, cash benefit ratio to median income should be added to the national

statistical index **(Alternative Indicator 2)**.

Tight standard on the level of the recipient's property and income is another cause for widely excluding people in poverty from the national basic living security system. We need a better perspective on the standards of property and income to supplement current targets and indicators to reflect Korean context.

3. A multidimensional analysis on female poverty required

Target 1.4 reads “By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.”

According to ‘Ratio of Recipients of Men and Women to Total Population by Life Cycle’, the ratio of female recipients increased significantly in old age. This is caused by the difference in the social insurance coverage rate of women and men **(Alternative Indicator 3)**. In Korea, women often discontinue their careers due to marriage and childcare and the proportion of non-regular workers is higher among women than men. Therefore, joining social insurance is often unstable, which leads to the instability in preparation for later years of women. In addition to basic social services, accessibility of women's social insurance service, employment type and wage level should be analyzed altogether.

4. Current system of housing subsidies and monthly rent needs to be analyzed

Adequate, safe and affordable housing, stated in the Target 11.1 can be only realized through additional analysis on current monthly rents and housing subsidies. Currently, the amount of housing subsidies paid to recipients of the basic living security system is unrealistically low. To make housing subsidies to match the realities, the average monthly rent in Seoul **(Alternative Indicator 4)** and amount of housing subsidies **(Alternative Indicator 5)** should be investigated in comparison.

Difficulties in housing mostly come from excessive cost spent on housing compared to income. In order to analyze this, **monthly rent ratio to monthly income (Alternative Indicator 6)** should be added.

III. Cases of Civil Society Movement

1. Joint action for revision of the National Basic Living Security Act

Civil society organizations launched a coalition in 2016 to identify and resolve problems of the

National Basic Living Security Act, which was amended in 2015. The coalition, named Joint Action for Revision of National Basic Living Security Act, provided 8 sessions of street counseling around rental apartments and areas packed with small single rooms to listen to people about the blind spot of welfare system and accompany them for applications. In 2015 and 2016, the coalition published the Welfare Rights Handbook and organized the Welfare Counseling Activists School. At the end of 2016, along with Yun So Ha, a member of National Assembly, proposed an amendment to the current law in order to eliminate the family support obligation rules and enable qualified applicants without proper address to apply for the assistance.

2. Campaign for abolition of the family support obligation rules

More than 40 NGOs, including Korean People's Solidarity Against Poverty, created another coalition ahead of the presidential election scheduled on the 9th of May to abolish the requirements on 'family support obligation rules' which is a major cause of the 'welfare blind spot'. The Action against Family Support Obligation Rules has written postcards to the presidential candidates, made a policy agreement and conducted a campaign to urge presidential candidates to promise to abolish the obligation. As a result, presidential candidates, namely Moon Jae-in, Ahn Cheol-soo, Yoo Seung-min, Sim Sang-jeong have promised to abolish the mandatory family support obligation rules.

IV. Alternative indicators

1. Alternative Indicator 1 | Number of dropouts of national basic living security system caused by family support obligation rules

As of 2010, the number of people falling into the blind spot caused by family support obligation rules is 1.17 million. From 2013 until June 2015, 37,999 people were excluded from the basic living security system due to the family support obligation rules.

2. Alternative Indicator 1.2 | Number of recipient households and fluctuation in ratio of receiving benefits

It is important to look into the trends in the ratio of recipients in Korea. The government has maintained the basic living coverage rate within 3%. It is managing the system with a budget-centered approach not considering the actual needs of the people in poverty.

3. Alternative Indicator 2 | Cash benefits ratio to median income

Year	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
<u>Cash benefits ratio to minimum living cost</u>				-				<u>85.5</u>	<u>85.5</u>	<u>83.7</u>	<u>83.3</u>	<u>83.7</u>	<u>81.9</u>	<u>81.9</u>

4. Alternative Indicator 3 | Gender gap in social insurance coverage, employment rate and wage

Among women, the proportion of the recipients in the elderly has increased significantly. Poverty rates of men and women are respectively 14.0% and 17.9% according to statistics of 2016.

Statistics from the Ministry of Employment and Labor suggest that women received 63% of men's wages in 2015. Because of low wages, marriage, childbirth and discontinuation of career for childcare, women have difficulty in maintaining stable, high-paying jobs. The gap itself in employment rate between men and women is also large.

Depending on the wage gap and difference in the employment rate, social insurance coverage for women was also significantly lower than that of men.

5. Alternative Indicator 4 | Actual amount of housing subsidies by local governments

According to the report on the status of housing subsidies by local governments submitted by 17 local governments to Kyung-Hwan Choi, a member of the Land Infrastructure and Transport Committee of the National Assembly, the total number of households that received housing subsidies in Korea is estimated to be 75,641 households; 56,370 households received housing subsidies ranging from 1 to 10,000 won, 34,156 households ranging from 10,001 to 30,000 won and 75,822 household ranging from 30,001 to 50,000.

Family support obligation rules and mandatory contribution of recipients prevent people in poverty from receiving full amount of housing subsidies. Because the amount of housing subsidies is reduced depending on the income and ability to work of family members of the recipient.

6. Alternative indicator 5 | Amount of rent per 3.3m² in Seoul

According to the result of survey conducted by Seoul city in 2016, the average rent per 3.3m² in Seoul was KRW 75,000. One can only afford a house of 8.8m² with the current housing subsidies of KRW 200,000.

7. Alternative indicator 6 | Ratio of housing ratio to monthly income

Statistics on Rent-to-Income Ratio (hereafter 'RIR') by income group in 2014 show that RIR of low income group was 29.0%, followed by 17.0% for middle income group, 21.6% for high income group. The proportion of rent is appeared to be much higher in low-income households than that of other households.

SDG 5 Gender Equality

Written by Changhye CHO-AHN

Supervised by Korean Women's Association United(KWAU)

I. Introduction

The women's movement in South Korea has been striving within the civil society as well as through cooperation with the government, in order to resolve discrimination and violence against women and develop gender sensitive systems. Their hard work has resulted in the implementation of numerous gender-related policies and laws, such as the Framework Act on Gender Equality (henceforth, the Framework Act), the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act (Henceforth, the Anti-Sexual Violence Act), the Equal Employment Opportunity and Work-Family Balance Assistance Act (Henceforth, the Equal Employment Act), and the Act on the Prevention of Commercial Sex Acts and Protection of Victims. Yet women's status in Korea remains quite low, with the highest gender wage gap among all OECD countries and a very low income replacement rate provided during parental leave—19th out of 23 countries. This chapter will briefly grasp the current state of South Korea in terms of gender equality based on SDG 5 indicators, and discuss what complementary indicators can be included.

II. Domestic Statistics/Laws on Global Indicators

The number of indicators through which progress in South Korea can be grasped is nine out of a total of fourteen. The key sources of domestic statistical data include the Sexual Violence Survey, the Domestic Violence Survey, the Sexual Harassment Survey, the Population Trend Survey, and Gender Responsive Statistics.

