

Ramsar National Report to COP14

COP14 National Report

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (China, 2021).
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
- ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - * the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
 - * the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - * the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
- iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
- iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
- v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the national priority for that area of activity as well as the level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the National Targets for implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format

Important - please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report form

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

14. The deadline for submission of the **completed NRF is January 21st 2021**. It will not be possible to

include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of **national targets is by 24 January 2020**

16. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

17. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

18. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

19. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

20. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.

21. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

› Republic of Korea

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ROK_National_Report_Submission_Letter.pdf](#) - Republic of Korea_National Report Submission Letter

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

› Nature and Ecology Policy Division, Ministry of Environment

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

› Sung-goo Kang

Mailing address

› Ministry of Environmet, Government Complex-Sejong, 11, Doum 6-Ro, Sejong-si Special Self-Governing City, 30103, Republic of Korea

Telephone/Fax

› +82-44-201-7234 / +82-44-201-7235

Email

› nepd@korea.kr

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

› Byoung-hun Yu, Deputy Director

Mailing address

› Ministry of Environmet, Government Complex-Sejong, 11, Doum 6-Ro, Sejong-si Special Self-Governing City, 30103, Republic of Korea

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Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

› Jeong-cheol Lim, Senior Researcher

Name of organisation

› Wetland Center, National Institute of Ecology

Mailing address

› 38, Isan-gil, Ibang-myeon, Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea

Telephone/Fax

› +82-55-530-5512

Email

› limsu8002@nie.re.kr

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

› Han Kim, Junior Researcher

Name of organisation

› Wetland Center, National Institute of Ecology

Mailing address

› 38, Isan-gil, Ibang-myeon, Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea

Telephone/Fax

› +82 55 530 5532

Email

› ethan202@nie.re.kr

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

› Ji-young Jang, Secretary General

Name of organisation

› Eco Horizon Institute

Mailing address

› 22, 22gil, Seongmisan-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul, 03988, Republic of Korea

Telephone/Fax

› +82-2-338-9572 / +82-2-388-9575

Email

› ecojangjy@gmail.com

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Increase in the size of sites designated as Ramsar Site and/or National Wetland Protected Area
- 2)
 - › Establishment of legal foundation to manage Ramsar Convention listed wetlands
- 3)
 - › Establishment of domestic and international foundation for wise use of wetlands through institutionalization of the Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention and establishment of global Wetland City Network
- 4)
 - › Streamlining of river management into the Ministry of Environment, thereby laying an effective management basis for river wetland
- 5)
 - › Strengthening the management foundation for wetland protection and conservation mechanism as the Act on the Sustainable Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats (Gaetbeol) and Adjacent Areas Thereof and the Master Plans on Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats, etc. were enacted.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Conflict among stakeholders regarding designation and management of the wetlands given legal protection and listed as Ramsar Sites
- 2)
 - › Difficulty in direct communication with wetland stakeholders due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- 3)
 - › Conservation and management of the wetlands not given protection nor listed as Ramsar Sites
- 4)
 - › Systematic and integrated management of wetland research, management planning, implementation and wise use of wetland
- 5)
 - › Budgetary limitation for wetland conservation and management as more urgent environmental policies including responses to global pandemic and fine particulate matters are prioritized

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › To develop measures for conservation and management of the wetlands not given legal protection
- 2)
 - › To expand budget allocation for purchasing private protected lands and restoring degraded sites
- 3)
 - › To nurture and train experts for wetlands management and wise use of wetlands
- 4)
 - › To improve the system for an integrated management of wetland research, wetland management and its wise use
- 5)
 - › To improve wetland's contribution as a nature-based solution and to implement wetland management policies to respond to climate change

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> It was recommended to organize a Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) or invite regional experts for the matters of riverine wetland and river wetland, lacustrine and palustrine wetlands including marsh and swamp, coastal wetlands, mountain wetlands and peatland, which are major wetlands found in temperate regions, regarding their role as carbon sinks and their contributions to carbon neutrality.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> There is a need to establish a guideline to link the wetland inventory and the investigation sites of aquatic birds, as the International Waterbird Census of the Wetland International are in fact supposed to be calculated as waterbird connected through national wetland inventory of Ramsar wetland, wetland protected area, IBA, and the EAAP network site, but depending on where it is done, they could be counted into simple bird census, in which case the data would not be qualified to be used as wetland bird data.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> 1) Domestic implementation of MEAs

The enactment and implementation of the Wetlands Conservation Act for effective wetland conservation and management in Korea is identified as the key for conserving biodiversity in Korea and expanding wetland protected areas (WPAs) and Ramsar Sites, and it provides an instrumental legal framework for the domestic implementation of MEAs, including CBD, CMS and CITES.

2) Linking the Convention with World Natural Heritage of UNESCO

Gaetbeol (Korean tidal flats) was inscribed as a world natural heritage by UNESCO in 2021. A total of four tidal flats across the country's coastal areas were acknowledged - Seochon tidal flat, Gochang tidal flat, Sinan tidal flat, Boseong and Suncheon tidal flat - all of them being WPAs and Ramsar Sites. The UNESCO committee members recognized the outstanding universal value of Gaetbeol, since it serves as one of the most important habitats for biodiversity and is one of the world's most important stopover sites for migratory birds. It proves that the value and understanding of tidal flats have been raised in the process of the domestic implementation of the Ramsar Convention. It also points to an example of how the Ramsar Convention can be linked with World Heritage. The World Heritage Committee recommended South Korea to submit a full list of tidal flats by 2025, and Korea promised to follow the recommendations.

3) Linking the Convention with the UNFCCC

The Korean government established a '2050 Carbon Neutral Strategy' in 2020, laying out plans to reach carbon neutrality through restoration of forest, tidal flats and wetlands. Additional mitigation efforts to meet the 2050 carbon neutrality goal will be made through restoration of ecosystems including national parks and wetlands. The government is also developing a 'Nature-based GHG Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy' to establish a systematic management foundation of national carbon sinks - 6 types of carbon sinks (forest, farmlands, meadows, wetlands, human settlement, and other type) and their capacity will be assessed for this purpose.

In addition, the first Master Plan on Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats, etc. (2021-2025) presents that tidal flats' contribution as carbon sinks and calculates the carbon absorption capacity of the 2,482㎢ of tidal flats in Korea to be 260,000 ton per annum. Accordingly, the Korean government continues its efforts to identify the potential of coastal wetlands to be carbon sinks and develop blue carbon technologies that are centered around wetlands vegetation to maximize its capacity to store and absorb carbon. At the same time, the government has been working on to assess the surface area of blue carbon and advance a carbon storage map, while maintaining its effort to make Gaetbeol an approved carbon sink.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

> The implementation of the Ramsar Convention would result in enhanced awareness in the value of, and the conservation and management, and wise use of wetlands. In this sense, the services wetlands provide can be incorporated in making and implementing the national policy strategy and plans on water resources, sustainable development, biological diversity and fishery resources.

* 1st Basic Plan on Water Resources Management ('21~'30), 5th National Comprehensive Territorial Plan ('20-'40), 5th Comprehensive National Environmental Plan ('20-'40), 2nd Basic Plan on Climate Change Responses, 3rd Green Growth Five-Year Plan ('19~'23), 4th Biodiversity Strategic Plan ('19~'23), 2nd Basic Plan on Marine Ecosystems Conservation and Management ('19~'28), 3rd Basic Plan on Fishery Resources Management ('21~'25)

As for the integrated management of urban ecosystems, the Korean government aims to achieve enhanced

urban biodiversity, strengthened cold island effect, low impact development (LID) and sewage purification through wetlands conservation and restoration.

Furthermore, creating various types of artificial wetlands is considered as a strategic measure of water management policies, which is in line with the basic principle of the wise use of wetlands of the Ramsar Convention. As a new water quality management model that maximizes the purification function of natural wetlands, this approach is widely reviewed by water-responsible ministries such as the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

In terms of the wise use concept, the government has established a traditional knowledge inventory and linked ecotourism and educational programs with local economic activities, taking into consideration nature's carrying capacity. Such a strategy is expected to bring about positive impacts in terms of ecosystem services.

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

> 1) Enhanced gender balance in wetland-related national committee

Female members of the National Wetland Committee (decision-making and deliberation body at the national level) account for 40% of the total, while at the Central Coastal Management and Deliberation Committee (nation-level deliberation body on coastal wetland), female members account for 43.8% of the total. The proportion of female members at the National Water Resources Management Committee and the National Water Management Committee, two decision making bodies for river and water environment, are 44.4% and 42.9% respectively.

2) Enhanced gender balance in wetland interpreter

The number of female wetland interpreters, both authorized and unofficial, who provide wetland tour guides and training has increased, with the 45.1% of female nature and environment interpreters (authorized inland wetland curator) recorded as of 2021.

I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

> The findings in the Triennial National Report on Ramsar Convention needs to be developed as indices so that wetland status and management reality can be evaluated.

J. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report

> National Institute of Ecology Wetland Center and
Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

> a) Under the Wetlands Conservation Act, the Master Plan for Wetland Conservation - a comprehensive policy plan for wetland conservation and management - is established and implemented. The 3rd Master Plan for Wetland Conservation for 2018-2022 was established, with a slogan of 'Wetlands for Future, Benefits for Everyone', and accordingly, related policy measures have been implemented including strengthening wetland research, enhancing wetland conservation and management, establishing a system for the wise use of wetland, implementing international conventions, and boosting international cooperation.

b) As Korea is an OECD member country, its wetland policy does not necessarily reflect matters concerning poverty eradication.

c) The first Master Plan for National Water Management (2021-2030) presents plans to reflect the multi-function and multi-benefit services provided from the water level-water quality- aquatic ecosystem, including preventing flood, securing water resources and reducing pollutants based on a NBS-driven ecosystem restoration. As for the management of water source in river basin, a basic plan on riparian management is established and implemented every 5 year for the five major rivers (Nakdong River, Han River, Yeongsan River, Seomjin River and Geum River) to buy out riparian wetlands or land adjacent to wetlands, or ecologically control and manage them. The Plan also includes how to process non-point pollutant sources through restoration and management of riparian wetlands.

The Act on the Investigation, Planning and Management of Water Resources was enacted in 2017 and stipulates River Basin Water Resources Management Plans to be established for developing and utilizing water resources in an integrated manner, preventing floods, and minimizing flood damage in river basins, and improving river environment. As a result, the Water Resources Management Plan for each river basin was

developed that includes plans for water utilization, flood control and river environmental management (river environment ecological map, conservation· restoration·utilization plan) through; identifying the water circulation structure of river basins, lakes, and swamps for each of the major five river basins; investigating the operational status of water utilization in socio-, economic- and cultural conditions; analyzing the current status of water resources from land utilization and environmental perspectives.

d) The Act on Securing, Management, and Use of Marine and Fisheries Bio-Resources was enacted in 2017 to secure, manage and use the marine and fisheries bio-resources in a comprehensive and systematic manner, and accordingly, the First Master Plan for Securing, Managing and Using Marine Fishery Bio-Resources (2019-2023) was established. The Master Plan presents a close survey to be carried out in relation to a comprehensive national investigation on marine ecosystems and an investigation on marine and fisheries bio-resources, to strengthen sovereignty over and restore marine fishery bio-resources, and transform harmful species into resources. The close survey, developed in consideration of industrial and ecological values of the resources, is used to designate the species with decreasing populations to be restored. Furthermore, it includes a plan to build a roadmap to restore marine fishery bio-resources for a sustainable use of resources.

e) The Act on Marine Spatial Planning and Management was enacted in 2018, and for the areas from coastline to the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, the First Master Plan on Marine Space (2019-2028) and regional management plans were established. According to the plan, an integrated management has been made for each marine use zone - a total of 9 marine use zones were set including fishery activity protection zone, marine tourism zones, military action zones, aggregate and mineral resource development zones, environment and ecosystem management zones, port and navigation zones, energy development zones, research and education conservation zones, and safety management zones.

In addition, the Act on the Sustainable Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats (Gaetbeol) and Adjacent Areas Thereof was enacted in 2020, and the First Master Plan on Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats, etc. (2021-2025) was set up to manage Gaetbeol, etc. in a comprehensive and systematic manner. According to the Master Plan, tidal flats survey is carried out to examine the current status of Gaetbeol, and grade them (5 Scales, from advanced to management required), based on the results of the survey, for a systematic management of Gaetbeol.

Not only that, a mid- to long-term marine energy development plan (2015-2025) was established, under the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy, to set rules on the development and utilization of sea current, tidal, wave energy and ocean thermal energy, and policy support measures for them.

f) The 6th Forest Master Plan (2018-2037) was established, a comprehensive plan that covers forest resources, forest industry, forest welfare, forest protection, forest ecosystems, forest and mountain villages, international cooperation on forest, and forest administration. Accordingly, a project on developing a 'national forest water map' was promoted that visualizes the spatial distribution of forest's ability to recharge groundwater to evaluate forest rivers and develop, distribute an evaluation system for improving forest water resources. Other projects being promoted are management of the forest rivers in upper river stream to respond to abnormal weathers (flood and drought), mitigation of drying-up of mountain streams, and conservation of forest biodiversity.

g) The Plan to Develop Agriculture, Rural Communities, and Food Industry (2018-2022) includes plans to increase the certification of environment-friendly agricultural products, etc. from 5.0% in 2017 → 5.2% in 2018 → 8% in 2022 to strengthen the public functions of eco-friendly agriculture and establish foundations for the production, distribution and consumption of eco-friendly agriculture. In addition, from 2022, concerted efforts will be made on introducing a certification system for the processed agricultural products with no fertilizers, strengthening the eco-friendly agriculture's function of conserving the environment and ecosystems, and on promoting educational programs on its public function through site visits and hands-on experience.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment updated the previous contracts for biological diversity management into the Contracts for Payments for Ecosystem Services in 2021. As a result, target areas subject to the payment services now include migratory birds sanctuary, wetland protected areas (WPAs), wildlife protection districts, Ramsar Sites, and riparian zones, and compensate for alternating farming methods to the ones that could sustain rice paddies as wetlands, through an idling farmland, cultivating white radish for winter, creating a Dumbeong, and using environmental -friendly farming methods.

h) The 4th National Strategy on Biodiversity for 2019-2023 presents plans to increase protected areas including WPAs to make inland protection areas taking up 17% of total protection areas, and to designate more than one marine protected area (MPA) every year to make the 10% of total protection areas MPAs. The National Strategy also contains plans to improve the management system that takes into account different characteristics of protection areas, conduct an effectiveness assessment, designate Ramsar Sites and wetland accredited cities, and restore tidal flat ecosystems.

i) The Guideline on Environmental Impact Assessment of Offshore Wind Power was developed in January 2022. The Guideline recommends that the site for offshore wind power have a minimum impact on the marine environment, marine ecosystems and birds species, and not have already been designated as a World Heritage, Ramsar Site, WPA, MPA, and Natural Protection Area. For those sites including a EAAFP-listed site, 125 habitat sites for major waterfowls in Korea, intertidal zones (tidal flats, aquifer), subtidal zones (seagrass and coral ecology), and areas to conduct winter waterbird census, the construction of offshore wind power is recommended to be very cautious.

