



The Opening of a “Green Growth Organization” of the Jeju Declaration from WCC 2012 Actualizes as Establishment of an ASIAPARC Federation, Partnership Organization of EUROPARC Federation in 2016.

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Abstract

In establishing and overseeing ASIAPARC Federation in March of 2016 in Jeju Island Korea, it will be essential for us to learn aspiration, network, purpose, values, goals and strategies from 42 years experiences of EUROPARC Federation as our partnership organization such as practicing exchange programs and joint conferences. We also believe we can add one more principle, ‘Initiating Island Resilience’, into the three principles of the Jeju Declaration of 1) Scaling up Conservation, 2) Nature-based Solutions, and 3) Sustainability in Action through the opening of a "Green Growth Organization" of the Jeju Declaration of WCC 2012.

Key words: ASIAPARC Federation, EUROPARC Federation, partnership organization, Jeju Declaration, Scaling up Conservation, Nature-based Solutions, Sustainability in Action, Initiating Island Resilience, Green Growth Organization.



1. Introduction

It is significant that on March 12, 2015, Mr. Sul Hoon, Chairperson of Education, Culture, Sports and Tourism Committee of the Korean National Assembly (the Committee) highly supported an idea of pushing the resilience of the Hanon Maar Crater as a world case project. The characteristics of the crater's geopolitical location will enable the analysis of the accumulated 50,000-year history of East Asian ancient organisms and climate data and can provide predictions for climate change. Symbolically, based on this collaboration, the Committee is working together with Mr. Ignace Schops, President of EUROPARC (the Federation) and Mr. Chang Hoon Ko, President of World Association for Island Studies (the Association) through his signature on the MOU as below:

1) We can support and co-preside over an international conference with the Korean National Assembly on the sharing or learning of the long history of Brussels's pivotal roles and experiences of EU Parliament for EU countries and communities. Through this conference, we can also establish an idea of an Asian Union for prosperity and peace for Asian communities and countries.

2) The Committee, Federation, and Association have a collaborative effort of finding a pathway to climate change as a place which is vulnerable to dangerous climate change based on previous bitter experiences. As the Federation suggested the resilience work of Hanon Crater as a global world case project at Sydney World Parks Congress in November of 2014 as same as World Peace Park at the Demilitarized Zone, the three organizations support this project responding to an age of world environment.

3) As the Federation has the knowledge of how to manage the national parks of the EU based on the 'Reconnected Model between Nature and Society', the Committee and Association established an international educational infrastructure to protect UNESCO World Heritage as an example of exchanging educational projects of the 'Green Growth and Travelism Summer School' of Hasselt University and Jeju National University based on the Maurice Strong University Network. We can cooperate with each other to support the establishment of a global governance system through an educational program of human resources, which provides manpower for the project of management of UNESCO International Protected Areas, resilience of Hanon Maar Crater, and peace parks of demilitarized zone in Korean peninsula (Hoon, Ignace and Chang H., 2015).

This article is to explore possibilities, potentials

and prospects of practicing the Jeju declaration of an integrated management of UNESCO Protected Areas in Jeju Island through international education programs. Second, although Seogwipo city completed a study of plans of Hanon Maar Crater in July of 2014 upon its approval as one of the policy motions of the 2012 WCC, it didn't get any attention from the Korean government to support its resilience project until now. Third, the chair of EUROPARC Federation supported the resilience project as a world case project at the 'Jeju UNESCO Int'l Protected Areas Workshop of 2014' and the World Parks Congress in Sydney in November of 2014. Fourth, the chair of the Committee of Education, Culture, Sports, and Tourism of the Korean National Assembly recommended the World Association for Island Studies (WAIS) to initiate the establishment of ASIAPARC Federation as a partner organization of EUROPARC Federation on March 12, 2015 at a signatory meeting of the above-mentioned MOU. As soon as we will establish on March 24, 2016 as ASIAPARC Federation of WAIS with assistance and partnership of EUROPARC Federation, we will try to push its resilience as a top policy agenda symbolizing island library and keeping the 50,000-year history of East Asian ancient organisms and climate data.

