

ILF RESEARCH FILE

South Korea: Climate Displacement, Women’s Safety and Law Enforcement

Verified public-source base | Prepared 4 September 2026

Research boundary. This file supports an adjacent public article. It does not reproduce the Korea Foundation proposal, ILF’s unpublished audit instrument, planned fieldwork or scoring methodology.

Evidence assessment

The sources support three propositions: South Korea experiences material disaster displacement; disaster and demographic systems can identify hazards and exposed populations; and global evidence justifies examining violence and protection during displacement. The reviewed public sources do not establish Korean prevalence or police performance for displaced women. That remains a question for empirical research.

ID	Authority / source	What it supports	Use limitation
S1	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) Disaster and Safety Management	Institutional disaster-management infrastructure, including integrated information, emergency telephone coordination, safety reporting, public safety mapping and flood warning.	Program overview. It does not, on its face, establish that evacuation-linked violence reports and police outcomes are published as an integrated dataset.
S2	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), SGIS Statistical Geographic Information Service: disaster and policy analysis maps	Flood, typhoon and landslide exposure can be examined alongside population, household, housing and other local indicators.	Useful for exposure and demographic baselines, not proof of violence, reporting, police response or justice outcomes.
S3	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), SGIS Policy Statistics Map and Living Area Statistics	Regional indicators include female population, elderly population, single-person households and local safety measures.	Indicators are separate contextual variables. They should not be treated as individual-level victim or displacement records.
S4	Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) KNPA English portal	Police emergency reporting is routed through 112, while fire, accidents and rescue use 119.	The public English portal does not demonstrate a specific public statistical category linking incidents to evacuation or temporary accommodation.
S5	Korea Legislation Research Institute (KLRI) Framework Act on Prevention of Violence Against Women	National and local planning duties, victim protection and support, and protection against secondary victimization.	A general violence-prevention framework. The source should not be represented as creating a disaster-specific police tracking system unless a specific provision establishes one.

ID	Authority / source	What it supports	Use limitation
S6	Asian Development Bank Law and Policy Reform Program Summary of Korea's Framework Act on Prevention of Violence Against Women	Independent legal summary confirming master plans, annual local implementation plans and victim rights under the Act.	Secondary legal summary. Cite the statutory text as the principal authority.
S7	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) Korea: 2025 wildfire displacements reflect a growing global phenomenon	The March 2025 wildfires triggered nearly 40,000 displacement movements, demonstrating that large-scale disaster displacement is a current Korean policy issue.	A displacement movement is not necessarily a unique person or long-term displacement. The article must preserve IDMC terminology.
S8	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) Global Report on Internal Displacement 2026	Disaster displacement measurement and the need to assess conditions and impacts, not only movement totals.	Global and regional context. It cannot establish Korean law-enforcement performance.
S9	UN Women Natural hazards, disasters and violence against women and girls: a global mixed-methods systematic review	Evidence that violence against women and girls can increase in disaster settings and that the evidence base remains uneven.	Global evidence. It supports the risk rationale, not a claim about prevalence in South Korea.
S10	UN Women Unseen, Unheard: Gender-Based Violence in Disasters	GBV in disasters is frequently under-detected and under-documented; prevention, reporting and data collection require deliberate design.	Policy guidance and comparative evidence. Korean conclusions require Korean administrative and empirical evidence.
S11	UN Women Five examples of gender-sensitive solutions to displacement linked to climate change	Comparative policy examples recognize heightened GBV risks and the need for gender-responsive displacement planning.	Examples from other jurisdictions are comparators, not direct prescriptions for Korea.

Claims permitted in the public article

- The 2025 wildfires produced large-scale disaster displacement in South Korea, described by IDMC as nearly 40,000 movements.
- Korean public systems provide significant hazard, demographic and general emergency-response information.
- Global evidence supports treating violence against women during disasters as a foreseeable protection risk.
- The reviewed public sources do not visibly connect displacement, violence reports, police action, referrals and outcomes in one evaluable series.

Claims that require original research

- The prevalence of violence against women displaced by disasters in South Korea.
- Whether Korean police response is effective or ineffective in displacement settings.
- Whether relevant internal protocols or non-public administrative fields exist.
- Causal attribution of any individual Korean disaster to climate change.
- Comparative performance scores or recommendations derived from ILF's unpublished methodology.

Source register

- S1. Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS). Disaster and Safety Management. [Source link](#)
- S2. Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), SGIS. Statistical Geographic Information Service: disaster and policy analysis maps. [Source link](#)
- S3. Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), SGIS. Policy Statistics Map and Living Area Statistics. [Source link](#)
- S4. Korean National Police Agency (KNPA). KNPA English portal. [Source link](#)
- S5. Korea Legislation Research Institute (KLRI). Framework Act on Prevention of Violence Against Women. [Source link](#)
- S6. Asian Development Bank Law and Policy Reform Program. Summary of Korea's Framework Act on Prevention of Violence Against Women. [Source link](#)
- S7. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Korea: 2025 wildfire displacements reflect a growing global phenomenon. [Source link](#)
- S8. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Global Report on Internal Displacement 2026. [Source link](#)
- S9. UN Women. Natural hazards, disasters and violence against women and girls: a global mixed-methods systematic review. [Source link](#)
- S10. UN Women. Unseen, Unheard: Gender-Based Violence in Disasters. [Source link](#)
- S11. UN Women. Five examples of gender-sensitive solutions to displacement linked to climate change. [Source link](#)