j) The 4th Tourism Development Support System for 2022-2031 suggests a plan to develop ecosystem

restoration-driven tourist resorts to promote ecotourism through ecosystem conservation and utilization. In the plan, the following activities are included to facilitate the ecotourism programs and open the door for a future -oriented ecotourism; restoring ecosystem biodiversity (migratory birds, seals), tidal flats and inland wetlands to raise the value of ecological resources and thus promote the sites as eco-tourist resorts; improving the attractiveness of the current eco-tourist resorts; establishing necessary infrastructure to conserve ecological resources and the landscape; implementing policies for sustainable ecotourism through ecotourism programs and promotional activities; campaigning for reducing and collecting pollutants sources (including marine wastes); and providing natural ecological education programs.

k) The 5th National Comprehensive Territorial Plan for 2020-2040 includes measures to achieve the national policy tasks through making the national land environmentally friendly and strengthening the management of the mountain-river-sea network. It also contains plans to specifically set the spatial boundaries of the national ecological network and legislate restoration and management frameworks to improve the ecological function and interconnectedness of the land and its ecological networks. Other activities included in the plan are; conserving primarily the national ecological network, core protection areas, and restoring the ecosystems of the areas already infringed or lost interconnectedness; promoting ecological function of the national land; strengthening inter-ministerial cooperation for an integrated management of land-environmental plans through enhanced coherence among the National Comprehensive Territorial Plan, Comprehensive National Environmental Plan, Marine Spatial Planning, Coastal Management Plan, and Forest-land Management Plan; and improving the linkage of the upper and lower river stream in water basin, river, and oceans to restore the water circulation system and its ecological- and natural-health status.

l) Pursuant to the Environment Impact Assessment Act, a strategic environmental impact assessment system is operated. It is conducted with regard to infrastructure development, including of urban development project, development of an industrial site or industrial complex, development of energy sources, development of a harbor, construction of a road, development of water resources, construction of a railroad (including an urban railroad), construction of an airport, the use and development of river, development of land and reclamation of public waters, development of a tourism complex, development of a mountainous district and development of a particular area. If assessment is conducted in areas of first- and second-class ecological and natural maps, areas within 500 meters to the boundaries of WPAs and management areas near wetlands, areas to conduct winter waterbird census, inland wetland investigation areas, observation areas of ecosystem changes, forested wetlands, lagoon, habitats of endangered species, and water catchment in 50~100m to the boundaries of both banks of major rivers and local streams, the areas are designated as focus-monitoring area and given a special consideration when conducting the strategic environmental impact assessment.

m) As the Industrial Development Act emphasizes the sustainable management of corporations, Amore Pacific, a domestic beauty company, has organized a number of sustainable management programs that include wetlands conservation campaigns and support for the RRC-EA. In addition, under the National Trust Act, other support measures are implemented including tax reduction or redemption to encourage industries to take part in environmental- and natural resources conservation activities.

n) The 3rd Master Plans for Management of Fishery Resources for 2021-2025 presents five major tasks with the vision of 'Sustainable fishery, Productive fishing grounds,' which includes the followings; first, gradually increasing the proportion of the catch that is subject to the total allowable catch management; second, prohibiting a certain period from catch and regulating the body length of a specific fish resource for the species with decreasing populations so as to restore the said fishery resources; third, expanding a research scope and items to include the ecological information of a fish resource and the features of sea area, and establishing a framework for an ecosystem-based and integrated assessment of resources, to lay a foundation of ecosystem-based investigation and assessment for fishery resources; fourth, creating sea forests and spaces for spawning and grounding, taking into consideration the ecological characteristics of fish resources and sea areas, and supporting the use of biodegradable fishing gears, to improve the habitations and ecological environment in near sea areas; and fifth, developing a leisure culture in relation to protecting the fishery resources to promote participatory activities in conserving fishery resources, establishing a 3-stage reporting system for each fishery resource, and building a comprehensive plan to promote a voluntary management of fisheries.

o) The First Master Plan for Managing Marine Wastes and Polluted Marine Sediments for 2021-2030 aims to reduce marine plastic wastes by 60% and polluted marine sediments by 50% by 2030. To achieve the targets, the following activities are planned; prohibiting the dumping of marine buoys into the sea and replacing them as eco-friendly ones, and monitoring river estuary to avoid the influx of wastes to oceans from rivers; and establishing an inter-ministerial committee on marine wastes. In addition, the government plans to develop an assessment framework on the level of pollution of marine sediments to reduce the amount of polluted marine sediments, and prioritize purification and conservation projects on which the assessment will undertake with a strengthened standard. Furthermore, the sediment environment in major Gaetbeols is examined through a comprehensive investigation on the national marine ecosystem (Gaetbeol ecosystem).

Not only that, pursuant to the Marine Environment Management Act, the total quantity of marine pollutants is managed in the heavily polluted sea areas to control the total quantity of pollutants discharged from business facilities located in the specially-managed sea area. For example, the management system was applied in Masan Bay in 2007 to improve the sea water quality. As a result, the marine ecosystem has improved in Masan Bay and the adjacent areas including Bongam Tidal Flats, as some national protection species (Clithon retropictus, Sesarmops intermedius and otter) were observed to inhabit the area. In the case of Sihwa Lake,

marine environmental improvement projects have been implemented including the management of total quantity of pollutants in coastal areas and the construction of reed wetland park, and consequently, marine protection species such as *Austruca lactea* and *Paraleonnates uschakovi* are now observed. Under the Water Environment Conservation Act, if a development project or construction of a facility of at least the scale prescribed in the law is planned, it is required to submit a plan for reducing non-point pollution source, including installing non-point pollution reduction facilities such as artificial wetlands. In addition, the Acts on Water Management and Resident Support In the Han River, Nakdong River, Geum River, Youngsan and Seomjin River Basins recognize the creation of artificial wetlands, grassed swale lengths, and vegetative filter strips as non-point pollution reduction facilities installed for the purpose of protecting the water supply source. p) The Water Environment Conservation Act sets the effluent water quality standard for the public wastewater treatment facilities and applies them depending on the region, while stricter standards are applied for the water basins along the major five rivers in Korea. The water quality target is set for each section of a river system, and the total quantity of pollutants is set and managed thereof.

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☒ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

2.1 Additional Information

> Under the Water Environment Conservation Act, a Comprehensive National Water Environment Information Network has been established and in operation for the regular measurement of water quality, examination of the current status of aquatic ecosystems and evaluation of the health of aquatic ecosystems, surveys of pollution sources, and investigation of the level of pollution and the discharged quantity of wastewater generated from wastewater discharge facilities.

Under the Article 10-2 of the Water Environment Conservation Act, the target standards for water environment of each sphere of influence of the river basin and each lake and marsh subject to the surveys and measurements are determined and publicly notified. It is also evaluated whether or not the target standards for water environment have been met, and the hazards of potential harm to human health or the ecosystem caused by water pollution of a river, lake or marsh. As for the major lakes and marshes, the status of the use of water flowing into such lakes and marshes, the current status of the water environments, the health of aquatic ecosystems, the distribution of water pollution sources, and the quantity of water pollutants generated are subject to regular survey, measurement and analysis.

In addition, based on the Act on Construction of Dams and Assistance, Etc. to their Environment, the authority evaluates on a regular basis the dam spillway capacity and flood control capacity, while also according to the River Act, determines the minimum flow required to maintain the normal functions and state of rivers. For the areas that are subject to the Basic River Plan, a river environment evaluation system was established to examine the physics, biology, and water quality there.

Not only that, pursuant to the Wetland Conservation Act, the authority carries out an in-depth investigation on the status of wetland protected areas (WPAs) every 5 years. For the wetlands of high conservation value, but not given legal protection, an in-depth research is also undertaken to assess the status of their water environment, including hydrography, hydrology and water quality.

In particular, a comprehensive national research on marine ecosystems is carried out biennially on the coastal wetlands nation-wide and an annual in-depth investigation on coastal wetlands protection areas to take precautionary measures to potential changes in coastal wetlands ecosystem. These sets of information are utilized in identifying the impacts of climate and other potential changes upon the water level and quality in watershed and coastal basin where wetlands are located and the elements that have negative impacts on wetland maintenance, to mitigate the identified threats to these wetlands.

Among Ramsar Sites, Upo Wetlands, Gonggeom-ji Wetlands Protection Area and Sajapyeong Alpine Wetland have a depth-sounding apparatus installed to identify the impacts on the wetland ecosystem depending on water level changes. For the other inland WPAs, information on hydrography and hydrology is collected every 5 years to examine the relationship between water level and wetland ecosystem.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

- ☐ B=No
☒ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

2.2 Additional Information

> The minimum flow required to maintain normal functions and state of rivers, considering the use of river water for daily life, industry, agriculture, environmental improvement, generation of electric power, ship transportation, etc. was determined and publicly notified under the Article 51 of the River Act. An “environmental ecosystem flow” system was introduced through the revision of the Water Environment Conservation Act in 2017, allowing for an effective management of rivers in an environmental sense and securing river flow required to maintain the health of aquatic ecosystems. This has also brought about the ‘Calculation and Verification of Results of Evaluation of the Environmental Ecosystem Flow’ which has been in operation since 2018 under the Article 22-3 (Securing of Amount of Flow for Environmental Ecology) of the Water Environment Conservation Act.

At the same time, a study on the ‘vulnerability of ecological flow given the watershed environmental change and the development of technology linking water quality, hydrology and aquatic ecosystem’ is carried out, aiming to identify the potential impacts on the ecological flow of each watershed along the four major Rivers, and to develop a technique for an integrated evaluation of the level and quality of water and watershed environment.

2.3 What, if any, initiatives been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown

2.3 Additional Information

> The first Master plan for national water management (2021-2030) was developed by inter-ministerial efforts to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources), which introduces innovative policy measures such as taking an integrated approach to enhance the health status of water circulation and minimizing the vulnerability of the water management cycle to climate change.

In more details, the current permission and reporting system is to be gradually transitioned to a permission system, while enhancing management on unregistered groundwater facility and their registration, in order to scientifically prove carbon emissions from water production and supply process, establish a management system that links demand target setting and carbon reduction, and address the issue of overuse of groundwater and water pollution. Concurrent efforts are being made to lay a legal foundation to facilitate technological advancement for the use of alternative water resources including re-using of filtered river water and treated sewage and wastewater, and to revise relevant laws with a view to establish water quality standards that would enable rain retention facilities to be utilized as rain harvesting facilities.

Furthermore, the government promotes river water facilities to be authorized (completion rate of 35% as of December, 2021), establishes a demand-catered water distribution system based on the authorization granted, and utilizes excess water in river instream flow through effective water supply. The government is also going to establish cost-sharing principle and standards for the use of water resource, taking examples of Cost-Sharing Principle (Article 17) of the Water Management Basic Plan and the recommendations of international organizations as well as best practices overseas, to reform water-related cost-sharing including river, groundwater and deep sea water.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

2.4 Additional Information

> For the Wangpo stream located in the Buyeo-gun, the government introduced a wetland Biotop system from 2012 to 2016 to reduce non-point pollutant source, and undertook a restoration project linked with the first artificial pond in Korea, Gungnamji Pond which is a Historic Site No.135. Previously, Wangpo stream suffered

from serious water pollution from sewage treatment water and non-point pollutant source of farmlands. The area was also particularly prone to floods, so the wetland was created to use Wangpo stream as a buffer to rainwater, which resulted in improved water quality. The progress in water quality improvement was noticeable as the pollution treatment effectiveness was recorded to be BOD 59.2%, SS 83.7%, T-N 35.1%, T-P 39.0% based on the monitoring conducted until 2019. It was also found that new species would inhabit in the riverine wetland after the restoration project, including *Odontobutis interrupta* (endemic species of Korea), Eurasian Otter (Class I Endangered Wildlife & Natural Monument No. 330), *Prionailurus bengalensis* (Class I Endangered Wildlife), and *Aix galericulata* (Natural Monument No. 327).

Iksan stream and Jukyoje wetland located in Iksan-si used to be blamed for water pollution and offensive odors as livestock excreta had been deposited there for 30 years. But the restoration project took place in Iksan stream resulted in 98% improvement of water quality (4.593mg/L in 2010 → 0.114mg/L in 2020 by T-P) and 87% reduction in offensive odors compared to 2012 (31 in 2012 → 4 in 2020). The government widely engaged in projects to remove pollutants from water sources in the upper river stream, which included buy-outs of both in-business and (temporarily) closed stockyards to eliminate livestock excreta as pollutant sources and develop bio-circulation experimental forest. These projects were successful in that Jukyoje wetland, previously found with little vegetation, has become home to carp and mudfish and a stopover for various migratory birds and mandarin duck (protected species of Korea), serving as a dramatic case of ecosystem restoration.

Restoration project in Ungok Wetland in Gochang is led directly by the local residents of 6 villages adjacent to the wetland to keep the water level stable. The project employs a traditional method of restoring the bank, and since 2016 when the project initiated, the wetland has been restored gradually (30m~120m) every year. As a result of decrease in runoff, the wetland ecosystems returned to a stable condition, with the number of species (lightning bug and marsh snails) inhabiting the wetland increased and the scope of nut grass expanded. In particular, lightning bugs serve as a source of ecotourism and educational programmes for visitors to raise awareness in wetlands conservation. This community-participatory restoration of inland wetlands over the last 5 years is one of the best practices of wetland conservation, as it has been also benchmarked by other regions.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment included environmental ecology flow supply facilities in projects eligible to receive government grants under the guidelines on ecological stream restoration programmes. As such, the ecological stream restoration project in Dalcheon Stream in Gyeonggi-do, which was completed in 2021, had an environmental ecology flow supply program as well as a habitat development program for wildlife included in its list of programs.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 94.3

2.5 Additional Information

> The population residing within the sewage facility area in 2019 was 50,074,583, which is 94.3% of the total population. (Total Korean population is 53,121,668)

* Reference: Korean Statistical Information Service, Sewage facility availability status (<https://kosis.kr/search/search.do>); Ministry of Environment, Sewage Statistics

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (percentage)

> 94.3

☐ F=Less than (percentage)

>

☐ G=More than (percentage)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.6 Additional Information

> As of 2019, the sewage treatment service is offered by the government-run treatment system to 94.3% of the entire population of Korea, high treatment system to 92.5% and sewage deployment service to 77.6% of the population respectively.

* Reference: Korean Statistical Information Service, Sewage facility availability status (<https://kosis.kr/search/search.do>); Ministry of Environment, Sewage Statistics

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (percentage)

> 99.97

☐ F=Less than (percentage)

>

☐ G=More than (percentage)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> According to the survey done by the Korean Statistical Information Service in 2019, 99.26% households use septic tank systems and 0.71% use pit latrine. Those have no in-house sanitation facilities is 0.03%.

* Reference: Korean Statistical Information Service, Types of in-house sanitation

(<https://kosis.kr/search/search.do>); Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA), Korea Well-fare Panel Research

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.8 Additional Information

> In the Guideline on Construction of Public Wastewater Treatment Facilities (ME, 2017), wetlands and ecological ponds are categorized as resident-friendly facilities among different types of public wastewater treatment facilities. Under the Enforcement Rule of the Water Environment Conservation Act, the annexed article 5 stipulates that non-point pollutant source reduction facilities can be classified as a water pollution prevention facility, which includes ecological reservoir, ponds, artificial wetlands, infiltration basin, and infiltration trench as listed in the annexed article 6.

