Inspecting Climate Justice for Urban Adaptation Planning in Korea

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Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change(KACCC) was established in July 2009 when the center was consigned to the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) by the Ministry of Environment (ministry-in-charge of climate change adaption).

KACCC has made numerous outstanding achievements, by carrying out strategic research related to climate change adaption and assisting in implementing plans for climate change adaption in the national and local level.

KACCC also seeks to raise awareness of climate change adaption among the general public-including marginalized and vulnerable groups. One of the core strategy is to mainstreaming climate change adaptation by motivating public participation and establishing international collaborations.

Overall, KACCC aims to enhance the climate resilience the whole social sector across the country and develop science based adaption strategies.



The KEI was established to contribute to preventing and solving environmental problems through environmental policy research and a professional and fair review of environmental impact assessments.

" Contribute to the Prevention and Resolution of Environmental Problems "

Goals

Environmental policy and technology research

Professional and fair review of environmental impact assessments



Rising damages and negative impacts on vulnerable populations





Definition and component of climate justice

IPCC AR6 (described in Summary for Policymakers) and otehr sources

climate justice is the recognition and response to the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable communities, generally includes three principles:

distributive justice which refers to the allocation of burdens and benefits among individuals, nations and generations;

procedural justice which refers to who decides and participates in decision-making; and

recognition which entails basic respect and robust engagement with and fair consideration of diverse cultures and perspectives.



Key concepts of climate justice





Langemeyer and Connolly(2020)

Fang et al.(2023)

repar

Key concepts of climate justice





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New implementation policies to inspect climate justice in S. Korea

The Enhanced 3rd National Climate Change Adaptation Plan

(Objective) Identify and assess the status of vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis based on on-site survey results. Define these groups within the jurisdiction, assess the on-site situation in detail, and provide targeted support for emergency responses.

(Target)

1.Residents subject to the survey: Vulnerable groups identified by social welfare survey results (~25) and additional residents selected by local governments (~27)

2.Scope: In addition to identifying groups vulnerable to the climate crisis, social and environmental impacts will be considered to protect and improve the safety and living conditions of these groups.

(Method) Conduct on-site surveys and prepare a vulnerability map reflecting both social and environmental factors, and establish the basis for support by identifying existing vulnerable groups and understanding their living conditions.

(Progress) The survey will be conducted by the local government (~25) and the Ministry of Environment (~25) to expand the scope and coverage to ensure that all vulnerable groups are protected.

New implementation policies to inspect climate justice in S. Korea

Implementation Plan	Details	Goals
Guidelines for On-site Surveys and Protection Measures for Climate Crisis Vulnerable Groups	Identify and assess areas vulnerable to the climate crisis, such as residential spaces and health damage prevention infrastructure, to understand the current status.	Identify and assess the current status of vulnerable groups within the comprehensive management system, and prevent health damage by strengthening infrastructure.
Analysis of urban/climate crisis vulnerability and designation of Hot Spots	Develop a vulnerability map for the climate crisis, selecting and utilizing potential Hot Spots based on data analysis. Apply trial guidelines for selecting and utilizing Hot Spots using mobility and spatial data.	Identify and assess Hot Spots based on the climate crisis vulnerability map, and apply trial measures.
Strengthen infrastructure for preventing health damage from heat waves	Develop a vulnerability map considering factors such as climate exposure and social impacts. Apply trial measures for on-site surveys and protection.	Develop and apply guidelines for on-site surveys and protection measures for vulnerable groups



Who are the vulnerable people to consider in climate justice?

