Instruction for compilers:
i. Complete all yellow cells taking into account the specific limits on characters.


iii. Completed Nomination Forms should be sent by the designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention matters in the Administrative Authority to: ramsar@ramsar.org

iv. Further guidance on how to compile the Nomination Form is available at: http://www.ramsar.org/

1. Background information

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type)</td>
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2. Accreditation criteria

*Instruction*: To be considered for formal accreditation the city must satisfy **ALL** the following. Please provide all necessary information in the yellow cells. Please note that the word limits will be strictly enforced. In addition, compilers may provide attached files or web-links to specific examples, plans, regulatory instruments, relevant reports, case studies or photographs etc.

**Group A: Criteria based on delivering the conservation and wise use of wetlands**

A city can be considered for accreditation if it has one or more Ramsar Sites or other significant wetlands fully or partly situated in its territory or in its close vicinity, which provide(s) a range of ecosystems services to the city.

**A.1 Name any Ramsar Site that is fully or partly in the city administrative boundaries**

Jeju Dongbaekdongsan Wetland (site no. 1947)  
*Use the official Ramsar Site name and number as described on the Ramsar Information Sheet (available on [https://rsis.ramsar.org/](https://rsis.ramsar.org/)). If none, state ‘None’.*

**A.2 Name any other significant wetland that is fully or partly in the city administrative boundaries**

Dolmunhwa Park Wetland 1, 2, 3, Mulchatoreum Wetland (Mulchat Crater), Goideureu Pond, Daheul Pond (Daheul and Haneul Ponds), Bukhon Wetland 1, 2, 3, Nopeunmul, Daryeodo, Ban Pond (Keundaemul), Banbangdi Pond, Withamoreumbuk Pond, Withamoreumnam Pond, Hyeonsupanmul, Namsaengyi Pond (Nasaegi Pond), Sinheung Beach, Neolbeun Pond, Banong Pond, Witbangdimul, Daeseom, Seowubong Multong, Doreu Pond, Goi Pont, Seonheulgotjawhal (forest wetland)  
*Specify its legal conservation status (national or local), if none state ‘None’.*

A city can be considered for accreditation if it has adopted measures for conservation of wetlands and their services including biodiversity and hydrological integrity.

**A.3.** A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that development avoids degrading and destroying wetlands. Describe the national and/or local policy, legislative measures and regulatory instruments, urban management plans etc. that are in use by the city to proactively prevent the degradation and loss of wetlands.

*National policy, legislative measures and regulatory instruments, and urban management plans*

The Republic of Korea (hereafter Korea) enacted the Wetlands Conservation Act in February, 1999 to conserve wetlands and prevent their degradation. Under this Act, wetlands of excellent ecosystem are designated as protected areas for conservation and management and become subject to wise use. Dongbaekdongsan Wetland was designated as a national wetland protection area in 2010 and as a Ramsar Site in 2011. The designation entails strict prohibition of unauthorized introduction or extraction of animals and plants, deformation of geographical
features, installation of unapproved facilities and structures, and increasing or decreasing water level of wetlands.

Also, any construction plan for the nearby area (within the radius of 300m (0.19 mile)) must be examined through the environmental impact assessment. Thorough examinations and wetland monitoring take place every five years and every quarter respectively, and based on their result, the wetland conservation basic plan is developed every 5 years for implementation of various activities and project plans for conservation and wise use of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, including limitation of the number of tourists per day, installation of facilities for wetland conservation and wise use, operation of local rangers and eco-curators, and wetlands restoration.

Local policy, legislative measures and regulatory instruments, and urban management plans

Jeju enacted the local law ‘Jeju Ramsar Sites and Other Wetlands Conservation and Management Ordinance’ in 2017 in order to conserve and manage wetlands including Dongbaekdongsan Wetland and four other wetlands in the area. This ordinance is to support the national wetlands conservation act at the local level. This has paved the ground for integrated wetland management plans for all the wetlands in the area not just the Ramsar Site, as well as for a legal basis to expand or designate wetlands based on surveys on distribution of small wetlands.

