



Peace and Biodiversity  
Dialogue Initiative

**Introduction of**  
**Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative**

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## History of the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative

In 2014, on the occasion of the Korean Liberation Day, the Korean President suggested in her speech an idea for the collaboration between two KOREAs on a restoration of the divided ecology of the peninsula.



# Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)

The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is highly valuable for its biodiversity and needs to be protected, but the military tension in the area *does not allow* effective management and monitoring of the area.

## LOCATION OF DMZ

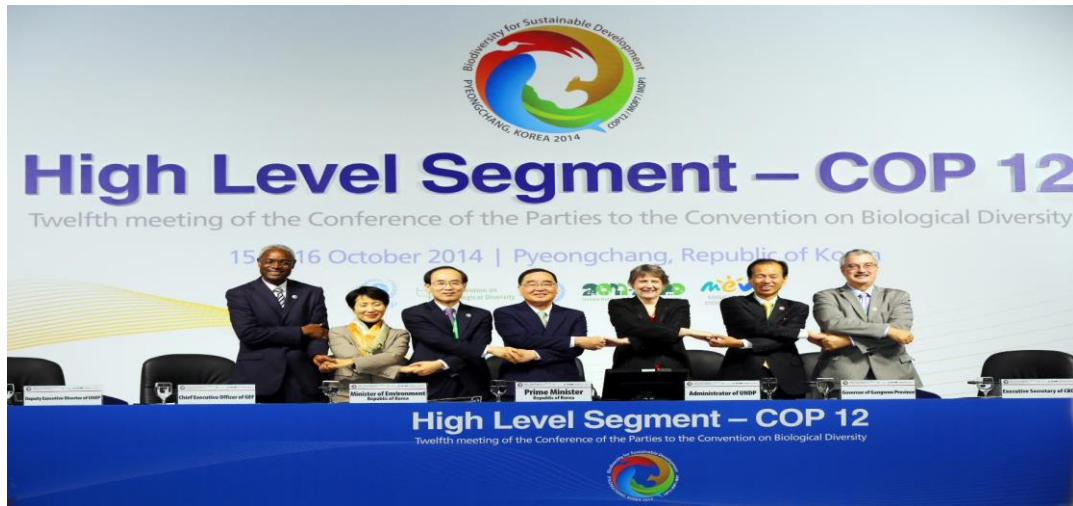


## Distribution of Endangered Species of DMZ



# 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

6 - 17 October 2014 - Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea



- A special session on [Peace and Biodiversity](#) was held on 16 October (14.10.16)  
-A “peace & biodiversity session” was held at a high-level meeting to explain the project and form a consensus
- MOE of Republic of Korea and the Secretariat signed a [financial agreement for the project.](#)(15.5.19)

# Ongoing Activities

Report on Korea's CBD Presidency of COP 12 >> Initiatives Proposed by the Republic of Korea

3-5

## Peace and Biodiversity Initiative

COP 12 adopted the Peace and Biodiversity Initiative (PBDI) proposed by Korea as a potential solution to global concern on conflict areas. The initiative also aims to gain support for and raise awareness of 'DMZ Ecology and Peace Park,' which is targeted for strengthening international cooperation for protected border areas.

The PBDI aims to: (1) showcase the value of the DMZ Ecology and Peace Park and the benefits of biodiversity conservation, and in particular, how conservation could alleviate conflicts; (2) update the information on transboundary protected areas, including potential sites for peace park; (3) establish more peace parks, enhance existing peace parks and give higher priority to them for UNESCO World Heritage Sites; (4) organize small-scale workshops to explore the possibilities for future transboundary cooperation with 3-4 states; (5) disseminate best practice guidelines and legislations for the TransFrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in order to promote wider acceptance and application; and (6) provide expertise and capacity-building assistance for establishing and implementing the concept of



peace parks in addition to technical support.

To accomplish the above goals, regional workshops need to be used to showcase the benefits of protecting boundary areas. Protection of border areas also has a potential to promote peace, which is related to Aichi Targets 11 and 12. Capacity-building workshops have been held in East Asia and Southeast Asia (September 2015, Yanji, Jilin Province, China) and in Africa (March 2016, in Entebbe, Uganda). Information on transboundary protected areas will be continuously updated along with surveys and case studies on those areas.



Report on Korea's CBD  
Presidency of COP 12



The Government of  
The Republic of Korea

# *Questions & Answers Session*