2. The 2012 Jeju Declaration and the opening of a "Green Growth Organization."

A. Three Principles of the Jeju Declaration

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.

1) 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.

2) 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. Nature-based 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.

3) 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 (The Jeju Declaration, 2012).

B. The opening of a "Green Growth Organization"

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. 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:

- 1) To develop an integrated conservation management manual that includes guidelines and other prescriptions for the systematic conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems.
- 2) 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.

- 3) 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.

- 4) 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 (Kojetin, 2012).

C. Establishment Issue of Green Growth and Travelism Institute GGTI as a "Green Growth Organization" in Jeju Island.

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 the four 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 opened four 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, and Conflict Resolution in the 3rd Peace Island Int'l Leadership School (PIILS) for teachers, citizens, NGOs, and IUCN members from July 22–July 31, 2013 at the Seogwipo Training Center of Jeju National University. Our creative views on preservation issues at the grassroots level were presented through a team (3–4 persons) presentation at the Global Peace Bultuk Assembly (a traditional meeting place of Jeju Women Divers at sea side) and the Jeju Big Swim at Udo Island on July 27, 2013.

Based on PIILS, we are already involved in an initiative, with likeminded colleagues, to participate



in the Strong University Network SUN in 2014 for launching 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 leader 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. PIILS with its leadership vision is an important corner stone to the focus for WEU on the green growth transformation journey. As for establishment issue of GGTI in Jeju Island, we will have a plan to cooperate SUN through running 2016 PIILS at Jeju National University if WEI will be selected as a responsible institute to research 'International Education System Building for UNESCO Int'l Protected Areas and Resilience of Hanon Maar Crater in Spring of 2016.

3. WAIS Initiates Establishment of ASIAPARC Federation with Partnership Organization of EUROPARC Federation for Institutionalizing UNESCO Int'l Protected Areas Education Programs and Resilience Issue of Hanon Maar Crater as one of "Green Growth Organization"

WAIS introduced 'A Study on Restoration Plans of Jeju Hanon Maar Crater 2014' in November of 2014. WAIS introduced director of the IUCN World Heritage Programme, Mr. Tim Baden with an article "A Study on Restoration Plans of Jeju Hanon Maar Crater 2014" by National Promotion Committee for Restoring Hanon Crater into its journal and World Parks Congress (National Promotion Committee for Restoring Hanon Crater, 2014) : the study on the sediments of the Hanon maar crater accumulated for about 50,000 years and the characteristics of its geopolitical location will enable the analysis of the history of the ancient East Asian organisms and climate and can provide predictions for climate changes. The restoration of the Hanon maar crater will contribute to producing academic materials highly applicable not only to the concerned area but also the State and the entire globe. A case in point is Vulcaneifel, a maar crater in Germany, where an international research network has been established with France, Russia, and Asian countries, including the CDMP, Chinese Maar Drilling Program, with the Chinese government since 1995.

As it was recommended by IUCN at WCC 2012 to implement national restoration and conservation project for the Hanon crater, its geological and environmental values have been recognized and international consensus on the need for restoration and conservation has been created. The crater can be used as a space for ecology and environment education, and bring economic effect to the

community when used as a resource for education and tourism. Vulcaneifel in Germany, for instance, since a geotourism program related to the maar crater began to operate, has been visited by more than 1.5 million people annually from home and abroad.

