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**IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE YELLOW SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM: RESTORING
ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES AND CONSOLIDATION OF A LONG-TERM REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK
(UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project)**

Revised Project Inception Report

August 2017

The Secretariat

The revised document has been endorsed by the 1st Meeting of the Management, Science and Technical Panel (MSTP-1) on July 12, 2017, and approved by the First Meeting of the Interim YSLME Commission Council on July 13, 2017.

Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOCA	Blue Ribbon Ocean Conservation Association
CI	Conservation International
COBSEA	Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (UNEP)
CLIVAR	Climate and Ocean-Variability, Predictability, and Change
CPC	China-PEMSEA Sustainable Coastal Management Cooperation Center (CPC)
DMEP	Department of Marine Environmental Protection (SOA)
DPRK	Democratic Republic of Korea
EAAFP	East Asian-Australian Flyway Partnership
EBM	ecosystem-based management
ECC	Ecosystem carrying capacity
FIO/SOA	First Institute of Oceanography/State Oceanic Administration
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	The Global Environment Facility
HSS	Hanns Seidel Foundation
ICC	Interim (YSLME) Commission Council
ICM	integrated coastal management
IGSNRR/CAS	Institute of Geographic Science and Natural Resource Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences
IMTA	integrated multi-trophic aquaculture
IMC	Incheon Metropolitan City
IMCC	Inter-Ministry Coordinating Committee
IOC/WESTPAC	IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific
IR	Inception Report
IW	Inception Workshop
CKJORC	China-Korea Joint Ocean Research Center
KIOST	Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology
KMI	Korea Maritime Institute
KOEM	Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation
LME	large marine ecosystem
MEAs	multilateral environmental agreements
MSTP	Management, Science and Technical Panel
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOF/ROK	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (RO Korea)
MOFA/ROK	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RO Korea)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	marine protected area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCs	National Coordinators
NFP	National Focal Point

NIFS	National Institute of Fisheries Science
NMEMC/SOA	National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center/State Oceanic Administration
NOWPAP	North West Pacific Action Plan
NWG	National Working Groups
PEMSEA	Partnerships for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PIR	project implementation review (GEF)
PMO	Project Management Office
PPP	public private partnership
PRC	People's Republic of China
ROK	Republic of Korea
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
RWGs	Regional Working Groups
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS-SEA	Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia
SOA	State Oceanic Administration (PR China)
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TOR	terms of reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP-ENEAS	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YSCWM	Yellow Sea Cold Water Mass
YSFRI/CAFS	Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute/Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences
YSLME	Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
YSMPAN	Yellow Sea Marine Protected Area Network
YSP	Yellow Sea Partnership

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1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INCEPTION REPORT AND INCEPTION WORKSHOP

The Inception Phase of UNDP/GEF Project refers to the period from the date of signing of the Project Document to the completion of the **Inception Workshop (IW)**. An **Inception Report (IR)** is a key reference document of the Inception Phase in UNDP project management cycle and monitoring and evaluation system. It documents any changes in project document, be at output level or activity level, with respect to indicators or budget, or concerning management arrangement or terms of reference of management organizations or project management staff. According to the Project Document of the Regional Project Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem: Restoring Ecosystem Goods and Services and Consolidation of a Long-term Regional Environmental Governance Framework (hereinafter referred to as UNDP/GEF YSLME SAP Implementation Project or UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project), the IR must be prepared and shared with participants at least two weeks before the **Inception Workshop (IW)**, an event that will conclude the inception phase and formalize various agreements and plans to be decided during the meeting.

The project required that the IW would be held within the first 3 months of project participated by those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, primarily the participating countries, UNDP China and UNDP/GEF Regional Knowledge Hub for the Asia and the Pacific (and UNDP HQ as appropriate) and key partners. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual workplan. The IR will be revised in accordance with results of discussion, decisions and agreements made at the IW, and will serve as the basis for revision of the Project Document.

On page 64 of the Project Document, the inception workshop is interpreted as to provide the project with an opportunity to address a number of key issues, including

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), UNDP CO/PPR, UNOPS and Secretariat staff *vis a vis* the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool, if appropriate, finalize the first annual workplan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks. Establish mid-term targets against which the project can be evaluated during the mid-term review process.

- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, **monitoring and evaluation (M&E)** requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed to and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.

The first Project Board meeting will be held back-to-back with the Inception Workshop. Among the important actions of the **Interim Commission Council (ICC)**, or **Regional Steering Committee (RSC)** is to discuss and approve the roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures and the first **Annual Work Plan (AWP)** and Budget.

1.2 INCEPTION PHASE (MAY 2014 – JUNE 2017)

UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project Document, after signature by GEF Operational Focal Point and Project Focal Point of PR China, UNDP CO and UNOPS, became effective on July 11, 2014. Based on the Project Document, this four-year project was expected to end on July 10, 2018. However, the project went through the stages of the Secretariat restructuring, project revision workshop, recruitment of new Secretariat staff and a preparatory meeting to arrive at an inception workshop which lasted exactly three years with the inception phase. A project extension is anticipated and should be discussed and agreed at the inception workshop.

1.2.1 Secretariat Restructuring

Immediately after the project signature, UNOPS as the Implementing Agency recruited CTA/Manager, Environmental Economist, Environment Officer and Administrative Officer to initiate the project implementation. Yet the Project was unable to conduct the Inception Workshop and the Interim Commission Council Meeting due to a request from PR China to revise the Project Document including the Secretariat structure and staffing. While the Environment Officer returned one month salary to UNOPS followed by a suspension of contract, CTA/Manager, Environmental Economist and Administrative Officer were mobilized in May and June of 2015 and remained in contractual status until end of their one-year contracts with UNOPS on the ground that “all the personnel are still working at the YSLME II Project in accordance with their obligations under these [individual contract] agreements”¹. In spite of the contractual status of the three Secretariat staff, an Inception Report of whatever quality was not prepared due to the proposed restructuring by project partner.

The request of PR China to revise the Project Document resulted in a change of Secretariat structure and a workshop discussing “budget revision” proposed by PR China. Table 1 illustrates the previous 6-person Secretariat was downsized to a 4-person Secretariat with removal of the posts of Administrative & Finance Officer and Secretary & IT Staff.

¹ As per exchange of letter from UNOPS and project stakeholders.

To date, the CTA/Manager hired before Secretariat restructuring prepared and handed over the following documents to the Secretariat:

- (Draft) Regional Guideline for the Involvement of Stakeholder Groups in the Implementation of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme
- (Draft) Guideline for Strengthening Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership
- Matrix of responsibilities for UNDP IW Projects executed by UNOPS

Table 1: Previous and current Secretariat structure

No.	Previous PMO structure	Current Secretariat structure
1	Chief Technical Advisor / Manager	Chief Technical Advisor / Manager
2	Environment Officer	Environment Officer
3	Environmental Economists/Investment Expert	Environmental Economist
4	Administrative & Finance Officer	
5	Administrative Assistant	Administrative/MIS/Finance Assistant
6	Secretary & IT Staff	

1.2.2 Project Document Revision

On September 17-18, 2015, UNDP CO organized a workshop participated by PR China, RO Korea, UNDP GEF and UNOPS to review and discuss project revisions proposed by PR China to keep the project continuously relevant to the national priorities. The workshop aimed to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Clear and common understanding of the project
2. Agreements reached on project document revisions in line with the UNDP-GEF Guidelines
3. Finalization of date/venue of project inception workshop
4. Agreement on project operational issue regarding staff management, financial flow, reporting and key decisions for project implementation

The proposed revisions took into account: 1) the need for effective and efficient achievement of project goal; 2) adaptive implementation; 3) GEF guidelines; 4) focus on demonstration; and 5) full utilization of the existing mechanisms and achievement in the 1st YSLME project. Specifically, the proposed revisions involved: 1) adjusting the inputs from individual consultancy contractual services; 2) addressing budget inadequacy or gaps in project outputs; 3) enhancing demonstration activities and result replication; and 4) empowering the Regional Working Groups.

At the workshop consensus was reached on a few proposed changes (i.e. Output 1.3.1 and Output 1.3.3), but for the remaining proposals both the delegations acknowledged the need

to consider modifying the budget arrangement and that the proposed changes were to be considered informal in nature and that the changes should be reviewed by Regional Working Groups (RWGs) during the upcoming inception phase, or every annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting (Interim Commission Council) towards finalizing the budget and activities.

The minutes of the workshop is attached as Annex 1 of this report.

1.2.3 Recruitment of Secretariat Staff

After end of contracts of the three Secretariat staff based in Incheon Secretariat, UNOPS started to recruit the CTA/Manager, Environmental Economist, Environment Officer and the Administrative/MIS/Finance Assistant. The CTA/Manger started to work on November 1, 2016, and Environment Officer on March 1, 2017, Administrative/MIS/Finance Assistant on March 3 and Environment Economist on March 24, 2017. Except the TOR of the CTA/Manger, TORs of the Environment Officer and Environmental Economist were revised to enable them to take IICA contracts, while the Administrative/MIS/Finance Assistant was a new post with integration of the roles of former Administrative Officer, Administrative Assistant and Finance Officer and IT staff. Revised TORs of the three posts will be discussed and adopted at 1st meeting of the Interim Commission Council.

1.2.4 Inception Plan and Preparatory Meeting for Inception

In the process of recruiting Secretariat staff, the CTA/Manager prepared an Inception Plan to guide the preparation for inception. Based on the project document signed by China PR and RO Korea and the key stakeholders, the inception phase was revitalized to focus on the following activities as a matter of priority:

- Establishment of the Management, Science and Technical Panel (MSTP), which involves the nomination of National Coordinators (NCs) by the two countries with due respect to the internal process and procedure and identification of chairpersons of each of the six Regional Working Groups (RWGs);
- Preparation of a three-year workplan (2017-2019), annual workplan for 2017 and procurement plan 2017; and
- Organize a preparatory meeting focusing on pending issues to be addressed ahead of the inception workshop and the Interim Commission Council meeting to be held back to back to the inception;
- Preparation of inception documents, including
 - a) Inception report with consensus on revision of activities and budget of the project
 - b) List of members of MSTP, RWGs, NWGs, IMCCs and names of NCs
 - c) TORs of Interim Commission and its Subsidiary Bodies and Secretariat staff
 - d) Annual workplan for 2017-2019
 - e) Project results framework with agreed indicators, targets, means of verification, and baseline

- f) Agreements with partners, in particular MOU with NMEMC/SOA and demonstration sites, existing and new partners, etc.
- g) Working mechanism, roles and complementary responsibilities of UNDP/GEF RTA, UNDP CO, UNOPS, tec.

On January 23-24, 2017, Preparatory Meeting for Inception was held at the Secretariat, Incheon, RO Korea participated by 20 officials and experts. The meeting reviewed the draft workplan 2017-2019 with assumption that an extension of full 18 months of project implementation would be approved by the CEO/Chair of the GEF Secretariat as agreed by UNDP GEF . The meeting resulted in consensus on project end-of-project targets and activities in principle, narrowing down the differences to two Outputs of Outcome 4.3. For actual changes in end-of-project targets and activities and budget revisions as contained in AWP 2017-2019, please refer to the succeeding Section 4 of this report. Preparatory Meeting program and participant list are attached as Annex 2-1 and Annex 2-2 of the report.

1.3 INCEPTION WORKSHOP

The Inception Workshop, i.e. the 1st Meeting of the MSTP, 1st Meeting of the Interim Commission Council and Inception Ceremony will be conducted in Seoul, RO Korea in the second quarter of 2017. Due to the turn-over of national focal point of YSLME Phase II Project in PR China, the Inception Workshop was postponed to July 11-13, 2017. Agenda of the meeting and meeting documents are attached as Annex 3.

The two meetings are expected to adopt the following documents and reports:

1. AWP 2017-2019;
2. AWP 2017;
3. Overall project budget (2014-2019)
4. Procurement plan 2017;
5. Terms of reference of YSLME Interim Commission and subsidiary bodies, and Secretariat staff
6. Nomination of National Coordinators (NCs), memberships of the Inter-Ministry Coordinating Committees (IMCCs) and the National Working Groups (NWGs)
7. Membership and TORs of each Regional Working Group (RWG), and Chairpersons of each RWG;
8. Inception report;
9. Information documents, including the project brochure; and
10. Guidelines for Strengthening YS Partnership.

The key deliverables and agreements to be reached at the 1st Meeting of the MSTP and 1st Meeting of the Interim Commission Council will be discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

2 STATE OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem is a water body bordered by China, RO Korea and DPR Korea, covering an area of 400,000 km². Rivers discharge about 1.6 billion tons of sediment and 1,500 billion tons of freshwater into the Yellow Sea. The low flushing rate between Yellow Sea and East China Sea of one every seven years, combined with weak water circulation, makes this sea vulnerable to pollution and its coastal areas highly susceptible to localized pollution discharges. Qingdao, Dalian, Shanghai, Seoul/Incheon (RO Korea) and Pyongyang/Nampo (DRP Korea) are the five cities with over tens of millions of inhabitants bordering the sea. This population relies on the Yellow Sea LME's ecosystem carrying capacity to provide capture fisheries resources in excess of two million tones per year, mariculture over 14 million tones per year, support for wildlife, provision of bathing beaches and tourism, and its capacity to absorb nutrients and other pollutants.

Yet fishing efforts increased threefold between the 1960s and early 1980s, during which time the proportion of demersal species, such as small and large yellow croakers, hairtail, flatfish and cod, declined by more than 40 percent in terms of biomass. Other major transboundary problems include increasing discharge of pollutants; changes to ecosystem structure leading to an increase in jellyfish and harmful algal blooms; 40 percent loss of coastal wetlands from reclamation and conversions projects. Severe environmental degradation has cost the country approximately nine percent of its gross national income in 2009². This situation has been further exacerbated by incomplete legislation and insufficient enforcement. The environmental foundation needed to sustain economic growth may be irreversibly altered, and the important human health implications of a deteriorating environment such as increased agriculture and food contamination and air and water pollution, have resulted in a series of efforts to improve the environment. In recent years, the Government aims to establish an 'ecological civilization' which indicates readiness for environmental transformation.

This project builds upon four years of regional cooperation for the sustainable use of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) put in place by China and the Republic of Korea, supported by Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Yellow Sea Partnership). The initial project completed a regional Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and finalized a regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP), the implementation of which will be operationalized by the national SAP. The countries bordering the Yellow Sea formally endorsed the SAP for the Yellow Sea as follows: PR China on 19 November 2009, RO Korea on 28 November 2008, and DPR Korea (as observer) on 8 December 2008. PR China and RO Korea have developed and approved National Strategic Action Plans

²*China 2030: Building a Modern, Harmonious and Creative Society*. The World Bank and Development Research Center of the State Council, 2013.

(NSAPs) to implement the SAP at the national level. These NSAPs are consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Programs of PR China and RO Korea.

To assist countries bordering the Yellow Sea in implementing the SAP, the UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project was implemented with the objective of fostering a long-term sustainable institutional, policy, and financial arrangements for effective ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea (YS). To achieve this objective, the project will support the formation of an YSLME Commission that will oversee the implementation of the SAP; and will support the states' efforts to reduce the decline in biological resources and to restore depleted fish stocks in the Yellow Sea.

In line with the GEF-5 International Waters (IW) strategic priorities, GEF will assist the countries in reaching an agreement on ecosystem-based joint action for the sustainable management of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, and to catalyse institutional reforms and support the implementation of policies aimed at reducing over-fishing and benefiting communities.

Box 1. The YSLME Strategic Action Programme (SAP)

The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) identifies 11 regional targets aimed at maintaining the ecosystem's capacity to provide the provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services to the region and beyond. It provides adaptive ecosystem-based management actions to reach these targets.

Provisioning Services

Target 1: 25-30% reduction in fishing effort

Target 2: Rebuilding of over-exploited marine living resource

Target 3: Improvement of mariculture techniques to reduce environmental stress

Regulating Services

Target 4: Meeting international requirements on contaminants

Target 5: Reduction of total loading of nutrients from 2006 levels

Cultural Services

Target 6: Reduced standing stock of marine litter from current level

Target 7: Reduce contaminants, particularly in bathing beaches and other marine recreational waters, to nationally acceptable level

Supporting Services

Target 8: Better understanding and prediction of ecosystem changes for adaptive management including endangered and endemic species

Target 9: Maintenance and improvement of current populations/distributions and genetic diversity of the living organisms including endangered and endemic species

Target 10: Maintenance of habitats according to standards and regulations of 2007

Target 11: Reduction of the risk of introduced species

The SAP also suggests regional and national governance actions for the implementation of the SAP:

At regional level:

- Action 1: creation of a soft, non-legally binding and cooperation based YSLME commission
- Action 2: improvement of effectiveness of legal instruments through regional agreements and guidelines
- Action 3: Strengthening partnerships with existing regional cooperative institutions;
- Action 4: establishment of a sustainable financial mechanism to support implementation off the YSLME SAP

At national level:

- Action 1: improvement of the coherence and comprehensiveness of legal instruments for protection of the environment and biodiversity in the context of sustained economic development
- Action 2: upgrading national capacity in compliance assurance, enforcement of controls on fishing activities and regulation of practices with environmental consequences
- Action 3: engagement of local government, private sector and NGOs

The SAP provides the means to secure economic justification of the actions and to monitor and evaluate their status and performance. Firstly, the SAP suggests the actions to integrate economic analyses into the ecosystem management of the Yellow Sea, providing the basic framework and a case study of cost-benefit analyses of the management actions. Secondly, the SAP lists performance indicators (i.e., process, stress reduction, and environmental status) as well as the mechanism of monitoring and evaluation to determine the effectiveness of each action.

There are four components of the project:

1. Sustainable national and regional cooperation for ecosystem based management.
2. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to provisioning services.
3. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to regulating and cultural services.
4. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to supporting services.

The key outcomes sought are:

1. Establishment of a self-sustaining cooperative mechanism for ecosystem-based management.
2. Recovery of depleted fish stocks and improved mariculture production and quality.
3. Improved ecosystem health; improved inter-sectoral coordination and mainstreaming of ecosystem based management principles at the national level, maintenance of habitat areas, strengthened stakeholder participation in management and improved policy making.
4. Skills and capacity significantly developed for region-wide ecosystem-based management.

The Yellow Sea represents a marine environmental resource shared among the coastal countries; hence, GEF involvement is critical in overcoming the geopolitical complexities and potential conflict among resource users in the Yellow Sea.

Within the GEF International Waters Strategic Priority 1 (IW-SP1), the project will:

- address the need for bilateral and multi-lateral programmes of action to enhance fish stocks;
- encourage the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and
- engage the fishing and mariculture industries in sustainable management solutions that provide profit to the stakeholders without harming the Yellow Sea ecosystem.

Within the GEF IW-SP2, the project will:

- address the reduction of the nutrient loads, in fulfilment of the articles in pollution-related conventions through translating regional monitoring results into policies and providing mechanisms to exchange data among agencies and across borders;
- establish and improve management plans for the marine protected areas;
- regularly monitor the impacts of pollutants on habitats, surrounding areas, and assessment of affected stakeholders;
- utilize ecosystem-based approaches and adaptive management schemes to manage these transboundary water problems; and
- cover potential impacts of and adaptation to climate change through management actions.”

2.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

One of the actions envisaged in the YSLME SAP is the establishment of the **YSLME Commission** as a permanent institutional framework to continue and expand current efforts made under the first YSLME Project. The Commission is envisaged as a soft, non-legally binding, and co-operation based institution that will co-ordinate and enhance regional and national efforts to apply ecosystem-based management. During the SAP implementation it is envisaged that an **Interim Commission** will be established to serve as the mechanism for discussing and agreeing the final structure and details of the permanent commission.

Key achievements during the inception phase are the agreement on the TORs of the **Interim Commission Council** and Subsidiary Bodies and Rules of Procedure of the Interim Commission Council. Meanwhile, to operationalize the subsidiary bodies, the two countries will also nominate the membership of the subsidiary bodies.

2.2.1 Organizational structure of the YSLME Interim Commission

According to Annex III of the Project Document, the Interim Commission consists of the following bodies:

Management, Science and Technical Panel (MSTP), a permanent body shall provide the RWGs with managerial, scientific, and technical guidance and the Interim Commission Council with managerial, scientific, and technical advice.

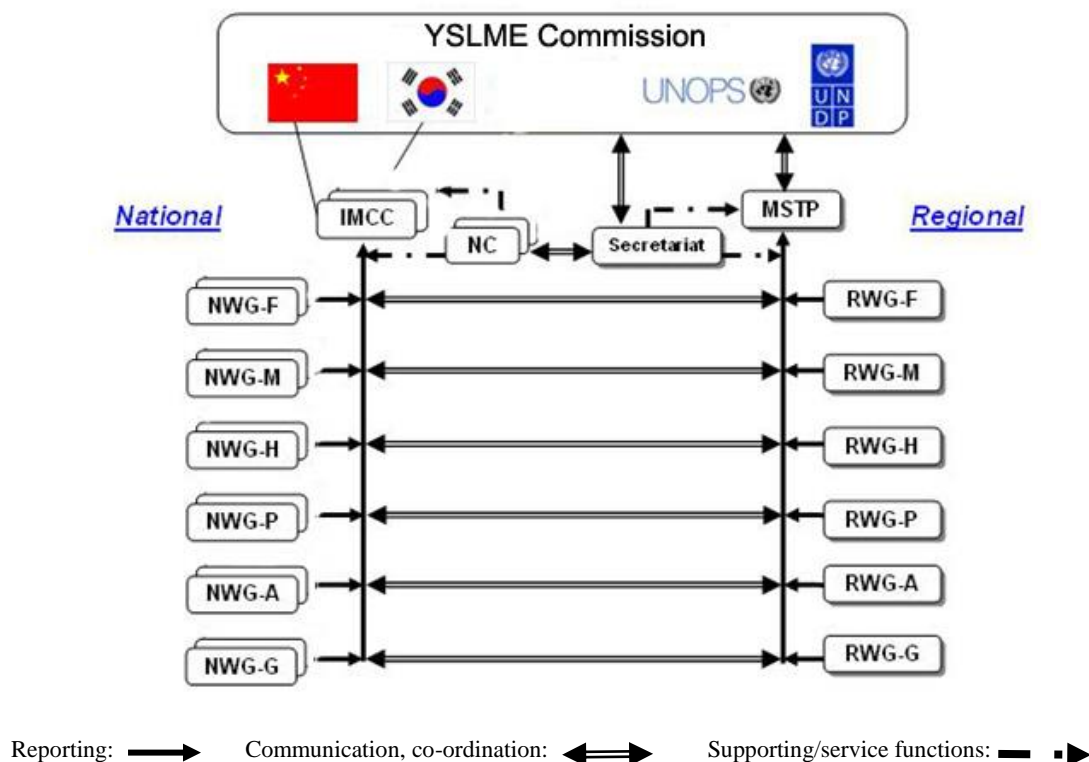
Regional Working Groups (RWGs), established at the discretion of the MSTP, will coordinate and manage the various activities approved by the Interim Commission Council. Six working groups are established with responsibility for coordinating actions at the regional level focusing on: fish stocks; sustainable mariculture; habitat conservation; pollution reduction; monitoring/assessment; and sustainability (socioeconomics and governance).

Inter-Ministry Coordinating Committee (IMCC) coordinates national activities among relevant national ministries and institutions to ensure smooth implementation of national efforts in line with regional directions and objectives.

National Coordinator (NC), a full-time position appointed by the IMCC, serves as the primary national contact for the RWGs and the Secretariat.

National Working Groups (NWGs) are established at the discretion of the IMCC and are responsible for the design and implementation of management actions at the national level.

Secretariat, which is the PMO during the UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project.



NWG = National Working Groups; RWG = Regional Working Groups; IMCC = Inter-Ministry Co-ordination Committee; NC = National Coordinator; MSTP = Management Science and Technology Panel. National and Regional Working Groups include Fisheries = F; Mariculture = M; Habitats = H; Pollution = P; Assessment = A; and Governance = G.

2.2.2 Terms of reference of Commission Council and its rules of procedure, TORs of subsidiary bodies

The 1st Meeting of the **Interim Commission Council** will adopt the terms of reference of the Commission Council and its rules of procedure as attached to Annex III to the Project Document. In addition, the Meeting will also review and adopt the revised terms of reference of each of the RWGs and the terms of reference of the Chairs of the RWGs. The TORs of each RWG specify the goals, objectives, key deliverables and tasks so as to enable each RWG to conduct deliverable-oriented planning of activities and budget.

2.2.3 National Coordinators (NCs), adoption of members of Regional Working Groups (RWGs), Inter-Ministry Coordinating Committee (IMCC) and National Working Groups (NWGs)

RO Korea notified MSTP of nominations of National Coordinators, members of IMCC, RWGs appointed by IMCC, and members of NWGs, while having announced its nominations, PR China is yet to appoint members of the RWGs and members of all National Working Groups. The 1st Meeting of the Interim Commission Council requested PR China to make nominations in late July, 2017.

2.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF SECRETARIAT

Commission Secretariat is a permanent body shall provide administrative support and regional coordination among the bodies of the YSLME Commission, such as the Council, the MSTP, the RWGs, and the NCs. During the SAP implementation, the Secretariat functions will be served by the Secretariat which consists of Chief Technical Advisor/Manager, Environment Officer, Environmental Economist and Administrative/MIS/Finance Assistant. Recruitment of the downsized 4 Secretariat staff following the Secretariat restructuring was initiated in May 2016 and in about 10 months all the four staff were on board, with Environmental Economist starting to work on March 24, 2017.

Project management office (PMO) in Incheon was delivered for project use on April 2, 2015 with signing of an MOU between UNOPS and Incheon Metropolitan City (IMC) where the IMC agreed to provide a free premise of 350 square meters for use until December 31, 2018 by the Secretariat in G-Tower, the same building with Green Climate Fund (GCF). Through a similar MOU signed on March 1, 2017 between UNOPS and National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center of State Oceanic Administration (NMEMC/SOA), the Secretariat Dalian Branch acquired a two-room office with a total of 33 square meters as branch office up to

November 22, 2019. Similar to IMC, NMEMC/SOA will also ensure availability and supply of electricity, water, heating & cooling, and facility management.

Table 2: Hiring of Secretariat staff

Position	Vacancy Announcement date	Interview dates	work start date
CTA/Manager	31/05/2016-16/06/2016	24/07/2016	01/11/2016
Environmental Officer	05/10/2016 – 08/11/2016	29/11/2016 – 30/11/2016	01/03/2017
Environmental Economist	28/11/2016 – 12/12/2016	12/01/2017	24/03/2017
Administrative & Finance Assistant	31/10/2016 – 21/11/2016	04/01/2017	03/03/2017

The Secretariat in Incheon procured office furniture, delivered on December 4, 2016, and IT equipment, delivered on January 20, 2017. List of furniture and equipment are attached as Annex 6-1 and 6-2.

2.4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT

Project management arrangement is clarified in the Project Document and in the MOU between UNDP and UNOPS. In the section on Management Arrangements of the Project Document, SOA is recognized for having successfully implemented national UNDP-GEF projects in China with satisfactory implementation records as a national implementing partner and therefore will be engaged in the implementation of activities in this project. The Project Document made it clear that the scope of activities and the corresponding budget will be determined and approved by the Project Board within the first year of project start.

In addition, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries had successfully implemented the 1st phase of the project in RO Korea as a GEF implementing agency at the national level. During the 2nd phase, it will be also engaged and take a leading role to implement the activities of the project. Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be engaged in the project as a GEF focal point.

The MOU between UNDP and UNOPS confirms that UNOPS will be in charge of hiring and management of the Secretariat staff, international consultants (IICA holders) and project mid-term and terminal evaluators.

Since China is GEF fund eligible country, it is envisaged that by signing of a MOU and Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with UNOPS, SOA of PR China can take full responsibilities in implementing the activities agreed at the 1st Meeting of the Interim YSLME Commission Council. Payment will be made by UNOPS upon delivery of agreed products and services in accordance with agreed budget and payment schedule specified in the PCA. The

implementation of activities covered in the PCA is subject to consensus building on the terms of reference and methodologies among members of the respective Regional Working Groups.

2.5 EXPENDITURE FOR 2014-2016

From 2014 to 2016, a total of US\$422,111.72 were disbursed to cover salary for the three hired Secretariat staff before the Secretariat restructuring and the costs of new Project Manager, Secretariat and UNOPS. Detailed cost breakdown is attached in Annex 5-1 and 5-2.

3 NEW PRIORITIES AND INITIATIVES IN THE YSLME

This section will review the latest development in policies, institutions, investment decision making in countries of the YSLME and UNDP and scientific knowledge about the YSLME which will in one way or another affect positively or negatively the SAP implementation. The 2015 assessment of the progress with achievement of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) conducted by PEMSEA is the most important information source in this section.

