

World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University: Jeju Global Governance of Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management for UNESCO Internationally Protected Areas

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Abstract

In this article, firstly, we talk about why we respond to “climate change impacts in nature and society” educationally. Secondly, we try to find ways that 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 at the grass roots level of UNESCO internationally protected areas. Thirdly, we try to develop World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University so called “Lead WEU.” We will announce “World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University” at Private Meeting of the 2020 World Conservation Congress on September 9, 2021 in Marseille of France. We propose “Jeju Global Governance of World Heritage; Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management of UNESCO internationally Protected Area, at the graduate class of Jeju National University from September 2 to December 9, 2021. The core program centered at the University itself would be developed initially on the basis of the comparative advantage offered by its location in Jeju and the quality of faculty, full and part time, that could be recruited to the University.

Key words :

World Environment University Online School. Establishment of World Environment University. the 2020 World Conservation Congress. Marseille. Jeju Global Governance of World Heritage.

Introduction

On July 7, 2021, we suggests talks about Environmental Policy Sustainability of “Island Studies and Autonomy Governance”¹ class at the 2021 Fall semester of Jeju National University, which is supposed to respond to three aspects of Jeju global governance of World Heritages in Jeju Island at the Jeju World Conservation Congress in September of 2012(Ko et.al. 2012 p.25):

“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.”

In this article, firstly, we talks about why we respond to “climate change impacts in nature and society” educationally. Secondly, we try to find ways that 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 at the grass roots level of UNESCO internationally protected areas. Thirdly, we try to develop World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University so called “Lead WEU.”

Educational Response to some aspects of “climate change impacts in nature and society”

Professor Dai-yeun Jeong shows his response to topic of Climate Change and Its Impacts on Nature and Society, which was delivered to the audience on May 13, 2021 at the 21st World Peace Island Online Forum at Jeju National University, South Korea. He define some aspects and issues to Climate Change. “Weather as the state of the atmosphere at a given time and place...” “Climate as the meteorological conditions, including temperature, precipitation, and wind, that characteristically prevail in a particular region.” “Climate Change as a change in average weather.” He also explain some courses of Climate Change – Global Warming such as Human-induced Greenhouse Gas Emission, which brings Environmental problems and Climate change to the mankind. As a phenomenon of one of the most serious global environmental problems in terms of its impact on nature/society/humans (ibid), he concludes to give some remarks – “How to Respond to Climate Change” 1. Mitigation and adaption policy at the government level. 2. Voluntary green management at the enterprises level. 3. Environmental movement at civil organizations level. 4. Providing information/platform of discussion,

1) Participants of May 13, 2021 Zoom conference such as professor Sang-cheol Kwon, professor Dai-Yun Jeong, professor Mutsusami Kumaran and Kyung-seo Park agreed to join the class,

public advertisement, etc at the mass media level
5. Environmentally friendly behavior at citizen's level (ibid).

Professor Muthusami Kumaran says the importance of role of NGO in responding to Climate Change Impact and Education. "Protecting and preserving the natural and environmental treasures of Jeju Island is, eventually, the collective responsibility of the people of Jeju, all levels of the government, corporate and the environmental NGO sectors. Jeju Island has a vibrant environmental NGO sector with about 80 NGOs providing a variety of active environmental services. All efforts and services to conserve the environment of Jeju Island for the benefits of future generations need to be galvanized within the overarching environmental governance where all three sectors actively participate and make collective decisions within the three key elements of sustainable development: people, planet & profit. The key ingredient for promoting networking and collaborative opportunities between environmental NGOs, government entities and corporations is to improve their trust on one another. Given the current status of environmental NGOs – governments – corporations relations, it will take time to develop such trust, but if small measures are undertaken, mutual understanding & respect between the leaders of NGOs, government and corporations will grow and eventually result in mutual trust, (Kumaran and Kim.2019)"

For this environmental forum, I can do some environmental assessment with unique Jeju biodiversity, which is related to my environmental research. I did ecological and biological monitoring and assessment, which is fitting to the world Island group.

The scientific evidence was clear: the world community needed to adapt and change our lifestyles immediately. And we did. The draconian measures deemed impossible until recently have become a reality today. The impossible suddenly became possible. Can we count on similar leadership and the same methods for saving Mother Earth and ourselves and can the WEU help us to achieve this objective? A vaccine alone will not tip the balance toward health because COVID19 is not a disease but a symptom

