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A Framework for Establishing Strategies Responding to Climate Change on Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves

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1. Research Questions

- A wide range of natural and socio-economic sectors being impacted by climate change have been studied at a local, national, and global level.
- Various strategies against climate change (mitigation/adaptation) are also established and implemented at a global, national and local level.
- However,
 - even though international protected areas (IPAs) including BR are more vulnerable to climate change,
 - quite few research has been done on
 - > the impact of climate change on IPAs
 - establishment of IPA-specific strategy against climate change

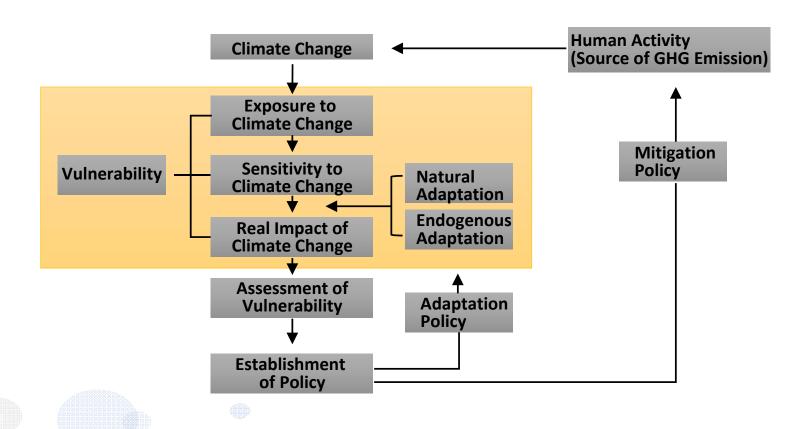
- Funded by Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme, UNESCO
- Being composed of two stages of research on Island and Coastal BRs
 - 1st stage: March 2014 to February 2015
 - 2nd stage: June 2015 to May 2017
- Research sites
 - Jeju Island BR in South China Sea
 - Menorca BR in the Mediterranean
 - Macchabee-Bel Ombre BR in Indian Ocean
 - Príncipe Island BR in the Gulf of Guinea
 - St. Mary's BR in Caribbean

- Main objective of the 1st stage of research
 - Analysis of climate change impact on Island and Coastal BRs
 - by desk research
- Main objective of the 2nd stage of research
 - Establishment of strategies responding to climate change impact on Island and Coastal BRs
 - applicable to other sites of BRs

- Research Team
 - Dai-Yeun Jeong (Principal Investigator)
 - ➤ Director of Asia Climate Change Education Center, South Korea
 - Director of Jeju Secretariat, WNICBR
 - Emeritus Prof. at Jeju National University, South Korea
 - Ragen Parmananda (Co-Researcher)
 - Scientific Officer (Conservation) in the National Parks and Conservation Service, Mauritius

- Research Team
 - Juan Rita (Co-Researcher)
 - Prof. of Botany, Department of Biology, Balearic Island University, Spain
 - António Abreu (Co-Researcher)
 - ➤ Biologist Environmental Expert, Vice Chair of the European Environment Advisory Councils
 - ➤ Prof. of Environment and Tourism, ISAL, Madeira Autonomous Region, Portugal

1. Research Framework



2. Major Findings

Terrestrial Ecology	Α	В	С	D	E
Changes in the distribution of main plant					
communities					
Changes in the phenology of some insects					
Shifts in the distribution areas of migratory birds					
Increase of forest pathogens and insect pests					
Increase of risk of some endangered plants					
Increase of exotic invasive species					
Changes in certain ecosystems that threaten					
vulnerable species					

A: Jeju Island BR B: Menorca BR C: Macchabee-Bel Ombre BR

2. Major Findings

Geology and Geography	Α	В	С	D	Е
Increase of naked lands and caved valleys					
Soil erosion and other related phenomena					
Coastal, beaches and dune erosion					
Reduction of fresh water resources					

Agriculture	Α	В	С	D	E
Reduction in the profitability of traditional agricultural production	•	•	•		
Shifts in the areas where crops can be grown					
Emergence of new diseases or insect pests in crops or livestock	•	•			

