

SUWON, BREATHING TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLE

9 Successful Policies of Human City Suwon

In accordance with the act on the establishment and operation of local government-invested research institutes, Suwon Research Institute was organized by Suwon City to establish mid and long-term plans for the development of the city's municipal administration, and to survey and study the major policies of the city.



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Suwon, to Realize a Human City Focusing on People

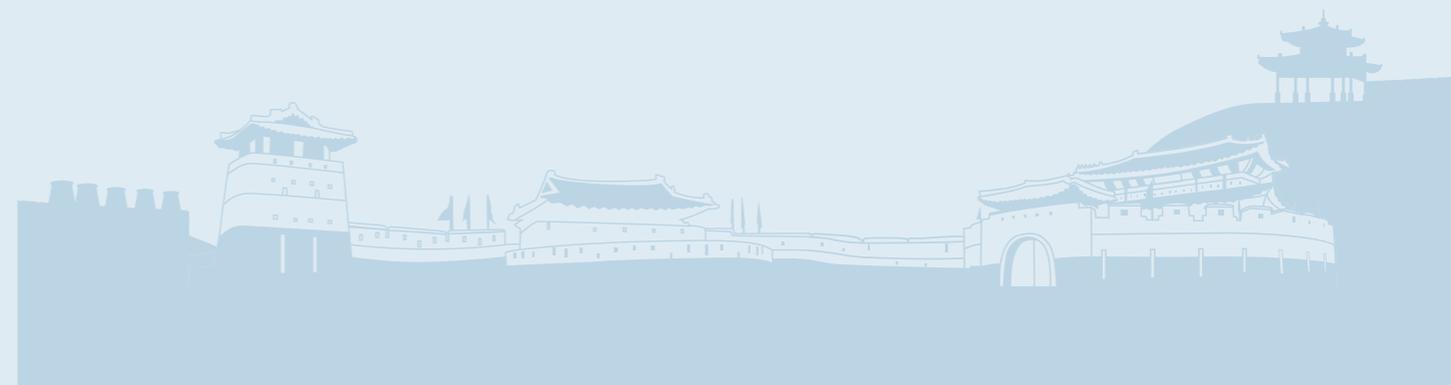
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Suwon, to Realize a Human City Focusing on People

President of Suwon Research Institute
Lee, Jaeun

Limits of previous city paradigms

One of the barometers of estimating the potential and supremacy of a society is looking at its priorities and social values respected there. In the 20th century, human beings have enjoyed an abundance of accomplishments from the viewpoint of materialism. Yet they also received warnings on sustainability as socioeconomic imbalance and eco-destruction led to environmental crises at the global level. Even in the 21st century, most countries and regions have prioritized economic efficiency for materialistic growth, and people are being neglected under the worrying trend of polarization. Though materialistic lifestyles are growing and cities are filled with skyscrapers, are the people living in such an environment truly happy? A city is a concentrated space made by people who wish for a richer life. Given this definition, the city's sustainability might be diminishing if the socioeconomic imbalance worsens along with urban development, and if people value capital above all and neglect each other.

A city is a "place where people live while working together with each other." Over the course of development, however, the emphasis on material growth has led to the neglect of people. The U.N. conference on human settlements Habitat II was determined to respect the residential rights of people and environmental sustainability. It also decided to sincerely return the city to people and create a society focused on them. Suwon used to prioritize development but changed its priority to its residents while conducting urban administration or policies under the motto "human city." Such

change is connected with the historical significance of Suwon as the country's first planned city and home of the World Cultural Heritage Hwaseong Fortress.

Always respecting the spirit of Joseon Dynasty King Jeongjo, who tried to create a people-oriented humanistic city by building Hwaseong for the "love of the people," Suwon Mayor Yeom, Taeyoung has also sought to build a human city where people are welcome since the 2010 launch of his municipal government, the fifth to be elected by popular vote. The succeeding administration is also developing systems under the motto, "Greater Suwon focusing on people," and promoting projects for creating a human city.

True meaning of human city and its key elements

A human city means the focus is on people and the top priority goes to residents. Still, to describe a human city using such simple explanations is difficult. To create a true human city, Suwon's private and public sectors must work together to form a people-oriented society. The focus of municipal administration must be the lives of the people instead of material growth, and citizens must actively participate in municipal administration as sovereigns. Through this mature process of governance, the city can avoid development agenda focusing on materialistic growth to prioritize progressive agenda focused on people. Ultimately, the city can realize sustainable development based on humanistic and ecological prosperity.

Vision of human city found from Suwon's urban policies

Suwon City Hall's four policy goals of "citizens' participation," "economic vitality," "urban restoration" and "future welfare" have led to the city's development of various systems and policies to jointly operate municipal affairs under two-way communication between the city and people.

Since 2010, the city has emphasized civic participation and developed and promoted 14 participatory systems and citizen-first policy systems such as the Record Officer System, Minwon (civil petition) 24 Online Service and e-Citizens' Advisory Group for Policy. In 2013, the Suwon Research Institute debuted to further encourage participation by the general public and substantialize municipal operations by formulating policies fitting the city's socioeconomic condition.

For economic vitality, the foundation of everyday life, the city operates and supports 14 policies such as the Public Announcement System for the Goal of Local Employment, Customized Attraction of Companies, Welfare Center for Part-time Laborers and Project of Modernizing Traditional Markets."

Along with civic participation and economic vitality, the city has done its best for urban restoration to create a city that prospers together with its environment. The first World EcoMobility Festival was opened in old downtown Suwon to create sympathy toward EcoMobility and spread the use of bicycles and electric cars. Other projects include the introduction of trams, an eco-friendly means of transportation, as well as others like support for green buildings, Suwon Village Planning Group and recycling of water tank. Especially over the course of recycling water tanks for the restoration of its environment, the city registered and used rain pots as a patented item. Such creative municipal operations received a positive evaluation.

To improve the quality of life while pursuing a sustainable human city, the municipal government stresses "future welfare." The 12 projects under this initiative include Suwon Lifelong Learning Center, Suwon Integrated Mental Health Center and Suwon Center for Environmental Disease and Atopy to help create an environment in which residents can truly lead a happy life.

As shown above, the city values the four elements of "participation, vitality, restoration and welfare" to create a city where people can live happy, and promotes related projects from 2010 to 2016. Thanks to such systems and policies, municipal authorities work together with residents to clarify Suwon's vision as a true human city and create a place where people can be happier.

Nine key policies for human city

Among the policies promoted by the city, the 9 introduced below are considered successful in realizing the human city vision. As mentioned by professor Cho, Myeong-rae in the last part of this book, professor Michael Douglas suggested the four axis of the progressive city model as being "inclusion, distributive justice, conviviality and sustainability." Corresponding to this hypothesis, the four themes Suwon is focused on will be reviewed here, and 9 major policies among those of the city will be selected and explained in detail to contribute to the theoretical and practical dissemination of the human or progressive city.



1. Inclusion: Realizing "right to city" by turning citizens into subjects

The first axis of a human city is inclusion, which literally means to "allow citizens to participate in public life" and allow the private and public sectors to mutually develop a governance system by embracing the people without launching a municipal administration unilaterally. When residents can fulfill self-realization in a city where they live as sovereigns and lead a happy life, the original function of a human city can be realized. To let this happen, the city must embrace its people and prepare systems and structures to allow residents to participate in administration and policies. The key is to provide support from an open viewpoint so that citizens, the subjects of a city, can fully restore their once-neglected urban life based on the "right to the city."

Among the policies enforced by Suwon, Village-making (March 2013), Court of Citizen Juries (February 2012) and Citizens' Planning Group (February 2012) are good examples of building a governance system based on inclusion and private-public cooperation.

Village-making

The village-making initiative focused on stimulating the "village-making movement" in which

residents could participate in urban policymaking and build the village they want by overcoming the limits of previous policies on urban redevelopment and generally recognizing the city from a more cultural and historical viewpoint. When residents become catalysts in stimulating village-making, more villages of Suwon will be happy and affectionate. In the end, this will take root as an advanced model of a nationwide movement for autonomy or urban restoration.

Court of Citizen Juries

Suwon city officials have prepared open discussions or deliberation systems to decide major policies closely related to the people's lives, or fairly and objectively resolve long-term or repetitive conflicts. The Court of Citizen Juries allows the people to participate in overall agenda themselves as jury members. This will also become a model of civic participatory governance under which urban problems are solved and new policies created through agreement between residents and administrative agencies.

Citizens' Planning Group

The Citizens' Planning Group mostly aims to provide the general public the opportunity to participate and reflect their opinions in the early stage of planning for general urban policy. Previously, the opinions of residents were asked in the final stage of promoting urban policies, causing many side effects. Introduced by the city's fifth government elected by popular vote, the group overcame this problem. As collective intelligence, the group will take a more active role in municipal affairs to become a key mechanism of realizing a human city.

2. Distributive justice: Realizing distributive justice by promoting social economy

The second axis of a human city is distributive justice, which promotes social economy under which the positive results of autonomous participation focused on people and residents are fairly distributed to all. How easy it is to suggest a goal of a "society where everyone is happy" using mere words and slogans, or promoting the city's policies by insisting on inclusion. But to realize distributive justice and social economy based on such suggestions and promotion is difficult because the results are not apparent that quickly.

Because of this, the city has promoted the Suwon-model Startup System (February 2012) and Participatory Budgeting System (December 2010). These systematic frameworks reject

the overwhelming policymaking structure buried in conventional logic for growth and focus on fairly distributing policy resources for the people's happiness and prosperity instead of merely following the principle of market competition. In short, these projects focus on realizing social or sharing economy that is disseminating worldwide.

Suwon-model Startup System

To allow more people to successfully create startups by developing technologies based on their ideas, Suwon offers innovative startup clusters, creative startup environments and consulting systems. Such efforts will become a stepping stone for startups in the city so that they can go further, and greatly contribute to stimulation of the municipal economy.

Participatory Budgeting System

The Participatory Budgeting System transfers the right of budget preparation, an area that used to be exclusive to the administration, to residents so that they can legally have the opportunity to participate in the budget-making process. The system strives for participatory financial democracy through cooperative governance, as well as the introduction of social justice and redistribution in the process of distributing the city's financial resources. As an exemplary case, the system is benchmarked by many local governments.

3. Conviviality: Promoting self-regulating lives of citizens by cultural enrichment

Conviviality, the third axis of the human city, means to "mutually share joy," or in other words, to be delighted together by sharing happiness. Suwon has emphasized this element and focused on promoting cultural policies to build a humanistic city. Not only the city's current values but also its traditional and historical assets from the past are stressed, and municipal authorities conduct reviews to see if residents fully enjoy living a self-regulating life without neglect from "mutually sharing joy."

Especially, the projects of the project Humanities on the Street (February 2011) and Dreaming Playground (February 2015) were praised as the fruit of policies for realizing humanistic city and focusing on children, who are easily neglected from self-regulating life. Through these policies, the past, present and future of Suwon can be seen.

Humanities on the Street

Through this project, the city tries to create a people-oriented humanistic city to offer the opportunity of pursuing real happiness by the people through restoring the values of life through humanities, and sharing warm affection by ultimately building a more mature civic culture. The focus also goes to finding Suwon's historical and cultural values to reconfirm its identity and review its community role in this era.

Dreaming Playground

Children can easily suffer neglect from self-regulating life. To allow children, the users of playgrounds, to joyfully and safely have a good time, the city repaired old playgrounds and provided an environment where children can design and create playgrounds as they want. As more playgrounds are designed by children, the laughter of children can be heard there.

4. Sustainability: Realizing mutual prosperity of humans and nature by restoring eco-circulation

The final axis focused to realize a human city is sustainability. Even when people actively participate in municipal affairs, distributive justice is realized and all classes fully enjoy happiness, a city cannot last long as a human city if its ecology and environment are threatened. Civic governance focused on people can only be maintained under the premise of an ideology emphasizing eco-environment.

While developing policies and systems to realize a human city, Suwon authorities have put sustainability above everything. Projects for realizing an eco-city include EcoMobility Suwon 2013 (September 2013) and Civic Movement for Restoring Suwoncheon Stream (February 2012). These projects have received praise from in and out of Korea.

EcoMobility Suwon 2013

The old and depressed downtown of Suwon has gotten a makeover, leading to the creation of an eco-city focused on passengers and people. The city is also developing an eco-friendly and sustainable traffic system, and preemptively dealing with climate change. EcoMobility Suwon 2013 is an international event to encourage environmental change throughout the world, and a key city project to jointly create a sustainable Earth by operating as a sustainable eco-city.

Civic Movement for Restoring Suwoncheon Stream

The Civic Movement for Restoring Suwoncheon Stream is a series of processes in which the city canceled its unilateral plan to cover streams and focus only on economic efficiency; the city also set up a private-public governance administration by listening more to citizens. The movement has received attention as a successful case study in cooperation between Suwon and its residents to restore the stream. Through the movement, the city is developing a sustainable eco-city together with residents and leading the realization of eco-justice, a global task of the 21st century.

