

# Migratory birds Conservation in DPRK

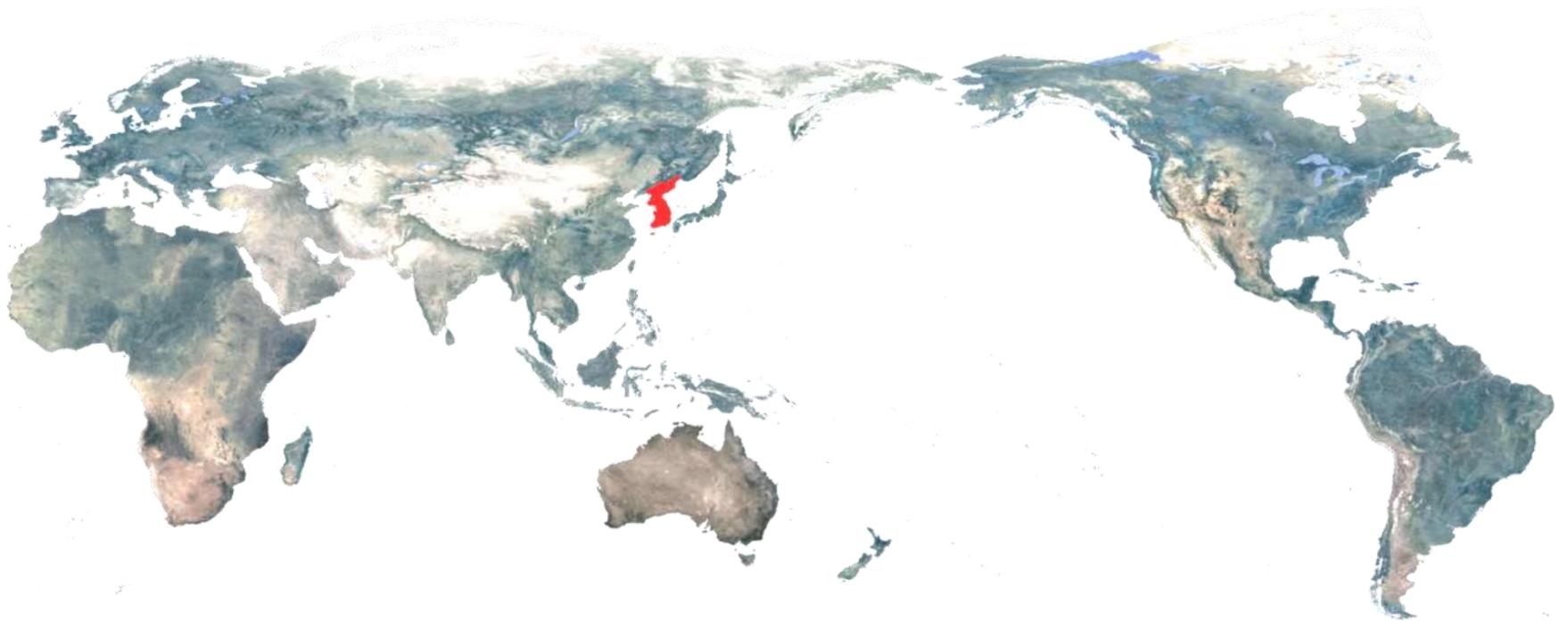


# ❖ Location of the DPRK

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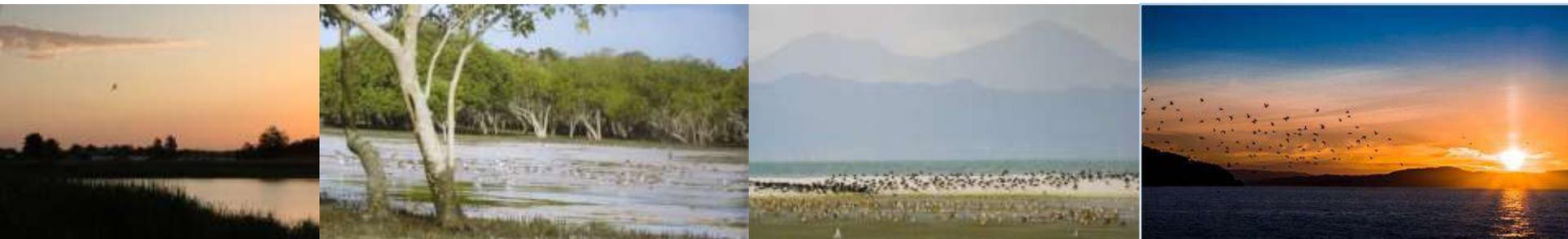
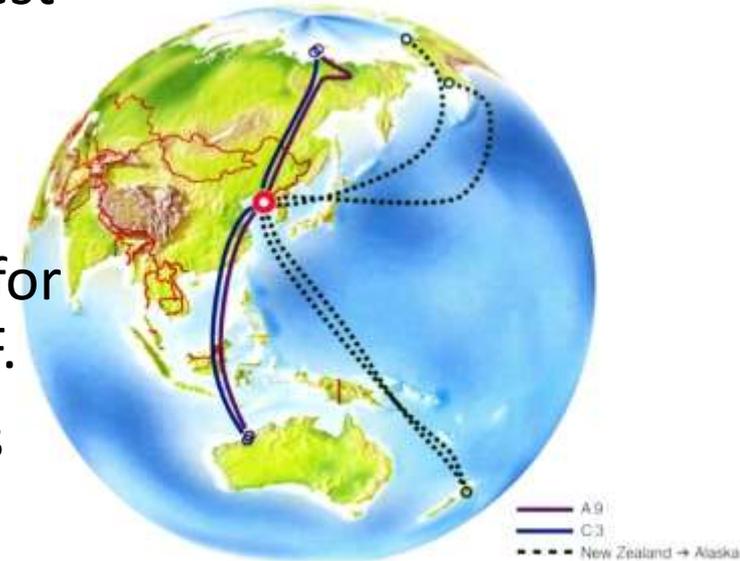
# Location of the DPR of Korea



The Korean peninsula is bounded to three dimensions by the seas.

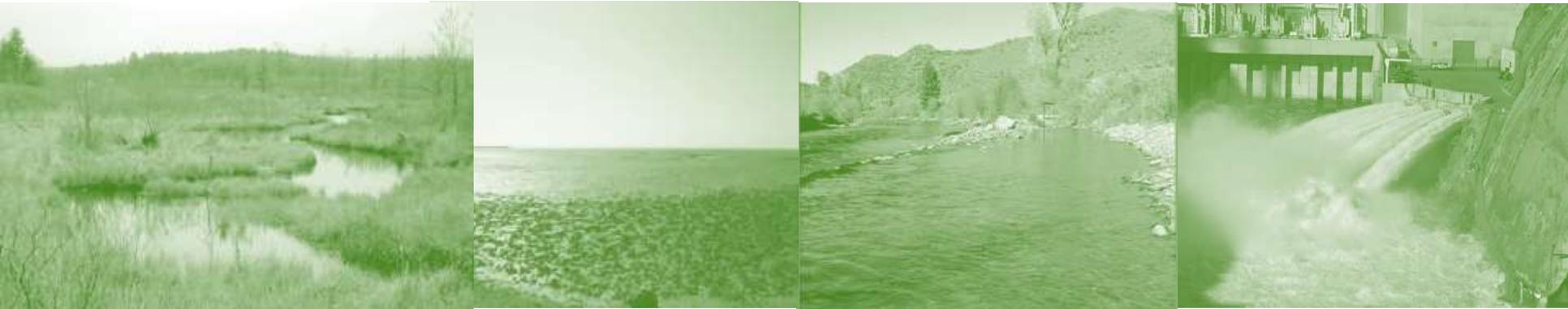
# DPRK is located in EAAF

- It has over 7,000km<sup>2</sup> of tidelands. The west coast encompasses several bays such as Taedong Bay, Haeju Bay and over 2500 islands.
- Tidal flats and wetlands serve as habitat for migratory birds using as stopover in EAAF.
- More than 180 species of migratory birds including 26 rare species have been recorded in the western tidal flats and coastal waters.



# ❖ Overview of the habitats on migratory birds in DPRK

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# Type of habitats

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- **Shallow bays and straits**
- **Estuaries and deltas**
- **Small islets and their surrounding coast**
- **Rocky coast**
- **Sandy coast**
- **Tideland**
- **Salterns**

**Lakes**



**River and streams**



**Rice paddies**



**Reservoirs**





# Wetland Ecosystems of DPRK

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About 70 species of waterfowl have been observed in the area of the West sea Barrage in the Taedong River estuary including rare species such as the Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus bewickii*), Chinese Egret (*Egretta aculophotes*).