3.1 CHANGES IN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AND PRIORITIES OF UNDP

3.1.1 SDGs and project relevance

In September 2015, world leaders at the 70th UN General Assembly 2016 adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project supports and advances the implementation of SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



Specifically, the project will contribute to the achievement of the following targets of the SDG 14:

- 14.1 Pollution
- 14.2 Areas under ecosystem-based approach
- 14.3 Ocean acidification (blue carbon)
- 14.4 Sustainable fisheries/end IUU
- 14.5 Marine Protected Areas
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge
- 14.c Implement international ocean law

The program also contributes to the achievements of other SDGs:



Future project communication on contribution to SDSs will be structured in line with the above subtargets.

3.1.2 Changes of Strategic Priorities in UNDP

Since the signing of the Project Document in 2014, UN system in China including UNDP Country Office entered into a new partnership phase with Government of China. United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the People’s Republic of China 2016-2020 was adopted focusing on three priority areas: 1) Poverty Reduction and Equitable Development; 2) Improved and Sustainable Environment; and 3) Enhanced Global Engagement. Relevant to the outcomes of the YSLME Phase II Project is the UNDAF Outcome 2: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth. Meanwhile the success of the Outcome can be measured by the number of hectares of land covered by protected area measures.

UNDP China also adopted Country Program Document 2016-2020, and the project will contribute to achievements Output 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 as illustrated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: revisions to UNDAF and CPD outcomes, Outputs and Indicators.

Original document	Revisions
UNDAF 2011-2015 Outcome 1: Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy.	UNDAF 2016-2020 Outcome: 2) More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth.

	UNDAF Indicator 2.3: Number of hectares of land covered by protected area measures
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development <u>Primary Outcome:</u></p> <p>Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.5.3 Number of countries implementing national and sub-national plans to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan <u>Secondary Outcome:</u></p> <p>Output 2.4. Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development</p>	<p>UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017:</p> <p>Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance</p> <p>Primary Outcome (Output), indicator and secondary Outcome (Output) remain valid.</p>
<p>Expected CPAP Output(s)</p> <p>5.1 A strengthened policy, legal, institutional framework for the sustainable use of land, water, the conservation of biodiversity, and other natural resources in fragile ecosystems is enforced.</p> <p>5.2 The integration of gender, vulnerability assessments, risk reduction and adaptation to climate change into local development planning and service delivery in support of poor communities is promoted.</p>	<p>Country Program Document for China 2016-2020</p> <p>Output 2.1: China’s actions on climate change mitigation, biodiversity and chemicals across sectors are scaled up, funded and implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3: Extend to which adopted regulations, ordinances and standards bring about stronger biodiversity protection</i></p> <p>Output 2.2: Regulatory and capacity barriers for the sustained and widespread adoption of environmentally sustainable strategy implementation identified and taken up/committed to remove by the Government</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of barriers inhibiting the implementation of the multi-</i></p>

	<p><i>lateral environmental agreements in China</i></p> <p>Output 2.4: Preparedness systems in place to effectively reduce risks, prevent crisis and enhance resilience at all levels of government and community</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.1: Number of early warning systems for major natural hazards (e.g., geophysical and climate-induced hazards) and man-made crisis</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of people at risk of major natural hazards and man-made crisis that are covered by multi-hazard preparedness plans</i></p>
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3.2 CHANGING NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA

3.2.1 13th Five Year Plan (FYP) of Social and Economic Development (2016-2020)

Government of PR China adopted its 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP) in 2015 which envisions deepening reforms towards a more harmonious, ecological and equitable development path. Promoting ecological progress and building a beautiful China is written into its FYP for the first time. During the 13th five-year period, sustainable development will receive much more urgency than before. The need to bring about enduring economic and social development, raise people's living standards, improve social welfare and preserve ecological assets will continue to be stressed.

The project is highly relevant to the ocean agenda as contained in the 13th FYP. The project components with respect to provisioning, regulating and supporting services are highly relevant to the 13th FYP. Under Section 2 on Protection of Marine Resources and Environments, PR China will deepen comprehensive management of marine ecosystems, promote the development of marine functional areas, improve the spatial layout of offshore areas, and ensure that development intensity is appropriate. YSLME Phase II Project will contribute to the “strict control of the scale of land reclamation from the sea and assurance of leaving at least 35 percent of shoreline natural³” through implementation of Outcome 4.1 of the Project.

Strict control of the intensity of fishing and application and enforcement of a fishing closure period remain the key intervention of Outcome 2.1 of the Project.

³ 13th FYP of Social and Economic Development of PR China

On pollution reduction, the project will support the demonstration of sewage treatment ensuring that “pollutants originating from land can be discharged into the sea only if they meet standards, control the total amount of pollutants discharged, and establish an early warning mechanism for the carrying capacity of marine resources and its environment⁴”.

The marine ecological red line mechanism to be implemented during the 13th FYP period will provide opportunity of project intervention in achieving the target of keeping the critical coastal habitats of YSLME intact. Project intervention on setting up an MPA network to protect among others critical habitats for shorebirds and endangered spotted seals contribute closely to “Strengthening the protection of rare marine species” as specified in the 13th FYP.

The 13th FYP confirms that China will continue to “improve dialogue and cooperation mechanisms with neighboring countries regarding maritime issues, and promote pragmatic maritime cooperation”.

3.2.2 Institutional Development

Established in 1964, State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of China is the competent authority in charge of sea use, maritime rights and interests and law enforcement, marine eco-environment protection, ocean survey and scientific research, protection of islands and seas, ocean observation and forecasting, marine hazards warning among others. It coordinates the formulation of marine development strategy and national plans for ocean development programme, major marine functional zoning scheme, marine eco-environment protection, marine economic development, island protection as well as the supervision of the implementation. SOA is administered by Ministry of Land and Resources of China.

In 2013, the People’s Congress of the PR China adopted the proposal of the State Council to establish the National Ocean Committee to coordinate marine affairs in the country. In the same year, China established its Coast Guard as a functional unit of State Oceanic Administration. It has unified the law enforcement roles of China Marine Surveillance, the coast guard forces of the Ministry of Public Security, the fisheries law enforcement command of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the maritime anti-smuggling authorities of the General Administration of Customs.

As for implementation of the UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project, the Department of International Cooperation is taken over by Department of Marine Environment Protection (DMEP) as the National Focal Point (NFP). Department of International Cooperation will play supporting roles to SAP implementation in particular communication with the Secretariat.

⁴ ditto

3.2.3 New Policies, Plans and Targets with respect to ECC of Provisioning, Supporting and Regulating Services

Marine Functional Zoning Plan 2013

With Law on the Administration of the Use of Sea Areas adopted in 2001, China has established the marine functional zoning, sea area use right and fee system for the use of sea areas. In accordance with statute, marine function zoning plans at national, provincial and municipal (county) levels are to be developed and approved. In support of implementation, specific regulations are developed and adopted, including technical directives for the division of marine functional zonation, and regulations on accreditation of entities to conduct surveys, exploration and assessment of sea use projects. In 2013, the third version of national marine function zoning plan was adopted by the State Council, which has targeted to leave intact at least 35 percent of national coastlines and to designate 5 percent of its coasts and seas under MPAs by 2020. Marine functional zoning plans have been prepared and revised in the all coastal provinces and cities.

Blue Bay Action Plan for Pollution Reduction

The 13th FYP will also support the Blue Bay environment improvement programs to carry out water pollution governance and comprehensive environmental improvement efforts in Jiaozhou and other bays which are a part of the YLSME, and to develop artificial wetland in land reclamation areas in Liaodong Bay. Since 2016 China has incentivized local governments to adopt integrated approaches to addressing coastal and marine challenges through innovative investment modalities to leverage knowledge and financing from private sector through public private partnership in sewage treatment, beach management, sea water desalinization, etc. In YSLME, Rizhao, Dalian, Qingdao, Weihai, Yantai are selected as demonstration sites in the action plan.

New Targets to Reduce Fishing Efforts

Much progress has been made in 2016 in implementation of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme (YSLME SAP) through government co-financed programs and initiatives. In particular, China has set the national targets to reduce 20,000 fishing boats with a total capacity of 1.5 million kW and reduce fish landings by 15 percent during 13th FYP. In the field trip to Jiangsu and Shandong from April 5-12, the Secretariat was informed that a reduction in fishing subsidy would make the buyback scheme more easily to be implemented. It is reported that registrations to participate in the buyback scheme outnumber the planned quota in Weihai City, Shandong, in 2017. Specific fishing boat reduction target for Yellow Sea is under development. In addition, a universal fishing closure period in Chinese coastal waters from May 1 to Sept 16 will be imposed by Ministry of Agriculture to restore the declining fish stock.

Ecosystem Protection Conservation Plan (2013-2020)

China has four categories of MPAs. Marine Nature Reserves (MNR) aiming at conservation and Marine Special Protected Areas (MSPA) focusing on sustainable use of marine resources. As of 2015, 93 national MPAs are designated covering a total area of more than 100,000 km². Other types of MPAs include national ocean park administered by SOA and aquatic genetic resources conservation areas managed by Ministry of Agriculture. A workshop organized by UNESCAP-ENEA recognized training and study visits as a key area of cooperation.

In 2014, the State Council adopted the National Ecosystem Protection and Conservation Plan (2013-2020). Developed by 12 line ministries under the coordination of National Development and Reform Commission, the plan covers terrestrial, coastal areas, Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea and lists 12 sea areas as priority for protection and conservation. Ecological disaster prevention and control, ecosystem restoration, designation of MPAs, monitoring and inventory are highlighted as the major areas for support up to 2020. This plan will serve as an important basis for developing the YSLME MPA Network under project support.

Marine Ecological Civilization Demonstration

In 2012, SOA initiated development and accreditation of marine ecological civilization demonstration zone in China's 11 coastal provinces following the adoption of ecological civilization as a new development concept by the 18th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which advocates respect of nature, living with nature and protecting nature. Through the accreditation scheme, SOA hoped coastal cities and counties could integrate the concept of marine ecological civilization into economic, political, cultural and social development programs and projects. Key areas of marine ecological civilization demonstration focus on initiatives, programs and projects in relation to rationalization of industrial structure and transformation of development pattern in coastal areas; strengthening management and control of pollutant discharge into sea; strengthening marine ecosystem conservation to improve marine ecological safety; and raising the awareness of marine ecological civilization. In the same year, SOA also published indicator system to guide the performance assessment of demonstration effectiveness and impact. With 24 demonstration zones being approved, SOA plans to set up a total of 40 demonstration zones by 2020.

National Marine Key Function Zone Scheme

In 2010, the State Council published National Key Function Zone Scheme, a strategic, basic and mandatory plan for coordinated national development giving particular regard to ecological security. The plan categorizes land into four different zones with varied focus for development, i.e. priority development, key development, restricted development and forbidden development. Development policies for each type of zones are specified, as well as the incentive policies to implement policies in particular measures pertinent to restricted development and forbidden development zones which harbor the country's 25 key 'Ecological Function Zones' (EFZ) that must be protected and managed sustainably. Marine key function zoning is one of the priority tasks identified in the 12th FYP (2010-2015). Ecological

compensation including fiscal transfers is one of the key mechanisms to implement the zoning scheme.

NBSAP 2011-2030

A revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of PF China (2011-2030) was approved by the State Council in 2010. It identifies 35 priority areas for marine and coastal conservations, including Bohai Sea, East China Sea and Taiwan Strait, as well as the South China Sea. As of June 2014, China has established a network of 240 MPAs including Marine Special Protected Areas (MSPAs) to protect its coastal and marine biodiversity, representing 3.23% of jurisdictional sea areas. PR China aims to achieve 5% coverage of coasts and seas by 2020 to cover majority of the 98 priority areas for protection identified in the 2010 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.2.4 Ocean Education and Training, Capacity Development

Over 20 universities and colleges in China have marine programs. In 2011, SOA, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Chinese Academy of Sciences jointly publish Guidelines for National Marine Human Resource Development Medium- and Long-Term Plan in support of implementation of land and sea integration and marine economic development strategy. The program seeks to increase the ocean-related human resource base from 2 million people in 2010 to 4 million by 2020 in the area of scientific research, ocean engineering, marine resource development and use, public services, ocean management, high-tech and international cooperation. Ocean-related sectors and coastal provinces are required to develop appropriate measures to implement the Guidelines.

3.2.5 Incentive Policies for Environmental Financing through Public-Private-Partnership

Public private partnership (PPP) is a partnership arrangement between public sector and private sector and it has proven to be useful approach to mobilizing financing and expertise of the private sector to enable public sector to deliver improved public services. PPP has numerous forms including a performance-based management framework that ensures the quality of public services and reduction in costs. An enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for PPP development at the national level is critical.

In September 2014, the Ministry of Finance of China promulgated the policy to promote PPP. With this policy, infrastructure projects such as railways, public hospitals, vocational schools or universities, and urban public services including urban transportation, wastewater treatment facilities and energy infrastructure are expected to receive stronger support from PPP initiatives in China. In the same year, Ministry of Finance established China PPP Center to oversee the PPP development in China through development of policies, technical guidelines, capacity development and promotion of PPP at different administrative levels. PPP Guideline was also developed to streamline the process of project identification, preparation,

procurement, implementation, transfer and other matters related with projects. Treatment of wastewater and solid waste, building and operating waste-to-energy power plants, sea water desalinization are typical project with support. Facilitation of partnership building between finance and oceanic administration and between public and private sector is a potential area of support in addressing contaminants from land-based sources in demonstration cities in YSLME Phase II Project.

3.2.6 Challenges to coastal and ocean governance in China

In the review of China's implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia conducted by PEMSEA, the following challenges to coastal and ocean governance are identified in China, which will affect the successful implementation of the YSLME SAP:

- **Segmented ocean management mechanism.** China adopts a management system that integrates overall supervision and sectoral and hierarchical management where the functions of resource development and resource management departments overlap. The segmented management system has artificially divided the marine ecosystem as a functional unit into different areas of supervision and management by different agencies, thus, compartmentalizing the rules and functions of an integrated marine ecosystem. The situation fails to solve marine ecological-environmental problems across administrative borders and agencies due to the limitations of the management mechanism that lacks coordination and a common and coherent enforcement of the laws.
- **Legislative system fails to consider ecosystem approach.** Some existing laws and regulations were developed to address the development, utilization, protection and management of sectoral marine resources. On one hand, the sector laws over-stress the importance and peculiarities of certain species of marine resources and its development and utilization under sector management and pays improper attention to the needs and benefits of other industrial sectors and marine resources. A situation is created where prominence is given to sector features, a lack of coordination among different sectors and conflicting regulations and policies are issued by various departments. The result is an absence of a united national ocean policy. On the other hand, many laws and regulations pay more attention to the contents and structure of common, similar and general environmental protection issues, therefore, failing to adapt to the ecosystem-based integrated ocean management due to lack of solutions to practical environmental issues in different regions, and more specifically, due to the lack of regional environmental management legislation.
- **Disconnection between land and sea environmental protection programs and action plans.** Planning and implementation of pollution mitigation programs at the national, regional and local levels and coastal and ocean management programs have not considered watershed and its connection to the sea. This has failed to effectively link ocean planning with watershed-wide planning as well as sea use planning and land use planning. Integrated decision-making between marine environmental protection and coastal regional development should be further strengthened.

3.3 NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN DPR KOREA

In the review conducted by PEMSEA regarding the status of implementation of SDS-SEA in DPR Korea, the following information about the institutions and environmental status of the country are synthesized to fill the gap of knowledge about this YSLME partner country.

Total Population	24,052,000 (2008)
Forecast Population	Average annual population growth rate 0.86% (2010-2015)
Percentage of Population within 100km of the coast	93% (2000)
No. of coastal provinces, cities, municipalities	7 provinces (North Pyongan, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae, South Hwanghae, North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong, and Kangwon) and Nampho City (2010)
Land Area	123,188 km²
Area of territorial sea (up to 12 nautical miles)	12,654 km²
Length of coastline	1,800 km

3.3.1 Institutional Context

In DPR Korea, the National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCEE) is tasked to coordinate marine and coastal management affairs. The Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection (MLEP) is the main body responsible for environmental management and policy development in coastal areas to improve and maintain sustainability of the country's coastal and marine resources. The Ministry of Fisheries (MOF) undertakes studies, research, and experiments in the field of fisheries. The Ministry of Land and Marine Transport (MLMT) is responsible for ports and other maritime affairs such as promoting sea waterway transport system development and maritime trading.

3.3.2 Coastal Ecosystems and Biodiversity

DPR Korea's coasts, seas, and rivers are home to 850 species of fishes, 348 species of mollusk, 58 species of echinoderm, 30 species of marine mammals, and various seaweeds. The rich coastal and marine areas of the country are faced with threats posed by coastal development, wastewater discharge and climate change. Agricultural runoff, deforestation, sedimentation and others are among the causes of habitat degradation and biodiversity loss in the country. The percentage of territorial waters with established marine areas protection/conservation initiatives is 10% in 2010.

3.3.3 Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries resources of the country are facing pressure from over-exploitation and some stocks are in a critical state from excessive fishing for more than 10 years. Growing population and the reduction of support to the fishery sector that has caused the weakening of the deep-sea fishery capacity are the key drivers. This has, in turn, increased pressure on the inshore and coastal areas fisheries resulting to the decline of shells, sea cucumbers, sea urchins and flat fish stocks. Development of aquaculture industry to meet food demand is a priority in the Country.

3.3.4 Pollution reduction/waste management

Growing population, coastal development and other activities exert pressure to the rivers of DPR Korea as the increase in water demand and the lack of wastewater treatment and sewage management cause the decrease in the water quality of the country's rivers resulting to algal blooms, red tide occurrences and their resulting health impacts. There has been an increase in the volume of untreated domestic sewage, industrial wastewater, and solid hazardous wastes for the past years causing the pollution of the Taedong River in particular. The weakened natural purification capacity caused by the construction of the West Sea Barrage has further aggravated the situation of the Taedong River. In addition, nutrients from fertilizers being used by the agriculture sector are loaded to the rivers and coasts of the country.

3.3.5 Challenges and gaps

The State of Environment report of UNEP for DPR Korea has identified some challenges to ensuring the management of habitats and biodiversity in the country. This includes problems in terms of integrating and coordinating various actions related to biodiversity such as legislation/organization, construction of facilities to protect human resources, scientific and technical development, education and training, buildup of information management systems and international cooperation. Gaps in the existing laws related to biodiversity and resources protection like lack of coverage on the genetic resources and other relevant issues and aspects of habitat and biodiversity conservation and management have also been identified as major challenges. Other challenges include poor technical capacity in environmental monitoring and studies such as lack of baseline studies, research and field work on various aspects of coastal and marine exploitation and development activities, lack of funding in environmental monitoring and assessment initiatives, and lack of investment in developing and building environmental infrastructure and in developing and utilizing science-based information and technology in the management of coastal and marine areas.

3.4 INSTITUTIONS, OCEAN POLICIES AND PLANS IN RO KOREA

Total Population (2010)	49.4 million (Statistics Korea, 2012)
Forecast Population (2025)	51.4 million (Statistics Korea, 2012)
Percentage of Population within 100km of the coast	100% (WRI, 2001)
Administrative districts and major cities	9 provinces, 1 special city and 6 metropolises (Statistics Korea, 2010)
Land Area	100,148 km² (MLTM, 2011)
No. of islands	3,358 (MLTM, 2011)
Area of territorial sea	443,838 km² (MLTM, 2011)
Length of coastline	13,509 km (MLTM, 2011)

3.4.1 Institutional Development

Marine and Fisheries Development Committee, established under the Framework Law on Ocean and Fisheries Development (2002), is the highest level of national ocean coordination mechanism in RO Korea chaired by the Prime Minister. The Central Coastal Management Council established under the Coastal Management Act is chaired by the Vice Minister of Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF). At the local level, Local Coastal Management Councils were established in 2000 and chaired by the Vice Governor or Vice Mayor.

As far as UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project is concerned, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is the national focal point while MOF coordinates the implementation of the project with technical support from Korean Ocean Management Corporation (KOEM), which was serviced by KORDI (now known as KIOST) during the first phase of the project.

3.4.2 Major National Policies relating to YSLME SAP Implementation

Major national strategic plans and policies in RO Korea relevant to SAP implementation includes Basic Plan for Ocean and Fisheries Development (Ocean Korea 21), Marine Environment Management Plan, Integrated Coastal Management Plan and Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Plan.

Basic Plan for Ocean and Fisheries Development (Ocean Korea 21)

Framework Law on Ocean and Fisheries Development, basic law on coastal and ocean management and blue ocean strategy in RO Korea triggered the adoption and implementation of the 2nd Basic Plan for Ocean and Fisheries Development (2011-2020) in 2011. The 2nd Basic Plan comprises 5 strategies and 26 actions: 1) ensuring healthy and safe use of ocean; 2) developing ocean science and technology as a new growth engine; 3) promoting high-quality ocean-based culture and tourism; 4) strengthening shipping and logistics in view of the

growing economies of East Asian region; 5) fortifying national jurisdiction on ocean territory and securing global centers for ocean-related activities.

Marine Environment Management Plan

The Marine Environment Management Act (2007) contains provisions on setting the marine water quality standards, managing pollution from land and ships, controlling oil pollution from ships, and creating marine environment management corporation. In accordance with this Act, the comprehensive framework plan for marine environment management was developed and implemented and renewed every five years, with the 4th Comprehensive Marine Environment Management Plan (2011-2020) being implemented since 2011. The Plan is based on the principles of ecosystem-based management, integrated approach, local participation, and respecting global environmental standards. The 4th Comprehensive Plan envisions RO Korea's seas as clean and productive in 2020. The Plan encompasses five strategies: 1) strengthening land-based pollution management system; 2) strengthening ocean-based pollution response capacity; 3) conserving the health of the marine ecosystem; 4) ensuring marine management responding to climate change; and 5) building national capacity for marine environment management.

Integrated Coastal Management Plan

The Coastal Management Act (1999) provides that Integrated Coastal Management Plan shall be formulated and implemented. The 1st ICM Plan (2000-2010) focused on balancing coastal development and environmental protection in order to ensure sustainable growth of the country, while the 2nd ICM Plan (2011-2020) was developed under the guidance of principles such as ecosystem-based management; protection of public property; enhancing transparency and predictability; responding to climate change and disaster; and enhancing effectiveness. With the vision of creating ECHO (Ecosystem, Co-ordination, Human and Ocean) coastal areas, the 2nd Plan contains 5 strategies and 259 actions: 1) applying marine spatial planning schemes; 2) enhancing marine ecosystem health and coastal scenery; 3) responding to coastal climate change and disaster; 4) strengthening coastal governance; and 5) enhancing institutional arrangement for coastal management.

Chapter III of the Coastal Management Act (1999) on designation and management of sea areas for coastal use classifies the coastal sea areas into four purposes: use, conservation, special and management. The four types of sea areas are further broken down into 19 functional districts. Coastal zoning mechanisms are incorporated into local ICM plans since 2009. The implementation of local ICM plans including the coastal zoning plans has resulted in the proportion of coastal waters for "Swimmable and Fishable Uses" increasing from 79% in 2007 to 88% in 2012.

Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Plan

In order to ensure systematic protection and conservation of the marine ecosystem of RO Korea, the country enacted the Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Act in 2006, which acts as a framework law for marine ecosystem management. It stipulates various activities including regular marine ecosystem survey, establishment of ecosystem information system, habitat and species protection, establishing marine protected areas (MPAs), conserving marine biodiversity, etc.

The 1st Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Plan (2009-2018) is a 10-year operational strategy of the Act. It envisions RO Korea creating future wealth by maintaining healthy marine ecosystems in Korean waters. The objective of the Plan is to maintain a balance between the use and conservation of marine ecosystems in order to promote sustainable development of marine bio-resources.

The 1st Plan comprises five strategies: 1) maintaining a balance between the use and conservation of marine ecosystems; 2) enhancing marine biodiversity through protection of major species and habitats; 3) applying a gradual approach to marine ecosystem restoration; 4) encouraging public participation in marine ecosystem policy implementation; and 5) policy reform for effective marine ecosystem management.

National Marine Litter Management Plan

The importance of marine litter management has gradually increased as marine litter threatens fisheries due to fishing gear, tourism and others, resulting in economic and ecological damage. Therefore, based on the article 24, clause 1 of Marine Environment Management Act(2007), RO Korea has established the 1st National Marine Litter Management Plan . The 2nd plan implanted from 2014 to 2018, has also been prepared to reflect changes for 5 years conditions of marine litter issue after the establishment of the 1st plan.

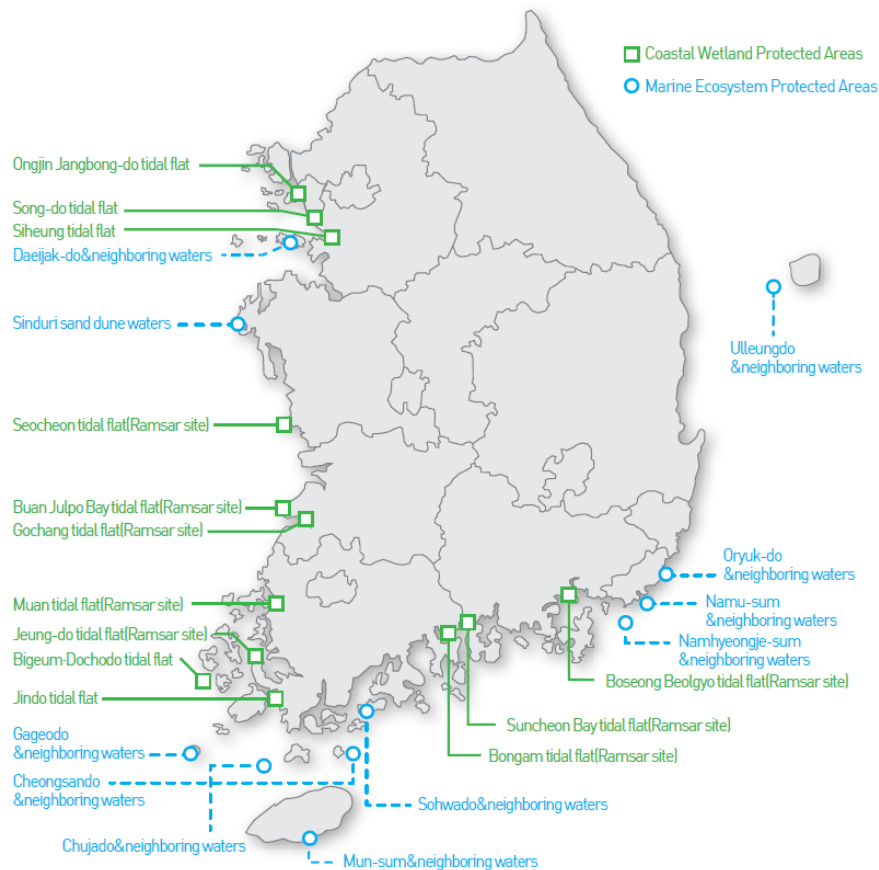
Its vision is “clean , safe and productive sea without marine litter” and objectives are “to minimize marine litter occurrence and implement modernized marine litter collection system” and “ to establish science-based and pro-activie marine litter policy”. Under these vision and objectives, 4 strategies are prepared. 1) intensive management of marin litter sources, 2) strengthening litter collection 3) Upgrading marine litter management system, and 4) Needs-based public outreach and education.

3.4.3 Biodiversity conservation and MPA

Ministries of Ocean and Fisheries (MOF), Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Cultural Heritage Protection Administration (CHPA) are the main management authorities of MPAs.

Among the broadly defined MPAs, 12 are Marine Ecological Protected Areas (254 km²) 1 is Marine Life Projected Area (91 km²), 14 are Coastal Wetland Projected Area (235 km²) Muan Wetland Protected Area, a RAMSAR site, is the first coastal wetland protection area of ROK and also a site of the Northeast Asia Marine Protected Area Network (NEAMPAN). During the 1st phase of the project, a small grant programme, “Promoting Civil Participation in Coastal Conservation Utilizing the Muan Tidal flat Center” was implemented by Eco-Horizon Institute.

The State of MPA Designation



3.4.4 Public awareness and educational programme

Existing capacity development program include 1) MPA training programme in collaboration with NOAA for government officers, NGOs, MPA stakeholders and experts in Korea, 2) ROK-Wadden Sea cooperation for exchange of experiences in management, monitoring of waterbirds, eco-tourism, etc.; and 3) annual MPA summit and 4) Tidal flat visitor center network.

3.5 SYNERGIZING IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN YSLME

Both PR China and RO Korea are active in participating in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Table 4-1, 4-2, 4-3 and 4-4 illustrates 23 pieces of conventions, agreements and protocols related with marine and coastal environments joined by countries in the Seas of East Asia⁵.