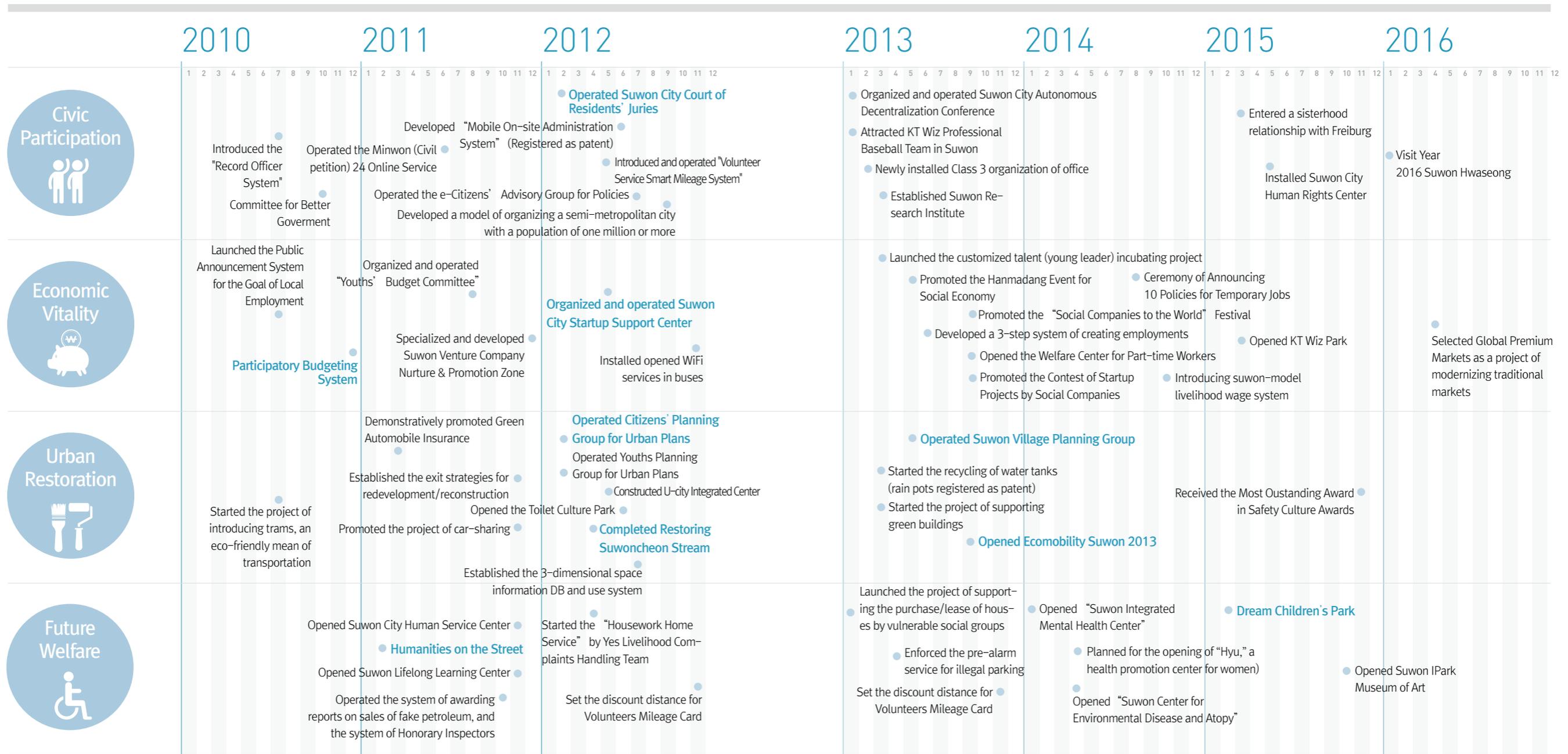
Tasks and future path of Suwon

Suwon has pursued becoming a city focused on its people and creating a place where they can live happily. To that end, the city has developed many systems and implemented many policies. Especially after the inauguration of Yeom, Taeyoung as mayor, the city has paid more attention to the meaning and value of a human city and reorganized its vision to promote projects based on the four key goals. The 9 policies selected can be considered successful case studies evaluated as contributing to the emergence of Suwon as a "true human city" going beyond one merely focused on people.

A true people-oriented human city is not past perfect, but still present progressive. It is also future-oriented because it should be realized in the future as well. A human city belongs to everyone including our families, the human race, nature and the ecosystem. As an exemplary example of private-public governance system for realizing a human city, the aforementioned cases should positively influence not only Korea but also the world.

Despite the positive praise in and out of the country, Suwon still has many tasks to accomplish. Based on the four axis of a human city, the city needs a stronger sense of duty and critical mind and should run its municipal administration under private-public governance. In addition, residents must act as collective intelligence and not neglect the city's overall policymaking. Citizens work hard to collect their wisdom even today, and this is why Suwon is developing in a healthy way every day. The city is happier because of the efforts of residents, who can live a self-regulating life within the city. Indeed, Suwon residents will never let go of their belief that the most important element of a city's development is the happiness of its people. Here's to a "greater Suwon focused on people!"

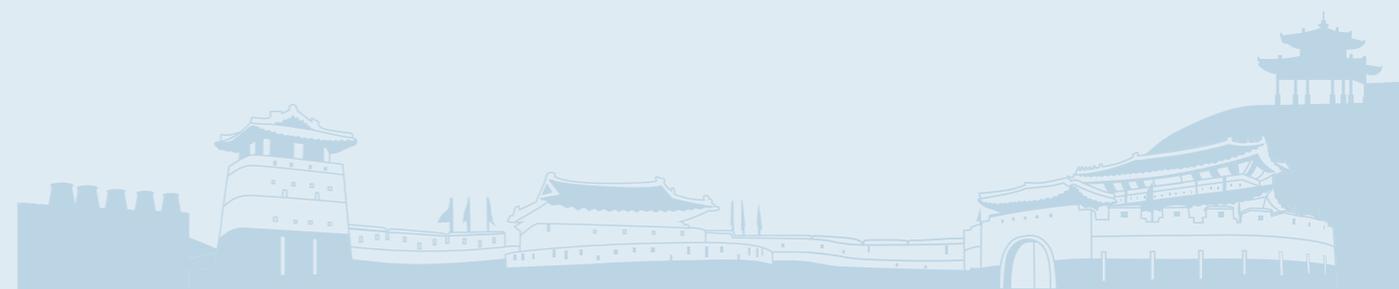
Accomplishments of policies between 2010 - 2016





Nine key policies in Suwon to Realize Human City

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01

Villages of Suwon Open Renaissance Age

Making Villages

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Since the 1990s, living standards in Korea have drastically improved thanks to the country's economic and cultural development. Korea has also enjoyed significant advancement internally and externally. Compared to the speed of social development, however, recognition of individuals and villages has proven insufficient, creating a sense of crisis toward the social safety network. People miss the old sense of village community in which everyone used to share and live together, realize the need to create a better village again.

At first, the "Making Villages" movement was lead by civic society, and later spread nationwide as more people actively participated in it. Yet in many cases, many regional and political limits prevented the movement from continuing.

Since the inauguration of Yeom, Taeyoung as Suwon mayor, the city has reinforced its private-public partnership so that its villages can enjoy sustainable development. Based on such a partnership, the people have participated in urban policies to promote the campaign's projects for making a better community

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

Going beyond previous policies for urban redevelopment, Suwon recognizes cities from the general viewpoint of society, culture, economy, history and art instead of the perspective of merely improving the physical environment. Most of all, the city government seeks to jumpstart the "Movement for Making Villages" so that residents can participate in and create urban policies themselves.

By doing so, the villages of Suwon will see a happier and richer "Renaissance Age" to serve as a new model for a national self-governing movement and urban restoration. The city hopes that this new wave will go beyond Korea and spread throughout the world.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

Since the inauguration of Yeom, Taeyoung as mayor, Suwon has focused on the sustainability of building better villages. In 2010, the Promotion Group of Making Villages was formed under the Second Vice Mayor, and the Ordinance for Making Better Villages in Suwon was enacted. The following year, the establishment of the Suwon City Committee of Making Good Villages led to the invitation of all kinds of new projects, as well as the implementation of educational and promotional projects through the Village Renaissance Center. Starting in 2013, the city government devised village plans for each dong and set up the Village Plan Group to carry out such plans.

Village residents who initially had doubts started to take ownership and actively participate in the projects after seeing how their villages gradually changed based on the city government's continuous village-making policies, as well as projects promoted together with the people. This naturally led to the new trend of the Village Renaissance within Suwon.

Details of process for each year

December 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly established the "Promotion Group for Making Villages" right under the 2nd Vice-Mayor Enacted and announced the "Ordinance of Making Better Villages in Suwon City"
March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the "Suwon City Committee of Making Good Villages"
May 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened a contest and selected "Village Renaissance" as a policy brand
June 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consigned the operation of "Village Renaissance Center"
2011-current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Played the role of handling public contests, education, benchmarking, visit, promotion, etc (Village Renaissance Center)
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted the 2013 Village Plan Group (established village plans for each dong)
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted the 2015 Village Plan Group (revised village plans for each dong and promoted practical projects)

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

Committee for Making Good Villages

- Examines and consults on major policies and business plans of Village Renaissance, and also provides support by proposing and studying policies necessary to improve quality of life for residents and convenience
- Organized by citizens, civic groups, experts, professors and public officials of Suwon (28 members)

Promotional Group for Making Villages

- Runs exclusive team to generally manage Making Villages movement in Suwon
- Devises general plan for making villages, operates committee and administrative consultative group, and promotes Village Renaissance program
- Seven members (One director, two team heads and four public officials)

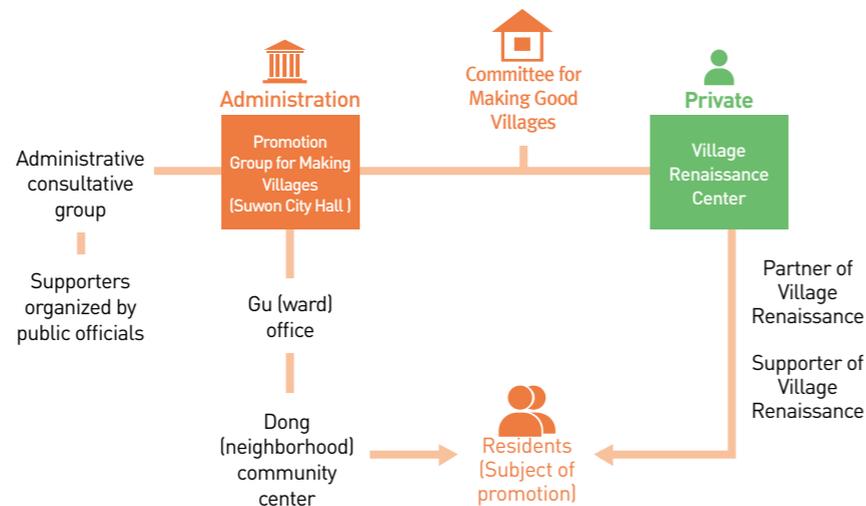
Village Renaissance Center

- Plays role of partner of successful Village Renaissance projects together with citizens, administration and private groups
- Promotes general support such as information, education and programs needed for each subject

Private groups

- Partners of Village Renaissance (groups, agencies and young venture companies), supporters (individuals) and designers (experts)

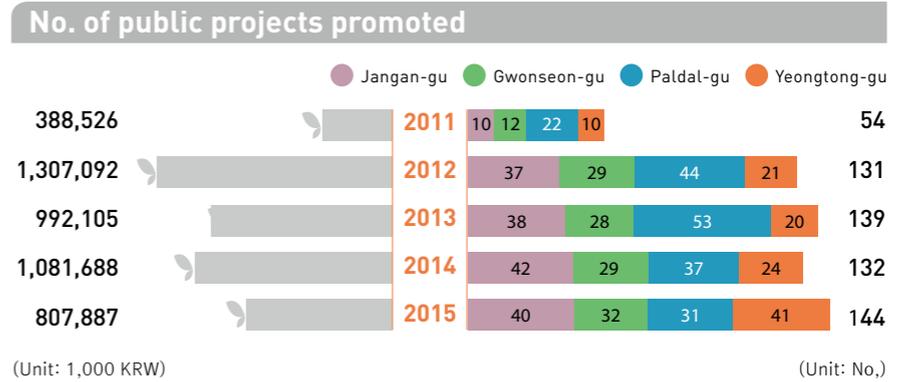
Promotion system of Village Renaissance



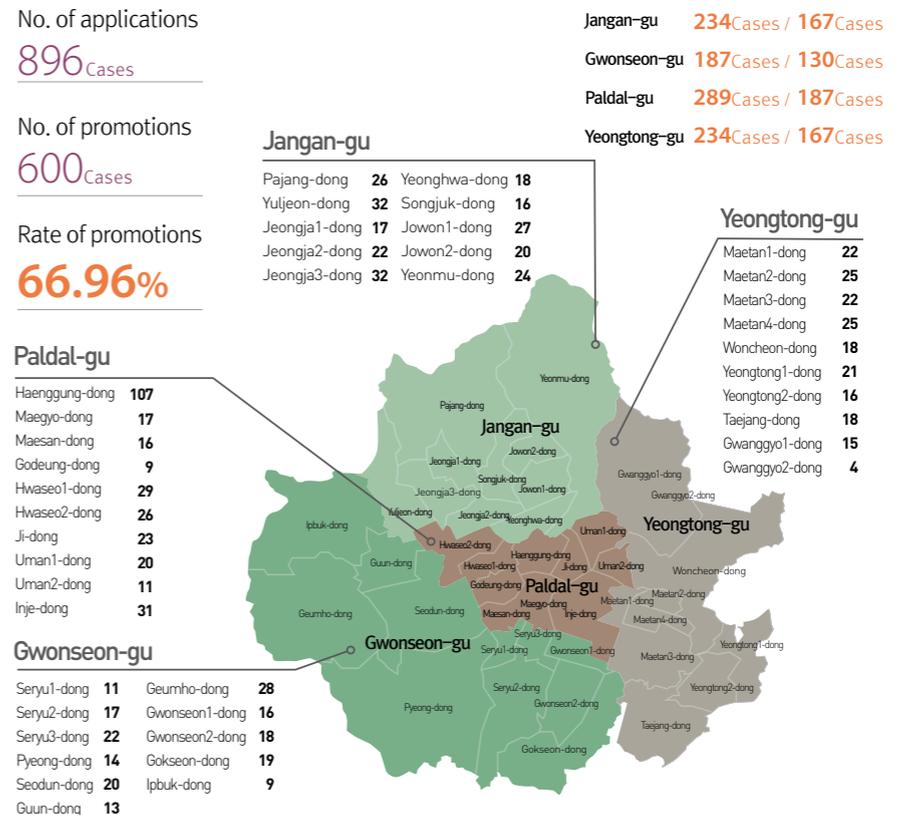
ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

Promoting public projects of Village Renaissance

- For about five years from 2011 to 2015, about 600 public projects were promoted and led by residents.
- Estimated 4.6 billion KRW in aid given to public projects



No. of public projects promoted/applied to each dong (neighborhood)

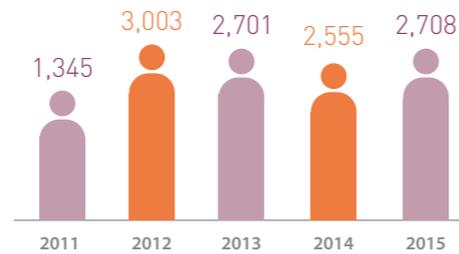


No. of participants as subjects for promoting public projects

- Starting with 1,345 in 2011, a combined 12,312 residents participated in the projects over five years through 2015.