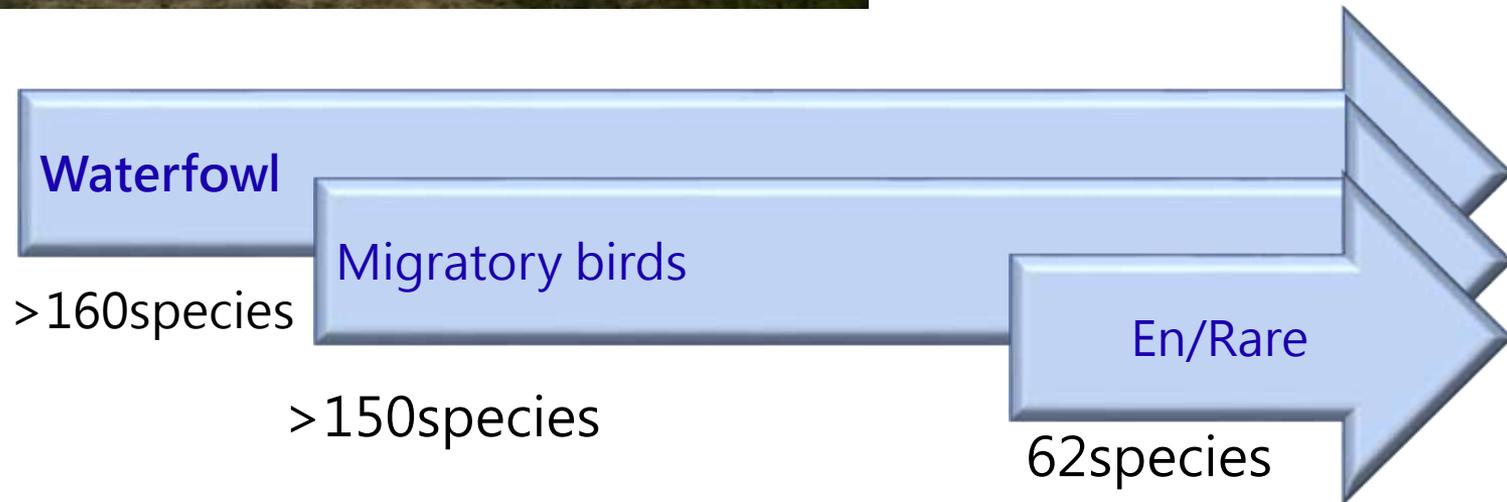
## Number of bird species per area in DPRK



- Total number of bird species per area in DPRK is higher than the neighboring countries.
- Out of 398 ecologically wetlands-dependent water-bird species designated by the Ramsar Convention, DPR Korea has approximately 160 species.
- Most of the rare bird species of the world have habitats in DPR Korea.
- DPRK's wetlands support internationally important population of a certain species shorebirds and waterfowls.



- Bird Survey, 2012



# ❖ Migratory Birds Reserves

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# Laws and policies related to marine and coastal protection

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- ❖ **Law on Environmental Protection (1986)**
- ❖ **Law on Water Resources (1997)**
- ❖ **Law on Prevention of Sea Pollution (1997)**
- ❖ **Law on Conservation of Useful Animals (1998)**
- ❖ **Law on Fish Culture (1998)**
- ❖ **Law on Environment Impact Assessment (2006)**
- ❖ **Law on Protected Areas(2009)**



# Legal Framework for Protection and Rational Use of Wetlands

**Cabinet decisions on protection of natural environment and resources, on protection of the sites of high importance for sustainable development of the economy and for protection, proliferation and use of useful animals and plants.**

- **The December 1946 Decision of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea which designated the natural monuments for the first time in history**
- **Cabinet decisions of December 1955 and May 1961 on protection and management of scenic spots and natural monuments, and on protection and proliferation of useful animals and plants**
- **July 1973 Presidential Order No. 1 "On further promoting conservation of nature"**
- **October 1978 Decision of the Administrative Council which re-designated 45 protection sites**



