

Jeju Global Governance of World Heritage

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ABSTRACT

We would like to present three aspects of Jeju global governance of World Heritages in Jeju Island. To accomplish its international designations, including the UNESCO triple crown, intangible cultural heritages, and RAMSAR wetlands sites, the Jeju Government has created a GIS system where 5 types of land-use have been successfully designated and managed for the preservation of the Environment: 1) Absolutely Preserved Zone, 2) Relatively Preserved Zone, 3) City Planning District, 4) Preserved Eco-System District, 5) Preserved Scenery District. Through these 5 land-use categories, we can see how as a whole, the land is managed, protected, and kept pristine.

Jeju must embody the three goals of the Jeju Declaration: "Scaling up Conservation," "Nature-based Solutions," and "Sustainability in Action." Jeju has the ability to mobilize communities to work for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Jeju also has the ability to halt biodiversity loss and apply nature-based solutions to conserve biodiversity, enhance resilience, and so improve the well-being of the people on the island and in turn to improve the well-being of the people on the planet.

To actualize practices of 4 Jeju Motions (M067; Establishment of an Integrated Management System for UNESCO Protected Areas, M 108 : Supporting the Sustainability of Jeju Haenyeos as a Unique Marine Ecology Stewardship, M 162 : The Development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs and unapproved motion, M 181 : Protection of the People, Nature, Culture and Heritage of Gangjeong Village), Jeju National University opens Peace Island Leadership School. We also need to involve in an initiative to integrate each component into a framework of a World Environment University grounded in the Island province of Jeju in South Korea. Within that framework the establishment of a Green Growth and Travelism Institute is a priority element. As a torchbearer of the green growth 2050 vision, this is envisaged as the centre of a virtual global network of related organizations and institutions.

1. Policy of Institutional Setting and Effects of GIS System for Reasonable Land Use and Regulations

A. Invitation and Applying Processes of GIS on Land Use

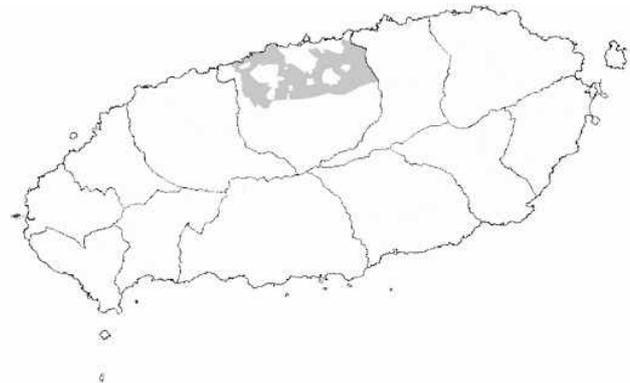
As we enacted the “Special Law for Jeju Island Development” on 31st of December, 1991 in Korea, we set up criteria for classifying land into two kinds of land use zones limited to Jeju Island only: one zone is that of absolutely preserved zone, the other is a relatively preserved zone. In case of the former, we applied strict rules of control and management.¹⁾ It is noted to the public that the Governor should include an article to not only stipulate absolutely preserved zones but also strictly regulate architectural buildings violating these codes within those areas. We can learn that the Jeju Island Government has made different efforts from other regions in Korea since 1990, to control its natural scenery.

In 2000, we started to gather data to create a database, and apply our data to land use and control policy through the use of a GIS system in Jeju Island. In order to manage all lands in Jeju Island as a whole, we identified these lands into 5 distinct areas:

- 1) Absolutely Preserved Zone,
- 2) Relatively Preserved Zone,
- 3) City Planning District,
- 4) Preserved Eco-system District,
- 5) Preserved Scenery District.

1) Kyung-Soo, Hwang. 1993. “A Study on Manifesting Acts of Group Interests in the Enacting Process of the Special Law of Jeju Island Development,” Seoul National University, Appendix of Mater Degree dissertation.

Map 1: Green Belt Zone



[Source: Map of Jeju-si planning (1990)]

Land use policy is managed in the district of City Planning areas according to the Law of City Planning and Hallasan National Park areas according to the Law to Manage Natural Parks. As for other areas, land is managed according to knowledge gained through the GIS. Public activities result as criteria of development and conservation of land in Jeju Island. Its aim is to monitor the development and change of special land areas in Jeju Island.

In 2012, we classified and managed three regions, Absolutely Preserved Zone, Relatively Preserved Zone, and Managed Conservation Zone in the GIS System. The Governor should decide the conservation zones with the agreement of Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council. In the case of changing an Absolutely Preserved Zone into another zone, it should be noted that it should happen with the approval of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council. This type of zone includes excellent scenery areas such as Mt. Halla, Parasitic Cones, Valleys, Waterfalls, Seashore, Lava Tube, Water Resources, Areas of preserved Cultural Heritage, and places where Habitats of Wild Animals are recognized. Relatively Preserved Zones are named as eco-systems or essential areas for conservation of the natural scenery and main areas necessary for conser-

vation, which were not included areas of the Absolutely Preserved Zone. Three kinds of areas are included into the Managed Conservation Zone: Ground Water Resources District, Eco-system Conservation District and Scenery Conservation District.

B. Effect of Application of GIS System into Management of Land in Jeju Island

According to Jeju City, it will be noted that we can achieve successful management of land use policy and control of the Absolutely Preserved Zone, the Relatively Preserved Zone, and applied Zone in the GIS System except with areas of City Planning and Mt. Halla National Park Areas. It presents the some critical problems of over development activities exempted from the measure of the Green Belt policy of August of 2001.

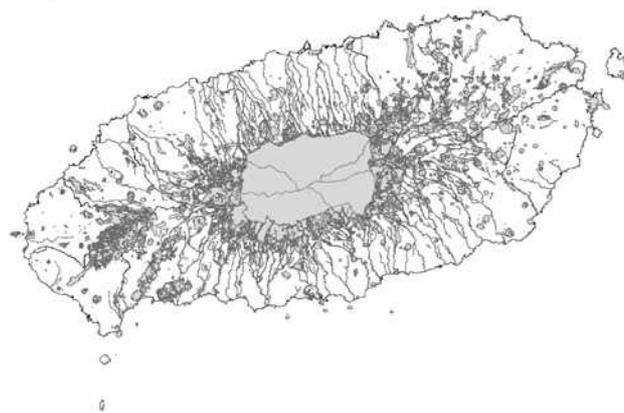
Jeju Island's successful management of world class scenery resulted in the designation of Jeju Island as the UNESCO Jeju Biosphere Reserve in 2002 and as the UNESCO World Natural Heritage 2007. However, as for the issue of the construction of the naval base in Gangjeong village, there has been a big debate of the legitimacy of changing the status of land from 'Absolutely Preserved Land' into 'Relatively Preserved Land' for the purpose of construction of the naval base through the voting of Jeju Special Self-Province Council. Even though the Korean Supreme Court recently decided it as a legitimate act for Jeju Special Self-Governing Province to change the status of the land, and we need to rethink how to set up the principle of the GIS System solidly. To identify where the construction of the naval base collides with the principles of the GIS system and violates the

beauty of the biosphere reserve.