Also in the case of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, the locals have kept an agreement within the community to protect the wetland for a long time throughout generations. This agreement was recently documented with the title “Seonheul 1-ri’s Pledge on Life (translation)”. This agreement provides a guideline on how to conserve animals and plants living in the wetland and how humans and wetlands coexist peacefully by forming a community of the locals as well as visitors (tourists). Jocheon Town, where Dongbaekdongsan is located, is establishing a strong foundation for conservation and wise use of the wetland and its value through legal, political, and local regulations.

A city can be considered for accreditation if it has implemented wetland restoration and/or management measures.

A.4. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it proactively encourages the restoration or creation of wetlands as elements of urban, and especially water management infrastructure. Provide specific examples (site and summary of implemented measures) of where wetlands have been created or restored within the city as elements of urban infrastructure, such as to control flooding, cool climate, improve water quality, provide recreation, etc.

Water purification and ecotourism provision through wetland services

From 2015 to 2016, the local community has made efforts on wetland water quality improvement to make the wetlands eco-tourist attractions by enhancing the ecological environment of the wetlands including removing sediments, planting wetland flora, and improving eco-tourist trails in 7 wetlands in Jocheon Town including Dongbaekdongsan Wetland and 3 spring water wetlands (a kind of freshwater wetlands where rain water is absorbed into the ground, flows along underground aquifer, and rises to the surface through cracks of rocks and stratums).

Restoring wetlands to be used for educational ecological field trip

Until 2015, before the Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center was established, the focus of wetland use and maintenance was put on practicality such as provision of domestic and agricultural water. However, after the establishment, the local community recognized the necessity to consider wetland ecosystem and biodiversity and restore wetlands so that they can function as water...
purifier and ecological cultural heritage to contribute to vitalization of the community. As a result, an artificial wetland ‘Hyeonsupanmul’ was created inside the Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center where students and visitors learn about wetlands and their ecosystem. The community also restored ‘Non-gol Wetland’ which was at a risk of perishing, and turned ‘Heurinnae Wetland’ in a village farmland, which was left degraded and unnoticed, into a wetland eco-park.

Also they established restoration plans for Dongbaekdongsan Wetland and 1100 Altitude Wetland in 2012 and 2017 respectively to conduct detailed survey and monitoring on the wetlands and develop restoration plans for landized wetlands. The community will continue to promote wise use and maintenance of wetlands.

**Creating and restoring wetlands to prevent flood**

In order to protect people and properties from natural disasters such as flood and draught, 74 artificial detention ponds (a kind of artificial wetland to detain flooded water) have been created with the detention capacity of 585,884 tons within Jocheon Town. The city will continue to work with experts and locals from planning and implementing to restore and conserve wetlands in the area so that wetlands can function effectively.

*<Attached Photographs>*
A4-1. Artificial Wetland ‘Hyeonsupanmul’
A4-2. Restoration of Non-gol Wetland
A4-3. Artificial Detention Ponds
A city can be considered for accreditation if it considers the challenges and opportunities of integrated spatial/land-use planning for wetlands under its jurisdiction.

A.5. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it considers the importance of wetlands within elements of spatial planning and integrated city management (such as through Integrated River Basin Management, spatial zonation, water resource management, the development of transport infrastructure, agriculture production, fuel supply, poverty alleviation, pollution control, flood risk management, disaster risk reduction, etc.). Describe the measures (policies, procedures, guidance, legislation, etc.) that ensure that the importance of wetlands is considered fully within elements of spatial planning and integrated city management.

**Considering wetlands in integrated urban plan and spatial zonation**

The entire area of the city has been categorized into conservation management areas and nature conservation areas, for natural environment protection, forest protection, water pollution prevention, securing green space, and ecosystem conservation according to ‘Land Plan and Use Act’ and ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Ordinance on Urban Plan’. The total area of conservation management areas in Jocheon Town is 1,057.8ha and of natural environment conservation areas is 1,942.2ha, together taking up 20% of the city’s geographical area. Necessary measures will take in these areas for conservation of natural environment, water resources, coasts, ecosystem, water sources, and heritages.

