





UNDP/GEF PROJECT ENTITLED "REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN THE YELLOW SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM"

UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/3 Date: 24 November 2006 English only

Third Meeting of the Project Steering Committee for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, 23-24 November 2006

Report of the Meeting

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1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Welcome addresses

- 1.1.1 On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Zhe YANG opened the meeting. He welcomed all participants, admiring the effort and progress made by the participating countries, People's Republic of China (China) and Republic of Korea (ROK), for successful implementation of the Project. Mr. Yang gave a warm welcome to Mr. Chan-Woo KIM, stating that Mr. Kim was involved in this Project at the initial stage. Mr. Yang also welcomed Mr. Andrew MENZ, and hoped the meeting would benefit from his insights and experiences. Mr. Yang was sorry that the representatives of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) did not attend this meeting, but mentioned that DPRK had endorsed its participation in the Project officially, and he hoped to see the DPRK's participation in the near future. Mr. Yang also regretted that Mr. Randall PURCELL, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Regional Technical Advisor, was unable to attend the meeting due to his sickness.
- 1.1.2 Mr. Zhe Yang reminded the participants that the Project Steering Committee (PSC) was to review the progress and achievements in the Project implementation. He also reminded the meeting of the roles and responsibilities of the participating PSC members. Having highlighted the progress of the Project activities, Mr. Yang admired the dedication of all relevant people, particularly the Project Management Office (PMO), for its dedication and hard work. Mr. Yang furthermore appreciated the spirit of co-operation that had been observed during the Project implementation between the two participating governments in China and ROK. Mr. Yang mentioned that those governments worked hard to solve problems that had risen in implementing the Project activities.
- 1.1.3 On behalf of the Government of Republic of Korea, Mr. Heung Kyeong PARK extended to all participants, particularly Mr. Haiqing LI, Mr. Zhe Yang, Mr. Menz, and Mr. Michael BEWERS, a warm welcome to Jeju island. Mr. Park thanked Mr. Yihang JIANG and his team for organising the meeting. Mr. Park was pleased that the Project activities had been implemented well, emphasising the progress in the preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA); various outreach programmes, including the parliamentary conference; and the involvement of DPRK. He believed that the DPRK participation would provide a momentum for the Project to produce further substantial progresses. About the co-operative cruise studies, Mr. Park appreciated the efforts and contributions made by the PMO. He emphasised that the cruises should be carried out on the basis of the existing decisions, especially those made at the Second PSC Meeting in Kunming and the Special PSC in Qingdao. Finally, Mr. Park hoped this meeting would produce substantial outputs in the sprit of co-operation between China and ROK.
- 1.1.4 On behalf of the Government of China, Mr. Li expressed his sincere appreciation to the delegation from ROK for hosting the meeting. He was pleased that the Project had made a number of achievements already, including the preparation of the first draft TDA. Mr. Li mentioned that with the TDA prepared, the Project entered a new important phase which is the development of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP). He noted that the TDA identifies root causes based on scientific research activities, while the SAP identifies possible future policy development and institutional arrangements. Mr. Li further noted that although there might be challenges for the Project, there would be a lot of opportunities to overcome those difficulties and to improve the co-operation between the two countries. Mr. Li invited the meeting to:

- Recognise again the importance of mutual understanding and co-operative sprit;
- Continue existing and extensive co-operation in Project implementation;
- Adopt a practical down-to-earth approach for implementing Project activities;
 and
- Explore innovative ways to create a model for similar projects.
- 1.1.5 On behalf of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Mr. Menz congratulated all the participants for having made a significant progress in implementation, complimenting the hard work of everyone involved, especially the efforts of the PMO. He noted that there were some problems remaining to be solved, and that frank manner and spirit of cooperation were important when addressing the remaining issues. He hoped that the PSC meeting could serve as a platform to discuss and solve these problems.
- 1.1.6 Mr. Wenxi ZHU, as representative of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Comission Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC), complimented the hard work done by the PMO. Mr. Zhu acknowledged a number of achievements made by the Project, and expressed the willingness to start co-operation with the Project through its various marine science and service programmes relevant to remote sensing, WESTPAC-HAB, and Ocean Data and Information Exchange, in the near future.

1.2 Introduction of the members

1.2.1 The participants were invited to give self-introductions. A list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

2. ORGANISATION OF THE MEETING

2.1 Election of Officers

- 2.1.1 Mr. Zhe Yang invited the participants to nominate the Chairperson for the meeting. Mr. Li nominated Mr. Chan-Woo KIM, Head of the ROK delegation, to be the Chairperson of the meeting. The Meeting agreed with the nomination, and Mr. Kim was duly elected.
- 2.1.2 Mr. Kim nominated Mr. Li, National Project Co-ordinator from China, to be the Vice Chairperson of the meeting. The Meeting agreed with this nomination, and Mr. Li was elected as Vice Chairperson.
- 2.1.3 The PMO served as Rapporteur and Secretariat.

2.2 Documentation Available to the Meeting

- 2.2.1 The Chairperson invited the PMO to introduce the documents prepared for the meeting.
- 2.2.2 Mr. Isao ENDO introduced two kinds of documents, working documents and information documents, for the meeting. He explained that the working documents were for consideration and approval; while the information documents were for reference. The list of documents is attached as <u>Annex II</u> to this report.

2.3 Organisation of Work

- 2.3.1 The Chairperson informed the meeting that Document UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/inf.3 would guide the procedure of the meeting.
- 2.3.2 <u>The Meeting agreed on the proposed programme, and the meeting was organised in plenary. Sessional working groups and consultative discussions were held as necessary.</u>
- 2.3.3 The meeting was conducted in English.

3. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING AGENDA

- 3.1 The Chairperson introduced the Provisional Agenda (Document UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/1) and the Provisional Annotated Agenda (Document UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/2), and invited participants to provide comments on them.
- 3.2 The Meeting was informed that there would be a ceremony during the meeting for establishing the co-operation between the Project and the IOC/WESTPAC.
- 3.3 The Meeting adopted the agenda, without modification, which is attached as Annex III to this report.
- 3.4 Mr. Jiang and Mr. Wenxi Zhu signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) describing the future co-operative activities.

4. PROJECT MANAGER'S REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- (i) Implementation of Project Activities
- (ii) Co-operation with other Organisations and Projects
- (iii) Report on the Project Management Office (PMO)
- (iv) Financial Report
- 4.1 Mr. Jiang presented the Project Manager's report (Document UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/4). He highlighted major achievements from the past year's Project implementation. Those achievements include the following:
 - TDA preparation;
 - Parliamentary Conference in Qingdao, China;
 - 1st Yellow Sea Partnership Workshop in Beijing, China;
 - Initiation of the Small Grants Programme approved by the 2nd PSC Meeting;
 - Local Government Officials Workshop in Jeju, ROK; and
 - 1st Youth Programme ROK.
- 4.2 The Project Manager's report presented some major findings from the "Data & Information Collection" activity conducted under Project Components, including:
 - Fisheries social-economic information such as number of boats and its relationship to fisheries catches;
 - Aquaculture production in the region and its ratio of contribution to global production;

- Change in coastal wetlands habitats;
- Plankton and benthic composition;
- HAB events over the past 22 years; and
- Nitrogen and phosphorus distribution through Yellow Sea surface waters.
- 4.3 Mr. Jiang further explained:
 - The history of the co-operative study cruise arrangements;
 - The efforts to involve DPRK in the project;
 - Operation of the PMO;
 - Intern programme;
 - Project website, YS Partnership website, and e-discussion forum;
 - Challenges for project implementation; and
 - Recommendations to overcome the challenges.
- 4.4 Following the Project Manger's report, the Meeting congratulated Mr. Jiang on his comprehensive report on past year's Project achievements. The PMO was complimented for its professional work and achievements even with one officer short.
- 4.5 Mr. Menz expressed his concern regarding the Project Manager's report that some contractors were delivering reports late or of unsatisfactory quality. He suggested that the PMO evaluate and record contractors' performance to be taken into account for future contracting of Project activities.
- 4.6 The PMO was encouraged to continue ensuring the timeliness and quality of deliverables.
- 4.7 Mr. Li expressed his satisfaction with the PMO's work during the past year, mentioning that some activities were especially noteworthy. Those activities include:
 - TDA which summarises past work and paves way for future:
 - DPRK's entry into the Project; and
 - Innovative implementation mechanisms, e.g. organisation of parliamentary conference, Small Grants Programme, and other public awareness activities.
- 4.8 Mr. Li complimented the Project Manger's efforts to get DPRK involved in the Project, strictly following PSC's decision and instructions, and expressed China's willingness to continue to assist the PMO and the Project on this issue. Mr. Li encouraged PMO to continue its innovative way of Project implementation, and would take the recommendations from the PMO seriously and take action to ensure smooth preparation, adoption, and implementation of the SAP.
- 4.9 Mr. Park noted the PMO's achievements in getting DPRK's letter of intention to join the Project, preparing the TDA, and facilitating negotiation on co-operative cruises. The two countries had held formal and informal discussions on the co-operative cruises with good sense of co-operation and compromise. However, Mr. Park said that no major achievements were made on this issue yet. Mr. Park hoped that the PMO would continue to co-ordinate further discussion. He suggested that paragraph 101 in the Project Manager's report be deleted because it might cause readers to misinterpret, and that the sentence on page 23, regarding technical problems should be deleted.
- 4.10 Mr. Li reiterated that according to China's regulations based on UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the management of foreign related marine

- scientific research, co-operative cruises agreed in the Meeting are subject to the final approval of Chinese government.
- 4.11 To enhance regional co-operation and jointly promote the application of marine science and service in the conservation of the Yellow Sea, Mr. Wenxi Zhu invited the Project to send representatives to participate in the "11th session of the Coordinating Committee Meeting of North-East Asian Regional Global Ocean Observing System (NEAR-GOOS)" which would be held next January in Bangkok.
- 4.12 Following Mr. Jiang's reply to questions on public awareness activities, project outputs, and communication mechanisms, Mr. Jiang further stated that the deadline for the draft final report of the TDA was 15th December 2006 and that prior to this date, the PMO would circulate the draft to national focal points as well as other relevant partner agencies, including the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor for their comments.
- 4.13 Mr. Jiang also explained that the basin-wide results from the cruises could be used for better understanding of marine environment in the Yellow Sea, bridging the TDA into the SAP. The results would have long term scientific significance not only for the Project but also for future generations.
- 4.14 With some modifications to paragraph 101, the Meeting accepted the Project Manager's report. The report is attached as Annex IV to this report.
- 5. REPORT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE RSTP ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE 3RD MEETING OF THE REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PANEL (RSTP)
- 5.1 Mr. Hyung-Tack HUH, the Chairperson of the Third Meeting of the Regional Scientific and Technical Panel (RSTP) informed the meeting on the outcomes and agreements made by the RSTP meeting, including the following:
 - Project Manager's Report;
 - Reports of National Project Co-ordinators;
 - Reports from Chairpersons of Regional Working Groups;
 - Regional GIS & Meta Databases;
 - Preparation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis;
 - Co-operative Cruise;
 - Proposed Project Activities:
 - Proposed Project Budget for 2007 and Onwards;
 - Proposed Workplan for 2007;
 - Date & Venue for 4th RSTP; and
 - Discussion points for the PSC to consider.
- 5.2 Mr. Jiang clarified that one of the objectives of the Regional Science Conference was to summarise the knowledge and findings from the TDA. The status and trend of marine environment in the Yellow Sea and the root causes of its environmental problems would be used for the preparation of SAP.
- 5.3 The Meeting appreciated the Chairperson of the Third RSTP Meeting for his excellent work in leading the meeting to have fruitful discussions and results. The Meeting adopted the Third RSTP Meeting Report.

6. INVOLVEMENT OF DPR KOREA IN THE PROJECT

- Mr. Jiang reported on the progress made in involving DPRK into the Project as a full member, referring to Document UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/5. He explained the background and history of this issue; the agreement made by the Second PSC Meeting to request the PMO to make an effort to involve DPRK in the Project; and the actions taken by the PMO with assistance from China. Mr. Jiang reported that the PMO received on 2nd November 2006, the letter from DPRK to formally express its participation in the Project.
- 6.2 Mr. Jiang informed the meeting that since the PDF-B phase, the GEF Secretariat strongly encouraged the PMO to make an effort to involve DPRK in the Project. He also mentioned UNDP/GEF's support to have DPRK participate in the current project.
- 6.3 Mr. Jiang presented some issues to be considered for the involvement of DPRK in the Project as follows:
 - How to involve DPRK in the Project;
 - Financial implications;
 - · Logistical arrangements; and
 - Communication procedure between DPRK and PMO.
- Mr. Li was pleased that DPRK had sent a formal letter of endorsement. He noted the PSC, in its previous meetings, had instructed the PMO to make an effort to get DPRK involved in the Project. Mr. Li expressed his deep appreciation to the Project Manager for realising the DPRK's involvement successfully, noting that persuading the country to participate in the Project had not been an easy task. Mr. Li then mentioned China would like to welcome DPRK's participation in the Project and provide its best support and services necessary to facilitate the participation.
- 6.5 Mr. Heung Kyeong Park was glad to hear the willingness of DPRK to join the Project. He appreciated the efforts of the PMO to engage DPRK in the Project. Mr. Park stated that ROK welcomed DPRK's participation in the Project in principle, and added that the issues mentioned by Mr. Jiang in paragraph 6.3 in this report should be clarified in advance.
- 6.6 Having listened to opinions from China and ROK, the Chairperson suggested organising an informal meeting to discuss the issues raised in paragraph 6.3 as well as the co-operative cruise issue.
- 6.7 The informal meeting examined the technical, legal, and logistical procedures to include a new member to the project. Following the group's exchange of suggestions and ideas, the informal meeting recommended that the PSC should welcome the participation of DPRK, and prepare for DPRK's participation in the Project by taking the opportunity of Mr. Li, NPC of China, and Mr. Jiang, Project Manager's, upcoming visit to DPRK. The Meeting agreed with the recommendations of the informal meeting.
- 6.8 The informal meeting engaged in extensive discussion on the arrangements for the co-operative study cruises. <u>Final resolution could not be reached, but the informal meeting agreed that discussions would continue during the intersessional period, and that the PMO would keep both countries informed of all developments on this issue.</u>

7. NGO AND PRIVATE SECTOR'S MEMBERSHIP IN PSC

- 7.1 Following the request from the Second PSC Meeting, Mr. Endo reported that the PMO had conducted a survey on similar GEF-funded projects regarding NGO and private sector membership in the PSC. He then introduced the survey results and provided a draft guideline for granting the PSC membership to NGOs and private entities (Document UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/6). Mr. Endo stated that the Project, required by the GEF, agreed during the PDF-B phase to grant the membership to NGOs and private sectors, emphasising that the participation of those important stakeholders would greatly contribute to the successful implementation of the Project.
- 7.2 Mr. Endo added that the Third Regional Working Group for Investment Component (RWG-I) Meeting discussed this issue and agreed to present the draft guideline for PSC's consideration, although some RWG-I members had expressed their concern that it might be too early to grant full membership to NGOs and private sectors.
- 7.3 Mr. Heung Kyeong Park thanked the PMO for its excellent work in investigating the situation of NGO and private sector membership in relevant GEF projects. Noticing that most GEF projects did not have NGO and private entities as members, Mr. Park thought that the PSC should invite those stakeholders as observers.
- 7.4 Mr. Li noted that the PMO had worked hard to get NGOs to be involved in the Project. He supported Mr. Park's opinions.
- 7.5 Mr. Yang suggested that NGOs and private sectors might provide advisory services to the PSC.
- 7.6 The Meeting recognised the importance of including NGOs and the private sectors into the Project, and agreed to continue inviting these stakeholders as observers to the PSC, but not as full members.