In the first phase, the national and regional governance studies identified the following major international and regional legal agreement and non-binding guidelines: UNCLOS, 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1973 International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and its 1978 Protocol, CBD, RAMSAR Convention, FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and Agreement on Environmental Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the government of People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea and China's bilateral Fisheries Agreement for the Yellow Sea.

In this phase, implementation and enforcement of these conventions, agreements and protocols under YSLME SAP framework could be a new area of collaboration between the two countries to synergize their efforts in YSLME. A review of the implementation mechanisms of these MEAs and identification of optimal ways to apply ecosystem-based management in fulfilment of the obligation of the two countries will have useful demonstration effects to the international community.

⁵ PEMSEA. 2015. Regional Review of SDS-SEA Implementation.

Table 4-1: Ratification of multilateral environmental agreements by PR China and RO Korea

COUNTRY	UNCLOS 82	UN FCCC 92	Kyoto Protocol 97	Biodiversity 92	Ramsar 71*	CITES 73	Migratory Species 79	World Heritage 72	Whaling 46	Basel Convention 89	UNCCD 94
Brunei Darussalam	96 r	07 a	09	08		90 a				02	02
Cambodia	82 s	95 a	02	95	99	97 r		91	06	01	97
China	96 r	93	02	93	92	81 r		85	80	91	97
DPR Korea	82 s	94 AA	05	94				98		08	03
Indonesia	86 r	94	04	94	92	78 a		89		93	98
Japan	96 r	93 A	02	93	80	80 A		92	51	93	98
Lao PDR	98 r	95 a	03	96		04 a		87	07		96
Malaysia	96 r	94	02	94	95	77 a		88		93	97
Myanmar	96 r	94	03	94	05	97 a		94			97
Philippines	84 r	94	03	93	94	81 r	94	85	W	93	00
Rep. of Korea	96 r	93	02	94	97	93 a		88	78	94	99
Singapore	94 r	97	06	95		86 a				96	99
Thailand	11 r	94	02	04	98	83 r		87		97	01
Timor-Leste	13 a	06 a	08	06							03
Vietnam	94 r	94	02	94	89	94 a		87		95	98

Legend:

- Numbers represent year of ratification/accession
- Y - Participated in the Conference
- W – Withdrawn
- r – ratification
- a – accession
- s – signature
- A – acceptance
- ^ Signature
- **Only at conference; does not indicate status of current participation
- *Year of entry into force
- AA – approval

Table 4-2: Ratification of multilateral environmental agreements by PR China and RO Korea

CONVENTION	MARPOL					London Convention		COLREG Convention	Intervention		CLC			FUND		
	73/78	Annex				Convention	Protocol		Convention	Protocol	Convention	Protocol	Protocol	Convention	Protocol	Protocol
COUNTRY	I/II	III	IV	V	VI	72	96	72	69	73	69	76	92	71	92	03
Brunei Darussalam	86							87			D	92	03	D	03	
Cambodia	95	94	94	94				94			95	01	02		02	
China	83	94	06	88	06	85	06	80	90	90	D	D	00	D	00*	
DPR Korea	85	85	85	85				85								
Indonesia	87							79A			78		00	D		
Japan	83	83	83	83	05	80	07	77	75		D	94	96	D	96	05
Lao PDR																
Malaysia	97			97				80			D		05	95	05	
Myanmar	88															
Philippines	01	01	01	01		73							98		98	
Rep. of Korea	84	96	04	96	06	93	09	77A			D	93	98	D	98	10
Singapore	91	94	05	99	00			77			D	82	98		98	
Thailand	08							79								
Timor-Leste																
Vietnam	91							90					04			

Table 4-3: Ratification of multilateral environmental agreements by PR China and RO Korea

COUNTRY	Rotterdam Convention	Basel Protocol 99	GPA on LBS 95**	Bio-safety Protocol 2000	Stockholm Convention on POPs 2001	Montreal Protocol 87	Vienna Convention (Ozone Layer)	Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2006	Fisheries Convention Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks 04**	Hyogo Framework for Action	Nagoya Protocol	Mercury Convention
Brunei Darussalam					02^	93 a	90 a			05Ad		
Cambodia			Y	03	06	01 a	01 a	04 A		05Ad	12 s, 15 r	13 s
China	05		Y	05	04	91 a	89 a		Y	05Ad	11s; 13r	13 s
DPR Korea	04			03		95 a	95 a	04 a				
Indonesia	98^		Y	04	09	92	92 a	06 a		05Ad		13 s
Japan	04		Y	03	02	88 A	88 a		Y	05Ad	11 s	13 s
Lao PDR				04	06	98 a	98 a	06 a		05Ad	12 a	
Malaysia	02		Y	03	02^	89 a	89 a	04 a		05Ad	14 a	
Myanmar				08	04	93 a	93 a	06 a		05Ad		
Philippines	06		Y	06	04	91	91 a	06 a	Y	05Ad		13 s
Rep. of Korea	03		Y	07	07	92 a	92 a	09 a	Y	05Ad	11 s	
Singapore	05				05	89 a	89 a			05Ad		13 s
Thailand	02		Y	05	05	89	89 a			05Ad	12 s	
Timor-Leste						09 a	09 a			05Ad		
Vietnam	07			04	02	94 a	94 a			05Ad	14 a	13 s

Table 4-4: Ratification of multilateral environmental agreements by PR China and RO Korea

CONVENTION	SUA		SOLAS			LL	Salvage	OPRC	HNS		OPRC-HNS	Bunker Oil	Anti-Fouling	Ballast Water	Nairobi WRC	Hongkong Convention
	Convention	Protocol	Convention	Protocol	Protocol	Protocol			Convention	Protocol						
COUNTRY	88	05	74	78	88	88	89	90			00	01	01	04	07	
Brunei Darussalam	04	04	87	87												
Cambodia	06	06	95	95	01	01										
China	92	92	80	83	00	00	96	98			10	09	11			
DPR Korea			85	85	01	01						09				
Indonesia			81	88												
Japan	98	98	80	81	00	00		96			07		03			
Lao PDR	12	12														
Malaysia			84	84	12	12		97			14	09	10	10	13 a	
Myanmar	03		88	88												
Philippines	04	04	82					14								
Rep. of Korea	03	03	81	83	00	00		00			08	09	08	09		
Singapore	04		81	84	00	00		99			07	08	10			
Thailand			85					00								
Timor-Leste																
Vietnam	02	02	91	93	02	02						10				

Legend:

- Numbers represent year of ratification/accession
- D – Denounced
- app—approval
- S-- signature

4 REVISED WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

4.1 OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS

At the Preparatory Meeting for Inception held on January 23-24, the draft workplan for 2017-2019 was presented by CTA/Manager to invite review and discussion on project results at Outcome level and activities at Output level. In revising the project activities and budget, the following considerations were taken into account:

- consistency of results and activities across project documents (in particular consistency of activities and results among Section 2.4 on objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities, Section 3 on results framework and Section 4 on budget notes);
- clear logic in theory of change;
- keeping project interventions relevant to changes in institutional, policy and investment contexts;
- result-oriented and performance-based resource allocation to activities;
- maximizing the contribution to establishing a sustainable regional framework
- adoption of a whole-of-society approach and stakeholder engagement;
- promoting collaboration between the two countries and with stakeholders at all levels;
- keeping the agreed objectives and outputs unchanged to avoid going through the process of GEF Secretariat approval;
- keeping budget changes in any component within 10%
- use the signed Project Document as the basic document
- taking into consideration of the agreements reached between stakeholders at the September 2015 workshop on project revision

It is hoped that these considerations or principles can help resolve conflicts in budgeting, planning and mobilization of inputs in the project.

4.2 CHANGES IN RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND ACTIVITIES

Based on the principles agreed between UNDP and two countries, and after consultation at the representatives of the two countries and experts at the Preparatory Meeting for Inception, the following revisions to project activities under various Outputs have been made.

4.2.1 Changes in results and activities

Component 1: Ensuring sustainable regional and national cooperation for ecosystem based management, based on strengthened institutional structures and improved knowledge for decision making

OUTCOME 1.1 Regional governance structure, the YSLME Commission established and functional, based on strengthened partnerships & regional co-ordination; wider stakeholder participation and enhanced public awareness.

In the project results framework, two end-of-project targets are specified. At the Preparatory Meeting for inception, the end-of-project target of “Functioning YSLME Commission” is revised as follows to measure the success of outcome 1:

1. Functioning YSLME Commission, indicated by: 1) MOU or Joint Declaration signed on establishment of the YSLME Commission; 2) legal personality of YSLME Commission or other arrangements established; 3) TDA and SAP revised and adopted as a subsidiary document of the MOU or Joint Declaration; and 4) quality management system of the Secretariat put in place

In commensurate with the newly proposed targets, the following new activities are added and budgeted to the Output 1.1.1, the only Output under Outcome 1.1:

1. evaluate the NSAP implementation and update the TDA and develop policy recommendations of the SAP (2020-2030)
2. prepare, agree to and implement a roadmap for a sustainable regional mechanism for implementation of the SAP;
3. identify, agree and establish legal personality or other arrangement of the Secretariat to enable it enter into agreements with other legal entities; and
4. establish quality management system of the Secretariat including financial management system, HR rules and regulations, staff code of conduct, audit mechanism, program management, etc.

Project Organigram

Based on the Project Document, the relationship between the YSLME Commission is serviced the Secretariat with the responsibility for among others preparing annual summaries of costs and draft budgets for the subsequent year, and providing technical assistance and advice to the NPCs as required. In Annex III of the TOR of YSLME Commission and Subsidiary Bodies, the Secretariat is to provide “administrative support and regional co-ordination among the bodies of the YSLME Commission, such as the Council, the MSTP, the RWGs, and the NCs.”. In the organigram illustrated in the Project Document, the relationship between YSLME Commission and the Secretariat is however indicated as “communication and coordination”, which does not reflect the narrative description of the relationship of the two operational units. In the Organization Framework of the YSLME Commission, a revised version of the organigram, the relationship between the two organization is updated as reporting and support services by the Secretariat to the YSLME Commission. (Figure 6)

OUTCOME 1.2 Improved inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration at the national level, based on more effective IMCCs

At the Preparatory Meeting for Inception, one target is revised and two new targets are added to Outcome 1, namely:

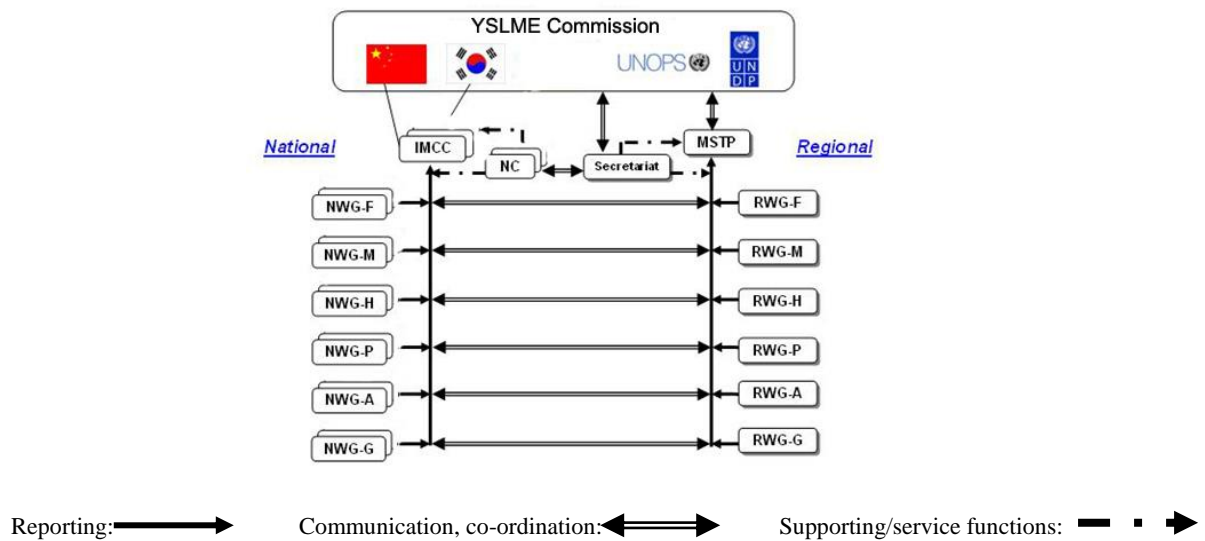
1. At least one meeting (original: two meetings) of IMCC every year and functioning coordination, to keep consistent with TOR of IMCC;
2. NSAP and implementation plans adopted; and
3. NSAP implementation reports prepared and distributed in Interim Commission Council meetings in 2020

Output 1.2.1, National level agreements regarding ecosystem-based management actions, policies, regulations and standards promulgated

Under this Output, three new activities are added to support the update of TDA and SAP in PR China and RO Korea:

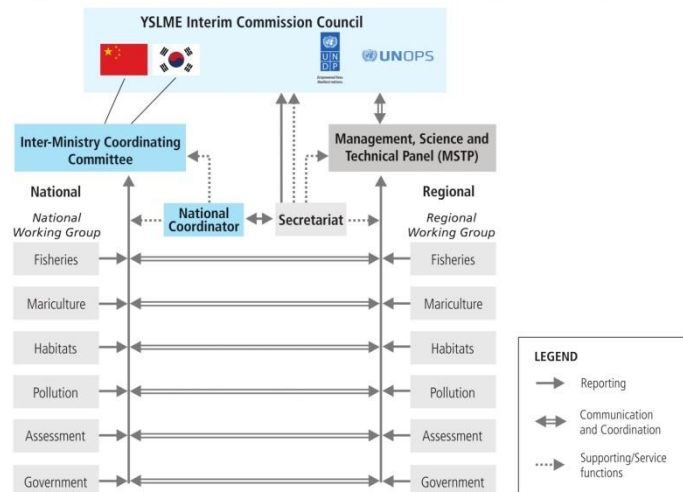
1. Assemble data and update National SAP implementation plan for 2018-2020; and
2. conduct consultation and adopt NSAP and Implementation Plan by IMCC
3. prepare NSAP implementation review reports and make strategic and policy recommendations

Figure 6: Organizational framework of YSLME Commission as presented in the Project Document



NWG = National Working Groups; RWG = Regional Working Groups; IMCC = Inter-Ministry Co-ordination Committee; NC = National Co-ordinator; MSTP = Management Science and Technology Panel. National and Regional Working Groups include Fisheries = F; Mariculture = M; Habitats = H; Pollution = P; Assessment = A; and Governance = G.

Organizational Framework of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Commission



In addition, membership of the IMCC of RO Korea is also updated as follows, as the roles of fisheries management which was assumed by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs is now integrated into the newly formed Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF).

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) as the focal point agency;
- Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF);
- Ministry of Environment; and
- Ministry of Unification

OUTCOME 1.3 Wider participation in SAP implementation fostered through capacity building and public awareness, based on strengthened Yellow Sea Partnership and wider stakeholder participation; improved environmental awareness; enhanced capacity to implement ecosystem-based management

End of project target 1 - “40 Partnerships” be revised as follows:

1. 40 MOUs and other collaborative arrangements with regional and national partners for training, advocacy, and joint programming in environment cooperation and management for implementation of YSLME SAP;

The following new end-of-project targets are proposed:

2. YSLME Partnership guidelines prepared and agreed to guide the partnership development
3. legal clearing house populated with environmental laws of China and RO Korea in Chinese, English and Korean languages
4. interactive and visualized project website launched informing stakeholders of the status and trends of ecosystem carrying capacity
5. YSLME internship program initiated and implemented to support knowledge capture and awareness raising activities

The following new activities will be conducted to achieve the above new targets:

1. Develop Regional and National Guidelines regarding the involvement of Stakeholder groups in the implementation of the Yellow Sea SAP management actions

2. *design, establish, maintain and support an interactive YSLME Partnership portal with functionalities of helpdesk, search, partner website linkage, component integration, virtual EBM-LME academy in three English, Chinese and Korean languages*
3. *populate portal legal clearing house with support of a fully functioning internship program*

OUTCOME 1.4 Improved compliance with regional and international treaties, agreements and guidelines

In the Project Document, actions needed to improve compliance, scope of coverage and enforcement of legal instruments are comprehensive which might not be able to be achieved during the project timeframe. Therefore, at the Preparatory Meeting, the participants agreed to delete the following activity while focusing on development of regional guidelines in order to incorporate the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries into the YSLME Commission's context:

Deleted activity:

- *developing regional guidelines on matters not covered in detail by the United Nations on the Law of the Sea, Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention, including pollution discharge from sea-based (e.g. mariculture) and atmospheric deposition of pollutants, which is critical to nutrients and other elements.*

Newly added activity as:

- *Technical assistance to develop national standards and management measures to comply with regional guidelines of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and conduct of trainings.*

In the end-of-project target, the following is added:

- new/revision of existing laws included in legislative agenda

OUTCOME 1.5 Sustainable financing for regional collaboration on ecosystem-based management secured, based on cost-efficient and ecologically-effective actions

For the existing end-of-project target, a modifier is added which reads as follows:

1. *financing agreement for YSLME Commission between countries reached for another 5 years from 2020 on, and government funding secured in year 2019*

Component 2: Improving Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Provisioning Services

This component provides the strategic responses to the fisheries industry including mariculture.

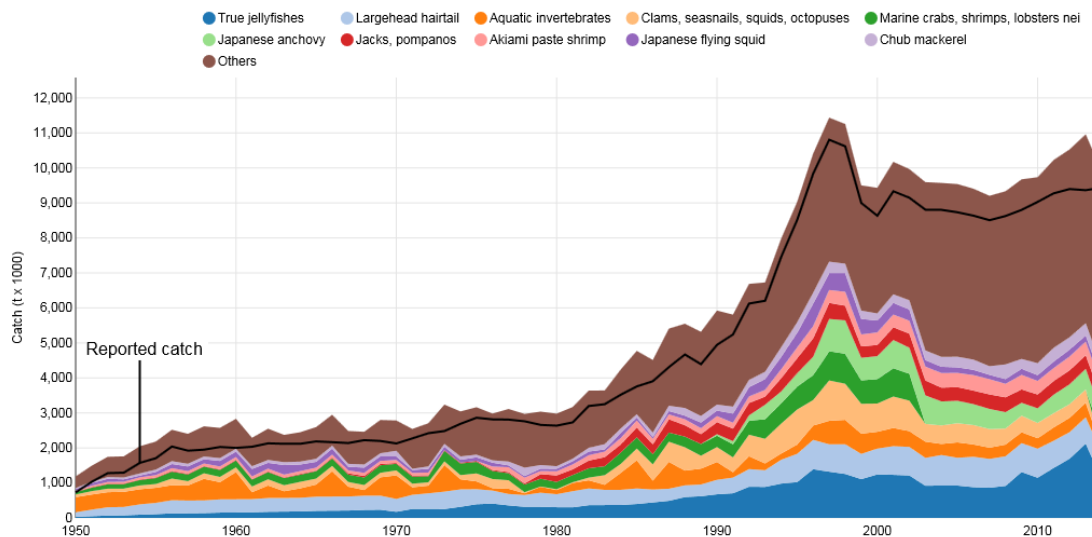


Figure 7. Annual catches (tonnes) reported from 1950 to 2015 in the YS (SAU, 2017)

The primary fisheries overexploitation as identified in the TDA is with Pacific Herring and Japanese Anchovy, and in spite of the overall yield from capture fisheries in the Yellow Sea as a whole appeared to be fairly stable there is an evidence of change in comparative yields of different species. The data from the Sea Around Us project (SAU, 2017) confirms that there has been irregular but sustained growth in fisheries harvests from the Yellow Sea⁶ (Figure 7). Catches in the Yellow Sea increased from 120,000 tonnes in 1950s to more than 1.1 million tonnes around 2015, far exceeding the 0.6 million tonnes maximum sustainable yield (MSY) estimated by Global International Waters Assessment of the Yellow Sea (GIWA 2005).

Due to fisheries resources overexploitation since the 1980s in the Yellow Sea, the commercially important long-lived, high trophic level, piscivorous bottom fish have been replaced by the low-valued short-lived, low trophic level planktivorous pelagic fish. Survey data of YSFRI up until 2013 implied the percentile of higher trophic level species declined continuously in recent years.

In the YS region, there has been a marked decline in the mean trophic level of fish landed of about 0.1 in the last 56 years (SAU, 2017). Studies suggest that in the Yellow Sea this rate could be a higher, as much as 0.14 per decade due to the replacement of piscivorous and omnivorous fish by planktivorous fish⁷. It is also important to note that the mean trophic level of the main commercial species in the Yellow Sea has decreased due to dietary changes, climate change induced changes in availability of dietary items and over-fishing of the prey items of carnivorous fish⁸.

⁶ SAU (2017) Sea Around Us Project. <http://www.seaaroundus.org>

⁷ Zhang B., Tang Q., Jin X. (2007) Decadal-scale variations of trophic levels at high trophic levels in the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Sea ecosystem. *Journal of Marine Systems* 67: 304-311

⁸ UNDP/GEF (2009) The Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem. UNDP/GEF YSLME Project, Ansan, Republic of Korea: pp 52



Figure 8: Trophic index of fish caught in the Yellow Sea between 1950 and 2015 (SAU 2017)

The trends of overexploitation suggest that the project responses are still valid and relevant.

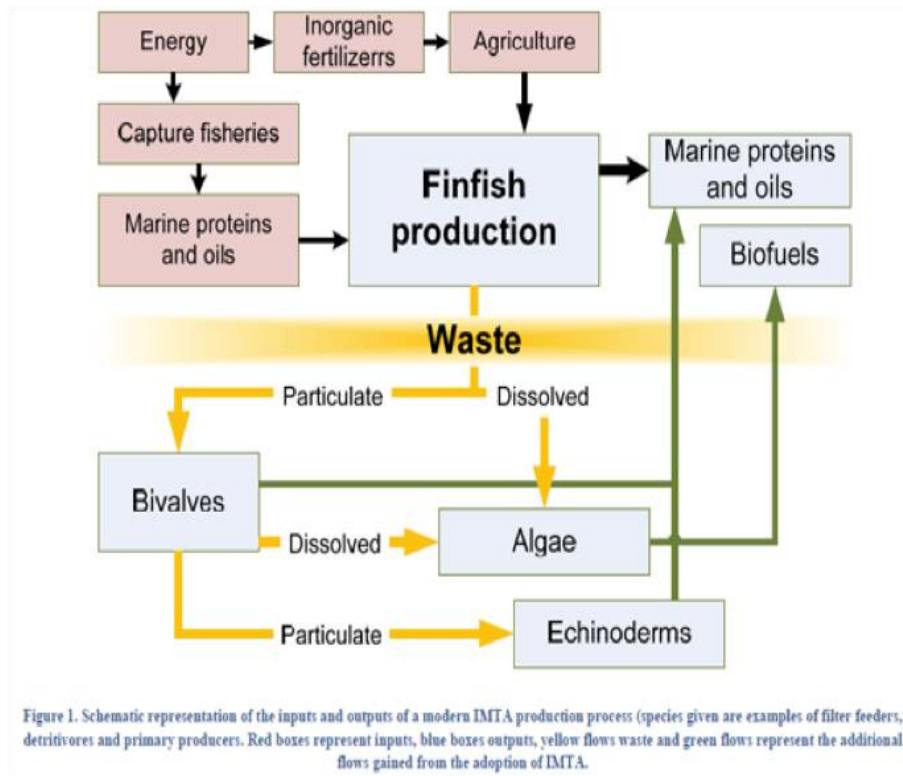
OUTCOME 2.1 Recovery of Depleted Fish Stocks as Shown by Increasing Mean Trophic Level

The project document only has one end-of-project target, which is “Fishing boat numbers substantially reduced by 10%, in line with the 2020 target of 30% reduction. However, this Outcome has an output focusing on alternative livelihoods of fisherfolks through microfinance and tax rebate and therefore it was agreed at the Preparatory Meeting to include a new target as below to this Outcome:

End of project target: *Livelihoods of affected fisher folks maintained at pre-buyback scheme level or increased at 2 demonstration sites.*

OUTCOME 2.3: Enhanced and sustainable mariculture production, by increasing production per unit area as means to ease pressure on capture fisheries

Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) refers to the farming of different aquaculture species together in a way that allows one species’ wastes to be recycled as feed for another. Typically, IMTA systems combine an aquaculture species that requires external feeding (e.g. salmon and other finfish) with species capable of deriving nutrients from the wastes of the ‘fed’ species. By recycling nutrients that would otherwise be wasted, IMTA systems offer aquaculture communities the potential of increased economic gains. IMTA systems lead to environmentally benign aquaculture practices through the reduction in waste products in the marine environment – as well as a decreased risk of algal blooms and cloudy water.



IMTA has two principal objectives: reduce pollution, and increase productivity and profit. It achieves these by recycling waste streams from conventional monoculture fed finfish aquaculture and providing them as secondary raw materials (food) for the growth of additional aquaculture products. The result is a production unit that uses manufactured fish feed and embedded energy input more efficiently and releases less potentially damaging effluent (organic and inorganic) into the surrounding environment. Critically it moves the process from unsustainable monoculture fish farming to multi crop production from the one controlled environment or ‘fish farm’.

IMTA is synonymous with eco-effective management of industrial value chains, where the concept of eco-effectiveness proposes the transformation of products and their associated material flows such that they form a supportive relationship with ecological systems and future economic growth. The goal is not to minimize the cradle-to-grave flow of materials, but to generate cyclical, cradle-to-cradle ‘metabolisms’ that enable materials to maintain their status as resources and accumulate intelligence over time (up cycling). IMTA can close nutrient cycle, sequester carbon and generate more revenue to communities without increasing the negative environmental impact on the Aquaculture Areas.

The overarching context for scaling up IMTA is the increasing global demand for seafood against a background of overfishing and depletion of wild fishery stocks and mariculture-based pollution. FAO estimates that 52% of fisheries are fully exploited with no further increases anticipated, 19 % are over exploited and 8 % depleted, with only a small number having the chance to recover from depletion. Global marine capture fishery production declined from 80.2 million tons in 2006 to 78.9 million tons in 2011, a decrease of 1.6 per cent.⁹ During the same period, marine aquaculture production increased from 16 million tons in 2006 to 19.3

⁹ FAO 2012. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2012. FAO. Rome

million tons in 2011, a 20.6 per cent increase in production¹⁰. Asia- including South Asia, South-East Asia, China and Japan is projected to make up 70% of global fish consumption by 2030¹¹. Global aquaculture production will need to grow by at least 4% per year to meet projected demand by 2030 at which point aquaculture would account for about 60% of global seafood consumption.

The environmental challenges presented by marine aquaculture are serious worldwide. Shrimp farming has primarily accounted for the loss of 26% of mangroves in Southeast Asia from 1980 to 2005¹². The depletion of the mangrove ecosystem has exposed the coastal areas to increased risk from tsunami, storm surges and coastal erosion. In the case of marine fish cage farming, the greatest impact on its surrounding environment results from large amounts of organic wastes, in the form of uneaten food, feces, and excretory products which may cause localized hyper-nutrication that leads to eutrophication.¹³ Water quality, sediment chemistry, benthic communities, marine life and sensitive habitats are all on the sustainability agenda, not to mention fish health, genetic issues, and sustainable source of food for the farms. To this we can add escapees impact on marine ecosystem, including spread of disease, alien introductions of invasive non-native species, pollution from chemicals and medications used in marine aquaculture and animal welfare.

In summary, the potential for environmental imbalance in marine aquaculture is significant and when things go wrong, not only the environment suffers, but the social and economic consequence on aquaculture communities can be devastating. Driven largely by increasing wealth and urbanization, it is estimated that aquaculture production will reach between 65 and 85 million tones by 2020 and between 79 and 110 million tones by 2030. As an illustration of the potential environmental impact of this growth, in the absence of significant innovations and improvements in management and technology, a production level of 100 million tones by 2030 (excluding seaweeds) will lead to environmental demands that will be between 2 and 2.5 times greater than 2008 levels for all the impact categories studied.¹⁴

Scaling up IMTA is imperative and has great potential not only in YSLME but also in other regions of the world as an important growth area for blue economy. Close partnership with IW:Learn in conducting regional training courses of IMTA, and annual conference on sustainable mariculture to exchange experiences and engagement of private sector for investment in IMTA and other environmentally friendly mariculture practices such as bio-floc and shellfish restoration in intertidal mudflats could be the potential areas of intervention of YSLME Phase II Project.

Output 2.3.1 Widespread practice of sustainable mariculture, where appropriate, increasing productivity and reducing pollution

Under Output 2.3.1 of this Outcome, the Project accordingly will explore suitable sites with appropriate environmental and economic conditions to replicate integrated multitrophic

¹⁰FAO 2012. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2012. FAO. Rome

¹¹ Fish to 2030: Prospects for Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014 [World Bank, FAO, International Food Policy Institute]

¹² FAO, 2007.