“If a base on Jeju makes sense, though, there's no denying the project encroaches on a coastline of wildly beautiful rocks and crags, pristine beaches and traditional small harbors. Nor is there any doubt that some of the marine life has been lost during construction of the base, including fish that spawned in a stream that empties nearby.....If Okinawa proves anything, it is that bases are magnets for attack. One base needs another and another. For those fighting construction of any new base, the lesson is, Don't let it happen here.”²⁾

Jeju islanders have said ‘Never let it happen here in nearby seaside of Jeju Biosphere Reserve since 2002’, but sadly it has happened now.

Map 2: Absolutely Preserved Area



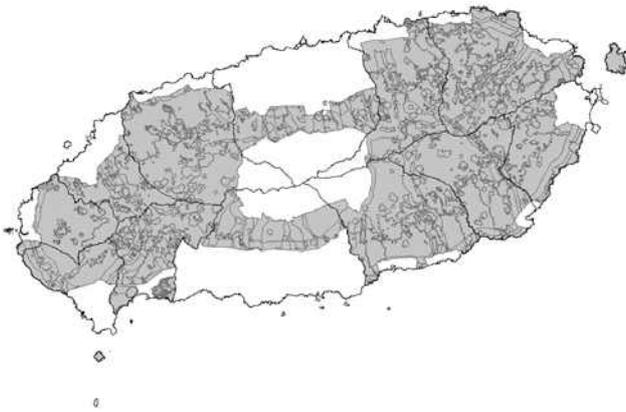
[Regulation of Jeju Special Self-Government 2009-157]

A Green Belt policy in Jeju Island, as Ordinance No. 88 of Korean Ministry of Construction and Transportation, was announced on March 5, 1973. Its area was 62.6 km². Within the area of the ‘Green Belt’ there were 41

2) Donald Kirk, “Battling bases in paradise” : Korea Times : June 14, 2012

villages, 4,944 families, 16,562 residents. The Ministry's main reason of setting up this policy was to prevent people from other regions over investing and buying land on Jeju Island. So, as of August of 2001, it was the first region exempted from regulated areas for development in all regions of Korea (source: Jejusi digital grand culture, <http://jeju.grandculture.net/Contents/Index>).

Map 3: Relatively Scenery-Preserved District



[Regulation of Jeju Special Self-Government 2008-116]

2. Reinforcing Measure of Education and Advertisement programs of the UNESCO World Natural Heritages through Cooperation of Educational Institutes in Jeju Island

These programs will target students attending at elementary, middle and high schools who can learn more about value of the UNESCO World Natural Heritages.

A. Necessity of Cooperation among Educational Institutes

It is an essential factor that Jeju islanders or

citizens initiate and the manage designation and cherish value of the UNESCO World Natural Heritages the same as administrators in Jeju Provincial Government. Of course, it will be desirable and natural that students at primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels learn the value of the UNESCO World Heritages in Jeju Island through educational programs and events as active learners and participants.

B. Cooperative programs

We suggest a systematic approach in that the Head office of World Natural Heritages at Jeju Provincial Government and Office of Education of Jeju Province work with each other to run collaborative programs through the MOU agreement between the two institutes. As a result, one of the alternatives may be to include some contents of the UNESCO World Heritages in their text book of General Social Science for educational purpose for students. The best policy will be that the Jeju government actively supports educational programs of educational institutes to teach students.

3. Proposal to reform administrative system for management of World Heritages

A. Operation of Integrated Management of World Heritage sites and Minimalization of Violation of Individual Rights

According to Ko and Hwang (2011), most Jeju islanders recognized the registration of UNESCO World Heritages, paving the way for the opportunity of not only promoting an increase of

tourism to Jeju Island, but also improving the interest of residents living in those natural heritage areas. Jeju Islanders cooperate with each other to invite tourists into their villages through activities, such as guiding them into World Heritages sites. Ko and Hwang also evaluated the ways those activities positively influence regional development. However, they also asked administrative authorities to keep a careful eye and not deliberately violate individual rights. At the organizational level, Ko and Hwang expressed their concern regarding skilled man power and the establishment of an institute handling those natural resources. In order to manage world natural heritages sites, they learned that they should not only keep conservation of nature activities, but also actively make use of those resources for tourism. They raised the necessity for an integrated department or organization to initiate cooperation among the related bureaus of Jeju Provincial government, Jeju Tourism Organization, and private organizations.³⁾

B. Setting up an Integrated Check list for Management of World Heritage

According to Kim and Hwang (2012), they propose setting up an Integrated Check List for Management of World Heritage site. UNESCO reevaluates World Natural Heritages every 6 years, Biosphere Reserves every 10 years, Global Geo-parks every 4 years. We must keep in mind that there are checklists for the evaluation of Global Geo-parks. The checklist

details the comprehensive management of key factors in the Global Geo-parks such as education programs, tourism products, and transportation relating to Global Geo-park sites. Considering the main points of this checklist, we recommend that the Jeju Provincial government manage both Global Geo-park sites and World 7 Wonders of Nature together.⁴⁾

4. Establishment of an integrated management system policy for UNESCO protected areas

RECOGNIZING that Jeju Island, a world renowned environmental conservation area protected by a number of internationally recognized designations covering most of its 1,847 kilometers area, has been managed systematically by linking environmental information on ecosystems, underground water, scenic views, fauna and flora reserves, and soil and geological features, to establish an integrated management system for conservation of nature and sustainable living in the region, based on the Geographical Information System (GIS) in accordance with the Jeju Special Self-Government Special Act and the traditional methods of practicing nature conservation;

CONCERNED that Jeju Island, being a popular international tourist destination visited by more than 10,000,000 people annually, is badly exposed to the possibilities that the protected areas around the entire island could be impacted negatively and, its diverse flora and fauna could

3) Ko, In-Jong and Hwang Kyung-Soo. 2011. "Study of Influence of Selection as World Heritage on Jeju and Its Tour Product Development : With Emphasis on the Government Officials of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province." The Journal of Social Science Research Vol. 2 No. 2, Jeju National University, p.131

4) Kim Kyung-Bum and Hwang Kyung-Soo. 2012. "The direction of traffic management in Jeju according to being selected as World Natural Heritage and the Seven Natural Wonders," The Journal of Peace Studies. Vol. 10 No. Institute for Peace Studies, Jeju National University, p.134

be under serious threat;

EQUALLY CONCERNED that different management guidelines, time cycles and periods provided and monitored by different authorities for the regular evaluation of Jeju protected areas, for example every 10 years by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) International Co-ordinating Council (ICC) of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) for the Biosphere Reserve, every six years by the World Heritage Committee for the World Natural Heritage site, and every four years by the Global Geopark Network (GGN) for the Global Geopark, impedes the establishment of a comprehensive management regime;

