

WDPA Data Status Report

South Korea

January 2021

About this Report and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

The WDPA is the most comprehensive global dataset on terrestrial and marine protected areas, incorporating the official UN List of Protected Areas. The WDPA dataset is not necessarily a complete representation of all the protected areas which have been designated in country. The quality of the WDPA depends on the accessibility of accurate, comprehensive, up-to-date protected areas information from data holders.

This report describes the current status of data in the WDPA for all sites included in the January 2021 monthly release for South Korea. The WDPA is updated each month, and the information in this factsheet may have been superseded by a more recent update.

You can also view the latest data at the country/territory level on the relevant Protected Planet page:

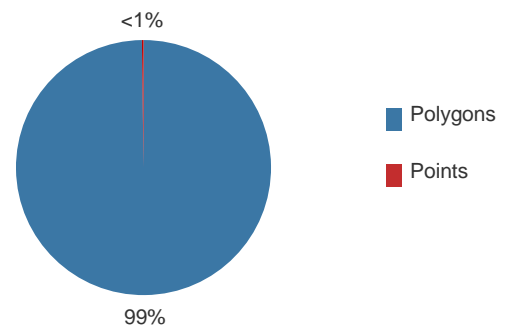
<https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/KOR>

Protected areas data in the WDPa for South Korea

There are 3,465 protected area records stored in the WDPa for South Korea, 3,437 are national-level protected areas with 28 designated under international and regional agreements or conventions.

A breakdown of the protected areas data by point and polygon format is provided in Figure 1. Polygon data have associated boundaries, whereas point data provide a single latitude and longitude for the protected area.

Figure 1: Ratio of points to polygons



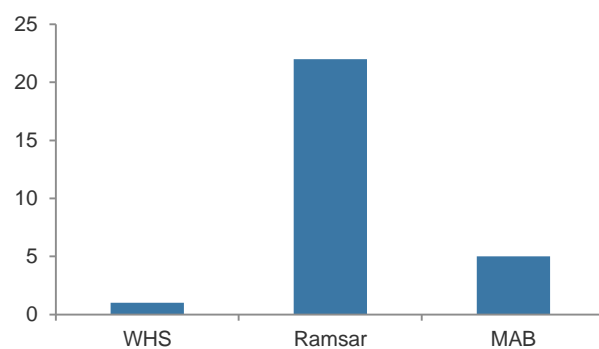
Of the 3,465 protected areas, 159 (5%) include a marine component. These protected areas are completely within the marine environment.

Data for protected areas designated under international and regional conventions and agreements

Of the 28 protected area records in the WDPa for South Korea that are designated under international or regional conventions or agreements:

1 is a World Heritage Site (WHS); 22 are Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance; 5 are UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves (MAB). See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Number of WHS, Ramsar and MAB sites

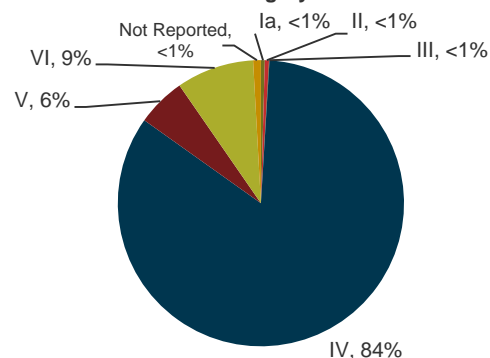


Data for national-level protected areas

Of the 3,437 national-level protected area records in the WDPa for South Korea, IUCN Management Categories have been reported for 3,407 records. The remaining 30 features are recorded as Not Reported.

Figure 3 shows the allocation of IUCN Management Categories across national-level protected area records in the WDPa (numbers of sites in each category are shown in Table 2 at the end of this report).

Figure 3: National-level protected areas by IUCN Management Category



Completeness of WDPA Data Attributes for South Korea

The WDPA requires that a minimum set of information is provided with each protected area record. These data attributes are defined in the WDPA User Manual.

Table 1 shows the extent to which key attributes have been reported by data providers for all protected area records in the WDPA for South Korea.

Table 1: Completeness of selected attributes

Attribute	Completeness
IUCN Category	98%
Status (designated or proposed)	100%
Status Year	100%
Governance Type	100%
Management Authority	100%
Link to Management Plan	9%

The WDPA User Manual 1.6 can be viewed at http://wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual.