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (plants)

> 611

☐ F=Less than (plants)

>

☐ G=More than (plants)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.9 Additional Information

> As of 2020, among the wastewater treatment facilities in Korea, the number of public wastewater treatment facilities stands at 400, entrusted treatment facilities at 46, public facility for livestock excreta treatment at 46, excreta treatment facilities at 80, treatment facilities for waste water from abandoned mine at 16, livestock excreta treatment facilities at 23, which are summed up to be a total of 611. The number of public facilities for treating wastewater and livestock excreta designated and managed by the government is 446. Wastewater inflow to public wastewater treatment facilities was estimated at 420,229,383 by year which is on average 1,151,809 per day, whereas wastewater outflow was 394,570,208 by year with a daily average at 1,081,417 in 2019.

* Reference : Korean Statistical Information Service, Water pollution prevention facility

(<https://kosis.kr/search/search.do>); Korea Land and Housing Corporation, Status of Urban Planning; Ministry of Environment(2020), Nation-wide Public Wastewater Treatment Facility Operational Status(as of end-2019)

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Good
- ☐ B=Not functioning
- ☐ C=Functioning
- ☐ Q=Obsolete
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.10 Additional Information

> The average treatment effectiveness of inflow to and outflow from public wastewater treatment facilities in 2019 is BOD 96.6%, COD 90.0%, SS 96.8%, T-N 75.5%, T-P, 92.5%, TU 93.6%.

* Reference: Ministry of Environment(2020), Nation-wide Public Wastewater Treatment Facility Operational Status(as of end-2019)

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Not Functioning
- ☐ C=Functioning
- ☐ Q=Obsolete
- ☒ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.11 Additional Information

> It is found that wetlands are created at some wastewater treatment facilities, but their exact count has not been tracked. Currently, 47 pilot-level non-point pollution source facilities that include artificial wetlands, ecological waterways, and artificial ponds are operated nation-wide

* Non-point Pollution Source Webpage, Ministry of Environment,
<https://nonpoint.me.go.kr/contentsid/399/index.do>

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 35,091,863

2.12 Additional Information

> The Korean government enacted the Act on Promotion and Support of Water Reuse in 2010 with a view to promote sustainable use of water resources and enhance people's quality of life by facilitating water reuse and utilizing water resources efficiently, and by decreasing influence compromising water quality. Based on the Act, the following systems have been established: rainwater reuse facility to treat catchment rainwater from the roofs of buildings, etc., gray water system to individually or regionally treat and reuse unclean water from an area created in a development project, etc., without discharging such unclean water to a public sewerage system, treated sewage and wastewater reuse facility enabling reuse of treated sewage or treated wastewater, and thermal effluent reuse facility to reuse treated thermal effluent.

As of 2019, reused effluent from public wastewater treatment facilities amounted to 35,091,863 tons, among which 33.3% was reused for maintaining the minimum water level of rivers, 6.5% for other external usage, 2.9% for cleaning, 1.8% for chemicals dissolution, and 24% for other internal use.

* Reference: Act on Promotion and Support of Water Reuse; Ministry of Environment (2020), Nation-wide Public Wastewater Treatment Facility Operational Status(as of end-2019)

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☒ R=Agriculture
- ☐ S=Landscape
- ☐ T=Industrial
- ☐ U=Drinking
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.13 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> Purposes of the wastewater reuse system in ROK - Agriculture, landscape, industrial
 Secondary treated water can be reused for the purpose of cleaning, sanitation, sprinkle water, landscaping, water-friendly use, water to maintain the level of river, agriculture, groundwater maintenance, and industry depending on the water quality standards.
 As for the supply and use of secondary treated water, according to the Act on Promotion and Support of Water Reuse, state or local governments may partially subsidize or lend funds for expenses necessary for installing rainwater use facilities, gray water systems or treated sewage and wastewater reuse facilities to persons who install such facilities.
 Public sewage management authority and treated sewage and wastewater reuse proprietor who supply secondary treated sewage and wastewater may collect fees from users thereof according to the usage to the point that compensates the total basic costs of supplying retreated water. Local governments may reduce water fees or sewage fees for owners or managers who install rain water use facilities or gray water systems, or for persons who are supplied with secondary treated sewage and wastewater.
 * Reference: Act on Promotion and Support of Water Reuse

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ X=Unknown

2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example

> N/A

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}
 [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

3.1 Additional Information

> Korea made available translated versions of Handbook 1 for the Wise Use of Wetlands (Wise Use of Wetlands), and Ramsar Handbook 4 for the Wise Use of Wetlands (Wetlands CEPA), and Handbook 10 for the Wise Use of Wetland (Management of Coastal Wetlands) and disseminated electric copies to government agencies, local government and private sectors to encourage them to make use of the translated books. In addition, the government published 'Compilation of Cases of Wise Use of Wetlands in Korea' in 2017, similar to the Ramsar Handbook 1, and distributed them to relevant stakeholders. From 2018 to 2020, the government also researched, compiled and distributed the ecosystem service data of each wetland to be used as basic information for the wise use of wetland.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

› a) As Upo Wetlands, Dongbaekdongsan, Yongneup of Mt. Daeam, Suncheon Bay, Gochang Ungok Wetland, and Mulyeongari-oreum Ramsar Site are either an accredited Ramsar Wetland City or a candidate city for the accreditation, a public-private local management committee for the Ramsar Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention has been in operation. Their activities include monitoring of wetland ecosystems and damages to wetlands, wetland purification, decision-making on urban planning that potentially impacts wetlands, and other programs that would generate income by using wetland ecosystem services. In addition, Korea National Trust's organic rice farming in Ganghwa Maehwamarum Habitat, a Ramsar Site listed in 2008, allows for selling organic rice produce as well as providing ecosystem education for local visitors.

b) For the wetlands not given legal protection, civil society and ecological interpreters have been involved in monitoring activities on wetland ecology and wetland development projects. In identifying new wetlands, voluntary monitoring by the private actors plays a particularly significant role. Recently in some places, local residents have formed ecotourism committees to enhance wetlands' added-value as a source of income. The role of private actors in international cooperation for wetland conservation has been expanding, including private-sector level wetland networks such as Korea-Japan wetland forum, and exchange programs on wetlands in Korea and Wadden Sea run by a coastal wetland conservation group.

Furthermore, capacity building programs have been provided to locals to establish a community-based wetland management system for WPAs and the wetlands of higher conservation value through wetland monitoring, developing local wetland cultural activities and raising their awareness.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

3.3 Additional information

› The Ministry of Environment revised the Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity in 2019, and expanded the scope of the previous "Biodiversity management contracts" to "Contracts for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)." The government concluded a contract which addresses changes in the methods of land cultivation, reductions in the use of chemical materials, the creation of wetlands, other methods of land management, etc. with a owner, occupant or manager of and or public waters designated as protection areas including ecological and scenery conservation areas, wetlands protection areas, natural parks, special protection district for wildlife, UNESCO biological sphere conservation area, Ramsar wetland sites, and water-source protection area, to compensate expenses and losses in ensuring the systematic conservation and promotion of ecosystem services.

In addition, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries publicly notified that the Minister and the heads of local governments shall reimburse actual expenses to any person whose profits are reduced due to the implementation of a contract to promote marine biological diversity under the Articles on the Contracts on Management of Marine Biological Diversity of the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act. The Ministry also publicly notified the Standard Municipal Ordinance that allows marine biodiversity management contracts under local government rules.

Furthermore, the First Master Plan on Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats, etc. (2021-2025) clearly states that ecosystem services in tidal flats will be evaluated, based on which the introduction of the PES system will be considered.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☒ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional Information

› With regards to the elimination of incentives hampering the conservation and wise use of wetlands, despite continuing discussions between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs on the transition to an agricultural method using species resources, no tangible conclusion has been reached yet.

However, incentive measures for ecosystem conservation have been gradually improving. The basic direct payments that subsidizes farmers proportionate to the yields of agricultural products has been replaced by the fixed direct payment, under which farmers are required to observe various obligations for public interests to be eligible to be granted subsidies, including maintaining farmland functions for ecosystem conservation,

observing the standards of using agrochemicals and fertilizers for environmental protection, participating in community activities such as collecting agricultural wastes, preventing the introduction of ecosystem disturbing species, and attending basic training for farmers.

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

4.1 Additional information

> The information on the status of alien species distribution and the changes thereof is managed based on the national inventory of alien species establishment and expansion. The Ministry of Environments designates and publicly notifies those species with potential impact on the ecological characteristics of wetlands as 'ecosystem-disturbing species' (1 genus 34 species) and 'species with potential risks to the ecosystem(4 species)' under the Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity.

In addition, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries designates 'organisms disturbing marine ecosystem (1 species)' and 'harmful marine organisms(17 species)' under the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystem Act to manage or remove them.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

4.2 Additional information

> Pursuant to the Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity, the Korean government formulates the 2nd Invasive Species Control Plan for 2019-2023 to protect the ecosystem and indigenous species in Korea from invasive species, which is to be updated every 5 years as a national strategy. Previously, invasive species were eliminated after their introduction, but the 2nd Plan improved the invasive species management system to control them prior to their introduction. In the plan, wetlands and Ramsar Sites are included as an ecologically significant area and included in the list of priority areas in which invasive species are eliminated. The Korean government revised the 'Official Announcement on the Designation and Management of Organisms Disturbing Marine Ecosystem and Harmful Marine Organisms, Etc.' in 2019 to include detailed standards and methods to conduct a risk assessment for the management of organisms disturbing marine ecosystems. The Announcement also contains guidelines to designate, research and investigate disturbing organisms, and management measures to reduce losses incurred from them. According to the guidelines under the revised public announcement, the government plans to investigate the distribution status of organisms disturbing marine ecosystems in Korea and any damages occurred by them, with the findings to be used to develop a management strategy to eliminate them and reduce losses thereof.

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ X=Unknown

4.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management action

> As described in 4.1, the law defines the list of species subject to legal monitoring and management, which is updated based on the evaluation of the species with higher risks. The National Institute of Ecology monitored the ecosystem disturbing species in 2020 and found out their relative density has reduced over the four years between 2014 and 2018.

Nakdong River Basin Environmental Office has operated a nutria extermination task force and a regional purchase program in cooperation with the relevant local governments since 2014 to control the number of nutria, among the ecosystem disturbing species, resulting in eliminating 26,000 nutria. The effort is found to be effective as the number of nutria in 2018 was down by 62% from that of 2017.

The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries has carried out a nation-wide program of monitoring and removal of *Spartina anglica*, a species designated as harmful marine organisms, in the southern part of Ganghwa Island where 90% of the species is inhibiting since 2016 with its pilot project. The first progress has been reported in 2019 since the removal program started, with a 5.5% reduction of the species habitat areas.

* *Spartina anglica* distribution status in Ganghwa Island : 480□ in 2008→ 31,180□ in 2018 → 29,472□ in 2019

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ X=Unknown

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management

> *Sicyos angulatus* is primarily eliminated in the areas where it is widely distributed or where it has a high potential to infest the ecosystem. However, it exhibits an aggressive growth and dissemination habit, and gets indirectly spread through sands or feeds.

Ambrosia trifida L. grows fast and reproduces rapidly. Therefore, even though local governments have tried to remove the species every year, it is considered to be difficult to eradicate the species unless the removal activities are maintained for over 5 years without additional introduction of the seeds during the period.

Aurelia aurita s.l., designated as a harmful marine organism, flows in by sea current or tidal current and inhabits in large quantities in harbor or bay, causing serious impacts not only on fisheries but also on the leisure industry when it flows into beaches. Polyps are used as a precautionary measure, but controlling and removing the species has not been easy.

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☒ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

4.5 Additional Information

> According to the Monitoring of Species of Ecosystem Disturbance (2020) conducted by the National Institute of Ecology, the relative density of nutria has been lowered and currently maintained a steady level with the support of 800 million KRW from 2014 to 2018 spent in eliminating nutria.

(Attachment: Monitoring of Species of Ecosystem Disturbance, 2020)

Furthermore, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries has carried out a nation-wide program of monitoring and removal of *Spartina anglica*, a species designated as harmful marine organisms, in the southern part of Ganghwa Island where 90% of the species is inhibiting since 2016 with its pilot project. The first progress has been reported in 2019 since the removal program started, with a 5.5% reduction of the species habitat areas.

* *Spartina anglica* distribution status in Ganghwa Island : 480□ in 2008→ 31,180□ in 2018 → 29,472□ in 2019

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Monitoring of Species of Ecosystem Disturbance_2020.jpg - Monitoring of Species of Ecosystem Disturbance, 2020

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

- ☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

5.1 Additional information

> Pursuant to the Wetland Conservation Act, the Korean government updates the national Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (MPWC) every 5 years and establishes and implements priority actions to designate new Ramsar Sites and/or expand the area of the existing Sites and strengthen their management. The 3rd MPWC for 2018-2020 contains national strategies for expanding the total surface area of Ramsar Sites and wetland protected areas (WPAs), in line with its efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. To ensure systematic conservation and management of Ramsar Sites, designation as WPAs is encouraged primarily for domestic WPAs, and for the wetlands given legal protection but not listed as Ramsar Site, Ramsar Site designation will gradually proceed. Other than domestic WPAs, for the areas that are not given legal protection, but of equivalent ecological importance, Ramsar site designation is encouraged. For designation as WPA, a basic investigation is carried out to enlist wetlands, and based on the findings of an in-depth investigation of inland wetland, wetlands of high conservation value will be shortlisted for WPA designation. Furthermore, a national marine ecosystem survey is conducted every 2 years to study coastal wetlands across the nation. Based on the study, coastal WPAs of ecological, scenic, geological significance are designated as WPAs. Even after the designation of WPA, a 5-yearly Wetland Conservation Plan (inland) and Basic Plan for Management (coastal) under the Wetlands Conservation Act is established depending on the protection area, based on which the national strategy (Master Plan for Wetland Conservation, etc.) is applied on wetlands for waterfowl or of ecological importance, and include tailor-made action plans customized to each protection area. Furthermore, the authority laid out a framework of evaluation of management effectiveness for the marine protection areas including coastal wetland protected areas to improve the overall quality of management. Since 2012, the Basic Plan for Management has been regularly evaluated for its implementation and effectiveness. The guideline established in accordance with the features of inland wetlands in Korea to evaluate management effectiveness in 2021 allowed for developing a feedback (investigation - conservation planning - evaluation of management effectiveness) system for a systematic management of protection areas that reflects the evaluation results of implementation of management plans and its effectiveness.

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

5.2 Additional information

> The information provided by the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) is of use in setting up the strategic direction for expanding Ramsar Site, which incorporated into the Master Plan for Wetland Conservation. Ramsar Sites are planned to be expanded based on the information such as the number of wetlands by country, scope of Ramsar Site designation, the date of designation, types of wetlands, current status of ecosystem services, whether or not a management plan is in place, risk factors, altitude above sea level, whether or not it is listed on Montreux record, and whether or not it has adjacent wetlands.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ E=Exact number (sites)
> 24
☐ F=Less than (sites)
>
☐ G=More than (sites)
>
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ E=Exact number (sites)
> 24
☐ F=Less than (sites)
>

☐ G=More than (sites)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

☐ E=Exact number (sites)

>

☐ F=Less than (sites)

>

☐ G=More than (sites)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☒ Y=Not Relevant

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information

> Korea has had 24 accessions to the Ramsar List. 23 of them are designated as legal protection areas (20 National Wetland Protected Areas, 1 Local/Provincial Wetland Protected Area, 1 Local/Provincial Ecological Scenery Conservation Area, 1 National Park). They are all subject to legal conservation and management plans. The Ramsar Site not designated as a legal protection area (Ganghwa Maehwamarum Habitat) has been managed according to the 5-year management plan established by Han River Basin Environmental office in 2017.

