KSEIA for the Sustainable Future

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KSEIA

IA can play in ‘sustainable future’ for securing and sustaining ‘the future we want’ (Kim and Wolf 2014).

KSEIA (Korean Society of EIA) established in 1992 as IAIA affiliate provides a responsible IA tools and facilitate opportunities for sustainable future.
Presidents of KSEIA
• The KSEIA has published the Journal of EIA since 1992.
• The journal enhances the quality of impact assessment and promotes academic exchange and professional working.
Increase in the discipline of **Ecosystem** and **Climate Change** by 862 articles analysis
The KSEIA 30th anniversary conference in 2022
Korean EIA

Korean EIA has improved over the past four decades by instituting public participation and environmental monitoring, developing methodologies, and introducing strategic environmental assessment and health impact assessment.

KSEIA has contributed to provide a responsible tool and improve the EIA system.
NEPA founder Lynton Caldwell emphasized that the success of an Act relies on public administration and policy decision-making. ‘Protecting the quality of the environment depends on the will of the President and the leadership of Congress.’
Gadeokdo New Airport

Mt. Seorak Cable Car
Changing views of nature and conservation

• Whose conservation? Georgina M. Mace (September 25, 2014), Science 345 (6204)
Uncertain knowledge and the consequent contestation

- Douglas and Wildavsky’s warning about the challenges to IA based on **uncertain knowledge and the consequent contestation** of assessment results remain salient.
Cultural roots and public awareness

Legislation and **rule-based integration of social, health, human rights, and gender in** IA types are still under development.

Cultural roots **have long shaped how environmental and social impacts** are understood and managed throughout Asia and others.

To ensure that assessments **are not dehumanized through technology** represent an important evolution in EIA and SEA practice.

In Korea, IA policy is strongly connected to **public awareness**. The simultaneous and progressive development of IA policy, influenced by media and social network services, created a Korean EIA system (Kim and Wolf 2014).
Informal Rules
Regional and global issues represent challenges and threats, including

- North Korea’s alleged development of atomic weapons
- The spread of virus disease such as hog cholera and COVID19
- Concerns for poverty, human rights and social equality in certain places.
ESTIMATED GLOBAL NUCLEAR WARHEAD INVENTORIES, 2023

Hans M. Kristensen, Matt Korda, and Eliana Reynolds, 2023

The world’s nine nuclear-armed states collectively possess more than 12,500 nuclear warheads, of which approximately 9,576 are earmarked for delivery by military forces. Russia and the United States possess nearly 80% of all nuclear warheads, although that percentage is likely to shrink over the coming years as other states increase their nuclear arsenals.

Countries with increasing warhead stockpiles:
- China, India, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, UK

Countries with stable warhead stockpiles:
- France, Israel

Countries with decreasing warhead stockpiles:
- US

Numbers show estimated total nuclear warhead inventories, which include stockpiled warheads for use by military forces, warheads held in reserve, and retired warheads in queue for dismantlement. Of the 9,576 warheads in global military stockpiles, about 3,804 are deployed on ballistic missiles and bomber bases. Approximately 2,000 warheads on ballistic missiles are on alert and can be launched on short notice.
National poverty lines, poverty rates & incomes in five countries

All figures are adjusted to account for differences in the cost of living across countries.

- **Ethiopia**: 23% of the population lives below the national poverty line of approximately $2.04 per day, with 27% living below $2.15 per day. (Expenditure data from 2013)
- **Bangladesh**: 24% of the population lives below the poverty line of approximately $2.57 per day. (Expenditure data from 2016)
- **Vietnam**: 7% of the population is in extreme poverty, defined as living on less than $1 per day. The poverty line in Vietnam is $4.02. (Expenditure data from 2018)
- **Turkey**: 14% of the population lives below the poverty line of $7.63 per day. (Expenditure data from 2017)
- **United States**: In the US, 11% of the population lives below the poverty line of approximately $24.55 per day, with 1% living below $2.15 per day. (Income data from 2019)

Note: All figures are expressed in 2017 international dollars. The tails of the distribution are not shown since they tend to be poorly captured by household surveys on which this data is based.

*Poverty lines are approximations of national definitions, harmonized to allow comparisons across countries. All poverty lines are from Jolliffe et al. (2022), except for US which we calculate from the value that in the World Bank’s poverty data yields the same rate as the official US Census Bureau poverty rate in 2019.

Source: Jolliffe et al. (2022); US Census Bureau, World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform.

OurWorldInData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world’s largest problems.
KSEIA for the sustainable future

- The future of impact assessment is the future of KSEIA.
- KSEIA is to extend KSEIA’s reach, strengthen collaborations, and enhance knowledge sharing and capacity building.
- KSEIA must develop and assist Integrated and interdisciplinary approaches to IA.
Where will impact assessment be in the coming decades?

How do we get there?

Is it about better predictions?

Better use of new technologies?

Improved engagement of communities?
• Thank you