1. Indicator 5.1.1. | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Key Korean laws providing measures to resolve discrimination on the basis of sex are the Framework Act, the Anti-Sexual Violence Act and the Equal Employment Act. The key features of each law are as follows.

A. The Framework Act

- The Basic plans: gender mainstreaming, gender impact analysis, gender responsive statistics and education, national gender equality index, etc.
- Gender-equal participation: participation in policy-making processes, access to public positions, participation in politics and economic activities, guaranteed rights to maternity and paternity, support for work-family balance, etc.
- Expansion of Gender Equality Culture: development of gender-equal culture, gender equality week, women-friendly cities, etc.

B. The Equal Employment Act

- Formulation of a master plan and surveys on current states
- Guarantee of equal opportunities and treatment, prohibition and prevention of workplace sexual harassment
- Development of women's vocational abilities and facilitation of their employment, and proactive employment improvement measures
- Protection of motherhood, and assistance for work-family balance

To make suggestions on the indicator, firstly, it seems that indicators on how proactively these measures are being practiced as well as on how the state has progressed according to their implementation can help us understand the effectiveness of these laws and policies. These complementary indicators are necessary to assess countries—including Korea—which have implemented laws and policies to eliminate gender based discriminations but have yet to see noticeable progress. Secondly, regarding the two mentioned laws in Korea, even though they are both translated into 'gender equality' in English, both are based on the binary notion of gender, which means there is a need for a more inclusive law. In fact, organizations and individuals in the women's movement as well as sexual minority movements have been suggesting legislation of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law through which the rights of sexual minorities can be protected.

2. Indicator 5.2.1. & 5.2.2. | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner and to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months

The percentage of women who have been victimized by gendered and/or sexual violence can be found only from the national-level survey, and only the number of women who received counseling

is available on the local level. The sexual violence survey presented that women are much more likely to be victims of physical sexual violence such as sexual assault and (attempted) rape, while the domestic violence survey revealed the proportion of married women victimized by severe physical abuse, sexual abuse, and negligence to be much higher compared to married men. The sexual harassment survey confirmed that at least 87% of all victims of workplace sexual harassment were women regardless of the type of business.

In order to understand the current state in Korea, a survey on women's victimization on the local level is required. Additional indicators on human trafficking and sexual exploitation—which are mentioned in target 5.2 but excluded from the actual indicators—would also help in understanding the issue.

3. Indicator 5.3.1. | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 18

According to the Population Trend Survey, the number of both men and women who got married under the age of 15 and between 15 and 19 reduced by half in the last decade. The number of women getting married at 19 or lower, however, is still four times higher compared to that of men. Comprehensive research is required to understand the causes of women marrying or entering unions at such a young age. In Korea, statistics limited to those under the age of 18 were not collected, instead the ones from the age of 19 were surveyed.

4. Indicator 5.4.1. | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

The Family Survey provides the gendered division of familial care work for children and other family members as well as the time each spouse spends on doing the eight major types of housework on the national level. 70-80% of respondents reported that it's 'mostly' or 'usually the wife' who takes care of the children, revealing that men's participation in care work is still quite low. The gender of the person who performs care work for other family members was not given in the questionnaire, only specifying the familial relationship with the recipient. The total amount of time spent doing housework was also gendered, and women (17.1 hours) were spending twice as much time as men (8 hours).

To grasp the current state in Korea regarding the issue, local governments need to provide their own statistics and derive measures that reflect localized context. A global indicator on what and how effectively the effort to resolve gendered house-and-care work division is being made by the government can help deepen our understanding.

5. Indicator 5.5.1. & 5.5.2. | Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament and local governments, and proportion of women in managerial positions

Statistics that provide data on women's political and economic participation include the Gender Responsive Statistics and the Female Administrator Panel Survey. According to the former, the proportion of women among elected members of the National Assembly increased from 5.7% to 10.2% on the national level, but most of this increase took place in Seoul and other surrounding cities, meaning the percentage of women remained very low in other regions. On the other hand, about half of the proportional representatives were women due to a mandatory gender quota. In private businesses, the proportion of women at the level of section chief was only around 15%, and that of executives didn't even reach 5%. The proportion of women among managerial public official positions doubled on the national level, but the percentage in regions other than Seoul (20%) ranged as low as 7-15%.

It is important, first, to figure out the factors that hinder women's political and economic participation. It is also recommended to study the level of women's participation among public enterprises and other government-related institutions as well as civil society to grasp the general level of women's participation throughout Korean society.

6. Indicator 5.6.2. | Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

The major laws that mandate sexual and reproductive health care education include the Framework Act and the Anti-Sexual Violence Act. The former made educational programs on sexual violence, domestic violence, prostitution, and sexual harassment compulsory for local governments and government bodies, while the latter mandates sex education and preventive sexual violence education at kindergartens, schools, and public organizations.

In order to guarantee effective and gender responsive education, it is necessary to monitor and assess the laws' proactive implementation and the quality of education programs. Thorough consideration is required on how to develop efficacious monitoring/assessment tools focusing on qualitative analysis rather than on simply whether the law is being implemented.

7. Indicator 5.c.1. | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

The key law which allocates the budget for gender equality and women's empowerment is the Framework Act, and the main content of the law related to the issue is as follows.

- To review the result of the gender equality policy and the implementation of international

treaties on women's rights

- To analyze the impact of budget on females and males and implement gender-responsive budgeting
- To make quantitative measurements of gender equality on the national level
- To establish a Gender Equality Fund

A complementary indicator which examines how much progress is being made as a result of implementation of the law will make it possible to better understand the efficacy of the current system.

III. Pending Issues in the Korean Women's Movement and Suggestions for SDG Indicators

1. Suggestion to the Korean government on data provision

The Korean government as well as its local government bodies need to refer to statistical data produced by the civil society. For example, Korea Women's Hotline publishes statistics annually on the number of cases reported by the news in which women are killed by their partners. Korean Women Workers Association publishes annual counseling statistics including information on women workers' maternal rights and gender discrimination and workplace sexual harassment. Diverse forms of violence and discrimination experienced by disabled women can be found from the counseling statistics at Women with Disability "Empathy". Their insights on various aspects of women's experiences will help the government capture the current state of gender equality with more sophistication.

2. Suggestions for global SDG indicators

A. Women's right to artificially terminate pregnancy

Including an indicator on whether there is a law which prohibits artificial termination of pregnancy to target 5.6 will help grasp women's sexual and reproductive rights more accurately. Numerous countries throughout the world have laws prohibiting all or certain artificial termination of pregnancies that aren't caused by rape or don't severely threaten the mother's health. South Korea is one of these countries in which abortion is banned and considered a criminal act, and Korean women's organizations and activists have been roundly demanding the right to get abortions without the risk of penalty.