RECALLING Resolution 19.38 *Targets for Protected Areas Systems* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly, Recommendation 16 of the 4th Global Geopark Network Conference-, protecting 10% of the biosphere in protected areas, and Resolution 2.2 *Integrating Ecosystem Management in IUCN's Programme* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

EMPHASIZING that integrated management is an important part of IUCN's mission, and that the objective of the World Natural Heritage Convention is to conserve, while the objectives of the MAB and the Global Geoparks are education and eco-tourism through conservation, an integrated management system of the natural resources of Jeju is necessary and should be established

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.094 *Impetus and Support for Local and Regional Biodiversity Conservation Policies* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which seeks action from local and regional governments to articulate policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

of natural resources, and requests the IUCN constituency to undertake a specific work programme with local and regional authorities for the development of local biodiversity and sustainable development policies and for the management of species with natural values; and

CONVINCED that an integrated management system of UNESCO international protected areas is the most assured method for conservation of wild fauna and flora, and that this approach to management complies with the fundamental concept of IUCN, and contributes to the sustainable use of ecosystems; and

FURTHER CONVINCED that the protected areas in Jeju have been well-managed, assuring sustainable conservation through the long practice of integrated management in harmony with the history and culture of the Jeju people.

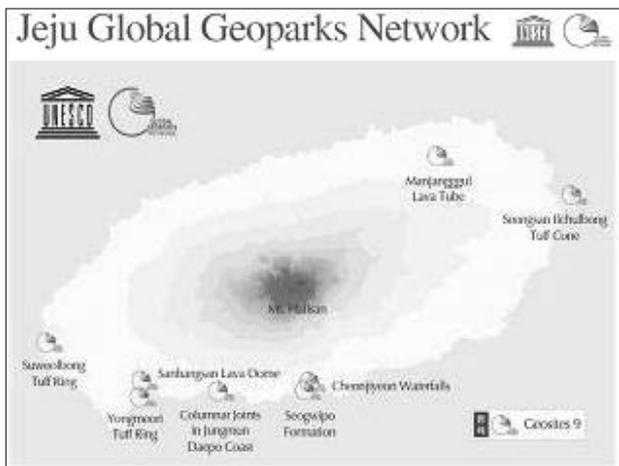
The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, based on the learnings of the Jeju experience in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders to develop an integrated conservation management manual that includes guidelines and other prescriptions for the systematic conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, to develop and standardize a management system for protected areas including the integration of the different cycles for re-evaluation of designations, and to distribute it as a model for IUCN Members;

2. URGES IUCN members to take action to establish cooperative programmes through which international institutions collaborate on the conservation of the natural environment by establishing integrated management systems for pro-

and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote solutions to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. The Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve is located at the centre of the island, comprised of Mt. Hallasan National Park, two stream corridors and three small islets.

The Biosphere Reserves are organized into three interrelated zones, known as the core area, the buffer zone and the transition area. The core area of the Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve (JIBR) is composed of Mt. Hallasan, two stream corridors and three small islets. The buffer zone of JIBR is composed of national forest surrounding the national park, which is protected as a conservation forest by forestry law, and the marine area surrounding three small islets, which is designated as the Provincial Marine Park.



- Title : Jeju Global Geoparks Network
- Site : Jeju Island (9 geosites)
- Year of certificate : 1 October 2010

The Global Geoparks Network (GGN) is a programme primarily aimed at increasing residents' income by vitalizing the tourism industry while preserving geologically outstanding areas which are highly valuable parts of natural heritage. Jeju Island was confirmed as a Global Geoparks Network member in October, 2010.

Jeju Global Geoparks includes nine geosites: Mt. Hallasan, Suweolbong Tuff Ring showing the sedimentary structures of volcanic ash, Mt. Sanbangsan lava dome, Yongmeori Tuff Ring formed from hydrovolcanic eruptions, Jungmun Daepo Columnar-Jointed Lava, Seogwipo Formation having shell fossils, Cheonjiyeon Waterfall, Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, and Manjanggul Lava Tube.

5. The Policy of Restoration and Conservation of Jeju's Hanon Maar Crater⁵⁾

It is an incredible achievement that Jeju volcanic island was formed more than 1.8 million years ago from numerous volcanic activities, designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, and Global Geopark has four Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR sites) and thus, is a world's exemplary case site for the conservation of nature.

EMPHASIZING Hanon, with the total area of 127.6 hectares, located in Seogwipo City, Jeju Island, the Republic of Korea, where the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress is hosted, as an important natural heritage like a 'time capsule of the Earth's environment,' preserving the invaluable scientific information that reveals the process of the Earth's climatic and ecological environmental changes through the pollens, spores and yellow sands accumulated as thick as 15 meters inside the lake and at the wetland sediments of the crater over the last 50,000 years;

RECOGNIZING that the Hanon area can be a

5) The 5th WCC Policy Agenda (2012.9.6-9.15)

good place for climate prediction by closely investigating the fluctuation of varying climates in East Asia from the analysis of the ancient climate and vegetation in and around the concentrated and accumulated maar sediments in the crater, as the area is influenced by the maritime tropical air mass and continental polar air mass, and the westerlies from the distinct climatic characteristic changing seasonally between continental and oceanic climates;

CONCERNED that topographical damage continues in the area despite cessation of farming by indigenous farmers around the area, the crater lake and wetland also continue to disappear. This results in serious damage of the original vegetation around the crater. Furthermore, that the area has been exposed to imminent threats from thoughtless attempts to develop the area as a sports, tourism and entertainment complex;

CONSIDERING that the municipal government and civil organizations have recognized the importance of the geological, climatic, ecological and environmental values contained in the Hanon crater, and thus, have continued campaigns urging actions for restoration and sustainable conservation of the area. In cooperation between the municipal government and the private sector stakeholders through hosting four international symposiums have sought to re-examine the values of the Hanon crater and present the appropriateness and a vision for environmental education and environmentally-friendly use through eco-tours. When restoration is completed and actions for conservation are put into place, as an effort to create both national and international consensus;

NOTING that restoration of the Hanon crater lake and wetland environment and conservation of the sediments in the lake are consistent with the fundamentals of sustainable development to

save the Earth's environment, coping with climate changes, and for our future generations as pursued by IUCN and other international environmental organizations; and

RECALLING that IUCN has made various efforts and taken action to induce efforts and practical contributions, at the State level, to emphasize the environmental importance of and to conserve the wetland ecosystem through Resolution 1.70 Ramsar Convention Priorities adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 3.012 Governance of Natural Resources for Conservation and Sustainable Development adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolution 4.036 Best Practice Protected Area Guideline for Ecological Restoration adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

*The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–5 September 2012:*⁶⁾

1. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions, with the Hanon crater restoration and conservation project, to help achieve an effective outcome, while making restoration of ecosystems exposed to ongoing destruction become a core project for the conservation of nature and natural resources, and so that the initiatives for recovery projects can be disseminated to other States, regions and throughout the world;

2. RECOMMENDS that government of the Republic of Korea establish and execute a comprehensive plan for restoration of the natural environment and take appropriate action not to

6) The 5th WCC Policy Agenda (2012.9.6-9.15)

accelerate damages in the conserved areas while establishing and operating environmentally-friendly utilization programmes (e.g. a protection and management programme and environmental education) in which a diversity of participants (i.e. civil environmental groups, local residents and academic experts) can join together; and

3. RECOMMENDS that governments, research institutes and environmental organizations of the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and Japan, where maar craters are distributed in the same climate zone as the Hanon crater is located, continue to make efforts to maximize mutual cooperation and exchanges in academic and educational activities that can contribute to the provision of predictions on climate change by investigating the process of changes in the monsoon climate of the Northeast Asian region.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju, Jeju City Project 21
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21
Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Korea

Explanatory memorandum What is the Hanon Crater?