# Legal Framework for Protection and Rational Use of Wetlands

## Laws and Regulations on Designation of Wetland Protection Sites, Their Management and Use

**Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Protection Areas,  
Law on Protection of Useful Animals,  
Law on Protection of Scenic Spots and Natural Monuments**

- Principles for classification and designation of natural protection sites on the basis of their protection value
- Survey and registration of protection sites and natural monuments
- Protection of animals and plants of high protection value and natural monuments
- Banning of any act destroying the balance of natural ecosystem
- Designation focal, buffer and ecological transit areas for protection and rational use of biodiversity
- Guidance and control over the management of protection sites and natural monuments
- Scientific research and training of relevant technicians and experts



## Migratory Birds Reserves in DPRK

No	Classification	Name	Unit	Area(ha)
1	Habitat/species protection area	Migratory birds (wetlands/breeding area) reserve	24	26918
		Sea bird reserve	7	215
2	Resources management protection area	Marine resources protection area	26	50196





*“Coastal Biodiversity Management of  
West Sea of Korea”*





# Why Mundok Migratory Bird Reserve So Important?

## *Migratory bird route*



## Types of birds found in the area

All year round birds	66 species (15.7%)
Summer birds	94 species (22.4%)
Wintering birds	104 species (24.8%)
Migratory birds	83 species (19.7%)
Others (lost route)	73 species (17.4%)

※ Among these birds are comprised with great number of globally significant bird species.