※ Ramsar wetlands in Korea that are subject to the implementation of management plan:

Yongneup of Mt. Daeam (898), Upo Wetlands(934), Shinan Jangdo Wetland (1458), Suncheon Bay (1594), Mulyeongari-oreum Ramsar Site (1648), Du-ung Wetland Ramsar Site (1724), Moojehineup (1725), Muan Tidal Flat (1732), Ganghwa Maehwamarum Habitat (1846), Muljangori-oreum Wetland (1847), Odaesan National Park Wetland (1848), 1100 Altitude Wetland(1893), Seocheon Tidal Flat(1925), Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats(1937), Dongbaekdongsan (1947), Ungok Wetland (1948), Jeungdo Tidal Flat (1974), Han River-Bamseom Islets (2050), Songdo Tidal Flat (2209), Hanbando Wetland Ramsar Site (2226), Suncheon Dongcheon Estuary (2269), Sumeunmulbaengdui Ramsar Site (2225), Daebudo Tidal Flat (2359), Janghang Wetland in Goyang (2488)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

5.6 Additional information

> Out of 24 Ramsar Sites in Korea, 21 are designated as wetland protected areas (WPAs), 1 as Local/Provincial Ecological Scenery Conservation Area (ESCA) and 1 as a national park, all of which are protected under a legal framework.

As the CBD Resolution X/31 emphasizes the importance of management effectiveness as one of the 10 issues that its Parties are invited to give greater attention. The Resolution stresses the Parties to undertake the management effectiveness assessment for 60% of their Protected Areas by 2015, and gives the outcomes of the assessment to UNEP-WCMC for integrated management of the information.

To contribute to this international effort, the Korean Government carried out the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) for 19 WPAs and ESCAs in 2016. Taking current domestic conditions into account, a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of wetlands management was established in 2020 which can be applied in WPAs and other wetlands.

A set of guidelines for the application of the evaluation framework was developed in 2021. To improve the quality of wetland management, the evaluation of management effectiveness will be carried out for WPAs every 5 years from 2022.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are subject to the annual management evaluation and mid-term management effectiveness evaluation (once every 5 years). The annual evaluation consists of written assessment as well as a site visit and interview with the local managers to investigate the current status of MPAs. The mid-term management effectiveness evaluation is done through quantitative evaluation on the five areas of management foundation, management plan, invested resources, management process and the result of

management, and through qualitative evaluation by public hearings with local stakeholders. Up until 2021, the mid-term management effectiveness evaluations have been undertaken for 25 MPAs including 9 Ramsar Sites, out of a total 32 MPAs (including coastal wetlands).

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (sites)

> 13

☐ F=Less than (sites)

>

☐ G=More than (sites)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> The basin-level regional offices of the Ministry of Environment set up and operate wetland management committees for monitoring and consultation of wetland protected areas (WPAs) in each jurisdiction, and so far 13 committees have been in place for wetlands.

Upo Wetland (934), Muan Tidal Flat (1732), Suncheon Bay (1594) & Suncheon Dongcheon Estuary (2269), Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats (1937), Jeungdo Tidal Flat (1974), Seochon Tidal Flat (1925), Songdo Tidal Flat (2209), Ganghwa Maehwamareum Habitat(1846), Hanbando Wetland Ramsar Site (2226), Du-ung Wetland Ramsar Site (1724), Han River-Bamseom Islets (2050), and Janghang Wetland in Goyang (2488).

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Some Sites

☐ D=Planned

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The in-depth research is carried out by the National Wetlands Center every 5 years to assess the overall ecosystems of all inland wetland protected areas (WPAs) listed as Ramsar Sites and the major results of the annual research for individual WPAs are presented to AA, the Ministry of Environment (Nature and Ecology Policy Division).

For Ramsar wetlands with no legal protection, the locally-based governmental agencies carry out quarterly monitoring to identify any ecological changes occurred or negative impacts caused, and if any radical changes occurred to wetlands, the agency presents the monitoring report to the given regional office of the Ministry of Environment and to take immediate actions to address the identified changes.

Since 2015, regular monitoring activities have been carried out every 2 years to research Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) including coastal WPAs, under the Comprehensive Survey on National Marine Ecosystems. But starting from 2018, the time frame for the survey changes to 1 year to better understand and swiftly respond to the radical environmental change caused by climate change.

Furthermore, environmental monitoring personnel are hired in WPAs to monitor and report any ecological changes witnessed in wetlands at all times.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Some Cases

☐ O=No Negative Change

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made

> Upon the request from the Secretariat to inform the status of construction projects of the Capital Region Second Ring Expressway and Baegot Bridge in Songdo tidal flat, the following was shared.

When the Ministry of Environment was involved in the consultation on strategic environmental impact assessment of the Capital Region Second Ring Expressway, the project did not include Song-do tidal flat as part of the construction plan. However, in establishing a project roadmap for 'the areas with no concrete plan yet', it was discussed that the roadmap should reflect the result of the consultation of May 2021 to build the highway detouring the Songdo tidal flat.

For the Baegot Bridge construction project, relevant local environmental agencies discussed in December 2021 the strategic environmental impact assessment and the small-scale environmental impact assessment. It was discussed to revisit the construction plan to re-direct the line to bypass wetland protected areas (WPAs) or Ramsar Sites.

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken
 > N/A

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i
 [Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=In Progress
☐ D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

> The Korean Government has set up and operated since 2016 the National Wetland Inventory which includes the results of research on wetlands across the nation. The inventory is made available to the public, and its geographic information, including location, boundary, surface area and major species are accessible and downloadable from the website of the International Ecological Information Bank of the National Institute of Ecology (<https://nie-ecobank.kr>) and the Environmental Geographic Information Service website (<http://gis.wetland.go.kr>).

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=In Progress
☐ C1=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

> The National Wetland Inventory was created in 2016, incorporating the results of research, basic study and monitoring of inland and coastal wetlands in Korea done for 15 years from 2000 to 2015. The Inventory is updated on a regular basis which also reflects the results of inland wetland monitoring from 2016 to 2020. Any research, basic study and reports done by the National Institute of Ecology are accessible on its website (https://www.theNationalInstituteofEcology.re.kr/achieve/achieveList.do?ach_gb=KEI&menu_nix=417kY30m). Research data and reports on coastal wetlands including the comprehensive research on marine ecosystems

are accessible from the Marine Environmental Information Portal site operated by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation at www.meis.go.kr.

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

8.3 Additional information

> The National Wetland Inventory set up in 2016 has been updated on a regular basis. The establishment of the Master Plans for Wetland Conservation, pursuant to the Wetland Conservation Act, requires a systematic management of wetland inventory data, including updating data and advancing database.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

8.4 Additional information

> The National Wetland Inventory is open to everyone and easily accessible through the International Ecological Information Bank website (<https://nie-ecobank.kr>) and the Ministry of Environment's Environmental Geographic Information Service website (<https://egis.me.go.kr/>). The information provided through the GIS includes location, surface area, and dominant species as well as wetland types. The GIS file is downloadable.

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated
b) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> Most of the Ramsar Sites in Korea are given legal protection and management under the Wetland Conservation Act, and an in-depth research on their status is carried out regularly which finds an increase in biological diversity. Any changes in the Ramsar Sites that are not designated as wetland protected areas (WPAs) are found through updates on their information in the RSIS – so far no significant changes have occurred. There have been ongoing development pressures on wetlands that are not designated either as Ramsar Sites or WPA, and to address any potential loss or degradation of those wetlands, the conservation and management measures set out in the Master Plans for Wetland Conservation are recommended.

a) In the comparative research done twice in 2014 and 2019 on Hanbando wetland, a Ramsar Site given legal protection (included in the Ramsar List on 13 May 2015 and designated as WPA in 2012), researchers found that the number of species inhabiting the site has increased to 1,028 in 2016, up by 124 from 2014, and new level II endangered species including *Aconitum coreanum* (H. Lév.) Rapaics, *Acheilognathus signifer*, *Pseudopungtungia tenuicarpa*, and *Gobiobotia brevibarba*.

* The 2016 research observed the presence of plant species(493), bird species (75), mammals (12), inland insects (271) and reptiles and amphibians (12), fishes (36), large benthic invertebrates (69), and phyto- and zoo-plankton species (60)

The coastal WPAs were expanded significantly in 2018. Four coastal WPAs including Seocheon Tidal Flat in Chungcheongnam-do, Gochang Tidal Flats in Jeollabuk-do, Shinan tidal flat in Jeollanam-do, and Beolgyo tidal flat were extended to designate additional 1,185□ of tidal flats as coastal WPAs. As a result, the surface area of coastal WPA increased from 236□ to 1,421□, making up 57% of the surface area of total tidal flats of 2,487.2□. It has continued to increase to be a total of 14 coastal WPAs of 1,437.8□ by 2021.

b) Inventory for inland wetlands (2,499 inland wetlands, 734.57□) was established in 2016. Updating the inventory to adjust the boundaries between wetlands, remove duplication, add the wetlands that were left

out, and reflect newly added wetlands shows that as of 2021 the number of wetlands added was 205 to a total of 2,704 and the wetland areas expanded by 57.15% to 1,154.4□ compared from 2016. Among the 734□ inland wetlands identified, 3.9□ were lost due to reclamation and development projects according to the inland wetland monitoring conducted by the National Institute of Ecology from 2016 to 2020. Other wetlands that are home to legally protected species including Koreocobitis naktongensis(Cobitidae), Euryale ferox, Glaux maritima var. obtusifolia Fernald, Water hemlock (Cicuta virosa L.), and Pungitius sinensis(Pisces: Gasterosteidae) were also found to be constantly facing development pressures. To address such issues, the 3rd Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (2018-2022) include institutional measures for wetland conservation as well as increasing the size of WPAs, such as considering the introduction of No Net Loss of Wetlands Policy and raising the status of wetland in ecological and natural maps. Furthermore, the national investigation on the surface area of tidal flats that has been carried out every 5 years since 1998 found that the tidal flats examined nation-wide in 2018 were 2,482□, 5.2□ smaller than the previous investigation of 2,487.2□ in 2013.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact Number (km2)

> 3,636.41

☐ G=More than (km2)

>

☐ X=Unknown

8.6 Details

According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows.

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

> Under the definition and categorization of Ramsar Sites, detailed information of area by type of wetlands is as following:

Marine/Coastal: 2,482□

e.g Coral Reefs:

e.g Estuarine waters :

e.g Coastal brackish/saline lagoons:

Inland: 1,104.44□

Riverine:

991.64Km2

Lakes and pools: 98.97Km2

Marshes on inorganic or peat soils: 13.83Km2

Human-made : 49.97□

Total: 3,636.41□

Date of the inventory: 2021

Reference or link:<https://www.nie-ecobank.kr/cmmn/Index.do>,

<https://www.meis.go.kr/mes/mudFlat/internalSituation/view1.do>

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.	

B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.	
C -- Coral reefs.	
D -- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.	
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.	
F -- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.	
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.	
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs.	0
H -- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.	
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.	
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.	
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.	
Zk(a) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, marine/coastal.	

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km²)
> 2,482

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
L -- Permanent inland deltas.	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.	991.64
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.	

O -- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.	98.97
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.	
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.	
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.	
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.	
U -- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.	
Va -- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
Vt -- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.	
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.	13.83
Xp -- Forested peatlands; peat swamp forests.	
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	

Zg -- Geothermal wetlands.	
Zk(b) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.	

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

> 1,104.44

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
1 -- Aquaculture (e.g., fish/shrimp) ponds.	
2 -- Ponds; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).	
3 -- Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.	
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).	
5 -- Salt exploitation sites; salt pans, salines, etc.	0
6 -- Water storage areas; reservoirs/barrages/dams /impoundments (generally over 8 ha).	
7 -- Excavations; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.	
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.	
9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches.	
Zk(c) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made.	

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

> 49.97

8.6 Additional information

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

> Inventory for inland wetlands (2,499 inland wetlands, 734.57□) was established in 2016. Updating the inventory to adjust the boundaries between wetlands, remove duplication, add the wetlands that were left out, and reflect newly added wetlands shows that as of 2021 the number of wetlands added was 205 to 2,704 and the wetland areas expanded by 57.15% to 1,154.4□ compared from 2016.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges)to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

> An integrated management of national wetland inventory is required amongst the wetlands-responsible government ministries (the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Korea Forest Service, and Korea National Park) for inland and coastal wetland protected areas (WPAs), wetlands (river, lake, forest wetland) and artificial wetland (reservoir, agricultural fields).

The nation-wide investigation carried out to update wetland inventory needs to be complemented by remote-exploration and on-site inspection. In case of identifying forest wetlands with multi-layer vegetation, a remote-exploration alone may not provide a clear idea and thus needs to be supplemented by on-site inspection, although it is not always effective given that forest wetlands are often hard to access and take long hours to investigate them. Therefore, technological development and deployment are necessary to effectively update and complete the inventory, including through using advanced remote exploration techniques and deep learning-based inspection.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=In Preparation

☐ D=Planned

9.1 Additional information

> The Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity was revised in 2020 to improve ecosystem services through diversification of the target area and types of activities under the Biodiversity Management Contracts that were previously applied to habitats for migratory birds. Following the revision, the types of activities have increased from 5 (feeding wildlife, idling farmland, alteration of farming method, creating wetlands, leasing land) to 12 activities to enhance supporting services (eco-conscious farming, feeding and providing habitats for wildlife species), 5 regulation-related services (river management, creating waterside vegetation, creating and managing detention pond), and 5 cultural services (developing and managing trails, eliminating ecosystem disturbing species). In addition, with the support granted to the cities of Ramsar Sites, local communities are encouraged to utilize wetland resources to promote ecotourism and education on ecosystems, and improve the branding value of a city.

The Act on the Sustainable Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats (Gaetbeol) and Adjacent Areas Thereof categorizes five management areas of tidal flats as tidal flat conservation area, tidal flat safety management area, tidal flat rest area, tidal flat production area, and tidal flat experience area. Designation of a tidal flat subject to management requires the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries or heads of local and provincial governments to formulate a written plan on designation and implement it. Under the Act, a clean tidal flat is designated among tidal flat production areas if it is clearly stated who and how the tidal flat is managed and if it meets a certain environmental standard. The Act also includes an article on promoting sales of fishery products from the clean tidal flats through creating a label of 'fishery products from clean tidal flats', marketing the products and allowing a preferential purchase. Accordingly, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries is going to analyze and evaluate the research data on marine ecosystems and tidal flats to establish environmental standards for clean tidal flats and publicly notify procedures for designating clean tidal flats.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=In Progress

☐ D=Planned

9.2 Additional information

> The Wetlands Conservation Act was enacted in 1999 for the domestic implementation of the Ramsar Convention, and has been in operation since then. The Act stipulates the definition of wetlands, obligations of administrative bodies in wetlands conservation, wetland investigations, designation and management of wetland protected areas. It also reflects the code of conduct of the Ramsar Convention as well as current wetlands-related matters including the designation and support of the wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance and the rules regarding the Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention.

Furthermore, the Act on the Sustainable Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats (Gaetbeol) and Adjacent Areas Thereof was enacted in 2019, which stipulates matters concerning the conservation, management and restoration of tidal flats (coastal wetland) and adjacent areas thereof.