As the world is showing high interest in natural ecology restoration, promoting the Hanon crater restoration project will be an exemplary case of national environment policy. Being the world's first example of the restoration of a maar crater, the project will ultimately enhance the national status. Not only that, by demonstrating the will to comply with the WCC's recommendation at the national level, the Republic of Korea will secure international credibility on its environmental policies and become an environmentally-developed country. In addition, the restoration of the crater will raise the nation's awareness on the values and conservation of ecological and environmental resources, which will be able to induce compliance with national environmental policies:

" I am proud to send this email letter to you on behalf of jeju islanders at the grassroots level, who eagerly desire restoration of the hanon maar crater the same as members of the National Promotion Committee for Restoring Hanon Maar Crater. In a word, i have recognized the fact that since september of 2012, Jeju islanders would like IUCN to bring the idea of a world case project of the Hanon Maar Crater into a workshop of the World Parks Conference.

we believe it is up to IUCN to accept this hanon agenda - You are the organizers of the World Parks Conference as well as 2012 WCC in Jeju Island - we at least think there is the possibility of bringing up the idea of the Hanon Crater during a meeting on UNESCO at the conference in sydney. jeju islanders also have a high expectation and the governor of jeju, mr. hee ryong won and jeju delegations also bring a good message of success to jeju people from result of 'high level round table for Int'l Protected Areas co-presided by jeju island and UNESCO' in iucn's world parks congress in november of 2014.

As you know, Seogwipo citizens envy the fact that the Vulkaneifel Geopark - Germany with five Geo-museums and geo-sites reveal scientific phenomena and selected pathways have an outstanding position among the worldwide volcanic regions. They wish the Hanon maar crater to be reborn as the " Eye of Seogwipo" like eight craters of Vulkaneifel as " Eyes of the Eifel" through a world case project of its restoration (it will also be designated one of jeju geo-park sites by UNESCO).

Upon the higher expectation of jeju islanders,



WAIS, WEII and WEIS editorial members have a common interest to run summer and winter school titled as “UNESCO Int’l protected areas and hanon crater course” in the summer school of 2013, i would like to invite my friend ignace schops, President of EUROPARC Federation and Goldman Prize Winner into jeju island as one of lecturers in this program. at that time, mayor of seogwipo city, Mr. Jae-bong Kim invited him into its city hall for getting his advice to push restoration issue of the hanon crater locally, nationally and internationally on 25th of july, 2013. I expect he can also contribute by suggesting his advice on the issue of acceptance of this idea of a world case project of the Hanon Maar in the sydney conference through his application of reconnected model between society and nature to hanon maar crater.” (Hoon, 2014).

At the Peace Island Policy seminar (March 21, 2014), as the crater can be used as a space for ecological and environmental education, and bring economic effects to the community when used as a resource for education and tourism the same as Vulcaneifel in Germany. We need to establish a “World Geology Education Museum (WGEM)” at the front or near the place of the Crater for its restoration. Especially, when the honorable Maurice Strong visited the Crater of Jeju on November 5, 2011, I remember he suggested this idea to the students at his lecture.

As for actualizing this issue through getting financial support for execution at national and global level is essential, I have made use of an opportunity to introduce ‘a Project of WGEM for Restoration of Hanon Maar Crater’ to chairperson of Education, Culture, Tourism Committee of Korean National Congress, Mr. Hoon Sul of the New Politics Alliance for Democracy (NPAD) for his support on this project on October 22, 2014. I can surely suggest the idea of islanders that a restoration of the Crater will be a wonderful world case project at the age of world environment in the 21st century if we can get financial support or engagement to do it step by step from both Korean government and international community.

“ In march of 2015, it is noteworthy fact that one member of the jeju local assembly, mr. yongbum kim invites “Asia Pacific Islands healing exploration for restoration of hanon maar crater apihe 2015” into near place of hanon crater of seogwipo city (seogwipo arts center) from march 12 - march 15, 2015 with celebration of inviting an islands-20 initiative (I-20) between unsids and island provinces of g-20 countries at seogwipo city from March 12-13, 2015.

Of course Jeju islanders recognize that restoration project of hanon maar crater is a difficult task as a world case project. However, through encouragement, efforts and engagement of the iucn, we learned it was began here and now. It will come to fruition incrementally by jeju islanders, wolrd citizens, jeju local government, National government, and international organizations together.