8. PROPOSED WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2007 AND ONWARDS

- 8.1 The Chairperson invited the PMO to introduce the budget and workplan for 2007 and onwards.
- 8.2 Mr. Endo presented the revised Project budget and the proposed workplan, referring to Document UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/12 and UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/13, respectively. He explained major factors that were considered in the revision of the budget, which included the new activities that were subject to the approval of the PSC and the existing planned activities that were specified based on the agreements made by RWGs. Mr. Endo stated that the Third RSTP Meeting discussed and agreed to submit the proposed budget as well as the proposed workplan to the PSC for its consideration and approval.
- 8.3 After some clarifications, the Meeting approved both the revised budget and the workplan for 2007 and onwards. The approved budget and workplan are attached as Annex V and Annex VI, respectively.

9. OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 The Chairperson invited the participants to propose any other business to be considered at the meeting. No additional items were raised.

10. DATE AND VENUE OF NEXT PSC MEETING

- 10.1 The Chairperson informed the meeting that it is customary to have PSC meetings in the participating countries interchangeably.
- 10.2 The Secretariat informed the meeting that the Third RSTP Meeting agreed to ask the PSC to decide the venue and dates for the next RSTP and PSC meetings, considering the involvement of DPRK in the Project.
- 10.3 With all relevant situations considered, the Meeting decided to have the next RSTP and PSC meetings in China. A tentative schedule for the two meetings is from 26th to 30th November 2007.

11. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT

11.1 The Chairperson invited the participants to review the draft meeting report prepared by the Secretariat. The draft report was discussed, amended, and adopted by the Meeting.

12. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

- 12.1 Mr. Mingyuan ZHU thanked all the participants, especially Mr. Kim and the Korean delegation, for their hard work to make significant achievements in this meeting. He also thanked the PMO for their arrangements to organise the meeting. Mr. Zhu appreciated the delegates from UNDP and UNOPS for their continuous support for the Project. He hoped to see more progress to be made in Project implementation next year and onwards.
- 12.2 Mr. Kim expressed his gratitude to the participants. He was grateful that the meeting produced all kinds of substantial outputs which would facilitate further progress of the Project. He hoped to see the regional co-operation continue, emphasising that it is crucial for the success of the Project.
- 12.3 On behalf of the PMO, Ms. Connie CHIANG expressed her appreciation to all the participants, particularly the delegates from China and ROK and the Chairperson, for their dedication and inputs to the meeting. She was pleased that the meeting delivered a lot of important outcomes. Ms. Chiang suggested taking all the deliverables and experiences of this meeting as lessons for future Project implementation.
- 12.4 The Chairperson declared the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting was closed at 17:00 pm on 24th November 2006.

Annex I

List of Participants

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Annex II

List of Documents

Working Documents	
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/1	Provisional Agenda
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/2	Provisional Annotated Agenda
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/3	Report of the Meeting (to be prepared at the meeting)
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/4	Project Manager's Report for Project Implementation During 2006
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/3	Report of the "Third Regional Scientific and Technical Panel Meeting"
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/5	Progress Report on Involvement of DPR Korea in the Project
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/6	Provisional Guideline on NGO and Private Sector's Membership in PSC
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/12	Proposed Budget for 2007 and Onwards
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.3/13	Proposed Workplan for 2007
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UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/inf.2	Provisional List of Participants
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.3/inf.3	Provisional Working Programme for the Meeting
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP.2/3	Report of the "Second Regional Scientific and Technical Panel Meeting"
UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.2/3	Report of the "Second Project Steering Committee Meeting for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project"
UNDP/GEF/YS/SPSC.1/3	Report of the "First Special Project Steering Committee Meeting for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project"
UNDP/GEF/YS/JC.2/3	Report of "Second Technical Meeting for the Co-operative Study Cruises In the Yellow Sea Marine Basin for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project"
UNDP/GEF/YS/JC.3/3	Report of "Third Technical Meeting for the Co-operative Study Cruises In the Yellow Sea Marine Basin for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project"
UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-B.3/3	Report of "Third Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Biodiversity Component"

Annex III

Agenda

- 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING
 - 1.1 Welcome addresses
 - 1.2 Introduction of the members
- 2. ORGANISATION OF THE MEETING
 - 2.1 Election of Officers
 - 2.2 Documentation Available to the Meeting
 - 2.3 Organisation of Work
- 3. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING AGENDA
- 4. PROJECT MANAGER'S REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES
 - 4.1 Implementation of Project Activities
 - 4.2 Co-operation with other Organisations and Projects
 - 4.3 Report on the Project Management Office (PMO)
 - 4.4 Financial Report
- 5. REPORT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE RSTP ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE 3RD MEETING OF THE REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PANEL (RSTP)
- 6. NGO AND PRIVATE SECTOR'S MEMBERSHIP IN PSC
- 7. PROPOSED WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2007 AND ONWARDS
- 8. OTHER BUSINESS
- 9. DATE AND VENUE OF NEXT PSC MEETING
- 10. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT
- 11. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

Annex IV

Project Manager's Report on Project Implementation during 2006

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1. Introduction

- 1. The implementation of the UNDP/GEF Project on "Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME)" since the last RSTP Meeting is characterised by tremendous achievements and also some areas to be improved. With remarkable efforts made by the governments in the participating countries, relevant institutions and experts and all the project partners, and with the support from UNDP (both GEF unit and the Country Office in Seoul), the project activities have been implemented according to the Implementation Plan approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). In the meantime, the implementation also suffered from some delays due to various reasons.
- 2. The preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) has been carried out as scheduled, and will be finalised at the end of 2006. During the preparation, necessary data and information from the participating countries were collected according to the requirements agreed by the Regional Working Groups (RWGs), and new findings have been obtained to assist in identifying the regional environmental problems and priorities. Yellow Sea Partnership has been established with participation of UN organisations/projects, international and local NGOs, and scientific research institutes. The Partnership will play very important roles during the implementation of the project, and is hoped to sustain the benefits after the completion of the project. As a first of its kind for GEF Projects, the Regional Parliamentary Conference brought together parliament members from participating countries to discuss marine environmental problems in the Yellow Sea. The parliamentary organisations in the participating countries are responsible for approval of the major management actions, such as legislation harmonisation, institution re-arrangement and allocation of more financial resources in the protection of marine environment and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.
- 3. During the implementation period of the past year, the project has involved a very wide range of stakeholders in the project, such as parliament members, government officers (both central and local governments), environmental experts (both nature science and social science), international NGOs, national and local NGOs and school children. The wide participation of stakeholders has largely increased scientific understand and public awareness of the environmental problems in the Yellow Sea.
- 4. While the majority of activities have been successfully implemented, the project has also suffered some difficulties in its implementation. Due to some misunderstanding of the approval process in the participating countries, the co-operative cruises were delayed, as there has been no final agreement on the cruise plan. For the data and information collection, a few contracts had delays in completion of data and information collection, which to a large extent, affected the overall implementation of the project activities.
- 5. Project implementation during 2006 has enabled the project to become well-known in the region. The YSLME Project's success is not only limited to the results of activities approved by the PSC, but also includes success in other initiatives in the region. It should be noted that due to the fact that there is a general lack of communication between the participating countries on the protection of marine environment and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, it is critical to establish an effective mechanism to facilitate co-operation and co-ordination at all levels. It is equally important that the mutual understanding and mutual trust can be established and maintained in the region to deal with transboundary marine environment problems. The project has tried very hard to proceed in this direction, and hopefully in the near future, the mechanism and mutual trust will be established in the region, and sustained by all partners of the project.

2. Major Achievements

6. There were many outputs and outcomes produced by the project in 2006, ranging from technical activities to capacity building and regional collaboration. The major achievements realised by the project are described in the following sections, and a list of meetings convened by the project in 2006 is attached as Appendix 1.

2.1 New Findings From the "Data & Information Collection Activity"

7. The national data and information collection activity and regional synthesis reports describe the current state of the Yellow Sea ecosystem based on the best available data that can be accessed by the general public. Although the majority of data are not new, to-date, there has not been a comprehensive collection, review, and interpretation of the data describing the Yellow Sea marine ecosystem. The data collection activity and regional data synthesis have greatly contributed to the preparation of the TDA which is a major objective and output of the project. Specific findings from the data and information collection activity are described in each respective component's implementation progress report in Section 3.

2.2 TDA Preparation

- 8. One of major expected outputs from the project is the preparation of a regional transboundary diagnostic analysis. Preparation of the TDA began with the start of the project. It is expected that the high priority marine environmental problems in the region will be identified; the analysis of each transboundary issue will be carried out; and the root causes of the problems will be clearly identified through a causal chain analysis.
- 9. In order to prepare a scientifically and environmentally sound TDA, the Regional Working Groups carefully reviewed the marine environmental problems in the Yellow Sea, and agreed on the lists of data and information requirements. Data and information collection was the major activity during the first two years of project implementation. Since the last meeting of RSTP, most data and information covering fisheries, ecosystem, biodiversity and pollution components were completed according to the agreement of the RWGs. Some of the data and information reports provided historical data and information, which clearly identified the marine environmental problems in the Yellow Sea.
- 10. Regional syntheses for the fisheries, biodiversity, ecosystem and pollution components were prepared for better understanding of the marine environmental problems in the Yellow Sea. The requests for consultancies to prepare the regional syntheses were openly circulated to the participating countries through the National Project Co-ordinator, and advertised in the project homepage.
- 11. With the national reports on data and information collection and the regional syntheses prepared, a consultant, Dr. Michael Bewers, was selected based on open bidding procedure, to prepare the TDA. The consultant visited the participating countries, discussed various technical issues with regional experts in all components of the project. He also participated in the meetings of the regional working groups for pollution, investment and ecosystem.
- 12. The final draft of the TDA will be prepared and submitted to the 3rd meetings of the RSTP and PSC for consideration. With the comments and suggestions from the RSTP and PSC, the TDA will be finalised before end of 2006.
- 13. It should be noted that the delays in data and information collection have largely affected the preparation of the TDA. Similarly, the low quality of some reports on data and information collection also introduced a number of inconsistencies to the analyses, which

not only negatively affected the preparation of the TDA, but also caused certain problem in identifying, scientifically and environmentally, the marine environmental problems in the Yellow Sea.

2.3 Parliamentary Conference

- 14. The Parliamentary Conference was organised in Qingdao, China, 28-30 March 2006. The objective of this meeting was to promote active participation of parliamentarians in protecting the marine environment in the Yellow sea and using its marine and coastal resources in a sustainable manner. Forty-one participants from China and Republic of Korea attended the Conference, including 14 parliamentarians.
- 15. The Conference consisted of presentations with a variety of topics, including environmental status in the Yellow Sea, needs and requirements for protection of its environment, and legislative as well as economic considerations for conserving marine resources in the Yellow Sea. The Conference also organised panel discussions to address active involvements of stakeholders such as NGOs, industries, and local communities in conservation activities.
- 16. As a result of the Conference, the participants recognised a strong need for taking action to mitigate environmental problems in the Yellow Sea. The participants acknowledged that it is necessary to strengthen co-operation between the two parliaments. Considering regular meetings as an effective mechanism to build such a relationship, the meeting agreed to organise the next conference in ROK in 2007.
- 17. Introduced at the GEF Assembly, as the following excerpt indicates, the Conference received considerable attention from the international community because of its innovative approach and characteristics as the first meeting in GEF projects where the parliamentarians addressed transboundary environmental issues.

"We [GEF/IW:LEARN] showed the Yellow Sea video and also displayed the published report in the GEF/IW:LEARN stand at GEF Assembly in Cape Town earlier this month -- and that it made an extremely powerful impression on the ministers, members of the SADC [Southern African Development Community] Parliamentary Forum - and Founding President of Namibia - to whom I showed it during my subsequent visit to Namibia. All who viewed it were inspired to replicate the process of bringing GEF IW projects together with parliamentarians to inform and engage with them about strengthening institutional and legal frameworks for transboundary water governance." (Janot-Reine MENDLER de SUAREZ, Deputy Director, GEF-IWLEARN)

2.4 Local Government Officers Training Workshop

- 18. The Training Workshop for Local Government Officers was organised in Jeju, ROK, 25-27 September 2006 with the theme of "Coastal Development vs. Protection of Marine Environment." The objective of this workshop was to familiarise the officials with concept and tools to make rational decisions for both development and conservation. A total of 16 participants attended the workshop from the Yellow Sea's coastal provinces and cities: 7 officials from China and 9 officials from ROK.
- 19. The workshop focused on Multi-Attribute Decision Analysis as an approach to integrate various relevant issues into decision-making process and to deal with conflicting objectives. Through lectures, computer exercise, and group work, the participants obtained practical skills to design development plans in harmony with the environment and to solve conflicts

among relevant stakeholders. The lecture materials will be published and available online for public use.