9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

› As the river management which had been done separately into the quality and level of water was streamlined into the Ministry of Environment, the First Master Plan for National Water Management (2021-2030) was established for an integrated management of water quality, level and aquatic ecosystems. The strategy for restoring the health of the water environment, among the sectoral strategies under the Master Plan, presents 'restoring the health of aquatic ecosystems and the condition of river basins.' It also contains action plans to restore the health of aquatic ecosystems including restoring flooded areas, restoring the river to its natural state, construction of washland, restoring river basin ecosystems, and conserving habitats and biodiversity. In addition, in the strategy for reforming the management system of water space and promoting water culture, it suggests creating water spaces such as wetlands and grasslands adjacent to rivers, lakes and marshes to function as ecological filters of non-point pollutant sources, habitats for ecosystems and leisure space. It also presents that the water quality, aquatic ecosystems, water level and water-friendly use be included in the comprehensive water environment indicator to be used in evaluating water environment. The Article on the Purchase and Creation of Riparian Ecological Zones under the Water Environment Conservation Act stipulates that if it is deemed necessary to conserve the water environment of rivers, lakes and marshes, parcels of riparian wetland and riparian land can be purchased or such riparian wetland and riparian land can be ecologically created and managed. Furthermore, the First Master Plan for National Water Management plans to expand distributed storage of Nature-Based-Solution spaces. (multi-function and multiple-benefit services of water quantity-quality-aquatic ecosystems through securing water resources, reducing pollutant sources, preventing flood and restoring ecosystems and wetlands)

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

9.4 Additional information

› Concerning the matters of planning and management of water source and rivershed, under the Act on the Improvement of Water Quality and Support for Residents, etc., watershed management committee in Han River, Geun River, Nakdong River and Youngsan River are formed to manage information sharing, training, engagement and awareness-raising. The Committees to which government ministries (the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and local governments are members implement various projects to plan and manage water source and rivershed, including CEPA programmes.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

› Korea laid out a national strategy for carbon neutrality by 2050 in 2020, which includes carbon reduction plans through restoration of forest, tidal flats and wetlands. As a follow-up, the government confirmed a 2050 roadmap to achieve carbon neutrality in marine fishery in 2021 that plans to use blue carbons, marine carbon sinks such as tidal flats and salt plants, to absorb 1.362 tons of carbon by 2050. To maximize the absorption capacity of blue carbons, the roadmap adds restoring 30□ of damaged tidal flats and 660□ of tidal flats vegetation as part of restoration projects, and creating 540□ of marine forest by 2030 at the same time. In addition, Korea is going to push forward a so-called 'Living Shoreline' from 2022 that will restore and redesign coastal lines with eco-friendly and carbon absorbing material, as part of efforts to re-design the current

building-driven construction.

To add to the government's efforts to achieve the 2050 goal for carbon neutrality, additional mitigation measures were added to restore the ecosystems of national parks and wetlands. Furthermore, a 'nature and ecosystems-based strategy for GHG mitigation and adaptation' is currently in development to establish a foundation of national carbon sink management. To do so, evaluation methods and items are being developed to examine carbon sink capacity by 6 types of national carbon sinks: forest, agricultural land, grassland, wetlands, settlement and others.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☒ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

9.6 Additional information

> Based on the policy research (Korea Rural Economic Institute) and site study (local community wetlands center) carried out in 2018, agricultural environment conservation programmes have been introduced and implemented for 25 communities since 2019.

The agricultural environment conservation programmes includes a variety of activities in each sector (land, water, air, scenery, livelihood, heritage and ecosystems) including; creating and managing small irrigation pond(ecological puddle); feeding endangered birds species inhabiting farmlands; utilizing and conserving traditional irrigation facility; constructing and managing drainage in rice paddies and water resources; cleaning polluted river and reservoir; and planting aquatic plants.

Small irrigation pond system (Dumbeong) has developed as an essential water system since the Joseon Dynasty that provides agricultural water, especially in coastal areas that are not adjacent to rivers. 445 small irrigation pond systems are found in Goseong, Gyeongsangnam-do, which are managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs as the system was designated as No.14 National Important Agricultural Heritage and listed in the World Heritage Irrigation Structure in 2020. Dumbeong used to serve as water storage that provides agricultural water, created at the edge of farmlands. To promote its value as public goods and an important environmental resource in rural area, the Jeonbuk Agricultural Research and Extension Services carried out a basic research on ecological agriculture in Jeollabuk-do since 2018 and developed database of the status of Dumbeong, whose findings are available as publications to be used in policy-making.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

9.7 Additional information

> a) Public Direct Payment Program is in place to grant subsidies to farmers to promote the public functions through farming such as environmental conservation and rural communities maintenance. In addition, in 2020, policy research on the Public Direct Payment Program was conducted to include as indicators of quantitative evaluation a) the number of species of insects, fishes, birds, and herbaceous plants based on biodiversity studies and b) benthic invertebrate inhabiting Dumbeong rice paddies (aquatic invertebrate. *Brachinella kugenumaensis*, *Caenestheriella gifuensis*, *Triops longicaudatus*), and types and the number of bird species.

Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) carried out a research on Efficient Farmland Resource Management Considering Environmental Services, and suggested a fallow farmland management and the need for a transition of farming methods for a more sustainable management of farmland resource.

Rural Development and Economics Research on Ecosystem Services Evaluation of Agricultural Reservoirs conducted from 2019 to 2020 evaluated the value of ecosystem services of agricultural reservoirs and suggested measures to manage and utilize the agricultural reservoirs to raise their value.

b) Based on the research findings from 2015 to 2020, the National Institute of Ecology published a report that diagnoses and predicts damages that climate change would likely infringe upon species and their habitats by the end of the 21st century. This comprehensive report assessed the overall impact of climate change on the ecosystems in Korea, examining 5,700 species of wildlife, 2,500 inland wetlands, 800 aquatic ecosystems in freshwater, 162 tidal flats and 60,000□ of forests.

The research project on Building Blue Carbon Information System and R&D of the Evaluation Management Technology (2017-2021) supported by the Ministry of Oceans, Fisheries assessed the blue carbon on Korea's coastal wetlands and their volume of CHG absorption. The results showed that about 13 million tons of carbon were stored in Korea's tidal flats which absorbed 260,000 tons of carbon dioxide each year.

c) The Ministry of Environment engaged in the following activities; supported research on a pilot project for the evaluation of ecosystem service and deployment of ecosystem service map from 2018 to 2020; established database (Raster or Shape type) for evaluating ecosystem service based on the findings of statistical analysis, spatial analysis, and modeling; participated in the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and ecosystem service evaluation; and carried out a capacity-building research programme for local experts.

Not only that, the National Institute of Ecology carried out studies on a hydrological model-based assessment map of ecosystem service, and hydrological ecosystem service evaluation and mapping. The National Institute of Agricultural Sciences conducted a study on the economical value evaluation of ecosystem services inorganic rice-fish mixed farming system in paddy wetland, and a research on the Value assessment of ecosystem service and investigation of climate change impact and adaptation in rice paddy in 2020.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

> Applications for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention have been submitted for three regions (Seogwipo-si, Seochon-gun, and Gochang-gun).

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented)

If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented

> Pursuant to the Wetlands Conservation Act, the Korean government has investigated coastal and inland wetlands nation-wide, based on which identification of new wetlands, and observation, re-evaluation and in-depth investigations for the wetlands of high conservation value are made. The Korea National Arboretum, an affiliate institution of the Korea Forest Service, conducted an in-depth investigation from 2015 to 2019 and based on the national study on forest wetlands, graded wetlands. 250 wetlands were found to be of higher value and classified into Class A and Class B, which have been subject to forest wetland monitoring since 2020.

Efforts to conserve small-scale wetlands have continued also at the local government level. For example, Chngcheongnam-do developed small-scale community wetland inventory per district, based on the GIS-database and the results of the investigation conducted during 2018 and 2019 on small-scale wetlands and their functions. Jocheon-eup in Jeju-do Island examined the status and basic information of the small-scale wetlands through community-based wetland research, with the results being published as a report.

The government has been working to establish a legal framework to introduce a 'No Net Loss' system to follow the international trend of 'net loss'-driven management in mitigating infringement on the environment and preventing wetlands loss and damages. The concept of 'No Net Loss' was incorporated in the National Policy Tasks of the current administration - setting a conservation net loss and implementing a mandatory restoration-compensation for the damages to the equivalent value of a pre-infringement state - and thus is expected to significantly contribute to wetland conservation once the system becomes settled and more stabilized.

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant

for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.
[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=In Preparation
☐ D=Planned

10.1 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> The research project on the cultural characteristics of wetlands is still at its early stage, but it includes investigation, archiving and sharing information on wetland-related traditional knowledge in the Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (MPWC).

Under the 3rd MPWC for 2018-2022, the government has continued to investigate traditional knowledge associated with wetlands to establish a foundation for its wise use, and to promote and conserve the value of wetlands as natural heritage, the value of wetland ecosystems and wetland species, and its traditional knowledge in socio-, cultural- and economic senses.

The National Wetlands Center operated by the National Institute of Ecology has carried out a project since 2020 to investigate and archive community-related traditional knowledge including traditional practices of managing and using wetlands and the traditional practices and culture upheld in fisheries and fishing villages. The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries established and operated a system that designates and manages the 'Korea Important Fisheries Heritage' since 2015 to conserve the tangible and intangible traditional fishing culture and indigenous knowledge that have accumulated for a long time. Beginning with 'women divers' fishing', so far 11 fishing have been designated as Korea Important Fisheries Heritage, among which Namhae Jukbangnyeom Fishing is being promoted to be listed in the FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems.

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one per square.

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

10.2 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> a) The National Wetland Deliberative Committee is established under the Wetlands Conservation Act to deliberate the matters concerning wetland conservation (formulating and amending a master plan and implementing the resolutions and recommendations determined by a general conference of the parties to the Convention) at the national government level, comprised of 22 members of 5 ex-officio members (public officials) and 15 commissioned members including local stakeholders (civilian).

b) Wetlands Conservation and Management Committee and Local Councils are formed for wetland protected areas (WPAs) and Ramsar Sites to develop measures to conserve, manage and use wetlands, in which

indigenous people and local communities are participating in their implementation. The Committee and Councils also set out operational guidelines on the membership and the number of meetings. For some regions, a local environmental governmental agency, as an administrative body, provides a set of rules to secure systematic operation.

In the case of the region accredited to Wetland City of the Ramsar Convention, a local management committee is formed to manage wetlands in a systematic and regular manner. In addition, in 2021, a 'Policy Workshop on Ramsar Accredited Wetland City' was organized jointly by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, laying a foundation to facilitate the sharing of policy examples and cases among inland and coastal wetland accredited cities.

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=In Preparation
- ☐ D=Planned

10.3 Additional information

> The 3rd Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (2018-2022) was established to promote and conserve the value of wetlands as natural heritage, the value of wetland ecosystems and wetland species, and its traditional knowledge in socio-, cultural- and economic senses, the government has continued to investigate traditional knowledge associated with wetlands to establish a foundation for its wise use.

The National Wetlands Center operated by the National Institute of Ecology has carried out a project since 2020 to investigate and archive community-related traditional knowledge including traditional practices of managing and using wetlands and the traditional practices and culture upheld in fisheries and fishing villages. For example, a traditional fishing gear, 'Deulsal', used in Hwapo riverine wetland in Gimhae was restored and reproduced using a computer graphic image, and the process of crafting and assembling a traditional fishing vessel 'Neupbae' in Upo wetland in Changnyeong was filmed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs designates tangible and intangible agricultural resources inherited for a long period of time as the Korea Important Agricultural Heritage. Among the 15 Korea Important Agricultural Heritages, Dumbeong irrigation system in the coastal area of Goseong, Gyeongsangnam-do, is included. Dumbeong uses a small pond for irrigation, which means it creates a small wetland in paddy fields so as to be used not only for irrigation but also as shelters and habitats for farm species.

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=In Preparation
- ☐ C1=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names

> Assessment of the functions and value of ecosystem services that forests and wetlands provide was carried out at the national levels.

Researches on wetland protected areas (WPAs) carried out during 2018 and 2019 by the National Institute of Ecology to examine the value of ecosystem services wetlands provide include 'Assessment of Ecosystem Asset and Services and Its Valuation System', Driver-Pressure- State- Impact- Response Framework (DPSIR) on 'Threats and Change Factors and Policy Responses', and establishing indicators of the sustainability of ecosystem service, evaluation of ecosystem direct payment system and policy measures and cases. Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) was applied for assessing the ecosystem services Upo Wetland (943) provides, which discovered its conservation value. Ecosystem service assessments were also carried out for Suncheon Dongcheon Estuary (2269), Mungyeong Doline Wetland, and Dongbaekdongsan (1947), with the findings used as basic data in introducing the ecosystem direct payment system.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and

water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☒ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information

> The Resolution on rice paddies wetland adopted at the 10th COP in Korea in 2008 clearly points out that the international community has paid attention to one of the major functions of rice paddy wetlands in the East Asian region which is poverty alleviation through food production.

International exchanges at people-to-people level were made including the exchange research programme on rice paddies and their species between Korea and Japan, which was run from 2006 to 2019 to discuss the importance of rice paddy wetlands and their sustainability. Additionally, other projects are organized to promote the value of wetland as a source for food production, including researches on a variety of wild species in rice paddy wetlands in Ramsar Sites (Han River Estuary, Upo Wetland, Hwapocheon wetland, and Ganghwa Maehwamarum Habitat).

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The Wetlands Conservation Act stipulates the Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (MPWC) be established, which covers research on local wetland protected areas(WPAs), establishment of a multi-stakeholder wetland conservation committee, education and communication programs, programmes for improving local livelihoods, and programmes for biodiversity conservation and management.

For each WPA site including all 24 Ramsar Sites in Korea, a conservation plan must be established reflecting wetlands' socio-economic values, with the aim to ensure the integrity and sustainability of farming activities and wetland ecosystem, improve the added-value of wetlands as a new source of income for the local people through wetland benefits&services (improve livelihoods and generate income through ecotourism programs), and consolidate education programme and create a branding opportunities.

※ Reflected in all 24 Ramsar Sites in Korea

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☒ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> Wetland Conservation Plan for each wetland protected area (WPA) includes management activities related to the local community and their cultures and society, including wetland-related cultural activities such as a wetland festival and programmes featuring wetland-related cultures and the history relationship between wetlands and local culture.

The examples in linking historic and cultural values in wetland management plans are Mulyeongari-oreum Ramsar Site (1648) in Seogwipo, Jeju, which used to provide pasture for herding cattle in the past. Locals near Ungok Wetland (1948) have engaged in management of the site, especially through restoring the agriculture farm lands to its natural state.

Another example is found in communities dependent on tidal flats as coastal wetlands for thousands of years building traditional fishery knowledge and fishery community culture. In order to preserve such knowledge and culture, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries appreciates their experience and traditions, and encourages and supports their participation in decision-making processes for planning and implementing MPAs management.

