

Introduction message :**IUCN Congress closes with call for a post-pandemic recovery based on nature on September 10, 2021.**

“The IUCN World Conservation Congress closed today in Marseille and online, setting the nature conservation agenda for the next decade and beyond. The IUCN Congress urged governments to implement a nature-based recovery from the pandemic, investing at least 10% of global recovery funds in nature, and adopted a series of resolutions and commitments to urgently address the interlinked climate and biodiversity crises.

Resolutions democratically adopted by IUCN Members include a call to protect 80% of the Amazon by 2025, to halt deep-sea mining across the oceans, and for the global community to adopt an ambitious One Health approach. The active participation of Indigenous Peoples’ Organisation Members in IUCN’s democratic process led to a focus on indigenous peoples’ rights and role in conservation in many resolutions.

In total, IUCN’s more than 1,500 Members adopted 148 resolutions and recommendations, 39 through a vote at the IUCN Congress in Marseille, and 109 through online voting prior to the event. Among the decisions taken in Marseille was a resolution for IUCN to create a Climate Crisis Commission, to complement the Union’s existing six Commissions.

In the closing session of the IUCN Congress, the Union’s state, non-governmental and Indigenous Peoples’ organisation Members adopted the Marseille Manifesto, including the commitment to implement the first self-determined IUCN Global Indigenous Agenda.

Commitments announced by state and non-state actors at the IUCN Congress include:

- France’s commitment to achieve 30% of protected areas nationally by 2022, and 5% of its Mediterranean maritime area under strong protection by 2027;
- Over 30 subnational governments, cities, partner organisations and IUCN agreed to expand universal access to high-quality green spaces and to enhance urban biodiversity in 100 cities, representing around 100 million citizens by 2025, and assessing their impact according to the Urban

Biodiversity Index:

- Under the leadership of Western Indian Ocean states, IUCN and partners committed to support the Great Blue Wall Initiative, the first regionally connected network to develop a regenerative blue economy to the benefit of 70 million people, while conserving and restoring marine and coastal biodiversity

Members also approved a new programme for IUCN for the next four years and elected new IUCN leadership, including the Union’s new President, Razan Al Mubarak.

With nearly 6,000 registered participants on site and more than 3,500 online participants, this hybrid event brought together leaders from government, civil society, indigenous, faith and spiritual communities, the private sector, and academia, to collectively decide on actions to address the most pressing conservation and sustainable development challenges. Over 25,000 members of the general public also visited the Exhibition and the Espaces Generations Nature.

The IUCN Congress focused on three main themes: the post-2020 biodiversity conservation framework, to be adopted by the parties to the UN Biodiversity Convention; the role of nature in the global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic; and the need to transform the global financial system and direct investments into projects that benefit nature.” (<https://www.iucncongress2020.org>).

We are happy to announce that Korea delegation run “World Environmental Hubs Working Group Session on September 5, 2021, which talks about establishment issues of World Environment University for World Environmental Hubs responding to establishment of UNESCO Category 2 Institutes and Centers for World Heritages (C2C Jeju Center) in September of 2022 in Jeju Island Korea. In addition, Jeju National University of South Korea and Hokkaido University of Japan organized one of Cultural events or private meetings titled as “World Environment Online School Leads Establishment of WEU” session on September 9, 2021 jointly.

Education, Peace, Sustainable Development and Process of Designation of Jeju 4.3 Victim Records as UNESCO World Program of Memory

MC Machon-Honoré says at her paper titled as “Education, Peace, Sustainable Development and Process of Designation of Jeju 4.3 Victim Records as UNESCO World Program of Memory,” that : This paper is based on the presentation I made for the online conference as part of Peace Talks series in Paris, June 10, 2021 and as a follow up to the 2021 World Peace Island Forum: 6+1 Culture Forum in Jeju. A blending conference on Education, Peace, Sustainable Development and process of designation of Jeju 4.3 Victim Records as UNESCO World Program of Memory MoW.