20. According to the results of the questionnaire survey conducted at the end of the workshop, most participants felt that the information which the workshop provided were useful, and expressed the willingness to use the techniques in practice. Meanwhile, the survey revealed the needs for the next training workshop that will deal with marine environmental legislation and enforcement issues. The participants felt that the next workshop should focus on management aspects, providing practical techniques and examples.

2.5 Yellow Sea Partnership

- 21. The Yellow Sea Partnership (YSP) was established to: (i) facilitate co-operation and co-ordination among various organisations for environmental conservation in the Yellow Sea; and (ii) maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of each conservation activity through close communication and co-ordination.
- 22. Member organisations or *Partners* communicate and collaborate actively by having regular meetings, developing common strategies, and planning and implementing activities jointly for environmental conservation and public awareness. Those joint activities include organising conferences and workshops, developing educational materials, and disseminating information through the website. As one of such activities, the YSP organises a session and an exhibition at the East Asian Sea Congress, Haikou, China, 12-16 December 2006.
- 23. The YSP is open to any interested parties, including government agencies, NGOs, private entities, and international organisations and projects. Currently, 17 organisations are the members:
 - DMZ Eco Research Centre
 - Global Village of Beijing (GVB)
 - Kanghwa People's Network
 - Korea Marine Rescue Centre
 - Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI)
 - Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)
 - Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
 - Shihwa Life Saver
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Beijing
 - UNEP Regional Seas Programme
 Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP)
 - UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project
 - UNDP/GEF Yancheng Wetlands Project, China
 - Wetlands International (WI)
 - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) China
 - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Hong Kong
 - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Japan
 - WWF/KORDI/KEI Yellow Sea Eco-Region Planning Programme (YSEPP)
- 24. The YSLME Project serves as a secretariat for the Partnership. The "Yellow Sea Partnership Website" is managed by the Project.

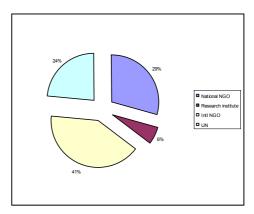


Figure 1. Composition of the Yellow Sea Partnership.

3. Project Implementation

3.1 Fisheries Component

3.1.1 Data Collection

- 25. The activities to collect national fisheries data and information from China and Republic of Korea were initially reviewed at the 2nd RWG-F¹. Since then, the draft final reports and data have been submitted, and these data are being used for the regional synthesis and TDA.
- 26. The contractors for the national data collection activity were the Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (China) and the West Sea Fisheries Research Institute of the National Fisheries Research & Development Institute NFRDI (Republic of Korea).
- 27. representative of each contracted institute presented the final results to the 3rd RWG-F Meeting (Weihai, China). The reports highlighted fisheries status and trends, and included some summary analyses on the collected data and information. Basically, some critical elements causing environmental changes the Yellow Sea were identified.
- 28. The 3rd RWG-F meeting discussed the information provided from the two national reports, and the major

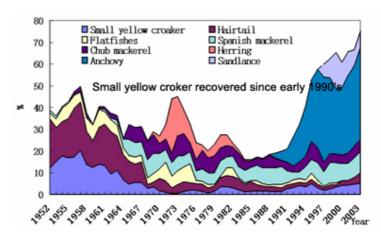


Figure 2. % Fish species composition (China) in Yellow Sea from 1952 – 2003. 2

agreements included the following: i) The need to follow the common format of the report agreed during previous meetings of the RWG-F and to add more information and analysis to the final report; ii) It was suggested and agreed that the data and analysis of habitats of mariculture should be added in the national report of China, to meet the agreement of the RWG-F; and iii) The national reports should be revised according to the comments of the regional working group, and submitted to PMO for publication.

¹ 17-20 November 2005, Busan, Republic of Korea.

² China National Data & Information Collection Report.

Table1. Fisheries issues in China and ROK.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL ISSUE
	 Over-exploitation of target species and climate change has caused a shifting in dominant species with the food-web shifting downwards.
	 Insufficient monitoring and lack of scientific-based knowledge on status of stocks.
	 Insufficient management and control of fisheries activities.
CHINA	Intensive use of natural coastal habitats and ecosystems for mariculture, exceeding the carrying capacity and causing environmental degradation, disease outbreaks and reduced growth rates.
	 Poor regional coordination, communication and collaboration between fishermen and government.
	Insufficient information and environmental impact assessments for ecosystem-based management.
	 Local production of farmed animals and seaweeds is not included in total farmed figure when they are sold directly. It is estimated that such production comprises an additional 10-30% to the total, depending upon the species.
ROK	Data on aquaculture area only include licensed farms until 1997, but from 1998 the annual aquaculture areas include all from the licensed, permitted and notified farms.
	 Data on area of culture method include only licensed farms before 1998 and during the period 1998-2004 the data on culture method include all from licensed, permitted or notified farms.

3.1.2 Regional Data Synthesis

- 29. The results from the activity to collect national fisheries data and information from China and Republic of Korea were compiled to create a regional synthesis. This work was carried out from June to September 2006. The results of the regional synthesis will contribute to the Fisheries Chapter of the TDA.
- 30. A consultant from Pukyong National University, ROK, was contracted to prepare the regional synthesis. During the 3rd RWG-F meeting the consultant presented his findings, and highlighted the "Major Issues from Synthesis of Data and Information from China and the Republic of Korea" as specified in the following table.

Table 2. New findings for fisheries issues.

ITEM	MAJOR ISSUE
FISHERIES	 Heavy exploitation of capture fisheries. Stable fishing effort and increasingly level of fisheries. High values of Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) and the importance to conduct a fisheries stock assessment.
BIOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL DATA	 Differences in growth parameters per analysed species and the importance to improve age estimation techniques. Differences in reproduction and spawning characteristics for some species and the importance to develop an "index of recruitment for commercially important species". Basic information on migration and distribution of commercial species. Limited information on bottom trawls survey and the importance of joint-cruises.
MARICULTURE	 Steadily increase of aquaculture production Increasing rate of marine areas for aquaculture purposes Decreasing rate of production per unit area e.g. shellfish and seaweeds.
SOCIO ECONOMICS	 Only general descriptions have been provided without the detailed analyses required for long-term data interpretation. There is a need to collect long-term data on fisheries economics as well as to include expertise on economic data analysis in future studies.

31. The Regional Synthesis identified major findings such as:

• **Fishing effort**: The total registered number of powered fishing vessels has been kept on a somewhat constant level since the 1990s, but trends in gross tonnages and KW (kilowatt) showed increases during the study period. This implies that the fishing power and/or fishing efficiency have significantly improved taking into account recent catch levels.

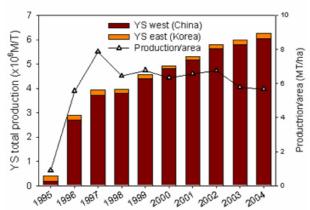


Figure 3. Aquaculture production and production per hectare in the Yellow Sea¹.

¹ From Sustainable Mariculture report, by Chung Ik-Kyo, 2006.

Aquaculture area: The total aquaculture area in the Yellow Sea used by the two countries increased significantly from 462,000 ha in 1986 to 1.1 million ha in 2004, with China accounting for approximately 95% of the total increase. In terms of the marine farmed area, the total area showed

continuous increase from 359,000 ha in 1986 to 760,000 ha in 2004. This would appear to imply that there has been significantly increased impact on marine environments as a result of the growth in mariculture facilities in the coastal areas of the region.

Interaction between marine farmed production and marine farmed area: In the

Sea. yearly production depended heavily on the shellfish production. Both the total production of shellfish and the associated farmed area for shellfish production have increased gradually, although the production per unit area reveals a decreasing trend from 14.1 MT/ha in 2000 to 10.5 MT/ha in 2004. For seaweed, annual production per area also showed a downward trend from 22.0 MT/ha in 2000 to 17.1 MT/ha in 2004. This suggests that production per unit area could not be expected to increase even if farmed area in this region was expanded in the future.

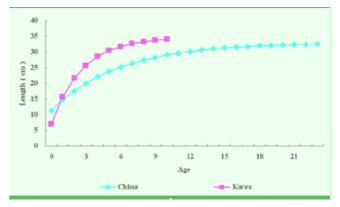


Figure 4. Growth pattern of small yellow croaker from China and ROK. It was found that the different size of the fishes in the same age was due to different measuring method.¹.

32. The 3rd RWG-F meeting agreed that: i) Final versions of the national and regional reports should be concise and should use the supporting tables placed as Annexes; and, ii) Reports should include the data and information provided during the presentations of the national reports and should follow the structure of data tables agreed during the 2nd RWG-F.

3.1.3 Stock Assessment

- 33. A report on existing stock assessment methods and suggestions for a strategy for joint-regional stock assessment was carried out from June to September 2006. The results of the regional synthesis are expected to be an integral part of the Fisheries Chapter of the TDA.
- 34. A consultant from the Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (China) was contracted to develop this activity. During the 3rd RWG-F Meeting, the consultant presented his report highlighting the relevant findings and explained the proposed methodology towards a **Joint-Regional Fisheries Stock Assessment in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem**.
- 35. The report includes: i) A comprehensive report on current methods of assessing fisheries stocks; ii) A list of the sources of data and information collected throughout the report; iii) A list of major issues and priorities that need to be addressed in the Yellow Sea region; and iv) A suggested methodology to develop a series of joint-regional stock assessment in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem.
- 36. Finally, the suggested methodology for the "Joint-regional Fisheries Stock Assessment Programme" considered the following:
 - Implementation of a collection system of accurate catch and effort and biological data:

¹ From Fisheries Regional Synthesis Report, by Lee Jang-Uk, 2006.

- Selection of a suitable model from the existing classical mathematical models for reiterative use in fisheries stock assessment in the YS region;
- Expert consultation towards the development of new models based on the classical/new models used in other regions.
- Implementation of a collaborative research programme towards a joint-prediction system of stock size of commercially important species in the region.
- Implementation of a joint-scientific survey programme considering variables such as scope, frequency, sampling strategies, survey design, etc.
- 37. The 3rd RWG-F meeting agreed to submit to the PSC a request to organize a workshop on stock assessment and carrying capacity and to explore the possibility to conduct an "expert consultation" that could advise the RWG on stock assessment issues and carrying capacity issues.

3.1.4 Carrying Capacity

38. Important discussions on this issue took place during the 2nd RWG-F where the "lack of knowledge of carrying capacity" was pointed out as one of the major problems when

addressing fisheries issues. The 1st RSTP agreed that the focus of carrying capacity assessment will be on fisheries resources proposing that the goal could be approached two ways: i) population dynamics approach; and, ii) lower trophic productivity – trophic level model (possibly ECOPATH) approach. Likewise, the 2nd PSC agreed that one of the major responsibilities in regards to carrying capacity issues should be "to provide guidance to perform reiterative series of regional analyses of well carrying capacity as as recommendations for regional carrying capacity determination".

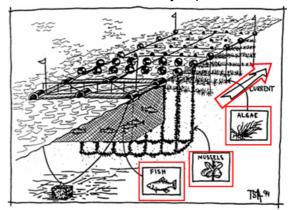


Figure 5. Carrying capacity-type system (Troell and Norberg 1998)¹.

- 39. Following the recommendations from these meetings, the TOR to conduct this consultancy was prepared by the PMO. This task was advertised early in 2006, but all proponents eventually withdrew their bids. Therefore, the PMO presented at the 3rd RWG-F an overview of the current methodologies being used worldwide to determine carrying capacity. This included a summary of approaches towards carrying capacity and assimilative capacity studies of coastal waters for specific aquaculture practices. The following steps for the implementation of carrying capacity and assimilative capacity were suggested:
 - i) Scoping Study;
 - ii) Review of Regulation and Monitoring of Aquaculture; and,
 - iii) Implementation of a Demonstration site.
- 40. Finally, the "Implementation of a Demonstration Site" considered major issues suggested to be addressed towards the identification and implementation of a demo site(s) in the YSLME region in order to undertake a carrying capacity or an assimilative capacity approach. The set up for this activity will demand all the theoretical considerations from previous steps.

¹ From Sustainable Mariculture report, by Chung Ik-Kyo, 2006.

This activity aims to contribute to further desired REGIONAL TARGETS e.g. standards, maximum yield per given area, etc.

41. The 3rd RWG-F extensively discussed carrying capacity issues and finally agreed on the following: i) The RWG-F will tackle carrying capacity issues from the fisheries and mariculture perspectives separately; ii) It will be more appropriate that the initial effort should focus on carrying capacity for mariculture first since these experiences could be used for fisheries in the future; and iii) There is a need for an "expert consultation" that could provide a proposal to approach other major carrying capacity issues in future.

3.1.5 Sustainable Mariculture

- 42. The results from the review of the existing issues affecting the sustainability of mariculture in the YSLME region were compiled to suggest a Joint Programme on Sustainable Mariculture. This work was carried out from February to September 2006. The results from this activity aim to contribute to the Fisheries Chapter of the TDA.
- 43. A consultant from Pusan National University, ROK, was contracted to prepare a detailed proposal for a "Joint Applied Research Programme for Sustainable Mariculture" as well as a "Set of Technical Guidelines with a Detailed Workplan for Training Courses on Sustainable Mariculture and Diseases, Diagnosis and Control Techniques."
- 44. During the 3rd RWG-F Meeting, the consultant presented his findings highlighting the regional mariculture status and trends of importance, and suggested a Joint Programme on Sustainable Mariculture.
- 45. The following table shows the major issues proposed to be considered in the development of a Joint-Regional Applied Research Programme for Sustainable Mariculture.

Table 3. Issues to consider for sustainable mariculture Joint Regional Applied Research Programme.