※ Upo Wetlands(934), Shinan Jangdo Wetland (1458), Suncheon Bay (1594), Mulyeongari-oreum Ramsar Site (1648), Muan Tidal Flat (1732), Seochon Tidal Flat(1925), Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats(1937), Dongbaekdongsan (1947), Jeungdo Tidal Flat (1974), Sumeunmulbaengdui Ramsar Site (2225), Suncheon Dongcheon Estuary (2269), Jangjang Wetland (2448)

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

12.1 Additional information

> Once the priority wetland protected areas(WPAs) for restoration are identified, restoration are underway to restore the sustainability of wetlands, improve the environment for wetland species, reduce disaster risk and enhance the livelihoods of the local community. The 3rd Master Plan for Wetland Conservation for 2018-2022 includes a systematic restoration plan, especially for wetlands in the National Ecological Networks. The Master Plan stipulates to establish wetland conservation and management plan per each WPA to prioritize restoration needs depending on the condition of respective WPAs. Given the urgency, Mungyeong Doline Wetland, Chimsil Wetland, Wolyoung Wetland, and Hwapocheon wetland have undergone restoration projects.

In addition, the First Master Plan on Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats, etc. (2021-2025) includes policy directions and measures for tidal flats restoration. Under the Plan, an annual needs assessment to restore tidal flats is carried out and the priority coastal wetlands for restoration are chosen. Given the urgency, restoration projects have been undertaken in Suncheon Hwapocheon wetland, Seosan Ungdo wetland, and Shinan Chupo wetland.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> Wetland protected areas (WPAs) undergo annual restoration programmes with financial grants from the government. Restoration programme in Wolyoung WPA in Jeongeup-si was undertaken gradually from 2017 to 2019 as it has experienced land-forming and drying-up. The restoration of Wolyoung WPA included banking up the wetland to maintain the water level in the wetland and building an erosion-prevention facility to block an influx of sediment and to prevent further land-forming.

Dalseong Marsh in Daegu-si was affected by development projects such as building Seongseo industrial complex and a development project along the river, which resulted in geographical changes near the Marsh and an increased threat of harmful species to the native ecosystem due to a loss in sand bank. The restoration programme in Dalseong Marsh started in 2005 and, after a gradual implementation, completed in 2020, and it has been open to the public since 2021.

Maeho Lagoon in Yangyang-gun used to be home to white heron and heron, natural monument no. 229. However, the Lagoon lost its original form and the water got contaminated after the building of national highway, transforming some of the area into farmland, and an influx of sediment which caused a 50% loss of water surface. Thus the ecosystem restoration project began in 2015, which was completed in 2020.

Furthermore, a restoration programme in Muchangpo Tidal Flat in Boryeong was carried out between 2019 and 2021, where the sea water was blocked by the bank (constructed by rocks) and as a result wastes and other sediments were piled up in the site. The programme therefore focused on removing the bank and building a 150m-long bridge that allows the sea water to flow. In addition, tidal flats in Keunso Bay in Taean and Jangsan District Tidal Flats in Suncheon Bay have undergone restoration projects from 2016 to 2018.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use

(Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?

Please select only one per square.

a) Knowledge of global resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Wise use of peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

12.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation

> a) 'Global Resources Outlook 2019 Fact Sheet' published by UNEP presents an inter-relationship between an increased use of the earth resources (biomass, metals, fossil fuel, non-metal minerals) and climate change, fine particulate matters, water stress and biodiversity loss between 1070 and 2017. The International Resource Panel projects the use of the earth resources to increase to 1,900 tons by 2060 and the GHG emissions by 43% from 2015 by 2060, which could lead to over 10% loss in forest and around 20% reduction in other habitats (meadow and savannah).

To respond to climate change by preventing the overuse of biomass and habitat loss, taking the projections into consideration, Korea plans to calculate (3,203□ in 1987 to 2,482□ in 2018) the losses of wetlands and tidal flats, and to establish restoration programmes for a total of 4.5□ tidal flats by 2025.

※ First Master Plan on Management and Restoration of Tidal Flats, etc. (2021-2025)

b) Yong-neup, a representative peatland in Korea, is located in Inje-gun, Gangwon Province. The Provincial government has provided various promotional information on Yong-neup and peatland including through introducing how wetlands and Yong-neup are formed and their value in an ecological sense, exhibiting major vegetation and insects collection, and installing a model-peatland as main stratum of Yong-neup.

c) Korea confirmed its 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution and set the amount of carbon reduction by carbon sink including through wetlands to be 267 million tons. The government also enacted the Basic Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth to Respond to Climate Change which stipulates to establish and implement measures to create, secure, and improve carbon sinks including through wetlands.

d) The National Institute of Biological Resources captured the peatland samples of Mujechi Bog in Ulsan and identified Methylomonas JS1 and Methylocystis MJC1, two bacteria with capacity to dissolve methane which

contributes 21 times more to global warming than carbon dioxide. This is a wise-use case of peatland and can be used as data in global warming research.

e) The research project on Building Blue Carbon Information System and R&D of the Evaluation Management Technology (2017-2021) supported by the Ministry of Oceans, Fisheries assessed the blue carbon on Korea's coastal wetlands and their volume of GHG absorption. The results showed that about 13 million tons of carbon were stored in Korea's tidal flats which absorbed 260,000 tons of carbon dioxide each year. At a local government level, Chungcheongnam-do suggested a Blue Carbon Joint Research Project at environmental sub-committee meeting of North East Asia Regional Governments (NEAR) comprising 16 local and provincial governments and research institutes in 4 countries of Korea, China, Japan and Russia in May 2016, which was then adopted as an official agenda.

f) The Indonesian government, Wetlands International, and World Wildlife Fund have carried out a 4-year joint programme from 2019 to 2022 to restore and conserve peatland in Provinsi Jambi in Sumatra, Indonesia, with the investment of around 3.3 billion KRW. The project included rewetting of peatland through a canal blocking, planting trees for reforestation, strengthening community capacity to prevent peatland degradation, and supporting income-generation activities such as ecotourism.

In addition, Korea and Indonesia agreed upon expanding cooperation to promote the approval of Indonesia's mangrove forests and Korea's tidal flats as carbon neutral sources that can absorb carbon. Not only that, Korea supported the restoration of 550 ha of mangrove forests in Indonesia with 1.8 million USD (2 billion KRW) through a KOICA project from 2006 to 2009. Since its membership in the International Partnership for Blue Carbon in 2017, Korea has contributed to policy development, implementation and research activities on promoting blue carbon's potential as a carbon sink.

g) Most well-known peatland wetlands in Korea, Yongneup of Mt. Daeam and Mujechi Bog in Ulsan, have been restored. To prevent land-forming of Yong-neup, a restoration project was conducted from 2016 to 2018 through relocating military camps located in the upper stream of Yong-neup and blocking the influx of sand sediments there. In addition, Mujechi Bog of Mt. Jeongjok in Ulsan which had been damaged by hikers on the tracking trails was gone through a restoration project from 2013 to 2017 through rewetting, protecting the peatland strata, and improving biological diversity.

In 2021, the government set the 2050 GHG emission target and declared a goal of achieving negative carbon in marine and fishery by 2050, which reduces 3.24 million tons more than just being net zero. To do so, the government lays out a plan to secure carbon sinks utilizing blue carbon such as tidal flats and ocean forest, which translates into an absorption of 1.362 million tons of carbon by 2050 using blue carbon as marine carbon sinks like tidal flats and salt plants. To maximize the absorption capacity of blue carbon, the plan will restore 30□ of tidal flats and 660□ of vegetation of coastal wetlands by 2050, and creating 540□ of ocean forest by 2030.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

13.1 Additional information

> Under the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, strategic environmental impact assessment is conducted to determine the feasibility of a plan, and the appropriateness of a site location, etc. from an environmental perspective by verifying whether the plan conforms to the relevant environmental conservation plan and by developing and analyzing alternatives to promote sustainable development of national land in formulating a superior plan (e.g. policy-making plan, master development plan) that has an environmental impact. If assessment is conducted in areas of first- and second-class ecological and natural maps, areas within 500 meters to the boundaries of wetland protected areas (WPAs) and management areas near wetlands, areas to conduct winter waterbird census, inland wetland investigation areas, observation areas of ecosystem changes, forested wetlands, lagoon, habitats of endangered species, and water catchment in 50~100m to the boundaries of both banks of major rivers and local streams, the areas are designated as focus-monitoring area and given a special consideration.

13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Some Cases

13.2 Additional information

> Under the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, 18 projects are subject to a strategic environmental impact assessment whose scope and area are stipulated in the Act. The strategic environmental impact assessment may be skipped for a small-scale development project, but if environmental conservation is deemed to be absolutely required in the areas such as wetland protected areas (WPAs), that area will be subject to small-scale environmental impact assessment under a separate set of rules. Furthermore, under the Fishing Ground Management Act, an evaluation of fishing ground environment is conducted for cage aquaculture, while sea area utilization impact assessment is conducted on aquaculture license under the Marine Environment Management Act.

* 18 Projects are: urban development, development of an industrial site or industrial complex, development of energy sources, development of a harbor, construction of a road, development of water resources, construction of a railroad (including an urban railroad), construction of an airport, the use and development of river, development of land and reclamation of public waters, development of a tourism complex, development of a mountainous district, development of a particular area, establishment of a sports facility, establishment of a waste disposal facility, establishment of facilities for national defense and military installations, extraction of earth and stone, sand, gravel, minerals, etc., establishment of livestock excreta treatment facilities.

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
> Korea hosts and runs the Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (for wetlands conservation in East Asia and implementation of Ramsar Convention) and the Secretariat of the East Asian-Australian Flyway Partnership (conservation of major migratory birds flying East Asia to Oceania), providing partial financial supports to the Secretariats for their operation and project implementation.

RRC-EA was established based on an MOU signed by the Ministry of Environment, Suncheon City Government and RRC-EA in 2015, and its Secretariat was moved to Suncheon City, Jeollanam-do, in 2016. The Center works closely with 18 countries in East Asia, including China, Japan, Mongolia, Vietnam and Thailand.

In 2009, Incheon City hosted the Secretariat of EAAFP in Songdo in which governments of 17 countries along one of the 9 major flyways of international value, including Korea, Australia, Indonesia, the United States and Cambodia, and 45 international organizations and agreement including the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna, joined as partners.

* http://www.eaaflyway.net/about/the-partnership/national-partnership/south-korea/eaafp_rok/partners_rok

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> Korea provides support for wetland education in other regions and for programme operation of other research centers financially.

RRC-EA, fully funded by Korea, managed the WLI-Asia (Wetland Link International - Asia) Fund in 2021. It also supports CEPA, wetland management and monitoring programmes of wetland education centers both in and

outside of Korea with the funds provided by Primera of Amore Pacific. The funds of 30 million KRW are contributed for 3 organizations (10 million per organization) to support the development of a formal curriculum for elementary and middle school (Suncheon City) that reflects wetlands, the Wetland Conservation Council of the Philippines in introducing the so-called 'wetland school' online to build the capacity of wetland managers through programmes for wetland health status and CEPA on biodiversity, and related activities to lay out a sustainable roadmap for the wetland school.

Additionally, RRC-EA has managed the Wetland Fund since 2009, and financially supported wetland conservation activities and wetland day events of RRC-EA member countries. Of the financial support of 55,000 USD, 40,000 USD is offered for projects on wetlands conservation, CEPA and research activities (10,000USD per project), while 15,000 USD is offered for Wetland Day events (5,000USD per project) every year. Not only that, financial support of 10,000 USD was provided to Vietnam (Cat Tien National Park) for the engagement of the local community in promoting sustainable use and conservation of wetlands in 2020. In 2019, Indonesia (Tanjung Puting National Park) was provided with 10,000 USD for community-based restoration of wetlands.

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18]

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> a) At national level, the 5-year Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (MPWC), established in accordance with the Wetland Conservation Act, includes the goals and plans to implement the CEPA programme. The National Wetlands Center of the National Institute of Ecology, which serves the focal point of MPWC CEPA programme, and participated in establishing the plan.

b) Sub-national level: The MPWC established at the sub-national level (namely metropolitan cities and provinces) is recommended to include action plans in line with the national-level MPWC and encouraged the implementation of its CEPA programmes. Gyeongsangnam-do, Jeju-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do have established and implemented the action plans.

c) The Basic Plan on Watershed and Water Basin Management, established for the five major rivers in Korea every 5 years, includes plans for communication with local communities, awareness-raising and cooperation.

d) In each conservation and management plan established in wetland protected areas (WPAs), a separate CEPA program is included for the respective wetland and implemented accordingly. Gyeongsangnam-do designated wetlands of conservation value and included their management plan in its CEPA programme along with the plans for other WPAs.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact Number (centres)

> 11

☐ F=Less than (centres)

>

☐ G=More than (centres)

>

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact Number (centres)

> 13

☐ F=Less than (centres)

>

☐ G=More than (centres)

>

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> a) A total of 14 centers are established for Ramsar Sites

* Ramsar Site Centers : Upo Wetlands(Upo Wetland Ecological Center, Upo Dragonfly Hands-on Experience Center), Yong-neup(Yong-neup Nature and Ecological School), Jangdo Wetland(Jangdo Wetland Center), Dongbaekdongsan(Jeju Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center), Janghang Wetland(Janghang Wetland Tourist Support Center), Ungok Wetland(Ungok Ramsar Wetland Center), Hanbando Wetland(Hanbando Wetland Ecological Center), Suncheon Bay, Boseong Getbol, Dongcheon Estuary(Suncheon Bay Ecological Center), Muan Tidal Flat(Muan Tidal Flat Science Center), Gochang Buan Tidal Flats(Ramsar Gochang Tidal Flat Center, Julpo Mud Flat Eco-Park), Seochon Tidal Flat(Seochon Ecological Exhibition Center for Birds Species), Jeungdo Tidal Flat(Shinan Jeungdo Tidal Flat Ecological Exhibition Center)

b) Another 25 centers are established for other wetlands.

* Other wetland centers : Ganghwa Tidal Flat Center, Geum River Future Lab, Nakdong River Estuary Eco-Center, Ramsar Cultural Center, Bongam Tidal Flat Eco-Education Ground, Sangju Gonggeom-ji Wetland History Center, Doline Wetland Center, Hongseong Exploratory Science Hall for Birds Species, Taehwa River Park Information Center, Hwapo River Wetland Eco-Exhibition Center, Seosan Bird Land, Siheung Gaetgol Ecological Park Information Center, Dalseong Marsh Eco-Education Center, Daecheong Lake Nature and Ecological Center, Anyang River Eco-tale Center, Yangsan Dangkok Eco-Education Center, Anteo Park Eco-Education Center, Ansan Reed Marsh Park Ecological Center, Gyeongpo Gasiyeon Wetland Visitor Center, Sorae Wetland Ecological Park Exhibition Hall, Goyang Lake Eco-Park Center, Hapcheon Jeongyang Wetland Eco-Education Center, Geochang Changpown Park Visitor Center, Shinduri Coastal Dune Center, Jeju Hanon Wetland Visitor Center

1) International network: East-Asia Ramsar Regional Center serves as a Secretariat of WLI in Asia

2) National network: those centers within marine conservation district are included as marine conservation district centers in Korea

3) Local/provincial level network: wetland visitor centers in Gyeongsangnam-do are included in Gyeongsangnam-do Wetlands Visitor Center Network

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

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a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) Establishment of Masters Plan for Wetland Conservation (MPWC), designation of inland wetland protected areas (WPAs), and implementation of Ramsar Convention are required to go through the deliberation process by the National Wetland Deliberative Committee before confirmation. The National Wetland Deliberation Committee is the highest deliberation body in Korea that consists of government officials, wetland experts and NGOs.

b) Multi-stakeholder hearings consisting of local government, environmental NGOs and local people take place in designating WPAs and MPAs under the relevant laws. Recommendations for Ramsar designation of WPAs and other wetlands of conservation value also go through public hearings.