Location: 70 Hogeun-Dong, Seogwipo City, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Korea; Approximately 1.5km in the west from Jungang-Ro and the northern part of *Sammae* Peak

Size: Area: 1,266,825m²; Area of the bottom of

the crater: 216,000m²; Height: Altitude 143.4m, Relative height max. 90m; Length: Circumference 3,774m; Diameter of the crater: 1,000–1,150m (Top part); Diameter at the crater floor: 950m

Geological and Topographical Characteristics of the Hanon Crater. The Hanon is a volcano basically composed of tuff with four small cinder cones made of scoria which were developed concurrently within the crater. The Hanon has very rare and beautiful maar sceneries in which cinder cones appear as islets under the condition of a crater lake while foreign maar does not have additional cinder cones.

Measurement of Sediment Layers of the Hanon Crater. Electric non-resistance exploration is the technique to verify electric characteristics of the ground by measuring differences of electric potential formed by artificially discharged electric currents on the surface of the ground at certain fixed distances. It is based on differences of consumption quantity of electric currents and electric potential according to electric conductivity of the medium materials.

Sediment layers with a thickness of 8–10m were distributed in the whole measurement lines as a result of implementing electric non-resistance exploration by establishing three measurement lines with a total extension length of 1.2km in a radial manner, centered on cinder cones located in the center of the crater. Among them, a sediment layer with a thickness of around 15m thick was formed on one measurement line at each measurement point, 140m and 200m respectively. It was found that the sediment layers were mainly distributed at the low resistant zones of less than 75 Ω•m.

Estimation of the Period of the Hanon Crater.

When we estimate the period of the Hanon-Maar sedimentary layers, considering that the sedimentary layers were accumulated at a depth of about 30–40cm every one thousand years, it is estimated that the Hanon Crater has been accumulating for approximately 50,000 years. According to scholars, it shows the period difference of about 35,000–70,000 years, and we must conduct scientific measurements through precise exploration service contracts including geological surveys and drilling of the sedimentary layers.

As for setting up the Policy of Restoration and conservation of Jeju's Hanon Maar Crater, it is worthwhile to say that most of citizens of Seogwipo city hope the new government will accept a 5 year plan to restore and conserve the crater including the construction of a World Geology Museum and also the establishment of a World Environment University to demonstrate the significance of resilience of Hanon Crater in a more reasonable way.

6. A Policy of Support for conservation and sustainable use of Gotjawal forests in Jeju (M080)⁷⁾

It is worthwhile RECOGNIZING that the Gotjawal forest of 109.87 km², covering 6% of Jeju Island, is a unique resource created by volcanic activity in lava areas of Jeju Island, which serves to recharge the island's groundwater used as the main source of drinking water for the population of Jeju. Furthermore that these

forests are very important in terms of ecosystem services and the applications of traditional knowledge in relation to abundant biological diversity and sustainable uses of the forests;

RECALLING that in connection with Resolutions 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage*, 4.067 *Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods*, 4.094 *Impetus and support for local and regional biodiversity conservation policies*, and 4.055 *Integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), the movement of purchasing properties in the Gotjawal forests as a National Trust Movement has been carried out to conserve these areas under the leadership of the Gotjawal Trust of Jeju since 2007;

NOTING that the Gotjawal forests, including Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes inscribed as a World Natural Heritage site as well as a site of Wetlands of International Importance ('Ramsar site'), are home to *Mankyua jejuense*, an endemic fern of monotypic genus, and 36 plants species which are on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in addition to Fairy Pitta, and that traditional knowledge has been accumulated by the indigenous people in the area for ages; and

CONCERNED that the large-scale developments such as golf course construction are in progress on the private lands of which over 60% in Gotjawal forests, and that as long as such destructive developments continue, they will not only destroy the original features and the unique ecosystem of Gotjawal forests, but also eventually threaten the livelihood of all Jeju residents:

7) The 5th WCC Policy Agenda (2012.9.6-9.15)

*The World Conservation Congress, at its Session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–5 September 2012:*⁸⁾

1. REQUESTS the Director General to seek support for the conservation programmes on wise uses of natural resources of Gotjawal forests and the sustainability of livelihoods in connection to Gotjawal forests. This is because the conservation of biological, geological and cultural diversities including traditional knowledge of indigenous people of Gotjawal is consistent with IUCN’s objective, and the pattern of sustainable uses by indigenous people is also consistent with the principle of biosphere reserve which emphasizes the mutual prosperity of biological organisms as well as human; and

2. URGES the Government of the Republic of

Korea, the Government of Jeju Special Self-governing Province and the private sector stakeholders conducting development projects to take active roles in the Gotjawal Trust Movement, and to establish long-term plans and implement immediate and practical actions for the conservation of the Gotjawal forests.