MAJOR ISSUES (*)

- Analysis of aquaculture systems in terms of their carrying capacity of stocking density with respect to the whole surrounding waters column and sediment below
- Habitat loss and deterioration (water quality and sediment health)
- Pollution
- Disease
- Socio-economic aspects of domestic and international trades

SUGGESTED ACTIONS

Ecosystem based aquaculture management

- Analyze status of fishery and aquaculture
- Find out positive and negative ecological factors and changes from aquaculture
- Analyzing the link between existing aquaculture practices and coastal management
- Suggest problem-solving ideas of aquaculture and Ecosystembased Management
- Apply Ecosystem-based Management

Best Management Practices

- Selection of a production site
- Selection of water source
- Water quality management and control
- Maintenance of various life stages
- Feed quality and feeding practices
- Fish health management
- Proper use of chemicals and veterinary drugs
- Proper sanitation
- Harvesting, holding and transport

Detailed record keeping

(*) Affecting the sustainability of YS mariculture

46. The 3rd RWG-F suggested that the report should focus on sustainable issues as a whole and not only on environmental issues. Therefore, there was a need to include in the report environmental, social and economic issues to support the proposed guidelines. The consultant in charge of this task agreed to produce a revised report addressing the comments and suggestion duly provided by the meeting. He also noted that bio-security issues also will be considered.

3.1.6 Regional Guidelines for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture

- 47. According to the overall workplan, the Project has reached the beginning of its second major phase, that is, to develop the Strategic Action Programme (SAP). A three-step approach was proposed at the 3rd RWG-F: a) management issues; b) regional targets of the management activities; and, c) management actions, where activities need to be recommended for each step. The following table describes the major issues discussed at the 3rd RWG-F.
- 48. The 3rd RWG-F meeting discussed the activities proposed by the PMO and reached the following agreements: i) To conduct an "expert consultation" on carrying capacity issues; ii) To include carrying capacity for mariculture within the scope of "sustainable mariculture" approach; ii) To further investigate the feasibility to prepare a regional agreement on fisheries.
- 49. The meeting noted the existence of the fishery agreement between China and ROK, and considered that it would be more beneficial if RSTP and PSC may consider the possibility to develop a regional agreement on the protection of the Yellow Sea marine environment.

3.2 Biodiversity Component

3.2.1 Data and information status, trends and new findings

- 50. The activities to collect national biodiversity data and information from China and Republic of Korea were scheduled for implementation from August 2005 to March 2006. Progress reports and data collected-to-date were presented at the 2nd RWG-B Meeting (9-12 November 2005, Jeju, Republic of Korea).
- 51. The contractors for the national data collection activity were the First Institute of Oceanography (China) and National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (ROK). The reports highlighted biodiversity status and trends of particular note, and included some summary analyses on the collected data and information.
- 52. The 3rd RWG-B agreed to delete the term "Exotic Species" and use the term "Introduced Species" instead. This group of species has been agreed to be classified into two subgroups: i) intentionally introduced species e.g. species for scientific research, aquaculture, planting and enjoying; and, ii) non-intentionally introduced species e.g. those introduced by ballast water, fouling organisms and parasites.
- 53. The meeting also agreed that for "Endemic Species" the scope of analysis should focus on 4 species for China and 3 species for ROK. Likewise, the meeting also agreed that "IUCN Red List" for vulnerable species will be the reference to be consulted. In the case of China,

they will use IUCN Red List and additionally consider a national list of vulnerable species, plus additional vulnerable species identified by Chinese scientists.

54. The RWG-B suggested two activities to be implemented in the future: 1) coastal survey; and 2) MPA Workshop. These activities are largely dependent on the results of the SAP Consultation Meeting and what targets and actions would be decided from the Meeting. Therefore, these activities may be reconsidered following the SAP Consultation results.

3.2.2 Regional data and information synthesis

- 55. The results from the activities to collect national biodiversity data and information from China and Republic of Korea were compiled to create a regional synthesis. This work was carried out from February to September 2006. The results of the regional synthesis contributed to the Biodiversity section of the TDA. Due to serious delay in receiving the relevant national data and information report, the quality of the regional synthesis was largely affected as the data and information from ROK was not included in the regional synthesis.
- 56. Wetlands International China was contracted to prepare the regional synthesis. During the 3rd RWG-B Meeting, the representative of Wetlands International presented the results-to-date, highlighted the regional status and trends of importance, and showed the biodiversity data gaps. There was a mention on the Biodiversity Conservation Issues and Actions for China and ROK and the 'major gaps of the information" found e.g. information on Democratic People's Republic of Korea; information on long-term national development plans for the YS e.g. last 15 years; and, information on "introduced species" in the Yellow Sea.

3.3 Ecosystem Component

3.3.1 Ecosystem National Data & Information Collection and Regional Data Synthesis

57. The Ecosystem Component completed its first major activities of "National Data & Information Collection" and a regional synthesis of the data and information. In China, the FIO was contracted for the national data collection, while WSFRI in ROK was Representatives contracted. of each institute presented their final findings at the 3rd **RWG-E** Meeting. consultant from Pukyong National University, ROK, was hired to produce the regional ecosystem data synthesis report, the draft of which was also presented at the 3rd RWG-E Meeting. Some of the presented data showed that:

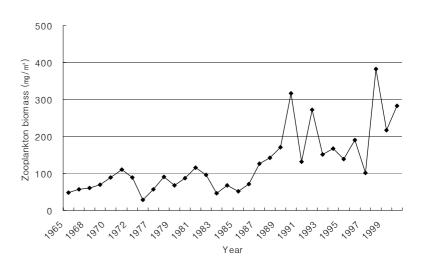


Figure 6. Long-term change in zooplankton biomass in wet weight in the Yellow Sea (KEWG, 2006). A net with a mesh size of 330 µm was used to sample zooplankton¹.

¹ From Ecosystem Regional Synthesis Report by Kang Daeseok, 2006.

- Phytoplankton species are more diverse in the coastal waters of China and ROK than in the central part of the Yellow Sea;
- There is lower productivity in the coastal waters than in the central part:
- There is also more zooplankton in the coastal waters than in the central part;
- Zooplankton biomass increased since the 1980s in the Korean coastal waters, but there had been a noticeable decrease in zooplankton biomass from 1958 to the mid-1980s:
- Benthic biomass was relatively stable from 1959 to 1992 at 23mg/m², but recent investigations show a higher biomass; and There has been a dramatic increase in HAB events in recent decades, in frequency, intensity, and geographical extent, with fish-killing dinoflagellate blooms in the late 1990s.¹
- 58. Based on the available data, the causal chain analysis was finalized for ecosystem-related problems. It was determined that the main ecosystem-related problems in the Yellow Sea are:
 - Change in biomass or abundance of phytoplankton and zooplankton;
 - Change in species composition of lower trophic level species;
 - An increase in frequency of HABs; and
 - Loss of benthic habitat in coastal areas.

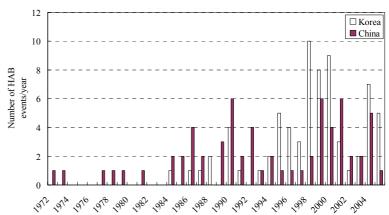


Figure 7. HAB occurrences in the coastal waters of PRC and ROK (data from KEWG (2006) and CEWG (2006))¹.

59. These problems are caused by many factors such as global climate change, inadequate application of legislation, coastal zone development, pollution, and increased fishing activities, amongst others.

3.3.2 Other Activities of the Ecosystem Component

60. The group also agreed on activities to implement next year. Ecosystem monitoring and carrying capacity determination activities overlap with other components and are described in more detail in Section 3.6.

3.4 Pollution Component

3.4.1 Pollution National Data & Information Collection and Regional Data Synthesis

- 61. 3.4.1.1 The Pollution Component also completed the "National Data & Information Collection" activity and a regional synthesis of the data and information. NMEMC and SSI representatives presented the national results at the 3rd RWG-P Meeting, while the regional consultant from Pukyong National University, ROK, presented the draft regional synthesis. The data showed:
 - A gradual increase in eutrophic level in recent years;
 - Four eutrophic spots including the Bohai Bay, Changjiang River estuary, Yalu River estuary, and Han River estuary;

¹ From Ecosystem Regional Synthesis Report by Kang Daeseok, 2006.

- The presence of heavy metals and organic pollutants such as As, Cu, Cd, Hg, POPs, PAHs, PCBs, TBT, DDT, Organochlorine; and
- Eutrophication resulting in HAB species succession from diatom to dinoflagellates.

<u>Pollutants</u>	The Yellow Sea and the Bohai sea	The Yellow Sea
Hg	Decreased	Increased
Cd	Decreased	Decreased
Pb	Remarkably decreased (α=0.05)	Decreased
As	Remarkably decreased (α =0.05)	Remarkably decreased (α=0.05)
PCBs	Decreased	Decreased
DDTs	Decreased	Decreased
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Decreased	Decreased

Table 4. The t-test results of the contents of the pollutants in shellfishes in the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Sea in 1997 and 1990. 1

- 62. The group also finalized a causal chain analysis for the high priority problems of:
 - Eutrophication (nitrogen & phosphorus enrichment, silicate depletion); and
 - Contamination and effects of pollution (faecal contamination, PAH, heavy metals, PCBs, marine litter).

3.4.2 Regional Guidelines for Monitoring Pollution

63. The regional pollution monitoring guidelines are in final draft version, and will soon be completed by a consultant from NMEMC. The guidelines will contain the following topics:



Figure 8. 3rd RWG-P Meeting participants and their spouses in Dandong, China.

- A list of the vital chemical, physical and biological variables to detect pollution problems in the Yellow Sea;
- Guidelines for sampling the variables in different media (water, sediment, biota, etc.);
- Numbers and siting of monitoring stations;
- Reporting procedures to national and international agencies;
- List of recommendations and justifications regarding acceptable contaminant levels;
- List recommendations for each variable when a threshold level is exceeded;

¹ From Pollution Regional Data Synthesis Report. H.G. Kim, 2006.

- Suggestions on how to co-ordinate existing monitoring programmes into the guidelines, including how to use remote sensing as a monitoring tool;
- Linking the guidelines with existing monitoring programmes and geographic areas.
 Recommendations on how to link existing data systems and exchange of information gathered from future monitoring programmes; and
- Existing inter-governmental agreements on data exchange.

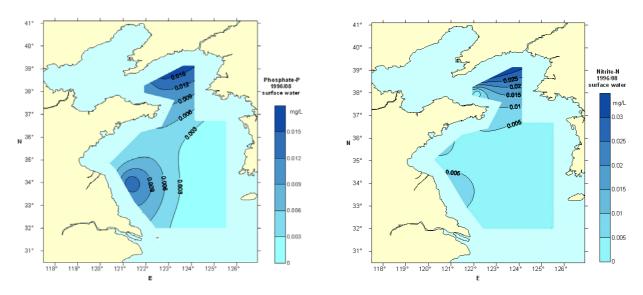


Figure 9.a (left) Phosphate distribution of surface water in wet season in 1996 Figure 9.b (right) Nitrite distribution of surface water in wet season in 1996.

3.4.3 Inter-calibration Exercises for Nutrients in Seawater

64. The "Nutrients in Seawater Inter-calibration" activity was completed. Four labs in China and three labs in ROK participated in the activity by analyzing nutrient concentration of standard reference materials (ammonia, filterable reactive phosphorus, nitrate, nitrite, silicates) obtained from a lab in Australia contracted to implement the activity. The results from Round hiah showed а very acceptance rate the of results, with nearly all labs

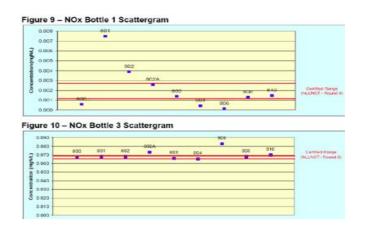


Figure 10. Results showed the necessity for intercalibration. High concentration of NO_X showed a better acceptance rate (bottom), and low concentration showed a lower acceptance rate

meeting the acceptable level for all nutrients. Results for Round 2 will be available soon. The exercise will assist in determining the labs with good skills to analyse samples from future co-operative activities.

3.4.4 Expert Technical Workshop on Pollutant Fate and Transport

- 65. A workshop on pollutant fate and transport was organized in Dalian, China, from 31st August to 2nd September with the following objectives:
 - Review the pollution data and information collected from China and ROK.
 - Discuss and compare the available data, current understanding, and known procedures to analyse fate and transport of pollutants.
 - Based on current understanding, consider and recommend some necessary actions for the Strategic Action Programme.
- 66. Participants from research institutes and universities in China and ROK, and UNEP NOWPAP gave oral presentations about various aspects of pollution in the Yellow Sea: current understanding, historical trends, sources of pollutant inputs, monitoring activities, pollutant investigation methods, modelling nutrient cycles, calculating nutrient budgets.
- 67. Based on the current understanding of pollutants in the Yellow Sea, the workshop gave some recommendations to mitigate pollution, which include, *inter alia*: better enforcement of regulations, targeting areas of outlet discharge, enhancing public awareness and sensitivity to pollution as a problem.

3.5 Investment Component

3.5.1 Youth Programme

- 68. The Youth Programme successfully provided middle school and high school students in ROK with opportunities to deepen their understanding of environmental issues in the Yellow Sea through a variety of instructional approaches.
- 69. Two three-day programmes were organised in September and October 2006 with the following activities: lecture, field study, and discussion and summary. During the field study, the participants visited the Yellow Sea's coastal area to familiarise themselves with its environment through observation and hands-on experiences.
- 70. Various organisations and individuals co-operated to design, prepare, and implement the projects. Those collaborators included local environmental NGO (Korean Network for Coastal Conservation; People for Green World), government-affiliated agencies (Korea National Park of Byeonsan-Bando; Korea Research and Development Institute), and local community organisations.
- 71. As a result of the projects, the participants understood the present situation of environmental problems in the Yellow Sea, explored possible ways to address the problems, and



Figure 11. Second Youth Programme at Gunsan, ROK.

created an action plan to implement countermeasures. The Programme helped the youth think and find what they could do themselves to protect the environment.

72. The Project will organise a similar programme in China in 2007, following the guidelines suggested by the 3rd RWG-I Meeting. (For details of the guidelines, please see Document UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-I.3/3).