As for the WPAs and areas listed in Ramsar Sites, in developing measures to conserve, manage, and use the wetlands, local stakeholders are also involved in the wetlands conservation and management committee and a local consultation body.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> a) The membership of the National Wetland Deliberation Committee includes 22 officials from national-level wetland governmental agencies (6 ministries including the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), wetland experts and NGOs.

b) Since COP13, the committee meeting was held twice to discuss the implementation of Ramsar Convention. In February 2020, the National Wetland Deliberation Committee meeting was held to make a final decision on the second rounds of applications for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention. Janghang Wetland in Goyang was reported at the National Wetland Deliberation Committee meeting in November 2020 to process its application for Ramsar Site. National Wetland Deliberation Committee meetings were also held in November and December, 2021 to designate Binae wetland in Chungju as wetland protected area (WPA) and deliberate the designation of Madong Lake Wetland as WPA respectively.

c) Under the Wetlands Conservation Act, the National Wetland Deliberation Committee establishes, revises National Master Plans for Wetland Conservation, implements resolutions and recommendations adopted at the Ramsar COPs, and deliberates wetlands conservation policies.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> N/A

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> a) A close communication mechanism for information sharing is in place between Ramsar AA and the Ministry of Environment and its local subsidiary institutions (inland) and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and its local subsidiary institutions (coastal). For the management of Ramsar Site and wetland protected areas (WPAs), local environmental governmental agencies are required to develop management reports for each WPA and submit them to the central government. They are also required to submit the results of quarterly monitoring of WPAs every year.

b) National focal points of MEAS, including CBD, UNFCCC and IUCN communicate frequently with the Focal Point of the Ramsar Convention to share information and exchange their stance on given matters.

c) The Korean government bears the responsibilities to conserve and manage wetlands of national importance or great ecological values. To meet these, the Ministry of Environment can entrust or handover to relevant local environmental agencies, local governments or wetlands specialized institutes to ensure the conservation and management of Ramsar Sites and WPAs. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries as focal ministries on wetlands in Korea, have collaborated in conservation and management of Ramsar Sites and WPAs with affiliated institutions, local governments and subsidiary institutions (National Institute of Ecology, KOEM), when it deems necessary.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No

16.7 Additional information

> The Korean government (Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) designates a week of every May as National Wetland Week to celebrate the World Wetland Day (February 2) through various events, workshops and public-private seminars. The state and local governments collaborate in designing and implementing hands-on experience programmes for local people focusing on the "Conservation and Wise Use" mission.

The WWD Activities contribute to increasing the awareness of various stakeholders on the conservation and wise use concept and fostering information exchange.

The Ramsar AA and other wetland-related governmental organizations, local governments and NGOs collaborate in carrying out these activities nation-wide. Not only that, these organizations voluntarily post newsletter and other publications about WWD on online platforms, encouraging people to contemplate the value of wetlands again.

Recently in 2021, to celebrate wetland week, the government organized an event titled 'Nature is a solution, It's Time to Join Our Efforts' and offered various hands-on experience programmes online at the same time. The 2020 Wetland Week's event was held virtually with a theme of 'The gift from nature: Wetlands and Tidal Flats.' In 2019, multiple events were organized under the slogan of 'Wetlands and Climate Change', including ceremonial activities, academic seminar, and public-private-academia workshop to discuss wetlands conservation policy and ways forwards for future strategy.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this
> A number of activities are offered including campaigns, programmes and projects designed to raise awareness of people on the ecosystem service and benefits provided by wetlands.

Each Wetland Visitor Center located in major wetlands has their own experience-oriented programmes that offer education and learning experiences on wetland ecosystems year-round. Local governments also have their own wetland educational programmes in place, in collaboration with wetland experts and local experts and stakeholders, to promote wetlands and ecotourism.

Programmes to increase awareness at the national level include the Wetland Week events organized in May every year, and the local capacity-building and awareness-raising projects organize by the National Institute of Ecology for the people in 4~5 selected wetland protected areas (WPAs).

Not only that, local awareness-raising campaigns have been organized voluntarily. At each sub-regional level, in Gochang Ungok Wetland, "Pride Campaign" on the value and importance of wetlands has been held since 2018 for local market customers. In Suncheon Bay, "Suncheon Bay Clean 365" campaign with Suncheon citizens has been run since 2020.

Primera, a domestic beauty brand, has continued to run the "Love the Earth" campaign since 2012 to restore wetlands ecosystems. Its 2019 campaign programs focused on offering citizens a hands-on experience of wetlands and wetland species. It also organized the "Kids Eco-Creator" programme, an online summer environmental- education camp for children.

In addition, Kia Tigers, a domestic professional baseball team, has celebrated a Wetland Day event once a year with RRC-EA since 2017 to share the slogan for wetland day of the year with their fans. The team wears wetlands-customized uniforms for their matches, so that when their games are broadcast people would recognize the wetland and its importance.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

> N/A

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☒ B=No

17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

> N/A

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

> The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), a governmental organization for development cooperation, signed an MOU with Komodo Water, an Indonesian social enterprise, in 2021 on a Project for

Sustainable Fisheries and Tourism in Indonesian Small Islands and Coastal Areas through Reduction of Waste Plastic’.

Indonesia ranks 2nd for the number of marine plastic wastes in the world. This project targets an area near Komodo Island which is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage. As the fishers and local tourism industries there have been seriously impacted by an uncontrollable amount of plastic wastes, this project is expected to reduce 6.5 tons of marine plastic wastes per month and 14,400 liters of fossil fuels per year, bringing about economic benefits as a result.

Furthermore, KOICA has carried out a restoration project in 5 districts in the upper basins of Guatemala’s highlands jointly with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) since 2019. This project includes reforestation, water resource protection, agricultural training to respond to climate change, and land restoration in the target region.

* GCF project on Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala’s highlands from 2019 to 2026 (5,000,000 USD)

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only (‘donor countries’)]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant
☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information

> KOICA establishes the Guideline for Environmental Mainstreaming which can be applied comprehensively in its organization, institutions, projects and projects. The Mainstreaming guideline includes procedures and measures on minimizing the environmental impacts and enhancing environmental conservation considerations in project planning and assessment, deliberation phases.

KOICA’s Environmental Checklist for each project is categorized by items regarding solid waste management; agricultural facilities/irrigation; infrastructure construction, including roads, railways, bridges, waterworks, and wastewater treatment and sewage systems; building construction; forest plantation; and others.

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only (‘recipient countries’)]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information

If ‘Yes’, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

> N/A

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information

If “Yes” please state the amounts, and for which activities

> Korea is the host country of EAAFP and RRC-EA, and the two hosting cities, Incheon and Suncheon, provide training programs and financial support for office rental, administrative cost and operation of certain programmes for the countries in the East Asian region.

RRC-EA as a regional initiative under the Strategic Framework of the Ramsar Convention in the East Asian Region implements RRC-EA Wetland Fund and CEPA & STRP NFPs Networking. Continuous provision of financial support for the center is planned by including the support for the Wetland City Accreditation in the Small Grant programme (a total of USD 55,000).

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☒ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

18.1 Additional information

> The National Wetland Deliberative Committee established under the Wetland Conservation Act operates in relation with the domestic wetland protected areas (WPAs) and the Master Plans for Wetland Conservation, and does not necessarily stipulate a participation of MEAs-responsible personnel in the Committee's meetings. Yet, as the National Focal Points of Ramsar Convention in the Ministry of Environment also supports CBD works, a swift response to matters concerning both Conventions is possible.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

18.2 Additional information

> To foster and support more effective collaboration between focal points of MEAs, including the Ramsar Convention, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva are in operation. They coordinate different governmental organizations and receive the secondment staff from them. The secondees participate in meetings of MEAs and work as a contact point ensuring better communications and collaboration between their organization and other MEAs.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

> Korea has engaged in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project funded by GEF in 2005 in collaboration with China, DPRK, UNDP (where DPRK partially participated). The first and second phase of YSLME Projects were completed, which were designed to ensure a more sustainable use and management of the marine ecosystem and its environment in the Yellow Sea from resource overfishing and excessive coastal development. The third phase of YSLME Project is under discussion between Korea and China. Since 2016, the government has worked with WWT, Ramsar Convention's IOP, through RRC-EA to promote WLI-Asia network to which 58 wetland centers in Asia are members. It plans to expand the governing scope of WLI-Asia to include the Oceania region and develop the network into WLI-Asia Oceania.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

> International wetlands-twinning arrangements are mainly made on the wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat or wetlands in their flyway with Japan, China and Singapore. Cooperation programs on coastal wetlands have been in gradual operation with the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark (Wadden Sea) and NOAA of the United States.

'Junam Reservoir'-'Kejo-numa wetland'

'Janghang wetland'-'Zhalong National Nature Reserve'

'Suncheon Bay'-'Arasaki wetland'

'Yubudo Tidal Flat'-'Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve'

'Incheon Songdo Tidal Flat'-'Mai Po Inner Deep Bay'

Furthermore, for the first time in 2018, Korea led the establishment of the Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention Network with 18 local and provincial governments around the world that are designated as Wetlands Accredited City of Ramsar Convention. Suncheon City of Korea currently serves as President of the Network.

RRC-EA, co-supported by the Ministry of Environment and Suncheon City, has run knowledge-sharing and training programs on wetland management for wetland managers of RRC-EA member countries since 2009. It also organizes national programs delivered in their native language and sub-regional (in wetlands-adjacent regions) programs to encourage cooperation among wetland-adjacent regions.

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

18.5 Additional information

> The National Wetland Center of the National Institute of Ecology undertakes research and study on the status of wetlands designated as national wetlands, carries out public-awareness programmes designed to foster the Wise Use concept for all walks of life, and implements policy-support projects to ensure effective implementation and application of the national wetland policies.

Publications, project reports, list of relevant stakeholders and other data regarding its works are all available in the National Institute of Ecology website. The International Ecological Information Bank website provides information on Korea's wetlands including their locations and status linking mapping service. Information about coastal wetlands are accessible on the Marine Environment Information System website.

* International Ecological Information Bank of the National Institute of Ecology website (<https://nie-ecobank.kr>)

* Marine Environment Information System website (<https://www.meis.go.kr/portal/main.do>)

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

☐ Z=Not Applicable

18.6 Additional information

> Years of restriction over civilian access after the Korean War have transformed the Korean Demilitarized Zone into home to a thriving population of many wildlife species and high biodiversity pristine, intact ecosystems, including wetlands. The Korean government designated the areas surrounding the Korean DMZ and the Civilian Control Line as one of 3 Key Ecological Networks in Korea, and conserves and manages the area and its ecosystem. The Ministry of Environment has undertaken research over a couple of years on the wetlands located within the area.

18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

☐ Y=Not Relevant

18.7 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> Korea engaged in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Project (YSLME) with China, an international

strategic project led by UNDP and GEF, with aims to minimize the environmental stress to the Yellow Sea, one of the 64 Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in the world and one of the 4th largest intertidal flats in the world, and ensure more resilient, healthy coastal wetlands and their ecosystem in the YS. As the YSLME started in 2005 and completed in December 2020, Korea and China have been communicating to operate Post-YSLME scheme.

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned
☐ Z=Not Applicable

18.8 Additional information

› Korea participates in EAAFP, and the Ministry of Environment and Incheon Metropolitan City government support the hosting city of Songdo for the hosting and operation of its Secretariat.

Korea also participates in Shorebird Network, Northeast Asia Crane Network, and Ardeidae Network in the Asia-Pacific, as part of Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (1996). The government works collaboratively with Russia (1994), Australia (2006), and China (2007) based on the migratory bird protection agreements signed with each counterpart.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

19.1 Additional information

› Korea has organized a series of capacity building workshops for government officials and wetland experts to effectively contribute to the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Before organizing such workshops, the government carefully undertakes a needs assessment. However such workshops have not been held since 2020 due to the COVID-19 spread.

National Wetland Center of the National Institute of Ecology carries out local capacity-building programmes for the residents of wetland protected areas (WPAs) since 2010. The beneficiary community is chosen upon the request by local governments of the respective WPA. A pilot-level evaluation system of local capacity -building programmes for WPAs was run in 2020 to make a quantitative assessment on the progress and performance at each project cycle. The evaluation on the levels of satisfaction and understanding on wetlands before and after the programmes, and the effectiveness of the programmes were produced as quantitative results. To make its operation more effective and build its own capacity and network, the Wetland Visitor Center organized workshops and surveys in 2021 and examined their status, capacity and resources.

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

› Korea runs various training and extracurricular activity programmes for school teachers and students, focusing on information sharing, hand-on experience and research activities.

The Gyeongsangnamdo Provincial Office of Education provides primary school teachers with a training programme that help trainees better understand biodiversity conservation, improve their capacity and expertise, and increase their awareness of biodiversity and particular species. The provincial education office also organizes one or more field-trip education programmes every year for 3rd graders in elementary schools in the region including Upo Wetland. Extracurricular activity programmes for middle and high school students are also in operation. As an example, Changnyeong-gun was designated as a special district for wetland

education where systematic training is provided to first-grade students of 10 middle schools in the district. The Jeju Provincial Office of Education designated schools for environmental education to link ecological education with a formal curriculum. The environmental education includes extracurricular activities on ecological environment which are offered to elementary, middle, and high school students, ecological classes for preschool and elementary, middle, and high school students, and environmental class study group for teachers and school staff.

The Jeollanam-do Provincial Office of Education carries out training programs on climate change and environmental education for teachers and staff, and supports extracurricular activities and hands-on experience in environmental -related jobs and practices for elementary, middle, and high school students.

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5}

KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 1

☐ F=Less than (opportunities)

>

☐ G=More than (opportunities)

>

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5}

KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 1

☐ F=Less than (Opportunities)

>

☐ G=More than (Opportunities)

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> The Ministry of Environment had run training programmes that helped wetland management staff in both central and local government build their capacity in wetland conservation and management until 2018.

However, as these programmes have not been offered since 2019 due to the COVID-19 spread, the government developed a guidebook for wetland management staff and distributed them to the ministries and local governments.

The training programmes and guidebooks have informed wetland management staff on the national wetland policy direction and various projects for the wise use of wetlands. These are also tools for the central government to explain governmental direction on wetland management to a wider population.

Not only that, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries has organized an annual marine protection area contest since 2008 where local government staff and local communities and other stakeholders have joined to share their cases of wise use of wetlands and promote best practices.

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

☐ Z=Not Applicable

19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

> The plan is to make use of the National Report and other key national statistical indicators in monitoring of any changes in the implementation of the Convention.

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. [Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

> • Reflect wetland benefits in and implement the National Biodiversity Strategies, the National Wetland Conservation Plan, the National Climate Change Response Plan, the 5-Year National Green Growth Plan, and the Master Plan of Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management.

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

> • Reflect wetland benefits in implementing the Fourth National Biodiversity Strategies (2019-2023), the Third National Wetland Conservation Plan (2018-2023), the Second National Climate Change Response Plan, the Third 5-Year National Green Growth Plan (2019-2023) and the Second Master Plan of Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management(2019-2028).

- Apply them to national strategies and plans for agriculture, water resource (the National Water Management Plan, 2020), and other related sectors.

- Ensure that benefits from wetlands are shared through the Fifth Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (2020-2040) and the Fifth Comprehensive National Environmental Plan (2020-2040) as well as reflected in the comprehensive management of local territorial and environmental plans.