IPCC AR6, national law and previous researchs

			IPCC AR6		
page			Vulnerable population		
TS.B.4.4 p50	Impacts of droughts and floods have intensified due to extreme events and underlying societal vulnerabilities (high confidence). Anthropogenic climate change has led to increased likelihood, severity and societal impacts of droughts (primarilyagicitultrai and hydrological droughts) in many regions (high confidence). Between 1970 and 2019, drought-related disaster events worldwide caused billions of dollars in economic damages (medium confidence). Dyndands are particularly exposed to climate change related droughts (high confidence). Recent heavy rainfall events that have led to catastrophic flooding were made more likely by anthropogenic climate change (high confidence). <u>Observed mortality and losses due to floods</u> and droughts are much greater in regions with high vulnerability and vulnerable populations such as the poor, women, children, indigenous Peoples and the elderly due to historical, political and socioeconomic inenuities (high confidence) made and the elderly due to historical and socioeconomic inenuities (high confidence).				
TS.B.8.1 p53	Globally, ex combinatio from urban infrastructu existing des insecurity (posure to climate-o n with rapid urbani heat islands, is inc re to climate chang sign and capacity o high confidence). C	triven impacts such as heatwaves, extreme precipitation and storms in sation and lack of climate-sensitive planning, along with continuing threats reasing the vulnerability of marginalised urban populations and key le, for example, more frequent and/or extreme rainfall and drought stress f current urban water systems and heighten urban and peri-urban water OVID-19 has had a substantial urban impact and generated new climate -		
TS.B.9 p54	vulnerabl The effect of the dai events ha disruption impacts o effects in livelihood have been adaptatio	page TS.D.1.5 p84	Social Valence of the implementation of adaption option in valuerable sectors, regions and groups. Tubu confidence, Kee barries are limite resources, list of private-sector and offsee impagem implicient mobilism of finance including for interactive. If the adaptional sectors may be the adaption of the sector of the sector of the sectors of a sectors. Note of the barries adaption the adaption of the sector of the sectors of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sectors of the sectors of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sectors of the sector of the sector of the sectors of the sector of the sector of the to adapt the sector of the test of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sectors of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the instance sectors of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sectors of the sector of the instance sectors of the sector of the instance sectors of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the instance sectors of the sector of the instance sectors of the sector of the sectors		
TS.B.9.3 p55	Economic change (r socioecor confidenc vulnerabl of these s children, o		contrains and inequiles in research funding and leadership that reduce adaptive capacity lever high confidence—form 1990 to 2019 research on Antica screecile and 2014 Stirl of dimarchand research funding globally, and 78% of this funding for Africa went to European Union- and North America-based institu and only 14.5% to African institutions. The granist togato between policy and action are in projects to integrate justice concerns into adaptatio action, address complex Interconnected risks where solutions lie outside as well as within a city, for exa in the food-energy-water-hand name, and resolve compound risks such as the reliationships between quality and climate risk integration unconfidence). The most critical capacity gass at the city and community the hindre adaption include an ability to identify such underbalitive and community terretism and in		
TS.C.10.3 p67	Even at lo additional regions, e	TS.D.6.4 p93	In integrated was to protect communities, alonguide the ability to access innovative funding arrangements and manage favores and commercial numeror, as well as locality accountable descrimentality of with an access to ciserea, technology, and local knowledge to support application of adaptation satisfies cosystems provide important additional benefits to human with being and costal litelihoods, using adaptation, strategies can be developed for settlements and marking sources regimening solutions can earch of the lifetime under high rates of sate livel interdium confidence).		
		TS.D.7.6 p94	Prospects for addressing climate change compounded coastal hazard risk depend on the extent to wh societal choices, and associated governance processes and practices, <u>address the drivers and root caus</u> exosoure and social value ability (verv hid) confidence).		
		TS.D.7.7 p95	Eperimen in ocatal offes and attements highlights critical enablers for addressing coatal hazard ini compounded by a law irin en (in) confidence). There enables: include building ad trengthening generance capacity and capabilities to tackle complex problem; taking a long-term perspective in mail horitement devices; reading more effective coordination across scales, sectors and policyl domain; re- plication; reacylity and social vulnerability; and unlocking the productive potential of coatal conflict whi thereingthening local democracy.		