¹³ Fang Jianguang et al. Case Studies of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture in Sangou bay, Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, China.

¹⁴ Hall, S.J., A. Delaporte, M. J. Phillips, M. Beveridge and M. O'Keefe. 2011. *Blue Frontiers: Managing the Environmental Costs of Aquaculture*. The WorldFish Center, Penang, Malaysia.

aquaculture (IMTA) and heterotrophic mariculture techniques. Meanwhile, the following activities are redesigned after the Preparatory meeting to achieve the Outcome targets.

1. *Develop regional guidelines for IMTA, including nutrient reduction and disease diagnosis, prevention and warning*
2. *Develop GAP for IMTA*
3. *survey of coastal areas suitable for operation of IMTA, and economic analysis of benefits for replication of IMTA across YSLME and China*
4. *Develop national plan to promote IMTA*
5. *implement national strategy to increase public awareness of benefits of ecosystem-based fishery management and IMTA*

Output 2.3.2 Adoption of integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) where appropriate

This output is designed to adopt IMTA as an environmentally friendly mariculture methods and technology through three demonstration sites. To further replicate IMTA, the Preparatory Meeting further suggested to add the following activities to promote widespread of IMTA:

1. *prepare an IMTA training module*
2. *Conduct one IMTA training workshop in collaboration with IW:Learn*
3. *knowledge sharing on IMTA and replication elsewhere through conduct of two international conferences*

Component 3: Improving Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Regulating and Cultural Services

OUTCOME 3.1 Ecosystem health improved through a reduction in pollutant discharge (e.g. nutrients) from land-based sources

For this Outcome, the project results framework only indicates 10% reduction in N discharges every 5 years as end-of-project targets. Taking into account the need for regional agreements on pollution monitoring guidelines and data sharing mechanisms which are substantive progress of regional collaboration, the following targets are also suggested:

1. *agreed pollution monitoring guideline and monitoring network and harmonized methodologies;*
2. *agreement on data and information sharing mechanisms between China and RO Korea, and between YSLME Project and other organizations;*
3. *investment secured for demonstration in reduction of inorganic nitrogen, phosphate, fecal substances, heavy metals and POPs from investment projects (2 in China and 2 in RO Korea);*
4. *10% reduction in N discharge during project cycle (2014-2019);*

To achieve these targets, the following activities are proposed under Output 3.1.1 and Output 3.1.2:

Output 3.1.1: Reduced pollutant levels by enforcement and control in demonstration sites

1. *Establish regional pollution monitoring guideline, environmental quality standards and network based on any existing ones: harmonize regional methodology and update regional monitoring guideline including for emerging contaminants*

To catalyze investment in nutrients to contribute to 10% reduction in N, the following activities will be undertaken:

2. *Support to apply modelling & calculate nutrient loading in hot spots/ critical habitats: 2 pilot sites in China and 2 sites in RO Korea;*
3. *review of control mechanisms from point sources and evaluate facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources and control/mitigation mechanisms of pollution from point sources*
4. *Economic analysis of reduction of nutrients for better environment and ecosystem of the pilot sites*
5. *organize training on operation of PPP to provincial and demo site government officials from finance, environment, and ocean management sectors*
6. *prepare two bidding documents for local governments to mitigate nutrients using PPP*
7. *support to negotiation in contracting*

OUTCOME 3.2 Wider application of pollution-reduction techniques piloted at demonstration sites

Under this Outcome, one activity is added to facilitate the wider application of pollution reduction techniques piloted at demonstration sites:

1. *Develop regional strategy for using wetlands as nutrient sink*

OUTCOME 3.3 Strengthened legal and regulatory processes to control pollution

In the Results Framework, end of project targets of this Outcome is “*Develop evaluation tools, in the first year, to assist in harmonizing national and provincial legislation to improve coastal water quality in Shandong, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces*”. At the Preparatory Meeting for Inception, this target was revised as “*two economically profitable business developed benefiting from new provincial policies and regulations developed or harmonized to enable investments in recycling uses in Shandong, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces*”. In addition, a new target has been added to cope with emerging priorities in marine litter management:

End of the Project Targets:

1. *guidelines for microplastics monitoring and assessment agreed by China and RO Korea;*

In commensurate with the newly proposed target, the activity has been modified as follows:

1. *review of international and regional instruments and policies on waste management, guidelines on marine litter monitoring and assessment, and develop a harmonized regional microplastics monitoring and assessment guidelines*

OUTCOME 3.4 Marine litter controlled at selected locations

Under this Outcome two targets are set at the end of the project, including “*Established regional database in the first year, and significant reduction in the quantities of marine litter at selected beach locations*”. Yet the project activities primarily include review of policies and baseline survey, public awareness activities and data collection, without specific clean-up activities that will directly result in the “*significant reduction in the quantities of marine litter at selected beach locations*”. The following three activities have been proposed:

1. *support demonstration projects to implement programmes for cleaning marine litter through PPP;*

2. implement regular community-based approach for reducing marine litter; and
3. provide support to start-up for local recycling enterprises

Component 4: Improving Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Supporting Services

One of the Outputs of the project is the development of a YSLME Biodiversity Conservation Plan based on assessment of distribution of endangered and threatened marine mammals, spawning, nursery and feeding grounds, cold water mass, and endangered migratory waterbirds, etc. In recent years, some studies have been done by both government agencies in charge of migratory species and research institutes because of increasing opportunities of funding opportunities for research on migratory species in China.

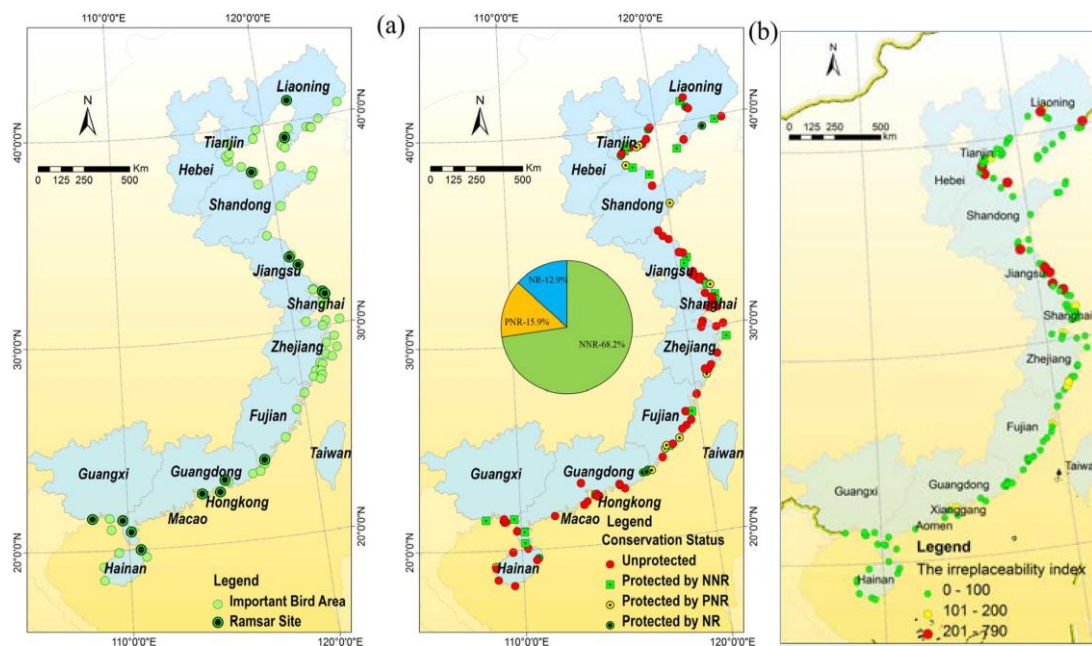


Figure 9. Distribution of Ramsar sites and Important Bird Areas (a) and conservation gaps (b) and irreplaceability index (the on the right) of in China's coastal wetlands.

Note: NNR = National Nature Reserve (incl. marine special protected area), PNR = Provincial Nature Reserve, NR = other nature reserves.

Bird conservation priority areas were evaluated by Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resource Research of Chinese Academy of Science. The study found that 67 of the 110 priority sites lie outside protected areas, and some critical habitats for waterbirds are not covered in any type of protected areas especially in Jiangsu (Figure 9). In particular, five coastal habitats critical for migratory waterbirds identified by the study could serve as the basis for MPA expansion and conservation to achieve the target of *maintaining areas of critical habitats at baseline level* under Outcome 4.1 (Table 5).

Table 5: Five coastal habitats critical for migratory waterbirds and in need of priority protection in China (Blueprint of Coastal Wetland Conservation and Management in China, 2016)

Provinces	Location	Importance	Recommendations
Liaoning	Dandong Port Coast located outside Yalu River Estuary Nature	The last and main staging site for many waders to feed before they migrate northward to the breeding site, one of the most important sites for energy supply; supports nine threatened species of water birds, and 20 species of water birds whose population has reached 1% of their global populations according to the Criterion 6 of the Convention on Wetland.	Expand existing Yalu River Estuarine Reserve
Jiangsu	Rudong Mudflat (including Xiaoyang Kou)	A staging site along the eastern line of EAAF, habitat for spoon-billed sandpiper, a critically endangered species under IUCN. 143 spoon-billed sandpipers were recorded in a survey. Recorded 10 threatened species of water birds, and 32 species of water birds whose population has reached 1% of global population.	Establish new protected area
	Ganyu Mudflat	A key staging site for migratory water birds including relict gull (VU), great knot (VU) and Eurasian oystercatcher (LC). It has record of six threatened species of water birds, and four species of water birds whose population has reached 1% of global population	Establish a new reserves as soon as possible for effective protection
	Lianyungang Mudflat (including Linhongkou and Liezikou)	Home to bedrock coasts and sandy coasts, main staging site for many water birds, including Dalmatian pelican (VU) and Chinese egret (VU). Recorded 10 threatened species of water birds, and 33 species of water birds whose population has reached 1% of global population.	Establish a new protected area
	Dongtai Mudflat (including Qionggang and Tiaozini)	Important staging site for many migratory birds along EAAF, represented by spoon-billed sandpiper (CR) and Dalmatian pelican (VU). Recorded two threatened species of water birds, and four species of water birds whose population has reached 1% of global population.	Expand existing Yancheng Reserve, or establish a new reserve; eradicate <i>Spartina alterniflora</i>

OUTCOME 4.1 Maintenance of current habitats and the monitoring and mitigation of the impacts of reclamation

Under this only output of Outcome 4.1, the project seeks to develop and implement a regional (YSLME-wide) Biodiversity Conservation Plan for biodiversity conservation with specific targets for habitat and species conservation which represents a significant achievement of the project in regional cooperation. Therefore, the Preparatory Meeting for Inception agreed to include the following as an end-of-project target and putting one target under a different Outcome:

1. *YSLME Biodiversity Conservation Plan adopted and habitat management guidelines and actions integrated into sectoral plans;*
2. Move the target of “increase 3% total areas as MPAs” under Outcome 4.2 on MPA networks strengthened in the YSLME”, which will intervene to expand the areas of coastal and marine habitat taking into account of ecological connectivity.

Output 4.1.1: Agreement at all levels to implement the relevant management actions to regulate new coastal zone reclamation projects

In order to achieve the target of “maintaining areas of critical habitats at baseline level”, the following activity has been proposed:

1. *Harmonize valuation methodologies, standards, and guidelines for evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of ecosystem-based restoration projects*
2. *conduct regional and national workshops to share experiences and good practice of restoration projects in relation to assessment methodologies, standards and guidelines*

In implementation of these activities under Output 4.1.1, close collaboration will be made with Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR/CAS), PR China, and Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (KOEM) in scoping follow-up actions having identified and confirmed the areas of critical habitats. For findings of the study of the Institute, please refer to Section 4.2 of this report.

OUTCOME 4.2: MPA Network strengthened in the Yellow Sea

As mentioned in the previous section, the target of “increase 3% total areas as MPAs” is added as a new target under this Outcome. In addition, this Outcome has also included the following as a new target benefitting from development and implementation of a 5-year workplan for YSLME MPA Network (YSMPAN) and the annual MPA forum on knowledge and experiences sharing:

1. *10% increase in METT scores of demonstration MPAs;*

Under Output 4.2.1: MPA networks strengthened in the YSLME, there are no changes to activities.

OUTCOME 4.3: Adaptive Management mainstreamed to enhance the resilience of the YSLME and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts on ecosystem processes and other threats identified in the TDA and SAP

For this Outcome, one of the end-of-project targets is *CC adaptation strategies incorporated in regional strategies such as Yellow Sea Cold Water Mass (YSCWM) and plankton communities.*

Currently there does not exist a regional strategy on YSCWM and plankton communities through during the demonstration projects in the first phase the impacts of climate change in the YS ecosystem in particular the impacts on the plankton community had been studied. It is therefore necessary for the project to conduct further monitoring and studies for better understanding of relationships between the changes in sea surface temperature and characteristics of YSCWM as a fish habitat and structure of plankton communities, and identifying appropriate adaptive strategies. Based on the project document, major efforts on adaptive management in response to climate change will include preparation of regional strategies on adaptive management, site-based ICM plans established by PEMSEA to enhance climate resilience for selected sites in YSLME.

At the Preparatory Meeting for Inception, RO Korea delegation requested further review of the proposed development or update of provincial CC adaptation strategies and integration of CC adaptation into ICM plans. Subsequently RO Korea suggested the activities under this component be referred to a review by the Regional Working Group, mostly likely the Regional Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment.

Given the focus of the Phase II project of YSLME on implementation of the SAP, the Secretariat is in the view that while developing or updating provincial CC strategies and integrating CC adaptation into ICM plans of local communities are to the interest of China as the sole GEF grant recipient country, resources can be allocated to ***“monitoring and studies of relationships between the changes in sea surface temperature and characteristics of YSCWM and structure of plankton communities”*** so as to achieve the end-of-project target of *“CC adaptation strategies incorporated in regional strategies such as Yellow Sea Cold Water Mass (YSCWM) and plankton communities”*. With this, the activity in relation to development of regional strategy for adaptive management will be revised as follows:

“Activity 3: monitoring and studies of relationships between the changes in sea surface temperature and characteristics of YSCWM and structure of plankton communities and development of regional strategy for adaptive management”

Subsequently, the following two activities are amended in accordance with results of Activity 3:

Activity 4: workshops and training programs on climate change and its impact on coastal and marine ecosystem services and adaptation;

Activity 5: develop CC adaptation ICM model framework plan or strategic framework plan for 2 coastal cities and provinces

The project document also plan to identify conservation areas and habitats for migratory species which is already well studied by Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), PR China. Given this, it was agreed at the Preparatory Meeting for Inception to remove this activity. Therefore, it is suggested that the title of the Output 4.3.1 be changed as:

Output 4.3.1: Regional strategies adopted and goals agreed; site-based Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plans enhancing climate resilience, in place for selected sites in YSLME;

Taking into account the above, the end-of-project targets of Outcome 4.3 will be revised as follows:

1. 1, CC adaptation incorporated in regional strategies in response to changing characteristics of YSCWM and structured plankton communities
2. 2 coastal ICM model framework plans in coastal provinces and cities incorporate CC adaptation to improve climate resilience

OUTCOME 4.4 Application of ecosystem-based community management (EBCM) preparing risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters

In Output 4.4.1 - Public awareness of Yellow Sea environmental problems enhanced; strong local support for and awareness of demonstration activities, the project will sponsor a network of NGOs, based on the Yellow Sea Partnership established during the first project, to work together in implementation of the YSLME SAP, and building public awareness of environmental issues and problems in the Yellow Sea. To this end, the Preparatory Meeting for Inception agreed to enhance public awareness of Yellow Sea environmental problems and local support to demonstration activities for application of ecosystem-based community management through implementation of the Small Grant Program proved as an effective approach for project to reach out at community level. The proposed activities read as follows:

Activity 1. design and implement a small grant program to support NGOs and community-based organizations in conducting participatory adaptation planning, preparedness and management, awareness raising for implementation of YSLME SAP; review of SGP and award criteria, and M&E system

Activity 2: implement the SGP and conduct M&E, communication and other management activities.

In Output 4.4.2 - *established monitoring network; regular basin-wide assessments; enhanced information exchange; periodic scenarios of ecosystem change; allocation of 1% of project budget for IWLEARN activities*, a new activity will be undertaken to increase the knowledge base and capacity of national and local government for application of EBM. This activity will mobilize international and national experts to prepare 12 training modules on EBM in LME based on the demonstration and experiences of the YSLME Project in phase I and Phase II, including:

1. *EBM in LME: conceptualization*
2. *ecosystem carrying capacity - fish restocking*
3. *ecosystem carrying capacity – IMTA*
4. *ecosystem carrying capacity - habitat-based and food-chain based approaches for habitat conservation*
5. *ecosystem carrying capacity: MPA networking*
6. *social safeguards in fishing boat buy-back scheme*
7. *ecosystem carrying capacity: contaminants from river-sea interaction and atmospheric deposition*
8. *design, plan and implement an integrated ecosystem-based monitoring system of LME*
9. *synergizing implementation of environmental treaties and agreements using EBM approach in LME*
10. *economic valuation: concept and practices in YSLME - case studies of IMTA, assessment of impacts of coastal and marine habitat modifications, effectiveness of fishing both in areas and in time*
11. *ecosystem carrying capacity: case study of algae blooms in YSLME*
12. *ecosystem carrying capacity: case study of Jellyfish outbreak in YSLME.*

The project will establish close collaboration with IW:Learn in preparing the training modules. A virtual EBM-LME academy will be established on YSLME website to enhance the replication and dissemination of the experiences of the YSLME project. To the extent possible, the modules will be made available in English, Chinese and Korean to adapt to the local needs. In the Preparatory Meeting, both countries emphasized the need to publish a report of phase I project achievements. The new activities will read as follows:

Activity 8: printing of phase I technical report;

Activity 9: develop/adapt training modules in virtual EBM/LME academy

With these new activities of the two Outputs, two new end-of-project targets have been set up:

- 1. improved awareness, knowledge, participation and preparedness to impact of climate change at community levels in YSLME region;*
- 2. 12 training modules prepared for increased knowledge base and critical mass of expertise on EBM for dissemination and transfer at local levels;*

4.3 REVISED INDICATORS OF THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

To measure the progress of the project implementation and improvements in environmental and/or social status and economic benefits, it is important to establish at the inception stage and implement a monitoring and evaluation program including scientific research to provide scientific knowledge and environment information on the status of marine environment, and apply adaptive management. The UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project is meant to facilitate the implementation of the SAP and help set up such a M&E system to enable application of adaptive management of YSLME.

YSLME SAP has set up the indicators and sub-indicators of monitoring and evaluation containing 5 process indicators and 5 process sub-indicators, 4 stress reduction indicators and 11 stress reduction sub-indicators, and 3 environmental status indicators and 7 sub-indicators. Using these indicators as a reference and taking into account the revisions to end of project targets, the indicators of the Project Results Framework have been revised and attached in Table 6. These indicators will be reviewed and discussed at the 1st meeting of the MSTP and adopted by the 1st meeting of the Interim Commission Council.

4.4 REVISED WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

The total GEF grant to the second phase of YSLME Project is US\$7,562,430. From signing of the project document to the end of 2016, a total of US\$422,111.72 were disbursed, with a remaining budget of US\$7,140,318 to be programmed for 2017-2019.

4.4.1 Overall budget for 2014-2019

Table 7 is a revised project workplan and budget integrating the expenses of 2014-2016 and budget for 2017-2019 to enable the project team and stakeholders to have an overall view of the project budget. To note the budgeting up until end of 2019 is based on the assumption that the project will have a full extension of 18 months allowable by the GEF Secretariat.

4.4.2 Budget variance across component after revision

Table 8 explains the shift of budget across components. Overall, comparing with budget at signing of the Project Document, Component 1 budget is reduced by 7.33% and Component 4 was reduced by 4.1%, while component 3 is increased by 9.6%.

4.4.3 Workplan and budget for 2017-2019

The revised workplan and budget for 2017-2019 has been prepared and discussed at the Preparatory Meeting for Inception. It contains details on project targets at outcome level, titles of components, outcomes, outputs and activities, and budget lines, budget and allocation during the three years. New targets and activities as discussed in previous sections are illustrated as well for full transparency of the project workplan to project partners and stakeholders.

4.4.4 Workplan and procurement plan for 2017

Table 9 is the annual workplan plan of 2017. In total, US\$ 1,639,090 is budgeted, which amounts to US\$1,794,804 taking into account project management costs.

Table 10 is the procurement plan for 2017, which contains a total of 1 Project Cooperation Agreement, 16 subcontracts and 710 days of individual consultant services.

The PCA will be signed with State Oceanic Administration (SOA) authorizing it to implement activities in the four components of the project without going through the bidding process. These activities should only or are best implemented by SOA given their knowledge in the subject matter, mandates in monitoring and reporting the status of sea and fish stocks, and participation in the first phase of the project.

UNOPS has already delegated CTA/Manager the authority to sign any contract with up 50,000 US collars after four structured trainings.

Table 6: Revised project results framework

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:						
Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Ensuring Sustainable Regional and National Cooperation for Ecosystem-Based Management	1.1 Regional governance structure, the YSLME Commission established, operational and sustained	Status of YSLME Commission and subsidiary bodies at regional level	<i>Ad hoc</i> regional co-ordination through the YSLME Regional Project Board and weak cross sector management at the national level;	Functioning YSLME Commission All the Terms of Reference for the YSLME Commission and Subsidiary Bodies approved by all participating country Governments	Meeting reports; Government approvals issued by the competent national authorities;	External risks stem from the geopolitical situation and may result in one or more countries either not participating or participating only partially
	1.2. Improved inter-sector coordination and collaboration at national level based on more effective IMCCs;	Status of Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC)	Sector management has been the normal arrangements with limited inter-sector or inter-ministerial interactions; where coordination was done, it was on a case by case such as fishery management activities	Participation of Ministries in the IMCC will include but not limited to the following: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, relevant department or Ministry of Ocean & Fisheries. <u>At least one meeting</u> of IMCC every year and	meeting reports; Joint management decisions	Reorganization on the governmental agencies; it would be relatively stable during the 2 nd phase.

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
				functioning coordination		
	1.3 Wider participation in SAP implementation fostered through capacity building and public awareness	Number of the YS Partnerships; Number of activities on capacity building and public awareness; Number of participants in capacity building activities	20 members of the Yellow Sea Partnership	<u>YSLME Partnership guidelines prepared and agreed to guide the partnership development</u> Number of partnerships: 40) Number of capacity building activities: 25 Number of public awareness initiatives: 15 Number of participants in capacity building activities: about 200	Signed Partnership agreements; Active stakeholder participation in regional and national implementation of the SAP and NSAPs	The partnership become YSLME's responsibility; All partners should be encouraged to take more responsibilities

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	1.4 Improved compliance with regional and international treaties, agreements and guidelines	Status of recognition and compliance to regional and international treaties and agreements	Regional and international treaties and agreements are recognized by China, but not fully compliant.	Better compliance of the relevant regional and international treaties and agreement e.g. UNCLOS, The 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, CBD, Ramsar, The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the bilateral agreements between China & ROK on environment protection and fisheries	Regional Guidelines for implementing the FAO Code of Conduct; Domestic legislation amended to meet international standards	Government Ministries/departments unwilling to share development and management plans, unlikely given the history of collaboration established during the phase 1 project

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	1.5 Sustainable financing for regional collaboration on ecosystem-based management secured based on cost-efficient & ecologically effective actions	Agreement on the financial arrangement for the YSLME Commission	YSLME Commission does not exist at start of project	Financing agreement between and among countries agreed to fully support YSLME for at least 5 years	Letters of commitment: Agreement of YSLME Commission	Internal & external financial situation does not allow sufficient investment into the marine environment
2. Improving Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with Respect to Provisioning Services	2.1 Recovery of depleted fish stocks as shown by increasing mean trophic level	Number of fishing boats decommissioned from the fleet in YSLME waters	About 1.2 million fishing boats	Fishing boat numbers substantially reduced by 10%, in line with the 2020 target of 30% reduction	Government reports of boats decommissioned	Government policy changes, making boat buyback a low priority. This is unlikely to happen
	2.2 Enhanced stocks through restocking and habitat improvement	Status of major commercially important fish stock from restocking and habitat improvement	Effectiveness of restocking and habitat protection not evaluated	Measurable improvement (5%) in standing stock and catch per unit effort <u>in three demo sites</u> ; Future management decisions on restocking based on effectiveness	Published reports of evaluations by the RWG-F	Difficulties in negotiating the cruises, causes delay or cancellation low probability due to past success in their organization

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	2.3 Enhanced and sustainable mariculture production by increasing productivity per unit area as a means to ease pressure on capture fisheries	Type of mariculture production technology Level of pollutant discharge from mariculture operations	Declining quality of mariculture products Declining quantity of production per unit area from mariculture Environmental impacts of mariculture not evaluated	Reduction of contaminants caused by mariculture production (5% reduction in the demo sites) Measurable increase (5% increase in the demo sites) in mariculture production per unit area Discharge of nutrient and other discharges from mariculture installations reduce 5%	Reviews of production data published by the RWG-M; Reviews of discharge data published by the RWG-M	Mariculture enterprises unwilling to adopt IMTA in place of monoculture, this is considered of low probability
3. Improving Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Regulating and	3.1 Ecosystem health improved through reductions in pollutant (e.g., Nutrient) discharge from land-based sources	Level of pollutant discharges particularly Nitrogen in YSLME tributaries	Discharge reductions do not meet the regional target	10% reductions in N discharges every 5 years	Monitoring reports and data published on the project website	Possible risk of non-compliance by polluting enterprises, considered a moderate risk

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Cultural Services	3.2 Application of artificial wetlands to reduce the pollution discharge at the demonstration sites	Types of technologies applied for pollution reduction <u>Concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen</u>	Some innovations such as man-made wetlands are being undertaken nationally but without regional coordination or dissemination of results	Successful demonstration of use of artificial wetlands in pollution control in 1 sites and replicated in about 2 coastal municipalities and local government units	Published reports on effectiveness of artificial wetlands in reducing nutrients	New techniques not widely adopted considered a moderate risk if publicizing the outcomes of the demonstration sites is inadequate
	3.3. Strengthened legal and regulatory process to control pollution	Status of legal and regulatory process to control pollution	Weak legal and regulatory framework to control pollution in provinces bordering in the YSLME	Develop evaluation tools, in the first year, to assist in harmonizing national and provincial legislation to improve coastal water quality in Shandong, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces)	National and provincial statutes	Harmonization of legislation may take longer time than the project period
	3.4 Marine litter controlled at selected locations	Status of the control of marine litter at selected locations	Due to a lack of appreciation of the problem little action is currently being undertaken	Regional Guidelines on control of marine litter based on those initiated by NOWPAP produced and adopted for use in the Yellow Sea;	Published guidelines; Data and information contained in RWG-P reports available via the project website	There would be unwillingness to publicly identify the sources of marine litter

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
				Established regional data base in the first year, and significant reduction in the quantities of marine litter at selected beach locations		
4. Improving Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Supporting Services	4.1 Maintenance of current habitats and the monitoring and mitigation of the impacts of reclamation	Areas of critical habitats; Status of mitigation of reclamation impacts	Coastal habitats critical to maintaining ecosystem services continue to be converted or reclaimed unchecked	Areas of critical habitats maintained at current level. Impacts of reclamation prepared in 2 demo sites	Reports of the meetings of the RWG-H. Biennial state of the environment reviews	Provincial and Local Governments continue to encourage land reclamation. This is considered a moderately high risk.
	4.2 Stronger regional MPA network established and functioning	level of ecological connectivity in expansion of the Yellow Sea MPA system.	the planned expansion of the MPA system currently does not take into account ecological connectivity	the planned expansion of the MPA system currently does take into account ecological connectivity (measured by use of developed connectivity tool kit or other means)	Published GAP analysis for MPA network; Numbers of stakeholder groups represented in meetings or engaged as sub-contractors/partners in execution of SAP related activities	Provincial and local governments may not agree to the establishment of new MPAs

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	4.3 Adaptive management mainstreamed to enhance the resilience of the YSLME and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts on ecosystem processes & other threats identified in the TDA and SAP	Status of incorporation of adaptive management of climate change regional strategies and in ICM plans for selected coastal communities	Inadequate considerations are being given to the impacts of climate change	<p><u>increase to 3% total areas as MPAs.</u></p> <p>CC adaptation incorporated in regional strategies in response to changing characteristics of YSCWM and structured plankton communities</p> <p><u>2 coastal ICM model framework plans in coastal provinces and cities incorporate CC adaptation to improve climate resilience</u></p>	Demonstration project reports on the impacts of climate change; Provision of management measures facing to the challenges	Lacking of scientific understanding of the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystem
	4.4. Application of Ecosystem-based Community Management (EBCM) in preparing risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters	Status of Regional Monitoring Network for application of ECBM	National Monitoring will continue without regional linkages and harmonization making regional analyses difficult or impossible	<p>Agreed number of cruises & parameters for the regional monitoring network established and data shared regionally via the project web site.</p> <p>Regular LME-wide assessments; enhanced</p>	<p>Monitoring data reported to RWGs and lodged on project website;</p> <p>Models developed and published; regional forecasts and</p>	Data & information on the relevant monitoring and research will not be fully opened & shared.