## Breeding birds



Little grebe



Blacktailed gull



Spot-billed duck



Chinese egret

## Migrant shore-birds



Great knot



Common sandpiper



Common snipe



Swinhoe's snipe

*Threatened /rare birds*



Black-faced  
spoonbill



Oriental  
white stork



Far eastern  
curlew



Baikal teal

*Natural resources*



Mudworm



Reedbed harvest



Clam BBQ

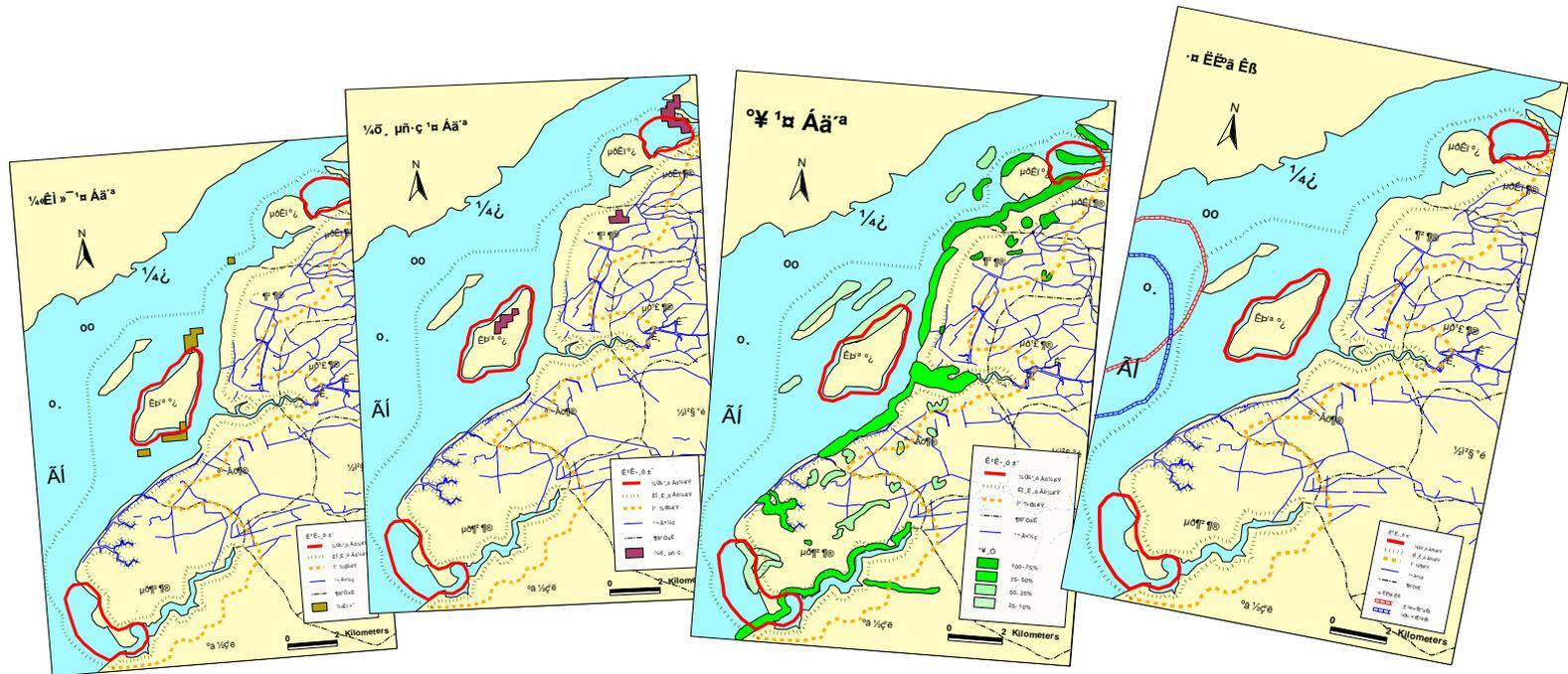


Fish

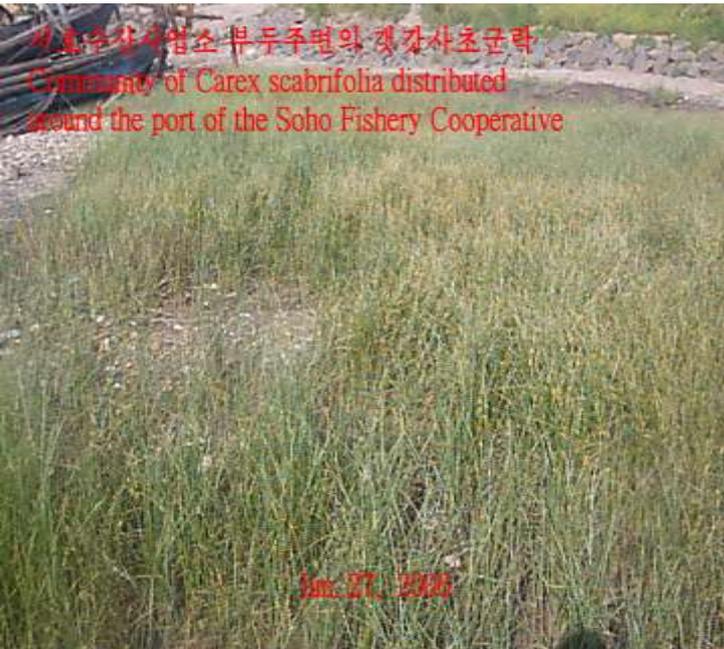


## 문덕철새보호구 관리 계획

문덕철새보호구관리소  
주제 95(2006)년 9월



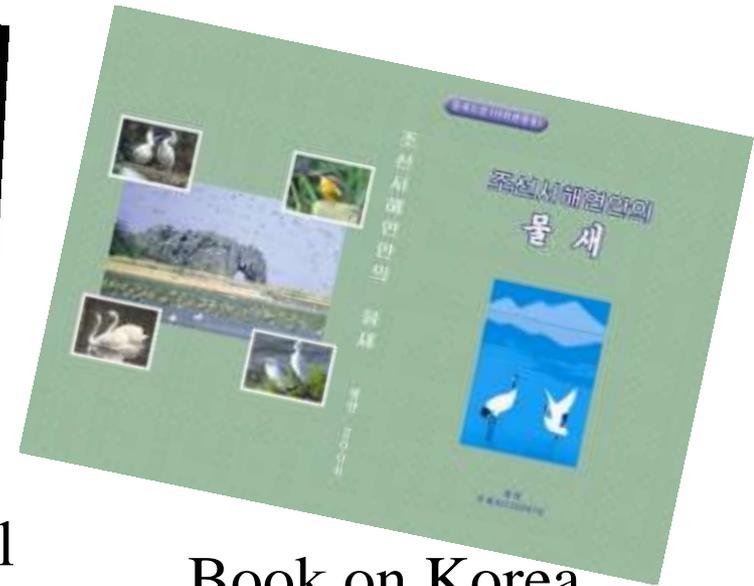
# Ecosystem Analysis



# Environmental education materials developed



CD on water bird's call



Book on Korea West Sea Waterfowl

Questionnaire to School children

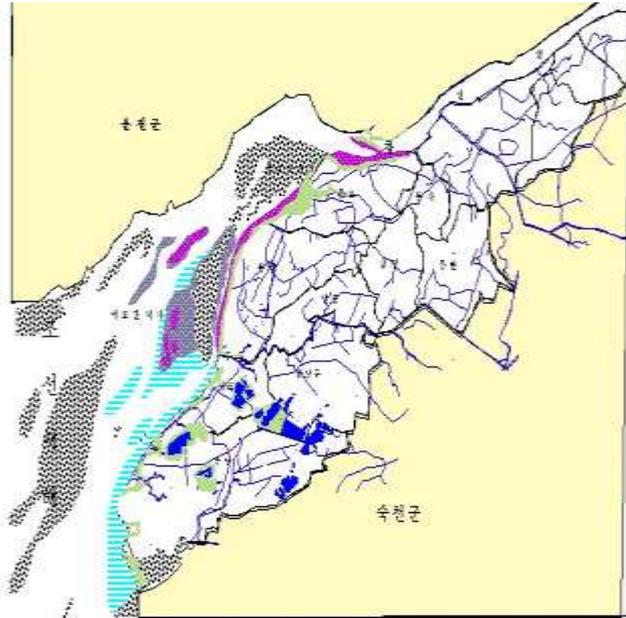


Interpretation signboards



TV making