3.5.2 Databases

- 73. To facilitate the DIM strategy, China-Korea Joint Ocean Research Centre (CKJORC) was contracted to construct a regional GIS and meta databases. It is expected that the system would enable users to store, retrieve, analyse, and present data collected under the project's Regional Working Groups (RWGs) and other contractors. It would also greatly contribute to the development of TDA and SAP through metadata query, Yellow Sea data query, and map-based query. As the databases become fully operational, the public will be able to access the databases through Internet.
- 74. The prototype application of the system was designed and built with Microsoft Visual Studio.NET 2003, ESRI ArcIMS 9.0, and Microsoft SQL Server 2000. The system provides:
 - a digital base GIS map with 1:250,000 World Vector Shoreline (WVS), administrative boundary units, and rivers;
 - a centralised database to manage the Project data including fisheries, biodiversity, ecosystem, pollution, and other environmental data;
 - a meta database for not only the Project data but also world ocean scientific data to promote scientific information sharing and accessing; and
 - an ArcIMS-based Web server to provide powerful functions for dynamic and effective input, query, and display of the Yellow Sea environmental data in the databases.

3.5.3 National Co-ordination and Implementation

- 75. During the 3rd RWG-I Meeting, National Project Co-ordinators (NPC) of China and Republic of Korea presented the progress report on national co-ordination in each country.
- 76. In China, co-ordination with relevant government agencies was made for co-operative cruise, small grants programme, data and information collection, and involvement of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the Project.
- 77. In ROK, co-ordination was made for major activities including those of Inter-Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee (IMCC), co-operative cruise, data and information collection activity, and parliamentary conference.
- 78. NPC of ROK reported that there were difficulties in nominating Korean members to the RWG meetings due to a lack of incentives. The NPC suggested implementing measures to address this issue at both national and institutional level. This report discusses more on this issue in Section 7.
- 79. To strengthen national co-ordination functions, as discussed at the 3rd RWG-I Meeting, the inter-ministry committees and the national working groups should involve more stakeholders such as local governments, local communities, and NGOs, following the requirements of GEF.

3.5.4 Environmental Valuation

- 80. It is expected that environmental valuation work would contribute to the development of the regional SAP and the National Yellow Sea Action Plans (NYSAPs).
- 81. Consultants from School of Economics of the Ocean University of China were contracted to prepare a report which describes a procedure for valuing ecosystem services in the Yellow Sea. focusing on mariculture. A preliminary result with case studies presented various findings, including the impacts of mariculture on marine ecosystem services and the possible methods to measure those impacts.
- 82. While the consultants refine the draft report, the PMO, in consultation with the RWG-I, will explore what topics and/or requirements should be discussed in the regional valuation guideline as well as how the findings of the mariculture study could be used for the guideline.

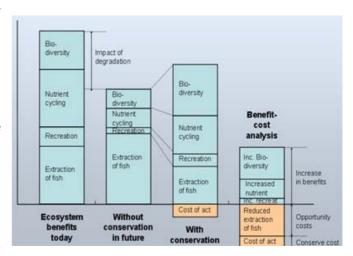


Figure 12. Environmental valuation: economics of marine protection.

3.5.5 Governance Analysis

- 83. To understand the underlying root causes of the Yellow Sea's environmental problems, Governance Analysis studies were conducted for China and Republic of Korea, respectively. Consultants from the Korea Maritime Institute conducted the analysis for ROK, and consultants from the Law School of Ocean University of China conducted the analysis for China. Both studies consisted of three analytical works: stakeholder analysis, institutional analysis, and legal/policy analysis. The final reports will be published after improvements are made based on comments from the 3rd RWG-I Meeting.
- 84. Based on the analysis, national Governance Analysis studies suggest recommendations to address identified environmental problems in the Yellow Sea. Those recommendations include the following:

China

- To promote co-operation among China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and Republic of Korea (ROK), a regional committee with representatives from those three countries should be established. It is expected that this committee would greatly contribute to addressing transboundary issues in the Yellow Sea.
- More information about marine and coastal environmental management should be provided to the public, and more stakeholders should be involved in the decisionmaking to secure more transparent and high-quality management.
- A committee that deals with important marine affairs and co-ordinates relevant administrative departments should be established in order to prevent or solve conflicts among them.

- To reduce illegal waste discharge, penalties for violators should be strengthened; currently, punitive fines are too low to prevent illegal acts.
- Laws and regulations should be regularly reviewed to reflect changing environments and requirements; in addition, those laws and regulations should be more specific and easy to implement.

Republic of Korea

- A "Committee for the Coastal Ecosystem-based Management" should be established to
 ensure better co-ordination between the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries which
 is in charge of marine environment and the Ministry of Environment which is in charge
 of terrestrial environment.
- To enhance the effectiveness of marine protection activities, more stakeholders' participation and partnership should be sought by strengthening partnership programmes such as "Marine Debris Monitoring Programme" and "Honor Fishing Surveillance Programme."
- The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) system should be strengthened to restore fish stocks by setting up the TAC lower than the Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) and by enforcing tighter controls on illegal fishing.
- "Third Comprehensive Marine Environment Preservation Plan for 2006-2010" should particularly address the prevention of land-based pollution and the conservation of marine living and non-living resources.
- 85. With recognition of the its significance to TDA and SAP development, the 3rd RWG-I meeting agreed to conduct a regional governance analysis as a new activity under the RWG-I, and to prepare an outline of possible contents for the analysis. Mr. Suh-Yong Chung, RWG-I member, prepared the outline, and it will be presented to the 3rd RSTP Meeting for consideration.

3.5.6 Small Grants Programme

- 86. The Small Grants Programme was established to invite more participation and build the capacities of stakeholders. Specifically, the Programme in 2006 focused on encouraging and educating local communities of the Yellow Sea's coastal area in order to facilitate their marine conservation activities
- 87. After an extensive review by an external independent panel with three regional experts, the six projects, as mentioned below, were selected as recipients (out of total 23 projects proposed: 19 proposals from China, 4 proposals from Republic of Korea).

Table 5. Projects under Small Grants Programme that were awarded in 2006.

PROJECT TITLE	ORGANISATION
Shihwa marine environmental education course for school teachers and youth groups in the Shihwa Lake region	Shihwa Lake Saver, ROK
Liyashan oyster reef ecosystem protection, Nantong, China	Haimen Ocean and Fisheries Bureau, Nantong, Jiangsu, China
Program for exchanging information and experience about reclamation work among local communities in west coast of Korea: For a sustainable Yellow Sea	Citizens' Institute for Environmental Studies, ROK
Community-based conservation of coastal ecology in Dalian, China	Dalian Maritime University
Public propaganda and education for ecosystem protection around the northern Yellow Sea	Liaoning Ocean and Fishery Department
Welcome to the green olympics and protect the Yellow Sea surrounding us: Costal community education and public participation	Global Village of Beijing

- 88. The proposed projects focus on public awareness and participation, include a number of activities to reach out to target communities. Those activities include organising:
 - Seminars/workshops;
 - Training for school teachers:
 - Painting contests;
 - Beach cleanup;
 - Site visits; and
 - Publication/educational material production.
- 89. The following photos show part of the public awareness activities (e.g., environmental campaign, painting contest) conducted by Liaoning Ocean and Fishery Department.
- 90. It is expected that the projects would greatly contribute to not only raising awareness among the local communities that are targeted specifically by each project, but also reaching out to a wider audiences in the region through dissemination of educational materials.



Figure 13. Public awareness activities organised by Liaoning Ocean and Fishery Department in Dandong, China.

3.5 Cross component issues

- 91. The "ecosystem-based management" approach to implementing the project in a holistic way cannot escape cross-component issues and overlaps between the project components. Since the beginning of the project, there has been continuing dialogue between the components on how to implement cross-component activities. In 2006, the following topics and activities mentioned by the RWGs need to reach agreement by the RSTP on how they should be addressed in 2007:
 - Pollution regional targets based on ecosystem productivity values;
 - Scope of activity to develop ecosystem monitoring guidelines;
 - Collaboration between RWG-E and RWG-F on the carrying capacity activity; and
 - Publication of national data reports and regional synthesis report.

3.6.1 Pollution Regional Targets Based on Ecosystem Productivity Values

- 92. At the 3rd RWG-P Meeting, members decided that:
 - "...the regional target for eutrophication will depend on the situation of primary productivity in the Yellow Sea, which is the responsibility of the Ecosystem Component. A discussion session will be organised with experts from the Ecosystem and Pollution Components so that the regional targets may be identified."
- *** The Chairpersons of RWG-P and RWG-E are requested to meet during the 3rd RSTP Meeting to discuss what information is currently available to meet the requests, and to agree on how to exchange the required information. ***

3.6.2 Scope of Activity to Develop Ecosystem Monitoring Guidelines

- 93. During the 3rd RWG-E Meeting, members discussed the scope of this activity and how it should be implemented. As the ecosystem encompasses all the physical, chemical and biological components, there is no clear boundary on the variables to be included in these guidelines. A regional pollution monitoring guidelines is being finalized; thus, the ecosystem monitoring guidelines should not repeat what is in the pollution monitoring guidelines, although it might borrow material from there.
- 94. Given the current state of affairs, the RWG-E agreed that:

the RSTP "...should consider the strategic implementation of this activity, and make a decision on the scope of work." 10

*** The RSTP is requested to consider this cross-component activity, and provide guidance on the scope of this activity, specifically the variables to be monitored, and the timeline for implementation. ***

¹⁰ From 3rd RWG-E Meeting report, paragraph 5.2.3.5.

⁹ From 3rd RWG-P Meeting report, paragraph 7.1.2.

3.6.3 Collaboration Between RWG-E and RWG-F on the Carrying Capacity Activity

95. Since the 1st RSTP Meeting in July 2005, panel members have been deliberating on the carrying capacity activity.

96. The 1st RSTP Meeting concluded that:

"The focus of carrying capacity assessment will be on fisheries resources, namely the highest possible fish biomass in the Yellow Sea from surveys, with the output from Ecosystem Component's primary and secondary production assessment serving as input for the estimation of carrying capacity in the Fisheries Component. The group reported that it would pursue the goal in two ways: 1) population dynamics approach; and 2) lower trophic productivity-higher trophic level model (possibly ECOPATH) approach."

- 97. The 3rd RWG-E Meeting considered that carrying capacity from the RWG-E's point of view should provide basin-scale estimation of production, and that the results might be useful for higher trophic level productivity estimation and also identify areas that management could target to maintain acceptable productivity levels. Understanding carrying capacity could address the energy transfer efficiency of the ecosystem to predict productivity and annual production that can support higher trophic levels in the Yellow Sea.
- 98. The 3rd RWG-F Meeting decided that "carrying capacity" should be tackled separately from the fisheries and mariculture perspectives. It would be more appropriate that the initial effort should focus on carrying capacity for mariculture since these experiences could be used for fisheries in the future. An "expert consultation" was proposed to be held to provide a proposal to approach other major carrying capacity issues in future.

3.6.4 Publication of National Data Reports and Regional Synthesis Report

- 99. As the national data and information collection reports are the Project's first outputs and one of the most important basis on which many remaining Project's outputs depend, it was agreed by all RWGs that these reports, as well as the regional synthesis reports and Governance Analysis reports should be published. The third round of RWG meetings had some outstanding issues for the RSTP to consider, before the reports are published.
 - (i) Physical oceanography data was presented by China at the 3rd RWG-E Meeting. It was suggested that this very useful information should be published. *** <u>The RSTP should consider any disadvantages to publishing this data, and decide whether physical oceanography data should be published with the China national report.</u> ***
 - (ii) The RWG-P requested the RSTP to review and recommend details for the publication of the reports, particularly whether English editing should be included, and how/who should do the editing. English editing of reports prior to publication applies to all reports that will be published as outputs of the project, and the RSTP should consider this criterion for publication of similar reports from other components, as well as the Governance Analysis and Environmental Valuation reports.
 - (iii) The RWG-B could not agree on whether the national and regional data reports should be published separately or as one volume by component. The RWG-B also had a

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¹¹ From 1st RSTP Meeting report, paragraph 4.3.8.

difference in opinion on who should be responsible for editing the reports. <u>The RSTP</u> is requested to settle this matter.

3.7 Co-operative Study Cruises

- 100. The co-operative cruises in 2006 were not able to be implemented, despite tremendous efforts of both participating countries and the PMO. The basic facts are provided hereafter according to the timeline of project approval and implementation.
 - (i) **May 2000.** Project containing cruises as one activity was approved by the GEF Council. There were 6 co-operative cruises planned and approved to be implemented under the project.

It should be noted that according to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf shall be conducted with the consent of the coastal state, with application submitted to the coastal states 6 months before the marine scientific research (MSR) for approval. The GEF projects which plan to have co-operative cruise of MSR nature, should follow the procedure defined by the Convention.

- (ii) 23 July 2002, and 8 August 2002. Project and cruises approved by the governments of ROK and China with original planning, i.e. 6 cruises.
- (iii) 3-5 March 2005, the Second Regional Technical Meeting, Ansan, ROK. Considering the increase in oil price and other costs, the budget allocated for 6 cruises can only support 2-3 cruises. The meeting recommended to the PSC to reduce number of cruises to 2-3.

The Project Manager provided cost estimation of the cruises to the meeting.

(iv) 7-8 March 2005, 1st meeting of the Project Steering Committee, Seoul, ROK. It was agreed that 2 cruises should be organised in one year.

The Chinese delegation indicated that there is a need for the Chinese government to approve the cruise according to UNCLOS, and associated internal regulation, with detailed transects and observation stations shown to several relevant government agencies.

(v) 4-6 July 2005, 1st Meeting of the Regional Scientific and Technical Panel, Dalian, China. The meeting agreed to organise the cruises as following:

1st cruise (winter 4-25 January 2006); and

2nd cruise (spring April or May 2006).

The meeting agreed on the observation transects and stations and calculated the total working days for the cruises. The cruises will include fisheries, pollution and ecosystem components.

(vi) 17-18 October 2005, 1st Technical Meeting for the Co-operative Cruise, Qingdao, China. The observation transects and stations were re-considered under request of the Korean experts. The meeting reached the following agreements: 1st cruise (winter 4-25 January 2006), with 50 stations and 21 working days; 2nd cruise (spring May 2006), with 71 stations.

It was agreed to use the research vessel, "Bei Dou," and carry out survey of fisheries,

pollution and ecosystem components. The Chinese experts indicated again the agreement is not a final one, which should be approved by the Chinese government according to the established procedure.

(vii) 1 December 2005, the Project Manager received a phone call from the assistant of the NPC, China, and was informed that the government of China did not approve the fisheries component to be included in the cruise.

The Project Manager tried every possible way to persuade the Chinese government, but with no success.

(viii) 15-17 December 2005 2nd Meeting of RSTP, Kunming, China.