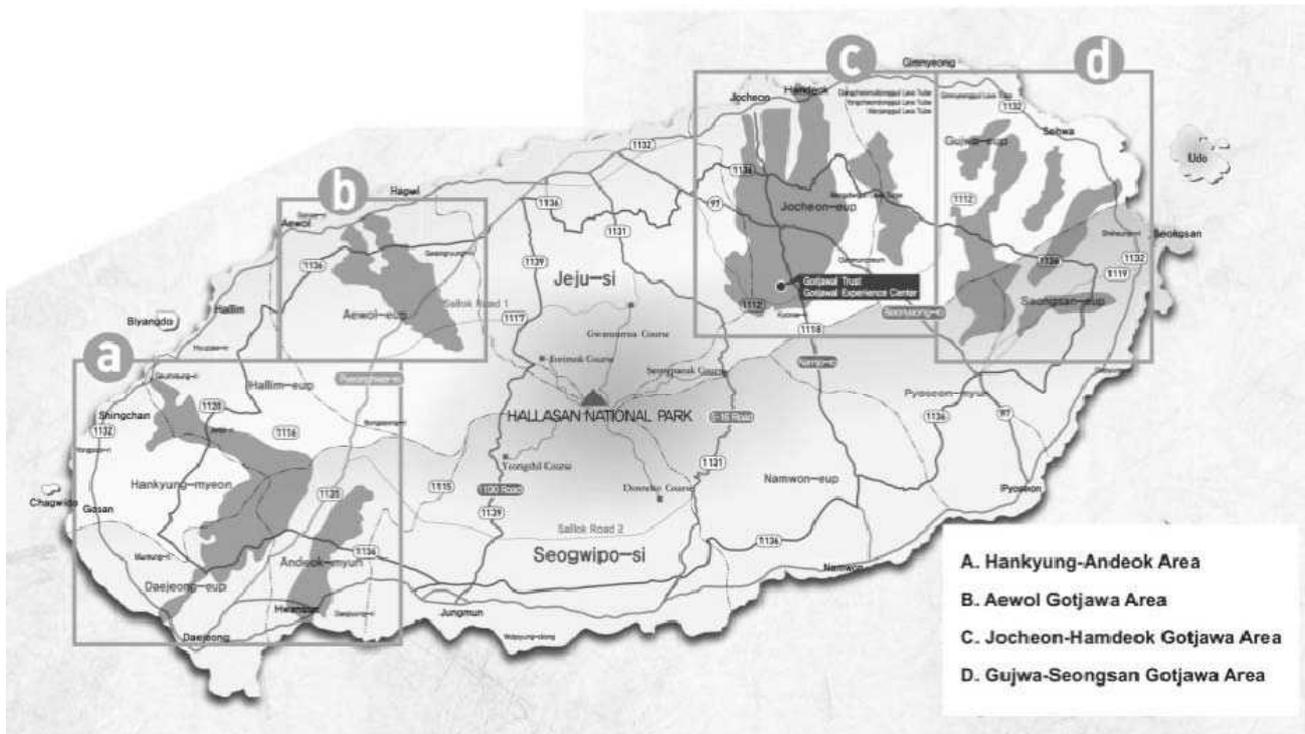
Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju, Jeju City Project 21
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21
Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Republic of Korea

Map 4: Explanatory memorandum



8) The 5th WCC Policy Agenda (2012.9.6-9.15)

Definition of Gotjawal: “Gotjawal” refers to an unmanned and unapproachable forest mixed with trees and bushes according to a Jeju Dialect dictionary. Jeju locals have traditionally called any forest on rocky ground “Gotjawal” with “got” meaning a forest and “jawal” rocks or rubble. The Gotjawal forest is also considered to have three important features, such as “formation in rocky areas” “plants specific to this ecosystem” and “rain water penetrating to groundwater aquifer”.

Where are Gotjawal forests? Distributed mostly along the island’ midland at an altitude of between 200 and 400 meters, Gotjawal forests have traditionally played a role of buffer between the inhabited coastal areas and the mountainous regions used for grazing ranches. Gotjawal forests run along the east-west axis of the island. Four major Gotjawal forests have been singled out so far for their excellently preserved condition: Hankyeong-Andeok and Aewol Gotjawal in the west, Jocheon-Hamdeok and Gujwa-Seongsan Gotjawal in the east.

Characteristics of Gotjawal forest:⁹⁾

Geology: Gotjawal forest is usually found on volcanic terrain formed by a lava flow, with its rocks formed over time after going through varying processes. When a lava steam with high viscosity cools down, the surface of the lava exposed to cold air hardens first before cracked by another rushing lava flow cascading from behind, leaving behind the volcanic substructure known as ‘clinker’ which is conducive to the formation of a Gotjawal forest.

On the other hand, Pahoehoe lava cools down to form columnar joints along the surfaces, which eventually break down into rocks and rubble. Those chunks of rock produced as such along the curtains of columnar joints also provide an ideal ground for Gotjawal to develop. Gotjawal is sometimes formed on Oreums (volcanic cone), where scoria, volcanic shoots and spatters gather together after a volcanic explosion to form giant mounds.

Vegetation: Gotjawal is composed of warm-temperate forest and temperate forest along with wide expanses around Jeju, with relatively high diversity of plants and vegetation. However, the existing biome shows some typical features of the secondary forest, as it has been constantly damaged by human intervention. Most Gotjawal forests that remain today lie close to the grasslands of the island’ midland.

Gotjawal forest is composed of two key tree species: broad-leaved evergreens and deciduous broad-leaved trees. Some Gotjawal forests have both evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved trees, mixed together and growing in the same place.

Animal and Plants: Over 600 plants species are known to grow in Gotjawal, with some of them recognized by the Korean Ministry of Environment as being threatened and endangered species, notably Jejugosarisam (*Mankyua chejunese*), Gaegasinanum (*quercus gilva*), Eureumnancho (*Cyrtosia septentrionalis*), Suncha (*Brasenia scherberi*), and JeJumilbichu (*Isoetes jejuensis*).

The thick forest of Gotjawal, with its abundance feeds, and provides shelter for the resident birds of Jeju such as the Japanese Bush Wabler and the Brown-eared Bulbul, while some migratory

9) The 5th WCC Policy Agenda (2012.9.6-9.15)

birds such as the Black Paradise Flycatcher and the Fairy Pitta which spend the winter here.

Gotjawal is also home to most amphibians such as the Jeju Salamander and reptiles including the Red-tongue Viper Snake. Gotjawal forests are the refuge for Roe Deer and other mammals on the island, but this is threatened because of over development in the region of Gotjawal, and we need more strong regulation for conservation of it.

7. A Policy of Supporting the sustainability of Jeju Haenyeo as a unique marine ecology stewardship (M 108)

CONSIDERING that for centuries the *Haenyeo* free-divers in Jeju Island, Korea, an almost exclusively female group, have pursued a profession of controlled marine harvesting in a system of collaborative economic activity and have maintained their profession;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that their skills, tools, labor songs, shamanistic belief system, practice of collective economic activity, community reinvestment, apprenticeship and mutual aid, and above all, their unparalleled knowledge of marine ecology represent a unique body of indigenous wisdom and both tangible and intangible cultural heritage and render them “traditional wisdom carriers”;

NOTING that their practices include such environmental sustainability as reseedling the ocean’s shellfish population, controlling their harvest by diving without breathing apparatus and limiting the days and hours that they dive, and dedicating specific dives each month to

cleaning the seabed of refuse, rendering them a 21st century conservation model of benign human cohabitation with nature;

RECOGNIZING the uniqueness of their marine stewardship and the contribution they have made to the conservation of local marine resources for centuries though sustainable harvesting with minimal acknowledgment to date on the global stage;

CONCERNED that their population has dramatically decreased from a registered 23,081 in 1965 (21.2% of the total female population in Jeju Island) to 4,995 in 2010 (2.1% of the total female population), and that the majority (97.5%) of these divers are now over 50 years of age, indicating that inter-generational transmission has essentially diminished;