The city has also labelled and managed underground water resource conservation zones, ecosystem conservation zones, and landscape conservation zones according to ‘Special Act on Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Free International City Foundation’ and ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Act on Conservation Area Management’. The underground water resource conservation zones (Grade 1, 2) is 6,959.4ha large including Dongbaekdongsan Wetland while the ecosystem conservation zones (Grade 1, 2) is 5,877.1ha large including Dongbaekdongsan Wetland and the landscape conservation zones (Grade 1, 2) is 4,184ha large, all to restrict reckless development in the areas of excellent ecosystem including wetlands.

**Management of wetland water resources and protection of ecosystem**

The city is strictly restricting building waste water discharge facilities in order to conserve wetlands’ water resource provision service based on ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Ordinance on Underground Water Management’ and ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Ordinance on Gotjawal Conservation and Management’. In April, 2017, ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Urban Basic Plan and Urban Management Plan’ was developed to designate ecological green network to be linked to the World Natural Heritages, paving the ground for an integrated urban management system for the area. The ecological green network includes Jocheon Town, Mt. Halla, Gotjawal (created when highly viscous lava form uneven surface; storing abundant underground water; maintaining stable temperature and humidity; allowing tropical northern and southern plants to coexist; geographically very unique), volcanic cones (a type of monogenetic volcanos, usually consisting of basaltic scoria, around 50 meters high), and wetlands.

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A city can be considered for accreditation if it has delivered locally adapted information to raise public awareness about the values of wetlands, and encouraged the wise use of wetlands by stakeholders through, for example, establishing wetland education/information centres.

A.6. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it has adopted the principles of inclusivity, empowerment, and participation of indigenous and local
Inclusivity and empowerment of local communities in wetland protection area designation and conservation planning

In order to conserve and manage wetlands in a systematic manner, the national government, Jeju City, and Jocheon Town are ensuring that the local communities’ views and suggestions are considered and reflected when an integrated plan for wetland protection area designation and conservation, as the Wetlands Conservation Act states and obligates such principles. Jocheon Town received views and suggestions from the local communities when the designation of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland as a Ramsar Site was being processed to reflect them in plans to promote conservation and wise use of wetlands. When the conservation plans for Dongbaekdongsan Wetland and 1100 Altitude Wetland were being developed, the local communities (including indigenous people) were invited to a workshop to express their ideas on conservation and wise use of the wetlands. Those ideas were considered and reflected in those plans.

Also, while ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Integrated Wetland Conservation Plan’ was being developed in 2016, 3 workshops were held for the same purpose. As a result the plan states, “A local committee on wetland conservation and management can be formed in order to enhance inclusivity and empowerment of the local communities in decision-making. This statement institutionally ensures the local communities’ participation in decision-making on conservation and wise use of wetland.

Participation in Wetlands Conservation Activities and Project Implementation

In 2013, the people of Jocheon Town held a roundtable meeting where 130 residents attended and enacted their own regulation ‘Seonheul 1-ri Pledge on Life’, which allows people to participate in wetland conservation activities. In fact, the local government was going to cut down trees in a pine tree forest near Dongbaekdongsan Wetland to prevent problems related to pine wilts, the local community declared an objection statement and the logging took place in a way that did not affect the wetland. Later, the community turned the ruined forest into an ecology educational field where children can learn the importance of wetland protection. In 2014, the community participated in all segments of the decision-making process for constructing ‘Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center’ including choosing the location, plan-building, and installation of walking trails and signs. In 2015, the construction was complete and the local government authorized the local community to manage and operate the center so that the locals can take the leading role in conservation and wise use of the wetland. Currently, 13 out of the 14 staff working at the center are local residents.