During the meeting, the NPC discussed with the Chairperson of the Regional Fisheries Working Group, the impacts of the absence of the Fisheries Component in the cruise, and they agreed to have another try to persuade the relevant agency to approve the cruise after the meeting. Based on this agreement, the Chinese delegate stated that:

"due to late submission of the application for the co-operative study cruise, the approval process within the country has not been completed yet.""

(ix) 29 March 2006, NPCs-Project Manager Meeting, Qingdao, China.

In late January and beginning of February 2006, it was clear that inclusion of fisheries component would be impossible for the winter cruise. The Project Manager informed the Korean NPC informally, and the Korean side was not in an agreement to have the cruise without the Fisheries Component.

The Project Manager discussed with several key Korean experts on this issue, trying to persuade them to organise the cruise without the Fisheries Component, as the approval would take a very long time, if not impossible.

Taking the opportunity that both NPCs attended the Parliamentary Conference of the Project, a meeting was organised during the conference, and both NPCs felt that even though the absence of the Fisheries Component would deem the cruise to have less scientific meaning, it would still be better to organise the cruise.

(x) 11 May 2006, Meeting with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), ROK, Seoul, ROK.

In order to obtain formal agreement from the Focal Ministry of the project, a meeting was organised in MOFAT with participation of officers from MOMAF. The Project Manager provided justifications for the cruise, and got preliminary agreement to attend the special meeting of the PSC.

(xi) 25 April 2006, Special Meeting of PSC, Qingdao, China.

Before the formal meeting started, an informal dinner meeting was organised with participation of both delegations. During the meeting, both sides frankly exchanged views about the cruise, and understood the positions of each other.

The Special Meeting went very well, and agreed to have the cruise without the Fisheries Component. It was agreed that data and sample sharing (as shown in the cruise plan) should be included in the application. It was clarified and understood that,

with approval of the application as a whole, the data and sample can be shared according to the sharing plan listed in the approved application. The meeting also agreed to have a technical meeting to work out the technical details of data and sample sharing plan.

(xii) 26-27 April 2006, Second Technical meeting for the Co-operative Cruise, Qingdao, China.

During the technical meeting, there was no agreement reached for <u>the sample sharing</u>, although it was agreed that all the data from the cruise will be fully shared.

Several options were proposed by the Project Manager to persuade both sides to compromise, but there was no success.

(xiii) 22 May 2006, Project Manager visited Beijing, China.

In order to break the impasse in the negotiations, The Project Manager visited China with several options, and one proposal from ROK.

It should be noted that the NPC of China has tried very hard to get agreement from relevant agencies within the countries, including the military. There were 3 informal consultations organised to get the agreement.

During the visit, there were several meetings with NPC and relevant Chinese experts, and questions on the location of the observation stations, CTD data sharing, etc, had become serious issues for discussion and explanation.

In the end, there was an overall agreement, to be submitted for approval.

(xiv) 8 August 2006, final result of approval from China.

The Project Manager received a phone call from NPC China on 8 August 2006, and was informed that the final approval had been obtained with decision to remove 13 stations from the plan.

The Project Manager discussed with both sides trying to find a compromise, but was unsuccessful. The cruise was to be postponed again.

101. General Notes on this matter:

According to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Management of Foreign-related Marine Scientific Research, "Any marine scientific research activities conducted by the foreign side alone or in cooperation with the Chinese side shall be subject to approval from the competent authority for marine affairs or from the State Council through the competent authority for marine affairs and shall comply with the relevant laws and statutes of the People's Republic of China." "For marine scientific research activities to be conducted jointly by the foreign and the Chinese sides, the Chinese side shall, according to the relevant regulations, be responsible for applying to the competent authority for marine affairs in writing for approval six months prior to the scheduled commencement of such activities and shall attach to their application a research plan and other relevant illustrative materials.

As for China, any agreement on the co-operative cruise reached at meetings should not be regarded as the final commitment of the government before the application is submitted and the approval given according to the above mentioned Regulation.

3.8 Involvement of DPR Korea in the Project

102. At the last meeting in Kunming, China, 19-20 December 2005, the delegation from DPR Korea expressed a strong interest in formally participating in the project as a full member. Communications between DPR Korea and PMO have continued to exchange views on the relevant matters. There were two meeting organised during the inter-sessional period:

Meeting in Qingdao, 27 April 2006

- 103. Taking the opportunity of the 2nd Technical Meeting for the Co-operative Cruises organised in Qingdao, and a DPR Korean delegation visiting the First Institute of Oceanography, a meeting to discuss potential participation of the country in the project was organised in Qingdao, 27 April 2006. The meeting was attended by Mr. JANG Hyon and Mr. LI Jong Chol, from the State Hydrometeorological Administration, DPR Korea, Mr. Wenxi Zhu and Mr. Wen Quan from State Oceanic Administration, China and the Project Manager.
- 104. The experts from DPR Korea expressed again their interest to participate in the project. A question was raised regarding the communication between DPR Korea and PMO. It was suggested that a project office should be established, preferably in Dalian, China to facilitate smooth communication for the project matters. The Project Manager indicated the difficulties in establishing a formal UN office in a participating country, and suggested to establish a "virtual office" in China, with assistance of the State Oceanic Administration. The venue of the office would be decided after consultation with the National Project Coordinator of China to this project.
- 105. The experts understood the situation, and agreed to inform their government on the relevant arrangement proposed by the Project Manager.

Meeting in Dalian, 1 September 2006

- 106. For the follow-up from the previous meeting, the Project Manager proposed another meeting during the 3rd meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Pollution component. The meeting was attended by Mr. Nam Chol, Director, International Co-operation Department, State Hydrometeorologic Administration (SHMA), his colleague and the Project Manager. During the meeting, Mr. Nam expressed two concerns: (i) communication between DPR Korea and the PMO; and (ii) meeting venues. The Project Manager clarified the situation. As a follow-up action, an e-mail was sent to Mr. Ko II Hun, Administrator, State Hydrometeorological Administration (SHMA), Pyongyang, DPR of Korea to explain the clarifications in writing.
- 107. Formal Endorsement Letter was received at the PMO on 2 November 2006.
- 108. The Project Manager would like to express appreciation to the National Project Coordinator of China and his staff for their support in communicating with colleagues in DPR Korea.

Financial Report

- 109. Booking of the expenditure report is on a cash basis and mainly by IMPREST data and BRIO report. The project uses a fiscal year of financial period and the November and December 2006 expenditure amounts are estimated by each component.
- 110. Since we have operated the IMPREST system for both US Dollar and Korean Won accounts of our project, it was basically useful for project implementation.
- 111. One of the difficulties was to review the BRIO report which included incorrectly data input and checking the payment from out of IMPREST. The action to solve this problem is necessary.
- 112. The expenditure report is attached as Appendix II.

4. Report on the Project Management Office (PMO)

4.1 Office & Facilities

- 113. The Inventory Report in <u>Appendix III</u> shows PMO's assets. KORDI continues to generously provide office space for the PMO. This year, an air-conditioner was installed in the PMO's meeting room. KORDI also provided guest house space on-site for the foreign consultant and intern of the project.
- 114. As the activities of project have been executed, the office needs more space for new desks of interns and consultants who will be worked in the office and more space to store the publication and public awareness products, as well.

4.2 Staff Recruitment and Intern Programme

Staff Recruitment

- 115. The Fisheries Officer, Mr. Jeffery Archer resigned from the PMO on 1 April 2006, due to personal reasons. Following his resignation, an advertisement for the post of Fisheries Officer was circulated globally, with 12 applications received by the PMO. After careful review of the selection panel, Mr. Frazer McGilvray was selected as successor of Mr. Archer. Unfortunately, after accepting the offer from UNOPS, Mr. McGilvray had to stay with his family due to an unforeseen family incident.
- 116. The post was re-advertised with timely assistance from UNOPS. Following normal review of another 14 applications, a short list of candidates was created. Following the review, the selection panel decided to offer the post to Dr. Mark Walton. Dr. Walton has a PhD degree in mangrove rehabilitation and fisheries productivity from the School of Ocean Sciences, University of Wales, United Kingdom, and has several years' experience working in Asian countries on fisheries and biodiversity issues. It is anticipated that with Dr. Walton joining the PMO, the project will have more experience and abilities for better implementation of project activities.

Intern Programme

117. Following approval of the PSC on the intern programme, the PMO was pleased to have Dr. Pae Seong Hwan from ROK, and Ms. Wei Yan from China working as interns in the PMO. In the beginning of their internship, workplans were prepared with close consultation with the staff concerned. It was clearly planned that the intern should closely follow the

workplan and focus their efforts on familiarising themselves with the UN working system, including project implementation and financial management. At the time that this report was prepared, Dr. Pae had completed his term (1 April – 30 September 2006). In his final report, he indicated that:

"I obtained more understanding of implementation and management of the Project. Internship enabled me to understand the internal management of PMO and knew the different perspective of project management."

"Internship programme is crucial element for participating countries to understand the regional and international project especially under UN system and help young government officials or scientist to learn global standard of project management scheme."

118. Ms. Wei Yan is currently working with PMO (1 August 2006 – 31 January 2007), with main focus on implementing the Investment Component. Ms. Wei has working experience with the national government agency, which has helped project implementation. With more experience in international organisations and financial management, she would have substantive progress in her capacity to continue her career.

4.3 Project Website, E-discussion group and Newsletter

- 119. Based on a recommendation from the "1st Yellow Sea Partnership Workshop" in Beijing, China, 15-16 March 2006, the Yellow Sea Partnership (YSP) e-discussion group was established to facilitate e-mail communication among all Partners. The e-mail address, partnership@yslme.org, redirects all e-mail to each registered participant's e-mail account.
- 120. Following another agreement from the workshop, the PMO has implemented, and manages a website (http://www.yslme.org/partnership) for the Yellow Sea Partnership (YSP). Through disseminating and sharing information, the website will help to promote environmentally-sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal resources in the Yellow Sea. It is expected that the website will foster mutual knowledge and understanding of the Yellow Sea's environment among a wide range of stakeholders in the region. For next stage of website implementation, the site will provide several add-in services to obtain more participation from visitors. Each partner will be able to update their own pages, including updating their events schedule, leave messages for other partners, and update their organisation's news.
- 121. Additionally, the project commenced a paper-based newsletter regularly with electronic version. The newsletter explains various activities in each three-month period with photos.

4.4 Operation of the Office

- 122. PMO has been operating within the rules and regulations of UNOPS. PMO launched and set up the following activities this year, together with daily management of the project activities.
 - Foreign language program: PMO staff have provided lesson in English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese class to each other and KORDI staff on a regular basis.
 - Travel authorization from UNDP-Seoul: PMO has submitted the PMO staffs' travel authorization to UNDP-Seoul and also to UNOPS.
 - Server operation: Within the objective to provide a file and print server and backing up the data, PMO is operating a server with size of 150GB.

- Paper newsletter: Beside E-newsletter, PMO has published the paper newsletter quarterly and has distributed both kinds of newsletters to relevant organizations and persons.
- New promotional items as public awareness materials: Based on the master list of items for the public awareness and communication strategy, PMO has produced new promotion items and got a good feed back from many stakeholders.
- 123. PMO has made some remarkable achievements this year, including:
- 124. All local staff got the multi-entry visa to China with the help of SOA, China and it was very efficient to save the cost and time to arrange the visa for the meetings and workshops in China.
- 125. All the staff in the PMO have show very strong team work spirit. During the last intersessional period, the project implementation has received valuable benefits from the team work of the PMO.

5. Co-operation with other Organisations and Projects

- 126. In addition to the co-operation with the participating governments and their affiliated agencies, the Project has been actively seeking partnership with other relevant organisations, including regional projects, NGOs, and universities in order to pursue more effective conservation activities in the Yellow Sea.
- 127. The Project signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) individually with WWF/KEI/KORDI Yellow Sea Eco-Region Planning Programme (YSEPP), Wetland International (WI), and Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The MOUs

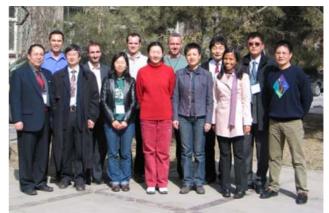


Figure 14. Participants of the First Yellow Sea Partnership Meeting.

state partnership with those organisations, specifying activities and focal areas to collaborate on.

- 128. The Project also pursues a possibility to strengthen relationship with other regional cooperative mechanisms such as the GEF/UNDP/IMO Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES). Currently, the MOU with PEMSEA is in preparation, while that with PICES is under consideration.
- 129. As Section 2 in this report highlighted, co-operation with NGOs was facilitated through the Yellow Sea Partnership. Additionally, the Project contracted local environmental NGOs in China and Republic of Korea to organise public awareness activities under the Youth Programme and the Small Grants Programme. For detailed information about those activities, please see Section 3.5 in this report.
- 130. Co-operation with universities is also sought actively. In addition to contracting various short-term consulting services under Project Components, the Project seeks to establish a regular co-operative relationship with universities. One of those efforts is that the Project has begun dialogues with Myongji University and Yonsei University in ROK for future

possible co-operation. It is expected that such co-operation would promote a wider stakeholder participation in the Project activities.

6. Challenges to Project Implementation

- 131. All projects face challenges to implementation, but it is important to learn from, and overcome these challenges. A project of such a scale as this one requires that all partners pull their weight where needed, otherwise the project will not be successful, and will face many delays or in the worst case, cannot meet its objectives. To ensure smooth implementation of the project, and especially since the project is moving towards the phase to develop the SAP, national and regional co-ordination must be efficient and effective to ensure that the SAP objective is met.
- 132. During the last RSTP Meeting, the Project Manager's report listed some challenges to implementation, most of which continue to exist. To overcome these challenges requires contributions from more than just one party, and the RSTP and PSC are requested to pay higher attention to these challenges, to take action to eliminate them, or at least lessen their negative impacts on implementation.
- 133. In order to ensure successful project implementation in the remaining years, it is critical that challenges in improved national and regional co-ordination and communication are addressed now. Many challenges remain since the last RSTP Meeting. These and new ones are all listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Challenges to project implementation.