of an exhausted planet. Because we "only have one earth" we cannot destroy what keeps us alive. The best vaccine can be found in the restoration of our natural ecosystems, become climate neutral before 2050 while implementing a circular economy that is socially embedded and inclusive. Just take a glance at the last 50 years. With currently 7.8 billion people, the world's population has doubled, the cultivated area on a global scale has increased by 22 million hectares, 230 million hectares of grassland have been added for cattle, and on top of that, an additional 160 million hectares for arable land. All the extra space was taken from the natural environment. Over one million species are the brink of extinction (Report IPBES). We were blind to the collapsing natural ecosystems that kept our climate stable, gave us healthy air and drinkable water. We did not listen to the deafening last words of so many life forms on earth and there was certainly no stock market listing, nor value for a share of nature. The consequences of an overpopulated world are overwhelming. Each person on this planet now emits on average 21% more CO₂ than 50 years ago and we all emit 47% more! These are the averages, but you need to know that only 10% of the world's population is responsible for 50% of emissions. Per capita, we use 47 times more fossil fuels, consume 65% more meat, produce 447 per cent more plastic and our air travel has increased by 561%! Extreme weather conditions such as hurricanes, floods and extreme drought increased by 44% between 1980 and 2018. The reset, the necessary sustainable transformation is slowly underway. The first signals of change become visible. The volume of solar energy has increased 400 times, 3.2 million square kilometres of forests have been restored and 27 million square kilometres of marine nature have been protected. We are still far from reaching the agreed UN SDG objectives! We need to accelerate and speed up in the next 10 years. And we need everyone to help to turn the tide. The World Environment University can be an inspiration for many and one of the drivers for a global sustainable systemic transition. 109

Educational Responses to Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management of UNESCO Internationally Protected Areas

Professor Chang-Hoon Ko proposes World Environment University Online School at the world 21th World Peace Island Forum : The 2021 Global Ageing Network Biennial Conference in Jeju : Asia Pacific Care Approaches: Post COVID-19 Challenges, Climate Changes Impact: (September 6-8, 2021).

Professor Ko and his group Ko had run Peace Island Leadership School and Global Peace Bulteok Assembly and Global Peace Bulteok Assembly from 2013 to 2015 which succeeds World Environment Island Summer School by financial support of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province for establishment of World Environment University in Summer of 2011: (Ko et.al. 2012.p.47):

“...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.”

They had also developed Jeju World Peace Academy and Global Peace Bulteok Assembly for 4 years from 2016 to 2019 by financial support of both Jeju National University and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province: (Ko. et. al. 2016. Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy during 'peacetime' Korea: The Asia Pacific Context (1947-2016). p.42).

“... Jeju National University JNU held the Jeju World Peace Academy and Global Peace Bulteok Assembly 2016 (August 7-10) in collaboration with Jeju 4.3 Victim Family Association. It also supports a combined solution to social healing for numerous survivors of Jeju 4.3. Based on interviews with numbers of the Jeju 4.3 Victim Family Association, 20 % of them are now elderly and require expensive medical care and assistance. Many continue to suffer from psychological trauma. It serves as a bacon of international peace in the same vein as the May 24, 2015's event, " Women Cross the Demilitarized Zone," Jeju itself aims serve as a "Peace Zone" between two Koreas and among the Six Talks countries for Asia Pacific Peace.”

Because of both negative impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic and discontinuance of financial Support for Jeju World Peace Academy, Ko and his group face crisis to stop program. But they Could find an alternative World Environment University Online School to JWPA in 2020 and 2021 during the COVID-19 Pandemic. They run World Environment University Online School four times through international zoom meeting relating to topics of Island Studies and Autonomy Governance at the graduate course of Graduate School of Jeju National University of South Korea from September 2 to December 8, 2020. In case of November 10, 2020,

we had a conference for UN Remembering Maurice Strong session. It quoted its memorial UN message (November 30, 2015) :

“Maurice Strong, who died a few days ago at 86, was a figure of endless intrigue around politics and business for decades, but never more so than in the early 1990s. As secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Strong was the driving force at that time behind the 1972 Stockholm first UN Environmental Summit and 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, which started what we now know has been an endlessly frustrating struggle to come to grips with global warming. In 1990, I interviewed him for the Financial Post about his preparations for Rio. On his death, I looked up that old Q&A and found his answers strikingly relevant to what’s being talked about this week at the UN’s latest climate change confab in Paris, called COP21. For instance, Strong said the “biggest single issue” was figuring out how the rich, developed countries would come up with sufficient billions to compensate poor, developing ones for building their economies with low carbon emissions. (He suggested dedicated taxes!) We still haven’t come close to solving that one. He also said clear targets for cutting emissions would be needed, although of course everything wouldn’t be settled at the Rio summit alone. “But we do have to establish the basis for a major shift in direction,” he said. In all the years since, I don’t think anything that qualifies as a “major shift” has occurred. Weaning the world off fossil fuels has proven too painful, a topic on which Strong was surprisingly blunt, way back then. “It’s going to be disruptive; it’s going to change the status quo; it’s going to change competitive advantage,” he said.”