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
				information exchange; periodic scenarios of ecosystem change	scenarios of future conditions published.	

Table 7: UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project Budget 2014-2019 (revised April 17, 2017)

Award ID: 00074724	UNDP Project ID: 87001	UNOPS Project ID: 91007
Award Title:	Implement Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea	
Business Unit:	CHN10	
Project Title:	Implement Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea	
PIMS no.	4552	
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	UNOPS	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total (USD)
1. Sustainable Regional and National Cooperation for Ecosystem-Based Management	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71100	ICA fee			112694.6627				
				71200	International ICA		99386.31	9792.3335	60,420	193,580	174,555	428555
				71300	Local ICA		98875.82		16,500	79,000	70,055	165555
				71600	Travel				103,200	151,125	155,057	409382
				72100	Contractual Services				85,000	163,700	82,000	330700
				73600	direct charges		2754.44					
				74200	Printing and Publications				3,400	3,400	18,400	25200
				75100	F&A		19096.58					
				75700	Conference organizing service				30,500	49,600	46,600	126700

				76100	realized gains		-0.02							
				78000				27.59						
				79000				0						
Total Costs for Component 1							0	220113.13	122514.586	299,020	640,405	546,667	1486092	
2. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to provisioning services	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71200	International ICA				101,000	169,000	148,755	418,755		
				71300	Local ICA				10,000	35,000	19,726	64,726		
				71600	Travel				73,700	108,300	59,400	241,400		
				72100	Contractual Services				110,000	197,000	145,000	452,000		
				72200	Equipment and Furniture				20,000	20,000	0	40,000		
				73600	direct charges			1455.35						
				74200	Printing and Publications					0	13,500	12,000	25,500	
				75100	F&A			138.26						
75700	Conference organizing service						10,970	38,050	15,825	64,845				
Total Costs of Component 2							0	1593.61	0	325,670	580,850	400,706	1307226	
3. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to regulating and cultural services	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71200	International ICA				172,000	110,000	97,590	379,590		
				71300	Local ICA				0	11,200	11,237	22,437		
				71600	Travel				33,500	75,700	67,800	177,000		
				72100	Contractual Services				178,500	298,500	63,500	540,500		
				73600	direct charges			1344.66						
				74200	Printing and Publications					0	9,500	3,000	12,500	
				75100	F&A			127.74						
				75700	Conference organizing service						5,700	12,600	4,800	23,100

Total Costs of Component 3					0	1472.4	0	389,700	517,500	247,927	1,155,127	
4. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to supporting services	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71200	International ICA			220,000	290,000	204,239	714,239	
				71300	Local ICA			0	49,000	19,498	68,498	
				71600	Travel			52,000	182,628	119,393	354,021	
				72100	Contractual Services			243,000	508,000	267,000	1,018,000	
				73600	direct charges		4635.43					
				74200	Printing and Publications			500	33,500	15,500	49,500	
				75100	F&A		440.37					
				75700	Conference organizing service			6,000	40,000	31,300	77,300	
Total Costs of Component 4					0	5075.8	0	521,500	1,113,128	656,930	2291558	
5. Project Management Cost	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71200	International ICA			6,570	13,000	15,000	15,896	43,896
				71300	Local ICA				40,000	46,000	40,226	126,226
				71600	Travel	1046.01	6729.96	10,346				
				72200	Equipment and Furniture (Automobile) [1]	-	-		15,000	17,100	0	32,100
				72300	Fuel of vehicles				1,000	1,300	1,260	3,560
				72400	Printers, Communication, Postage/freight			0	15,000	1,526	0	16,526
				72500	Office supplies				5,000	4,148	5,000	14,148
				72600	equipment							
				72700	hospitality		954.96	1,794				
				72800	Information Technology Equipment				0	0	0	0

			73100	Premises costs, Operation cost				12,000	12,000	12,380	36,380
			73400	Vehicle maintenance. & repair				0	500	784	1,284
			73600	direct charges	29451.34	145.23					
			74200	Printing and Publications				1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
			74500	Vehicle insurances & Bank charges				900	900	948	2,748
			74700	Vehicles parking				300	300	368	968
			75100	F&A	2897.25	743.34					
			75700	workshops			332.88				
			76100	realized gains	-2.61	49.79					
			77000	engagement services			10277.3968				
			78000	realized loss			6.91				
			79000	F&A			0				
Total Costs of Project Management					33391.99	8623.28	29,327	103,200	99,774	77,862	280,836
Subtotal: Component 1-4 and Project Management								1,639,090	2,951,657	1,930,092	6,520,839
Management fees					619,480						
Grand Total with management fees					33391.99	236878.22	151,842	1,794,804	3,232,064	2,113,451	7,562,430

[1] For the implementation of SAP of YSLME, there will be a lot of activities in the coastal areas to work with local governments and coastal communities in fishery management & sustainable mariculture. Conservation and protection of marine and coastal wetlands also require a lot field work. As the public transportation will not be suitable for the field work as said above, purchasing an automobile is essential for implementing project activities in the coastal areas. This has been discussed with and agreed by the implementing partners of the project in several occasions, including the Project Board meetings. The automobile will be located in the PMO office in RO Korea.

Table 8: Project budget variance across components

		Planned budget for 2017-2019	Planned budget for 2017-2019 including UNOPS fees	Expenditure 2014-2016 (UNOPS fees included)	Total budget by component (E+D)	Budget in ProDoc	Balance by component	Change in percentage
Component 1	Outcome 1	292,900						
	Outcome 2	95,000						
	Outcome 3	356,900						
	Outcome 4	88,000						
	Outcome 5	148,700						
	Staff fee, Secretariat travel and TA	504,592						
Component 1 Subtotal		1,486,092	1,627,270.74	342,627.72	1,969,898.456	1,970,043	-145	0%
Component 2	Outcome 1	141,000						
	Outcome 2	346,625						
	Outcome 3	302,120						
	Staff fee, Secretariat travel and TA	517,481						
Component 2 Subtotal		1,307,226	1,431,412.47	1,593.61	1,433,006.08	1,437,606	-4,600	0.3%
Component 3	Outcome 1	354,200						
	Outcome 2	216,500						
	Outcome 3	110,800						
	Outcome 4	144,800						

	Staff fee, Secretariat travel and TA	328,827						
Component 3 Subtotal		1,155,127	1,264,864.065	1,472.40	1,266,336.465	1,155,411	110,925	9.6%
Component 4	Outcome 1	155,500						
	Outcome 2	384,900						
	Outcome 3	409,300						
	Outcome 4	678,900						
	Staff fee, Secretariat travel and TA	662,958						
Component 4 Subtotal		2,291,558	2,509,256.01	5,075.80	2,514,331.81	2,621,370	-107,038	4.08%
Management		280,836	307,515.42	71,342.20	378,857.6163	378,000	858	0.23%
TOTAL		6,520,839	7,140,318.705	422,111.72	7,562,430.428	7,562,430	0	

Table 9: Draft UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project Workplan 2017

Note: revised or new end-of-project targets, activities, timeframe and budget are marked in red; corrections made in response to comments from China on March 30 are marked in purple; corrections are marked in blue to make the workplan for 2017 more realistic.

DRAFT ANNUAL WORKPLAN FOR 2017

Project ID and Project Name: 00087001, Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem: Restoring Ecosystem Goods and Services and Consolidation of a Long-term Regional Environmental Governance Framework

EXPECTED OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		2017					Source of Funds	COA	description	budget (USD)
Output/outcome indicators and annual indicator targets/benchmarks (if applicable)	List all activities to be undertaken (including evaluations and publications etc.)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
Component 1: Ensuring sustainable regional and national cooperation for ecosystem based management, based on strengthened institutional structures and improved knowledge for decision making										
OUTCOME 1.1 Regional governance structure, the YSLME Commission established and functional, based on strengthened partnerships & regional co-ordination; wider stakeholder participation and enhanced public awareness.	Output 1.1.1 Regional agreement to establish the YSLME Commission, Management, Science and Technical Panel (MSTP) and Regional Working Group (RWGs); national and regional policies drafted and implemented									
	Activity 1: review, refine and adopt TORs of Interim Commission Council and subsidiary bodies (MSTP, RWGs, IMCCs, NCs, NWGs, UNOPS) and membership of ICC and subsidiary bodies (MSTP, RWGs, IMCC, NWGs); appoint NCs;					UNOPS	GEF	71200		0
								71200		0

<p>End of Project Target (2019): 1), Functioning YSLME Commission, indicated by: (1) MOU or Joint Declaration signed on establishment of the YSLME Commission; (2) legal personality of YSLME commission or other arrangements established; (3) TDA and SAP revised and adopted as a subsidiary document of the MOU or joint Declaration; (4) Secretariat quality management system put in place</p> <p>2) All the Terms of Reference for the YSLME Commission and Subsidiary Bodies approved by all participating country Governments.</p> <p>Targets of 2017: 1) TOR and membership, and rules of procedures of Interim Commission Council and subsidiary bodies (MSTP, RWGs, IMCCs and NWGs) adopted;</p>	Activity 2: evaluate the NSAP implementation, update TDA and develop policy recommendations of SAP (2020-2030)						71600		0
							75700		0
	Activity 3: prepare, agree to and implement a roadmap for a sustainable regional mechanism for implementation of the SAP						71200	10 days*\$400 (2 consultants)	4,000
	Activity 4: Refine and adopt rules of procedure of Interim Commission Council						71200		0
	Activity 5: Recruit UNOPS staff, refine and adopt TOR						71200		0
	Activity 6. conduct inception workshop, 1st Interim Commission Council meeting and annual meetings of the Council, and publish proceedings of meetings						71600	1st and 3rd MSTPs: 9 persons*\$300/day*4 days +\$350*9 persons; regular 2nd MSTP:9 persons*\$300/day*3 days +\$350*9 persons; Inception workshop: 4 resource persons*\$300/day*2 days +\$500*4 persons. Interim Commission Council: cofinanced	18,750
							74200	printing of publications	500
						72100	interpretation services	4,000	
					UNOPS	GEF	75700	MSTP: \$30/day*2 days*25 persons (\$1,500); Inception workshop: 100 persons*1day*\$30 + \$2,000 for venue (\$5,000); Interim Commission Council: \$500 for venue + \$30*30 persons for lunch (\$1,400)	7,900

<p>2) annual meetings of YICC, MSTP and RWGs and proceedings;</p> <p>3) quality management system: management information system set up and used in daily work; UNOPS SOPs developed and in use;</p>	Activity 7: conduct preparatory meeting for inception						71600	travel and DSA for 4 Chinese participants	4,500
							75700	\$30*20 persons*2 days + \$300 for snack	1,500
	Activity 8: conduct annual meetings of MSTP and publish proceedings of meetings:						71600	Each year: 9 persons*\$300/day*2 days +\$350*9 persons;	8,550
							74200	printing of publications	200
							75700	Each year: \$30/day *2 days *20 persons (\$1,200) + \$300 snacks + \$500 for venue	2,000
	Activity 9. conduct RWG meetings and prepare proceedings to review TORs, regional guidelines/strategies/plan, and progress reports as specified in component 2-4						71600	Each year: \$300/day *2 days *3.5 persons *6 meetings (\$12,600) + \$350/travel *3.5 persons *6 meetings (\$7,350)	19,950
							74200	printing of publications	1,200
							75700	each year: \$30/day *2 days *10 persons *6 meetings (\$3,600) + \$300 snacks* 6 meetings (\$1,800) + \$500 for venue*6 meetings (\$3,000)	8,400
	Activity 10: identify, agree and establish legal personality or other arrangement of the YSLME Commission to enable it enter into agreements with other legal entities;								0

	Activity 11: establish quality management system of the Secretariat including financial management system, HR rules and regulations, staff code of conduct, audit mechanism, program management, etc.							71300		0
	Activity 12: conduct of ICTF meetings on issues identified by the MSTP							71600		0
								75700		0
	Activity 13. Strengthening partnerships and develop joint programme(s) to mobilize resources with regional institutions.					UNOPS	GEF	72100		0
								75700		0
	subtotal									81,450
OUTCOME 1.2 improved inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration at the national level, based on more effective IMCCs	Output 1.2.1 National level agreements regarding ecosystem-based management actions, policies, regulations and standards promulgated, as appropriate									
End of project target: 1) Participation of Ministries in the IMCC will include but not limited to the following: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, relevant department or ministry of ocean & fishery. 2) At least one meeting of IMCC every year and functioning coordination 3) NSAP and	Activity 1. Organize bi-annual meetings of the IMCC to coordinate implementation of YSLME SAP							75700		0
	Activity 2: establish inter-sector management boards for demonstration sties including provincial and local governments and organize meetings and operationalize the mechanisms									0
	Activity 3. assemble data and update National SAP implementation plans					UNOPS	GEF	72100	subcontract coordinated by IMCC	30,000
	Activity 4: conduct consultation and adopt NSAP and Implementation Plan by IMCC							75700		0
	Activity 5: prepare NSAP implementation review reports and make strategic policy recommendations							71300		0

<p>implementation plans adopted; and 4) NSAP implementation reports prepared and distributed in Interim Commission Council meetings in 2020</p> <p>Target in 2017: 1) IMCC meeting held to approve Interim Commission Council membership, inception report and budget; 2) intersectoral management boards for demonstration sites established and operational</p>	subtotal								30,000	
<p>OUTCOME 1.3 Wider participation in SAP implementation fostered through capacity building and public awareness, based on strengthened Yellow Sea Partnership and wider stakeholder participation; improved environmental awareness; enhanced capacity to implement ecosystem-based management</p> <p>End of project target:</p>	Output 1.3.1 Agreements with partners on overall environment co-operation and management, relevant fishery management, marine habitat conservation and pollution reduction, at both national and regional levels; cross sector partnerships established and operational									
	Activity 1. Develop Regional and National Guidelines regarding the involvement of Stakeholder groups in the implementation of the Yellow Sea SAP management actions					UNOPS	GEF	71200		0
	Activity 2. Strengthening partnerships with existing regional mechanisms (NOWPAP, PEMSEA, IOC/WESTPAC, COBSEA, EAAFP, UNESCAP): Guideline development, regional agreements, regular meetings, & joint programmes							71200	40 days* \$400	0
								71600	travels	5,000
								74200	printing of knowledge product	500
								75700	joint activities including with PEMSEA in 2018 in EAS Congress	1,400

<p>1) YSLME Partnership guidelines prepared and agreed to guide the partnership development</p> <p>2) 40 MOUs and/or other collaborative arrangements with global, regional, national or local partners for capacity development, advocacy, knowledge management and programming for implementation of YSLME SAP in line with the goals of the YSLME Partnerships</p> <p>3) at least 6 collaborative activities with regional and bilateral partners;</p> <p>4) at least 10 training activities;</p> <p>5) training of at least 200 professionals and officials</p> <p>6) at least 15 public awareness initiatives organized</p> <p>7) interactive and visualized project website launched informing stakeholders of the status and trends of ecosystem</p>	<p>Activity 3. Strengthening partnerships with existing bilateral mechanisms: Joint activity & Regional workshop</p>						71600	17,500 for joint bilateral activities and \$15,000 for regional wkps	10,000	
							75700	\$7,500 for joint activity and \$15,00 for regional workshops	7,500	
	<p>Activity 4. design, establish, maintain and support an interactive YSLME Partnership portal with functionalities of helpdesk, search, partner website linkage, component integration, virtual EBM-LME academy in English, Chinese and Korean languages</p>					UNOPS	GEF	72100	several subcontracts on portal design and maintenance, cloud hosting services, hardware, software,	20,000
	<p>Activity 5: populate portal of legal clearing house with support of a fully functioning internship program</p>							71600	allowance for interns	4,000
	<p>Output 1.3.2 National public awareness in support of YSLME SAP achieved; data and information collected; jointly managed databases developed, publicly accessible information for implementing management plans at the regional, national and local levels</p>									
	<p>Activity 1: Produce project profile</p>						71300	8 working days * \$200	1,500	
							74200	printing of publications	1,000	
	<p>Activity 2: develop/refine YSLME strategy of public awareness and participation and conduct activities that lead to raising awareness of YSLME status and actions/behavior change among target stakeholders and visibility of YSLME</p>					UNOPS	GEF	72100	subcontract	20,000
<p>Output 1.3.3 Transfer lessons, experiences and best practices between the local demonstration sites</p>										

<p>carrying capacity 8) YSLME internship program initiated and implemented to support knowledge capture and awareness raising activities</p>	<p>Activity 1. Exchange local government officials/experts for cross- learning of experiences of updated knowledge and good practices in the areas of IMTA, stock assessment, boat buy-back scheme, alternative livelihood, artificial wetland, PPP, recovery of fishery stocks, impact assessment of habitat modifications, assessment of impact of climate change on plankton communities, migration pattern of jelly fish.</p>					UNOPS	GEF	71600	6 officials/experts*30 days*\$30/day	1,800
<p>targets for 2017 1) guidelines for partnership development prepared and adopted by Interim Commission Council; 2) information portal designed and project website operationalized; 3) regional communication strategy refined and at least two awareness activities conducted; 4) 2 training workshops conducted; 5) two exchange visits organized;</p>	<p>Output 1.3.4 Training of at least 10 stakeholder groups on public participation on relevant management actions, in particular on fishery management, marine habitat conservation and economic assessment</p>									
	<p>Activity 1: conduct of 10 training workshops to 200 trainers/experts in collaboration with partners for up to 10 stakeholder groups on ecosystem-based management, social safeguards, environmental treaties and agreements, carrying capacity, regional cooperation, CBA and valuation such as benefits of IMTA, impacts of coastal and marine habitat modifications, habitat-based and food-chain based approaches for habitat conservation, economic valuation, and MPA networking</p>					UNOPS	GEF	72100		0
								71600		0
								75700		0
	<p>Total</p>									72,700
<p>OUTCOME 1.4 Improved compliance with regional and international treaties, agreements and guidelines</p>	<p>Outputs 1.4.1 Enhanced national and regional legal instruments to comply with regional & global treaties, agreements and guidelines</p>									
<p>end of project targets: 1) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</p>	<p>Activity 1. review and identify gaps between domestic and regional and global standards, and to make legal recommendation to harmonize domestic legislation.</p>					UNOPS	GEF	71200	2 consultants from two countries, 40 days* \$400/day	5,000

<p>adapted as regional guidelines agreed by China and RO Korea</p> <p>2) new/revision of existing laws included in legislative agenda</p> <p>End of 2017 target:</p> <p>1) gaps in domestic legislation to implement YSLME SAP identified</p> <p>2) methodologies and approaches to develop regional guidelines incorporating Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries agreed by RWG-F</p>	Activity 2. Develop regional guidelines for incorporating Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in YSLME context:						72100	subcontract	4,000	
							71600	\$300/day *2 days *3.5 persons *4 meetings (\$8,400) + \$350/travel *3.5 persons *4 meetings (\$4,900)	6,650	
							75700	\$30/day *2 days *10 persons *4 meetings (\$2,400) + \$300 snacks* 4 meetings (\$1,200)	1,800	
	Activity 3. Technical assistance to develop national standards and management measures to comply with regional guidelines of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and trainings						72100		0	
							71600		0	
							75700		0	
	subtotal								17,450	
OUTCOME 1.5	Outputs 1.5.1 Periodic economic assessments of costs and ecological effectiveness									
<p>Sustainable financing for regional collaboration on ecosystem-based management secured, based on cost-efficient and ecologically-effective actions</p> <p>end of project targets:</p> <p>1) financing agreement for YSLME Commission between countries reached for another 5 years from 2020 on, and government</p>	Activity 1. conduct biennial estimations of SAP Implementation costs and benefits analysis						71200		0	
	Activity 2: conduct pilot CBA and valuation studies of IMTA demonstration, impacts of modification of marine habitats; and effectiveness of fishing both in areas and in time					UNOPS	GEF	72100	subcontracts	7,000
	Activity 3: publication of three study reports in English							74200		0
	Activity 4. mid-term and terminal evaluation							71200		0

funding secured in year 2019	Outputs 1.5.2 Sustainable financing agreed; at least 150% increase in government financing for regional collaboration									
	Activity 1. assess operational costs of YSLME commission, and agree on sources of funding to cover costs of operations								0	
	Activity 2: conduct negotiations for financing YSLME as a regional collaboration mechanism						GEF	71600	\$300/day *2 days *3 persons *4 meetings (\$7,200) + \$350/travel *3 resource persons *4 meetings (\$4,900)	0
								75700	\$30/day *2 days *10 persons *4 meetings (\$2,400) + \$300 snacks* 4 meetings (\$1,200)	0
	subtotal								7000	
	IICA (Technical Assistance)							71200		50,000
	IICA (Project Negotiation and coordination)							71200		1,420
	LICA (Technical Assistance)					UNOPS	GEF	71300		15,000
	LICA (Project Negotiation and coordination)							71300		0
	Staff Travel Cost:							71600		24,000
COMPONENT 1 Subtotal by COA								71200		60,420
								71300		16,500
								71600		103,200
								72100		85,000
								72200		

								72300		
								72400		
								72500		
								72800		
								73100		
								73400		
								74200		3,400
								74500		
								74700		
								75700		30,500
COMPONENT 1 SUBTOTAL										299,020
COMPONENT 2. IMPROVING ECOSYSTEM CARRYING CAPACITY WITH RESPECT TO PROVISIONING SERVICES										
OUTCOME 2.1 Recovery of depleted fish stocks as shown by increasing mean trophic level	Output 2.1.1 Reduction of fishing by around 10% in demonstration sites through e.g. boat buy-back scheme over the duration of the project.									
End of project target: 1) 10% reduction in fishing boats and horse power in YS; 2) livelihoods of affected fisher folks maintained at	Activity 1. Review current national criteria and develop guidelines for vessel selection									
								71200	20 days* \$400/day	8,000
								71600	\$300/day *2 days *6 persons (\$3,600) + \$350/travel *6 persons (\$2,100)	5,700
								75700	\$30/day *2 days *20 persons (\$1,200) + \$300 snacks	1,500

pre-buy-back scheme level or increased at 2 demonstration sites	Activity 2. Assess socio-economic implications of buy-back schemes at two demonstration sites (one site each in China and RO Korea)							72100	subcontract	15,000	
								71300	report editing and layout	0	
								74200	printing of report	0	
	target in 2017: 1) agreed vessel selection guidelines; 2) social safeguards (alternative livelihoods) options designed; 3) alternative livelihoods program designed and agreed with affected fishier folks in 2 demo sites 4) national workshop on livelihood development for fishermen participating in buy-back scheme conducted	Activity 3. assess effectiveness of license system (legal and policy adequacy, institutional capacity, individual capacity, availability of capacity, fish landing over years) and recommendations for improvement of licensing system							72100	subcontract	20,000
									71600		0
									75700		0
								74200		0	
Output 2.1.2 Provision of alternative livelihoods to fisher folks taking into account the contribution of women											
target for 2018: 1) licensing system review report; 2) symposium on fishery management (licensing) organized and proceeding published; 3) regional workshop on livelihood development of fishermen conducted and proceeding published	Activity 1. identify possible compensation schemes and alternative livelihoods in demonstration sites;					UNOPS	GEF	71200	20 days * \$400/day	8,000	
		Activity 2. design and test microfinance and tax rebate for alternative livelihoods for demonstration sites							71600	\$150/day *10 days *3 persons (\$4,500) + \$500/travel *3 persons (\$1,500)	6,000
								75700	three meetings	1,500	
	Activity 3. conduct national and regional experience sharing workshops on income generation from tourism and other opportunities								71600		0
									75700		0
								74200		0	
Subtotal										65,700	
Output 2.2.1 Science-based management of fisheries											

<p>OUTCOME 2.2 enhanced fish stocks through re-stocking and habitat improvement end of project target: 1) 5% improvements in standing stock and CPUE in 3 demo sites; 2) future management decisions on restocking based on effectiveness 2017 targets: 1) 1 RWG meeting held; 2) methodologies and guidelines in stock assessment agreed 3) 1 regional training on stock assessment conducted; 4) national science-based workshop conducted and proceeding published; 5) baseline assessment of demo sites completed</p>	<p>Activity 1. Regional training in stock assessment and replenishment</p>						71200	1 expert*2 countries*2 training*5 days*\$400/day	4,000
							71600	\$300*2 person*4 days*2 wkps (\$4,800) + \$350/travel *2 experts * 2 trainings (\$1,400)	3,100
							75700	\$30/day*3days*20 persons*2 wkps	1,800
	<p>Activity 2. implement national strategy and participation to increase public Awareness of benefits of ecosystem-based fishery management and assess impact of awareness programs</p>						72100		0
	<p>Activity 3. regional networking and harmonization of methodology of stock assessment</p>						71600	RWG-F and RWG-M travel in three years	8,000
							75700	RWG-F and RWG-M workshops	4,000
	<p>Activity 4: Technical assistance to improve techniques of replanting of sea grass/macroalgae</p>						72100	subcontract	10,000
							74200	printing of publication	0
	<p>Activity 5. Joint study of fish behavior/gear selectivity</p>						71600	2 scientists*2 countries*10 days	7,500
	<p>Activity 6. study visit to improve techniques of artificial reefs construction and placement</p>						71600	4 scientists * 3 days	6,000
						74200		0	
<p>Activity 7: organize national workshop on science-based fishery management</p>						71600		0	
<p>Activity 8. International experience sharing on science-based fishery management</p>						71600		0	
						75700		0	

UNOPS

GEF

	Activity 9. Monitoring of implementation results in three demo sites						72100	subcontract, to be combined into one contract on monitoring	20,000	
	Activity 10: joint assessment of the effectiveness of closure and buy-back scheme						72100	subcontract	20,000	
	Subtotal								84,400	
<p>OUTCOME 2.3: Enhanced and sustainable mariculture production, by increasing production per unit area as means to ease pressure on capture fisheries</p> <p>end of project target: 1) 5% reduction of contaminants from mariculture in demo sites; 2) 10% increase in production per unit area; 3) 5% reduction of nutrients and other discharges from mariculture installations</p> <p>2007 targets: 1) suitable areas for IMTA mapped and environmental and social economic benefits assessed; 2) IMTA training module prepared;</p>	Output 2.3.1 Widespread practice of sustainable mariculture, where appropriate, increasing productivity and reducing pollution.									
	Activity 1. Develop regional guidelines for IMTA, including nutrient reduction and disease diagnosis, prevention and warning					UNOPS	GEF	71200	40 days* \$400/day	6,000
								71600	\$300*2 experts*2 days*2 wkps (\$2,400)+ \$350/travel *2 experts * 2 meetings (\$1,400)	3,800
								75700	\$30/day*2days*10 experts*2 meetings + venue(\$500)	1,450
	Activity 2. study visit to improve capacity in disease diagnoses:							71600	3 experts from 2 countries	6,000
	Activity 3: Develop BMP for IMTA							72100	subcontract	5,000
	Activity 4: survey of coastal areas suitable for operation of IMTA, and economic analysis of benefits for replication of IMTA across YSLME and China					UNOPS	GEF	72100		0
	Activity 5. Develop national plan to promote IMTA							72100		0
	Activity 6. implement national strategy to increase public awareness of benefits of ecosystem-based fishery management and IMTA							72100		0
		Output 2.3.2 Adoption of integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) where appropriate								

	Activity 1. prepare an IMTA training module							71600	\$300*4 experts*2 days*2 wkps (\$4,800)+ \$350/travel *4 experts * 2 meetings (\$2,800)	7,600
								75700	\$30/day*2days*6 experts*2 meetings	720
								74200		0
	Activity 2: Conduct IMTA training workshop in collaboration with IW:Learn							72100		0
								71600		0
								75700		0
	Activity 3: support to demonstrate IMTA in three sites							72100	subcontract	20,000
								72200	monitoring equipment	20,000
	Activity 4. knowledge sharing on IMTA and replication elsewhere							71600		0
								75700		0
								74200		0
	Subtotal									70,570
	IICA (Technical Assistance)							71200		60,000
	IICA (Project Negotiation and coordination)							71200		15,000
	LICA (Technical Assistance)							71300		10,000
	LICA (Project Negotiation and coordination)							71300		0
	Staff Travel Cost							71600		20,000
								71200		101,000
COMPONENT 2:								71300		10,000
subtotal by COA								71600		73,700