Participants

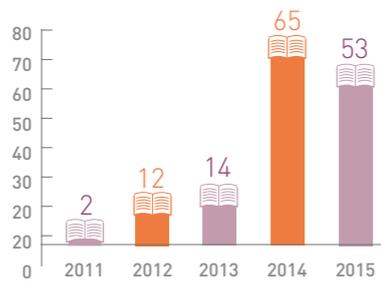
12,312 residents



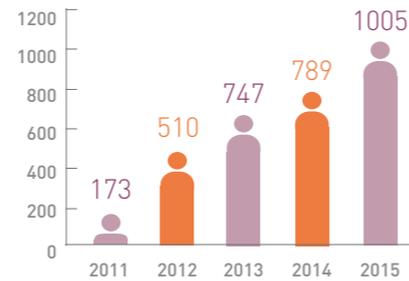
Education for residents on "Making Villages"

- 146 education programs provided over five years
- 3,224 residents participated in education programs

No. of education programs



No. of participants



NEED

- Making better villages following economic and cultural development



PROBLEMS

- Viewpoints on limits of previous redevelopment policies and urban development
- Insufficient opportunity for citizens' self-participation in urban policies



Benchmarking of advanced case studies

- Benchmarked 46 in Korea and 14 overseas
- 673 people participated in Korea and 100 overseas

Classification	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
No. of benchmarked cases in Korea	6	6	14	15	5	46
No. of benchmarking participants in Korea	126	61	161	212	113	673
No. of benchmarked cases overseas	3	3	3	2	3	14
No. of benchmarking participants overseas	4	15	18	21	42	100

Organizations sending staff to Suwon

- Major foreign universities including Michigan State University and University of Tokyo, as well as Korean public agencies
- 156 agencies visited Village Renaissance Center in Suwon

Classification	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
No. of visits	8	24	22	55	48	156
No. of visitors	70	301	165	1,323	1,050	2,909

Reference materials

- Kim Se-yong, Choi Seok-hwan et al (2013), The Current Status of Korean Village-making and Future Directions, City Information Magazine of Korea Planning Association
- Kim Do-young, Choi Seok-hwan (2014), Communicating with Citizens: From Villages to Cities, Suwon Research Institute
- Suwon City Village Renaissance Center (2016), Operational Status of Village Renaissance Center

OVERCOME

- Realizing Renaissance Age of Making Villages from general viewpoint
- Developing village-making culture led by Suwon residents



RESULT

More beautiful villages created by citizens



02

Suwon residents mediate and coordinate items for themselves

Court of Citizen Juries

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The decisions of a country are ultimately made by its people, a basic principle of democracy and sovereignty by the people. Despite this, civic participation in the judicial field in Korea was more limited than other fields of municipal administration. For a society to develop in a more solid and healthy manner, the opinions of its citizens should be evenly reflected in municipal administration, even in the courts. Recently, more citizens are demanding participation in judicial matters. As part of reforming the judicial system, academia and civic organizations are also emphasizing the introduction of a jury system to guarantee judicial participation by the general public. Accordingly, Suwon City Hall is fostering a decision-making culture of civic participation by operating the Court of Citizen Juries as a model of civic participation, per the Suwon City Ordinance of Operating Court of Citizen Juries.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

Suwon started the Court of Citizen Juries to allow the people to decide and judge for themselves major municipal policies closely related to their everyday lives. Through open discussions and deliberations, the city has also revised the court to jointly and fairly mediate long-standing conflicts or recurring problems. Based on the public-private governance system, the Court of Citizen Juries will continue to objectively and systematically solve not only municipal issues but also the daily problems of citizens. It will strive to become the most ideal place for reaching social agreement.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

In November 2012, the first Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries was opened to handle Cancellation of the Promotion Committee for Redeveloping the 115-4 Zone.

At first, it was difficult for citizens to have critical minds, study urban redevelopment projects, or generally collect, consider and judge the opinions of landowners. Suwon City Hall, however, continuously checked and informed citizens of progress and gave support to reconfirm the opinions of landowners and decide whether to promote the project. The city also provided consultations on follow-up measures.

As a result, people who initially had difficulty making general decisions applied for deliberation, and the number of people applying to serve on preliminary juries also shot up. Consequently, the activities of the Court of Citizen Juries continued with the items Preparation of Measures to Prevent Noise Through Floors in Apartments in 2013 and Selection of Station Names on the Sinbundang Line (Jeongja ~ Gwanggyo) in 2015.

The court will continue to revise items related to all fields of daily living.

Details of process for each year

November 28, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened the 1st Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries (Item: Cancellation of the Promotion Committee for Redeveloping 115-4 Zone etc)
December 27, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened the 2nd Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries (Item: Preparing Measures to Prevent Noise through Floors in Apartments and to Resolve Conflicts)
February 7, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened the 3rd Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries (Item: Selecting the Station Names of Sinbundang Line (Jeongja ~ Gwanggyo))

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM



Apply for deliberation

- 50 or more citizens (age 19 or older) related to civil complaint
Representative of cosignatories or deputy selected by representative
- Chief of related department



Decide subject of deliberation

- Committee for Deciding Subject of Deliberation (up to 7 people)



Run Court of Citizen Juries

Select preliminary jury members (up to 200)
- Open invitation/recommendation

Organize Citizen Jury Group for each item (10~20 people)
- Random lottery
※Add experts (30%) when necessary



Judge, interested parties, citizen juries



Reflect results of decision

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS

1st Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries

- Deliberated item: Cancellation of Promotion Committee for Redeveloping 115-4 Zone
- Result
 - The juries recommended that the respondent explain the progress of the project to the landowners in the project area within the scope allowed by law. The juries also recommended that the respondent survey the status of consent in the urban restoration and development project, and decide whether to cancel the promotional committee based on the results of such survey.
 - Suwon City Hall should reconfirm the intent of landowners and decide whether to promote the project. If the project is stopped, the city should swiftly prepare follow-up measures such as expanding infrastructure.



2nd Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries

- Deliberated item: Preparation of Measures to Prevent Noise through Floors in Apartments
- Result
 - Suwon City Hall should promote education for residents on noise through floors in apartments
 - Each apartment complex should install a residents' mediation committee to resolve noise problems through floors in apartments with the city's help.
 - The city government should enact ordinances on the mediation of disputes at apartment complexes.



3rd Suwon City Court of Citizen Juries

- Deliberated item: Selection of Station Names of the Sinbundang Line (Jeongja-Gwanggyo)
- Result
 - On the selection of the name "Gwanggyo Station" for use between two stations (SB05, SB05-1) in the Gwanggyo-dong area of the Sinbundang Line, SB05-1 should use the aforementioned name considering the latter's representative nature and symbolism (the symbolism as the final station of the Sinbundang Line was judged more significant than the representative nature of Gwanggyo New Town), as well as balanced development among regions (demand for promoting regional development and resolving unbalanced development among regions).



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- Lee Dong-su (2006), Rediscovering Republican Democracy after Democratization, pp5-25, 6(2), Korean Society for the History of Oriental Political Ideas
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- Jang Yeong-su (2002), The future of Korean Constitution and the Significance of Democracy of Party Politics, pp1-24, 30(3), Korea Public Law Association

NEED

- Jury system to guarantee judicial participation of general public



PROBLEMS

- Limited judicial participation of citizens in democratic society
- Insufficient laws and systems related to judicial participation by citizens



SOLUTIONS

- Support judicial participation following Suwon City Ordinance of Operating Court of Citizen Juries
- Devise and enforce model of civic participation through decision-making led by citizens



RESULT

Allowing citizens to practice their judicial rights to realize more even-handed society



03

Suwon Residents Devise Urban Plans Themselves

Citizens' Planning Group for Urban Policies

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Previously, the urban planning process in Korea was lead by public offices. Though the need for civic participation in this process was understood by everyone, encouraging such participation was difficult due to the limits of the system and social recognition. Fears over side effects included speculative investment in real estate and civil complaints following changes in the use of land caused by leaked information during urban planning. For these reasons, civic participation in municipal administration was limited to filling out simple questionnaires or attending public hearings.

With regional governance maturing recently and policymaking focusing on rationality and fairness, however, civic participation in urban planning and management has settled as an essential element. Suwon City Hall has paid attention to such changes, and organized, and operated the Citizens' Planning Group for Urban Policies to allow residents to participate from the early stage of devising urban plans.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

Going beyond simply listening to citizens' opinions through presentations for residents, public hearings and administrative councils, Suwon seeks to have its residents actively and directly participate in urban planning from the start. To do this, the city has limited beforehand the promotion of publicly opposed policies and suggested opportunities through which the people can themselves build a city they dream of. Recently, the Citizens' Planning Group went beyond urban planning to enter the field of urban policy. As collective intelligence, the group proposes the direction of urban policy.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

In 2011, measures for organizing the Citizens' Planning Group were first discussed. Starting in 2012, the city government promoted the group to establish basic plans for Suwon. As the general public directly participated in the early stage of urban planning, many city policies started to grow more active. In 2014, the group was renamed Citizens' Planning Group for Urban Policy to discuss the city's issues more directly on a full scale.

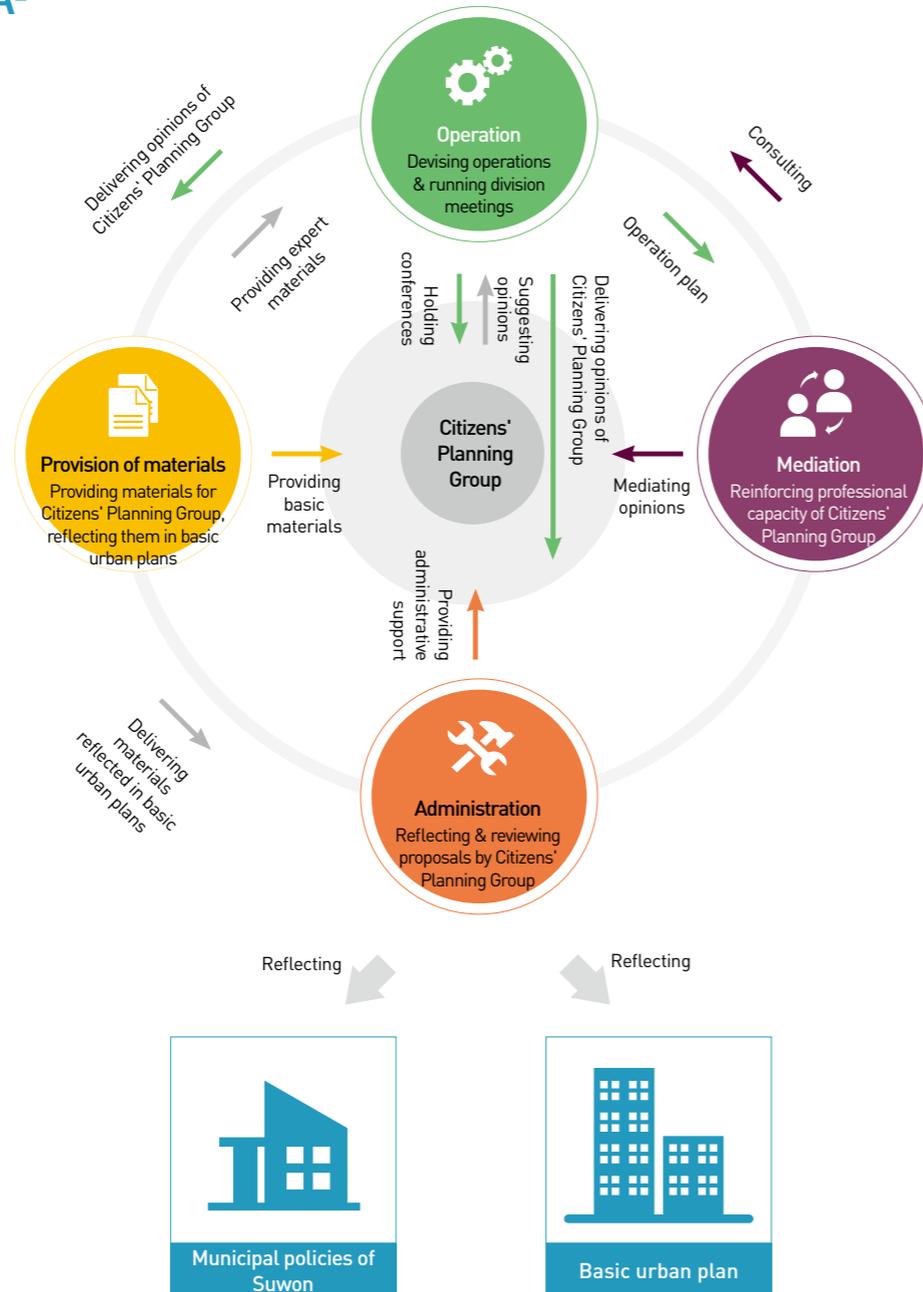
In August 2014, the group was formed to discuss problems stemming from the opening of Lotte Mall near Suwon Station. At first, residents were unfamiliar with the group, considering the meeting a mere public hearing. But while discussing problems related to the construction of Suwon Convention Center in October the same year, citizens started to get more active in resolving urban problems.

In October 2015, discussions were held on rearrangement and restoration of prostitution areas around Suwon Station and introduction of trams, and in September 2016, talks commenced on parks and greenery participated in by the private sector. Thanks to these discussions, the Citizens' Planning Group for Urban Policy has developed and led private-public governance as a subject for collective intelligence.

Details of process for each year

November 11, 2011	• The Citizens' Planning Group organizing is firstly discussed
April-June 2012	• The Citizens' Planning Group started for "2030 Suwon Urban Master Plan"
July 2014	• Renamed to Citizens' Planning Group for Urban Policies
August 2014	• The Citizens' Planning Group operated with the agenda "Opening of Lotte Mall near Suwon Station"
October 2014	• The Citizens' Planning Group operated with the agenda "The construction of Suwon Convention Center"
October 2015	• The Citizens' Planning Group operated with the agenda "Rearrangement and restoration of prostitution areas around Suwon Station and introduction of trams"
September 2016	• The Citizens' Planning Group operated with the agenda "Parks and greenery participated in by the private sector"

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM



ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS

Suwon City Citizens' Planning Group listed in textbook

- The 2030 Suwon Urban Master Plan was listed as a case for "Who builds the city?" in reading material on page 107 of a national social science textbook for fourth graders.

Suwon City Citizens' Planning Group recognized in and out of Korea

- Presidential Award for the City where People Want to Live in (2013): The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport has given City Awards since 2000. On the seventh day of the Cities Festival, Suwon received the Presidential Award for the Traditional City Awards Sector.
- Scroll of Honor Award from U.N. Habitat (2014): At the seventh World City Forum in Colombia in 2014, Suwon received the Scroll of Honor Award from U.N. Habitat in a first for Korea.
- Grand Award for Local Government Policy (2016): Supervised by the Korean Association for Local Government Studies, the annual Local Government Policy Awards search for and disseminate outstanding policy cases of local governments. At the third such awards hosted by Korea Maritime and Ocean University (Busan) in February 2016, Suwon received the Grand Award.



Suwon City Citizens' Planning Group spreads in and out of Korea

- More than 40 cities benchmarked the citizens' participatory urban planning of Suwon, and by 2015, 12 cities implemented urban planning with civic participation.
- Invited by its sister city Fez, Morocco, Suwon participated in the International Forum of Sister Cities (June 2014) with 18 other cities like those in France, Tunisia and China. At the forum, Suwon made the presentation "Suwon City's Governance Policy for Sustainable Environmental Capital" to introduce its policy case studies of the Citizens' Planning Group.
- On December 12, 2014, Suwon was invited to the 2014 DIY My Smart City Summit, an international event for social innovation, in Beijing, China. At the event, Suwon disseminated successful case studies of participatory urban policy such as its Citizens' Planning Group.
- At the Forum of Citizens' Participation (2014) hosted by the Economic Committee of Central and South America and Caribbean Sea, Suwon presented its experience in devising urban policy with civic participation.



Citizens' opinion come true.