B. Trafficking and sexual exploitation in prostitution

Target 5.2 stipulates “to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls [...] including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation,” yet its indicators do not include the issues of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Trafficking and sexual exploitation are considered some of the most important indicators when assessing women’s human rights situations. The market for prostitution is especially large in South Korea, and a significant part of it operates through an exploitative system in which both Korean and migrant women are forced to sell sex because of debt, coercion, and stigma. Recently the underground economy surrounding prostitution was estimated to be as large as 26.4-32.5 billion USD, proving the large scale of the market throughout the country. We suggest that Target 5.2 add an indicator so that the current state of prostitution in each country can be properly measured. In Korea, many women’s organizations including the National Solidarity against Sexual Exploitation of Women are working vigorously to reduce the prostitution market and protect the rights of the prostituted with a slogan, “decriminalize prostitution and end the demand. “

C. Women’s participation

The slogans which Korea Women’s Association United shared during this year’s International Women’s Day were “feminism perfects democracy” and “women save democracy.” These slogans emphasize the fact that women’s voices should be heard in all areas of political, economic, social, and cultural realms, and that the reflective insights that the Korean politics desperately require can currently be found among women’s voices. Yet women’s political and economic participation remains low, and the state’s interest in “women’s issues” tends to be limited to the private realms of family, sexuality, and care. A long discussion on alternative indicators is required, in which new policies that aim to enhance women’s participation can be devised.

D. Binary notion of Sex/Gender

Lastly, even though the fifth goal is to “achieve gender equality”, the indicators seem to have a binary notion of gender by limiting all assessments to women and girls. Minorities with diverse sexual orientations and identities are faced with countless forms of violence, oppression, and discrimination around the globe as well. Adding equality for these minorities to the goal will help the world take interest in minorities’ experiences and victimization caused by heterosexism and androcentrism. Many Korean organizations and individuals are currently creating a movement which demands a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to cover all social minorities including women, sexual minorities, the disabled, and migrants.

SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Written by Oh-in KWON, The Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice(CCEJ)

Translated by Doun MOON

I. Overview

SDG 9 aims to promote industrialization, infrastructure, R&D and technological innovation. There are a total of 8 targets and 12 global indicators. The targets are classified into industrialization (9.2, 9.3, 9.4), infrastructure (9.1, 9.a) and R & D and technological innovation (9.5, 9.b, 9.c). Possibility of developing Korean indicators in accordance with global indicators are shown in <Table 4.1>.

<Table 4.1> Possibility of developing Korean indicators in accordance with global indicators

Global indicators (12)	Possibility of measurement
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	▲ lack of meta data on global indicators ▲ impossible to measure
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	▲ possible to measure
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	▲ possible to measure
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	▲ possible to measure
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	▲ unclear definition of 'small-scale industries' of the global indicator ▲ possible to measure after modification
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	▲ unclear definition of 'small-scale industries' of the global indicator ▲ possible to measure after modification
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	▲ possible to measure
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	▲ possible to measure
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	▲ possible to measure after modification
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	▲ Not applicable to Korea
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	▲ unclear sources of global data ▲ impossible to measure
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	▲ lack of global data classified by technology ▲ possible to measure after modification

II. Issues

1. Goals, targets and indicators on growth of least developed and developing countries

Indicators related to infrastructure such as road construction, passenger and cargo transport, international support for infrastructure and indicators on R&D and innovation including carbon dioxide emissions, R&D spending are not applicable to Korea as infrastructure and R&D are well expanded and financially supported by the government. The indicators are more suitable for the least developed and developing countries.

2. Unclear methodology and data of global indicators

Some global indicators such as 9.1.1, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.b.1, 9.c.1 either lack metadata or the source of the data is unclear. Also, there are some ambiguities in terms of indicators and measurement methods.

3. Indicators focused on quantitative expansion, failing to reflect qualitative aspects

Goal 9 focuses on developing countries and the least developed countries, mainly covering quantitative factors. However, indicator 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.4.1 and 9.b.1, which reflect the importance of manufacturing employment, environmental pollution caused by industrialization and the importance of high value-added industries can also be significant in Korea.

III. Cases of Civil Society Movement

1. Expansion of inefficient infrastructure such as Public-Private Partnership(PPP) and turnkey construction

In Korea, about 20% of Social Overhead Capital(SOC) expenditure is made for private investment to expand social infrastructure. Although the cost of public-private partnership should be covered by the private sector, the government subsidizes more than 50% of the costs for construction and operation. User fees are also expensive comparing to other facilities supported by government fund, which also increases the burden on the public. Corporations that build and operate public-private partnership sometimes inflate construction costs and user fees. In response to this, civil society is demanding abolition of public-private partnership, banning government financial support, and disclosing transparent information in the course of conducting projects.

Turn-key construction, which raised a controversy in the President Lee Myung-bak's four-river

refurbishment project, has limited competition and caused collusion, functioning favorable to large corporations. The average rate of successful bid in turnkey system is more than 90%, causing waste of finances more often than price competition system. It also encourages constant lobbying to the committee members. For these reasons, civil society has been urging for abolition of the turnkey bidding system and conversion to the price competition method.

2. Excessive corporate tax credit of research expenses of large corporations

In Korea, the tax exemption for R&D expenses was 30.57% among the total reduction of corporate tax deduction of 9.3197 trillion won in 2013. By company size, the proportion of tax credit in large corporations was 67.8%, and that of SMEs was 32.2%. The R&D tax credit, which gives advantage for large corporations, has a negative effect on securing the tax revenue by lowering the effective tax rate of corporation tax.

3. Intensification of chaebol¹'s economic power prevents industrial innovation

The assets of top ten private-sector groups in 2015 were KRW 1001.585 trillion won, corresponding to 64% of GDP of 1558.5961 trillion won. The chaebols are making their way into small and medium-sized businesses and ordinary people's commercial areas in order to make profit by utilizing their economic power. As a result, the industrial base has collapsed and polarization has intensified. Chaebols also caused breakdown of fair market and economic order by repeating collusion and unfair trade practices, and have been hegemonic through illegal and expedient measures. These chaebol-centered economic structures and institutions are getting on the way of Korea's industrial innovation.

IV. Policy tasks and suggestion for indicators

1. Policy tasks

A. Development of measurable indicators applicable to Korean context

Korea, which has a high expenditure on infrastructure, R&D and technology innovation, should develop indicators to evaluate the quality rather than quantitative expansion.

¹ Chaebol is a Korean term for a conglomerate of many companies clustered around one parent company owned by a family

B. Establishment and implementation of short, medium and long-term goals in Korea

Comparing with other countries, the level of achievement should be analyzed first by each indicator. Then, Korea needs to develop indicators appropriate to its own context, and set and implement short, medium and long-term goals.