								72100		110,000
								72200		20,000
								72300		
								72400		
								72500		
								72800		
								73100		
								73400		
								74200		0
								74500		
								74700		
								75700		10,970
Component 2 subtotal										325,670
COMPONENT 3: IMPROVING ECOSYSTEM CARRYING REGULATING AND CULTURAL SERVICES										
OUTCOME 3.1 Ecosystem health improved through a reduction in pollutant discharge (e.g. nutrients) from land-based sources	Output 3.1.1 Reduced pollutant levels by enforcement and control in demonstration sites									
End of Project Target: 1) agreed pollution monitoring guideline and monitoring network and harmonized methodologies;	Activity 1. Establish regional pollution monitoring guideline, environmental quality standards and network based on any existing ones: harmonize regional methodology and update regional monitoring guideline including for emerging contaminants.					UNOPS	GEF	71200	40 days*\$400/day	16,000
								71600	RWG-P meetings	7,000
								75700	two meetings	4,500
								72100	subcontract	20,000
								74200		0

<p>2) agreement on data and information sharing mechanisms between China and RO Korea, and between YSLME Project and other organizations</p> <p>3) investment secured for demonstration in reduction of inorganic nitrogen, phosphate, faecal substances, heavy metals and POPs from investment projects (2 in China and 2 in RO Korea);</p> <p>4) 10% reduction in N discharge during project cycle (2014-2019)</p> <p>Project target in 2017:</p> <p>1) loading reports of two demo sites</p> <p>2) review report of nutrient reduction technologies and investment modalities</p> <p>3) agreement on sharing of data and information on atmosphere-based, sea-based and agriculture-based pollutants</p>	<p>Activity 3. review of control mechanisms from point sources and evaluate facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources and control/mitigation mechanisms of pollution from point sources</p>						71200	40 days*\$400/day	16,000		
	<p>Activity 4. Economic analysis of reduction of nutrients for better environment and ecosystem of the pilot sites</p>							71200	45days *\$400/day	16,000	
	<p>Activity 5: organize training on operation of PPP to provincial and demo site government officials from finance, environment, and ocean management sectors</p>							71300		0	
								71600		0	
								75700		0	
	<p>Activity 6: prepare two bidding documents for local governments to mitigate nutrients using PPP</p>							72100		0	
	<p>Activity 7: support to negotiation in contracting</p>							71200		0	
	<p>Activity 8: prepare two case studies and lesson learnt reports</p>							72100		0	
	<p>Output 3.1.2 Enhanced data and information sharing regarding sources and sinks of contaminants</p>										
		<p>Activity 1: Diagnostic analysis of ID sources & sinks of pollutants, review available data & info, report environmental status and trends of Yellow Sea, and identify gaps and explore mechanisms for data and information sharing between the two countries</p>						UNOPS	GEF	71200	20 days*\$400/day
									71600	3 days*4 persons*\$300/day *3 workshops +\$350/travel *4 persons*3 workshops	5,000
									75700	\$30/day*2 days*20 persons *3 workshops	1,200

	Activity 2. Support for monitoring and acquisition of data for sharing on pollutants from atmosphere-based sources						72100	subcontract	10,000	
	Activity 3. Support for monitoring and data acquisition for sharing on fertilizer use						72100	subcontract	10,000	
	Activity 4. Support for monitoring and data acquisition for sharing from sea-based sources:						72100	subcontract	10,000	
	Activity 5: support production of data products of yellow sea agreed by two countries					UNOPS	72100	subcontract	500	
	Activity 6: collaborative arrangement with other organizations in marine environment, e.g. NEAR-GOOS, Data and information system of UNEP/NOWPAP to improve understanding of YSLME					GEF	71600	3 days*2 persons*\$300/day *3 workshops +\$350/travel *2 persons*3 workshops	2,500	
	subtotal								124,700	
OUTCOME 3.2 Wider application of pollution-reduction techniques piloted at demonstration sites	Output 3.2.1. New and innovative techniques for pollution reduction (e.g. artificial wetlands and habitats) applied at demonstration sites									
End of project target: 1) 3 nutrient reduction demonstration projects invested by 3 local governments using wetland regulating services; target in 2017 1) MOU signed between UNOPS and three	Activity 1. Develop regional strategy for using wetlands as nutrient sink						71200	20 days*\$400/day	4,000	
	Activity 2. Cost-effective and sustainable mechanism to treat municipal wastewater & sewage: good practices and experience sharing and learning						71200	20 days*\$400/day	8,000	
						UNOPS	71600	study visits of 6 officials each from 3 sites in China to Incheon and Ansan, RO Korea and Xiamen	4,000	
	Activity 3: technical support to design wetland habitats to achieve blue bay in three pilot sites in China and application of clean production technologies and relevant technology transfer						72100	subcontract	100,000	

cities/sites 2) synthesis report of good practices of using wetland regulating services to rehabilitate river basin and coastal environments 3) increased knowledge in use of regulating services of wetland habitats by planners and investors in demonstration sites;	Activity 4. prepare a case study and share experiences in using wetland to treat nutrients in wastewater						71300		0	
							74200		0	
	subtotal								116,000	
OUTCOME 3.3 Strengthened legal and regulatory processes to control pollution	Output 3.3.1 Strengthened legal instruments and better regulatory processes to control pollution									
end of project target: 1) agreed guidelines for microplastics monitoring and assessment by China and RO Korea; 2) new financial and economic incentives and regulatory measures adopted in coastal cities in support of recycling economy 3) number of new provincial regulations to improve water quality in Shandong, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces 4) new economically	Activity 1. review of policies and regulations in China and RO Korea dealing with pollution control and assess compliance with UNCLOS, the Future We Want, multi-lateral environmental agreements and programmes ratified by both countries, and prioritize legal and regulatory reforms in both countries					UNOPS	GEF	71200	20 days *\$400/day	4,000
								74200		0
	Activity 2. review of international and regional instruments and policies on waste management, guidelines on marine litter monitoring and assessment, and develop a harmonized regional microplastics monitoring and assessment guidelines							71200	20 days *\$400/day	6,000
								71600		0
								75700		0
	Activity 3. Review technologies for waste reduction, reuse, recovery, and economic studies on recycling uses							71200	20 days *\$400/day	8,000
								74200		0
	Activity 4. support to develop regulatory measures for marine litter monitoring,							72100	subcontract	20,000

profitable business developed from waste reuse and recycling 2017 target: 1) waste management policy and good practices review report drafted; 2) waste reduction, reuse and recovery technologies review report drafted;	disposal, handling, reuse, recycle in pilot province or city of Yellow Sea to enable investment on recycling economies.					UNOPS	GEF	71600		0
								75700		0
	Activity 5. support to two pilot projects on recycling economies							72100		0
subtotal										38,000
OUTCOME 3.4 Marine litter controlled at selected locations end of project target: 1) Regional Guidelines on control of marine litter based on those initiated by NOWPAP produced and adopted for use in Yellow Sea; 2) Established regional database in the first year, and significant reduction in the quantities of marine litter at selected beach locations 2017 target:	Output 3.4.1 Procedures in place to control and remove marine litter at demonstration sites					UNOPS	GEF			
	Activity 1. Regional review of existing policies and regulations regarding solid waste disposal as well as technologies for reducing production including recycling opportunities							72100	subcontract	8,000
								71600		0
								75700		0
								74200		0
	Activity 2. Develop & test monitoring (early warning) system, and conduct a regional baseline survey of marine litter in collaboration with other relevant organizations							71200	20 days*\$400/day	8,000
	Activity 3. demonstration projects to implement programmes for cleaning marine litter through PPP							72100		0
Activity 4: implement regular community-based approach for reducing marine litter					72100		0			
					71600		0			

1) report on marine litter status in coastal areas of YS published 2) warning system designed and in use in pilot site 3) one awareness program of marine litter conducted in pilot sites; 4) demonstration sites/projects/stakeholder group selected and program designed	Activity 5. Implement National Strategy for Awareness and Participation: production of information packages and outreach activities to raise awareness of responsible solid waste responsible disposal and beach clean-up campaigns (combined with Activity 2 of output 1.3.2 in contracting)							72100		0
	Activity 6. support to start-up for local recycling enterprises					UNOPS	GEF	72100		0
	subtotal									16,000
	IICA (Technical Assistance):					UNOPS	GEF	71200		70,000
	IICA (Project Negotiation and coordination):							71200		10,000
	LICA (Technical Assistance):							71300		0
	LICA (Project Negotiation and coordination):							71300		0
	Staff Travel Cost:							71600		15,000
COMPONENT 3: Subtotal by COA								71200		172,000
								71300		0
								71600		33,500
								72100		178,500
								72200		
								72300		
								72400		
								72500		

								72800			
								73100			
								73400			
								74200		0	
								74500			
								74700			
								75700		5,700	
Component 3 subtotal										389,700	
COMPONENT 4 IMPROVING ECOSYSTEM CARRYING CAPACITY WITH RESPECT TO SUPPORTING SERVICES											
OUTCOME 4.1 Maintenance of current habitats and the monitoring and mitigation of the impacts of reclamation	Output 4.1.1 Agreement at all levels to implement the relevant management actions to regulate new coastal zone reclamation projects										
End of project target: 1) areas of critical habitats maintained at baseline level; 2) impacts of reclamation prepared in 2 demo sites; 3) YSLME Biodiversity Conservation Plan adopted and management guidelines and actions	Activity 1. conduct rapid assessment of coastal and marine habitats and species of critical global and regional significance and prepare the YSLME Biodiversity Conservation Plan in implementation of CBD, Ramsar and other conventions						UNOPS	GEF	71200	40 days*\$400/day	16,000
									71600	2 days*4 persons*\$300/day *1 workshops +\$350/travel *4 persons*1 workshop	3,800
									75700	\$30/day*2 days*20 persons *1 workshop	1,200
									74200	printing of publication	500
	Activity 2: identify approved reclamation up to 2015 in each country, and any further reclamation from 2016 on								71200	20 days*\$400/day	3,000

integrated into sectoral plans; 2017 target: 1) consensus reached on YSLME Biodiversity Conservation Plan: habitat, species, priorities and actions;	Activity 3: harmonize valuation methodologies, standards, and guidelines for evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of ecosystem-based restoration project							71200	20 days*\$400/day	8,000
	Activity 4: conduct regional and national workshops to share experience and good practice of restoration projects including valuation methodologies, standards and guidelines							71600	one regional and 3 national workshops: 2 days*4 persons*\$300/day *4 workshops +\$350/travel *4 persons*4 workshop	3,800
								75700	\$30/day*2 days*20 persons *4 workshop	1,200
	Activity 5. Develop strategies and governance mechanisms to achieve regional habitat and species targets at 2 demonstration sites, including assessment of impacts of modifications of areas of critical habitats and monitoring the effectiveness of management plans.							72100	subcontracts	20,000
	Activity 6. Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME:							72100	subcontracts	0
								71600		0
								75700		0
								74200		0
		subtotal								57,500
	OUTCOME 4.2: MPA Network strengthened in the Yellow Sea	Output 4.2.1 MPA networks strengthened in the YSLME								
end of project target:	Activity 1: review and agree on assessment scopes and methodologies					UNOPS	GEF	71600	2 days*4 persons*\$300/day *1 workshops +\$350/travel *4 persons*1 workshop	3,800

<p>1) the planned expansion of the MPA system currently does take into account ecological connectivity (measured by use of developed connectivity tool kit or other means)</p> <p>2) 10% increase in METT scores of demonstration MPAs;</p> <p>3) increase to 3% total areas as MPAs.</p> <p>2017 targets:</p> <p>1) consensus on assessment scope and methodologies of coastal and marine habitat and species;</p> <p>2) survey, data collection and sharing, and gap analysis plan agreed and implemented</p> <p>3) one training workshop conducted;</p> <p>4, cross-site experience sharing organized and conducted;</p>							75700	\$30/day*2 days*20 persons *1 workshop	1,200
	Activity 2. Analysis of country coastal management guidelines, identification of conservation areas according to planning zones						72100	subcontract	15,000
	Activity 3: survey and produce overlays to analyze gaps and conservation needs of critical species and habitats (i.e. seal, migratory birds, fish spawning and nursery, cold water mass, etc.) and make recommendations on new MPAs						72100	subcontract	90,000
	Activity 4: conduct regional training seminars focusing on enhancing connectivity in MPA network (2 in China and 1 in RO Korea)						71200	training module preparation and conduct of training: 3 trainers*5 days/each*3 trainings*\$400	6,000
							71600		0
	Activity 5: technical assistance to revise/update the MPA development tools (such as management plan/ zoning plan) and implementation for increased connectivity and effectiveness in selected MPAs						75700		0
							72100		0
	Activity 6: YSLME MPA annual meeting for development of a 5-year workplan for YSLME MPA Network and reporting implementation progress and cross-MPA learning and review of management effectiveness						71600	2 days*4 persons*\$300/day *3 workshops +\$350/travel *4 persons*3 workshop	3,800
							75700	\$30/day*2 days*20 persons *3 workshop	1,200
	subtotal								

<p>OUTCOME 4.3: Adaptive Management mainstreamed to enhance the resilience of the YSLME and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts on ecosystem processes and other threats identified in the TDA and SAP</p> <p>End of project target: 1, CC adaptation incorporated in regional strategies in response to changing characteristics of YSCWM and structured plankton communities 2) 2 coastal ICM model framework plans in coastal provinces and cities incorporate CC adaptation to improve climate resilience</p> <p>2017 targets: 1) improved understanding and awareness of climate change implications on YSLME at national, subnational and community levels</p>	Output 4.3.1 Regional strategies adopted and goals agreed; site-based Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plans enhancing climate resilience, in place for selected sites in YSLME; conservation areas and habitats for migratory species identified											
	Activity 1: stock-taking of vulnerabilities of coastal communities and ecosystem services in YSLME to impact of climate change									71200	20 days*\$400/day	8,000
	Activity 2: prepare communication package to raise awareness of vulnerabilities to impact of climate change									72100		0
	Activity 3: monitoring and studies of relationships between the changes in sea surface temperature and characteristics of YSCWM and structure of plankton communities and development of regional strategy for adaptive management									72100	subcontract	30,000
										71600	2 days*4 persons*\$300/day *2 workshops +\$350/travel *4 persons*2 workshop	3,800
										75700	\$30/day*2 days*20 persons *2 workshop	1,200
	Activity 4: workshops/training programs on climate change and its impact on coastal and marine ecosystem services and adaptation									71200		0
										71600		0
										75700		0
	Activity 5: develop CC adaptation ICM model framework plan or strategic framework plan for 2 coastal cities and provinces									72100		0
Activity 6: experience sharing and dissemination									71600		0	
									75700		0	

2) one training course on cc adaptation conducted;										
	subtotal									43,000
OUTCOME 4.4 Application of ecosystem-based community management (EBCM) preparing risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters	Output 4.4.1 Public awareness of Yellow Sea environmental problems enhanced; strong local support for and awareness of demonstration activities									
end of project targets: 1) improved awareness, knowledge, participation and preparedness to impact of climate change at community levels in YSLME region; 2) agreed number of cruises and parameters for the regional monitoring network established and data shared regionally via the project website 3) regular LME-wide assessments; enhanced information exchange; periodic scenarios of ecosystem change 4) 12 training modules prepared for increased knowledge base and	Activity 1. design and implement a small grant program to support NGOs and community-based organizations in conducting participatory adaptation planning, preparedness and management, awareness raising for implementation of YSLME SAP; review of SGP and award criteria, and M&E system					UNOPS	GEF	71200	20 days* \$400/day	8,000
	Activity 2: implement the SGP and conduct M&E, communication and other management activities.							72100	grants	40,000
								71600	monitoring visits	3,000
	Output 4.4.2 Established monitoring network; regular basin-wide assessments; enhanced information exchange; periodic scenarios of ecosystem change; allocation of 1% of project budget for IWLEARN activities									
	Activity 1. Make regional assessment (including trend of introduced species in the region) and make policy-relevant recommendations					UNOPS	GEF	72100	subcontract	20,000
								71600		0
								75700		0
								74200		0
	Activity 2. develop regional strategies for long-term ecosystem forecasts, and conduct modelling and scenario analysis and sharing of estuary data					UNOPS	GEF	71200	40 days*\$400/day	8,000
								71600		0
								75700		0
								71600		0

<p>critical mass of expertise on EBM for dissemination and transfer at local levels;</p> <p>targets for 2017:</p> <p>1) SGP launched and first group of projects awarded;</p> <p>2) regional strategies for ecosystem forecast, modelling and scenario analysis agreed;</p> <p>3) YSLME EBM training modules agreed and under preparation by joint task forces as a compliment to initiatives of IW:Learn</p>	<p>Activity 3. Hold a conference to review and link existing monitoring network; workshop with participation of 50 regional and international experts;</p>						75700		0
							74200		0
	<p>Activity 4. Create regional jellyfish monitoring program: Create regional committee to coordinate monitoring, assessment and data sharing, and develop national and regional monitoring methodologies of jellyfish booms</p>						72100	subcontract	10,000
							71600		0
							75700		0
	<p>Activity 5. Create regional HAB (including macro-algae) monitoring program: Create regional committee to coordinate monitoring, assessment and data sharing. Combine with jellyfish committee develop national and regional monitoring methodologies of HAB;</p>						72100		10000
							71600		0
							75700		0
	<p>Activity 6. Establish a comprehensive regional monitoring system: Develop regional monitoring strategies for N/P/Si changes, climate change, jellyfish blooms, and HAB</p>						72100		8000
							71600		0
							75700		0
	<p>Activity 7: Prepare 12 training modules on ecosystem-based management in LME, 1) EBM in LME: conceptualization, 2) ecosystem carrying capacity - fish restocking; 3) ecosystem carrying capacity - IMTA; 4) ecosystem carrying capacity - habitat-based and food-chain based approaches for habitat conservation; 5) ecosystem carrying capacity:</p>						71200	International experts (primarily Korean experts) to participate in preparing 12 EBM/LME training modules in English and Korean languages (125 days * \$400)	20,000

	MPA networking; 6) social safeguards in fishing boat buy-back scheme; 7) ecosystem carrying capacity: contaminants from river-sea interaction and atmospheric deposition; 8) design, plan and implement an integrated ecosystem-based monitoring system of LME; 9) synergizing implementation of environmental treaties and agreements using EBM approach in LME; 10) economic valuation: concept and practices in YSLME - case studies of IMTA, assessment of impacts of coastal and marine habitat modifications, effectiveness of fishing both in areas and in time; 11) ecosystem carrying capacity: case study of algae blooms in YSLME; 12) Ecosystem carrying capacity: case study of Jellyfish outbreak in YSLME.						71200	Chinese experts to prepare EBM/LME 12 training modules for 10 training workshops in English and Chinese (125 days * 400/day)	20,000	
							74200	printing of training toolkits and modules (English, Chinese and Korean)	0	
		Activity 8: printing of phase I technical report						74200	report printing	0
		Activity 9: develop/adapt training modules in virtual EBM/LME academy						72100	subcontract	0
subtotal									147,000	
	IICA (Technical Assistance):				UNOPS	GEF	71200		100,000	
	IICA (Project Negotiation and coordination):						71200		23,000	
	LICA (Technical Assistance):						71300		0	
	LICA (Project Negotiation and coordination):				UNOPS	GEF	71300		0	
	Staff Travel Cost:						71600		30,000	
COMPONENT 4: Subtotal by COA							71200		220,000	

								71300		0
								71600		52,000
								72100		243,000
								72200		
								72300		
								72400		
								72500		
								72800		
								73100		
								73400		
								74200		500
								74500		
								74700		
								75700		6,000
Component 4 subtotal										521,500
COMPONENT 5: Project Management										
COMPONENT 5: Subtotal by COA	IICA (Project manager):					UNOPS	GEF	71200		13,000
	LICA (Administrative/Finance Assistant):							71300		40,000
								71600		0
								72100		0
	Equipment and Furniture (Automobile):							72200		15,000
	Fuel of vehicles:							72300		1,000
	Printers, Communication, Postage/freight:							72400		15,000

	Office supplies:							72500		5,000
	Information Technology Equipment: PC, server, printer and computer software.							72800		0
	Premises costs, Operation cost:							73100		12,000
	Vehicle maintenance. & repair:							73400		0
	Printing and Publications:							74200		1,000
	Vehicle insurances & Bank charges:							74500		900
	Vehicles parking:							74700		300
	meetings and workshops							75700		0
Component 5 subtotal										103,200
Subtotal of component 1-5										1,639,090
Management fees										155,714*
Grant total										1794804

*Management fee is calculated based on 9.5 percent of delivery of resources in accordance with the agreement between UNDP and GEF.

Table 10: procurement plan for 2017 revised as of July 4, 2017

Goods / Services / Works	Description of Goods / Services / Works Give a clear, easily understandable explanation of what is being procured.	Quantity or Duration	Unit of Measure pieces, box etc. or days, months etc.	Estimated Value (USD).	Solicitation Type Formal, Exception, etc.	Type of Competition Open, limited, sole sourcing, etc.	Contract Type Single purchase, Blanket PO, LTA, Amendment	Contract End Date Expected start date of the contract
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Services	Activities to be implemented by SOA in Component 1, 2, 3 and 4 in 2017-2019	1	Project Cooperation Agreement	\$1,331,200	N/A	N/A	Contract for Services	2019
Services	meeting venue rental, food and coffee	6	Contract	\$72,000	Formal/informal	Open International and/or limited	Contract for Services	November 2017
Services	internet, telephone and Wi-Fi services	1	Contract	\$1,200	Informal	Limited National/Regional	Contract for Small Services	December 2017
Services	training workshop venue, food and loading	3	Contract	\$14,000	Informal	Limited National/Regional	Contract for Small Services	December 2017
Goods	field work automobile	1	Contract	\$25,000	Informal	Limited National/Regional	Purchase Order	September 2017
Services	website design and maintenance with helpdesk, search, database and online training functionalities	1	Contract	\$40,000	Informal	Open National/Regional	Contract for Small Services	2019
Services	development of communication strategy, video and audio and visual products	1	Contract	\$100,000	Formal	Open International	Contract for Services	2019
Services	artificial wetland infrastructure design and monitoring of effects	3	Contract	\$180,000	Formal	Open National/Regional	Contract for Services	December 2018
Services	individual consultants IICAs on environmental services	710	Days	\$284,000	Informal	Limited National/Regional	Purchase Order	December 2018
TOTAL		17 contracts, 710 days		\$2,037,400				

5 PARTNERSHIPS

The Yellow Sea Partnership, established in 2006, shares the following agreed common goals: (a) Reduction of the adverse environmental threats and impacts of development activities on the marine environment in the Yellow Sea; (b) Promotion of environmentally-sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal resources in the Yellow Sea; and (c) Fostering mutual knowledge and understanding between our people and our environment.

To achieve these objectives, the YSLME II Project will work closely with **State Oceanic Administration (SOA)** and **Ministry of Finance** of PR China, **Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)** and **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RO Korea** in coordinating project implementation at national level and facilitating the establishment and sustainable operation of the YSLME Commission during the project timeframe. Provincial and local governments of PR China and RO Korea bordering the Yellow Sea are also partners of this project, i.e. **Liaoning, Shandong** and **Jiangsu** provinces of PR China and **Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheong-do, Jeolla-do** of RO Korea.

The Project has immensely benefitted from the generous support of **Incheon Metropolitan City (IMC)** of RO Korea and **National Marine Environment Monitoring Center of SOA**, PR China, in providing premises for operation of the project management offices in the two YSLME countries. The collaboration with IMC of RO Korea has potential to further partnership by facilitating the networking of local governments in application of ecosystem-based management in YSLME region. New partnership is being developed and will be further strengthened between YSLME and **Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (KOEM)** to assist in scaling up ecosystem-based management in RO Korea.

To enhance overall effectiveness of SAP implementation, the YSLME II Project seeks to strengthen the current Yellow Sea Partnership with existing regional cooperative institutions, in particular **PEMSEA, NOWPAP** and **IOC/WESTPAC**, and develop new partnerships with **UNESCAP-ENEA** and **COBSEA** to make bigger impact in restoring ecosystem goods and services of LMEs of the Seas of East Asia while contributing to achieve SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 17 (partnerships).

Academic institutions have played important roles in advancing the use of science in the TDA and SAP processes. YSLME II Project will continue to work closely with **National Marine Environment Monitoring Center (NMEMC/SOA)** and **First Institute of Oceanography (FIO/SOA)** and **Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (YSFRI)** of PR China, **Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST)**, **Korean Maritime Institute (KMI)**, **National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS)**, **Korea University**, **Anyang University**, etc. Priority areas of collaboration include development of regional cooperation plans, guidelines, standards, harmonized methodologies, advisory services in management, scientific and technical aspects, knowledge management and capacity development. Other universities and colleges are also identified with potential collaboration with YSLME, including:

- **Chungnam National University, RO Korea**
- **Pukyong National University, RO Korea**
- **Jeju National University, RO Korea**
- **Inha University, RO Korea**
- **Hanyang University, RO Korea**

- **Kunsan University, RO Korea**

WWF, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Wetland International, Dalian Cooperative Young Marine and Coastal Scholar Society (CYMCSS), Global Village of Beijing (GVB) are the existing NGO partners of YSLME.

Some of the new NGO partners are identified during the inception phase. These include:

- **East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)**
- **Conservation International**
- **Paulson Institute**
- **BlueRibbon Ocean Conservation Association (BOCA), China**
- **Haans Foundation**
- **Institute of Geographic Survey and Natural Resource Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences**
- **Eco- horizon Institute, RO Korea**
- **Ganghwa Tidal Flat center, RO Korea**
- **Siheung Gaetgol Eco Park, RO Korea**
- **Seocheon Bird Ecological Park, RO Korea**
- **Buan Julpo Bay Tidal Ecological Park, RO Korea**
- **Gochang Tidal Flat Visitors' Center, RO Korea**
- **Muan Ecological Tidal Flat Center, RO Korea**
- **Sinan Mudflat Center, RO Korea**
- **Suncheon Bay Eco-center, RO Korea**
- **Nakdong Estuary Eco Center, RO Korea**
- **Bongam Tidal Flat Ecological Center, RO Korea**
- **Mooseal, Ganghwa Tidal Flat Education Center, RO Korea**
- **Marine Environment Education Center, RO Korea**
- **Our Sea of East Asia Network, OSEAN, RO Korea**
- **Shihwa Life Saver, RO Korea**
- **Ganghwa People's Network, RO Korea**

Other stakeholders will also be mobilized, including parliamentary organizations, private sector groups such as mariculture associations, in the various decision-making processes related to marine resource management, coastal zone management, pollution management and other aspects of SAP implementation.

ANNEX 1: MINUTES OF PROJECT REVISION WORKSHOP FOR YSLME PHASE II

(Final Version)

Date: September 17- 18, 2015

Venue: UNDP China Compound

Co-Chair: Joe Padilla, Carsten Germer

September 17, 2015 Morning

I. Welcome remarks by Patrick Haverman, Deputy Country Director, UNDP China

Mr. Haverman welcomed the Chinese and Republic of Korea (ROK) delegations, as well as UNOPS to participate in this workshop and briefly introduced the objective to convene this workshop, as which aims to expedite the smooth launching and implementation of this project.

II. Workshop Objectives, Expected Outcomes by Ma Chaode, Programme Manager, UNDP China

Mr. Ma introduced the objective of the workshop, as to 1) discuss the State Oceanic Administration(SOA)'s review of the project document (PD) and proposed changes to the activities and budget 2) discuss the potential changes to the Secretariat staffing or structure proceeding from proposed changes to the project document and 3) discuss follow-up actions to ensure that the project is launched as soon as possible in the event that a consensus is reached.

The Expected outcomes of this workshop are:

1. Clear and common understanding of the project by major stakeholders: China, ROK, UNOPS and UNDP
2. That an agreement on project document revisions, in line with the UNDP-GEF Guidelines, is reached.
3. The finalized date/venue of project inception workshop
4. Agreement of project operational issue regarding staff management, financial flow, reporting and key decisions for project implementation is reached.

III. Presentation of the Approved Project Document (PD); UNDP-GEF Guidelines for Project Changes by Mr. Padilla, RBAP Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP

Mr. Padilla stated that UNDP will oversee the technical and financial aspects of the project but UNOPS will serve as the actual project executing agency.

Mr. Padilla walked through the timeline of the project and presented the approved PD and budget. He appreciated the financial contribution of ROK has made during the past years to bridge YSLME1 and YSLME2 projects. As the PD was signed in 2014 and lasts 4 years, the GEF has regulation regarding project extension: which can be extended only once with maximum 18 months.

Mr. Padilla introduced the project strategy, components and outcomes, he emphasized that the focus of the phase two project will be the implementation of the SAP. He suggests that under outcome 4, limited demonstration sites should be selected instead of mass distribution of demonstration sites, which allows a concentrated intervention and greater impact on each site.