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Situation</u>
Need to enhance the roles of the IMCC	During the first year, the Inter-Ministry Co-ordinating Committees were established in the participating countries. IMCC meetings have been held in both countries; however, due to various reasons and constraints, limited ministries participate in the meetings.
Expand participation in the national and regional working groups, to include other stakeholders such as NGOs and universities	Since project inception, the membership of NWGs, RWGs, and project partners have expanded to include more institutions. However, the new members are still limited in number or only on a short-term basis (Small Grants Programme). Considering the tasks faced by the project, it would be more effective and beneficial to all participating countries if additional institutions, especially NGOs, could have long-term involvement in the project. It should be noted that expanding long-term participation to more institution, would not only bring more expertise and human resources to the project, but also bring more attention to the environmental problems faced by the Yellow Sea.
Unstable NWG and RWG membership	The members of some Regional Working Groups continue to be unstable and change too often. Consistent membership would lead to better understanding of the project for the individual, and also for the whole component. In this regard, stable membership would largely help the implementation of project activities. Changes in membership are partly due to: 1) lack of institutional incentives (see below); 2) lack of respect toward fellow members

	during RWG meetings; and 3) personality conflicts between RWG
	members.
	In addition to unstable membership, attendance at the last round of some RWG meetings was erratic, with some members arriving late and leaving early.
Lack of institutional incentives	Unstable RWG membership might result from lack of incentives. It was reported that NWG members particularly in ROK were unwilling to attend RWG meetings because of no incentives. Institutional incentives should be pursued, while financial incentives (e.g., consulting fee for attendance) are neither appropriate nor available. The institutional incentives are conditions such that RWG meetings are a priority; the members get credits for participation. The participating governments should make sure that the importance of RWGs is understood clearly by the top management of organisations which dispatch the RWG members. Those organisations have to recognise the RWGs as a task with high priority.
Reduction in institutional overhead fees for contracts and reporting on use of co-financing	Government co-financing in-kind and in-cash is highly appreciated by the project. With additional financing and resources, more project funds can be diverted to actual activities. It is understood that there might be regulations for some institutions to charge overhead, and there has been an attempt to waive or reduce these fees. The co-financing pledged by governments is another way to offset these fees, but there is currently no formal mechanism to do so, or to know how the co-financing resources are being used.
Need for better understanding of the UN and GEF financial rules and operational mechanisms	The second round of RWG Meetings included an agenda where the UNOPS contracting procedures were explained. The PMO informed the RWGs that work should be done first, and payment provided upon <u>satisfactory</u> submission of the service's goods. Contracted parties should understand that the contract is a legal document and breach of contract may result in non-payment of services. Despite the explanation provided, some contractors still requested funds before submission of goods, and a small number even asked for expedited payment although the goods were submitted nearly one year after the contract deadline.
Little regard for deadlines and attention to reminders	There continues to be delays in meeting milestones stated in legally signed contracts for activities. It is understood that contracted parties have busy schedules with their regular jobs; however, to take on a contract signifies a commitment to delivering the services on time. The delay in submission of national data reports has impacted the completion of the regional synthesis and TDA.
	The third round of RWG meetings set new urgent deadlines for submission of final reports which are now 7-8 months overdue at the time of preparing this report. Many of these deadlines have not been met again.
	Contracted parties need to understand and embrace a sense of urgency in order to maintain efficient project implementation.

Need more attention and action on agreements from various meetings	The RWG, RSTP, and PSC Meetings are the fora for project partners to meet annually and agree on future project implementation. The discussions and agreements reached at these meetings should be addressed and acted upon, to minimize delay in project implementation.
Communication between contracted parties/WG members and PMO	While this has been improved somewhat, there is still room for progress. A small number of activities still need to strengthen communication between "national project leaders" and their national team members, and also between the contracted party and the PMO. Frequent communication will allow regular monitoring of the progress of the activity, and assistance from PMO, where needed, to fulfil the activities.
	Additionally, the "national project leaders" should transfer all information gleaned from RWG, technical, RSTP, and PSC meetings to their NWG colleagues. This would ensure that all parties are kept up-to-date with the implementation progress, and are prepared to discuss the issues when required, without having to be informed about the developments.
Quality of output results	Related to the issue on deadlines, some contracted parties rush to deliver the goods at the last minute; thus, compromising the quality of the output. On the other hand, some contracted parties do not necessarily engage in a last-minute rush, yet still produce low-quality outputs, although the proposals were of high-quality. The latter implies a lack of commitment to the contract and project, and misplaced values on the objective of receiving the contract. There also seems to be a forgetfulness of referring to the TOR in the contracts on what should constitute the final product. The lack of exchange in communication on reminders and explaining the expected outcomes causes delay in implementation (see above issue on communication).
Inadequate sense of trust among project partners	For an international project to succeed, all members should possess a certain level of trust in each other. The starting point for a successful working relationship is built on basic trust of each other's commitment and ability to fulfil one's responsibility. The project is to be implemented collaboratively by the participating countries, and will be successful if all participants expand their mutual trust of each other.

- 134. The numerous challenges listed above imply a need for a stronger sense of commitment by all parties to the project and a more faithful and optimistic outlook that the project will indeed provide the expected benefits to the region's marine environment. In addition to commitment to the project, partners should also embody a sense of accountability of their proposals and actions.
- 135. Recommendations for future implementation to overcome the challenges are described in Section 8.

7. Recommendations for Future Implementation

Further enhance national co-ordination and roles of IMCC

- 136. During the implementation of the project activities in the last inter-sessional period, it should be noted that there was progress in national co-ordination. The progress was achieved based on the efforts of the focal ministries and the National Project Co-ordinator. One of the examples is the wider participation of more stakeholders in project implementation. Local governments along the coasts of the Yellow Sea, and the NGOs actively participated in the relevant project activities.
- 137. As the project is entering its 2nd phase of the implementation, i.e. the preparation of SAP, the national co-ordination is becoming crucial, as (i) management measures to be included in the SAP require wider participation of discussion among the relevant ministries and other stakeholders; and (ii) final approval of SAP needs the consensus of relevant governmental agencies, and other stakeholders.
- 138. Therefore, to further enhance national co-ordination and roles of IMCC will become more important than the first phase. It is recommended that the focal ministries and the National Project Co-ordinator take all measures possible to achieve stronger national co-ordination.

Further increase in incentive of the national participating institutions

- 139. Active participation of the national institutions and individual experts in the project activities will not only provide benefits to the successful implementation of the project activities, but also provide valuable opportunities to upgrade the capacity of the institution and experts, in particular the younger participants.
- 140. The different management systems in different institutions resulted in some issues that need to be considered:
- 141. The participations of experts were somehow limited by their current work load in their institutions. Moreover, the scientists and experts need to raise funding from the project contracts to cover a certain portion of their salaries. This situation applies to both China and ROK. Therefore, the scientists and experts need to find "incentives" to participate in the project activities; and
- 142. The scientists and experts involved in the project have an obligation to publish a certain number of scientific papers to keep their current research position, and furthermore to meet the conditions to get promotion. Therefore, they need "incentives" to put as much effort into their regular work as to the Project.
- 143. It is recommended the relevant focal ministries consider these issues to: (i) use the co-financing resources and/or necessary policy to ensure the active participations of key scientists and experts in the project activities; and (ii) prepare relevant policies to allow outcomes of the project activities, even those focusing on the management issues, to be outcomes equivalent to their research results as required by the current management policies.

Further ensure the qualities of the project outcomes produced

144. The first 2 years of project implementation was met in a satisfactory rate and manner. However there were a few cases where the delivered results did not follow the terms in the contracts. These outputs were either delayed for substantive period of time, or submitted

with the quality not meeting the requirements of the agreed terms of reference. PMO has tried very hard, together with the NPCs, to change the situation, but problems still exist to a large extent.

145. It is recommended that the focal ministries and NPCs, together with PMO, monitor the relevant situation to ensure the project outcomes are delivered in a timely manner, and with satisfactory quality. The PMO together with UNOPS will follow the conditions in the contract, and make necessary judgment on the final acceptance of the outcomes delivered by the contractors.

Further strengthen communication among all the project partners

- 146. The communication problems, as reported to the last meeting of RSTP and PSC, still remain in a similar situation. Communication between the participating institutions and the PMO were not regular enough to be acceptable. Although some important communications were copied to the NPCs, the improvement was not apparent yet.
- 147. It is recommended that the PSC seriously consider this issue, and ensure smooth communication be ensured in the future. This task is listed in the contract TORs between the NPCs and UNOPS. It is expected the NPCs should take necessary actions to improve the communication. It would be better if some monitoring and reporting system could be established within management of the national project activities.

Appendix I

List of Meetings Convened by the Project in 2006

15 - 16 March	First Yellow Sea Partnership Workshop, Beijing, China
28 - 30 March	The Regional Conference on Parliamentary Roles in Protection of Marine Environment and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources in the Yellow Sea, Qingdao, China
25 April	Special Meeting of the Project Steering Committee for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project, Qingdao, China
26 - 27 April	Second Technical Meeting for the Co-operative Study Cruises In the Yellow Sea Marine Basin, Qingdao, China
15 – 16 June	1 st Korean NGO Workshop, Ansan, ROK
31 August-2 Sept.	Expert Technical Workshop on Fate and Transport of Pollutants in the Yellow Sea, Dalian, China
4-7 September	3 rd Regional Working Group Meeting – Pollution, Dandong, China
9 - 12 September	3 rd Regional Working Group Meeting – Investment, Dalian, China
15 - 16 September	1 st YSLME Youth Programme, Ansan, ROK
18 - 21 September	3 rd Regional Working Group Meeting – Ecosystem, Jeju, ROK
25 - 27 September	Training Workshop for Local Government Officers - Coastal Development vs. Protection of Marine Environment: How to Make A Decision? Jeju, ROK
19-20, 27 October	2 nd YSLME Youth Programme, Byunsan, ROK
20 - 23 October	3 rd Regional Working Group Meeting – Biodiversity, Weihai, China
25 - 28 October	3 rd Regional Working Group Meeting – Fisheries, Weihai, China
20 - 22 November	3 rd Regional Science and Technical Panel Meeting, Jeju Island, ROK
24 - 25 November	3 rd Project Steering Committee Meeting, Jeju Island, ROK

Appendix II

Expenditure Report for 2006

Appendix III

Inventory List of PMO Items

Jan. 2006	1,006	Jul. 2006	957.00	
Feb. 2006	964	Aug. 2006	941.00	
Mar. 2006	969	Sep. 2006	948.00	UN EXCHANGE RATE
Apr. 2006	968	Oct. 2006	936.00	1 USD to KWR
May. 2006	938	Nov. 2006		
Jun. 2006	933	Dec. 2006		

		PROJECT EXPENDITURE EXPENDITURE AMOUNT				E AMOUNT	Requisition		
Period	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT		ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION			<u>US\$</u> equivalent	ID ID	<u>Ref</u>
Dec.04	4205	72800	IT Equipment	LCD Projector	PLC-XT15KA(SANYO)	KRW 3,540,000	3,361.82	34	
Dec.04	4205	72800	IT Equipment	Scanner	EPSON Perfection 1270	KRW 102,000	96.87	34	
Dec.04	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	Toshiba	KRW 1,960,000	1,861.35	34	Including OS Software(130,000)
Dec.04	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	Toshiba	KRW 1,960,000	1,861.35	34	Including OS Software(130,000)
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	KF124 * 2	KRW 354,400	336.56	34	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	(KF124 * 2)	-KRW 91,314	-89.17		Disposal on 2005
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	KF104W * 5	KRW 775,500	736.47	34	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	(KF104W * 5)	-KRW 28,904	-28.23		Disposal on 2005
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	KF084W *2	KRW 266,000	252.61	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	KF5214 T * 2	KRW 35,800	34.00	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	KF5114 L * 1	KRW 15,200	14.43	34	

	PROJECT EXPENDITURE					EXPENDITUR	E AMOUNT	Poguicition	
Period	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT		ACCOUNT DESCR	RIPTION	<u>KWR</u>	<u>US\$</u> equivalent	Requisition <u>ID</u>	<u>Ref</u>
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	KF6014 * 6	KRW 49,800	47.29	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	KF126 * 5	KRW 1,055,000	1,001.90	34	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	(KF126 * 5)	-KRW 42,527	-41.53		Disposal on 2005
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	KF106 * 2	KRW 357,200	339.22	34	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	(KF106 * 2)	-KRW 15,649	-15.28		Disposal on 2005
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	KF5216 T * 1	KRW 21,400	20.32	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	KF5116 L * 1	KRW 20,000	18.99	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	KF6016 * 5	KRW 48,500	46.06	34	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	(KF6016 * 4)	-KRW 5,706	-5.57		Disposal on 2005
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Multi-Bar	KA0012 * 6	KRW 103,200	98.01	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Multi-Bar	KA0008 * 1	KRW 12,400	11.78	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Horizontal Shelf	KA0101 * 7	KRW 28,700	27.26	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Supplies Shelf	KA0104 * 7	KRW 24,500	23.27	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Pencil Case	KA0106 * 7	KRW 14,700	13.96	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelve	KT3312 * 3	KRW 429,000	407.41	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Chair	CH2301	KRW 112,500	106.84	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelve	KT3010 * 3	KRW 130,200	123.65	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	SC0085W5 * 2	KRW 252,400	239.70	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	SB0082W2 * 2	KRW 95,400	90.60	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	SC0085W5 * 4	KRW 505,200	479.77	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	SC0082W2 *1	KRW 86,900	82.53	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet Door	SB0082W2 * 5	KRW 238,500	226.50	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Conference Table	SR118	KRW 214,500	203.70	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Chair	CH0011AF * 6	KRW 605,400	574.93	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Folding Table	CR9006 * 1	KRW 116,800	110.92	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	SC982F 800	KRW 111,000	105.41	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	SC982C 800	KRW 367,600	349.10	34	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Vehicle	Motor Vehicle	Hyundai Trajet 2.0 A/T	KRW 24,094,000	22,881.29	30	