- In 2014, Citizens' planning group requested opening the Lotte mass after the Kwaseongyo Bridge constructed and the continuous improvement of traffic management system regarding parking lot and distribution of through traffic when Lotte mass opened.
- Indeed, the opening day of Lotte mall, Suwon was delayed to 27th November from the original date, August, 2014 after the Kwaseongyo Bridge constructed. And, a traffic demand management plan including parking reservation system and parking fee adjustment was implemented to minimize the residents inconvenience.
- Especially citizens, branch and local company cooperated as a new governance and run monitoring system to moderate transportation problems. It contributed to solve transportation problems in the area of Suwon station and adjusted the parking reservation system and parking fee system.
- The projects, Suwon Convention Center, prostitution areas near Suwon station, Suwon metro railway line 1(tram) and Youngheung park(park participated in by the private sector) are on progress by reflecting the Citizens' Planning Group opinions.

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NEED

- Participation in policymaking by citizens neglected in process of devising urban plans



PROBLEMS

- Culture of devising and implementing urban plans unilaterally under government's lead
- Recognizing civic participation only at level of hearing opinions in final stage



OVERCOME

- Active civic participation from early stage of urban planning
- Citizens working as collective intelligence to lead even urban policy



RESULT

Building city desired by citizens through urban planning done directly by general public



04

Suwon Inspires Startups

Suwon-model Startup System

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Due to the sluggish global economy, companies are reducing investments and the number of jobs is dwindling. Young people are giving up searching for jobs and seem confused and frustrated, while the elderly are threatened by unemployment. Employment instability is a problem for all age groups and leading to negative social side effects.

On top of that, starting a new business or trying to be self-employed is far from easy amid these tough economic times. One wrong turn can lead to loss of someone's economic standing in a flash. To resolve this problem, Suwon City Hall runs the Suwon-model Startup System, through which anyone with a strong will to start their own business can find help through systematic programs and consultations.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

Suwon seeks to provide startup opportunities to individuals and companies so that they can develop technologies based on creative ideas. The city is also trying to establish a successful model for startups within Suwon by supporting startups systematically.

The startup cluster, creative startup environment and consulting system established by the city to support startups will serve as the stepping stone for startups to go forward. In addition, the creation of jobs and startup culture based on such support will greatly contribute to the municipal economy.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

In 1997, Suwon enacted the Special Law on Fostering Venture Companies to prepare the legal foundation for setting up a startup culture in the city. In 2011, the Young Startup Academy was formed with assistance from the central government to prepare the basis for prep entrepreneurs to develop their competitiveness by receiving all kinds of support.

Yet legal and infrastructure support was inadequate for removing limits and risk in forming startups. To tackle this problem, the city government opened the Business Incubation Center on May 24, 2012, with the facility's education and operations jointly handled by the Industrial-Academic Cooperation Group of Sungkyunkwan University. As the trend of creative economy expanded in 2013, the center underwent extensive remodeling.

In 2016, the Business Incubation Center for Senior Citizens of Suwon was specialized for the elderly, and the Startup Training Institute debuted as an annex agency. The center is creating a new startup culture by continuously creating quality jobs and mentoring startups.

Details of process for each year

1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted the "Special Law for Raising Venture Companies"
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened the "Young Startup Academy" in the level of central government. The local government selected a system for supporting startups for each age-group (youths, seniors, etc) and each field (agriculture, IT, etc). Suwon Business Incubation Center was selected as BI specializing in seniors by SMBA
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started preparation works to establish centers etc for systematic support Mar - Established and reported the basic plans for operating Suwon Business Incubation Center / Enacted the Ordinance for Installing/Operating Suwon Business Incubation Center / Invited and selected the private agency for consigned operation (Industrial-Academic Cooperation Group of Sungkyunkwan University) May - Opened Suwon Business Incubation Center Nov - Launched Suwon City Startup Center Conference

2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April, Suwon City was selected to expand its Business Incubation Center, and in June, Suwon City Startup Growth Support Center was opened.
2015~2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 : Senior Business Incubation Center was specialized, and an advisory committee for SBIC was organized. 2016 : Suwon Business Incubation Center is operated as a general startup support center including the Senior Business Incubation Center. Startup Training Institute is also inserted into the center as an annexed agency.

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

Support system

- Startup Training Institute provides education on preparing for startups to prep entrepreneurs
- Startup Support Center develops foundation needed for startups
- Companies enjoying sustainable growth raised through Startup Growth Support Center
- Mentoring provided in connection with graduate companies at Suwon Industrial Complex (Gwanggyo Techno Valley)

Details of support: Support for management and technology, funds for commercialization, education and seminars, marketability

- Support for management and technology: technical support and consultation (technological competitiveness and higher capacity), regular diagnosis of business (marketing, tax, accounting, legal consulting)
- Support funds for commercialization: Marketing (advancement to Korean or overseas markets, finding new sales routes), visualizing business (commercializing products, quicking entering market by improving completeness of technological development), IPR (reinforcing competitiveness by securing authentication of patent technologies)
- Education and seminars: Education and training for startups (reinforcing capacity of entrepreneurs), special lectures (invitational lectures by successful CEOs)
- Analysis of marketability: Customized market analysis (dealing with drastically changing trends by analyzing market trends in and out of Korea)
- Other support: Operating mini-cluster (creating cooperation model for companies and technologies within Suwon), operating B2C purchase consultations (stimulating marketing and expanding sphere of promotion), Suwon City Startup Center Conference (reinforcing cooperation among startup centers in Suwon), pool of cooperative agencies (using facilities and infrastructure owned by agencies), marketing toward overseas advancement (reinforcing capacity of prep entrepreneurs and business operators), making promotional materials and video clips for companies (launching strategic promotions for products of resident companies and connecting them with corporate marketing)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

Results of promotion: Suwon selected outstanding agency in various evaluations, named mecca for job creation

- Outstanding Agency Practicing Public Announcement System for Local Workplaces (Ministry of Employment and Labor) in 2011
- Most Outstanding Agency Practicing Public Announcement System for Local Workplaces (Ministry of Employment and Labor) in 2012
- Outstanding Case in Field of Manifesto for Employment Pledges in 2013
- Encouragement Award for Local Community Employment Projects in 2014



Leading case studies of promotion: Suggesting goal of employment, raising young and innovative entrepreneurs, nurturing social enterprise, promoting cultural content projects, attracting outstanding SMEs, providing customized workplaces

- 
 Suggesting goal of employment: Operating Individual Creation and Senior Biz Plaza
 - Supporting startup infrastructure by securing 116 pyeong (383m²) of space in traditional markets (participation by 857 members)
 - Providing education (78 sessions, 2,175 people), consultations (2,075 cases) and mutual offices (fixed: 10 offices / flexible: 17 offices)
 - 124 companies founded by individual entrepreneurs (184 people) and senior citizens (673)
 - Selected Most Outstanding Agency for policy funds (1.2 billion KRW) / Provided education on creating jobs in 2013
- 
 Raising young and innovative entrepreneurs: developing young social entrepreneurs through Social Venture Contest
 - Finding and supporting innovative items and business models (200 million KRW)
 - Selecting and operating mentors and promoting preferential purchases by entering MOU with relevant city departments (50 million KRW)



- Nurturing social enterprises: Starting village companies in alleys with “scent of people”
 - Received Presidential Award by turning old alleys into cultural communication spaces (Touch of Village Company Haenggung)
 - Building spaces for exhibiting old houses, creating exciting alleyways and village mural paintings
 - Operating Cup of Coffee & Music Cafe run by elderly (leasing empty stores with residents’ help)
 - 121 employed in six village companies including Taste of Grandma (making and selling bean paste, soy sauce, red pepper paste, oil)



- Promoting cultural content projects: Project of turning traditional markets into “cultural and tourist-friendly markets”
 - Developing Paldalmun Market into tourism and shopping place connected to World Cultural Heritage Hwaseong
 - Project expenses: 1.8 billion KRW (1.02 billion KRW from central government, 234 million KRW from provincial government, 546 million KRW from city)
 - 18 projects including museums and broadcast stations with admission fees, King’s Road



- Attracting outstanding SMEs: building Suwon Industrial Complex 3 and attracting companies
 - Area: 795.397m²
 - Expenses: 452.1 billion KRW - Period: 2010 ~ May 2013
 - Preferential treatment for new growth industries (LED, solar cell), sale of 96 industrial lots completed
 - 166 companies (16 green), 2,160 employees
 - Supporting expansion of exports (76 programs, 1.191 billion KRW) via overseas exhibitions and export consultations



- Providing customized jobs: Operating programs
 - Network employment exhibition focusing on socially vulnerable class (women, youths) (three exhibitions, 177 people hired)
 - Stimulating employment by opening customized small events (15th of each month, every Thursday) (39 events, 214 people hired)
 - Operating workplace network (19 organizations), having consultants accompany people to interviews (237 interviews, 183 people hired)
 - Customizing long-term programs (Suwon Youth New Deal Project, Re-employment Support Project, Youth Employment Camp)

Reference materials

- General portal for creative economy: www.creativekorea.or.kr
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- Kim Chun-geun (2015), Research on the Influence of Startup Support System and the Capacity of Entrepreneurs to the Early Performance of Technological Startups
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NEED

- High unemployment caused by sluggish economy and other social problems caused by joblessness



PROBLEMS

- Insufficient structure of systematic education and legal support for startups
- Lack of consulting and mentoring systems for development after starting businesses



OVERCOME

- Establishing a system allowing everyone can attempt to start business or work again
- Leading startup culture based on innovative operation of startup support centers



RESULT

Creative and stable society where everyone can start businesses



05

Youths and Adults in Suwon Participate in Budget Preparation

Participatory Budgeting System

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In the local autonomy system, the creation and implementation of policies closely related to the lives of the people are crucial, as is transparent budget operations based on residents' control. Under the previous authoritative system of local autonomy, however, the budget process was exclusive, and thus the responsiveness and responsibility of residents were difficult to secure.

As the local autonomy system in Korea has matured and recognition of residents has risen, budgetary operations by local government have also improved. Still the budget used for residents fail to properly reflect the opinions of residents, and control of budget by residents is insufficient. To solve such problems, the Participatory Budgeting System is used by almost every local government to allow residents to directly participate in budget preparation and adjustment.

After the inauguration of Yeom, Taeyoung as Suwon mayor in 2010, the city also implemented the Participatory Budgeting System on a full scale by revising the Ordinance for Operating Participatory Budget. The city is leading the advancement of democratic local governance through a number of resident participation initiatives.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

The Participatory Budgeting System allows residents to directly participate in the budgetary process, and Suwon is overcoming the limits of representative democracy by promoting direct resident participation to realize autonomous democracy. Such action can ultimately contribute to a cooperative governance system with residents' participation by securing budgetary transparency, reflecting the priorities of residents in the budget and achieving a more equitable distribution in the city.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

In August 2009, Suwon enacted the Ordinance for Operating Participatory Budget to prepare the framework of the Participatory Budgeting System. This ordinance, however, merely stipulated the indirect and limited participation of residents without the formation of a residents' participatory organization, thus it could not serve as the foundation for implementing the system.

In December 2010, the Ordinance for Operating Participatory Budget underwent major revision, and the Participatory Budgeting System was fully implemented on the focus of the activities of the Participatory Budget Committee, a local committee and research society organized based on the revised ordinance.

In 2011, Suwon organized and operated the Youths' Committee in a first for Korea to continue its innovative project of allowing youths to directly propose their opinions on budget for youths. Through constant improvement of the system, the city promoted the adoption of the Private-Public Representative Council, the introduction of an examination evasion system and expansion of support for committees. In 2016, Suwon demonstratively operated the University Students' Committee to prepare another foundation to allow residents of various socioeconomic classes to participate in the setting of budgets related to them.

Based on several improvements and close cooperation among civic groups, administration and city council, the Participatory Budgeting System of Suwon has been benchmarked by many local governments.

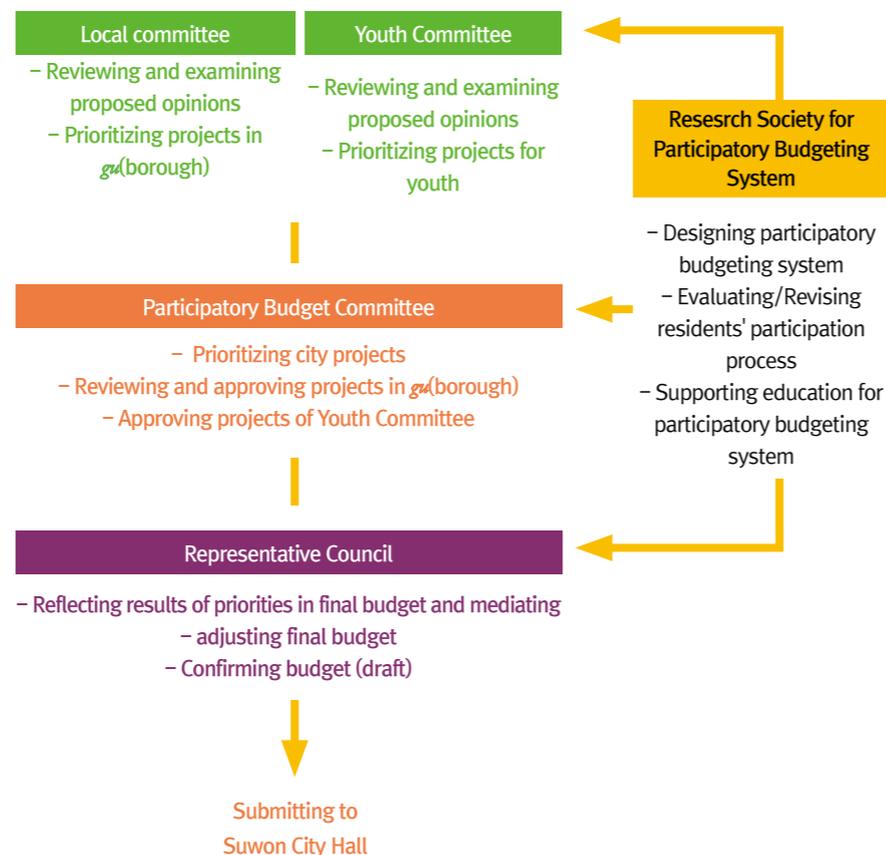
Details of process for each year

Stage 1 Enactment of ordinance (Aug 7 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aug 7 2009 Enacted the Ordinance for Operating Participatory Budget
Stage 2 Revision of the overall ordinance (Dec 27 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dec 27 2010 Prepared the basis of systemizing Participatory Budget on the ordinance ● Jul 19 2011 Launched in full-scale the 1st Participatory Budget Committee for the 5th government elected by popular vote and local conferences

Stage 3 2nd Revision of the ordinance (Jun 11 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared the basis of installing/operating the Youths' Committee on the ordinance for the first time in Korea Newly installed the Private-Public Representative Council
Stage 4 3rd Revision of the ordinance (Jun 14 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced the Examination Evasion System and prepared regulations to provide administrative/financial support for the committee's execution of functions
Stage 5 Launch of the 2nd Committee (Dec 21 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursued the reinforcement of the committee's operation by strengthening the capacity of members through Budget School
Stage 6 Launch of the 3rd Committee (Jan 29 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstratively operated the University Students' Committee Listened more to local opinions by writing management cards for priority projects

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

Operational structure of the Participatory Budgeting System



Functions of participating organizations

- **Participatory Budget Committee** : The committee has up to 60 members gathered through public invitation and recommendation, and its function is collecting the opinions of residents, prioritizing city-related project proposals and reviewing and approving projects related to *gu*(borough) and youths.
- **Local committee** : The committee has up to 40 members for each *gu*(borough) through public invitation and recommendation. Its function is collecting the opinions of residents, reviewing project proposals related to *gu*(borough) and prioritizing the projects.
- **Youths' Committee/University Students' Committee** : These committees collect opinions for budget projects related to juveniles and youths, and also examine and select the priority of such projects.
- **Research society for Participatory Budgeting System**: The society designs, operates and evaluates the system and suggests directions for improving it.