Participation in activities to promote wise use of wetlands

The people of Jocheon Town have participated in activities to promote wise use of wetlands differently depending on their age. Those who are over 70 years old produce picture books from their life-time memory of the wetlands, to be used for educational purpose. Those who are between 60 and 70 form ‘Uncle Curators’ providing information to tourists. Those who are between 50 and 60 run educational programs, while those who are between 30 to 40 plan and run ecotourism programs. Children in their early teenage form ‘Kid Curators’ and explore the wetland.

<Attached Photographs>
A6-1. Jeju Integrated Wetland Conservation Plan
A6-2. Local Residents’ Roundtable Meeting
A6-3. Establishment of Ecology Educational Field
A.7. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it has **raised levels of public awareness about the values of wetlands**, and encouraged the wise use of wetlands by a diverse range of stakeholders and communities through, for example, establishing operational wetland education or information centres, regularly disseminating information on wetlands, establishing and implementing school education programmes, etc.

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

**Establishment and operation of Wetland Education and Information Center**

Jocheon Town established Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Visitor Center in 2015 with the aim to deliver cultural, historical, and educational information on the wetland to tourists. The facility also provides space for office work, education, wetland experience, a tourism information center, and a special product shop. The resident council is also sharing the building, serving as rangers, nature curators, and geography curators. They plan, run, and promote various programs to increase public awareness on the importance of wetlands by planning and holding local environment festivals, ecotourism programs, and environment education programs, operating the website, promoting through SNS, sharing examples of resident-led wetland conservation management and wise use, running international exchange programs, and publishing documents related to wetlands.

**Provision and distribution of information on wetlands**

The wetland center has carried out various programs and promotions to provide and distribute information on why it is important to conserve wetlands. Since 2011, the center has promoted the importance of wetland conservation by letting locals realize the linkage between the wetland and the people’s life through an annual local special food cooking class and annual ‘Seonheulgot Festival’ that promotes the cultural values of wetlands. In 2016, ‘Seonheulgot Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Ecology Art Festival on Water, Forest, and Birds’ was held where the locals and artists exhibited their art work about wetlands. Also ecotourism programs such as ‘Let’s Walk Around the Neighbourhood (translation)’ and ‘Camellia Flowers Bloomed (translation)’ have been operated in which locals take the leading role to vitalize the local economy through conservation and wise use of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, which is designated by the national government as a successful ecotourism area. Especially, ‘Let’s Walk Around the Neighbourhood’ was awarded ‘Environment Declaration of Product’ in 2016 for the first time in tourism service field in Korea.

Jocheon Town also runs ‘Ecotourism, Eco-Party’, a tourism package that provides tourists with various experiences with wetland exploration, cultural performances, and cooking traditional local food so they can learn about the values of wetlands. Such programs are promoted regularly online through the website (http://ramsar.co.kr), SNS (Facebook and YouTube), publication and distribution of ‘Letters from the Forest (translation)’, a series of magazines specializing in wetland exploration targeting different readers with different respective editions for adults, teenagers, and children.

**School Educational Program Provision and Promotion**

Jocheon Town has run an educational program ‘Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Ecology’ as a regular monthly course taught by a local resident at Hamduk Elementary School Seonheul Campus and occasional education on wetland ecology at other schools in the city as well.

<Attached Photographs>
A7-1. Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Visitor Center
A7-2. Seonheulgot Festival
A7-3. Jocheoneup Ramsar Village Facebook Page
A7-4. Letters from the Dongbaekdongsan Forest

A.8. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it has proactively promoted events around **World Wetlands Day** (2 February) in order to raise awareness on wetlands and their importance to the city. Describe the types of events that have been delivered to celebrate World Wetlands Day in the city.
World Wetlands Day Event Participation

Jocheon Town has held exhibitions, festivals, and celebration events on every World Wetlands Day usually at the Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Visitor Center. In 2015, the local community held an event themed ‘Wetlands for Our Future and Biodiversity for Sustainable Development’ where the locals ran various booths on wetland species observation, wetland-related video, crafting with natural resources, and cooking traditional local food. In 2016, to celebrate World Wetlands Day, ‘Seonheulgot Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Ecology Art Festival on Water, Forest, and Birds’ was held, where artists and locals created and displayed 43 art works of animations, cartoons, photographs, videos, paintings, sculptures, and town theme songs among 12 different forms of art.

The Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Visitor Center ran by the local community participated in 2017 World Wetlands Day Event hosted by the Ministry of Environment and exhibited paintings, photographs, animations, cartoons, and videos themed with species living in Dongbaekdongsan Wetland. They also installed a booth to promote ecological values of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland at the event. Every year, they actively participate in World Wetlands Day related events by making and distributing promotional posters, publishing leaflets and brochures containing good examples of conservation and wise use of wetlands, and also participating events hosted by the national government (Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries).

<Attached Photographs>

A city can be considered for accreditation if it has established a local committee with appropriate knowledge and experience on wetlands and demonstrates representation of and engagement with stakeholders to support the Wetland City accreditation, both through the submission of the Accreditation Form and the subsequent implementation of proper measures for fulfilling the obligations under the accreditation process.

A.9. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it has established a local committee (or similar structure) to support and to further the aims of the Wetland City Accreditation. Such a committee should contain appropriate knowledge and experience on wetlands and should be representative of stakeholders and communities. Describe the committee, its participants, mandate and operation.

Establishment of Local Management Committee

In 2015, Jocheon Town launched ‘Ramsar Wetland City Local Management Committee (1 chair and 18 members)’, a group of stakeholders with expert knowledge and experience related to wetlands including locals, wetland experts, environment-related NGOs, and administrative officers, with the goal to develop measures to systematically manage conservation and wise use of all the wetlands in the area including Dongbaekdongsan Wetland.

Current members of Local Management Committee

The chair is the Mayor of Jocheon Town. The members who support the committee’s policies and administration are local resident groups (senior groups, housewife group, youth groups, the village foreman’s group, and the resident self-governing committee), a representative of the village of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, the manager of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center, experts in wetland vegetation and local ecology education, Jeju Environment Activists Union as a representative of environment-related NGOs, Jeju Province (Environment, Property, and Water Management Division), Jeju City (Environment Management Division), the National Institute of Forest Science, Jeju World Natural Heritage Center, and Yeongsan River Basin Environmental Office. Also two members from the private sector serve as advisors for vitalization of ecotourism: Jeju Ecotourism Association and Amenity.
Operation of Local Management Committee

The committee holds a regular meeting every 2 months (flexible if necessary) that focuses on conservation and management of the local wetlands and identify and discuss wise use of them. The committee corrected unclear part of the text of ‘Jeju Ramsar Sites and Other Wetlands Conservation and Management Ordinance (enacted in Mar. 2017)’ from “wetland conservation deliberative committee,” to more precise “local management committee for wetland protection areas including Ramsar Sites”. The committee is currently preparing revision of the ordinance particularly by clarifying the committee’s operation and roles and plans to devise legislation to ensure the authority and activities of the committee.

The committee is currently serving as a control tower reviewing and facilitating different projects on wetland conservation and management, public awareness promotion, environment-friendly life improvement, local resident support, and international exchange. Individual members of the committee are also promoting the importance of wetlands and wise use of them, fostering projects and activities related to the Wetland City Accreditation, and approaching to stakeholders to receive their views necessary to wetland conservation and wise use.

<Attached Photographs>
A9-1. Local Management Committee

Group B: Complementary approaches

A city can be considered for accreditation if it has developed and applied appropriate standards regarding water quality, sanitation and management in the entire area under the city’s jurisdiction.

B.1. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it has applied standards on water quality and sanitation, including waste management facilities which include collection and treatment for solid waste and wastewater (industrial, domestic and stormwater). Describe the standards, policies and regulatory framework which ensures delivery on water quality and sanitation standards

(Each field is limited to 2500 characters)

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province has legalized and implemented regulations to conserve and manage its beautiful nature of which value has been internationally recognized including UNESCO. Underground water is a very important natural resource especially to the people of Jocheon Town to be used for drinking, agriculture, and domestic purposes. In order to protect the valuable resource, the province enacted various self-governing regulations to systematically and reasonably manage underground water resources based on ‘Special Act on Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Free International City Foundation’.

‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Act on Conservation Area Management’ and ‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Act on Underground Water Management’ set limitations on development in underground water resource conservation zones (1st to 5th grades) especially in the 1st and 2nd grade zones where installing waste discharge facilities is strictly prohibited as such discharge can lead to wetland degradation.

‘Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Act on Management of Atmosphere, Water Quality, Waste Water, and Waste’ regulates and applies standard limitation of waste water discharge, domestic effluent water quality, waste discharge and control. For example, the standard on domestic effluent water quality sets 6 categories (BOD, COD, SS, T-N, T-P, and T-COLIFORM) and when a private waste water treatment facility is installed in the Underground Water Resource Conservation Zone (1st, 2nd grades), a set of strict limitations will be applied (BOD: 5mg/L to 10mg/L, SS: 5mg/L to 10mg/L, T-N: 20mg/L, T-P: 2mg/L, and T-COLIFORM: 1,500mg/L). The standard is also applied to other facilities such as excrements disposal facilities, waste treatment facilities, and waste water treatment facilities to be monitored strictly.

The local government established ‘Integrated Discharge Facility Inspection Plan’ based on ‘Water
Quality and Hydro-ecology Conservation Law’ and has annually conducted survey and inspection on 45 local facilities (including 9 waste disposal facilities) in how well the standard is being observed for water pollutant discharge and proper treatment of wastes, to make sure the nature of Jocheon Town including the wetlands are not damaged from wastes and waste water.

A city can be considered for accreditation if it recognizes and considers the socio-economic and cultural values, as well as the broader ecosystem services, of wetlands and has established good practices to consider and protect them in decision-making.

B.2. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that it proactively recognises the ecosystem services that wetlands provide and has integrated these multiple values into decision making. Where appropriate, special attention should be applied to describing sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism and the cultural values of wetlands. Describe how the different provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting ecosystem services are recognised and the benefits that they provide human society are integrated into planning and management decision-making. Where possible, illustrate with examples.

(Each field is limited to 1000 characters)

Provisioning services:
Dongbaekdongsan has provided various services to the locals. The water has been used for drinking, domestic purposes, and agriculture, while other biological resources (fruits, honey, animals, etc) have been an important source for the local economy. The wetland also provides habitat to over 1,300 flora and fauna species including legally protected plants, rare plants, and endangered animals. In order to maintain and enhance such provisioning services, the national and local governments designated Dongbaekdongsan Wetland and surrounding areas as a wetland protection area and underground water conservation zone.

Regulating services:
Dongbaekdongsan Wetland regulates climate and flood. According to a survey on monthly average temperature of the city and the wetland in 2016, the climate change has less impact to the wetland than it does to the city, which is attributed to Gotjawal’s climate control service to keep the temperature and humidity moderate. Sumgol (a lava valley separated from Gotjawal) provides flood control service by absorbing rain. In 2007 when the entire province was damaged by typhoon ‘Nari’, villages near wetlands remained undamaged, which is a good example of wetlands preventing flood damage. Seonheul Gotjawal area, located in between Mt. Halla and the coast, also takes a buffering role that prevents rapid change, damage or loss of the ecosystem caused by the altitude of the area. In order to maintain and enhance such services, the national and local governments designated Jocheon Town as a natural scenic conservation area and conservation management area, as well as expand and maintain artificial wetlands in the area to protect lives and properties.