ALARMED that the coastal pollution in conjunction with the aquaculture industry has led to reduced yields and decreased economic prospects for this female workforce, and that these and other environmental and social changes brought about by modern society have negatively impacted upon the Jeju *Haenyeo* community to such a degree that this traditional culture of living sustainably in harmony with nature is imminently facing extinction;

CONSIDERING and building upon a number of related resolutions adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which focused on the rights and sustainability of indigenous peoples including Resolution 4.049 *Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and Community Conserved Areas*, Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples* and seeking specific actions from the Director General and other parties on Resolution 4.055 *Integrating Culture and Cultural Diversity into IUCN’s Policy and Programme*, Resolution 4.056 *Right-based*

Approaches to Conservation, Resolution 4.058 *Conservation and Poverty Reduction*, and most notably, Resolution 4.067 *Advancing Island Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods*, and seek appropriate actions;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN supports the principles expressed in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Biodiversity and Climate Change Program;

NOTING that Jeju Island is a unique site in the world to have received UNESCO's designation in all of the three Natural Science categories: Biosphere Reserve, World Natural Heritage, and Global Geoparks, and that Jeju Special Self-Governing Province of Korea has an established endeavour to further achieve UNESCO's recognition for the Jeju *Haenyeo*, as well as multiple local efforts for their role in preservation; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations *Millennium Development Goals* include foci of environmental sustainability, gender equality and global poverty elimination, and that the UN has a primary focus on Rural Women's Empowerment, which was highlighted at the 56th Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012.¹⁰⁾

1. URGES all IUCN Members, partners and organizations of the conservation community at large to acknowledge and investigate the history, scientific importance, present condition and unique cultural value of Jeju *Haenyeo*, including

the Korean peninsula, in order to assist in the development of comprehensive plans for their preservation; and

2. REQUESTS IUCN Members and partners to endorse, support, participate in, and advocate the development of policies and practices which will help to protect and enhance the aforementioned community, at local, regional and central government levels in Korea as well as internationally.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju, Jeju City Project 21
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21
Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Korea

Explanatory Memorandum

The origin: Women divers are synonymous with Jeju. They collect valuable sea products including abalone, turban shells, sea cucumbers, seaweed and agar-agar without oxygen tanks. Divers are known to live along the sea village of the Korean peninsula. They are believed to exist before history was recorded. The number of divers in Jeju once reached 30,000 and they swam to China and Japan. Currently, there are 5,000 divers in Jeju.

Symbol of women divers: Wet suits – designed to minimize water resistance and maximize job efficiency; rowing songs – sung by women divers while paddling to the point where they would dive; *sumbitori* – divers make this hard

10) The 5th WCC Policy Agenda (2012.9.6-9.15)

sound once surfacing and releasing; it sounds like a whistle.

Farming the sea: Women divers work both on land and at sea. Once they dive, they usually hold their breath from 30 seconds to 2 minutes. On average, they spend 15 days a month diving. It is amusing that they dive during the winter, and even when they are pregnant. They start learning to swim at the age of 7 or 8. When they turn 10 years old, they begin to dive. In their mid-teens, they are able to dive by themselves. In their 40s, their days consist of diving to the sea bed. Usually, they dive until their late 60s. There are a few divers still working into their 80s. The women divers are classified into four groups: hagon (beginner), junggun (intermediate) and sanggun (master). The best of the best are called daesanggun.

They expand their territory to Japan, China and even Russia: From the late 19th century, Jeju women divers have worked the Korean peninsula, Japan, China and even in the Russia sea. They hold annual rites to wish for a good harvest. Jeju Chilmeoridang Younddeung Gut, the 71th Jeju Intangible Heritage, was designated a World Intangible Heritage in 2009. The primary goal of diving was to make a huge profit. They could not only support their families, but contribute to the local economy.

Jeju women divers represent a sense of community and solidarity: Jeju women divers have a strong sense of community and solidarity. They are always together when they are at sea, even after they retire. For old and sick divers, they arrange a specially-designed sea area called ‘Halmang Badang’ where the water is shallow enough to allow the old and sick to work and earn money.

It shows how warm-hearted Jeju women divers are toward the socially disadvantaged. There is also an area called ‘Hakkyo Badang’. They donate profits generated from there to the local schools to support students. This is indicative of their long tradition of being committed to the social welfare and education of their community. In addition, they are very active in helping poor colleagues by establishing the Jamsugae, a type of public fund

8. The development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environmental Hubs (M 162)

RECOGNIZING the importance of the role of local government in achieving IUCN’s vision and goal as adopted in Resolution 2.5 *Regionalization of IUCN –The World Conservation Union* by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), Resolution 3.003 *Engagement by IUCN with Local and Regional Government Authorities* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), Resolutions 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN’s National and Regional Committees*, 4.004 *Strengthening IUCN’s Institutional Presence in South America*, and 4.008 *Including Local and Regional Governmental Authorities in the Structure of the Union* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need to extend opportunities for strengthening the conservation of nature by incorporating urban components, as adopted in Resolution 3.063 *Cities and Conservation* by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) and Resolution 4.094 *Impetus and Support for Local and Regional*

Biodiversity Conservation Policies by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) and the Memorandum of Understanding between IUCN and ICLEI signed in 2007;

CONCERNED that even though a wide range of activities by local governments across the world has resulted in model cases at regional level rather than at national level, numerous cases of deteriorating environment occur as a result of indiscriminate urban expansion undertaken by local governments;

RECALLING that IUCN's vision and goal can be achieved by promoting environmental policies at local level as an integrated framework for development covering environment, economy and society;

RECALLING that the local authorities are in a unique position to promote sustainable development, in particular in the management of natural resources, sustainable production and consumption processes, including through their purchasing policies, and that sustainable public procurement as a concept is gaining ground in various parts of the world;

NOTING that the organizational activities of local governments such as the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and ICLEI –Local Governments for Sustainability, for the conservation of the world's environment would be enhanced through the development of an *Evaluation and Certification System recognizing World Environmental Hubs* at local level in harmony with the vision and goals of the IUCN;

CONVINCED that the promotion of such an endeavour will guide future socioeconomic development towards ecologically and environmentally sustainable ecosystems and habitats;

ALSO CONVINCED that the effort to set up World Environmental Hubs can be implemented on the basis of inputs from IUCN Members,

Commissions and Secretariat as adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) in Resolution 4.001 *Strengthening the Links between IUCN Members, Commissions and Secretariat*,

FURTHER CONVINCED that this project would enable the Commissions to implement various relevant programmes as adopted in Resolution 4.002 *Coordination of the IUCN Programme* by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) to build capacity to achieve sustainable development, and the ability to solve problems related to globalization as adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) in Resolution 3.083 *Improving Capacity to Achieve Sustainable Development and Address the Consequences of Globalization*, and to establish regional institutions and improve their capacity building ability as adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) in Resolution 4.004 *Strengthening IUCN's Institutional Presence in South America*; and

RECOGNIZING that Jeju, the host venue of the 2012 World Conservation Congress, is an ideal location for launching this endeavour since several steps have already been taken towards setting up an environmentally sustainable habitat, such as:

- a. Three UNESCO-designated sites; Biosphere Reserve, Natural World Heritage site, and Global Geopark;
- b. Four Ramsar Wetland sites;
- c. The 2011 selection of Jeju as one of the New Seven Wonders of Nature, demonstrating that Jeju is a place where human beings and nature co-exist in harmony;
- d. The designation of Jeju by the Republic of Korea's Government as a model for climate

- change and environmental education, and for being carbon neutral; and
- e. The development of *The Comprehensive Programme for Promoting World Environmental Hub* in 2010, being implemented since 2011.