Integrated Management Education for UNESCO Internationally Protected Areas in Jeju Island Emphasizes the Importance of Hallasan Jeju King Cherry tree forests villages and Jeju Batdam at the Grass Roots Level.

It is well known fact that Jeju Island’s successful management of world class scenery resulted in the designation of Jeju Island as the UNESCO

Jeju Biosphere Reserve in 2002, as the UNESCO World Natural Heritage in 2007 and Global Geopark Network in 2010. Nevertheless, Jeju has some problem to integrated management for 3 kinds of UNESCO world heritages. Because of different purpose of each heritages, we always involve many problems. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to prepare for some realistic and desirable alternative to conserve world heritage through establishment of global governance for an integrated management for world heritage (Kang.2016).

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province contains four international protected areas: Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, Global Geoparks and Ramsar Wetlands. Each area has a different evaluation frequency and management criteria. The international protected areas in Jeju are also famous tourist attractions, attracting about ten million visitors a year. This study aims to suggest desirable administrative systems for integrated management of international protected areas through giving careful consideration to the administration system and current status of management of the international protected areas in Jeju.(Chung and Hwang.2015).

We suggest to input 3 King Cherry tree villages of Mt. Hallasan into the Biosphere Reserve as special conservation forest zone based on collaborative research and filed trip to King Cherry trees forest at the Mt. Halla (Hallasan).

...”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...”(Ko et. al. 2012 p.32).

We also keep in mind that the importance of “designation of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO) Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) Jeju Batdam Agricultural Heritage System (AHS) took place in 2014. The UN FAO has valued the significant dynamic system of Jeju Batdam (stone fences around the dry fields)

and its biodiversity, traditional farming technology and skills, farming knowledge systems, agriculture and the outstanding aesthetic landscape throughout all year round. The designation of FAO GIAHS Jeju Batdam AHS, however, deserves a clear review for sound preservation, management and utilization. Since 2002, Jeju Island holds 5 international designations in environment, biodiversity and culture categories from the United Nations Educational, Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the prevalent Heritage value in the limited scope of an aesthetic landscape against the UN FAO GIAHS value with 5 criteria is applied for the significance of the dynamic AHS in the local tourism industry. The true meaning of FAO GIAHS Jeju Batdam AHS deserves to be independently studied for the future direction to honor the other international designations at a full scale, too. The study has discovered various scopes of Batdam AHS and has suggested the right direction of FAO GIAHS Jeju Batdam AHS for methods of conservation and utilization in the tourism oriented society. The study also aims to introduce possible directions to future academic research and show the necessity of a holistic approach and inclusion of 5 criteria of FAO GIAHS in developing new tourism products based on GIAHS Jeju Batdam AHS.”

“... 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... (Ko et.al. 2012.p.47).

We try to establish ASIAPARC Federation to support

integrated management for UNESCO Internationally Protected Areas which was presented at the Hawaii World Conservation Congress in September of 2016 :

“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.”

Conclusion: World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University

Ko and his group will announce “World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University” at Private Meeting of the 2020 World Conservation Congress on September 9, 2021 in Marseille of France.

Professor Ko propose “Jeju Global Governance of World Heritage; Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management of UNESCO internationally Protected Area, at the graduate class of Jeju National University from September 2 to December 9, 2021. The core program centered at the University itself would be developed initially on the basis of the comparative advantage offered by its location in Jeju and the quality of faculty, full and part time, that could be recruited to the University.

For 2022, Have 2-4 Separate Sessions: Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter in some combination Have at least 4 participating institutions from 4 different countries, these institutions commit 5-8 students (20-30 students) for the World Environment Online School for a nominal fee. (I was thinking \$10-20 for this year, since the main goal is to establish the Online School as viable and if successful, it would make it an easier proposal for government grants

which is where most future funding would depend on for expansion, but still we want to make something that is useful and sustainable if it needs to be kept small.)

Possible examples would be: Environmental Policy, Sustainability and Community Development, Island Studies and Societies, Peace Building and the Environment, Law and Community Environment etc...) (Jeju 4.3 should not be its own topic, if it fits as an example of a broader topic then it is fine. The goal is to be more general here.)

1–2 lectures would be given in the content area per session. Aiming for about 6 lectures per session.

Have each participating institutions be responsible for 1–2 lectures per event. With outside lecturers being used when needed.

The goal being at the last event of 2022, each participating institution has their students give presentations related to the topics discussed. They can be done individually, or by groups. These final presentations by students would be compiled, edited, and then published by the WEII of Jeju National University. Giving students a writing credit to be used on resumes and for a finished product that can be shown for future funding purposes

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Receiving Date : May 11, 2021

Reviewing Date : May 18, 2021

Reporting Date of Article Appearance: May 25, 2021