Supporting services:
Dongbaekdongsan Wetland is located in Seonheul Gotjawal where heat and humidity are released upward from the underground through cracks between lavas, keeping the wetland’s temperature and humidity at certain points. This characteristic has made the wetland the largest tropical forest where northern and southern plants coexist. Around 380 rare plants and legally protected plants grow in the wetland including Mankyua chejuense, which is found only in Jeju, Brasenia schreberi, Quercus gilva, and Daphne kiusiana. There are also 920 animals in the wetland including Sibynophis collaris gray, Pernis apivorus, and Pitta brachyura, which are designated as national endangered species grade 2, as well as Aix galericulata and Accipiter soloensis, which are designated as national monuments. In order to maintain and enhance biodiversity supporting services of Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, the city has designated some areas including the wetland and its surroundings as wetland protection areas and Gotjawal protection areas.

Cultural services:
Wetland-themed community culture

Dongbaekdongsan Wetland is a complex cultural space with historical, cultural, and natural heritages, and has been the center of that community culture throughout time. In the past, people created a well within the wetland to get water for drinking and controlled the water quality as a community, categorizing the usage of the water into ‘for people to drink’, ‘for domestic purposes’, and ‘for animals to drink’. Although the wetland is not used in such ways anymore, the community culture is still there as reflected in the names of ecotourism groups such as ‘Uncle Curators’, ‘Kid Curators’, and ‘Local Rangers’.

Inspiration to art and culture

Dongbaekdongsan Wetland has been an inspiration to artists and locals interested in art. In 2016, Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Ecology Art Festival was held to exhibit 43 art works in 12 different forms such as animations, paintings, photographs, and sculptures with the theme of wetlands. The community culture related to the wetland has changed in time from use to ecotourism and to art just as the trend on use of natural resources has changed over time.

B.3. A city can be considered for accreditation if it can demonstrate that there is a close link between local communities and the wetlands. Describe how local communities are engaged with the wise use of wetlands and how the communities benefit from the services the wetlands provide.

Using wetlands for ecotourism to contribute to local economy

In the past, Dongbaekdongsan Wetland was everything that the locals needed as it provided water, food, wood, and even war shelter. Later, during the industrialization period, people started seeing the wetland as useless wastelands, and in 1971, when the wetland was designated as a cultural heritage protection area, many residents protested arguing that the designation would affect the land price and that restricting development was violation of property rights. Even in 2010, when the wetland was considered for designation as a wetland protection area, the government had to hold a number of informative workshops to persuade and negotiate with the locals.

However, since 2011 when the wetland was designated as a Ramsar Site, the public perception about the wetland changed from something necessary for everyday living to something to use wisely to create values. The change continued in 2012 when the area was selected for a pilot phase project for ecotourism and in 2013 when the project resulted in official designation of the area as an ecotourism area. Since then raising awareness projects have continued to take place by the national and local governments so that people learn how to wise the wetland wisely.

Based on the results from these projects, Dongbaekdongsan Wetland was chosen by the Ministry of Environment as a successful model of ecotourism in 2014. Consequently, the number of visitors to the wetland has risen by 25 percent annually on average to 18,721 in 2014, 23,134 in 2015, and 29,582 in 2016. This has brought economic benefits to the local community. For example, in 2016, around 4,500 tourists participated in the local traditional food making class, resulting in a profit of around 50,000 USD. The local specialty (honey and brackens) and craft (T-shirts and handkerchiefs) market earned around 10,000 USD. Restaurants, accommodations, cafés, and supermarkets were benefited as well. If a total expenditure of one tourist is 334 USD, the total economic profit from all tourists who came to visit Dongbaekdongsan Wetland in 2016 is around 9.87 million USD. If the trend continues, the number will continue to rise in future.

Contribution to vitalization of a local elementary school and the town

Such changes mentioned above revitalized a local elementary school at a risk of being closed down, as students and parents want to move from other places in Jeju and even other provinces. In the curriculum is monthly ‘Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Ecology Education’ that local residents lead. The wetland also connects locals and people who newly moved into the town.
Promoting wise use of wetlands for sustainable development of the local community

In order to prevent excessive use of wetlands and promote sustainable use, the national and local governments as well as the local community will keep developing and implementing administrative measures such as restricting reckless development activities, executing wetland tourism reservation and total capacity system, and training and appointing local natural environment curators.
3. City approval