We, jeju islanders pray for the good news that the iucn and international community accept this idea of a world case project of the Hanon maar Crater in the World Parks Conference in november of 2014.”¹

4. The Opening of a "Green Growth Organization" of the Jeju Declaration of WCC 2012 Actualizes as Establishment of an ASIAPARC Federation, Partnership Organization of EUROPARC Federation in 2016.

A. Establishment of ASIAPARC Federation Proposed as Partnership Organization of EUROPARC Federation
Mr. Ignace Schops suggested his idea in his presentation “ Reconnected Model of Resilience Issues of Hanon Crater and Jeju Int’l UNESCO Protected Areas” at Peace Island Spring Seminar on March 12, 2015 at Jeju National University by Mr. Ignace Schops.

He highlights Climate Resilience and Biodiversity in his lecturing. Mr. Ignace Schops, Ashoka Fellow, Goldman Prize winner, and ambassador for Al Gore’s ‘Climate Leadership Corps’ presented his worldview, in which biodiversity and nature, placed at the heart of society, become assets for “glocal” development and climate resilience. He and Dr. Ko Chang Hoon recommended to push a resilience project of Hanon Maar Crater as a world case project to Mr. Sul Hoon, a chairperson of the Committee of Education, Culture, Tourism and Sports of Korean National Assembly this morning (March 12, 2015) at his office in Seoul. Ignace Schops believes that biodiversity can be both preserved and showcased by connecting the environment to economic and social development, as well as by bringing together the private industry, regional governments and local stakeholders. During his intervention, Schops said: First, we need to give more space, light, food and care to nature.

Second, we need to translate ‘biodiversity’ in a language that people can understand and relate to. It is only when they’ll find reasons to love the world that they’ll save it. Third, we need to adopt the (Re) connection model in which we reconnect nature with nature, people with nature, business with nature, as well as policy with practise. It is by thinking globally, acting locally and changing personally that we’ll

1.Letter WAIS sent to Director, Mr. Tim Baden, IUCN World Heritage Program (October 19, 2014).



create the world we want, starting today, caring for nature and future generations.

B. WAIS establishes ASIAPARC Federation as a partner organization in October of 2015.

It will be experimental when WAIS establishes ASIAPARC Federation as a partner organization in October of 2015 in the 15th Peace Island Forum: "According to Mutual of Understanding about education issues of Jeju UNESCO Protected Areas on March 12, 2015, Mr. Sul Hoon, Chairperson of Committee of Education, Culture, Sports of Korean National Assembly highly supports pushing the resilience of the Hanon Maar Crater as a world case project, the characteristics of its geological location will enable the analysis of the accumulated 50,000 year history of East Asian ancient organisms and climate data and can provide predictions for climate change. Based on this collaborative work, it is working together with the EUROPARC Federation and the World Association for Island Studies. As the federation has the knowhow to manage the national parks of the EU based on the 'Reconnected Model between Nature and Society', the Committee and Association establish ASIAPARC Federation for the resilience of Hanon Maar Crater as a world case project and international educational infrastructure to protect UNESCO World Heritages as a partnership organization, EUROPARC Federation today" (Ignace, 2015).

C. Jeju wants ASIAPARC Federation to get international awareness through the 2nd Islands-20 Initiatives and World Haenyology Congress (June 27- June 29, 2016).

We launched the 1st Jeju Islands-20 (I-20) Initiative and the 15th Peace Island Forum from October 1-3, 2015 in Jeju Island Korea with support of the Korea Foundation. Key issues of Jeju I-20 was stepping stone conference which handled issues of the three "E"s of energy security, economic efficiency, and environmental acceptability are an uncomfortable reality for small islands around the globe. This special conference seeks to celebrate and extend the importance of the United Nations' International Year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) by:

- Evaluating the consequences of the International Year for the SIDS and other small island economies
- Assessing the new development related research needed to implement the S.A.M.O.A Pathway (SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action)
- Exploring options for the SIDS to access the policy agenda of the regional and global economic forums

Throughout this agenda there is a special emphasis

on meeting the challenge of the three "E"s for small islands.