Regarding the budget of the project, Mr. Padilla stated that the budget of project management cannot exceed 5% of the total budget, according to GEF rules, cost of technical staff and Secretariat staff who conducting parts of technical works was distributed into various components in accordance with functions. If budget changes are within the component, budget items can be shifted with high flexibility and there is no limit to the amount across items; if

the budget changes are across components, it cannot be over 10% of the total budget of the project. Such budget changes should not compromise the achievement of project outcomes and outputs.

Mr. Padilla emphasized that UNOPS will charge a ceiling amount of 10% of project grant, as agreed in the UNOPS and UNDP agreement. As explained by Mr. Kirk Bayabos, UNOPS Cluster Manager, when the total value of UNOPS's charge is over 10% of the project budget, the project can choose either reduce the amount of personnel hired directly by UNOPS or engage in sub-contracting (to for instance SOA) to proceed the subcontracting which follow UNOPS standard procedures.

IV. Remarks from Liang Fengkui, Deputy Director-General of SOA, PRC

Mr. Liang welcomed and thanked all parties to participate the workshop. He emphasized the importance of this project in terms of demonstration and actual implementation of the SAP. He explained the background of PD adjustment and considerations of SOA in this regard.

V. Remarks from Hyun Tae Kim, Director of Marine Environment Policy Division, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, ROK

Mr. Kim expressed his appreciation to all the parties, and emphasized that cooperation among the neighboring countries is important. ROK has a long history in participating in the YSLME project, and he hope this workshop can facilitate the implementation of the 2nd phase of the project.

VI. Presentation of Proposed Revisions By Zhang Zhaohui, Associate Researcher of the First Institute of Oceanography, SOA, PRC

Mr. Zhang presented the background of the proposed revision of PD, as situation has changed in China in regards to its national planning: part of the budget and activities of the project has been outdated; experience and achievements form the 1st YSLMS project needs to be incorporated; China has provided grants to establish more demonstration sites of the project on top of the GEF contribution.

Mr. Zhang stated that the SOA in the review (and presentation) had followed the adjustment principles: 1) the effective and efficient achievement of project goal; 2) adaptive implementation; 3) GEF guidelines; 4) demonstration oriented; and 5) full utilization of the existing mechanisms and achievement in the 1st YSLME project. In addition SOA had looked at the four specific situations/categories: 1) adjusting the execution of project activities from individual consultancy input to input via contractual services; 2) identify outputs where the budget was inadequate or missing; 3) identified areas where it would be beneficial to enhance demonstration activities and result replication; and 4) identified areas where SOA felt it was important to enhance the role of the Regional Working Groups.

As presented by Mr. Zhang, limited changes were done across components and the changes made were well below the GEF ceiling of 10%. For further detail of the change, please refer to the Annex I (presentation of proposed changes).

September 17, 2015 Afternoon to September 18 , 2015 Morning

Discussions of Proposed Revisions and Agreements to the project outputs and budget notes listed in the Project Document

The SOA proposed revisions for the 4 components categorized in four types, which include 1: adjusting consultant to contract services as some activities cannot produce the outputs through individuals; 2: budget missing or inadequate; 3: enhancing demonstration and results replications; 4: issues regarding the RWGs. In their presentation (please see Annex I) SOA only listed project outputs in which they were suggesting revisions were made. In this regard, consensus was reached to accept the proposed changes by SOA for the outputs 1.3.1 and 1.3.3. For the remaining outputs in the SOA presentation, both the delegations acknowledged the need to consider modifying the budget arrangement. Please see Annex II for the full outline of the discussions on the project outputs and budget notes.

The ROK delegation stated that the project document has already been agreed by two governments in the Special PSC meeting held in 2013 and approved by the GEF Council in Feb 2014. Therefore, the project goals, activities, budget, outcomes, and implementation of the project should all match with the agreed project document. In addition, the delegation expressed its concerns that the cutting the budget of the consultant and Secretariat staff and transferring it to the contractual services might prevent the recruitment of qualified staff members in the future. Furthermore, the ROK delegation emphasized that the project activities should involve more region-wide efforts from ROK and China, rather than the national activities

At several times during the discussion it was mentioned by the delegates that the proposed changes were to be considered informal in nature. The changes should be reviewed by RWGs and then, seen as a next step for the future discussions, during the upcoming inception phase, or every annual PSC meeting towards finalizing the budget and activities.

September 18, 2015 Afternoon

Mr. Bayabos briefly introduced the project organization structure, including 4 positions based in ROK and two positions based in China. So far three staff members based in the Secretariat in ROK have been recruited and started their work in May and June respectively. The other three staff members are to be recruited. The recruitment of the Secretariat personnel was transparent, all stakeholders were informed of the shortlisted candidates and in line with UNOPS procedures. Projected salary cost for the three personnel in total will be up to \$163,900 for 2015.

China inquired from UNOPS about the possibility to suspend the payment of salaries of Secretariat staff. UNOPS will provide guidance on this request by 30 September 2015. Final decision on this matter will have to be discussed with ROK based on the response from UNOPS.

The China and ROK delegations then proceeded to a bilateral discussion regarding the status of the Secretariat, initially with the participation of UNOPS. The two delegations decided to continue the dialogue, in the next 2 months, in consultation with UNDP and UNOPS. A follow-up meeting will be held before the end of November 2015.

Closing Remarks

I. Remarks from Liang Fengkui, Deputy Director-General of SOA, PRC

Mr. Liang thought this long discussion had positive yield-outs for the future development of the second phase of the YSLME project as both sides had made great contribution. He

appreciated the friendliness and openness of this meeting, and he hoped to continue the dialogue with ROK in the future.

II. Remarks from Hyun Tae Kim, Director of Marine Environment Policy Division, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, ROK

Mr. Kim expressed the appreciation to UNDP for facilitating the dialogue. He thanked the Chinese delegations for their understanding and friendliness during the discussion. He hoped another talk will happen in due time and the two parties could find out a better way to run the Secretariat.

III. Remarks from Kirk Bayabos, Cluster Manager, UNOPS

Mr. Bayabos expressed his appreciation to participate into this talk and the openness and transparency of this discussion. He said that UNOPS will try to solve the problems at their best.

IV. Remarks from Carsten Germer, Assistant Country Director/Team Leader, UNDP China

Mr. Germer thanked all parties to participate into this workshop with great preparation, and the friendly and good conversations between the two delegations, which showed their open minds and willingness to look forward. He hoped the future negotiation will be fruitful and UNDP is ready to provide help. He then announced the close of the meeting.

Annex I: Adjustments to the project activities and budget notes (proposed by SOA)



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem: Restoring Ecosystem Goods and Services and Consolidation of a Long-term Regional Environmental Governance Framework

Proposed Adjustments for Prodoc

By Chinese Delegation
Sep. 17-18, 2015 Beijing

Background

- Situation changed
- Part of budget and activities outdated
- Experience and achievement from 1st YSLME
- Grants for China
- GEF contribution

Demo sites in China



3 demonstration sites

- **Latitude:**

Liaoning : 38°N-43°N

Shandong: 34°N-38°N

Jiangsu : 31°N-34°N

- **Marine ecosystem:**

Liaoning: mudflat and bedrock, with heavy industry influence

Shandong: bedrock and sand beach, with tourism boosting

Jiangsu: mudflat along with the influence of Yangtze River inflow, fishery industry

- **Ecosystem services:**

Liaoning : regulating services> provisioning> supporting

Shandong: supporting services> culture> provisioning

Jiangsu : provisioning services> regulating> supporting

Adjusting Principles

- Efficiently and effectively achieving the goal of Project
- Adaptive adjustments for implementation
- GEF requirements (e.g. 10% rule)
- Demonstration oriented
- Full use of the existing mechanism and achievement in 1st YSLME (RWGs, MSTP, bi-lateral)

Category

- 1 adjusting consultant to contract services
 - Some activities could not get the outputs by individuals instead of institutions;
- 2 budget missing or inadequate
 - Some activities/outputs not shown in budget table;
- 3 enhancing demonstration and results replication
 - SAP implementation instead of analysis or evaluation;
- 4 enhancing the roles of RWGs
 - RWGs have more capacity instead of individual consultants;

Category 1- adjusting consultant to contract services

Original		Suggested change		Balance(\$)	Comments
Note No.	Output	Note No.	Output		
1	(Output 1.4.1) -Develop regional guidelines for incorporating Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in YSLME context: Consultant 2 person months * \$12,000 -Develop guidelines for matters not covered by UNCLOS, CBD, & Ramsar: Consultant 2 person months * \$8,000 * 3 conventions	4	(Output 1.4.1) -Develop regional guidelines for incorporating Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in YSLME context: Consultant 2 person months * \$12,000 -Develop guidelines for matters not covered by UNCLOS, CBD, & Ramsar: Consultant 2 person months * \$8,000 * 3 conventions	0	as a contract service

Component 1

Category 1 continued

3	(Output 1.1.1) Strengthening partnerships and develop joint programme(s) to share available resources with existing regional institutions such as NOWPAP, PEMSEA, WESTPAC, and etc.; 2 joint activities: \$14,000	4	(Output 1.1.1) Cost & effective operation of the Commission: strengthening partnerships and develop joint programme(s) to share available resources with existing regional institutions such as NOWPAP, PEMSEA, WESTPAC, and etc. \$20,000	0	integrated as a contract service
7	(Output 1.1.1) Cost & effective operation of the Commission: strengthening partnerships and develop joint programme(s) to share available resources with existing regional institutions such as NOWPAP, PEMSEA, WESTPAC, and etc.; 2 joint activities: \$6,000				

Component 1

Category 1 continued

8	(Output 2.1.1) - Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: Consultant 2 sites*2 months* \$8000	11	(Output 2.1.1)- Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: \$30,000	-17000	integrated as a contract service
10	(Output 2.1.1)- Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: 1 reg. workshop*\$10,500				
12	(Output 2.1.1)- Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: 1 reg. workshop*\$4,500				
8	(Output 2.2.1)- Evaluation of the effectiveness of closure (the effects and effectiveness): 2 consultant* 2 month(\$8,000) (ROK natl)	11	(Output 2.2.1)- Evaluation of the effectiveness of closure (the effects and effectiveness): 3sites* \$10,000	-2000	3 demonstraton sites

Component 2

Category 1 continued

10	(Output 2.2.1) - Public Awareness of benefits: 2 national workshops: \$14,000 - Improve techniques and replanting of sea grass/ macroalgae: 2 regional Workshop: \$21,000	11	(Output 2.2.1) - Evaluation of Publicity Awareness of benefits: 3 sites* \$10,000 - Improve techniques and replanting of sea grass/ macroalgae: 3 sites* \$10,000	10000	3 demonstraton sites, and integrated as contract services
12	(Output 2.2.1) - Public Awareness of benefits: 2 national workshops: \$6,000 - Improve techniques and replanting of sea grass/ macroalgae: 2 regional Workshop: \$9,000				

Component 2

Category 1 continued

13	(Output 3.1.1) -Review environmental quality standards (3rd year): consultant to review and recommend 1pm * \$8,000 -Evaluation of facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources: consultant * \$8,000 - Diagnostic strategy for ID sources & sinks of pollutants: review available data & info, consultant 1pm * \$8,000	16	(Output 3.1.1) -Review environmental quality standards (3rd year):\$16,000 -Evaluation of facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources: \$16,000 - Diagnostic strategy for ID sources & sinks of pollutants: review available data & info: \$16,000	24000	transfer to 16 and change budget
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Component 3

Category 1 continued

10	(Output 2.3.1) Develop regional guidelines for sustainable mariculture: 1 regional meetings: \$10,500	11	(Output 2.3.1) Develop regional guidelines for sustainable mariculture: 1 regional meetings: \$10,500	-4500	integrated as a contract service
12	(Output 2.3.1) Develop regional guidelines for sustainable mariculture: 1 regional meetings: \$4,500				
10	(Output 2.3.2)- Enhance and exchange information: \$21,000 for 2 regional (ROK - pays own participants)	11	(Output 2.3.2)- Data information on marine disease: \$21,000	0	transfer to 11 and change description

Component 2

Category 1 continued

18	(Output 4.1.1) - Develop management plan and targets for demonstration sites: 2 Consultant*1 month *\$8,400 - Evaluation of the progress of the Regional Conservation Plan: 2 person months* \$8,000	21	(Output 4.1.1) - Develop management plan and targets for demonstration sites: \$30,000 - Evaluation of the progress of the Regional Conservation Plan: \$30,000	27200	as a contract service
18	(Output 4.2.1) - Analysis of the linkages (both biological, migratory species, environmental and human) between current MPAs: Consultant*2 pm* \$12,000 - Gap analysis between current MPA system and conservation targets and identification of new MPAs involving govt consultation: 2consultants * 3 months* \$8,000	21	(Output 4.2.1) - Analysis of the linkages (both biological, migratory species, environmental and human) between current MPAs: 3 sites* \$30,000 - Gap analysis between current MPA system and conservation targets and identification of new MPAs involving govt consultation: 3 sites* \$30,000	108000	as a contract service

Component 4

Category 1 continued

18	(Output 4.3.1) - Analysis of country coastal management guidelines, identification of conservation areas according to planning zones: 2 Consultants* 1 month*\$9,000 - Identification of approved reclamation up to 2007 in each country, and any further reclamation approved since 2008: 2 Consultant*1 pm*\$8,000 (ROK Natl)	21	(Output 4.3.1) - Analysis of country coastal management guidelines, identification of conservation areas according to planning zones: \$30,000 - Identification of approved reclamation up to 2007 in each country, and any further reclamation approved since 2008: \$16,000 (ROK Natl)	12000	as a contract service
20	(Output 4.1.1) - Annual forums to conduct joint assessment, \$15,000*3yrs	21	(Output 4.1.1) - Annual national assessment: \$15,000*3 yrs	0	transfer from TRAVAL as a contract service
Total balance				157700	

Component 4

Category 2 budget missing or inadequate

Original		Suggested change		Balance(\$)	Comments
Note No.	Output	Note No.	Output		
3	(Output 1.3.1) - Strengthening partnerships with existing bilateral mechanisms: \$17,500 for Joint activity, \$15,000 & Regional workshop	3	no adjust		seems missing 15000\$ in budget table
3	(Output 1.3.3) -Exchange experts to gain updated knowledge on marine environment : exchange 6 scientists *30days*30\$: \$5,400	3	(Output 1.3.3) Exchange experts to gain updated knowledge on marine environment : exchange 6 scientists *30days*300\$: \$54,000	48600	30\$/day?

Component 1

Category 2 continued

4	(Output 1.3.2) -Assemble data and information: obtain necessary data & info for preparing national management plan: institutional contracts to collect data & info.: \$17,000 - Finalise National SAP: Preparing the national management plan (Nat'l SAP): Two nat'l experts consultation: \$4,000	4	(Output 1.3.2) - Assemble data and information: obtain necessary data & info for preparing national management plan: institutional contracts to collect data & info.: \$50,000 - Finalise National SAP: Preparing the national management plan (Nat'l SAP): 2 nat'l experts consultation*3pm*\$5000: \$30,000	59000	not enough budget
4	(Output 1.5.1) Annual review of costs and expenditures. Mid-term evaluation and Audit: Costed in PMO time. Audit at the last year \$50,000	4	(Output 1.5.1) Annual review of costs and expenditures. Mid-term evaluation and Audit: Costed in PMO time. Audit at the last year \$25,000	-25000	why PMO time cost?
7	new add	7	(Output 1.3.4) Trainings of at least 10 stakeholder groups: 10*\$20,000	200000	no budget for activities

Component 1

Category 2 continued

8	(Output 2.3.1) - Develop national management plan for sustainable mariculture: 2consultant*\$8,000	8	(Output 2.3.1) - Develop national management plan for sustainable mariculture: 1consultant*\$8,000	-8000	ROK co-financing
11	(Output 2.3.2) Implementation of reducing nutrient discharge activities: \$27,000 (additional co-financing ROK & China)	11	(Output 2.3.2) Implementation of reducing nutrient discharge activities: \$60,000 (additional co-financing ROK & China)	33000	

Component 2

Category 2 continued

16	(Output 3.1.2) - Support for monitoring & reducing atm-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$30,000 - Support for monitoring, reducing, & improving fertilizer use: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$30,000 - Support for monitoring & reducing sea-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$30,000	16	(Output 3.1.2) - Support for monitoring & reducing atm-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$50,000 - Support for monitoring, reducing, & improving fertilizer use: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$50,000 - Support for monitoring & reducing sea-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$50,000	60000	
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Component 3

Category 2 continued

21	(Output 4.1.1) -Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: \$16,000	21	(Output 4.1.1) -National evaluation of country report implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: \$30,000	14000	
21	(Output 4.4.1) - Small grants for Biodiversity promotion: \$30,000 (only first year) -Analyze gaps between national legislation and international guidelines, provide recommendations: Compare national regulations; Write guidelines for monitoring and quarantine procedures; consultant*1 month*\$8,000 - Make assessment on the trend of the introduced species in the region: Hold 2 forums to conduct joint assessment; publish reports; consultant 1pm*\$8,000	21	(Output 4.4.1) - Small grants for Biodiversity promotion: 3* \$30,000 (only first year) - Analyze gaps between national legislation and international guidelines, provide recommendations: Compare national regulations; Write guidelines for monitoring and quarantine procedures; \$30,000 - Make assessment on the trend of the introduced species in the region: Hold 2 forums to conduct joint assessment; publish reports; \$38,000	112000	
Total balance				493600	

Component 4

Category 3 enhancing demonstration and results replication

Note No.	Original	Note No.	Suggested change	Balance(\$)	Comments
	Output		Output		
11	(Output 2.1.1) Implementation of license system (enforcement & monitoring): Demonstration at 2 sites; Additional co-financing: \$36,000	11	(Output 2.1.1) Implementation of license system (enforcement & monitoring): Demonstration at 2 3 sites ; Additional co-financing: \$36,000	0	
11	(Output 2.2.1) Monitoring success: Demo. 2 sites* \$40,000: only \$68,000 from GEF	11	(Output 2.2.1) Monitoring success: Demo. 2 3sites* \$40,000	40000	

Component 2

Category 3 continued

13	(Output 3.4.1) - Regional assessment of existing status of marine litter, including harmonize measurement techniques: 1 consultant * \$8,000	16	(Output 3.4.1) - Implementing programmes for cleaning marine litter: \$32,117 for enhance public-private partnerships on reducing waste production and disposal Demo Activity; \$67,696 for implement regular community-based approach for removing marine litter.	0	integrated
15	(Output 3.4.1)- Improve publicity of marine litter issues: support & continue efforts through YSP and other existing programmes: \$14,000				
17	(Output 3.4.1)- Improve publicity of marine litter issues: support & continue efforts through YSP and other existing programmes: \$6,000				

Component 3

Category 3 continued

16	(Output 3.1.1)- Improve management of ballast water to avoid introducing exotic species: site: demonstrate monitoring & assessment to improve management procedures: \$20,000	16	(Output 3.1.1)- Improve management of ballast water to avoid introducing exotic species: site: demonstrate monitoring & assessment to improve management procedures: 3 sites* \$20,000	40000	
16	(Output 3.2.1) Transfer new technology for treating nutrients in wastewater: 1 pilot project: \$15,000	16	(Output 3.2.1) -Transfer new technology for treating nutrients in wastewater: 3 pilot project*\$30,000 -Demonstration of artificial coastal wetland in removing nutrients: 3sites *\$50,000	225000	
16	(Output 3.4.1) - Start-up for local recycling enterprises: 2 pilot projects* \$3,000 each (see microfinance)	16	(Output 3.4.1) - Start-up for local recycling enterprises: 3 pilot projects*\$3,000 each (see microfinance)	3000	

Component 3

Category 3 continued

21	(Output 3.2.1) - Apply Ecosystem-based Community management (EBCM) (ICM): \$1,046,749	21	(Output 3.2.1) - Apply Ecosystem-based Community management (EBCM) (ICM)(including operating comprehensive regional monitoring plan in 3 demo sites): \$1,046,749	0	
Total balance				308000	

Component 4

Category 4 enhancing the roles of RWGs

Original		Suggested change		Balance(\$)	Comments
Note No.	Output	Note No.	Output		
3	(Output 1.1.2) -Organise meetings of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1 & 2, 1 meetings yrs 3 and 4: \$33,600	3	(Output 1.1.2) -Organise meetings of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1 , 1 meetings yrs 2-4 : \$28,000	-5600	
7	(Output 1.1.2)- Organise mtgs of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1 & 2, 1 mtg yrs 3 and 4: \$14,400	7	(Output 1.1.2)- Organise mtgs of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1, 1 mtgyrs2-4: \$12,000	-2400	

Component 1

Category 4 continued

8	(Output 2.1.1) - Improving licensing system: 2 consultants* \$6,000		delete	-6000	transfer to RWG
10	(Output 2.1.1) - Improving licensing system: 1reg workshop * \$9,450		delete	-9450	transfer to RWG
12	(Output 2.1.1) - Improving licensing system: 1reg workshop * \$4,050		delete	-4050	transfer to RWG
10	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 2natl workshop: \$24,500; ROK co-finance ntl wksp	10	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 1 natl workshop: \$17,500; ROK co-finance ntl wksp	-7000	reduce 1 natl workshop
12	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 2natl workshop: \$10,500; ROK co-finance ntl wksp	12	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 1 natl workshop: \$7,500; ROK co-finance ntl wksp	-3000	reduce 1 natl workshop
Total balance				-37500	

Component 2

Budget Adjustment

Category	Description	Balance (\$)
1	adjusting consultant to contract services	157,700
2	budget missing or inadequate	493,600
3	enhancing demonstration and results replication	308,000
4	enhancing the roles of RWGs	-37,500
	Grand total:	921,800

Component	Adjusted amount	ProDoc Budget	%
1	274,600	1,970,043	13.9%
2	22,000	1,437,606	1.5%
3	352,000	1,155,411	30.5%
4	273,200	2,621,370	10.4%
5	-	378,000	0.0%
	921,800	7,562,430	12.2%

Annex II: Revised SOA presentation used for the workshop discussion containing the general consensus reached during the discussions.



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem: Restoring Ecosystem Goods and Services and Consolidation of a Long-term Regional Environmental Governance Framework

Proposed Adjustments for Prodoc

By Chinese Delegation
Sep. 17-18, 2015 Beijing

Slide 1

Background

- Situation changed
- Part of budget and activities outdated
- Experience and achievement from 1st YSLME
- Grants for China
- GEF contribution

Slide 2

Demo sites in China



Slide 3

3 demonstration sites

- **Latitude:**

Liaoning : 38° N-43° N

Shandong: 34° N-38° N

Jiangsu : 31° N-34° N

- **Marine ecosystem:**

Liaoning: mudflat and bedrock, with heavy industry influence

Shandong: bedrock and sand beach, with tourism boosting

Jiangsu: mudflat along with the influence of Yangtse River inflow, fishery industry

- **Ecosystem services:**

Liaoning : regulating services> provisioning> supporting

Shandong: supporting services> culture> provisioning

Jiangsu : provisioning services> regulating> supporting

Slide 4

Adjusting Principles

- Efficiently and effectively achieving the goal of Project
- Adaptive adjustments for implementation
- GEF requirements (e.g. 10% rule)
- Demonstration oriented
- Full use of the existing mechanism and achievement in 1st YSLME (RWGs, MSTP, bi-lateral)

Slide 5

Category

- 1 adjusting consultant to contract services
 - Some activities could not get the outputs by individuals instead of institutions;
- 2 budget missing or inadequate
 - Some activities/outputs not shown in budget table;
- 3 enhancing demonstration and results replication
 - SAP implementation instead of analysis or evaluation;
- 4 enhancing the roles of RWGs
 - RWGs have more capacity instead of individual consultants;

Slide 6

Category 1- adjusting consultant to contract services

Original		Suggested change		Balance(\$)	Comments
Note No.	Output	Note No.	Output		
1	(Output 1.4.1) -Develop regional guidelines for incorporating Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in YSLME context: <u>Consultant</u> 2 person months * \$12,000 -Develop guidelines for matters not covered by UNCLOS, CBD, & Ramsar: Consultant 2 person months * \$8,000 * 3 conventions	4	(Output 1.4.1) -Develop regional guidelines for incorporating Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in YSLME context: contractual service /Service contract (71200) 2 * \$12,000= 24,000 -Develop guidelines for matters not covered by UNCLOS, CBD, & Ramsar: contractual service /Service contract (71200) 2* \$8,000 * 3 conventions=48,000	0	as a contract service

Component 1

Slide 7

* Contractual service will be open to regional and international level including both ROK and China and PMO will supervise the contractual service.

Category 1 continued

3	(Output 1.1.1) Strengthening partnerships and develop joint programme(s) to share available resources with existing regional institutions such as NOWPAP, PEMSEA, WESTPAC, and etc.; 2 joint activities: \$14,000	4	No change needed	0	integrated as a contract service
7	(Output 1.1.1) Cost & effective operation of the Commission: strengthening partnerships and develop joint programme(s) to share available resources with existing regional institutions such as NOWPAP, PEMSEA, WESTPAC, and etc.; 2 joint activities: \$6,000				

Component 1

Slide 8

* Contractual service will be open to regional and international level including both ROK and China and PMO will supervise the contractual service.

Category 2 budget missing or inadequate

Note No.	Original	Note No.	Suggested change	Balance(\$)	Comments
	Output		Output		
3	(Output 1.3.1) - Strengthening partnerships with existing bilateral mechanisms: \$17,500 for Joint activity, \$15,000 & Regional workshop	3	no adjust		seems missing 15000\$ in budget table
3	(Output 1.3.3) -Exchange experts to gain updated knowledge on marine environment : exchange 6 scientists *30days*30\$: \$5,400	3	(Output 1.3.3) Exchange experts to gain updated knowledge on marine environment : exchange 6 scientists *30days*300\$: \$54,000	48600	30\$/day?

Component 1

Slide 9

Consensus on change reached on the SOA proposed change

Category 2 continued

4	(Output 1.3.2) -Assemble data and information: obtain necessary data & info for preparing national management plan: institutional contracts to collect data & info.: \$17,000 - Finalise National SAP: Preparing the national management plan (Nat'l SAP): Two nat'l experts consultation: \$4,000	4	(Output 1.3.2) - Assemble data and information: obtain necessary data & info for preparing national management plan: institutional contracts to collect data & info.: \$50,000 - Update National SAP: Preparing the national management plan (Nat'l SAP): 2 nat'l experts consultation*3 person/month *\$5000: \$30,000	59000	not enough budget
4	(Output 1.5.1) Annual review of costs and expenditures. Mid-term evaluation and Audit: Costed in PMO time. Audit at the last year \$50,000	4	(Output 1.5.1) Annual review of costs and expenditures. Mid-term evaluation and Audit: Costed in PMO time. Audit at the last year \$25,000	-25000	why PMO time cost?
7	new add	7	(Output 1.3.4) Trainings of at least 10 stakeholder groups:10*\$20,000	200000	no budget for activities

Slide 10

Component 1

- Output 1.3.2 Further discussions and budget revision are needed
- Output 1.5.1 Suggestions were raised that for the evaluation and audit, at least \$80,000 should be allocated to this activity and also PMO time cost will be deleted from this output.
- Output 1.3.4 The need to add the budget was suggested

Category 4 enhancing the roles of RWGs

Original		Suggested change		Balance(\$)	Comments
Note No.	Output	Note No.	Output		
3	(Output 1.1.2) -Organise meetings of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1 & 2, 1 meetings yrs 3 and 4: \$33,600	3	(Output 1.1.2) -Organise meetings of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1, 1 meetings yrs 2-4 : \$28,000	-5600	
7	(Output 1.1.2) - Organise mtgs of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1 & 2, 1 mtg yrs 3 and 4: \$14,400	7 (travel)	(Output 1.1.2)- Organise mtgs of the ICTF: 2 mtgs yrs 1, 1 mtgs yrs 2-4 : \$12,000	-2400	

Component 1

Slide 11

Output 1.1.2 Consensus reached that maintain the text from the original prodoc, and but the budget needs to look into

Category 1 continued

8	(Output 2.1.1) - Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: Consultant 2 sites*2 months*\$8000	11	(Output 2.1.1)- Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: \$30,000	-17000	integrated as a contract service
10	(Output 2.1.1)- Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: 1 reg. workshop*\$10,500				
12	(Output 2.1.1)- Cost-Benefit Analysis of boat buy-back: 1 reg. workshop*\$4,500				
8	(Output 2.2.1)- Evaluation of the effectiveness of closure (the effects and effectiveness): 2 consultant* 2 month(\$8,000) (ROK national co-financing)	11	(Output 2.2.1)- Evaluation of the effectiveness of closure (the effects and effectiveness): 3sites*\$10,000	-2000	3 demonstration sites

Component 2

Slide 12

Output 2.1.1 It was discussed that under output 2.1.1, the total budget for consultant (Note 8) will remain 15000 for consultant for China, while budget for travel and workshop (Note 10 and 12) is kept unchanged.