Operational process

- Residents' suggestions collected ▶ projects suggested by residents examined/mediated ▶ priority of projects decided ▶ agreement of representative council ▶ projects finally decided are reflected in budget

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

- The Suwon City Participatory Budgeting System has attracted active participation by residents in compiling budgets through campaigns, on-site promotions, presentations and workshops on residents' participatory budget, operating the Participatory Budget School and the Participatory Budget Committee, monitoring projects and opening meetings for evaluating accomplishments.
- In 2011, the Youth Committee, the first of its kind in Korea, began operations to allow young people to directly propose their opinions on budget for youth. In 2016, the city founded the University Students' Committee to reflect the opinions of university students in the budget for youth policy.



① Education for members of Participatory Budgeting Committee



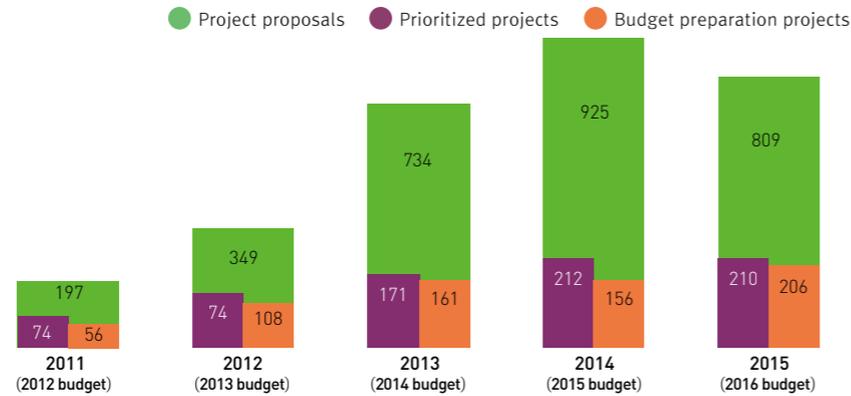
② Joint workshop on participatory budget



3 Suwon City Youth Committee

- Based on residents' participatory activities, the number of projects proposed by the related budget, prioritized projects and projects reflected in final budgets rose from 2011 to 2015.
 - From 2011 to 2015, the annual average number of city, *gu*(borough) and youth projects proposed by the Participatory Budgeting System was 603. The number was 197 in the program's first year in 2011 but skyrocketed to 809 in 2015.
 - The number of prioritized projects also shot up from 74 in 2011 to 210 in 2015.
 - The number of projects reflected in final budgets was 108 in 2012, the year after the first year of the participatory budgeting system. This was double the number in the previous year. The number steadily increased to allow 206 projects to be reflected in the 2015 budget.

No. of projects by residents' proposal & participatory budget



NEED

- Participatory system that can help budgetary process following priorities of residents and secures budget transparency



PROBLEMS

- Insufficient access reflecting residents' opinions in budget process
- Lack of systematic device for reinforcing residents' control over budget



- The amount reflected in the residents' participatory budget was 12.5 billion KRW in 2011 and about 28 billion KRW in 2012. The figure decreased in 2013 and 2014, but rose again in 2015 to 6.6 billion KRW.
 - The budget has decreased due to a drop in large-scale projects since 2013, but citizen participatory budget has recently increased again through the committees and administrative efforts as well as institutional improvement.

Year	Reflected budgets (unit: million KRW)			
	Total amount	City projects	<i>gu</i> (borough) projects	Youth projects
2011 (Budget in 2012)	12,460	10,072	2,387	-
2012 (Budget in 2013)	27,978	22,282	4,186	1,509
2013 (Budget in 2014)	11,514	6,570	4,122	822
2014 (Budget in 2015)	5,118	1,516	3,313	289
2015 (Budget in 2016)	6,609	2,446	3,759	404

- Suwon looks for projects necessary for residents in all administrative fields including facility management, environment, road system, education and culture, and welfare regardless of particular fields. The projects are participated by residents, discovered by the committee's activities and reflected by Suwon City Participatory Budget.

OVERCOME

- Expand direct participation of residents from various classes / Systematically guarantee resident participation in broader budget areas
- Prepare related ordinances, continuously improve system, and cooperate with local organizations and related agencies



RESULT

Fiscal democracy through efficient and fair budgeting that reflects residents' demands



06

Suwon Reborn as City of Humanities

Humanities on the Street

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In the 21st century, industrialization is speeding up and economic efficiency is being emphasized, resulting in social problems. A materialistic way of thinking is neglecting human beings, causing conflict among classes and destroying the environment of each region.

Critical minds considering these problems have promoted movements to restore the original value of peopleman, fueling interest in humanities. To promote a happier life through the true spirit of humanities, Suwon has also thought long and hard about developing a "City of Humanities."

Interestingly, Suwon was a planned city developed by King Jeongjo, the 22nd monarch of the Joseon Dynasty who opened the humanistic Renaissance Age of Korea. For example, the fortress Hwaseong is a testament to the humanistic spirit of King Jeongjo in innovation, filial duty and love for people under the idea "Harmony and Joy among People, and Wealth and Stability among Households." Suwon has again paid attention to such historical and cultural traditions and values of the city, and took its first step toward creating a "City of Humanities" after its fifth government elected by popular vote was formed in 2010.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

With a sense of calling to fulfill the demands of time, Suwon wants to allow residents to restore the value of life and pursue true happiness by promoting humanities that aim for internal change and substantial life. Ultimately, the goal is to build a human-oriented city to develop a more mature civil culture and share warm affection.

Through humanities, the city also plans to confirm Suwon's identity by finding historical and cultural values in becoming a differentiated global city in the 21st century by restoring community values and roles.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

Starting its fifth government elected by popular vote in 2010, Suwon created a municipal vision of "Welcome People, Human City Suwon," and took its first step of formulating a 21st-century model of "City of Humanities." The following year, the city organized a task force for the "Suwon, City of Humanities" campaign and in 2012 until 2014 under the same vision, implemented 68 projects in 15 sectors and five fields, from developing urban humanities content to establishing a support system.

Because the city formed the country's first humanities team, administrative difficulties occurred such as unfamiliarity with the issue. The welcoming opinions of citizens as well as their heated expectations and demands also hindered the promotion of humanities. Despite this, the city enacted an ordinance for developing the City of Humanities in 2013 and prepared the legal foundations for administrative and financial support. Suwon authorities also consecutively organized the Working Committee and Advisory Committee for Humanities. Finally in 2014, the city set mid- and long-term plans to create the City of Humanities and set its new vision "Suwon, City of Humanities where Citizens are Happy." As part of secondary plans implemented from 2015 to 2018, 57 projects are being conducted in 21 departments of seven fields.

Details of process for each year

February 2011,	● Organized a TF for "Suwon, City of Humanities"
April 2011	● Established the basic plan for developing the City of Humanities: 29 projects in eight departments and five fields
December 2011	● Studied the general plan for developing the City of Humanities: 68 projects in 15 sectors of five fields (2012-2014)
February 2013	● Newly established the Humanities Team for the first time in Korea: managing the promotion of works related to humanities
July 2013	● Enacted the ordinance for developing the City of Humanities: Prepared legal foundations for administrative/financial support to promote the City of Humanities

October 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the Working Committee for Humanities: Working-level official of the division managing the promotion of humanities (Head of Team or higher) Organized the Advisory Committee for Humanities: 13 experts from each field (humanities, construction, medical service, landscape, etc)
October 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established mid/long-term plans for developing the City of Humanities: Secondary plans for 57 projects in 21 departments of seven fields (2015~2018)
February 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the 2nd-term Advisory Committee for Humanities
June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the basic plan for Suwon City of Humanities Grand Festival: Combining previous humanities-related festivals
July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the plan for Suwon Special Zone for Humanistic Tourism (draft)
Oct 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened the 4th World Humanities Forum (Ministry of Education)

Classification	Years promoted	Goal of policies	Fields promoted
1st	2011~2014	Developing the foundation for humanities	Five fields
2nd	2015~2018	Making humanities projects popular	Seven fields

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM



Organizing task force for "Suwon, City of Humanities"
 Head: Director of Suwon Museum / Members: Chiefs of related departments



Operating Humanities Team
 Generally managing departments for humanities projects, operating Advisory Committee



Related departments
 Public Information Officer, Planning and Coordination Office (Administration Support Division), Welfare and Women Bureau (Women's Administration Division), Culture and Education Bureau (Culture and Art Division, Education and Youth Division), City Policy Office (Land Information Division), Village-making Promotion Group, Library Office, Museum Office (Suwon Museum, Suwon Hwaseong Museum), Park and Green Zone Agency (Eco-park Division, Green Scenery Division), Suwon Cultural Center, Suwon Cultural Foundation, Suwon Family and Women Hall, Suwon Center for International Cooperation, Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Youth Foundation, Suwon Lifelong Learning Center, Suwon Museum of Art, Jangan-gu Community Center

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

Creating city of humanities built and enjoyed together

- Developing "streets of studios": 62 streets
- Operating Beautiful Haenggung-gil Gallery: 164 sessions
- Humanistic boards at bus stops: Six projects, 477 places
- Suwon "Boards of Hope": 14 projects, 5 places

Promoting customized humanities

- Customized lectures on humanities for "lifelong education that visits you" : 71 meetings, 1,094 students
- Operating humanities & liberal arts academy for Suwon residents: 120 sessions, 46,550 students

Finding and using humanistic resources

- Opening meetings for Na Hye-sok Society: 7 meetings
- Running Humanities Class for Suwon residents: 702 sessions, 14,871 students

Creating "Suwon, a city that reads books"

- Expanding no. of libraries to raise book-reading population: 20 places (Under operation: 16 places / 2016: 1 / 2017: 3)
- Installing book cafes: 27 departments, 30 places (Average use per day: 1,680 people)

Establishing Suwon's identity

- Signing agreement to open and operate lectures on "Suwon Studies" : 6 universities (Kyonggi University, Kyung Hee University, Ajou University, Hanshin University, Hyupsung University, Sungkyunkwan University)
- Entering MOU for humanities classes: Suwon City government - Kyonggi University 13 fields, 113 classes, 9,496 participants

Developing foundation for City of Humanities

- Establishing basic plan for development : 2011: 29 projects in 5 fields ---> 2014: 50 projects in 5 fields
- Devising mid/long-term plan for developing City of Humanities - 2015: 57 projects in 7 fields
- Built Lifelong Learning Center (2011) and Suwon Cultural Foundation (2012)

Installing administration fit for City of Humanities

- Designating special zones for humanities
- Expanding humanistic urban policies focusing on people
 - Opening 2015 Human City Discussion Session
- Opening 4th World Humanities Forum (2016)



Status of Civic Participation

Year	Total	Lectures	Exhibitions	Festivals	Concerts	Experiential events	Notes
Total	15,087/ 1,346,229	11,437/ 297,519	161/ 663,541	12/ 128,200	73/ 24,210	3,404/ 232,759	
2011	1,379/ 308,637	831/ 23,694	24/ 219,063	6/ 34,200	18/ 6,320	500/ 25,360	
2012	1,863/ 263,632	1,281/ 38,856	33/ 148,321	2/ 34,000	15/ 8,330	532/ 34,125	
2013	3,545/ 396,404	2,217/ 70,980	33/ 175,323	2/ 35,000	18/ 2,268	1,275/ 112,833	※ Experiential event EcoMobility Festival: 100,000 people
2014	8,300/ 377,556	7,108/ 163,989	71/ 120,834	2/ 25,000	22/ 7,292	1,097/ 60,441	
2015	14,225/ 934,219	13,483/ 290,819	126/ 134,817	7/ 342,981	245/ 145,037	364/ 20,565	※Festival Suwon Hwaseong Cultural Festival: 311,329 people

Reference materials

- Suwon City (2011) Basic Plan for developing the City of Humanities
- Suwon City and Gyeonggi Cultural Asset Research Institute of Gyeonggi Cultural Foundation (2011) Research on the Master Plan for developing "Suwon, City of Humanities"
- Suwon City (2011) Progress of promoting "Suwon, City of Humanities"
- Suwon City (2014) Mid/long-term Plans for Developing the City of Humanities
- Suwon City (2014) The Four-year Accomplishments of the City of Humanities: Discovering the Value of Life through Humanities
- Suwon City (2016) 2015 Progress of promoting the projects of developing the City of Humanities

NEED

- Develop City of Humanities to restore original value of human beings



PROBLEMS

- Administrative difficulties and lack of related laws following organization of Korea's first humanities team
- Lack of mid- to long-term visions to realize people-focused City of Humanities



OVERCOME

- Enact ordinances to develop City of Humanities and preparing legal foundation
- Set and promote vision of "Suwon, City of Humanities where Citizens are Happy"



RESULT

City filled with true spirit of humanities to make residents happier



07

Children Make Dreaming Playground Themselves

Dream Children's Park

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One barometer of assessing a society's potential and excellence is its facilities and environment for children. Children are not mere subjects for protection, but members of society who will lead the future. They have the right to fully enjoy and appreciate their lives. Adults and the overall society thus have to prepare a safe and happy environment where children can grow and develop in a healthy manner.

Nevertheless, finding places where children can freely enjoy themselves today is tough. In the past, playgrounds were built by adults based on certain laws and regulations, and from the viewpoint of children, such playgrounds have many shortcomings. Suwon City Hall knows this reality, and its sixth government elected by popular vote pledged the promotion of "Dreaming Playground" where children can build dream-like playgrounds themselves and fulfill their need for excitement.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

First, old children's playgrounds in Suwon were repaired to allow children to freely run around and enjoy. The city also focused on providing an environment in which children could design and make playgrounds as they wished.

If children can freely develop their imagination and sensibility and grow into creative people, won't this make Korean society more stable and beautiful? The image of a society filled with children's laughter will be the dream of every citizen.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

As soon as the Dreaming Playground project became a task of the sixth Suwon government elected by popular vote in 2015, Suwon Research Institute and Suwon Park and Green Zone Agency established a cooperative system and selected Eogong 6 Children's Park as the first Dreaming Playground.