This is constructed from my perspective as Doctor in anglophone studies and gender and development studies, main IFBPW representative to UNESCO, member of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and the CCNGO-Education2030 coordination group, UNESCO key mechanism for reflection, dialogue and partnerships for the implementation of SDG4.

World Natural Heritage and Military Base: Its Contradictory Structure in Northern Okinawa’s Case

Kunihiko Yoshida mentions, at his article titled as “World Natural Heritage and Military Base: Its Contradictory Structure in Northern Okinawa’s Case, “ that Northern Okinawa has been recently inscribed by UNESCO as World Natural Heritage under the auspices of the IUCN. However, the U.S. Navy base called Jungle Warfare Training Center is located adjacent to the designated area with its deployment of ospreys ousting endangered species. Military wastes are still there. It shows the political powerlessness of the Okinawans, the Indigenous people still oppressed by the majority in Japan as well as the governance problem due to the U.S.-Japan treaties. I think the international pressure after the inscription is essential. Facing many serious environmental problems in East Asia, the Indigenous perspective should be focused.

Important Value Analysis and Institutionalization Plan for the Safe Use of Personal Mobility in Jeju Island

Kim Yeong-gon Kim, PhD student in the department of public administration, Jeju National University ; Jeju urban regeneration center, Hye-young Ko, Professor of academic research, Jeju National University, Institute for Social Science Research, Cho Hang-ung, Intran Co. Kyung-Soo Hwang Professor, corresponding author, the department of public administration, Jeju National University; The Dean of Institute for Social Science Research, Jeju National University argue that “ The purpose of this study was to analyze laws and policies related to personal mobility (PM) in foreign countries, review Korean laws, hear opinions from experts on the orientation of personal mobility devices to propose a framework for the safe use and activation of personal mobility devices. At the local government level, the following were suggested as matters that Jeju Island should pursue with interest and should be stipulated in the ordinance.

First, designate the availability of personalized mobile devices. Second, promote the availability of personal mobile devices. Third, establishing a basic plan for activating the use of personal mobile devices to ensure safety. Fourth, support for personal mobile driving roads. Fifth, the restriction and prohibition of traffic of personalized mobile devices and the content regulations for time designation and management. Sixth, regulations on the contents of regulations such as prohibition of parking and illegal parking, prohibition and processing of long-term neglect, etc. Seventh, designation and operation of a special zone for individual vehicles. Eighth, various rules for driving. Ninth, connecting with public transportation. Tenth, the contents of personal mobile devices available in Jeju Island are regulated and updated annually. Eleven, support for rental and utilization of public personalized mobile devices on coastal roads, etc.

Value of the human rights law, legal approach and the possibility of a political settlement

Hur Sang-Soo, Former Professor of Sungkonghoe University, at his article titled as “Value of the human rights law, legal approach and the possibility of a political settlement,” says that “the bereaved families of Cheju massacres (1947–1954) and civil society have constantly demanded that the state establish incomplete transitional justice in Jeju, South Korea. Significant progress has been made in establishing transitional justice in South Korea to heal the victims of the Cheju Massacres, but there has been no progress in engagement or discussion between the US government and society in this regard. A book, “Healing the Persisting Wounds of Historical Injustice : United States, South Korea and the Jeju 4·3 Tragedy” that compiles the full discussion of theoretical and practical framework, social healing through justice proposed by Eric K. Yamamoto for the recovery of the damage caused by the massacres of civilians has been published and is attracting attention.

The WEIS is no longer “scratching at the surface”. Rather the journal is getting to the heart of the matter”. Indeed, as the world is coming to know more about island people, cultures, islands are becoming important actors on the global stage in an age of World Environment. The World Environment and Island Studies Journal continues not only to provide a forum for discussion and analysis, but also to suggest a vision of island civilization model to the world.

In doing so, the Journal offers directions as a lighthouse to ships on the sea in a cooperative age of 21st Asia Pacific, not to mention as a script.

Thank you again for your attention to our journal..

September 30, 2021.

Editor in chief

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