The contemporary energy insecurity of SIDS as identified during the International Year of SIDS cannot be redress solely from the perspective of their incapacity. The G-20, APEC and similar market-based forums make essentially economically rationalist decisions regarding their own collective energy security. They do not grant the SIDS parity of esteem or of influence in pursuing this agenda. Indeed even during the International Year of SIDS, the 2014 G-20 meeting in Brisbane did not find a place for an I-20. There was a B-20 for business and a L-20 for labour but no direct consideration of SIDS needs.

Of the 39 countries that have been rated "extreme risk" on the 2010 Maplecroft Index with regard to energy security, 33 are small island nations, with Singapore, Nauru, American Samoa, Guam and Netherlands Antilles considered most vulnerable. The International Year of SIDS is over but it should not end. Jeju's I-20 Initiative is needed as a global "de-brief" - a serious and focused assessment - on what the International Year has meant for meeting the energy security needs of the world's most vulnerable, at-risk small islands.

Jeju's I-20 Initiative embraces this challenge through a special conference to follow on from the International Year of SIDS and to keep the momentum vibrantly alive. This conference will provide a forum with the SIDS and small island economies at the centre of three-sided dialogue including Government, Industry and International Organisations. Special effort will be made to engage with G-20 states to promote the case for an appropriate mechanism for an I-20 parallel input into the 2015 G-20 meeting.

Jeju Island was recognized as hometown of women divers by world citizens. UNESCO also shall designate the marine culture of Jeju Haenyeo as one of UNESCO Intangible Heritage in December of 2015. As you know, in WCC of 2012, IUCN approved motion 108 ' Supporting the Protection of Jeju Haenyeo as a marine ecological stewardship'. We need to establish Haenyology (a study on Hanyeo and its culture) protection of village sea-field as 21st marine conservation model was managed by Jeju women divers in June of 2016. Of course, it succeed in spirit and contents of the 1st World Jamnyeology Conference: Values of Women Divers and Their Cultural Heritage in June 9-11, 2002. It will be contributed to not only to protect sustainable Haenyeo life as one of marine life style but also to improve one of professional jobs disappearing in danger through activating integration of local and international education programs among UNSIDS and Island provinces of G-20 countries.

I-20 Initiative and World Haenyology Congress



embrace this challenge through initiating special conferences to follow on from the International Year of SIDS, spirit of UNESCO Apia Statement on Education (UNESCO Side Event at the Third International Conference on SIDS “ Enhancing Island Resilience through Education for Sustainable Development (3 September, 2014, Apia, Samoa) and to keep the momentum vibrantly alive. This conference will provide a forum with the SIDS and small island economies/ UNESCO and its education for sustainable development at the centre of three-sided dialogue including Government, Industry and International Organisations. Special effort will be made to engage with G-20 states to promote the case for an appropriate mechanism for an I-20 parallel input into the 2016 G-20 meeting.

Session 1. What Did We Learn from the International Year of SIDS

Session 2. What Will It Take To Implement the SAMOA Pathway?

Session 3. How Can Small Island Economies Access the Policy Agenda of the Regional and Global Economic Forums?
(Jeu Islands-20 Initiative program, 2015).

A Conference to Find a Voice for Jeju Women Divers’ Culture and Sustainable Life in a Sea of Indifference and Neglect also is composed of three sessions:

Session 1. What Kinds of Marine Policy to Support the Sustainability of Jeju Hanyeos as a Marine Ecology Stewardship?

Session 2. What Kinds of Education Programs of Jeju Haenyeo and Haenyeo Culture for Sustainable Development?