C. Collection of Korean metadata according to global indicator methodology

In order to meet the global indicators, Korea should collect data and official statistics for the indicators whose criteria and method of calculation are ambiguous such as indicator 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.b.1, 9.c.1.

2. Suggestions for indicators

SOC of Korea has been developed to the extent where the government invested about 5.4% to 7.0% of total annual expenditure, mainly construction of roads during the high growth phase. Therefore, it is necessary to develop indicators that can measure the efficiency rather than quantitative expansion. Some measurable indicators are proposed as follows.

1) Alternative indicators for indicator 9.1.1 on infrastructure

① Proportion of investment on SOC among gross expenditure on SOC

In terms of SOC investment, Korea needs to set the proper level and measure to reduce unnecessary investment and prevent imprudent expansion.

- Available resources: Ministry of Strategy and Finance (annually published)

② Ratio of expenditure on private investment to gross expenditure on SOC

It is necessary to calculate the ratio of expenditure on private investment projects among **gross** expenditure on SOC to measure the efficiency of investment and reduce waste of finances.

- Available resources: Ministry of Strategy and Finance (annually published)

③ Highway maintenance expense ratio to SOC expenditure

The unreasonable expansion of SOC leads to an enormous increase in maintenance costs and inefficiency. It is necessary to calculate the maintenance cost ratio to the whole SOC expenditure to be able to measure the qualitative factors of SOC.

- Available resources: Highway maintenance expense, Korea Expressway Corporation (annually published)

④ Road traffic accidents

A qualitative analysis on SOC projects is required on the occurrence of accidents caused by

quantitative enlargement, lack of management and supervision, insufficient safety management.

- Available resources: Statistics of accidents, Ministry of Public Safety and Security (annually published)

2) Additional indicators for indicator 9.3.2 on small-scale industry ratio using debt and credit funds

① Proportion of corporate loans from domestic banks by sector

Korea needs to measure the proportion of corporate loans provided by domestic banks to small businesses and self-employed businesses, which have difficulties in surviving due to the entry of large companies into the business, among total corporate loans in domestic banks within relation to global indicators.

- Available resources: financial stability report, Bank of Korea

3) Additional indicators for indicator 9.5.1 on R&D

① Tax credit ratio to total corporate income tax or GDP

- Indicators
 - $(\text{R\&D tax credit by corporate size and entire corporations} / \text{total corporate tax income}) * 100$
 - $(\text{R\&D tax credit by corporate size and entire corporations} / \text{GDP}) * 100$
- Available resources: National Tax Service, Bank of Korea

② Average amount of government subsidies on R&D of SMEs

This indicator can help secure growth engines and reduce industrial polarization by measuring the government's investment on R&D in SMEs that have difficulty in investing in their own R&D.

- Average amount of government subsidies on R&D of SMEs/Number of SMEs supported
- Available resources: Statistics of R&D Projects by Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning

SDG 14 Life below Water

Written by Eunhee KIM, PhD.,

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I. Introduction

The First National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD, 2006-2010) was established in economy, society, and environment with the following strategies: 1) sustainable management of natural resources; 2) social unification and promotion of national health; 3) sustainable economic growth; and 4) corresponding to climate change and conservation of the environment (MOE, 2016). In 2011, the Second NSSD was adopted with four strategies: 1) strengthening the sustainability of the environment and resources; 2) establishing climate change adaptation and measures; 3) social equality and promotion of national health; and 4) sustainability of economic and industrial structure. The Second NSSD formed a basis to establish the Third NSSD (2016-2035) in January 2016, after adoption of Sustainable Development Act in 2015. A vision of the Third NSSD is harmonious development of environment, society, and economy, resulting in four major goals: 1) healthy environment; 2) unified and safe society; 3) inclusive and innovative economy; and 4) global responsibility with 14 strategies and 50 implementation tasks. In regard to SDG 14, the corresponding Third NSSD strategy is “enhancing the value of ecosystem services” under the goal of healthy environment.

II. Status of goal 14 targets and indicators in Korea

Statistics Korea (2015) has reviewed existing official statistics and indicators to identify those most relevant to global indicators and plans to launch a national tier system of indicators. Among them, existing major indicators that are most related to SDG 14 are as follows: 1) the Sustainable Development Indicators; 2) the National Key Indicators; and 3) the e-Nara Indicators. Statistics Korea has developed an online platform to provide information on these indicators to the public. Statistics Korea (2015) reported that currently available and most relevant indicators to targets 4, 5, 7, and b for SDG 14 are only a few including fish stock, marine protected areas, total allowable catch limit, and product volume of aquaculture per license.

1. Sustainable Development Indicators (SDI)

In Oceans/Coast area, there are two issues: coastal areas and fishery. Indicators of coastal areas are coastal area pollution level, number of protected marine species, marine protected area, and tidal flats area. Additionally, indicators of fishery are major biological indicator species (5 species, 10,000 tons) and product volume of aquaculture per license (ton).

2. Key National Indicators (KNI)

Key National Indicators is composed of a total of 15 areas and 60 subareas in economy, society, and the environment. KNI is aimed at identifying status of national well-being and development and there are two indicators for marine fishery: total allowable catch limit and tidal flat areas (Statistics Korea).

3. The e-Nara Indicators

As of 2016, the e-Nara indicators were harmonized with KNI, while there are four indicators in marine fishery area: 1) marine protected areas; 2) tidal flats area; 3) national coastal area pollution level; and 4) specially managed marine area.

4. Harmonization of indicators for goal 14

Despite some efforts by Korean government, it seems that there is still further work to harmonize national indicator systems with the global indicators for goal 14. Those targets with most relevant indicators are only a few and, given that the specific timeline for targets is within a decade or so, it seems very ambitious for Korea to achieve meaningful outcomes.

Even within the national indicator systems (SDI, KNI, and the e-Nara indicators) mentioned above, those indicators are not synchronized and are far from reflecting current environment conditions. For instance, an indicator for coastal pollution levels in Korea is still COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), which is not appropriate to identify types of pollutants.

III. Actions and Achievements relevant to SDG14

In relation to Target 14.4, there have been tireless efforts by eNGO groups to deter IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing especially on high seas including the Southern Ocean. A few notorious IUU cases by Korean distant water fishing industries brought “international disgrace” in the past, spurring the Korean government to take actions to amend the Distant Water Fisheries Development (DWFD) Act. After two amendments with the latest version in 2015, DWFD acts contain much higher penalty for IUU

activities. Through this amendment, the law became more in line with the international standards to prevent IUU fishing. Both national and international eNGO played a pivotal role in putting pressure on the Korean government to strengthen governance of operating and monitoring fishing fleets. ENGO groups will continue to work with the Korean government and fishing industries eventually to contribute to successful implementation of goal 14.