		National Law
법명	소관부처	관련 본문 내용 (법률 또는 시행령)
감염병의 예방 및 관리에 관한 법률	질병관리청 보건복지부	제34조(감염병 위기관리대책의 수립 · 시행) ① 보건복지부정관 및 질병관리장정은 감염병의 확산 또는 현외 신종감염병의 국내 유입으로 인한 재난상황에 대처하기 위하여 위원회의 실의를 가져 감염병 위기 관리대책(이하 "감염병 위기관리대책"이관 한다)을 수립 · 시행하여야 한다. ② 감염병 위기관리대책에는 다음 각호의 사항이 포함되어야 한다. 5위2, 감염취약제층 에 대한 유형별 보호조치 방안 및 사회복지사실의 유형별 · 전파상황별 대응방안
도시공원 및 녹지 등에 관한 법률 시행령	국토교통부	제12조(도시공원 또는 북지의 희보계획을 포함해야 하는 개발계획) 법 제14조제2한 각 호 외의 부분여 시 '대통령령으로 정하는 구요 이상의 개발'이란 다음 각 호의 구분에 따른 구요 이상의 개발을 일한다. 10. 법 세14조제2항세5호에 따른 개발계획, 다음 각 목의 구분에 따른 규요 이상인 사업 2) 목명 거주자를 포함한 추가취약계원('추거기문법', 제17조에 따란 국토고통부장관이 공고한 최지주 거기준에 미달하는 곳에 거주하는 사람을 일한다)의 추가안정을 목적으로 하는 사업일 것
미세인지 저감 및 관리에 관한 특별법	환경부	제7조(미세먼자관리종합계획의 수업 등) ① 정부는 "대기환경보전법」세11조에 따른 대기환경개선 종 합계획을 고리하여 5년마구 미세먼지 지갑 및 관리를 위한 종합계획(이하 "종합계획"이라 한다)을 수입 · 시행하여야 한다. 6. 미세먼지 취약계층 보호에 관한 사항 제22조(취약계층의 보호) ① 정부는 어린이 · 노인 등 미세먼지로부터 취약한 계층(이하 "취약계층"이 라 한다)의 건강을 보호하기 위하여 일정 농도 이상 시 야외 단체평동 제한, 취약계층 활동공간 종사자 에 대한 고운 동 학약계층 보호복활을 마련하여야 한다. 단가, 종환계획(이 법에 따른 취약계층 보호 대책이 반영된 경우에는 이 법에 따른 보호대책을 수립한 것으로 본다. ② 세1항에 따른 취약계층으의 범위, 보호대책 마련 등에 필요한 사항은 대통령량으로 정한다.
생활화학제품 및 살생물제의 안전관리에 관한 법률	환경부	제2조(생활화학체품 및 실생물세 관리의 기본원칙) 생활화학체품 및 실생물세는 다음 각 초의 원칙에 따라 관리되어야 한다. 2. 어린이, 입산부 등 생활화학체품 또는 실생물세로부터 발생하는 화학물질 등의 노출에 취약한 계층 을 우선적으로 배리하여 관리되어야 한다.
자연재해대책법 시행령	행정안전부	제24조의2(목업피해 지갑시설의 설치 · 운영 및 지역별 폭엽녀책의 수립 등) ③ 법 제33조의2제3항에 따른 "목업피해 예방 및 대응체계 구축 등 대통령령으로 정하는 사항"이란 다음 각 호의 사항을 일한다. 2. 농어업인, 옥의 작업자 및 폭엽 취약계층 의 보호에 필요한 사항
재난관리자원의 관리 등에 관한 법률	행정안전부	제39조(불용품의 양여) ① 관리기관의 장은 불용품의 활용을 위하여 필요하다고 인정하는 경우에는 해 당 채난관리물품을 대통령령으로 성하는 바에 따라 다음 각 호의 어느 하나에 해당하는 자에게 무상으 로 양여할 수 있다. 3. 그 밖에 기본법 제3조제9호의3에 따른 안전취약계층 으로서 대통령으로 정하는 사람