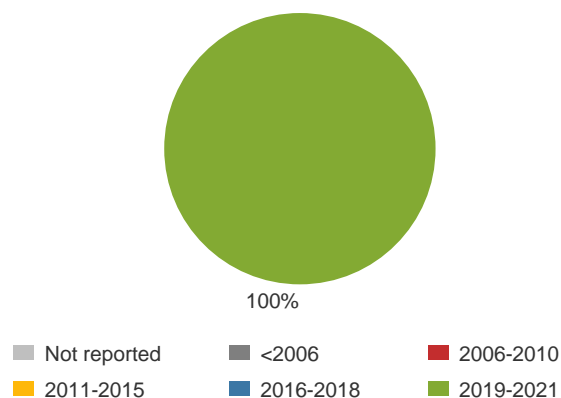
Data sources in the WDPA for South Korea

All data for South Korea in the WDPA have been obtained or validated from a single source.

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of when protected area records in the WDPA were last updated or validated.

Data for protected areas designated under international agreements and conventions have been sourced from the relevant convention secretariat. This includes: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Ramsar Convention Secretariat and UNESCO Man and The Biosphere Programme.

Figure 4: Percentage of records updated or validated by year



Data for national-level protected areas in the WDPA have been sourced from national authorities wherever possible. Information may also be supplemented by data from other agencies or organisations working in each country. As part of the update process for national data, national authorities are given the opportunity to review, validate and, where necessary, edit all existing WDPA records for their country. All updates to the WDPA by national authorities take priority over other sources and are considered to be the authoritative version.

All records for South Korea in the WDPA have a reported source.

The source of national-level data in South Korea is: Ministry of Environment, Korea National Park Service and Korea Protected Areas Forum on behalf of Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Cultural Heritage Administration, Korea Forest Service & MAB National Committee of the Republic of Korea.

Table 2: WDPA Data for South Korea (as of January 2021)

For more information on the categories below please refer to the Biodiversity A-Z, www.biodiversitya-z.org

	Polygons	Points	Total
Realm: terrestrial or marine			
Terrestrial	3,112	5	3,117
Coastal	189		189
Marine	157	2	159
Status: designated or proposed			
Designated	3,457	7	3,464
Established			
Proposed			
Status not reported			
Areas designated under international conventions and agreements			
	21	7	28
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (natural / mixed)	1		1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites)	15	7	22
UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves	5		5
Areas designated under regional conventions and agreements			
Baltic Sea Protected Area (HELCOM)			
Marine Protected Area (CCAMLR)			
Marine Protected Area (OSPAR)			
Site of Community Importance (Habitats Directive)			
Special Protection Area (Birds Directive)			
Specially Protected Area (Cartagena Convention)			
Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (Barcelona Conv.)			
National-level Protected Areas: IUCN Management Category			
	3,437		3,437
Ia: Strict Nature Reserve	15		15
Ib: Wilderness Area			
II: National Park	16		16
III: National Monument or Feature	2		2
IV: Habitat/ Species Management Area	2,883		2,883
V: Protected Landscape / Seascape	190		190
VI: Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	301		301
Not Assigned			
Not Reported	30		30
Total number of records in the WDPA for South Korea			
	3,458	7	3,465

WDPA Quality Indicators for South Korea

The percentage of records with boundaries in polygon format



The WDPA stores all records with spatial (location) data. These data can be polygons which represent the boundaries of the protected area, or a single latitude/longitude point which shows the general location of the protected area. This indicator shows the percentage of records with boundaries - the preferred spatial data.

The percentage of data attributes which have been reported by the data provider



Each record in the WDPA has 25 fields for which data attributes are requested. This indicator shows the weighted percentage of data fields which have been reported, based on the minimum, core and complete attributes.

The percentage of records updated or validated by the data provider in the last 5 years



UNEP-WCMC sets a target to update each record in the WDPA at least every five years. This indicator shows the percentage of records updated in the last 5 years (since January 2016).

The percentage of records where the area of the polygon is within 5% of the area reported



The area (km²) reported for a protected area may sometimes differ from the calculated GIS area of the boundary polygon provided, possibly indicating a discrepancy within the information submitted. This indicator shows the percentage of records where the area of the polygon is within a threshold of 5% of the area reported. The threshold allows for differences due to projections and software used for calculating the GIS area.

0 100 The possible range of scores for countries/territories in the WDPA



Country score for South Korea in January 2021 (solid circle) and March 2020 (dotted circle)



Overall score for the WDPA

The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a global Centre of excellence on biodiversity. The Centre operates as a collaboration between the UN Environment Programme and the UK-registered charity WCMC. Together we are confronting the global crisis facing nature.

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