

# Efforts to Conserve Jeju's Sustainable Environmental Value as the Only UNESCO's Triple Crown given Island

**Hong-chul, Lim**

Director of Environment Policy Division,  
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province



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# 1. Our Jeju,

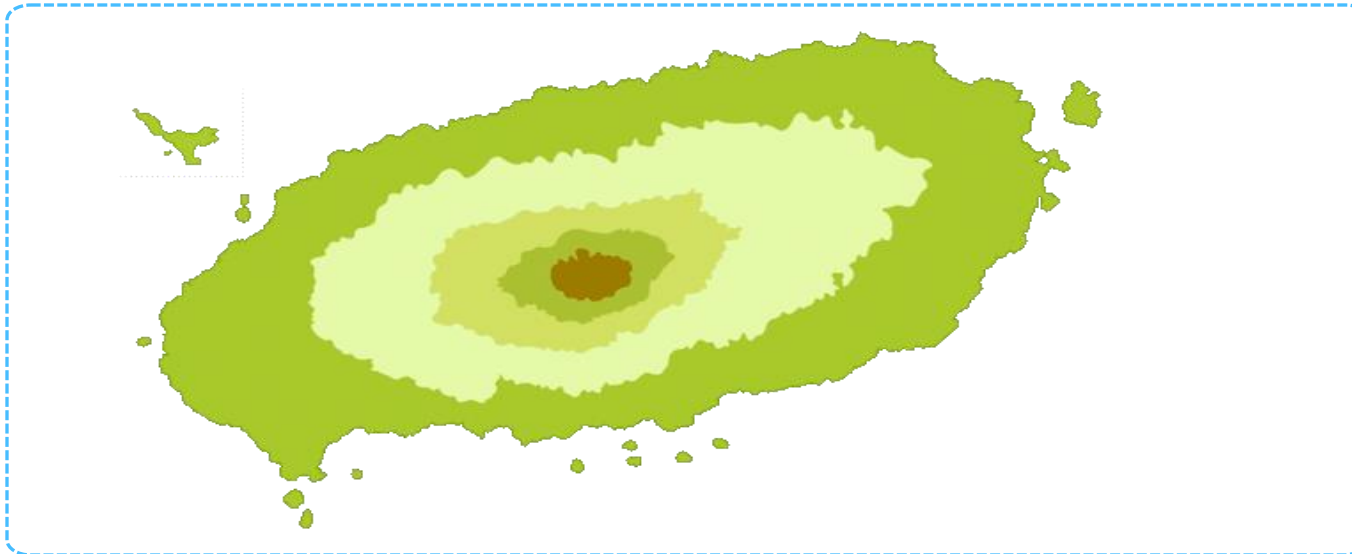
- ❖ Located at the southernmost part of South Korea and a strategic location connecting South Korea and Asia
- ❖ Area 1,850.1km<sup>2</sup> (coastline 551.7km)
  - \* 71 uninhabited islands, 8 inhabited islands
- ❖ Population 700,000
- ❖ Subtropical climate with four distinct seasons, Distribution of approximately 9,000 species of biological resources (on land and sea)



*Korea*



**JEJU Island**



## 2. MIDAs (first Multi-Internationally Designated Areas), Jeju



- ❖ Biosphere Reserve (designated 2002, expanded 2019)
  - Area: 387,194ha (Jeju Island, marine area within 5.5km of the coastline (core area, buffer area, cooperation area))



- ❖ World Natural Heritage (Registered 2007), Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes
  - Area: 18,845ha (Hallasan Natural Reserve, Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, Geomunoreum Lava Tube System)



- ❖ World Geopark (Certified 2010),
  - Jeju Island (Sanbangsan Mountain and Yongmeori Coast, Suwolbong Peak)



- ❖ Ramsar wetland (Registered 2006 - 2015)
  - 5 locations (Mulyeongari Wetland (2006), Muljangori Wetland (2008), 1100 Altitude Wetland (2009), Dongbaekdongsan Wetland (2011), Sumeunmulbaengdui (2015))



## 2. MIDAs (first Multi-Internationally Designated Areas), Jeju



### ❖ Jeju Gotjawal

- A unique ecosystem formed by the hardened rock masses of lava flowing from volcanic eruptions
- The lungs of Jeju's environment, and plays an important role in the recharge of groundwater, the lifeblood of Jeju
  - ☞ Aewol Gotjawal · Hankyung-Andeok Gotjawal · Gujwa-Seongsan Gotjawal · Jochon-Hamdeok Gotjawal



### ❖ Oreum

- Independent volcanoes or parasitic volcanoes formed by secondary volcanic eruptions distributed throughout Jeju, excluding Baeknokdam crater on the summit of Mt. Hallasan
- Approximately 360 locations in the province



Systematic management through strict land use regulations by dividing into absolute, relative, and managed conservation areas

Jeju groundwater source and water quality management through the groundwater resource special management zone system