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–5 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, with assistance from organizations with expertise in developing certification systems, such as the International Standards Organization (ISO), and with support from IUCN Members, Commissions and the Secretariat, to work on the development and implementation of an evaluation and certification system for World Environmental Hubs;

2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to convene a Working Group on World Environmental Hubs composed of IUCN Members, relevant Commission Members and other constituents such as national and local government organizations/representatives; and

3. URGES the Director General to host the first meeting of the Working Group in Jeju at the earliest opportunity and within available resources, together with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in order to prepare the concrete long-term roadmap and practical programmes for the Evaluation and Certification System for the establishment of World Environmental Hubs.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju, Jeju City Project 21
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21
Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City

Comment:

this motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Overall Framework of a World Environmental Hub Being Prompted in Jeju

1. Vision: Jeju as an Island of Life through a World Environmental Hub

Nature has as much right as humans to exist. This implies that socioeconomic development should be advanced within the carrying capacity of nature through conservation and sustainable use being adopted by IUCN. Such a development value can be achieved by promoting the initiative of World Environmental Hub in Jeju, and will guide Jeju towards an island of life for both humans and nature.

2. Goal, Principle of Promotion, and Promotion Strategies

Goal	Principle of Promotion	Promotion Strategy (12)
Society (Green Autonomy)	Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establishment of the Best Environmental Education System in the World o Establishment of Cultural Ethos as an Environmentally Friendly Lifestyle o Establishment of Environmental Governance as an International Model o Leading Global Cooperation System of Environment
Environment (Clean)	Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conservation of Ecological Environment and Expansion of Carbon Sink o Switch to a Region of Low Carbon and Environmentally Friendly Metabolism o Establishment of Green Transportation System o Maintenance of Clean Air and Water
Economy (Green Growth)	Harmonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Expansion of Energy Independence and New/Recycling Energy Industry o Promotion of Environmentally Friendly First Industry and Expansion of Local Food o Establishment of MICE Business Mecca o Expansion of Green Management

A total of 52 projects covering the 12 promotion strategies are already being implemented for achieving this initiative until 2020.

3. Some Major Goals to Achieve by 2020

- Reducing the emission of greenhouse gas by 41% compared to 2005
- Providing 50% of citizens with environmental education
- 50% of all households participates in Carbon-Point Programme
- Afforesting 20,000ha
- Increasing the consumption of organic agricultural product by 80%
- Increasing the green tourist share by 30%

4. The Preparedness of Jeju as an ideal location of the Initiative

- Jeju has a wide range of unique natural environment resulting from a volcanic island with a sub-tropical climate.
- Jeju has been implementing a wide range of environment-related policies for conservation

and sustainable use.

- The socioeconomic system of Jeju is structured to be environmentally friendly, showing 80% of GRDP being occupied by tertiary industry and high level of citizens' environmentalism and environmentally friendly behaviour.
- Jeju has a high domestic and international prestige as an environmental hub as is exemplified in the motion of this initiative.

5. Significant differences of the Initiative from the existing initiatives

- Multi-dimensional approach as an integrated framework covering social and economic factors impacting on the sustainability of the environment based on the mutual mechanism among the components of environment, society and economy
- Introduction of evaluation system based on indicators in the process of the initiative being promoted
- Based on the comprehensive practice of sustainable development through conservation and

sustainable use within the carrying capacity of nature

9. Unapproved Motion; Protection of the People, Nature, Culture and Heritage of Gangjeong Village

RECOGNIZING that Gangjeong Village, also known as the Village of Water, on the island of Jeju, also known as Peace Island, recognized as an Ecological Excellent Village (Ministry of Environment, ROK), sharing the island with a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and Global Geological Park, in close proximity to three World Heritage Sites, is a coastal area home to thousands of species of plants and animals, lava rock freshwater tide pools (“Gureombi”), soft coral reefs which have globally unique features and that support 50 species of corals, [27 of which are endemic,]16 of which are legally protected, freshwater springs, sacred natural sites, historic burial grounds, and nearly 2,000 indigenous villagers, including farmers, fishermen, and *Haenyo* women divers, who have lived sustainably with the surrounding marine and terrestrial environment for nearly 4000 years;

NOTING that a Civilian-Military Complex “Tour Beauty” project, a 50-hectare naval installation, is being constructed within and adjacent to Gangjeong Village and that the construction of the military installation is alleged to be a threat to both the biodiversity and the culture, economy and general welfare of Gangjeong Village, one of the last living remnants of traditional Jeju culture, including destruction of sacred natural sites in and near Gangjeong Village;

FURTHER NOTING that there is controversy

regarding (i) the accuracy and completeness of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the naval base construction and its compliance with principles of international law concerning EIAs including Indigenous participation, right to know, and free, prior and informed consent, (ii) issues of land title and protected area status;

RECALLING the numerous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations, including Res. 4.038 recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in Protected Areas, that note, recognize, promote and call for the appropriate implementation of conservation policies and practices that respect the human rights, roles, cultural diversity, and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples in accordance with international agreements;

NOTING the [referendum] of Gangjeong Village on August 20, 2007, in which 725 villagers participated and 94% opposed the construction, and Res. 2.37 Support for environmental defenders and CONCERNED by reports of the restrictions on those speaking against the naval installation in support of environmental and cultural protection;

RECALLING IUCN’s Mission Resolutions that articulate IUCN’s ethical frameworks and relevant guiding principles including Resolution 3.022 *Endorsement of the Earth Charter* that endorsed the Earth Charter as “the ethical guide for IUCN policy and programme;” the U.N. World Charter for Nature (1982), and principles enshrined in the Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6-15 September 2012:

1. REAFFIRMS its commitment to the UN World Charter for Nature and the Earth Charter;

2. CALLS ON the Republic of Korea to:

(a) Take appropriate measures to prevent adverse environmental and socio-cultural consequences associated with the construction of the Civilian-Military Complex Port Project;

(b) invite an independent body, to prepare a fully transparent scientific, cultural, and legal assessment of the biodiversity and cultural heritage of the area and make it available to the public; and

(c) Restore damaged areas.