IV. Suggestions

Synchronization of national indicators with global indicators is urgently needed especially for targets whose timeline is relatively short (i.e. within a decade). There should be more scientific contribution to the establishment of the national indicators corresponding with the global indicators for goal 14. Long-term monitoring programs will be needed to examine and evaluate global indicators and there should be a role for eNGO in these monitoring programs such as being a watchdog.

In Korea, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) and the Ministry of Environment (MOE) are somewhat discrete in terms of managing marine/coastal and terrestrial environment. However, for successful achievement of goal 14, there should be a good coordination between the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) and the Ministry of Environment (MOE) in developing and implementing the various plans and policies.

In order to achieve goal 14, it is very important for eNGO groups to work on more public engagement as there is a lack of people's interest. Additionally, eNGO groups make sure keep pressure on the Korean government to continue taking all necessary actions/measure for achieving goal 14. All these mentioned above may not be possible for only one organization and, therefore, active/effective collaboration among different groups will be urgently needed.

SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Written by Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation(KoFID)

Translated by Doun MOON

I. Introduction

This report aims to examine Goal 17 in terms of the Target 17.2 on expanding ODA to meet international standards and Indicator 17.17 on enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships to promote cooperation with civil society. As the scale of ODA has been declining since the global financial crisis in 2008, demand on mobilization of public and private financial resources is increasing. It was proposed at the Second International Conference on Financing for Development held in Doha, that Official Development Assistance (ODA) generated from tax revenue should continue unabated in the face of the global economic crisis.

II. Target 17.2

1. Overview

Target 17.2 and indicator 17.2.1 quantify the efforts to support developing countries through Overseas Development Aid (ODA). However, for countries, like Korea, that needs to improve aid quality by overcoming fragmentation and ensuring transparency and accountability the indicator has not been fully applied.

2. Issues

1) Low ODA/GNI ratio

In 2010, the Korean government has pledged to increase its ODA to GNI ratio to 0.25% by 2015 through establishing the Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation². However, as of 2015 the Korean government's ODA/GNI ratio is only 0.14%³.

² Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation (2010-2015). 2010.10

³ ODA Korea (2012), Total Net ODA ratio to GNI (2009-2015)

2) High proportion of loans, low level of grants

While the average share of grants in ODA among the OECD DAC member countries is 90%, the ratio of grants in Korea's ODA is 60.⁴ According to the OECD DAC 2012 Peer Review, Korea was advised to “carefully assess the ratio of grants to loans for fragile states and heavily-indebted poor countries (HIPCs)” because of the high rate of loans, over 40% to be precise, provided to the countries with weak debt repayment capacity such as least developed countries as well as conflict affected countries.⁵

3) Low ratio of untied aid

Even though the Korean government has set a goal of increasing the ratio of untied aid to bilateral aid to 75% by 2015, as stated it in the 2010 Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation, the ratio of untied rate dropped from 62.3% in 2014 to 55.6% by 2015⁶. In 2012, the OECD DAC Peer Review made a recommendation to “translate the commitment to untie 75% of its total bilateral ODA by 2015 into a year-on-year roadmap that drives progress towards its goal”.

4) Inappropriate selection of ODA Priority Partner Countries

The Board of Audit and Inspection pointed out in its ‘ODA Audit Report 2015’ that it is inappropriate to designate an upper-middle income country like Peru, which aims to reduce foreign debt, as one of Priority Partner Countries to provide more than 70% of the total ODA budget⁷. Nevertheless, Peru was included in the list of ODA Priority Partner Countries in 2016.

3. Cases of civil society movement

Korean civil society including the Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation (KoFID) has been urging the Korean government, through policy dialogues, statements, policy proposals, to increase the proportion of grants and untied aid, disclose criteria of selecting Priority Partner Countries and ensure transparency of selection process to meet international recommendations.⁸

<https://www.odakorea.go.kr/eng.result.Overview.do> (Accessed on 12 April 2016)

⁴ “ODA in Numbers”, Export-import Bank of Korea (2016), 26p.

⁵ OECD (2012), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) PEER REVIEW 2012: Korea

⁶ Export-import Bank of Korea (2016), “ODA in Numbers”, 27p.

⁷ Board of Audit and Inspection (2015.3.3.), “ODA Audit Report 2015”

⁸ KoFID (2017.04), “Policy Proposal for the Candidates of the 19th Presidential Election”

KoFID (2016.12), “Response on the Consultation Proposed by the Government on Establishment of the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS)”

KoFID (2015.03), “Comments on SDGs Goals and Targets in preparation of the Third Post-2015 Intergovernmental Negotiation”

4. Suggested additional indicators

- A. the ratio of ODA to GNI provided to developing countries, the proportion of grants and loans and untied aid
- B. the ratio of ODA to GNI provided to least developed countries, the proportion of grants and loans and untied aid

III. Target 17.7

1. Overview

Target 17.7 and Indicator 17.17.1 aims to promote effective partnerships among public, private, civil society sectors by tracking the total amount of approved funding for public-private-civil society partnerships. In Korea, however, the definition, scope, and the scale of engagement of the private sector are not being sufficiently discussed. This is partly due to lack of data while the definition of partnerships between public, private, civil society sectors itself remains unclear.

2. Issues

1) Low level of budget for partnerships with civil society

Whereas OECD DAC countries are spending about 10% of total the ODA budget for partnerships with civil society, Korea allocates only about 2% of the ODA budget for civil society⁹.

2) Lack of concrete plans for partnerships with civil society

The Korean government announced that it would recognize civil society as a substantive partner and take various measures including budget expansion when it established the Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation in 2010.¹⁰ This was followed by the Mid-term ODA Policy (2011-2015)¹¹ which included a plan to increase the ODA budget for civil society to 90 billion Korean Won by 2015. But the current budget is still less than half of the pledged amount. Although the amount of government subsidies for development NGOs in 2016 reached 23 billion

People's Alternative for Development Alternatives (2013.01), "Korea's ODA, Aim for Qualitative Improvement Beyond Quantitative Growth"

⁹ OECD (2015) Aid for CSOs in 2013, 6p

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Aid%20for%20CSOs%20in%202013%20-%20Dec%202015.pdf>

(Accessed on 30 March 2017)

¹⁰ Office for Government Policy Coordination(2010), Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation(2010-2015)

¹¹ Ministry of Strategy and Finance/Ministry of Foreign Affairs(2010) Mid-term ODA Policy (2011-2015), 49p

won, showing a significant increase compared to 1995, the linkage between public-private partnership projects and the government's ODA policy, especially the President's Initiatives for Development Cooperation established for implementation of SDGs is still weak.¹²

3) Lack of qualitative evaluation of partnership projects with civil society

Since the increase in the budget on development NGOs does not mean promotion of partnership with non-governmental sectors, additional indicators need to be developed to promote support for capacity strengthening and to evaluate the quality of partnership projects.

