

A result report on the citizen meeting for the reconstruction of Seunggi sewage plant and a request to Black-faced Spoonbill related (a.k.a BFS) NGOs, specialists at home and abroad

Incheon BFS Network
EAAFP Incheon-Gyeonggi Ecoregion Task Force
EAAFP Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group

□ Situation background of the citizen meeting

Durability period for Seunggi sewage plant is 30 years and now with only about 10 years left, preparation on the reconstruction needs to be done.

Service results of the evaluation in 2014 on the feasibility of the reconstruction suggests that the reconstruction at the site is most reasonable.

But later, a private company called "Daelim Industrial Co., Ltd" suggested to reconstruct the sewage plant on Namdong reservoir and sell the current site.



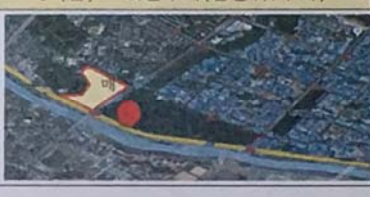

Environment & Greenery Bureau of Incheon city called for the citizen meeting to discuss about when and where the sewage plant should be reconstructed before proceeding on administrative procedures.

Citizens, NGOs, specialists and public officials concerned on the issue held 11 times of debate over the adequate site, methods to implement the work.

- Plan 1: Reconstruction on the current site; Plan 2: on the "zone 11-2" where the reclamation is ongoing; Plan3: on the first Namdong reservoir; Plan 4: on the second Namdong reservoir.

- The summary of the debate during the citizen meeting will be issued as a press release by Incheon city (Attachement 1)

Some issues dealt during the meeting

	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3	Plan 4
	Current site	"Zone 11-2"	The first Namdong reservoir	The second Namdong reservoir
Site				
Pros for the reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the existing sewage plant and reconstruction (going underground) next to the current site / Remaining land can be sold / Most reasonable proposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction after finishing reclamation on the "zone 11-2" • Economic values of 3.37 million dollars when the current site (where the plant is now) is sold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation of the last riverbed in Seunggicheon and going underground • No land purchase price due to the use of riverbed/ Economic values of 3.37 million dollars when the current site is sold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation of the second Namdong reservoir and going underground • Economic values of 3.37 million dollars when the current site is sold
<p>※ It is just a rough calculation of the amount of money that will be used for the construction and revenue of the sale of the current site</p> <p>We do not have an accurate analysis of the incidental expenses arising from the construction process</p>				

<p>Cons for the reconstruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents suffer from odor and atopy. • Appartement prices are decreased compared to other regions • Residents demand for unconditional relocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear end point of the reclamation of the "zone 11-2" • Extra expenses to bury newly the drain pipe • The purchase costs of the zone for the plant construction doesn't make economically viable • Situated near one of the Ramsar Wetlands -> Violation of the agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site provides habitats for birds • More than 150 pairs of BFS are living on the habitat • There are concerns about destroying the habitat • The site holds a key role in connecting between land and sea, old and new city • Provides ecosystem services that can enhance the value of education, life and the city • Social, economic benefits in long term are expected (see attachment 2) • Degradation on disaster prevention function due to the plant construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction is limited due to the narrow terrain • There is already another plan of using the reservoir • Legal difficulties
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Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem of odor solves if the plant goes underground • The odor doesn't go away even if it is relocated to Namdong reservoir because of the short distance between the current site and the reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear end point of the reclamation (It is hard to procure the dredging reclamation soil for reclamation) • Once the construction plan is developed, no need to calculate the loss. Important is to establish adequate plan of use of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Daelim Industrial Co., Ltd" claims that the construction has no harmful effect on birds' breeding since the plant is 450m away from the reservoir, But according to the monitoring, reclamation area also includes the birds' habitat • Current situation is that the amount of storage has been reduced by 15% and if the sewage plant is constructed, more 5% of the amount will be reduced -> Dangers of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area hasn't been much discussed as a plant construction site because of the Legal and method of construction difficulties
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Ecological, environmental reasons that Incheon BFS Network claims to oppose the relocation of the sewage plant to the Namdong reservoir

1. Various species of land and waterbirds visit the reservoir, including threatened BFS.

- The number of visiting and breeding BFS is increasing every year from 2009 because of the man-made island, used for BFS breeding.

- About 120 species of birds are identified during 2014-2015

- If the sewage plant is relocated the habitat of those species is destroyed

Season (Purpose)	Species that visit the area	Endangered / National Monument
Spring, Summer (Breeding)	Black-faced Spoonbill, Great Reed Warbler, Common Pheasant, Spot-billed Duck, Common Moorhen, Mongolian Gull	저 어 새 Black-faced Spoonbill
Spring, Autumn (Feeding)	Common Greenshank(1% of World population), Marsh Sandpiper, Black-tailed Godwit, Wood Sandpiper, Common Redshank, Pacific Golden Plover, Ruff, Common Snipe, Red-necked Stint	
Autumn, Winter (Resting and feeding)	Bean Goose, Wooper Swan, Peregrine Falcon, Mallard, Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Shelduck, Common Shelduck, Eurasian Spoonbill	Bean Goose, Wooper Swan, Peregrine Falcon, Eurasian Spoonbill

2. Once destroyed, the habitat is difficult to restore and the sustainable land use cases by wetland-conserving are increasing.

Destruction of habitat by humans never had succeeded in restoring. On the other hand, success cases of sustainable use of wetlands are increasing such as by leading in there specifies restoration project and promoting the wetland as a tourist and ecological education site.

3. Namdong reservoir plays an important role in population maintenance of BFS and thus brings international attention.

- 9% About 9% of remaining BFS population in the World.

- 17% 17% of breeding pairs of the Korea.

4. Population decrease in Namdong reservoir can lead to that of wintering site in Taiwan, Hong kong, and Japan.

- Habitat destruction due to the sewage plant construction can lead to the population decrease in wintering sites.

- BFS population is one of the factors that makes Namdong reservoir to be designated as the Ramsar Site (in the future?).

5. BFS breeding in Namdong reservoir bring greater benefits in different sectors of education, tourism, emotional stability than economic benefits in short-term.

There has been a change in citizenship to conserve the waterbirds and its their habitats so that the citizen can improve the quality of life.

Thus the idea of reclaiming and developing the habitat of threatened species (or at a place where the birds can be influenced) will be hard to get the citizens' agreement.

A request to Black-faced Spoonbill related NGOs, specialists

We ask for any opinions that can raise awareness about the importance of Namdong reservoir for waterbirds and wetland conservation and thus can prevent the Incheon city government from determining Namdong reservoir as a relocation site of the sewage plant.