Suwon's children, however, found it tough to identify the limitations of their playgrounds and reorganize them for the better. So the city first focused on gathering ideas from children and listening to them. Various opinions of children were collected by interviewing them at daycare centers and elementary schools.

Based on the interviews, Suwon Research Institute developed a participatory education program for children and allowed them to think about design issues vis-a-vis children's parks in the areas they live together with teachers. The children were also allowed to naturally create and introduce the playground models they dreamed about. As design and construction were separately executed, cases appeared in which the ideas of children were not fully reflected. To overcome this, the city communicated and talked with many subjects.

In 2015, Eogong 6 Children's Park, Woojeong Children's Park and Songjuk Children's Park were remodeled into Dreaming Parks. In 2016, Seonangjae Children's Park, Sukji Park and Playground in the Forest and one more park are being turned into Dreaming Parks as well. The projects above were praised as cases suggesting a new methodology of letting children participate in design, and received the first prize at the 2015 Public Design Awards supervised by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

Details of process for each year

February 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dreaming Playground pledged by the 6th government elected by popular vote • Suwon Park and Green Zone Agency and Suwon Research Institute established a cooperative system • Selected the subject for the first Dreaming Playground - Eogong 6 Children's Park • Developed the design program participated by children
March ~ April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executed the design program participated by children (27 students of Sunil Elementary School)
April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviewed daycare centers
May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated and advised the design program participated by children • Established the plan for constructing Eogong 6 Children's Park
August 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the detailed plan and design for Eogong 6 Children's Park
Aug 2015 ~ Mar 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executed administrative procedures for constructing Eogong 6 Children's Park
March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted the construction of Eogong 6 Dreaming Playground
August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed the construction of Eogong 6 Dreaming Playground
September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning to hold the opening ceremony of Eogong 6 Dreaming Playground

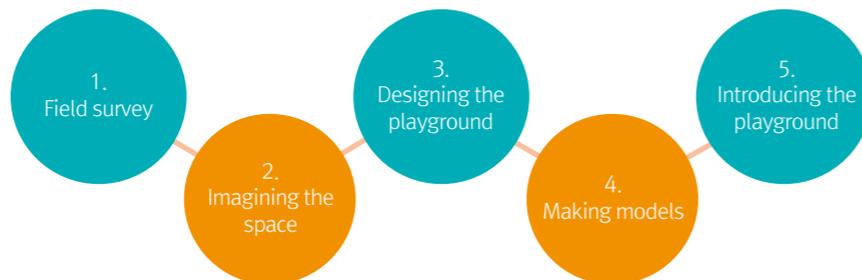
IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

Selection of subject sites: Standards for selecting the subject sites of the Dreaming Playground

 1	 2	 3
Un-executed children's park or parks with old facilities	Places with high interest and participation by the surrounding community	Places where the cooperation by nearby schools is available

Developing an education program participated by children

- The program is organized by allowing children learn how to find and resolve design issues of their local children's park. In each stage of the program, a host teacher who generally manages the class, teachers for each group, and assistant teachers play each of their roles. Before and after the class, focus group interviews (FGI) take place to revise and supplement the program and make it complete.



Cooperative system between Urban Design Center of Suwon Research Institute + Suwon Park and Green Zone Agency

- To prevent the Dreaming Playground campaign from using the conventional framework of children's parks and become a creative theme park supporting the development of children's imagination and sensibility, Suwon Park and Green Zone Agency and Suwon Research Institute worked together.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

1st Prize at 2015 Public Design Award supervised by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

- The Dreaming Playground project received the top prize as an unprecedented case of participatory design allowing children to directly think about playground facilities they like, listen to others' opinions, coordinate with them in the process of design, and participate in the project for improving playgrounds.



Eogong 6 Children's Park turns into "Bubble Park" as 1st Dreaming Playground

- "Bubble Park (formerly Eogong 6 Children's Park)" opened as the first Dreaming Playground of Suwon. Designed in 2015 by 27 students at Sunil Elementary School and children from nearby daycare centers, Bubble Park has facilities for adventure, hill, creative, net, spinning and sand games. Suwon Research Institute began a program for participatory design allowing children to identify problems themselves and propose required facilities and environments. It also collected ideas from children at nearby daycare centers. Suwon Park and Green Zone Agency shared with children the process of designing the playground, and also held the opening ceremony of Bubble Park.



Suggesting new methodology of design utilizing children's participation

- Previous methodologies of design with children's participation mostly focused on passive participation through questionnaires and interviews. In case of Dreaming Playground, however, a more active methodology called "design education" was proposed to tap the design potential of children.

Effective design education

- In general, upper classmen in elementary school have a decreased sense of self-esteem as they are compared with others. This time in their lives, however, is crucial for developing leadership. Children who participate in the Dreaming Playground project learn how to diagnose the problems in playgrounds themselves and solve them step by step through design. They also learn how to make their results complete and share their opinions with others. Studies show that such a process helps restore the children's self-esteem and develop leadership within them. In addition, the design process greatly contributes to the boosting of creativity. Children used to expressing their thoughts orally learn how to do so through writing, figures and even models. By doing so, they experience completeness and success.

Reference materials

- Photos of the completed Eogong 6 Children's Park (Bubble Park)



NEED

- Playgrounds fulfilling children's pure and diverse demands for excitement



PROBLEMS

- Obsolete children's playgrounds built from adult perspective
- Lack of environment in which children can build playgrounds for themselves



- Design Process of Eogong 6 Children's Park (Bubble Park)



A new kind of Playground that Children want

01 Hill adventure games	Children wanted to escape from simple assembly game tables. Instead, they wanted to make ongoing activities by freely going up and down the hill using various movements.
02 Net games	On nets and ropes, many children wanted to balance or dangle themselves over the ground.
03 Spinning games	Many children also suggested spinning games where they can feel the speed. They also said that they wanted to talk with each other sitting around a spinning chair
04 Creative wall games	Children suggested not only facilities but also spaces for creative activities. They wanted a wall where they can draw pictures on, or a space where they can create a game and play.
05 Swings and stepping stones	Children also thought that conventional facilities such as swings, pull-up bars, stepping-stones are necessary. Children from daycare centers also suggested swings with different height, so that children of all ages, from kindergarten students to upper grades, can enjoy.
06 Rest area in the plaza	Children who want to receive attention suggested a stage where they can express their talents. Children from Group 3 showed a beat-box performance that they are planning to present on the stage of introducing the playground.

OVERCOME

- Support cooperation between Suwon Research Institute and Suwon Park and Green Zone Agency
- Complete and open playgrounds directly designed by children



RESULT

Society with happier children



08

Roads of Suwon reborn to focus on pedestrians

EcoMobility Suwon (2013)

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As Korean society gets more developed and emphasizes speed, human beings are pushed out of the streets by more mode of transportation. Greenhouse gas emissions threaten the environment more and more. How difficult to imagine streets without cars, and people worry about traffic accidents and exhaust without proposing resolutions.

Under these circumstances, Suwon City Hall has pursued an urban environment focusing on people and passengers. The city considered transportation convenience as a basic issue and focused more on social acceptability. To ultimately raise quality of life by using eco-friendly means for the people and promote social unity, the city has promoted the project "EcoMobility Suwon 2013."

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

First of all, Suwon City Hall plans to reorganize the old and depressed downtown area to build an eco-friendly city focusing on people and passengers. Based on an eco-friendly and sustainable transportation system, Suwon seeks to become a true green city, and also one that is creative and innovative and taking preemptive actions toward climate change.

EcoMobility Suwon 2013 is an international campaign promoted by Suwon to stimulate global environmental change. This key project of the city shows the world that Suwon is not only a leader in dealing with climate change but also in innovation that puts people in front of everything. The project is also a good way of suggesting a great model of an eco-city.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

In 2011, Suwon was selected the model city for the EcoMobility Festival, and in the following year, the city choose Haenggung-dong as a model area for EcoMobility. Suwon officials also conducted full-scale surveys on various items including the city's eco-environment and transportation convenience to analyze the consciousness and movement conditions of residents.

At first, residents thought of "EcoMobility" as a vague and abstract idea, but started to more actively participate in the project due to the step-by-step execution of the city's people-oriented policy approach. Examples of these policies include the Residents' Promotion Group established in 2013 to improve the city environment from the viewpoints of residents, training of EcoMobility Culture Guides and recruitment of volunteers.

In September 2013, the EcoMobility Suwon 2013 project was promoted on a full scale, and in November of the same year, the Roundtable Discussion of 300 People for EcoMobility was opened. After continuously studying the model of a sustainable eco-city, detailed accomplishments and directions were suggested and disseminated through a white paper in January 2014. The project continues to have dynamic influence.

Details of process for each year

October 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected as the model city for EcoMobility Festival
April 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected the model area for EcoMobility (Haenggung-dong, Suwon)
May ~ November 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted surveys (questionnaires) and analyses to understand the residents' consciousness and movement conditions
January ~ March 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized Residents' Promotion Group, appointed members of Executive Committee, started the construction of infrastructures, etc
April ~ June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched the Organizing Committee, appointed honorary ambassadors, nurtured cultural guides for EcoMobility, recruited volunteers, promoted preliminary events, etc
July ~ August 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed infrastructures, provided means of transportation
September 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted the project of EcoMobility Suwon 2013
	 <p>Car-free Village(Sinpung-dong, Jangan-dong)</p>
Nov 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened the Roundtable Discussion of 300 People for EcoMobility
	 <p>Roundtable Discussion of 300 People(2013. 11)</p>
Oct ~ Dec 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studied the direction of policies through preliminary/follow-up monitoring
Jan 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote and provided a white book on EcoMobility Suwon 2013

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

Major Contents

Jeongjo-ro in control

- From September 1 to 8, Jeongjo-ro, a four-lane road stretching to the north and south directions of Sinpung-dong and east Jangan-dong, was controlled. Passage was only permitted for commercial vehicles such as buses, and privately-owned vehicles were totally restricted.
- Among the four lanes, two lanes of the project area were opened to pedestrians to allow them experience means of EcoMobility and walk freely.



Control of Jeongjo-ro

Support on residents' convenience

- Hearing the opinions of residents and preparing countermeasures by conducting 1:1 interview surveys for the project area
- Providing means of EcoMobility for everyday life without cars
- **Supporting temporary parking lots** : Preparing five parking lots near to the project area and operating shuttle buses
- Activating the local commercial sphere by operating coupons from EcoMobility Festival
- Operating a general situation room for EcoMobility (Sep 2013): Maintaining the situation around the clock and supporting the convenience of residents
- **Operating mobile police stations and establishing safety measures** : Conducting thorough patrolling by using Segway etc
- Launching long-term cultural projects for local residents and operating a cultural supermarket in Haenggung-dong



Patrol by Bicycle

Preliminary events and opening and closing ceremonies

- **Preliminary events** : D-365, Street Festival at Hwaseomun-ro, Car Free Day, 8·15 Independence Day from Cars, etc
- **Opening/closing ceremonies**
- **Major interactive events** : Promoting interactive events with 13 departments (Suwon Hwaseong Cultural Festival, Green Film Festival, Resource Recycling Festival, Suwon City Residents' Exhibition, etc)

Exhibition and experience

- **EcoMobility Exhibition Center** : Displaying 35 types of transportational means (30 types from Korea, five types from abroad)
- **Displaying real-size trams (five modules)**
- **Promotion/education/experience center for climate energy** : Green Time Machine (Promotion Center), Green Land (Education Center), Green Playground (Playground Center)
- **Experience for unique means** : Operating 171 units (53 types) of unique means of transportation (93 units (37 types) from Korea / 78 units (16 types) from abroad)



Displaying and experiencing unique bicycles

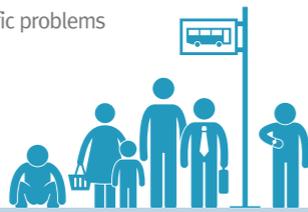
Major Promotional System



- **Organizing Committee for EcoMobility Suwon 2013** : Highest decision-making organization established in April 2013
- **Residents' Promotion Group** : Voluntary residents' promotion group organized by residents of Haenggung-dong. The group is divided into 11 divisions to lead the participation and promotion of residents by planning and operating participatory programs and opening events.
- **Suwon City EcoMobility Promotion Group** : Exclusive department for project organized by Suwon city officials
- **EcoMobility Secretariat** : Suwon Secretariat and Main Secretariat of ICLEI
- **Citizen Volunteer Group**
 - 5,936 volunteers including 1,446 general volunteers from 41 organizations, 425 translators, 3,648 members from Exemplary Drivers' Association and 41 village guides.
- **Supporters** : Administrative supporters (organized by Grade 6~7 officials), civic supporters (led by students of Suwon to function as a citizen promotion group), e-Supporters (a promotional group for EcoMobility organized by 50 members including citizens, homemakers and students / Launched 5,140 online promotions through official SNS)

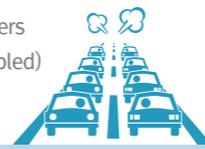
NEED

- Eco-city focusing on people to deal with climate change and traffic problems



PROBLEMS

- Damage to environment caused by greenhouse gas emissions and lackluster activity in depressed downtown area
- Lack of policies for passengers (especially elderly and disabled) neglected by traffic system



OVERCOME

- Reorganize old downtown and create fresh environment as eco-friendly city
- Suggest advanced model of eco-capital focused on people and passengers



RESULT

Global EcoMobility city where citizens are happier on streets



ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

- Inviting one million spectators and spreading culture of using EcoMobility by selecting advanced theme of "establishing new future image of urban transportation" and launching systematic promotional activities
- Securing fresh urban environment by restoring old and depressed downtown area
- Receiving renowned "awards" in and out of Korea and acclaim outstanding case of local government
- Opening successful project based on active support and participation of residents (citizens)
 - High participation rate of 99% in car movement / Developed into subject of residential plans and operations
- Raising satisfaction level of visitors by preparing many sights and experiential programs
- Devising policies of private-public governance
 - Promoting residents' participation and conducting project based on cooperative roles of "private" and "public" sectors
- Preparing foundation for turning in favor of EcoMobility by changing civic consciousness
- Generally improving satisfaction level toward EcoMobility (higher satisfaction for pedestrian and atmosphere)

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- Suwon Research Institute (2014), Kim Suk-hee et al, "Research on the Direction of Policies through Analyzing the Effects of EcoMobility Suwon 2013"
- Suwon Development Research Center (2012), Kim Suk-hee et al, "Survey on Residents' Consciousness and Movement Conditions following the Promotion of EcoMobility Suwon 2013"
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09

Revival of Suwoncheon Stream

Civic Movement for Restoring Suwoncheon Stream

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Suwoncheon Stream has great historical value as King Jeongjo of the Joseon Dynasty designed the gate Hwahongmun to pass through the stream without interfering with its flow when building Hwaseong Fortress. Until the beginning of the 20th century, water from the stream was used for agriculture and everyday living.