Session 3. How Can Jeju Haenyeo Culture Connect Marine Cultures of Peace in the Asia Pacific Context such as sovereign issues of islets?
(The 15th Peace Island Forum program, 2015).

D. We would like ASIAPARC Federation to obtain international awareness as one of Green Growth Organization through collaboration with the Global Green Islands Summit during Hawaii World Conservation Congress (September 1-10, 2016).

Islands around the world have beautiful natural environments and unique cultures distinctive from the mainland. These days, islands have been well-known to people around the world and their value has been promoted. In the past, these islands were considered hidden treasure islands but now they become attractions where people want to visit. However, islands also have much more possibilities

of being exposed to extreme weather such as global warming and typhoons, and environmental pollution than in the past.

In this context, it has become more and more necessary to build a sustainable cooperative framework between islands for conserving their natural environments, unique cultures, systematically responding to climate change, and developing island economy. This will contribute to making islands around the world beloved places by people and handing them to future generations as they are.

In 2014 the United Nations launched the Sustainable Development Goals at the Rio+20 Summit, identifying one such goal as ‘insuring access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all’ by 2030. Getting to that goal will require society to provide universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services; increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix; double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy technologies including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced fossil fuel processes; and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies.

Not incidentally, 2014 was also designated UN International Year of SIDS and the landmark Samoa Pathway agreement recognized the urgency of succeeding in ‘building capacity, strengthening national institutions, gaining access to and developing renewable energy and promote energy conservation’ and the fact that ‘the impacts of climate change compound the existing challenges of SIDS placing additional burdens on national budgets and development goals.’

As, in September, 2016, the World Conservation Congress will be held by the US government and the state government of Hawaii in Honolulu in Hawaii. World environment leaders will attend in the congress and discuss agendas related to conserving the world environment. During the congress, the Global Green Islands Summits will also be held and summits from different islands around the world will share their ideas on establishing an island cooperative framework for sustainable development and foster a bright future for islands around the world. If two local governments initiate direct connection between energy security of island state of AOSIS and environmental preservation of all islands on the earth for completing Islands-20 Initiatives through Global Green Islands Summit in 2016, it will be ideal momentum to bring messages of islands to the world in 21st century (The 15th Peace Island Forum, 2015).

5. Conclusion

In 2014, WEIS invited article, “A Study on Restoration



Plans of Jeju Hanon Maar Crater' by National Promotion Committee for Restoring Hanon Crater into journal (August 30, 2014). In Chapter 5, it recommended some policy proposals to the public:

“ The restoration of Hanon Crater” is the first of its kind and a very important natural environment restoration project that recovers the lost value of nature and environment. Therefore, in order to restore the crater perfectly through international cooperation, the Korean government's role is essential. We suggest that the Korean government launch the restoration of Hanon Crater as a national project.

Especially, the restoration of Hanon Crater will be the touchstone of the Jeju government's commitment to its pledge of putting the value of environment before anything else in re-establishing Jeju's value. The restoration project will also be a barometer of the current Jeju Governor's ability to fulfill his election pledges. We are sure that the Jeju government will carry out the restoration and conservation project of Hanon Crater wisely with an understanding of the project's importance to human kind and the future generations.

As a result of this study, we put forward our recommendations for the restoration project such as conducting comprehensive academic research, building an administrative, and systematic footing for the restoration, establishing cooperative networks with international institutions like IUCN, forming a task force for the project, and preparing temporary conserving plans before the restoration project.

1) Comprehensive Academic Research

For a close investigation and scientific research, comprehensive scientific research on Hanon Crater should be conducted annually and the database of the research should be established for later uses. The history, human and social environment, weather, topography, water system, geological features, landscape, and ecosystem of the crater should be the subjects of the research.

For an in-depth study into the sedimentary layers of the crater, systematic research such as reviewing and arranging similar precedent studies, collecting and analyzing data collected from studies conducted home and abroad, collecting and analyzing samples from the sedimentary layers of the crater should be conducted systematically.