# Waterfowl monitoring tower and PA management board constructed



# Sustainable and environmentally-friendly income generation schemes for selected communities along boundary of PA

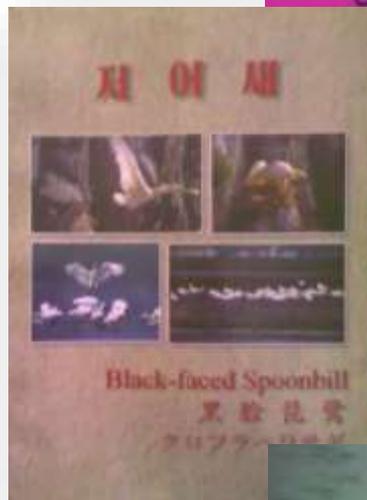


우리 나라 위기동물

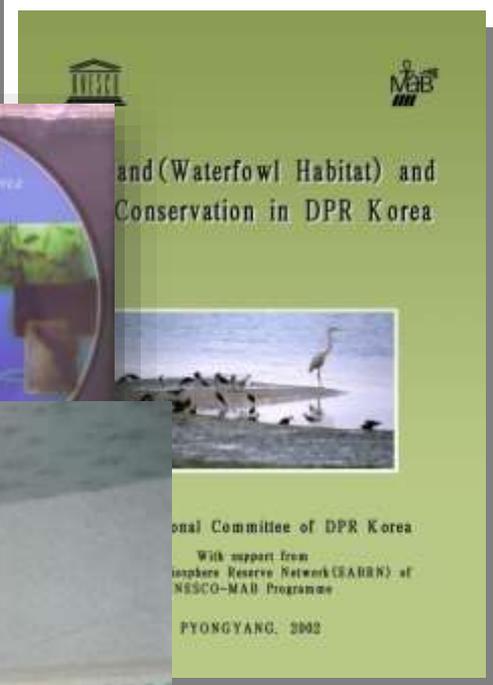
Red Data Book of DPRK  
(Animal)

우리 나라 위기 및 희귀동물

Red Data Book of DPRK  
(Animal)



과학기술훈원사  
주제 (06)(2016)



**Participatory habitat conservation and management**



## Causes of unsustainable use of natural resources and loss of habitat

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Unsustainable use of natural resources is closely related to:

- Threats to habitat like reclamation of the tidelands, the harvest of aquatic plants, and as such damage to habitat which provides food for birds and marine wildlife
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of management plan
- Population growth. Population density in DPRK is higher than China.