A: Jeju Island BR B: Menorca BR C: Macchabee-Bel Ombre BR

2. Major Findings

Tourist Resort (Tourism)	Α	В	С	D	E
The reduction in quality of beaches due to erosion					
or other related phenomena	-				
Impact of hurricanes on touristic island					
attractiveness	_				
Likely changes in the duration of the tourist season	_	•			
Reduction of touristic quality of coastal areas due					
to increasing jelly fish	_				

A: Jeju Island BR B: Menorca BR C: Macchabee-Bel Ombre BR

2. Major Findings

Marine Ecology	Α	В	С	D	Е
Significant demographic changes in algae and sea grass communities	•	•	_	_	
Spreading whitening of algae			_	_	
Increase of invasive species of algae from warmer habitats	•	•	_	_	
Shifts in the distribution areas of some fishes linked to changes of sea water temperature	•	•	_	_	
Increase of marine invasive species from tropical areas			_	_	
Changes of fisheries					
Likely impact on mangroves and coral reefs due to rising sea temperature					•

A: Jeju Island BR B: Menorca BR C: Macchabee-Bel Ombre BR

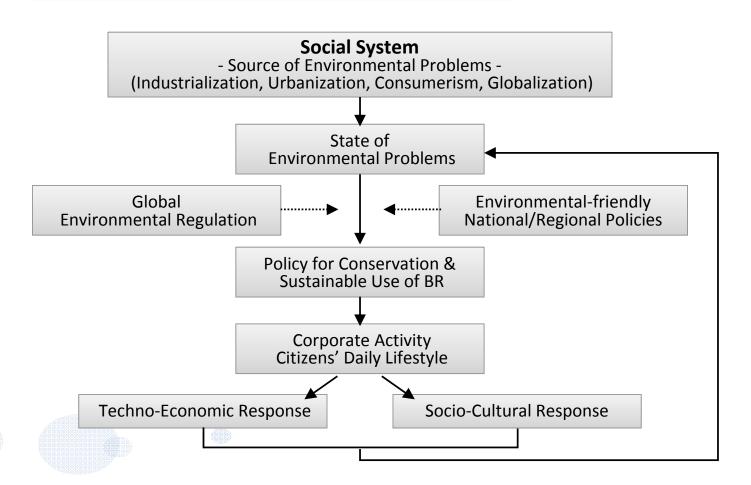
III. The 2nd Stage of Research - Establishment of Strategies Responding to Climate Change on ICBRs

1. Major Sectors to Be Covered

- Strategy on ecological vulnerability
 - Ecosystem
 - Biodiversity
 - Vegetation
 - Species
- Strategy on social vulnerability
 - Erosion (soil, coastal including beaches)
 - Natural disaster
 - Resilience of community
- Strategy on economic vulnerability
 - Resources (water, forest, etc.)
 - Agriculture
 - Tourism
 - Fishery industry

III. The 2nd Stage of Research - Establishment of Strategies Responding to Climate Change on ICBRs

2. Framework for Establishing Strategies



IV. Expected Results from the Research

- Providing a comprehensive, synthetic, and systematic strategy being established on the basis of considering
 - the existing mitigation and adaptation measures in general,
 - the existing region-specific mitigation and adaptation measures,
 - and the real climate change impacts on the research sites.
- Providing ICBR-specific strategies.
- Providing more useful management of ICBRs in terms of conservation and sustainable use.
- Providing an inferential guideline of how to manage the BRs located in other than island and coastal areas.
- Providing UNESCO with a basic reference for
 - more effective and efficient management
 - and sustainable use of BRs including ICBRs against climate change.

V. Some Important Points to Be Discussed

- Limitation inherent in existing researches on BR
 - Segmental (limited sectors)
 - Not deep analysis
 - Less systematic (with related sectors)
- Not easy to analyze and extract the net impact of climate change in terms of methodological technique
- Not sure the measures launched by each research site are effective on preventing BR from climate change impact
- Periodic research on the impact is necessary for conservation and sustainable use of BR