Establishment and implementation of Jeju-type conservation and management system for each natural resource

### 3. Jeju's Promise for Sustainability\_ Jeju Gotjawal



#### Jeju Gotjawal

- ❖ Jeju, a volcanic island, has its own unique environmental asset
- ❖ A unique forest where tropical northern limit plants and polar southern limit plants coexist
- ❖ Jeju's biodiversity treasure trove and Jeju's largest groundwater recharge area



- ❖ Establishment of Gotjawal Sharing Foundation (2007), promotion of Jeju-type National Trust movement
- ❖ Jeju Gotjawal Private Land Purchase Promotion (2009~2024)  
Purchase: 651.8ha (KRW 73.8 billion), private sector-led, voluntary donations and contributions from individuals, companies, and the public
- ❖ 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress(WCC) adopted the agenda of “Gotjawal Conservation”
- ❖ Legislation of the term “Gotjawal” and the basis for protection in the Jeju Special Act (2019)
- ❖ Gotjawal Conservation Plan Service (2015–2023), Gotjawal Conservation Citizen Education and Publicity
- ❖ Gotjawal Conservation Plan Project (2015–2023), education and promotion for citizens to protect Gotjawal

- 5.1% of Jeju Island's area (95.1 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Annual CO<sub>2</sub> absorption of 166,000 tons
- Habitat for more than 50% of Jeju's native plants (approximately 600 species)

### 3. Jeju's Promise for Sustainability\_ Jeju' s Oreum

#### Jeju Oreum

- ❖ An independent volcano or parasitic volcano formed by volcanic eruptions distributed throughout Jeju, excluding Baeknokdam crater on the summit of Mt. Hallasan
- ❖ A natural landform with excellent plant ecological topography, geological, landscape, and humanistic value



- ❖ Establishment of conservation and management guidelines for systematic management of oreum (2023)
- ❖ Establishment of public-private cooperation network for oreum conservation and management
  - Resident-led mountain maintenance and protection activities linked to the ecosystem service payment system (9 villages)
  - 5 damaged oreums: Implementation of natural rest year system, monitoring of oreum damage and restoration (Mulchat Oreum, Doneri Oreum, Munseoki Oreum, Baekyaki Oreum, Songaksan)
    - 👉 **Full access control and restrictions on activities (logging, cooking, etc.)**
- ❖ Establishing a public-private cooperation system for oreum protection 👉 **1 group 1 oreum protection movement (171 groups)**
- ❖ Activation of eco-tourism in harmony with the region (2 villages)
- ❖ Continued promotion of monitoring and maintenance projects to establish indicators and guidelines for management of damage to oreums

· Total area 102.7km<sup>2</sup>  
(5.5% of Jeju Island' area)  
· 368 oreums on Jeju

# 3. Jeju's Promise for Sustainability\_ Jeju's Wetlands

## Jeju's Wetlands

- ❖ Areas where fresh or salt water permanently or temporarily covers the surface, called inland and coastal wetlands.
  - Rich in biodiversity, climate regulation, and ecosystem food supply functions
- ❖ Jeju wetlands are major wintering grounds or stopover sites for migratory birds in Northeast Asia.
- ❖ 322 inland wetlands are distributed, of which 5 are Ramsar Convention wetlands.



- ❖ Research for wetland ecosystem investigation and conservation management
  - Research for establishing inland wetland D/B (2003), conducting basic and detailed surveys of inland wetlands (2023)
  - Ramsar Convention wetlands: 5 sites
    - 👉 **Mulyeongari Wetland (2006), Muljangori Wetland (2008), 1100 Altitude Wetland (2009), Dongbaekdongsan Wetland (2011), Sumeunmulbaengdui (2015)**
- ❖ Protection activities for wetland conservation and sustainable use
  - Resident-led wetland protection linked to the ecosystem service payment system (4 villages), support for ecological value promotion and education programs (KRW 600 million/year)
  - Ramsar Wetland City Certification: Jeju City (Jocheon-eup Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, 2018), Seogwipo City (Mulyeongari Wetland, 2022)
    - 👉 **Cities or towns located near Ramsar wetlands and exemplifying wetland conservation and wise use are certified by the Ramsar Convention Conference of the Parties**

• 322 wetlands on Jeju  
• Area: 0.7km<sup>2</sup>  
• Ramsar Convention wetlands : 5 sites

# 3. Jeju's Promise for Sustainability\_ Ecotourism

## Jeju's Ecotourism

- ❖ Responsible travel that experiences the importance of the natural environment and keeps in mind environmental conservation and the welfare of local residents
- ❖ The Ministry of Environment designated four villages in Jeju as eco-tourism areas
  - \* **Dongbaekdongsan · Harye-ri and Hyodoncheon · Jeoji Gotjawal and Oreum · Dot Oreum and Bijarim Forest**
- ❖ The village voluntarily formed and operated an 'Eco-Tourism Village Council'