# Challenges

- **Weak capacity of human resources and public awareness on critical stop-over, wintering and breeding habitat of globally rare, threatened and vulnerable species like Black-faced Spoonbill and Chinese Egret, etc.**
- **Weak technical capacity for PA management /technical equipment**
- **Shortage of human and funding resources for natural resources management within and around PA**
- **Lack of collaboration with international conservation agencies due to the political constraints**

# ❖ International Cooperation

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# Joint surveys

- 1<sup>st</sup> international bird survey in Rason area
- Crane survey
- Birds survey in West Sea of Korea from 2015
- Spoon-bill survey
- Joint survey with WSCS in Mongolia, 2016





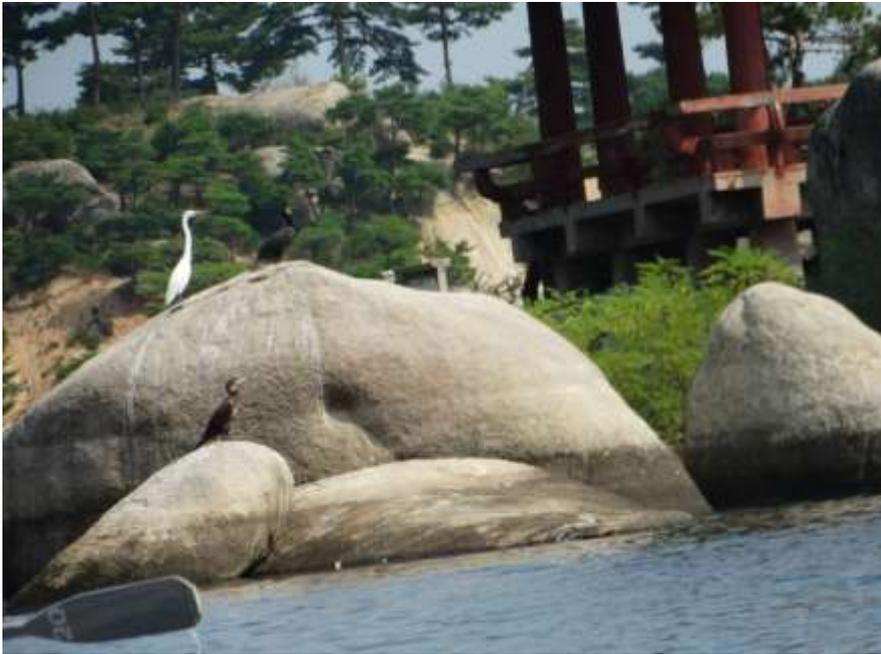
# National Workshops and Trainings

- 1<sup>st</sup> National Workshop on the Wetland Conservation held in Oct. 2015 with participation of Ramsar Convention Secretariat, HSF in Germany, WWF, IUCN.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> National Workshop on the occasion of World Migratory Birds in May 2016
- 3<sup>rd</sup> National Workshop on the occasion of IBD in May 2016, focusing on the identification of wetlands with international or regional importance



# Local workshop on identification criteria of Ramsar sites held in Mt. Kumgang, Sep. 20016





# Training on identification of migratory birds in Mundok Migratory Birds Reserve November, 2016



# ❖ Proposed projects

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## Proposed projects

### Awareness increase through education and communication on the habitats of migratory birds

- Development and distribution of education materials to the targets
  - Booklet of the wetlands/habitats of MB of DPRK
  - Leaflets of the wetlands of international or regional importance
  - Flipcharts for giving consensus and understanding of the importance of the wetlands
- Education Campaigns on the occasion of international environmental related days
  - World Wetland Day
  - World Migratory Birds Day
  - International Biodiversity Day
  - World Environment Day
  - ...



## Capacity building and Up-to-date survey data

- To organize training of trainers on identification of MB
- Training for birdwatchers
- To provide needed equipment (survey equipment, tools and outdoor tents)
- To conduct seasonal field survey by the teams



## Establishment of Wetland Education Centre

- Wetland Education Centre with samples, visual-audio materials, training materials is established for disseminating knowledge and information
- Wetland Education Centre accessed to the country intranet
- Establishment of database of the wetlands



## **Capacity building for development of the wetlands management plan and creating demonstration site**

- Workshop on the development of wetland management plan
- Updating of Mundok Migratory Birds Reserve Management Plan
- Development of management plan of the wetlands of international or regional importance
- Implementation of the wetland management plans

A vibrant sunset scene over a body of water. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow that reflects on the water's surface. A large flock of birds is seen in flight against the colorful sky. The foreground shows the dark, rippling water of the sea.

**THANK YOU !**