4) Small proportion of representatives from civil society in multi-stakeholder dialogues

The International Development Cooperation Committee is composed of 25 or fewer representatives of major central administrative agencies and other ODA-related organizations. Out of the 25 entities represented in the committee civil society only takes up one spot. Without a fair representation of civil society on the committee, the comments of civil society are reflected at a formality and at a very limited level.

5) Lack of dialogues between the government and civil society

Even though the government recognizes a dialogue with civil society as an essential process when developing policies and strategies for development cooperation, policy dialogue is often conducted in an informal and irregular manner, resulting in highly restrictive and merely formal reflection of civil society's views.

3. Cases of civil society movement

On September 16, 2015, the Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation (KoFID) sent to the Prime Minister's Office a written opinion titled 'Civil Society Proposal for the Second Mid-term ODA Policy (2016-2020)'¹³. On the issue of partnerships with civil society, KoFID urged the government to hold regular policy dialogues¹⁴ on ODA, increase the budget¹⁵ for partnerships with civil society, train human resources and to enforce cooperation with NGOs to promote global citizenship education, mainstream gender equality.

¹² Office for Government Policy Coordination(2016), "Customized Support Plan for NGOs in Development Cooperation"

¹³ Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation(KoFID)(2015), Civil Society Proposal for the Second Mid-term ODA Policy (2016-2020) http://www.kofid.org/ko/bbs_view.php?no=60580&code=kofid (Accessed on 30 March 2017)

¹⁴ Multi-stakeholder consultations must be held regularly to establish a close cooperation system with civil society, and to ensure sufficient discussion and deliberation before introducing or changing ODA policies.

¹⁵ The share for partnerships with civil society in 2015 is about 2% of the total ODA budget, which is the lowest level among the OECD DAC countries. This is in contrast to the fact that the DAC members spent an average of 14.4% for civil society in 2011. The Second Mid-term ODA Policy 2016-2020 should include a plan to increase private-public cooperation budget to 10% or more of the bilateral ODA with adequate support on capacity strengthening for effective management of projects.

4. Suggested additional indicators

- A. Presence of the dialogue between the government and civil society and ratio of regular meetings
- B. Existence of a comprehensive policy document on partnerships with civil society
- C. Ratio of government partnership projects allocated to each sector of non-governmental area;
NGO, academia, private sector

Cross-Sector Issue: Disability

Written by Moonhi LEE, the Korea Differently Abled Federation and Korean Disability Forum

Translated by Sujin KANG and Reena LEE

Purpose: To achieve disability inclusive SDGs, Korean disability community suggest inclusion of rate of persons with disabilities, modification and adding new indicators to existing global indicators.

I. SDGs targets directly mentioning disability

Targets	Measurable	Unmeasurable
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	✓	
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregate		✓
4.A.1 Proportion of schools with access to:(d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities		✓
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities		✓
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	✓	
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	✓	
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	✓	
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		✓
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	✓	
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	✓	
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		✓
17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		✓

II. Issues

1. The agreement of the concept of the terminology used in SDGs indicators and statistics used in Korean database
2. Describing statistics for the indicators not specifically mentioning disability
3. Lack of reliability due to the lack of insufficient sample on some indicators

III. Activities (Disability Sector)

1. Demanding the abolishment of Degree of Disabilities and Family Support Obligation Rules (Indicator 1.3.1 & 1.4.1)
2. Demand statistics on nutrition for ensuring the rights to health (Indicator 2.1.1-regarding current status on lack of nutrition)
3. Demand increasing the percentage of skipping meal (Indicator 2.1.2)
4. Demand an alternative plan for reducing the percentage of mortality (Indicator 3.2.1 & 3.2.2)
5. Demand an alternative for reducing suicide rate (Indicator 3.4.2)
6. Demand the alternative for establishing medical cost support system (Indicator 3.B.1)
7. Movement to demand the rights to education (Indicator 4.1.1)
8. Demanding improvement of an appropriate accommodation (Indicator 6.2.1)
9. Demanding decrease of the percentage of unemployment and noneconomically productive population (Indicator 8.6.1)
10. Demanding decrease of social discrimination (Indicator 10.3.1) and implementation to the alternative of sexual harassment (Indicator 11.7.2)
11. De-institutionalization and promotion of inclusion of persons with disabilities (Goal 16)
12. Promoting rights of women with disabilities (Goal 5)

IV. Suggestions for indicators

1. **To include disability in following 12 indicators for disability disaggregated data**
 - 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
 - 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

- 3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- 3.7.1** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- 5.b.1** Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- 8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
- 8.10.2** Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
- 10.1.1** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
- 10.3.1** Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
- 11.1.1** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- 16.2.2** Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3** Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
- 16.b.1** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

2. To modify or create new indicators

Current indicators	To modify or create new indicators
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Include the proportion of social protection floors and minimum living cost.
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	In case of WWDs, skilled health personal for pregnancy and childbirth are not sufficient. Therefore, proportion of skilled health personal specialized in disability should be included.
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	In case of WWDs, skilled health personal for pregnancy and childbirth are not sufficient. Therefore, proportion of skilled health personal specialized in disability should be included.
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Inclusion of information and training on pregnant women with disabilities and babies with disabilities

	in a National strategy program
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	<p>Inclusion of information and training on pregnant women with disabilities and babies with disabilities in a National strategy program</p> <p>Proportion of skilled health personal, safe medication & equipment and health care facility considering the characteristics of PWDs.</p> <p>Statistical indicator regarding the number of health care facility to ensure accessibility for PWDs, the quality of health care and nationwide distribution of the facility.</p> <p>Indicator for information accessibility statistics of PWDs</p> <p>Indicators about mobility rights and reasonable accommodation to ensure accessibility to health care facility for PWDs, medical equipment and safety of health care service.</p>
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Proportion of self-contribution of PWDs to medical cost (Including uncovered services)
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	"Fulfillment ratio of the number of special ED teacher under the law" and "Proportion of over student numbers in a special school and a special class".
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	"Proportion of disability and high risk of disability among child who are under 5 years old", "Usage proportion of developmental rehabilitation service for registered children with disabilities (rehab cure services such as speech therapy)"
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	"Proportion of instillation of a disability student support center in university" and "Proportion of exclusive support staff in a disability student support center against disability students in the university"
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	"Proportion of support staffs at workplace and for developmental disabilities against registered adult persons with severe disabilities".
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	"Proportion of inclusive education budget against total special education budget" and "Proportion of adult of disabilities who receive life-long education against adult PWDs".
4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	"Proportion of installation of school-type life-long education facility for PWDs against the number of adult PWDs"
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	"Annual numbers of education and public campaign for primary and secondary schools to improve disability awareness organized by central and local governments".