Entering the 1950s, however, the stream started to get polluted by the development of surrounding industries, especially manufacturing. Such pollution worsened as the number of traditional markets and floating population increased around the stream and housing development heated up. In the early 1990s, the Suwon city government covered the stream to alleviate downtown traffic jams and stimulate the economy for stores around the stream. Yet this caused many negative side effects. Thus this was the time when a civic movement was necessary to boost the stream's natural and cultural value.

GOALS PURSUED THROUGH POLICIES

Originally, the city tried to swiftly and efficiently solve traffic and economic issues by devising a full-scale plan for covering the stream. A unilateral plan to that end, however, resulted in the separation between the stream and residents, as well as causing environmental problems.

Accordingly, municipal authorities tried to build an administrative system of private-public governance by listening more to citizens and create a sustainable urban environment by restoring the stream.

CONTENTS AND PROCESSES

In the late 1990s, Suwon residents started to have critical minds toward the covering of the stream and launched active and voluntary civic movements. Fifteen civic and social organizations gathered to launch the Headquarters of the Civic Movement to Restore Suwoncheon Stream, and opposed the covering of the stream for about six months. As a result, the city withdrew its plan to cover the stream.

Afterwards, Suwon worked together with the people to promote the project titled "Recovering the Old Image of Suwoncheon Stream" step by step, and turned the upper 1.2km section of the stream into a natural-type waterway. Criticism followed, however, as certain sections remained covered. From 2007 to 2011, the city and residents promoted the stream restoration project to fully restore its natural properties and prevent flooding in downtown areas.

Ultimately, the stream was restored to its original state as a traditional and ecological landmark focused on people and nature. The restored stream will eventually make Suwon a more beautiful and green city where people can live happier in harmony.



① Women doing laundry in Suwoncheon Stream in 1962(cited from: 200years of Suwon City Plan, 2000)

② Old days of Hwahongmun Gate and Suwoncheon Stream(cited from: 200years of Suwon City Plan, 2000)

Major details

Launching a civic movement to oppose and stop the covering of Suwoncheon Stream

- Based on the opinions for restoring the urban stream and preserving cultural assets, 15 civic and social organizations gathered to organize the "Headquarters of Civic Movement to Restore Suwoncheon Stream" and launched movements of opposing the covering of Suwoncheon Stream.
- As a result of an opposition movement of about six months, Suwon City announced the withdrawal of covering Suwoncheon Stream.

Promoting projects of restoring the original image of Suwoncheon Stream

- After the covering of stream stopped, the upper 1.2km section of Suwoncheon Stream was turned into a natural-type stream
- However, this was evaluated as half-success because some sections stilled remained covered.

Promoting the restoration projects for the covered sections

- Fully restoring the natural properties of Suwoncheon Stream, establishing and completing a restoration plan to prevent flood damage in downtown areas
 - Period of restoration projects: 2007-2011
 - Details: Restoring as a natural-type stream with a length of 780m (Mae Bridge ~ Jidong Bridge) and a width of 30m
 - Project expenses: 67,620 million KRW (Government: 18,000, Do Office: 6,000, City Hall 43,620 million KRW)

Details of process for each year

1991 ~ 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Covered a partial section of the stream (Stage 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covered the section between Mae Bridge and Jidong Bridge - Extended the covered section (Strategic project for the 14th Presidential Election) and started the construction
December 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Headquarters of Civic Movement to Restore Suwoncheon Stream" organized
January 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Announced statement, held press conference and launched the movement of acquiring citizens' signatures
February 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Submitted requests for stopping the covering of Hwaseong Nammun section and restoring the original form to the Office of Cultural Properties ● 40 representatives of civic organizations in Suwon region visited the Mayor of Suwon and made a protest / The representatives emphasized their opinions of opposing the covering ● Opened a citizens' discussion session regarding the restoration of Suwoncheon Stream ● Received from the Office of Cultural Properties a notice on stopping the covering construction to protect the fortresses of Suwon
March 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opened a citizens' meeting of urging restoration
May 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extraordinary meeting of Suwon City announced the withdrawal of the covering construction
1995 ~ 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st stage project for constructing natural-type stream (Section between Gyeonggi Bridge ~ Maehyang Bridge, 2.3km)
1999 ~ 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2nd stage project for constructing natural-type stream (Section between Maehyang Bridge ~ Gyeongbu Steel Bridge, 3.5km)
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducted feasibility study for restoring Suwoncheon Stream and established the basic plan
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opened a public hearing session for restoring the covered sections of Suwoncheon Stream
2007 ~ 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project of restoring the covered sections of Suwoncheon Stream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoring the stream and constructing a natural-type stream for the covered section (0.78km)

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

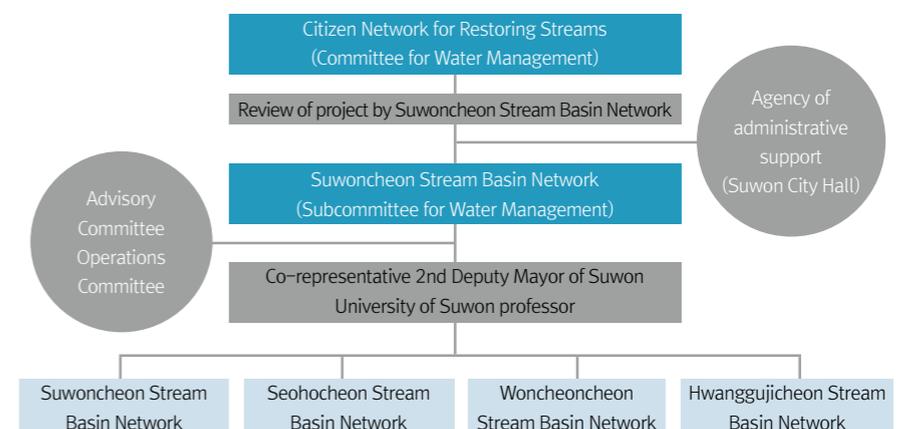
Operating three organizations that promote the restoration of Suwoncheon Stream (Restoration Project T/F Team, Expert Team, Citizen Network)

Restoration Project T/F Team	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General manager: Deputy mayor of Suwon ● Team head: Director of Environment Bureau ● Promoting authority: Sewage Management Division ● Suwon City Hall: Chiefs of Sewage Management Division, Street and Transportation Division, Environment Policy Division, Local Economy Division & Construction Division ● Civic organizations: Stream Network, Local Merchants Association, others
	Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conference with Stream Network and citizens' conferences (once a month or more) ● Hearing complaints of merchants, planning for reorganization of traffic, collecting and reflecting suggestions, etc
Advisory meeting of experts in environment	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participated by Environmental Plan Research Center, civic groups, Suwon Environmental Movement Center, Korea Rural Community Corp., university professors of environment, Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology
	Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting changes in design based on advice from environmental experts on landscape, ecology and river water quality to help development of natural ecological stream that maintains stable condition rather than pursuing waterfront renovation
Suwon Stream Basin Network	Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basin Network for each of Suwon 's 4 major streams and more than 30 environmental civic groups ● All schools, universities, community centers, companies
	Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forming Basin Network for each of city' s 4 major streams ● Monitoring based on participation of Suwon Stream Basin Network ● Launching eco-preservation activities to improve water quality and preserve ecosystem ● Establishing governance management system for streams and lakes ● Operating programs to boost environment protection activities by citizens

Running private-public network of stream restoration in Suwon, starting from Suwoncheon stream

- By forming a governance network participated in by experts, NGOs, universities, residents and companies and supported by the Suwoncheon stream restoration organization (Restoration Project Task Force, Expert Team, Citizen Network) and city administration, the stream's restoration has been completed while continuously restoring the natural properties of the city's four major streams.

Organization and major roles of Citizen Network



- Studying measures for securing channel flow for maintaining Suwoncheon Stream
- Promoting monitoring of stream water quality
- Cleaning Suwoncheon Stream and monitoring pollution
- Operating Young Protectors for Streams and Cultural Assets
- Holding contest for citizens' ideas on keeping Suwoncheon Stream clean
- Training guides on ecosystem and culture
- Developing maps of old waterways and exploring source of Suwoncheon Stream
- Cleaning stream environments and monitoring pollution of water environment
- Opening Festival of Life around stream basins to form water-friendly culture

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & RESULTS

Accomplishments of restoring Suwoncheon Stream

- Providing rest area in city by restoring ecological stream
- Improving water quality by restoring stream
- Recovering historical value by restoring stream to harmonize with World Cultural Heritage Hwaseong Fortress

Political value

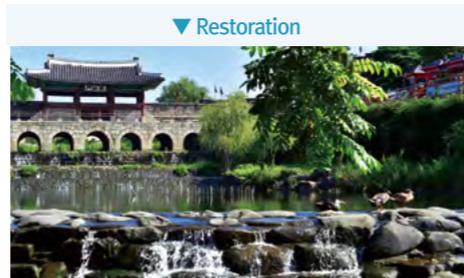
- Success of governance administration that emphasizes people and nature based on leading case of civic environmental movement
- Accomplishment enjoyed by overcoming conflict in environmental and traffic issues and problems with nearby merchants in construction occurring in downtown of large city, and via earning citizens' understanding and cooperation
- Preparing framework for establishing and maintaining system of follow-up measures and operation based on Stream Basin Network

Recovering cultural/historical properties by restoring Suwoncheon Stream



The Gate Hwahongmun and Suwoncheon Stream in 1930s

Restoration



The Gate Hwahongmun and Suwoncheon Stream in 2012

Pollution – Covering – Restoration of Suwoncheon Stream



Increased pollution of Suwoncheon Stream

Covering



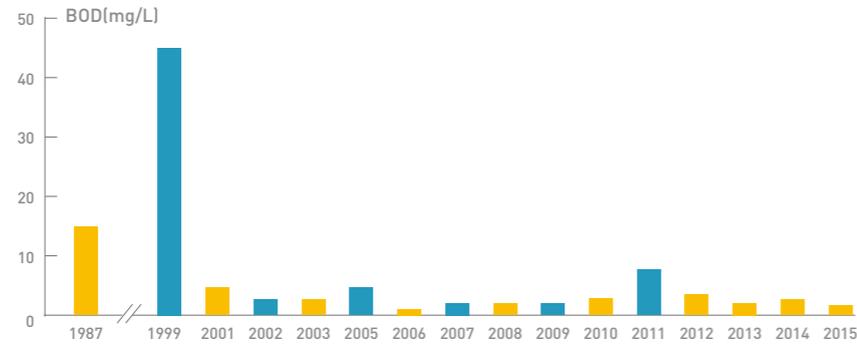
Covered by streets and parking lots

Restoration



Restored to natural stream

Improvement of BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) due to restoration of Suwoncheon Stream



BOD(Biochemical oxygen demand)

BOD(Biochemical oxygen demand) defines as the oxygen demand to break down pollution matters in water by aerobic biological organisms. As an indicator to measure how much water is polluted, the lower BOD means the cleaner water.

Civic movement for restoring Suwoncheon Stream



Reference materials

- 200 Years of Suwon City's Urban Planning, Suwon City, 2000
- The Restoration Effects and Development Direction of Suwoncheon Stream, Suwon Development Research Center, 2011
- Promotional Background and Major Details of Suwoncheon Stream's Restoration Project, Suwon City, 8th Water Forum, 2011
- Suwon City White Book on Municipal Affairs, 2012
- Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow of Suwon, Suwon Research Institute, 2013
- Photo: Public Information Officer, Suwon City

NEED

- Reminder of need for understanding side effects and environmental problems following covering of Suwoncheon Stream



PROBLEMS

- Damage to natural/cultural value of Suwoncheon Stream due to covering
- Lack of private-public governance system to implement city's policies



OVERCOME

- Promoting and completing restoration of Suwoncheon Stream based on the cooperation of city and its residents
- Developing and enjoying eco-cultural city following restoration



RESULT

Environmental Capital Suwon where people and nature coexist based on Suwoncheon Stream's restoration





Meaning of progressive human city and how to realize it

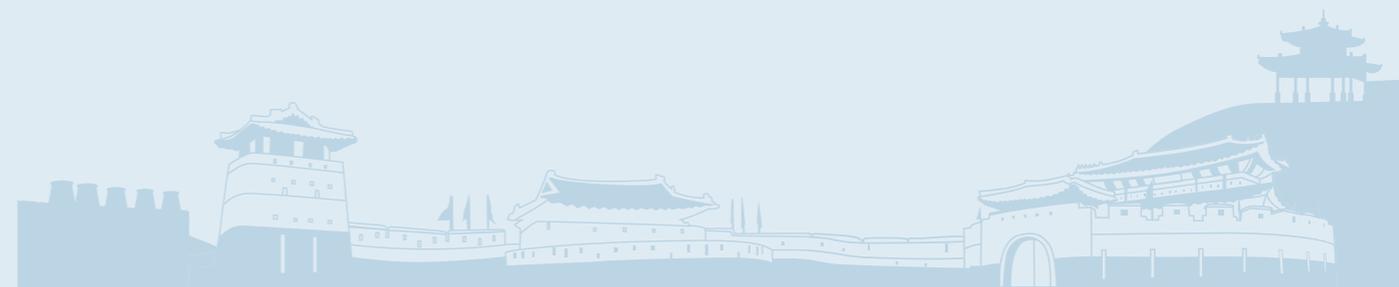
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Progressive Human City: Concept, Model and Actualization

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1. MEANING AND NECESSITY OF PROGRESSIVE HUMAN CITY

Discourse on progressive human city where people is brought into a focus of urban progress has emerged and rapidly spread across Asian cities. The idea of human city arises from a critical reflection on the ostentatious urban growth centered solely on economic value. Over last 40 to 50 years or 10 to 29 years, Asian cities have achieved spectacular physical growth and place-bound prosperity with rapid urbanization. But despite this positive change on a material side, we witness that the decency of urban life, urban value related to people, historical identity of city, urban democracy, environmental sustainability and the like have relatively more deteriorated.

Professor Mike Douglass, who leads the international networking of making progressive cities, states that vernacularity and everyday happiness are more valuable than spectacularity and competitiveness in making a people-centered city. People's prosperity rather than place's prosperity is a more authentic condition for a city to set out towards progress. The progress of city features with the urban subject's reclaiming and prioritizing the people-related values which are underestimated and repressed under an existing urban domination system. Discourse on progressive city comprises such key words as 'community', 'public space', 'social economy', 'welfare', 'vernacular culture', 'human rights', 'participatory governance', 'the right to the city', etc..

Korea is no exception. The wave of making a people-centered city has surged in municipal governments with a progressive leadership at the wake of the 2010 nation-wide school meal debate. Regardless of their

political propensity, many candidates in the election put up people-centered city making as their major election agenda and put it into action after being elected. Comparable to Japan's reformist municipal movement in the 1960s and the 1970s, practices for people-centered city making in Korea gives rise to a notion of progressive city which needs to be further elaborated as an ideal type.