	Schmiddlein et	2008	A sensitivity analysis of the social	- 자연재하여 다친 사람의 취약성 지수(social vulneus)라ty index)의 채시를 불쳐 가루면의 취약계량을 중정있는 상세 유민을 계시	Table 3. Social Valuenbility Yardelites for Chedesine, W. Odsson, J.A. payl Lin. Surgita, Ch. etady areas'
પ્ટ્રમથ	×		vaharabit/ly index	, 또 만든지 가난 만든 노인들도 안 드라지 수요요. 상품과 같은 말만하는 사용에 해야한다. 그라요는 더 가루프한(사람이, 14 선생 등사 14, 사이드 말을 통사가 된 것을 모든 것 하다. 14, 사이드 말을 통사가 된 것을 모든 것 하다.	Calabitation and Calabitationa and Calabitation and Calabitatio and Calabitation and Calabitation and Calabitation and
ક્ષ્ટ્રમથ	Armas & Gavits	2013	Tool - when the parameter training spatial multi-creater analysis (SSI model), and the Social subwarding index (Sort moder)-a case shuty for fact-west, Remains	이사에 해외한 유민이를 방향한 사람을 이용할 수준 확인되는 것은 같은다. 주지들도 그는 방도, 그는 방, 일찍적 확인감으로는 지도로할, 주지도 일부가 전자, 15월 수가면적 활동 상대 적이	
80	A. Fekete	2009	validation of a social vulnerability index in context to river-floods in Germany	지원 In an AND 10만 2010 example 10만 일 때 같이 다. 동가지 않고 있다. 의미가 이 가지 않는 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 않는 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 있 이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 같이 것이 것이 있다. 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 같이 않 이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 있 이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 있 이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 것이 것이 같이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 것이 같이 같이 것이 같이 같이 것이 같이 같이 것이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 않이 같이	~ existinal execution 2014 전
	L. Chalozborty at al.	2020	A place-based socioeconomic status index: Measuring social vulnerability to flood hazards in the context of environmental justice	지나다에 대하여 <u>좋아에 전환 장소 가만 사용길에 전용접실 지도</u> 를 해시작가려행 - instoral level :=- 사회적 통괄실과 잡소 가면 사용적 해 역상물 조사항 수 전문 지도를 주시- 특 실내간의 지도를 주석: - 하나다 전사의 <u>사용적</u> <u>단구적적, 인정, 문화적 목상을 받으</u> - 특별한 지도를 소방하는 전구적적 특성(노선, 영요 다 등) 가구 구조(반부모가장 등) 단종, 교육 장도, 경제 적적 요소산도록 가트성황구급과	(billy to cope with/special needs population) 여성/여성분류가면함/helle/Selfe 이상/Self 파란 마룬/IS44 이파 여한이/지혜장하인/지혜장해인/취거님된/ 유가·[가구] (가구·/가족 구조)

Who are the vulnerable people to consider in climate justice?

Key vulnerable groups identified in previous research

Footuroo	Component	IPCC	EPA	UNFCCC	FEMA	Research Papers*	
reatures	Component					Korea Journal	SCI/SSCI
	Elderly (65 years or older)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infants (0–4 years)	0		0	0	0	0
	Patients with climate-prone	0				0	0
Socio-economic	Disabled individuals	0			0	0	0
teatures	Workers in industries vulnerable to climate crises	0				0	0
	Single-person households					0	0
	No high school diploma	0	0		0	0	0
	Low income household	0	0		0	0	0
	Residents of deteriorated and poor housing conditions) (informal settlement)			0	0	0
	Residents of 30-year-old or older housing units					0	0
Housing and environmental features	Households residing in rental housing (public rental housing, shantytowns, etc.)						0
	Households with limited access to public services (community center, transportation, etc.)					0	0
	Households with limited access to medical services					0	PL P
	Households with limited access to green areas					0	0