<p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p>	<p>Proportion of providing reasonable accommodation for student with disabilities including assistive devices, assistive technology, educational PA and AAC which are required for education and school activity</p>
<p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	<p>Indicator to acknowledge <multiple discrimination> experienced by women and girls with disabilities in all policies against sexual discrimination and for gender equality.</p>
	<p>5.2.3 Proportion of women with disabilities, experienced violence both in private and public sectors (sexual, domestic, prostitute)</p>
	<p>5.6.3. Whether or not national laws are in place to prohibit discrimination of women with disabilities to protect their reproductive rights and health * To abolish the article 14. 1 of the Mother and Child Health Act.</p>
	<p>5.c.2 Whether or not national laws are in place to empower women with disabilities</p>
<p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Indicator to check whether PWDs can get minimum wage.</p>
<p>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age</p>	<p>Still PWDs face forcible labors, withholding wages and human trafficking. Therefore, an indicator to check employment type and payment of PWDs should be included.</p>
<p>10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>	<p>Proportion of abolishment and revision of act, policy and system which are not compliance with an anti-discrimination act.</p>
<p>10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</p>	<p>There is fundamental problems for PWDs to access labor market, so add proportion of PWDs who can access to labor market. Existence of national policy to eradicate inequality of PWD's employment.</p>
<p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Proportion of installation of convenient facility in public transportations (By region)</p>
<p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>	<p>Proportion of budget to install convenient facility and to eradicate barrier within the city.</p>
<p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people^e</p>	<p>Existence of a systematic disaster resonance manual considering disability.</p>
<p>11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Proportion of installation of convenient facility for PWDs in and PWD accessibility to public places.</p>
<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p>	<p>Mortality rate due to the lack of social protection service in the community.</p>

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Inclusion of the proportion of PWDs who stay in nursery and residential institutions.
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Proportion of a legal support system to the vulnerable groups such as PWDs.
16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Proportion of a support system for disability inmates in a prison.
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Proportion of persons who think that they are discriminated due to disability of themselves or family members in participating at the public sector.
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Rate of provision of sign language and other assistance among public TV Channels
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Human rights Index on the national human rights institutions

Cross-Sector Issue: Participatory Governance

Written by Denise K.H. YOON, Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development

1. Participatory governance is a major principle of the SDGs implementation together with inclusiveness and integration at local, national and global level according to the 2030 Agenda in 2015. Especially, in terms of partnership and ownership for the SDGs implementation, participatory mechanism is vital to achieve SDGs. In addition, it is fundamental to realize 'No one left behind' which is "the underlying moral code of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, 13 January 2016, UN News Center)."

Lack of Targets and Indicators regarding Participatory Governance in Global SDGs

2. However, it is doubtful that SDGs reflect enough such political will because **participatory governance is referred to in only 6 goals, 7 targets, and 9 indicators**. Participatory governance in UN SDGs consists of the participation in decision-making process (SDG 5, 6, 11, and 16), the accessibility to information and resources (SDG 14 and 16), and partnership(SDG 17).
3. Except SDG 16 and 17 regarding general institution and means, only 4 SDGs of gender, water management, urban planning, and fishery point out about participatory governance. However, three goals of **SDG 6, 11, and 14 are rarely monitored at present** because of no universal statistics methodology and reliable data.
4. Even though SDG 16 describes an inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels in its **target 16.7, it restricts to monitor the inclusiveness of the public officials**. According to its indicators, they only check about the proportions of positions in public institutions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (16.7.1) and the proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive(16.7.2). **Various civil participation systems such as participatory budget and local referendum are left behind to be monitored.**
5. **Target 17.17** is about **the partnership of public-private and public-civil society** and monitors the amount of public-private and civil society partnership. However, it does **not give information of**

economic, social, environment and peace/institution thematic area in partnership that is important to promote effective partnership in balance.

Few statistics data to monitor participatory governance in Korea

6. According to a report by the national statistics office, only three indicators can be tracked in Korea at present: 5.5.1, 5.5.2, and 16.7.1. **The participation of women and the disabled in political, public and economic life can only be figured out partly.**
7. As shown in below tables, women's proportion of participation in political and public decision making is less than 17.0% which is lower than 27.9% of the OECD average in 2015. The women leadership in business is much weaker than in political and public area. On the other hand, the leadership of the disabled in political, public and economic life cannot be addressed with given statistics.

<Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments>

(a) National Parliament (%)

2008		2016	
Number	%	Number	%
42	14.0	51	17.0

Source: the National Election Commission

(b) Local Government and Parliaments (%)

	2010		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%
Local Government	6	2.5	9	3.7
Local Parliaments	329	10.3	427	13.3

Source: the National Election Commission

<Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions>

(a) Private companies (%)

Positions	2007	2010
Managers of Department	4.5	5.5
Board Members/Directors	4.5	4.4

Source: Korean Statistical Information Service

(b) Governments (%)

	2005	2015
Higher positions than deputy director	5.9	11.6

Source: Korean Statistical Information Service

<Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions>

(a) Proportion of employment in government and public institutions(%)

	2015	
	The disabled	Women
Government	2.80	44.6
Public Institutions	2.93	No data

Source: Korean Statistical Information Service

Recommendation of indicators to be supplemented for sustainability in Korea

8. As these three indicators are not enough to achieve the participation of major groups and other stakeholders in decision making process of economic, social and environmental area, it is **necessary to add several indicators for a target 16.7 to guarantee a participatory governance mechanism** to implement SDGs.
9. For example, **1) the proportions of major groups and other stakeholders(MGoS) positions in governmental committees/commissions, and 2) the number of public-MGoS councils for SDGs** which set, implement, and evaluate SDGs and have an exclusive secretariat or working body to perform the function of the council. In addition, **3) the proportion of abandonment in proceedings of citizens participation systems(citizens suit etc)** is recommended in order to make sure of their effective implementation in practice.
10. **These three indicators can be monitored at local and national level in Korea** because statistics of women in governmental committee/commission are already collected. In addition, public-MGoS councils for sustainable development, social economy, and community building have been established at local level since 1995. Citizen participation system has been also legislated since 2004: local referendum, citizens suit, citizens recall, citizens claim of ordinance, citizens request for audit, and citizens participatory budget. With disaggregated statistics, the indicators will **contribute to the achievement of higher level of inclusiveness and participation.**
11. Regarding **the accessibility to information** that is an essential prerequisite for participatory governance, **indicator of 16.10.2** is not meaningful in Korea where guarantees a right of access to information legally. **The rate of governmental information disclosure is much more useful to facilitate effective participatory governance in practice.** This is available to collect in Korea.
12. To monitor **target 17.17**, a partnership of public-civil society and public-private, it is **possible to**

collect the total amount of public assistance for non-profit, non-governmental organizations under the Assistance for Non-Profit, Non-Governmental Organization Act in Korea. In addition, it won't be a big challenge to gather a data of thematic areas of the partnerships.