**Instruction:** An authorised representative of the city authority making the application needs to check and approve the accreditation form against the guidance provided. In the case of several cities making a joint submission, a representative of each authority needs to check and approve the form, and then send it to the country’s Ramsar Administrative Authority who will formally submit it to the Ramsar Convention Secretariat (ramsar@ramsar.org). If more than three authorities are making the submission please insert further boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Title:</th>
<th>Gyung-sil GOH (Dr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position:</td>
<td>Mayor of Jeju City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Jeju City Hall, 10, Gwangyang 9-gil, Jeju City, Jeju Province, Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hrko1979@korea.kr">hrko1979@korea.kr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>2017. 9. 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Endorsement by the Ramsar Administrative Authority

**Instruction for the Ramsar Administrative Authority:** Please check and endorse each application for City Accreditation in your country, before sending this form to the Ramsar Secretariat at (ramsar@ramsar.org).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Administrative Authority</th>
<th>Nature and Ecology Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and title of Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention matters</td>
<td>Kwan-Sung SONG (Mr.), Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>2017.10.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wetland City Accreditation Nomination Form

for

Jeju City

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<1d. Map of the Nominated City>
WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT

Act No. 5666, Feb. 6, 1993
Amended by Act No. 6825, Dec. 26, 2002
Act No. 7167, Feb. 9, 2004
Act No. 7461, Mar. 31, 2005
Act No. 8045, Oct. 4, 2006
Act No. 8291, Jan. 26, 2007
Act No. 8351, Apr. 11, 2007
Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008
Act No. 8958, Mar. 21, 2008
Act No. 10977, Jul. 26, 2011
Act No. 11257, Feb. 1, 2012
Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013
Act No. 11910, Jul. 16, 2013
Act No. 12525, Mar. 24, 2014

Article 1 (Purpose)
The purpose of this Act is to prescribe matters necessary for the efficient conservation and management of wetlands to contribute to the conservation of wetlands and wetland biodiversity, and for the promotion of international cooperation by reflecting the purpose of international convention on wetlands.

Article 2 (Definitions)
The definitions of terms used in this Act shall be as follows:

1. The term “wetlands” means inland wetlands or coastal wetlands that are an area permanently or temporarily covered with fresh water, brackish water, or salt water;

2. The term “inland wetlands” means an area of lake, marsh, swamp, estuary, or the like on the land or an island;

3. The term “coastal wetlands” means an area between the highest reach high tide water mark and the highest reach low tide water mark;
Voluntarily developed village regulations for wetland conservation

- Villagers and tourists meet and learn about nature.
- Villagers have made their farming method more environment-friendly and sustainable.
- For the effective conservation of landscape of the village and Dongbaekdongsan Wetland, villagers develop landscape improvement projects.
- With the improvement of the environment, the village has been transformed into an Eco-village.
- Villagers have made the village self-sustainable with water and energy.
<A4-1. Artificial Wetland ‘Hyeonsupanmul’>

![Artificial Wetland ‘Hyeonsupanmul’](image1)

<A4-2. Restoration of Non-gol Wetland>

![Restoration of Non-gol Wetland](image2)
<A4-3. Artificial Detention Ponds>
<A5-1. Current Status of Use Area>
제주특별자치도
습지보전 중합계획

2016. 12.
<A6-2. Local Residents’ Roundtable Meeting>

<A6-3. Establishment of Ecology Educational Field>
<A7-1. Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Visitor Center>

![Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Visitor Center](image)

<A7-2. Seonheulgot Festival>

![Seonheulgot Festival](image)
<A7-3. Jocheoneup Ramsar Village Facebook Page>

[A link to the Jocheoneup Ramsar Village Facebook Page]

<A7-4. Letters from the Dongbaekdongsan Forest>

[A picture showing letters from the Dongbaekdongsan Forest]

![World Wetlands Day Celebration Event (2015)](image1)


![World Wetlands Day Celebration Booth (2017)](image2)
<A9-1. Local Management Committee>