Output 2.2.1 It was discussed that under output 2.2.1, budget for consultant remains unchanged. ROK will conduct related study and come up with a proposal on which activities the budget should be allocated to before the inception workshop.

Category 1 continued

10	(Output 2.2.1) - Public Awareness of benefits: 2 national workshops: \$14,000 - Improve techniques and replanting of sea grass/macroalgae: 2 regional Workshop: \$21,000	11	(Output 2.2.1) - Increasing Publicity Awareness of benefits: 3 sites*\$10,000 - Improve techniques and replanting of sea grass/macroalgae: 3 sites * \$10,000	10000	3 demonstration sites, and integrated as contract services
12	(Output 2.2.1) - Public Awareness of benefits: 2 national workshops: \$6,000 - Improve techniques and replanting of sea grass/macroalgae: 2 regional Workshop: \$9,000				

Component 2

Slide 13

Output 2.2.1 (continued): Under output 2.2.1, ROK suggested the budget remain unchanged as they want to include the regional workshop

Category 1 continued

10	(Output 2.3.1) Develop regional guidelines for sustainable mariculture: 1 regional meetings: \$10,500	11	(Output 2.3.1) Develop regional guidelines for sustainable mariculture: 1 regional meetings: \$10,500	-4500	integrated as a contract service
12	(Output 2.3.1) Develop regional guidelines for sustainable mariculture: 1 regional meetings: \$4,500				
10	(Output 2.3.2)- Enhance and exchange information: \$21,000 for 2 regional (ROK - pays own participants)	11		0	transfer to 11 and change description

Component 2

Slide 14

Output 2.3.1 It was discussed that budget and Activities will remain unchanged and will be discussed at the Inception Workshop

Output 2.3.2 ROK suggested 2.3.2 remain unchanged but Consensus was reached that follow-up discussion were needed regarding enhancing information exchange and communications.

Category 2 continued

8	(Output 2.3.1) - Develop national management plan for sustainable mariculture: 2consultant*\$8,000	8	(Output 2.3.1) - Develop national management plan for sustainable mariculture: 1consultant*\$8,000	-8000	ROK co-financing
11	(Output 2.3.2) Implementation of reducing nutrient discharge activities: \$27,000 (additional co-financing ROK & China)	11	(Output 2.3.2) Implementation of reducing nutrient discharge activities: \$60,000 (additional co-financing ROK & China)	33000	

Component 2

Slide 15

Output 2.3.1 Opinions were exchanged on the SOA proposed change

Output 2.3.2 Opinions were exchanged on the SOA proposed change

Category 3 enhancing demonstration and results replication

Original		Suggested change		Balance(\$)	Comments
Note No.	Output	Note No.	Output		
11	(Output 2.1.1) Implementation of license system (enforcement & monitoring): Demonstration at 2 sites; Additional co-financing: \$36,000	11	(Output 2.1.1) Implementation of license system (enforcement & monitoring): Demonstration at 3 sites; Additional co-financing: \$36,000	0	
11	(Output 2.2.1) Monitoring success: Demo. 2 sites*\$40,000: only \$68,000 from GEF	11	(Output 2.2.1) Monitoring success: Demo. 3sites* \$40,000	40000	

Component 2

Slide 16

Output 2.1.1 Opinions were exchanged on the SOA proposed change

Output 2.2.1 Opinions were exchanged on the SOA proposed change

Category 4 continued

8	(Output 2.1.1) - Improving licensing system: 2 consultants* \$6,000		delete	-6000	transfer to RWG
10	(Output 2.1.1)- Improving licensing system: 1reg workshop *\$9,450		delete	-9450	transfer to RWG
12	(Output 2.1.1)- Improving licensing system: 1reg workshop *\$4,050		delete	-4050	transfer to RWG
10	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 2natl workshop: \$24,500: ROK co-finance ntl wksp	10	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 1 natl workshop: \$17,500: ROK co-finance ntl wksp	-7000	reduce 1 natl workshop
12	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 2natl workshop: \$10,500: ROK co-finance ntl wksp	12	(Output 2.1.2) - Increase Tourism opportunities: 1 international workshop + 1 natl workshop: \$7,500: ROK co-finance ntl wksp	-3000	reduce 1 natl workshop
Total balance				-37500	

Component 2

Slide 17

Output 2.1.1 Opinions were exchanged on the SOA proposed change

Output 2.1.2 Opinions were exchanged on the SOA proposed change

Category 1 continued

<p>13 (Output 3.1.1) -Review environmental quality standards (3rd year): consultant to review and recommend 1pm * \$8,000 -Evaluation of facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources: consultant * \$8,000 - Diagnostic strategy for ID sources & sinks of pollutants: review available data & info, consultant 1pm * \$8,000</p>	<p>16 (Output 3.1.1) -Review environmental quality standards (3rd year):\$16,000 -Evaluation of facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources: \$16,000 - Diagnostic strategy for ID sources & sinks of pollutants: review available data & info:\$16,000</p>	<p>24000</p>	<p>transfer to 16 and change budget</p>
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Component 3

Slide 18

Output 3.1.1 It was suggested that budget for this output remains unchanged. An outstanding discussion was carried out regarding the budget and whether a consultant or contractor should execute this activity hence decides the associated budget allocation accordingly. It was suggested by UNDP that more resource should be allocated to the second activity (\$16,000 to \$20,000), reduce the budget for the first activity (\$16,000 to \$8,000) and add money to the third activity (\$16,000 to \$20,000).

Category 2 continued

16	(Output 3.1.2) - Support for monitoring & reducing atm-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$30,000 - Support for monitoring, reducing, & improving fertilizer use: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$30,000 - Support for monitoring & reducing sea-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$30,000	16	(Output 3.1.2) - Support for monitoring & reducing atm-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$50,000 - Support for monitoring, reducing, & improving fertilizer use: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$50,000 - Support for monitoring & reducing sea-based sources: 1 site inst. Contract 2yrs monitoring: \$50,000	60000	
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Component 3

Slide 19

Output 3.1.2 The basis and method of the calculation is required.

Category 3 continued

13	(Output 3.4.1) - Regional assessment of existing status of marine litter, including harmonize measurement techniques: 1 consultant * \$8,000	16	(Output 3.4.1) - Implementing programmes for cleaning marine litter: \$32,117 for enhance public-private partnerships on reducing waste production and disposal Demo Activity; \$67,696 for implement regular community-based approach for removing marine litter.	0	integrated
15	(Output 3.4.1)- Improve publicity of marine litter issues: support & continue efforts through YSP and other existing programmes: \$14,000				
17	(Output 3.4.1)- Improve publicity of marine litter issues: support & continue efforts through YSP and other existing programmes: \$6,000				

Component 3

Slide 20

Output 3.4.1 Since Yellow Sea Partnership is regional activity and an achievement of 1st phase of the project, the activity should be conducted by PMO. Consensus was reached to maintain original one but, details regarding the budget will be reviewed later.

Category 3 continued

16	(Output 3.1.1)- Improve management of ballast water to avoid introducing exotic species: site: demonstrate monitoring & assessment to improve management procedures: \$20,000	16	(Output 3.1.1)- Improve management of ballast water to avoid introducing exotic species: site: demonstrate monitoring & assessment to improve management procedures: 3 sites* \$20,000	40000	
16	(Output 3.2.1) Transfer new technology for treating nutrients in wastewater: 1 pilot project: \$15,000	16	(Output 3.2.1) -Transfer new technology for treating nutrients in wastewater: 3 pilot project*\$30,000 - Demonstration of artificial coastal wetland in removing nutrients: 3sites *\$50,000	225000	
16	(Output 3.4.1) - Start-up for local recycling enterprises: 2 pilot projects* \$3,000 each (see microfinance)	16	(Output 3.4.1) - Start-up for local recycling enterprises: 3 pilot projects*\$3,000 each (see microfinance)	3000	

Component 3

Slide 21

Output 3.1.1 It was discussed that budget regarding this activity remain unchanged but PMO will do further assessment work to decide whether more sites will be included and budget will be increased.

Output 3.2.1 Discussions regarding whether the two countries are in need of technology transfer was conducted under output 3.2.1. It was proposed-that more budget should be allocated to this activity, but further detailed information will be discussed when formulate the related TOR.

Output 3.4.1 Discussion was carried out on the SOA proposed change

Category 1 continued

18	(Output 4.1.1) - Develop management plan and targets for demonstration sites: 2 Consultant*1month*\$8,400 - Evaluation of the progress of the Regional Conservation Plan: 2 person months* \$8,000	21	(Output 4.1.1) - Develop management plan and targets for demonstration sites: \$30,000 - Evaluation of the progress of the Regional Conservation Plan: \$30,000	27200	as a contract service
18	(Output 4.2.1) - Analysis of the linkages (both biological, migratory species, environmental and human) between current MPAs: Consultant*2 pm* \$12,000 - Gap analysis between current MPA system and conservation targets and identification of new MPAs involving govt consultation: 2consultants * 3 months* \$8,000	21	(Output 4.2.1) - Analysis of the linkages (both biological, migratory species, environmental and human) between current MPAs: 3 sites* \$30,000 - Gap analysis between current MPA system and conservation targets and identification of new MPAs involving govt consultation: 3 sites* \$30,000	108000	as a contract service

Component 4

Slide 22

Output 4.1.1 Discussion was carried out regarding the budget type under output 4.1.1. Consensus was reached that the activity develop management plan and targets for demonstration sites will be conducted by contractual service (change agreed); budget for consultant remain unchanged for activity: evaluation of the progress of the regional Conservation plan (change disagreed), and the proposed contractual services will be added to this activity. Any change in activity and budget should be reviewed by RWGs, and the activities should be discussed during the inception workshop or annual PSC later.

Output 4.2.1 After a thorough discussion, it was proposed that the original budget remain the same, but the SOA believes that in order to carry out a quality work, whether that is done by consultant or contractor, thus it is agreed that the budget revision decision will leave to PSC.

Category 1 continued

18	(Output 4.3.1) - Analysis of country coastal management guidelines, identification of conservation areas according to planning zones: 2 Consultants* 1 month*\$9,000 - Identification of approved reclamation up to 2007 in each country, and any further reclamation approved since 2008: 2 Consultant*1 pm*\$8,000 (ROK Natl)	21	(Output 4.3.1) - Analysis of country coastal management guidelines, identification of conservation areas according to planning zones: \$30,000 - Identification of approved reclamation up to 2007 in each country, and any further reclamation approved since 2008: \$16,000 (ROK Natl)	12000	as a contract service
20	(Output 4.1.1) - Annual forums to conduct joint assessment, \$15,000*3yrs	21	(Output 4.1.1) - Annual national assessment: \$15,000*3 yrs	0	transfer from TRAVAL as a contract service
Total balance				157700	

Component 4

Slide 23

Output 4.3.1 Discussion was carried out regarding the SOA proposed change

Output 4.1.1 It was discussed that under output 4.1.1, the budget for travel for the annual forums remain unchanged, however which needs to be revised annually.

Category 2 continued

21	(Output 4.1.1) -Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: \$16,000	21	(Output 4.1.1) -National evaluation of country report implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME: \$30,000	14000	
21	(Output 4.4.1) - Small grants for Biodiversity promotion: \$30,000 (only first year) -Analyze gaps between national legislation and international guidelines, provide recommendations: Compare national regulations; Write guidelines for monitoring and quarantine procedures; consultant*1 month*\$8,000 - Make assessment on the trend of the introduced species in the region: Hold 2 forums to conduct joint assessment; publish reports; consultant 1pm*\$8,000	21	(Output 4.4.1) - Small grants for Biodiversity promotion: 3* \$30,000 (only first year) - Analyze gaps between national legislation and international guidelines, provide recommendations: Compare national regulations; Write guidelines for monitoring and quarantine procedures; \$30,000 - Make assessment on the trend of the introduced species in the region: Hold 2 forums to conduct joint assessment; publish reports; \$38,000	112000	
Total balance				493600	

Component 4

Slide 24

Output 4.1.1 The reason was explained why the budget should be adjusted as proposed. It was suggested by ROK that the description of the activity should be changed to “national

and regional evaluations of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME”, and the national evaluations will be conducted in two countries separately. Any change in activity and budget should be reviewed by RWGs, and the activities should be discussed during the inception workshop or annual PSC later.

Output 4.4.1

The proposed change of the budget under the output 4.4.1 was discussed:

- 1) It was understood that the budget for SGP related activity (first activity) could increase, but further discussion regarding the budget detail will be conducted at the RWG.
- 2) Proposed changes in activity and budget (second and third) should be reviewed by RWGs, and the activities should be discussed during the inception workshop or annual PSC later

Any change in activity and budget should be reviewed by RWGs, and the activities should be discussed during the inception workshop or annual PSC later.

Category 3 continued

21	(Output 3.2.1) - Apply Ecosystem-based Community management (EBCM) (ICM): \$1,046,749	21	(Output 3.2.1) - Apply Ecosystem-based Community management (EBCM) (ICM) (including operating comprehensive regional monitoring plan in 3 demo sites): \$1,046,749	0	
Total balance				308000	

Component 4

Slide 25

Output 3.2.1 Discussion was carried out regarding the SOA proposed change, but it was noted that the output number change to output 4.4.2

Budget Adjustment

Category	Description	Balance(\$)
1	adjusting consultant to contract services	157,700
2	budget missing or inadequate	493,600
3	enhancing demonstration and results replication	308,000
4	enhancing the roles of RWGs	-37,500
	Grand total:	921,800

Slide 26

The budget table was not adjusted as some of the outputs will have need figures but these will not be determined before later in the process.

Component	Adjusted amount	ProDoc Budget	%
1	274,600	1,970,043	13.9%
2	22,000	1,437,606	1.5%
3	352,000	1,155,411	30.5%
4	273,200	2,621,370	10.4%
5	-	378,000	0.0%
	921,800	7,562,430	12.2%

Slide 27

The budget table was not adjusted as some of the outputs will have need figures but these will not be determined before later in the process.

Annex III: Workshop Agenda and Programme YSLME II

Date/Time	Agenda	Responsibility
September 17		
09.00 – 09.15	Registration	
09.15 – 09.30	Welcome Remarks: UNDP; China; ROK	Facilitated by UNDP-GEF RTA
09.30 – 09.45	Workshop Objectives, Expected Outcomes and Agenda; Approval of the Agenda	UNDP China
09.45 – 10.30	Presentation of the Approved Project Document; UNDP-GEF Guidelines for Project Changes	UNDP-GEF RTA
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee Break	
10.45 – 12.30	Presentation of Proposed Revisions Component 1 Component 2 Component 3 Component 4	SOA, China
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch Break	
14.00 – 15.30	Discussion of Proposed Revisions and Agreements: Component 1 Outputs, Activities and Budget	Facilitated by UNDP China
15.30 – 15.40	Coffee Break	
15.40 – 17.10	Discussion of Proposed Revisions and Agreements: Component 2 Outputs, Activities and Budget	Facilitated by UNDP China
18:00	Welcome Dinner at <i>Xiheyayuan Beijing Duck Restaurant</i>	3 rd -floor of the City Mall
September 18		
09.00 – 10.30	Discussion of Proposed Revisions and Agreements: Component 3 Outputs, Activities and Budget	Facilitated by UNDP-GEF RTA
10.30 – 10.40	Coffee Break	
10.40 – 12.10	Discussion of Proposed Revisions and Agreements: Component 4 Outputs, Activities and Budget	Facilitated by UNDP-GEF RTA
12.15 – 13.30	Lunch at <i>In & Out</i>	1 Beixiaojie, Sanlitun

13.30 – 14.30	Discussion about PMO staffing and arrangements	Facilitated by UNOPS
14.30-15.00	Inception Workshop planning	Facilitated by UNOPS
15.00 – 15.30	Preparation of Summary	UNDP and UNOPS
15.30-15.40	Coffee Break	
15.40 – 16.40	Presentation of Summary to China and ROK followed by Q&A	UNDP China
16.40 – 17.00	Next Steps	UNDP-GEF RTA
17.00 – 17.15	Closing Remarks: China; ROK; UNOPS; UNDP	

Annex IV: List of Participants

No	Name	Institution	Title
1	Mr. Liang Fengkui	The Department of International Cooperation, State Oceanic Administration(SOA), China	Deputy Director-General
2	Mr. Wen Quan	National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center, SOA	Researcher
3	Mr. Zhang Zhaohui	The First Institute of Oceanography, SOA	Associate Researcher
4	Ms. Qu Fangyuan	The First Institute of Oceanography, SOA	Assistant Researcher
5	Mr. Zhang Zhendong	National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center, SOA	Associate Researcher
6	Mr. Wang Dakui	National Marine Environmental Forecasting Center, SOA	Associate Researcher
7	Mr. HYUN TAE KIM	The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea	Director
8	Mr. KYOUNGJU CHO	The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea	Assistant Director
9	Ms. Gusung LEE	International Affairs Team, Korea Environment Management Corporation, Republic of Korea	Manager
10	Ms. SUN YOUNG CHAE	International Affairs Team, Korea Environment Management Corporation, Republic of Korea.	Assistant Manager

11	Ms. Nana Seo	Climate Change and Environmental Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea	Second Secretary
12	Mr. Joe Padilla	UNDP	Regional Technical Advisor
13	Mr. Kirk Bayabos	UNOPS	Cluster Manager
No	Name	Institution	Title
14	Mr. Patrick Haverman	UNDP China	Deputy Country director
15	Mr. Carsten Germer	UNDP China, Energy & Environment team	Assistant Country Director/EE Team leader
16	Mr. Ma Chaode	UNDP China, Energy & Environment team	Programme Manager
17	Ms. Zhao Xinhua	UNDP China, Energy & Environment team	Programme Associate
18	Ms. Zhu Ruoqi	UNDP China, Energy & Environment team	Communication Assistant
19	Ms. Liu Hao	UNDP China, Energy & Environment team	Project Assistant

ANNEX 2-1: ANNOTATED AGENDA OF PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP OF THE UNDP/GEF YSLME PROJECT PHASE II

*Songdo, Incheon, RO Korea
January 23-24, 2016*

DOC/PREP/2.0

PROVISINOAL AGENDA

DAY 1 (JANUARY 23 2017)

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---|
| 10:00–10:10 | 1.0 | WELCOME ADDRESSES |
| | | RO Korea as the host of the meeting, and UNOPS will deliver welcome remarks of the meeting. Refer to DOC/PREP/1.0 for the list of participants |
| 10:10–10:20 | 2.0 | ADOPTION OF AGENDA |
| | | The meeting will elect the Chair of the meeting. The Chair of the meeting will request the Secretariat to present the agenda and adopt the agenda as revised. Refer to DOC/PREP/2.0 and 2.1 |
| 10:20–11:00 | 3.0 | UPDATE OF CURRENT SITUATION OF YSLME PHASE II PROJECT |
| | 3.1 | Establishment of Subsidiary Bodies of Interim Commission Council |
| | | The Chair will invite China PR and RO Korea to update on the appointment of National Coordinator, establishment of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) and National Working Groups; |
| | 3.2 | Financial status, Secretariat staffing and duration of the Project |
| | | The Chair will invite the Secretariat to update the meeting of project expenditure as of December 31 (DOC/PREP/3.2.1), 2016, staffing of the Secretariat (DOC/PREP/3.2.2), and consultation between UNDP/GEF and GEF Secretariat on project duration. |
| 11:00–11:20 | | PHOTO TAKING AT GROUND FLOOR AND COFFEE BREAK |
| 11:20-12:00 | 4.0 | REVIEW OF PROJECT REVISIONS FOR APPROVAL AT THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP |

In this session, the meeting will be invited to review, discuss and build consensus on the end-of-project targets and 2017 targets at outcome level, and activities and timeframe of the AWP 2017-2019 proposed by the Secretariat in line with relevant sections of project document (Section 2.4 – objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities, Section 3 - results framework, and Section 4 – total budget and workplan and results of discussion on project revision conducted in September 2015. In line with the theory of change, the meeting will also assess soundness of project approaches and feasibility of achieving project targets based on planned activities, steps and timing, and make suggestions as appropriate.

The Chair will invite the Secretariat to present the proposed changes to the project results framework and activities, and suggestions for a three-year workplan, followed by an introduction of the breakout group discussions. Refer to DOC/PREP/4.1.

12:00-13:30

LUNCH

13:30-18:00

continuation of Agenda 4.0

18:00

Logistics announcement and closure of the meeting

DAY 2 (JANUARY 24 2017)

09:00-12:00

5.0

ANNUAL WORKPLAN AND BUDGET 2017-2019

The meeting will be invited to review the project annual workplan and budget for 2017-2019 revised in accordance with the discussion on Day 1 for further review at the MSTP and approval by the 1st Interim Commission Council meeting.

The meeting will also get advice from UNOPS on AWP approval process, implementation arrangements, cash advance, and reporting, etc.

12:00-13:30

LUNCH

13:30-15:00

6.0

Budget Revision

The meeting will be invited to review the project budget at component levels taking into account expenditure up to 2016 and budget for 2017-2019, and assess conformity with revision tolerance.

15:00-15:30

COFFEE BREAK

ANNEX 2-2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE INCEPTION OF THE UNDP/GEF YSLME PROJECT (PHASE II)

*Secretariat, Songdo, Incheon, RO Korea
January 23-24, 2016*

DOC/PREP/2.0

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ANNEX 3: PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF INCEPTION WORKSHOP OF THE UNDP/GEF YSLME PHASE II PROJECT



**UNDP/GEF PROJECT ENTITLED “IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE
YELLOW SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM: RESTORING ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES AND
CONSOLIDATION OF A LONG-TERM REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK”**

(UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project)

English only

*RO Korea
11-13 July 2017*

Provisional Agenda

- 1. 1ST MEETING OF THE MANAGEMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL PANEL (MSTP)**
11-13 July 2017, Seoul, RO Korea

- 2. INCEPTION CEREMONY**
13 July 2017 (morning), Seoul, RO Korea

- 3. 1ST MEETING OF THE YSLME INTERIM COMMISSION COUNCIL**
13 July 2017 (afternoon), Seoul, RO Korea

ANNEX 4-1: LIST OF FURNITURE PROCURED FOR USE BY THE SECRETARIAT IN INCHEON

Item	Description			Qty.
1	Desk for chief of office	ACEO-706	2000*1900*750	1
2	Conference table	AASR-601	1800*900*720	1
3	Bookcase(half glass door)	AEC-872G	800*420*1950	1
4	Cabinet(locker, w/ wooden door)	AEC-572	800*420*1950	1
5	Office chair	ACH-746	670*600*1144	9
6	Conference chair	ACH-766	615*550*835	22
7	Desk for chief of team	AMPD-18123	1800*1200*720	1
8	Desk for team member	AMPD-16123	1600*1200*720	7
9	2-tier cabinet w/ wooden door(cylinder type key)	AEC-622S	600*430*720	2
10	Conference table	AEMT-2412	2400*1200*720	1
11	Partition (upper glass type)	AAGPA-506	1000*60*1800	5
12	Partition (upper glass type)	AAGPA-406	1000*60*1500	12
13	Partition (standard type)	AAPA-204	800*60*1100	10
14	Partition (standard type)	AAPA-208	1200*60*1100	6
15	Finishing bar (steel)	PAS-6604	66*18*1140	7
16	Finishing bar (steel)	PAS-6631	66*18*1539	6
17	Finishing bar (steel)	PAS-6641	66*18*1859	3
18	Partition post	PAS-6603	66*66*1140	4
19	Partition post	PAS-6632	66*66*1539	2
20	Partition post	PAS-6642	66*66*1859	1
21	3-tier cabinet, (cylinder type key)	AMCK-211	800*430*1160	6
22	Conference table	AEMT-3212	3200*1200*720	1
23	Conference table (for 2 people)	AAST-102	1200*600*720	2
24	Fixed chair	ACH-460	468*487*783	3

ANNEX 4-2: LIST OF IT EQUIPMENT PURCHASED FOR USE BY THE SECRETARIAT IN INCHEON AND DALIAN BRANCH

Item	Description		Qty.
1	Photo copying machine	MultiXpress SL-3300NR Mono Multifunction - Samsung	1
2	Laptop computer	MacBook MMGMM2KH/A 12-inch Retina - Apple	2
3	Laptop computer	MacBook Pro MLL42KH/A 13-inch Retina - Apple	1
4	Desktop computer	Prodesk 400 G£ MT T6U15PT - HP	5
5	Monitor	LG 22M47D - LG	4
6	Monitor	P24 16D 24-inch monitor - DELL	1
7	Projector	Epson VS345 WXGA 3LCD Projector - Epson	1
8	Screen	S-SV100KW Stand screen 100-inch - Yuncine	1
9	Camera	Canon EOS 7D 18-135mm – 32g memory 2 pc included - Canon	1 Kit
10	Meeting room audio system	Peavy Impulse6 50W RMS as Main SeakerPeavy – Main speaker bracket – Custom – Peavy PV900 Power AMP – Peavy – Samson MXP144 – Mixer – 14channel	1 Set

ANNEX 5-1: UNDP/GEF PHASE II PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT OF 2014-2015

ACCOUNTING_PERIOD (Multiple Items)
Amount by Fiscal Year

<u>ACTIVITY_ID</u>	<u>ACCOUNT</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>Description</u>
ACTIVITY 1 ¹⁵	71205		98,427.59	98,427.59	Personnel
	71230		958.72	958.72	Personnel
	71305		77,994.60	77,994.60	Personnel
	71306		11,502.12	11,502.12	Personnel
	71307		5,751.01	5,751.01	Personnel
	71330		3,628.09	3,628.09	Personnel
	73610		2,754.44	2,754.44	Direct charges
	75105		19,096.58	19,096.58	F&A
	76135		-0.02	-0.02	Realized gain
ACTIVITY 2 ¹⁶	73610		1,455.35	1,455.35	Direct charges
	75105		138.26	138.26	F&A
ACTIVITY 3 ¹⁷	73610		1,344.66	1,344.66	Direct charges
	75105		127.74	127.74	F&A
ACTIVITY 4 ¹⁸	73610		4,635.43	4,635.43	Direct charges
	75105		440.37	440.37	F&A
ACTIVITY 5 ¹⁹	71605	507.78	1,711.96	2,219.74	Travel
	71610		542.00	542.00	Travel
	71615	290.00	3,058.00	3,348.00	Travel
	71620		456.00	456.00	Travel
	71635	248.23	962.00	1,210.23	Travel
	72705		319.30	319.30	Hospitality
	72715		635.66	635.66	Hospitality
	73610	6,575.34	145.23	6,720.57	Direct charges
	73620	22,876.00		22,876.00	Direct charges
	75105	2,897.25	743.34	3,640.59	F&A
	76125		49.79	49.79	Realized Loss
	76135	-2.61		-2.61	Realized gain
Grand Total	-	33,391.99	236,878.22	270,270.21	

¹⁵ Component 1

¹⁶ Component 2

¹⁷ Component 3

¹⁸ Component 4

¹⁹ Project management

ANNEX 5-2: UNDP/GEF YSLME PHASE II PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT 2016

<u>Workpackage</u>	<u>account</u>	<u>xaccount</u>	<u>Sum of TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>		
91007-ACTIVITY 1 - Sust. Reg. & Nat. Cooperation	71105	UNOPS ICA Fee	112,694.66	Personnel	
	71210	CMDC_UNOPS Supervised ICA	4,675.65	Personnel	
	71220	LICA PF Org Contribution	4,892.79	Personnel	
	71225	ICA Insurance UNOPS	223.90	Personnel	
	78010	Agresso differences	-	0.01	
	78035	Realized Loss		27.60	Realized Loss
	79005	Facilities&Admin-Implement		-	F&A will be posted
91007-ACTIVITY 5 - Project Management	71215	LMDC_UNOPS Supervised ICA	6,570.00	Direct charges	
	71605	Travel Tickets-International	4,416.28	Travel	
	71615	Daily Subsistence Allow-Intl	4,530.02	Travel	
	71630	Travel DSA Mtng Partic	821.25	Travel	
	71635	Travel - Other	578.59	Travel	
	72425	Furniture	-	Equipment	
	72620	Acquis of Computer Hardware	1,713.68	Gen operating costs	
	72625	Acquis of Computer Software	79.94	Gen operating costs	
	75710	Transportation charges	332.88	Travel	
		CMDC non- person related (Engagement			
	77005	Services)	10,277.40	Direct charges	
78035	Realized Loss		6.91	Realized Loss	
79005	Facilities&Admin-Implement		-	F&A will be posted	
Grand Total	-	-	151,841.51		