Sponsor

- Center for Humans and Nature

Co-Sponsors

- Chicago Zoological Society (USA)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- El Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental, CEDA (Ecuador)
- Sierra Club (USA)
- Fundacion Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Center for Sustainable Development CENESTA (Iran)
- Asociación Preserve Planet (Costa Rica)
- The Christensen Fund (USA)
- Terra Lingua (Canada)
- Ecological Society of the Philippines (Philippines)
- Citizen's Institute Environmental Studies (Korea)
- Departamento de Ambiente, Paz y Seguridad, Universidad para la Paz (Costa Rica)
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association (Bangladesh)
- Fundação Vitória Amazônica (Brazil)
- Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico, ALTROPICO Foundation (Ecuador)
- Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (Ecuador)
- EcoCiencia (Ecuador)

- Fundación Hábitat y Desarrollo de Argentina (Argentina)
- Instituto de Montaña (Peru)
- Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, APECO (Peru)
- Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica, COICA (Ecuador)
- Fundación Biodiversidad (Argentina)
- Fundacao Vitoria Amazonica (Brazil)
- Fundação Urundeí (Brazil)
- Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio Politecnico e Università di Torino (Italy)
- Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas (Costa Rica)
- Corporación Grupo Randi Randi (Ecuador)
- Living Oceans Society (Canada)
- Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental (Paraguay)
- Korean Society of Restoration Ecology (Korea)
- Ramsar Network Japan (Japan)
- The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (Israel)
- Chimbo Foundation (Netherlands)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)

10. To embody the three goals of the Jeju Declaration: “Scaling up Conservation,” “Nature-based Solutions,” and “Sustainability in Action.”

To accomplish its international designations, including the UNESCO triple crown, intangible cultural heritages, and RAMSAR wetlands sites, the Jeju Government has created a GIS system where 5 types of land-use have been successfully designated and managed for the preservation of the Environment: 1) Absolutely Pre-

served Zone, 2) Relatively Preserved Zone, 3) City Planning District, 4) Preserved Eco-System District, 5) Preserved Scenery District. Through these 5 land-use categories, we can see how as a whole, the land is managed, protected, and kept pristine.

At the close of the WCC, the IUCN presented the Jeju Declaration which can be used as a basis for the establishment of a Green Growth Organization.

a) Scaling up Conservation

The first part of the Jeju Declaration involves scaling-up conservation. Scaling-up is the process of reaching larger numbers in a broader area by institutionalizing effective programs. There is mounting evidence that conservation works and we must scale up actions on the land and in the sea through large, targeted conservation effort. We know that knowledge drives action, and that meaningful action and corrective measures require better knowledge about the threats to biodiversity. We must intensify our efforts to bring together information on species, habitats, ecosystems, governance and gender-differentiated human dependency on nature and provide decision makers with the tools for effective landscape and seascape management, which conserves nature and sustains people's livelihoods.

b) Nature-based Solutions

The second part tells us that biodiversity should not be seen as a problem, but as an opportunity to help achieve broader societal goals. Nature is a major part of the solution to some of the world's most pressing challenges in climate change, sustainable energy, food security, and economic and social development. Naturebased solutions build upon the proven contribution of well-managed and diverse ecosystems to enhance

human resilience and to provide additional development opportunities for men and women in poor communities. We must promote the awareness, knowledge, good governance and sustainable investment to demonstrate why good environmental stewardship is everyone's concern and how humanity is fundamentally dependent on nature.

c) Sustainability in Action

Governments, civil society, businesses and other stakeholders must strengthen their commitment towards sustainability, taking into account its three dimensions: sustained inclusive and equitable economic growth, equitable social development and inclusion, and integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. Sustainability must be mainstreamed in Societal decisions, supporting the full implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements, including the Rio Conventions. The transfer of green technology must also be transferred with the work of the public and the private sectors. Government and businesses alike are encouraged to pursue inclusive green growth that ensures social integration of vulnerable groups, helps eradicate poverty, and keeps humanity's footprint within ecological boundaries.

Jeju has shown creative views on preservation issues of World Heritages at the regional level and at the grassroots level. Jeju Islanders have especially shown how they have tried to accumulate their wisdom of how to harmonize their customs and lifestyles with UNESCO World Heritage sites. In particular, Jeju had a privilege to establish an integrated management system for the UNESCO protected areas through approval of the motion of 068. And, as a result of the request of the World Conservation Congress, in its Resolution 052 on September 15, 2012,

the opening of a “Green Growth Organization” must fulfill the following requests of the resolution:

A. To develop an integrated conservation management manual that includes guidelines and other prescriptions for the systematic conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems.

B. To develop and standardize a management system for protected areas including the integration of the different cycles for re-evaluation of designations, and to distribute it as a model for IUCN Members.

C. To establish cooperative programmes through which international institutions collaborate on the conservation of the natural environment by establishing integrated management systems for protected areas across the world.

D. To request support from the United Nations organizations, states and nations to legislate integrated management laws at the national or state level for appropriate conservation, systematic integration and management of natural resources to bring about the integration of protected areas such as Biosphere Reserves, World Natural Heritage sites and Global Geopark sites.

Jeju must embody the three goals of the Jeju Declaration: “Scaling up Conservation,” “Nature-based Solutions,” and “Sustainability in Action.” Jeju has the ability to mobilize communities to work for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Jeju also has the ability to halt biodiversity loss and apply nature based solutions to conserve biodiversity, enhance resilience, and so improve the well-being of the people on the island and in turn to improve the well-being of the people on the planet.

To actualize practices of 4 Jeju Motions (M067; Establishment of an Integrated Management System for UNESCO Protected Areas, M 108 : Supporting the Sustainability of Jeju Haenyeos

as a Unique Marine Ecology Stewardship, M 162 : The Development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs and unapproved motion, M 181 : Protection of the People, Nature, Culture and Heritage of Gangjeong Village), World Association for Island Studies WAIS and World Environment and Island Institute WEII open 4 courses (Sustainability of Haenyeos’ and Marine Culture, Green Growth and Travelism, Jeju Model of an Integrated Management System for UNESCO Protected Areas and April 3 Tragedy, Gangjeong Peace Movement, & Peace Builder) in the 3rd Peace Island Leadership School PILS for teachers, citizens, NGOs, and IUCN members from July 22 - July 31, 2013 at Seogwipo Training Center of Jeju National University. Our creative views on preservation issues at the grassroots level will be presented through a team (3-4 persons) presentation at Global Peace Bultuk Tribunal (a traditional meeting place of Jeju Women Divers at sea side) and Jeju Big Swim at Udo Island on the 27th of July (Jeju Ecology Stewardship Day), 2013. Based on PILS, we are already involved in an initiative, with likeminded colleagues, to launch a World Environment University grounded in the Island province of Jeju in South Korea. Within that framework the establishment of a Green Growth and Travelism Institute is a priority element. As a torchbearer of the green growth 2050 vision, this is envisaged as the centre of a virtual global network of related organizations and institutions. This initiative is very well advanced with prospects of support from a core group of universities on every continent. PILS with its leadership vision is an important corner stone to the focus for WEU on the green growth transformation journey.

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