Progressive city is defined as the city where the urban subject endeavors to bring about a 'progressive' change of city towards human flourishing. While human flourishing is posited as an outcome (objective) of urban development, progress is a process of reform or innovation destined to yield such outcome in the end. So human flourishing is an outcome deriving from the process where progress is being made. Seen from the view of taking 'human flourishing = progress', progressive human city can be called either human city (people-centered city) or progressive city (hereafter, progressive city).

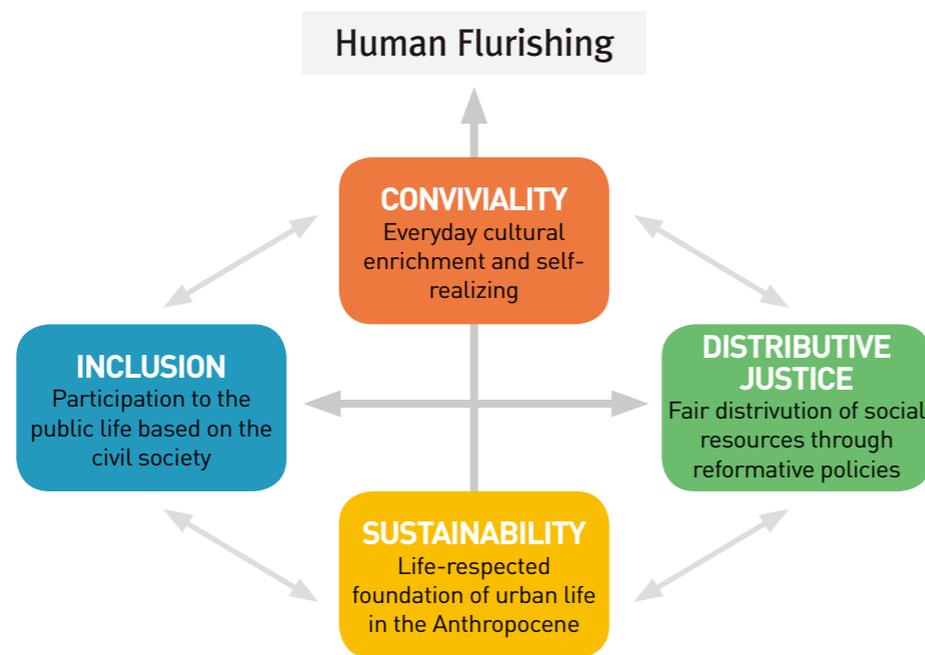
The assertion that 21st century cities should be in the forefront of human flourishing reflects a retrospect that today's city no longer functions as a social city to accommodate people's living together. According to Lewes Munford, a city is an arena of social action, an aesthetic symbol of communal life, the physical composition of which corresponds to social needs, but today urbanization without cities takes place on the planet. City is not a social place for collective living any more, but degenerated into an arena of profit-seeking. In this regard, John Friedmann argues that human flourishing as universal claim is a core alternative to the neo-liberal world hegemony for the material well-being of a few. Human flourishing in a city can be measured by the following: first, citizens freeing from political and social oppression and exclusion; second, equal distribution and appropriation of life resources among citizens; third, the enrichment of civic culture culminating with citizens' pursuit of autonomous life conducive to self-realization; fourth, the realization of ecologically circulating life footed on man-nature symbiosis.

2. A MODEL OF PROGRESSIVE CITY AND ITS PILLARS

Progress in progressive city comprises a dual meaning of both the process of getting beyond a current state towards a desirable end and the outcome drawn or achieved from the endeavoring process. The process of progress is wrought through the undertaking of reform to advocate and empower the urban segment (people, value, area) repressed or excluded in the existing system of city, while the outcome of progress comes forth with the realization of goal with progressive value (e.g., just distribution) through breaking-out reform. Therefore, both the process and the outcome are interrelated to each other through

the interpretative struggles evolving around the reading and materialization of progressive values in a city. How should the transcendental concept of progress (e.g., equality) be read in an urban context? How should they be redefined into a contingent concept of progress (e.g., participation)? How should it be actualized through the urban subject's action in reality? All these questions should be addressed through interpretative struggle

Mike Douglass suggests a holistic model of progressive city which is composed of such four pillars as 'inclusion', 'distributive justice', 'conviviality', 'sustainability'. These four are related to both the process and the outcome of progressive city making. But the former two are relatively more to do with the process, with the latter more with the outcome.



(manpower, resource, value and method, etc.) of civil society in an antithetical and reciprocal position to the state and market should be incorporated into the realm of government or the state, the collaborative governance between GO and NGO should be firmly instituted and individual citizens should be effectively empowered as the principal agent of city or 'subjectification of citizens'. Inclusion should be ultimately incarnated into citizens' rights to re-appropriate their life from alienation in the city, which means the rights to the city.

Distributive justice: realization of distributive justice through the expansion of social economy
 Inclusion in public life should be directed towards the common prosperity which urban dwellers enjoy with the resources equally distributed through their empowered engagement in decision-making. This should lead to the conversion of major policy agenda from the growth and development-centered to the distribution and people-centered. However, in order that just distribution is socially sustained, people's way of doing economy or way of economic life accompanying distortion in resource distribution should be curtailed and fundamentally reorganized. For instance, the more the scope of everyday life based on social economy becomes extended, the more the distribution of urban resources become likely just and sustainable as it is upholstered by non-market mechanisms such as reciprocity and commoning geared to the social expansion of economic life. In a contemporary neoliberal city, extending and activating social economy as supplement or replacement of market economy is a critical way of taking action for sustainable and just distribution in a progressive city.

Conviviality: realization of autonomous life through the enrichment of civic culture
 Conviviality connotes the mutual sharing of pleasure and happiness. The city of conviviality is a city that urban dwellers are let free to collectively enjoy non-material flourishing beyond material prosperity. It is a feature of progressive city whose ideal type is the Greek polis, where people make an autonomous civic life leading to the state of happiness through realization of the human innate or self-realization. An effective means to this end is the social infiltration of alternative culture which expels and replaces the existing culture justifying the preponderance of non-human material value (e.g., monetary value). Vernacular culture over global culture, life culture over commercial culture, everyday culture over institutional culture, conservation culture over development culture, culture needs over culture production are of the type of culture for the change of everyday life towards a progressive city. Thus, conviviality is manifested with cultural enrichment by which citizens' self-realizing and autonomous life is exalted.

Inclusion: realization of the 'right to the city through the subjectification of citizens

Inclusion means the involvement and engagement of citizens as the principal agent of city, regardless of gender, class and ethnicity, in all the public life of city. This presupposes the conversion of citizens' standing from passive exclusion and alienation to positive participation and engagement in all corners of urban public life. This should be instituted by opening the urban governing regime or government to anyone who enables to take part in and hold initiative in policy-making, with their needs reflected and met with priority. To do so, the components

Sustainability: realization of man-nature symbiosis through the recovery of ecological circulation.

In the Anthropocene, urban progress should go in tandem with ecological progress, with urban justice hand in hand with ecological justice. For this, the ecological circulation of city should be restored as an ecological system. How such ecological transition can be drawn on a city level depends on how much urban politics function substantially as green politics. Genuine green politics may be possible in a city, where urban dwellers exercise ecological rights as specific rights to support the greening of their everyday life tuned to material desire. For this, ecological rights should be included into the rights to the city. Underpinned by the exercise of such rights, the recovery of ecological circulation in a city is likely to end up with the realization of ecological justice at a city level.

3. EXPERIENCES OF PROGRESSIVE CITIES

The idea of 'progress' emerged primarily with the 18th century Enlightenment thought that the process of free from cruelty, injustice and despotism would once people apply their reasoned knowledge. The Enlightenment's concept of progress is hence synonymous with the advances in technology, science and social organization, entailing an improvement in the human condition. In the nineteenth century, the earlier idea of progress extended into the intellectual notion of social evolution and, by the early 20th century, in the face of the early failure of capitalism, developed into a radical idea of reformist movement directed to the attainment of justice, equity and democracy in society.

Yet, urban progress or the progress of city has a much longer history. For instance, Aristotle asserted in his book 'Politika' that, by realizing the human innate through political (civic life in polis, people reach ultimately to Eudaimonia (good spirit in English) as the state of self-realization (or human flourishing). In the Greek polis, ultimate progress is congruent with citizens' self-realization as the final stage of desire fulfillment which comes after liberation from inequality and oppression in material life.

Since then, urban history shows that, as it develops, the city has imposed on urban dwellers, unlike what they dream of, a life of paradox such as domination, repression, inequality and cost-bearing in lieu of autonomy, freedom, equality and benefit-sharing. This is still experienced in contemporary cities that are believed to break away all material and institutional fetters. Although men make cities for human convenience, they are not treated as a master of city. We call this 'paradox of city'. This paradox offers us the necessity and justifiability for the city to be brought back to a people-centered or human city. Endeavour for converting

cities into the space of human flourishing has persisted throughout human history. Many new towns in history have been built with the intention of realizing the dream of utopia in various ways. The Greek polis, the Roman republican city, the community city reflecting Thomas Moore's utopianism, the commune city as a forerunner of municipal socialism, Ebenezer Howards' garden cities, all are historical endeavors to make a progressive (human) city in reality.

In the modern era, progressive city began to emerge with the 19th century municipal reform movement called municipal socialism in England. Yet, the term 'progressive city' became widely used in the U.S. from the late 1890s and the early 1900s called 'Gilded Age'. The U.S. has a long history of progressive city making as local progressive force's reaction against urban inequality, unfair distribution, exclusion of the socially weak, real estate focused development and growth coalition-led urban politics. A contemporary example is Mayor Bill de Blasio of New York who was elected with an overwhelming support to his progressive agenda 'New York for All' in 2014. He promised putting into action such people-centered policy that the federal government could not do in such areas as welfare, health, housing, employment and environment management. He called such New York 'a progressive city'. Nowadays, 300 progressive local governments in the U.S. form 'Local Progress' as a federation to support each other in making progressive cities across the country.

Pierre Clavel coined the term 'progressive city model' in the 1980s to describe a group of mayoral administrations in cities like Burlington, Oakland, Cleveland, Boston and Chicago in the United States where aging social movements and civil rights activists garnered enough political power to win elections. It comprises 5 constituent elements: (1) social movement base supporting a mayoral candidate; (2) a distributive vision of government's role, development and implementation of innovative policies; (3) reforms that open up government to broader representation, especially by the poor and people of color; (4) long term impact that often extends beyond the mayor's tenure; and (5) the relationship between the city and local communities in which each is responsive to initiatives from the other. In 'Activists in City Hall (2010)', he defines a progressive city government as one that successfully employs a two-prolonged strategy of distributive programs and popular participation.

Further following Clavel's definition, a progressive city has a strong social base of neighborhood, housing and human rights activists and labor unions rooted in local civil society. It has an alternative vision of the city based on equitable development spread throughout the neighborhoods (local civil society) as opposed to the mainstream growth coalition strategy of focusing on investments primarily in downtown business districts. Through the inter-linkage of social movement and progressive governance, local leaders from

civil society come together to generate innovative policy ideas that feed into the new administration. In a larger context of then dominant neoliberal (e.g., the Regan era) politics, they challenge the normal pro-growth machines of real estate interests and found alternative distributive and participatory reform. Progressive governance is therefore marked by administrative innovation and reforms that are undertaken through grass-roots mobilization based on social movements. Urban progressivism is in this regard the liberal idea and practice devoted to putting the people back at the center of urban governance. Indeed, the background issue for all progressive mayors is that they are compelled to deal with the consequences of a system over which they have no power. However, rather than addressing root causes, the maker of progressive cities focuses on amelioration and palliation within the bound of progressive reformist local politics. Contemporary progressive cities in the U.S. are liberated from culture-war (ideological) skirmishing and market fundamentalism, giving them the chance to focus on what works for the people. What can be drawn from both historical and contemporary progressive cities is that any notion of urban progressivism that can move toward action must be both transcendental as well as contextual. While appearing in relation to particular contexts at certain historical moments, practice for progressive city making must transcend the market-led dominant world by reinventing an alternative world of inclusion, justice, convivial and sustainable livelihoods in an urban context.

4. TASKS FOR PROGRESSIVE CITY MAKING

While human flourishing is a final destination of urban progress, participatory governance, civic subjectification, reciprocity and economy of the common, promotion of self-realizing civic culture, protection of the rights to the city, sustainability and eco-justice. However, how the value-laden goal (e.g., equality, justice) of progress should be read in an urban context and redefined into a concrete concept for action is subject to interpretative struggles. The current state to obstruct progress, the way of action to execute progress, constructing an institutional foundation for the sustenance of progress, evaluation of the outcome of progress are targets and areas of interpretative struggle for a progressive city. All these are the tasks for action towards a progressive city.

First, diagnose and consensus need be made on what hinders the realization of progressive (people-focused) values in the current state of city. Growth-biased policy, bureaucratic governance, exclusion of civic participation, physical development priority, subjugation to market economy and competition principle,

restraint on community culture, environmental inequality and deficit of green politics, all pose a systemic hindrance to a progress city. How can we get rid of these obstacles on the way to a progressive city?

Second, local civil society should be invited as the principal agent of urban reform where progressive values such as justice, distribution, participation, civic rights and people centrality are materialized on a city level. To do so, citizens' engagement and initiative in public life should be diversely instituted in all sectors of politics, economy and society in city. Both citizen empowerment and local government reform are two main vehicles for enlarging citizen's participation, representation and initiation in progressive urban governance. Third, urban resources should be fairly distributed from the standpoint of the socially weak and could be enjoyed by them, who are otherwise denied access to them. This should come first with the change of policy agenda from physical development to welfare generation, letting more resources go to the urban weak. Urban commons such as sharing economy should be widely established so as to reduce unfair distribution of urban resources through market.

Fourth, urban progress towards human flourishing should be embedded in the urban space and culture, rather than short-lived policy and institution, where the people are put in priority with respect. This is concerned with how autonomous and self-realizing civic culture is promoted as the alternative culture forming a cultural pillar of progressive city. Urban commoning, civic volunteerism, civic autogestion, public space making, community empowerment, vernacular culture preservation, citizen education, art festival are practical means to this end.

Fifth, urban progress should be not only anchored in the sustainable ecological foundation of urban life, but also turn into the sustenance of ecological and life-respected living. In the Anthropocene, human progress presupposes on men-nature symbiosis in the city. To do so, it is critical to get out of the bridle of land (material) development devoted to economic value generation and then to settle the new consumption, industry and institution fit with men-nature symbiosis in the city. More practically we may need to give up the monopoly of interests only for mankind to a great extent and institute rights to nature (or ecological rights) into the rights to the city. Greening urban politics is a prerequisite to this ecological transition.

Finally, urban reform for a progressive city should continue beyond an initiator's tenure, with its impact diffused to other areas and cities. This should be regularized by various institutional devices such as budget, organization and law. These devices should be wrought to buttress the continuation and even deepening of civic participation, resource distribution for the socially weak, social economy, community governance and environmental equality, all supposedly forming pillars of a progressive city.

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SUWON, BREATHING TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLE

9 Successful Policies of Human City Suwon

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