* Yi Fan et al. (2022), Birkmann et al. (2022), Chakraborty et al. (2020), Conlon et al. (2020), Ibolya Török (2018), Otto et al. (2017), Park (2016), Kim et al. (2014), Shin et al. (2014), Armas & Garvis (2013), Kim et al. (2013), Park et al. (2013) Shin et al. (2013) KIM et al. (2013) KIM et al. (2013), Kim et al. (2013), Conlon et al. (2013), Kim et al. (2013), Fark et al. (2013) Shin et al. (2013) KIM et al. (2013), Kim et al. (2013), Fark et al. (2013) Shin et al. (2013) KIM et al. (2013), Kim et al. (2013), Fark et al. (2014), Fark et al. (2014), Fark et al. (2015), Fark et



Main components to inspect climate justice

Framework to inspect climate justice and vulnerable people for adaptation planning



Main components to inspect climate justice

Framework to inspect climate justice and vulnerable people for adaptation planning



Field interview

지역 돌보미, 컨설턴트 활용
노인실태조사, 사회조사, 주거실태조사 등 사례와 같이 정기 실태조사 수행







Inspecting equity regarding distribution of people, infra, and nature



Questionnaire based survey on climate justice

Main questions for conducting filed-interview and online survey



Questionnaire based survey on climate justice

Establishing local network to conduct interviews

Seoul Metropolitan Government **Climate Environment Policy Division** Busan Metropolitan Government Local **Carbon Neutrality Policy Division** Networks for surveying Busan Climate Environment Network climate justice **District Offices** Seoul City Social Welfare Council

Inspecting systematic relationship among features of climate justice

Results of test-survey: causal networks among vulnerability component, damage, and policy demand



Inspecting systematic relationship among features of climate justice

Results of test survey: key components and their causal relationship to 'vulnerability to climate change'



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Inspecting systematic relationship among features of climate justice

Results of test survey: key components and their causal relationship to 'vulnerability to climate change'

Lasso regression coefficients

Policy demand on medical/health service Policy demand on housing/environment Policy demand on in-kind support Visiting rate of AC cooling center Visiting rate of green space Experience of climate damage Satisfaction on cooling center Satisfaction on hospital Satisfaction on green space Vulnerability of housing condition Income Total risk level Socioeconomic vulnerability Live alone Low income single Adolescent head of household Risk level without weights



Some initial findings of test-survey





Future direction to inspect climate justice in Korea

Linking survey results with local adaptation planning

Key vulnerable gruoups, damages and policy demands

<complex-block>

Linking results with welfare and adaptation planning

명소 자주 지나다니는 길에 어떤 폭염 대응 인프라(사업)의 조상이 가장 필요하다고 생각하십니까?
 ① 나무그들과 녹지 (나무, 가로형 따녹지, 소공원 등)
 *자주 다니는 길가에 나무를 삼가나, 작은 공원을 만들어서 나무 그들을 만드는 것



2 그늘막 등 시설형 그늘 (그늘막, 정자, 그늘형 벤치 등)
 *자주 다니는 길, 교차로 등에 인공 그늘막, 그늘이 있는 벤치의자 등을 설치하는 것



물가 공간 (쿨링포그, 음수대, 분수대, 소규모 물길쉼터 등)
 *집 골목이나 자주 다니는 길에 쿨링포그(시원한 안개)를 설치하고,
 집 인근에 분수대나 물 마시는 음수대 등 물 관련 시설물 설치하는 것



D5 귀하의 집 인근 어디에 폭염 대응 인프라(시설) 조성이 가장 필요하다고 생각하십니까? (3순위 선택)



놀이터
하천 (호수, 강 등)
공터

↓ 25-1 (선택) 위 공간 외에 귀하가 생활하는 공간에 폭염 대응 인프라 조성이 필요한 공간이 있습니까?



Future direction to inspect climate justice in Korea



Thank you kimyj@kei.re.kr