- Establish an ecosystem service assessment system(i) for conservation sites (including inland wetlands).
i) Assessment methods and guideline for wetland ecosystem service developed in 2019 to be test-run in 2020.

- Conduct marine ecosystem service assessment projects (2017-2021) to build an assessment system for marine ecosystem (including coastal wetlands).

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Additional Information

>

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. {Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

> • Build conservation plans for water resources and hydro-ecology including long-term comprehensive plans for water resources and conservation plans for water quality and hydro-ecology that respect and reflect wetland ecosystem needs.

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

- > • Include considerations for the wetland ecosystem in the Fifth Long-term Comprehensive Plan for Water Resource (2021-2030, by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) by 2021.
- Include considerations for the wetland ecosystem in existing plans such as the Water Environment Management Plan (2016-2025, by the Ministry of Environment) and the Conservation Plans for Water Quality and Hydro-ecology of the Four Major Rivers (2016-2025, by the Ministry of Environment) when the plans are renewed (every five years).
- Consider required amount of water for wetlands when establishing conservation plans for wetlands.

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 2: Water Use - Additional Information

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☒ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

> • Identify and promote good models of the wise use of wetlands at government and private sectors to support and encourage them.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

- > • Identify cities that use wetlands wisely to nominate for the Wetland City Accreditation through a written submission to the Ramsar Convention Secretariat by March 2020.
- Designate wetland with healthy ecosystem as ecotourist areas in order to encourage and promote the wise use of wetlands and make them examples of successfully-managed wetlands.
- Strengthen the partnership* between government, corporate and private organizations for conservation and the wise use of wetlands.

* Includes the National Environment Policy Committee, the National Biodiversity Committee, a consultative group of organizations related to national protected areas, local and central management committees on marine protected areas, and civil monitoring groups.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Additional Information

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. [Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

> • Establish and implement the Invasive Species Management Plan* to protect national biodiversity from invasive alien species. (inland)

- * A national plan which is renewed every five years based on laws on biodiversity conservation and use. Includes prevention, risk management, spreading prevention system, and management framework expansion.
- Establish and implement elimination and control plans on harmful species to the marine ecosystem including coastal wetlands.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

> • Implement* risk assessment, control and eliminate population of invasive species, and develop relevant technology through the Second Invasive Species Management Plan (2019-2023). (inland)

* Implement risk assessment on the ecosystem facing intrusion of alien species, conduct surveys on and document their pathways of introduction, designate and announce harmful alien species, and develop and use methods to eliminate and prevent them.

- Build and implement strategies* to eliminate invasive species high harmful to the ecosystem. (inland)
- * Medium-and long-term strategies to eliminate fishes that disturb the ecosystem, implementation of the nutria elimination program.
- Strengthen ecological management* for coastal wetlands by designating and eliminating additional harmful invasive marine species for enhanced management of invasive species that disturb the ecosystem.
- * Designate and control 17 harmful marine species and 1 invasive alien species; remove and nationally monitor (184 sites) 'spartina anglica' that spreads fast and degrades coastal wetland ecosystem.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Additional Information

>

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}.[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

> • Establish a national wetland conservation plan and implement effective conservation and management to maintain or restore Ramsar wetlands' ecological functions.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

> • Establish Conservation Plan for Ramsar Wetlands* (23 sites) by 2024 (completed for 17 sites by 2019) for examining and monitoring of the ecosystem as well as restoration of degraded wetlands.

* This includes monitoring and detailed examination of ecological changes of Ramsar wetlands, restoration projects of degraded wetlands, improving the hydrologic system to maintain ecological functions of wetlands, surveillance on illegal degradation and poaching activities on regular basis, preventing disposal of pollutants and collecting trash.

• Establish a framework for Management Effective Evaluation (MEE) on wetlands by 2020 for improved quality of conservation and management and conduct evaluations on all 23 Ramsar Sites.

• Regularly renew and update the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) to reflect findings from ecological surveys.

• Examine* population of migratory water birds coming to Ramsar wetlands each year.

* Includes ecosystem monitoring of the Ramsar site and National Marine Ecosystem Monitoring for seabirds inhabiting in coastal wetlands.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Additional Information

>

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

- > • Monitor and examine wetland ecosystem in order to prevent and remove threats that can change ecological characters of wetlands.
- Restore threatened or degraded National Wetland Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites every year.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

- > • Monitor and examine each year any change or degradation of ecological characters of wetlands. (such as National Marine Ecosystem Monitoring and ecological surveys on wetlands)
- Restore (or remove threats in) National Wetland Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites each year if their ecosystem is or could be degraded.
- ※ No wetlands are registered in the Montreux Record.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Additional Information

>

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. [Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

> • Establish and regularly update national wetland inventory* to publish current status and information of wetlands in Korea.

* Database that includes list of all wetlands discovered in Korea through surveys, and their names, location, size (boundaries and coverage), area and scale, and ecological characters. (Wetland examination and data collection started in 2006 and an upgrade process of the database was completed in 2018. Now accessible.)

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

- > • Monitor all wetlands in Korea in a five-year routine and release the result.
- Share the inventory (current status and information of wetlands) on the website of the National Institute of Ecology for easy access and wide utilization.
- Conduct monitoring on all wetlands registered in the inventory every five years and update changes in wetland status and related information.
- Conduct the National Marine Ecosystem Monitoring annually, release the result of ecological status, and regularly update the database on tidal flats (coastal wetlands).

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Additional Information

>

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☒ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☒ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

> • Implement efficient policy* on how to use wetland resources wisely.

* On how to use wetland water for drinking, agriculture, and power generation; how to use bio-species, gene resources, and natural resources for medical purposes, and how to produce food from wetland resources including fruits and vegetations.

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

> • Facilitate methodologies* to promote wise use of wetlands through efficient management of resources based on the National Wetland Conservation Plan, the Master Plan of Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management, and the Tidal Flat Management and Restoration Plan.

* Designate stream and estuarine wetlands for conservation and management of water resources; use wetland water for drinking, agriculture, and power generation; produce food from resources in the wetlands; and supply medical materials from gene resources and natural resources.

• Prepare measures* to promote the wise use of wetlands and learning programs for the public, and support ecotourism and education on ecosystem.

* Includes installing facilities for ecotourism and public participation and developing and operating education and experience programs for local residents and students.

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Additional Information

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. [Reference to Aichi Target 18].

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

> • Protect and document indigenous/local people's traditional knowledge and practices of using wetland resources and encourage them to use the resources wisely.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

> • Research and record information related* to humanistic, social, and historical status of wetlands when renewing the national wetland inventory (2018) and implementing the Master Plan of Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management (2019-2028).

* How the wetland was created, related traditional knowledge, and local economy (fishing and farming methods).

• Include in the Third National Wetland Conservation Plan (2018-2022) plans for projects to discover wetland-related traditional knowledge and to record and document such traditional knowledge.

• Include a medium-and long-term research plan for traditional knowledge of wetlands and conservation of biological resources in the Fourth National Biodiversity Strategies (2019-2023) that is to be established in 2018.

• Implement the Third National Wetland Conservation Plan (2018-2022) to oblige and activate forming and operating local resident council and private/public wetland conservation management committees in areas where there are wetlands and continue to use the guideline on protected areas*.

* The National Guideline for Natural Environment Protection Sites (Dec. 2015-present)

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Additional Information

>

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

> • Build and implement plans to systematically promote, document, and distribute functions, ecological service, and benefits of wetlands.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

> • Include detailed plans to promote, document, and distribute functions and benefits of wetlands in the Third National Wetland Conservation Plan (2018-2022) and implement the plans every year.

- Publish and distribute brochures and videos on wetlands and detailed research outcome of wetland ecosystem.

- Hold photography contest on wetland ecosystem, reward those who greatly contribute to wetland conservation, hold an event marking the World Wetland Day, promote public awareness on wetland, and operate field trip, learning, and education programs on wetlands.

• Thoroughly examine the ecosystem to evaluate functions of wetland protected areas and Ramsar Sites every five years and distribute the examination outcome.

• Develop methods and guidelines to assess economic value of ecosystem service of wetlands including Ramsar Sites by 2020, and launch pilot assessments from 2021.

• Conduct marine ecosystem service assessment projects (2017-2021) to build an assessment system for marine ecosystem (including coastal wetlands).

• Define the elements of coastal ecosystem service including tidal flats and develop and implement a 5 year basic plan.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Additional Information

>

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

> • Examine for degradation of wetlands with great benefits for biodiversity and local economy, and plan and implement restoration process.

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

- > • Conduct annually monitoring for degradation in important wetlands including wetland protected areas and Ramsar Sites, and every five years thorough examinations to choose which degraded wetland to restore.
- Include restoration plans for protected areas, Ramsar wetlands, and ecotourist wetlands in the Third National Wetland Conservation Plan (2018-2022) and implement* the plans every year.
- * Restoration projects initiated in 2019 on inland wetlands including Upo Wetland and Chimsil Wetland.
- Develop and implement restoration plans for degraded coastal wetlands in accordance with the Second Master Plan of Marine Ecosystem Conservation Management (2019-2028) and Tidal Flat Management and Restoration Plan (2021-2025).

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 12: Restoration - Additional Information

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☒ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☒ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

> • Prepare and continuously implement policies that can contribute to biodiversity conservation and local economy by maintaining sustainability of fishing and farming activities that could affect wetland ecosystem.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

- > • Prohibit fishing in wetlands during every winter season when migratory birds emerge and compensate local residents with for resulting economic loss annually.
- Implement annual projects to purchase agricultural lands with wetlands in order to eliminate negative effects on wetland ecosystem and bio-species caused by farming activities.
 - Conserve areas critical for protection of endangered species by signing agreements with owners, occupants, and managers of respective lands on management including shifting cultivation methods, creating wetlands, and reducing chemical substances (based on acts on biodiversity conservation and wise).
 - Continue to prohibit development except military activities, natural disaster prevention measures, and local people's agricultural activities. Development plans may be permitted if they are inevitable. (Wetland Conservation Law)
 - Continue to conduct a strategic environment impact evaluation when a development project of a certain scale that can affect wetlands and conduct environment impact evaluations at different levels. (Environment Impact Evaluation Law)
 - Review drafts of plans on usage and development of public waters that is influential to ecosystem of coastal ecosystem before the plans are established, in order to prevent reclamation and degradation of coastal wetlands. (Public Waters Law)

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Additional Information

>

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

> • Support conservation and the wise use of wetlands in East Asia and South-east Asia with strengthened partnership with Ramsar initiatives.

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

> • Continue to support and participate projects led by regional initiatives such as RRC-EA* and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) and provide consultation.

* Ramsar Regional Center East Asia, established in July 2009 through the MOU between the Korean government (central and local) and the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, to educate government officials and local residents in East Asia and South-east Asia, to strengthen network, and to support wetland conservation projects.

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Additional Information

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☒ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

> • Continue with the CEPA (Communication, Capacity Building, Education, Participation, and Awareness) program, based on the policy to conserve and use wetlands included in the National Wetland Conservation Plan.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

> • Continue with the CEPA program* with stakeholders such as government and private organizations, experts, and local residents annually and institutionalize it.

* Includes workshops and events marking the World Wetland Day; capacity building workshops for local residents, private experts, and public officials related to wetlands; capacity building programs for local residents led by private environment groups; education, learning, and field trip programs for students; the Annual Marine Protected Area Congress; and workshops of local visitors center network.

- Continue to operate the Wetlands Center of the National Institute of Ecology and wetland visitor centers to support and promote conservation and the wise use of wetlands.
- Institutionalize the CEPA program by designating and using focal points in the government and private organizations.
- Train professional ecotourist guides to promote and raise awareness of the importance of marine ecosystems and conservation and wise use of tidal flats.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Additional Information

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}.[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☒ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

- > • Secure finance to implement the Ramsar Strategic Plan and continue to include that in the national budget.
- The Republic of Korea is a member state of the Ramsar Convention and currently serving as a member of the Independent Advisory Committee for the Wetland City Accreditation of the Convention.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

- > • Secure and allocate national budget every year to implement the Ramsar Convention.
- Continue to financially support RRC-EA with its operation and projects.
- Seek for measures to support non-core activities of the Convention as much as possible within national budget availability

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Additional Information

>

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☒ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

> • Enhance cooperation between government and non-government organizations for implementation of international conventions including the Ramsar Convention.
(Korea is hosting and funding two Ramsar regional initiatives; RRC-EA and EAAFP.)

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

- > • The Korean delegation to participate in the 58th and 59th Standing Committee Meeting in 2020 and 2021 and the 14th Conference of the Parties in 2021.
- Enhance partnership* among countries and international organizations for effective conservation and management of the Yellow Sea Eco-region.
- * Host workshops for strengthening multilateral network (IUCN, the Ramsar Secretariat, BirdLife International, the EAAFP, and others) and education for policy implementation of management of migratory birds and their breeding sites in the Yellow Sea area.
- Provide supports to action plans based on bilateral agreements on protection of migratory birds (including Korea-Russian, Korean-Australia, and Korea-China).
 - Strengthen cooperation among non-government organizations by holding workshops for wetland experts bilaterally (Korea-US, Korea-China, Korea-Russia, and Korea-Japan) for implementation of the Ramsar Convention and sharing information on wetlands.
 - Strengthen cooperation and exchange information with the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat based on MOU with Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Additional Information

>

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☒ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

> • Continue to educate and train stakeholders* for implementation of the Ramsar Convention, wetland conservation and management, and better awareness.

* Includes central and local government officers responsible for wetland conservation and management, environment groups, experts, and local residents.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

> • Implement education programs* every year for central and local government officers responsible for wetland conservation and management, local residents, and students, for their understanding and awareness of wetland conservation and management.

* Such as symposiums and forums on the Ramsar Convention and strategic plans and how to implement them in Korea; workshops inviting related organizations, experts, and local residents; the Annual Marine Protected Area Congress; and workshops of local visitors center network.

• Attend Ramsar Standing Committee meetings and regional meetings; and participate and support Ramsar regional initiative* education, training, and cooperation programs.

* Includes RRC-EA and EAAFP.

• Develop technology* to conserve, manage, and restore wetlands for implementation of the Ramsar Convention strategic plans by 2024.

* Including tools to assess wetland management effectiveness, wetland ecosystem service assessment, wetland restoration and construction, and elimination of invasive species.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Additional Information

>

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Republic of Korea

1100 Altitude Wetland (1893)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder

involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Daebudo Tidal Flat (2359)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes

- ☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Dongbaekdongsan (1947)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Dongcheon Estuary (2269)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through

existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Du-ung Wetland Ramsar Site (1724)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Ganghwa Maehwamareum Habitat (1846)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar

Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats (1937)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No

- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Han River-Bamseom Islets (2050)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Hanbando Wetland Ramsar Site (2226)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Jangdo Wetland (1458)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Jeungdo Tidal Flat (1974)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Moojechineup (1725)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Muan Tidal Flat (1732)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Muljangori-oreum wetland (1847)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Mulyeongari-oreum Ramsar Site (1648)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Odaesan National Park Wetlands (1848)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Seocheon Tidal Flat (1925)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes

- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Songdo Tidal Flat (2209)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Sumeunmulbaengdui Ramsar Site (2225)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Suncheon Bay (1594)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

The High Moor, Yongneup of Mt. Daeam (898)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Ungok Wetland (1948)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Upo Wetland (934)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with

either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

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- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

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- ☐ B=No
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- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

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- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

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