Civil Society Movements for Participatory Governance in Korea: 'Local Agenda 21' and 'Participatory Budget'

13. **'Local Agenda 21(LA21)' movement** has been initiated **since 1995** as a sustainable community movement by local civil activists who had participated in the Rio conference in 1992. As of 2000, around 85% of local governments made their local agenda for sustainable development, of which 33% established local councils for sustainable development(LCSD) as a governance body to set and implement their agenda. **As a progressive governance system by the partnership of local government and civil society groups, Korean LA21 movement was selected as one of the best practices in World Summit on Sustainable Development(WSSD) in 2002.** As of 2016, **around 90% of local governments have LA21 and 50% among them established LCSD with an exclusive secretariat.**
14. According to reports on the LA21 movement from 2001 to 2016, **around 53% of projects and programs for LA21 are about education** on sustainable development for public officials and citizens through workshops, forums, and civil campaigns. In addition, it is shown that the agenda on **environment and climate change has been implemented more actively** than social and economic agenda. It is largely because the national legislation system on sustainable development is under the Ministry of Environment, which impacts on imbalance of LA21 implementation.
15. Despite a 20-year history of sustainable development movement from grassroots, **governance system for sustainable development is still left behind legislation at national level.** The **Sustainable Development Law is regarded as one of environmental laws** in Korea, which results in a lack of integrative coordination of economic, social, and environmental policies for sustainable development. Moreover, **little political will** to promote sustainable development as a national development paradigm for the 21st century has been a big barrier to mainstream it since 2008.
16. **Since 2015, LA21 movement has been in transition to local SDGs** through introduction and localization of global SDGs, which is the 2nd phase of local sustainability movement. Seoul, Gwangju, Gyeonggi-do, Ansan, Suwon, Wonju, Asan, and Jeonju are leading cities. They move the organizational position and function of LCSD from the environment department to the planning & coordination one. In addition, local SDGs and plan of implementation including local indicators are set up in progress.

17. On the other hand, there is a legislated citizen participation system in decision making process in Korea: **Participatory Budget(PB)**. It was **introduced around the year of 2000 in Korea as a civil movement** to watch the budget of local government. Like the LA21 movement, PB movement was facilitated from local level. In the end, PB at local government was **enacted in 2011**.
18. **PB is a financial democracy system** to strengthen the transparency of fiscal operations and the fairness of finance distribution through citizen's participation in the process of budgeting. **PB committee consisting of local officials, experts, and residents** 1) screens and decides citizen proposed projects to be allocated budget, and 2) gives an advice on annual budget and settlement of accounts, long-term budget allocation, and large scale of investment.
19. Even though its legislation, **PB has rarely been in active in practice. A lack of citizen's awareness and capability of budgeting is the main cause** of the inactiveness. PB focuses largely on the selection of projects citizens claimed within the allocated PB budget rather than review of governmental budgeting. **Another key issue is bureaucracy**. A lack of the transparent and inclusive criteria and procedure to form the PB committee and members biased toward government have weakened to realize the original purpose of PB.
20. Since 2015, PB activists have tried to raise the citizen's awareness of PB and **organize a town-level PB committee** through an **education program, "Budgeting Academy for Citizens" whoever should complete to be a PB committee member**. Seoul and Siheung are good example.

Recommendation of Participatory Governance in Korea for SDGs implementation

21. To implement SDGs based on the major principle of No one left behind, it is necessary to be done following actions by government:
 - 1) **Revise 'Sustainable Development Law' and Strengthen a Status of the Committee of Sustainable Development**
 To establish an integrative SDGs implementation system, the Sustainable Development Law under the Ministry of Environment must transferred to under the Office for Government Policy Coordination. In addition, the committee of sustainable development is needed to be upgraded from a consultative committee to a national commission like a national human right commission.
 - 2) **Establish an official MGoS participatory platform, 'National Forum for Sustainable Development' and 'Local Forum for Sustainable Development'**
 To enhance inclusiveness, representativeness, accountability, and transparency of participation

in decision-making process, MGoS participatory platform for sustainable development at national and local level must be established. The platform functions to gather official positions of MGoS on national or local issues or policies in order to reflect the recommendations in national SDGs implementation. UN MGoS participatory system for HLPF can be a good guideline to invite organized and diverse voices from grassroots.

3) Improve Online National Statistical Information Service and Establish a Sub-National Statistical Information Service

The integrative online information service system of SDGs indicators and the existing national indicators that are used by each ministry is required. For easy accessibility to and use of statistics data by citizens, metadata of the indicators and raw data must be set up. In addition, sub-national level statistical information system like national one is important to monitor and promote local implementation systematically. The information service system can also contribute to the improved awareness of citizens on sustainable development and a rational, transparent, and effective decision-making.

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Conclusion

How useful global SDGs are in Korea and how many global indicators can be monitored are analyzed. In addition, what issues are raised for localization of SDGs and recommendations are suggested for practical change toward sustainable development.

In general, the followings are pointed out critically on global SDGs:

- 1) Unclear definition and purpose of targets and indicators;
- 2) Low usefulness of global targets and indicators in Korea;
- 3) Contradictory targets and indicators such as GDP growth vs ecological sustainability;
- 4) Quantitative and outcome-centered indicator system which cannot monitor diverse efforts at field directly and comprehensively; and
- 5) Lack of targets and indicators to monitor inclusiveness and participation system that are fundamental elements for the principle of 'No one left behind'.

Without alternative or supplemented targets and indicators for Korea considering the above critical points, SDGs implementation can be left behind.

Above all, no targets and indicators of the safety and resilience from nuclear power plants and social economy in SDG 9 are seriously questioned because the former is influential all over the world in long term and the latter can be a new economic system to solve harmful effect from competitive capitalism. Moreover, the elementary level of indicators to monitor civil participation is required to be enhance to facilitate a practical participatory governance in decision making process.

Concluding the report, it is to say that this report was lacking in providing an interlinking of 5 SDGs in terms of "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world". With the limitation of time and capability, the integrative approach could not be even tried. Reflecting this experience, the guideline to interlink different SDGs is necessary in advance.

Annex. Member Organizations of the Korea Civil Society Network on SDGs(KCSN)

1. Energy and Climate Policy Institute
2. Green Energy Strategy Institute
3. Green Future
4. Green Korea United
5. Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development(KoFID)
6. Korea Differently Abled Federation(KDAF)
7. Korea Fair Trade Organization
8. Korea Federation for Environmental Movement(KFEM)
9. Korea Health Welfare Social Cooperative Federation
10. Korea Human Rights Foundation
11. Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development(KICSD)
12. Korea Social Economy Network
13. Korea Women's Association United(KWAU)
14. Korea Women's Hotline
15. Korean Disability Forum(KDF)
16. Korean Women's Environmental Network(KWEN)
17. Kyunggi Women's Association United
18. Open Network
19. PEACE MOMO
20. The Korea Center for City and Environmental Research(KOCER)
21. Ulsan River for Watershed