- ❖ Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Eco-Tourism Promotion and Support Ordinance (2015)
- ❖ Establishment and operation of the Ecotourism Support Center (2022): Cooperation network, training of professional personnel, program operation, etc.
- ❖ Designation of Jeju Ecological Tourism Area and Support for Operation of Ecological Tourism Village Council (4 locations, 350 million won)
  - Dongbaekdongsan, Harye-ri and Hyodoncheon, Jeoji Gotjawal and Oreum, Dot Oreum and Bijarim Forest
  - 👉 **Dongbaekdongsan Exploration Team, Drawing Folk Paintings in Our Neighborhood, Playing in the Forest Rope, Making Neighborhood Stories, Making a Village Ecological Map, Olle Trail, etc.**
- ❖ Development of local content utilizing natural and cultural resources (Oreum, Gotjawal, Charongbap, Haenyeo experience, etc.)
- ❖ Strengthening public-private cooperation to improve sustainability, environmental friendliness, and generate local revenue

Eco-tourism Areas: 4 locations  
\* 35 locations nationwide

# 3. Jeju's Promise for Sustainability\_ Jeju-type Ecosystem Service Payment System



## Jeju-type Ecosystem Service Payment System

- ❖ A system that allows future generations to enjoy the ecosystem services provided by biodiversity
- ❖ A system that signs contracts and provides compensation for nature conservation activities promoted by local residents to preserve and manage the natural environment
  - ▶ **Environmental Conservation Paradigm: Administrative Regulation**  
→ **Voluntary Private Participation Incentive Method**



- ❖ **The first in the nation**, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Ecosystem Service Payment Contract Operation and Management Ordinance (2015)
- ❖ Establishment of the basic plan for the Jeju-type ecosystem service payment system (2023) and establishment of implementation guidelines (2024)
- ❖ Jeju-type ecosystem service payment system: 19 villages, 400 million won (2024)
  - \* **Public pledges of the 8th elected government**
  - Target: all of Jeju Island, Activity Type: 25, Participation: local communities, landowners, local residents
  - ▶ **Hanon Crater Rice Shed Preservation Project (2017~), Creation of a Zelkova Forest Road, Removal of Ecosystem Disrupting Plants, Restoration of Wetlands, Installation of Birdhouses, etc.**
- ❖ Promotion of establishment of 'Ecosystem Service Support Center' (2025): Performing roles such as consulting, content development, implementation inspection, and ESG linkage support
- ❖ Promotion of corporate ESG linkage pilot project (2025)

- All of Jeju Island
- 25 conservation activities
- Local communities, land owners, etc.

## 4. Jeju, a place where beautiful nature, and wise use are in harmony



Abundant renewable energy such as green hydrogen, wind power, and solar power



Renewable Energy Capacity  
**7GW** or more

Renewable Energy Generation Ratio  
**70%** or more

Green Hydrogen Production Yearly  
**60,000ton** or more

# 5. Working together for Jeju's sustainability



Environmental education activities across generations



2035 Carbon Neutrality (Net-Zero) Declaration



2040 Plastic Zero Jeju Declaration



UNESCO's Global Research and Training Center for Internationally Protected Areas



**요일별 · 종류별 이렇게 배출합니다**  
류고! 집고! 폐고! 씻어서 배출!

<b>월</b> 플라스틱류 (PET병 등)	<b>화</b> 종이류(신문, 책, 우유팩 등), 병류, 불에 안타는 쓰레기 (아연배터리, 연막제, 자외선 등)	<b>수</b> 캔 · 고형류	<b>목</b> 스티로폼, 비닐류(연막제, 과망초 비닐 등)
<b>금</b> 플라스틱류 (PET병 등)	<b>토</b> 종이류(신문, 책, 우유팩 등), 병류, 불에 안타는 쓰레기 (아연배터리, 연막제, 자외선 등)	<b>일</b> 스티로폼, 플라스틱류(PET병 등), 비닐류(연막제, 과망초 비닐 등)	<b>매일배출</b> 불에 타는 쓰레기 (음식찌꺼기 등), 음식물 쓰레기

1. 배출시간: 오후 3시부터 익일 새벽 4시까지 (음식물쓰레기 24시간 배출)  
2. 배출장소: 인근 클린하우스

쓰레기 배출시 유의사항: 불에 타는 쓰레기 (종양배터리 등)는 배출 금지. 큰 용량은 대형폐기물로 배출.

폐기물처리 방법: 콜센터 이용 / 전화: 1599-0903, 인터넷 이용 / www.15990903.or.kr, 쓰레기 불법 배출시 100만원 이하 과태료가 부과됩니다.

Recyclable waste disposal system by day of the week

Creating a sustainable Jeju through the conservation and wise use of Jeju's natural arrets

The secret of getting ahead is getting started

**앞서가는 방법의 비밀은  
시작하는 것이다**

- 마크트웨인(Mark Twain) -



**KGID  
JEJU  
2024**