Especially for the restoration of the original vegetation of Hanon Crater, investigations into vegetation which hasn't been disturbed by human activities should be conducted and a mimetic diagram reflecting the ecosystem of Hanon Crater should be drawn and utilized for the restoration project.

2) Building an Administrative, and Systematic Footing for the Restoration

Base on the results of the funded research project on a basic plan of restoring Hanon Crater, the local government (Jeju Special Self-Governing Province) should develop an administrative plan for restoring Hanon Crater as a national project which will attract the central government's attention and help the central government fulfill its duty of protecting and restoring nature

Also, given that the restoration and conservation project of Hanon Crater has legal basis provided by the basic environment law, the natural environment conservation act, and the national land planning and utilization act which stipulate that the central government should protect and conserve nature and environment, the local government should include the restoration and conservation project of Hanon Crater to its official policies and revise related laws and regulations to prepare measures of protecting and conserving maar craters, crater lakes, and maar sedimentary layers.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province has to show its willingness to put the restoration of Hanon Crater at the top of its agenda and play a leading role in minimizing conflicts between various interest groups and reaching an agreement with local residents and forming a consensus of the restoration project.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province should also form a taskforce which exclusively deals with the restoration project. The task force will do various work such as planning, securing legal footing, negotiating with the central government, holding and attending international conferences and seminars, promoting the project, mediating conflicts between interest groups, carrying out temporary protective measures, etc.

3) Establishing Cooperative Networks with International Institutions such as IUCN

Establishing cooperative networks with international institutions such as IUCN and local players like academic societies focusing on geology, environment, ecology and climate, environment organizations, the media, and religious groups is very important. This can work as a channel through which social demands of making the restoration of Hanon Crater as a national project can be delivered to the central government. Therefore, it is necessary to actively build those networks.

In addition, establishing an international research network for predicting the future climate change which was one of the recommendations for restoring Hanon Crater at the 2012 World Conservation Congress will be important. This can attract attention on the restoration of Hanon Crater from international communities.

4) Forming a Task Force for the National Project

A temporary task force consisting of members of the National Assembly, the Jeju Provincial Council, the



National Promotion Committee for Restoring Hanon Crater, and related field experts, and representatives of local residents should be established. The task force will play a leading role in carrying out the national project such as negotiating and compromising with the central government, and etc.

5) Temporary Conserving Plans before the Restoration
Before the restoration of Hanon Crater is decided, it is necessary for the administration to prepare legal and institutional measures to protect the crater from reckless development activities. Without the infringement of property rights, the administration needs to come up with different measures to curb reckless development activities towards Hanon Crater (One possible measure is to designate the crater as a possible candidate for the core zone of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve).” (National Promotion Committee for Restoring Hanon Crater, 2014).

To actualize these five recommendations, WAIS ran a summer school program titled as “Interpreter Course for UNESCO Int’l Protected Areas and Resilience of Hanon Maar Crater with collaboration of EUROPRAC Federation in the summer of 2013 and in the spring of 2015. Through those academic activities, WAIS established ASIAPARC Federation with recommendation of Mr. Sul Hoon, a chairperson of committee of education, culture, tourism and sports of Korean National Assembly and Mr. Ignace Schops, President of EUPARC Federation in March of 2016. We also expect to add one more principle, ‘Initiating Island Resilience’, into the three Principles of the Jeju Declaration such as 1) Scaling up Conservation, 2) Nature-based Solutions, and 3) Sustainability in Action.

In establishing and running ASIAPARC Federation in October of 2015 in Jeju Island Korea, it will be essential for us to learn aspiration, network, purpose, values, goals and strategies from 42 years experiences of EUROPARC Federation as our partnership organization such as practicing exchange programs and joint conferences (EUROPARC Federation, 2015).

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Receiving Date: May 22, 2015

Reviewing Date: June 1, 2015

Reporting Date of Article Appearance: June 11, 2015