	PROJECT EXPENDITURE						E AMOUNT	Dogwieltien	
Period	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT		ACCOUNT DESCI	RIPTION	KWR	<u>US\$</u> equivalent	Requisition ID	<u>Ref</u>
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	Windows XP Pro (Kor)	355,000	354.65	PO%19281- 44,45	krw 355,000 * 1ea
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	MS windows XP Pro (Eng)	1,155,000	1,153.85	PO%19281- 44,45	krw 385,000 * 1ea
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	MS windows XP Pro - OLP NL (Eng)	3,390,000	3,386.61	PO%19281- 44,45	krw 565,000 * 6ea
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	H Office 2003 Pro - OLP NL (Kor)	456,000	455.54	PO%19281- 44,45	krw 456,000 * 1ea
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	Acrobat 7.0 Std (Eng)	900,000	899.10	PO%19281- 44,45	krw 300,000 * 3ea
Nov.05	4104	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	MS Project 2003 Std - OLP NL (Eng)	650,000	623.20	PO#29386- 14	1ea
Nov.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	Fujitsu S6240-SDM16	1,700,000	1,629.91	PO#29386- 13	
Apr.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	USB Memory		CNY 960	116.87	PO#19281- 44	6ea
Apr.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Portable Hard Disk		CNY 640	77.91	PO#19281- 44	
May.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	Fujitsu S7011SF16	KRW 1,760,000	1,777.60	PO#19281- 44	
Mar.05	4204	72200	Office Equipment	Copy machine	Cannon IC-D380H	KRW 550,000	550.00	PO#17811- 01	
Apr.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Digital Camera	Nikon Coolpix3700	KRW 279,000	281.36	PO#19281- 38	
Apr.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Type Writer	ET-3800 Kyungbang Co.	KRW 200,000	201.69	PO#17811- 07	
May.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Safety Box	Bum II ESD- 104A(Digital Double Locking)	KRW 299,000	301.99	PO#19281- 38	
May.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Conference Call Machine	SoundPointPro225	KRW 370,000	372.38	PO#19281- 38	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Task Chair	CH0011AF * 8 (615*530*785)	KRW 896,000	883.72	PO#19281- 39	KRW 112,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Famillia Chair	CH2301 * 1 (620*595*870~970)	KRW 125,000	123.29	PO#19281- 39	KRW 125,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Desk	TD016 * 2 (1600*800*720)	KRW 426,000	420.16	PO#19281- 39	KRW 213,000

			PROJECT E	XPENDITURE	EXPENDITUR	E AMOUNT	Requisition			
Period	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT		ACCOUNT DESCR	RIPTION	KWR	<u>US\$</u> equivalent	ID ID	<u>Ref</u>	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Extension desk	SD912F * 1 (600*1200*720)	KRW 139,000	137.09	PO#19281- 39	KRW 139,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Endless cabinet	SC982C * 2 (800*290*1920)	KRW 204,000	201.20	PO#19281- 39	KRW 102,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Square table	SR024S * 1 (2400*900*720)	KRW 312,000	307.72	PO#19281- 39	KRW 312,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Folding Table	CR9006 * 1 (590~610*480~520*72 0)	KRW 113,000	111.45	PO#19281- 39	KRW 113,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	KF104W * 9 (1000*66*1370)	KRW 1,557,000	1,535.65	PO#19281- 39	KRW 173,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition Frame	KF0104 * 2 (1000*34*1370)	KRW 96,000	94.68	PO#19281- 39	KRW 48,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition Frame	KF0124 * 5 (1200*34*1370)	KRW 265,000	261.37	PO#19281- 39	KRW 53,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition tile	KF1106 * 4 (1000*14*600)	KRW 104,000	102.57	PO#19281- 39	KRW 26,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition tile	KF1126 * 10 (1200*14*600)	KRW 300,000	295.89	PO#19281- 39	KRW 30,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	L Shape connector	KF5114 L * 6 (H: 1370)	KRW 96,000	94.68	PO#19281- 39	KRW 16,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Endong	KF6014 * 10 (H: 1370)	KRW 90,000	88.77	PO#19281- 39	KRW 9,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Leg	KF8001 * 2	KRW 44,000	43.40	PO#19281- 39	KRW 22,000	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelf	KT3010 * 2 (1000*360*200)	KRW 96,000	94.68	PO#19281- 39	KRW 48,000	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	System Case_Portavrace DSR with Matte Box	NZD 419.61	309.84	PO%35736- 10		
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Headphone_Sennheise r HD202 Closed back monitor	NZD 56.00	41.35	PO%35736- 10		
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Video Camcoder	NZD 4,747.50	3,505.55	PO%35736- 10		

			PROJECT E	KPENDITURE	EXPENDITUR	E AMOUNT	Poguicition		
<u>Period</u>	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION			KWR	<u>US\$</u> equivalent	Requisition ID	<u>Ref</u>
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Video Light HVL20DW2	NZD 112.50	83.07	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Battery Pack - NPF970	NZD 483.76	357.21	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	AC Adaptor and Power Charger ACVQ1050D	NZD 237.96	175.71	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Wireless Lavaliere Mike Kit UWPC1	NZD 686.25	506.73	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Tripod/Stand	NZD 151.88	112.15	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	DVCAM Tapes VF58CPKS	NZD 239.00	176.48	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	IEEE DV Cable	SGD 145.00	89.51	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Headphone port adaptor	SGD 12.00	7.41	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Memory Stick	SGD 95.00	58.64	PO%35736- 10	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	Rain Cover + Shipping		99.90	PO%35736- 10	
Feb.06	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	Toshiba M50-03601S	KRW 1,400,000	1,452.28	PO%35736- 15	
Jun.06	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Server	AS-PE1800 - Dell TM Power Edge TM 1800 Server	KRW 3,968,000	4,252.95	PO%41557- 12, PO%35736- 15	
Nov.06	4205 ?	72200	Office Equipment	LCD Projector			1,560.00		
Nov.06	4203 ?	72200	Office Equipment	Printer	Cannon I90 Printer		250.00		
				Total Amount as	of Oct.2006		\$66,023.82		
					IT Equipment		\$23,361.85		
					Furniture		\$10,739.72		

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			PROJECT EX	(PENDITURE	EXPENDITUR	E AMOUNT	Requisition		
<u>Period</u>	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT		ACCOUNT DESCR	RIPTION	<u>KWR</u>	<u>US\$</u> equivalent	ID ID	<u>Ref</u>
					Vehicle		\$22,881.29		
					Office Equipment		\$9,040.96		
							TRUE		

Appendix IV

List of Acronyms

CKJORC China-Korea Joint Ocean Research Center
CTD Conductivity-Temperature-Depth recorder
DPRK Democratic People's Republic of Korea

FIO First Institute of Oceanography
GEF Global Environment Facility

GVB Global Village Beijing HAB harmful algal bloom

IMCC Inter-ministerial Co-ordinating Committee IMO International Maritime Organisation

IUCN World Conservation Union

IWLEARN International Waters Learning Exchange and Research Network

KORDI Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute

MOFAT Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - ROK

MOU Memorandum of Understanding MSC Marine Stewardship Council MSR marine scientific research

NFRDI National Fisheries Research and Development Institute - ROK

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

NMEMC National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center - China

NOWPAP Northwest Pacific Action Plan NPC National Project Co-ordinator NWG National Working Group

NYSAP National Yellow Sea Action Plan

PEMSEA Partnerships in Environmental Mgmt for the Seas of East Asia

PICES North Pacific Marine Science Organization

PMO Project Management Office PSC Project Steering Committee

ROK Republic of Korea

RSTP Regional Scientific and Technical Panel

RWG Regional Working Group

RWG-F, E, B, P, I Regional Working Group – Fisheries, Ecosystem, Biodiversity, Pollution,

Investment

SAP Strategic Action Programme

SHMA State Hydrometeorological Administration – DPR Korea

SSI South Sea Institute of KORDI SOA State Oceanic Administration - China TDA Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

TNC The Nature Conservancy
TOR Terms of Reference
UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

WI Wetlands International
WVS world vector shoreline
WWF World Wide Fund for Nature

YSEPP Yellow Sea Eco-region Planning Programme

YSLME Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem

YSP Yellow Sea Partnership

Annex V

Approved Budget for 2007 and Onwards

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
0.PMO	0.PMO			1101	Programme Manager	1,035,383	-88,170	-192,147	-196,892	186,221	193,260	252,308	1,108,997
				1102	Environ Officer	612,198	0	-127,322	-109,519	117,137	123,336	166,502	643,816
				1103	Fisheries Officer	585,790	0	-109,858	-45,208	115,081	123,248	162,226	555,621
				1104	Economist	520,652	0	-40,339	-107,642	112,536	120,701	160,478	541,695
		0A	Salary	1301	Secretary	168,611	0	-29,266	-34,818	37,256	35,656	37,438	174,434
				1302	Driver	143,625	0	-26,593	-29,244	31,291	29,946	31,443	148,516
				1303	Adm. Asst.	171,007	0	-31,662	-34,818	37,256	35,656	37,438	176,830
				1304	Finance & Adm. Officer	292,024	-4,016	-53,324	-58,640	62,745	60,050	63,053	301,828
				1305	IT specialist	169,841	0	-30,496	-34,818	37,256	35,656	37,438	175,665
					Sub Total	3,699,130	-92,186	-641,006	-651,599	736,777	757,509	948,323	3,827,401
		0D	Premises	4101	Office supplies	49,913	-913	-6,148	-4,553	5,000	9,000	9,000	34,614
				4102	Library acquisitions	5,000	0	0	-616	1,000	1,000	0	2,616
				4104	Computer Software	14,489	-640	-5,618	-3,000	2,500	500	500	12,758
				4201	Computers	45,740	-5,399	-5,097	-1,452	3,000	25,000	0	39,947
				4203	Printers	1,000	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
				4204	Copy machine (small size)	550	0	-550	0	0	0	0	550
				4205	PowerPoint OHP	3,459	-3,459	0	0	0	0	0	3,459
				4206	Automobile	22,881	-22,881	0	0	0	0	0	22,881
				4301	Office rent	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
				4302	Furniture	16,920	-6,123	-4,617	0	2,000	0	0	12,740
				4303	Premises costs		0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
						25,000							10,000
				5101	Rental & maint. of computer equip.	12,000	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	6,000
				5102	Rental & maint. of copiers	6,000	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
				5103	Repair & maint. of vehicles & insurance	36,992	0	-4,088	-4,061	5,000	8,000	8,000	29,149
				5104	Rental & maint. of other office equip	10,000	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
				5105	Rental of meeting rooms & equip.	10,739	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	4,000
				5220	Publication (other than reports)	53,000	0	-5,026	-11,975	12,000	12,000	12,000	53,001
				5221	Webpage design and updating	5,000	0	-356	-445	500	500	500	2,301
				5301	Communication	74,994	-6,139	-15,558	-2,004	5,000	17,500	12,500	58,702
				5302	Postage/freight	6,250	0	-1,456	-4,273	1,250	1,250	1,250	9,479
				5303	Operation cost	45,067	-67	-11,550	-15,864	9,000	9,000	9,000	54,480
					Sub Total	444,995	-45,620	-60,064	-48,242	50,550	97,750	66,750	368,976
				1501	Project Staff Travel	424,138	-4,163	-106,226	-71,754	77,800	77,800	77,840	415,583
		0B	Travel	1601	Annual Tri Part Review (IVB)	32,000	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000
	0.PMO_Cros s Component			1602	Interviews/Travel (CTA Prospects) (IVB)	20,000	-10,879	0	0	0	0	0	10,879
	3 Component			3301	Project Steering Committee meetings	97,020	0	-35,162	-32,386	22,000	18,000	18,000	125,547
		0C	Meeting	3302	RSTP meetings	152,371	-9,767	-41,544	-37,550	25,000	25,000	25,000	163,862
				3303	Regional scientific conferences	240,000	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	0	240,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
		0D	Premises	4208	Sea-going equipment	360,000	0	-231,940	0	108,060	20,000	0	360,000
				4210	Equipment unspecified	84,000	0	-1,215	-7,334	20,000	20,000	12,000	60,549
				1223	Other consultant contracts	140,000	0	-2,072	0	30,000	25,000	25,000	82,072
				2135	Other institutional contracts	483,000	0	0	-17,882	115,000	115,000	115,000	362,882
				3102	Short term fellowship for training	40,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
	0.PMO_Cros			3217	Additional training activities	321,438	0	-1,438	0	80,000	80,000	80,000	241,438
0.PMO	s Component			3335	Additional meetings required	165,712	0	-5,224	0	40,000	40,000	40,000	125,224
		0E	Contingencies	5219	Printing cost for the additional reports	68,000	0	-604	0	12,000	12,000	24,000	48,604
				5401	Exigency costs	28,000	0	-301	-7,849	96,000	96,000	112,636	312,786
				5501	Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/DSA)	96,000	0	0	0	48,000	0	48,000	96,000
				5600	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	413,748	-9,757	-67,608	-52,476	95,951	91,324	96,633	413,748
					Sub Total	3,165,427	-34,566	-493,335	-227,230	907,811	758,124	692,109	3,113,176
					0.PMO Total	7,309,553	-172,373	- 1,194,405	-927,071	1,695,139	1,613,383	1,707,18 3	7,309,553
1.Fisheries	1.Fisheries	1A	Stock assessment	1201	Development of Joint Stock Assessment Guidelines- Consultant	14,000	0	0	-13,980	0	0	0	13,980
				2101	Institution Contracts for Data & Information collection	89,242	0	-58,000	-31,242	0	0	0	89,242
				2102	Institution Contracts to Revise National Stock Assessment Data	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				2103	Institution Contract to Perform Regional Stock Assessment (Cooperative Cruise)	240,000	0	0	-120,000	120,000	0	0	240,000
				5201	Stock assessment report	4,000	0	0	-4,000	0	0	0	4,000
				New Act	Expert exchange programme	-	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000
				1202	Developing Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Analysis- Consultant	10,500	0	0	-10,500	0	0	0	10,500
				2104	Institution Contracts for Annual carrying capacity determination	120,000	0	0	0	0	60,000	45,000	105,000
		1B	Carrying capacity	5202	Carrying capacity report	3,000	0	0	-3,000	894	0	0	3,894
				New Act	Carrying capacity technical guide line (mariculture)	-	0	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,500
				New Act	Regional training for carrying capacity (mariculture)	-	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
				1203	Development of Sustainable Mariculture-Consultant	10,500	0	0	-10,500	0	0	0	10,500
				1701	Mariculture Advisor	72,000	0	0	-25,000	25,000	24,000	0	74,000
		1C	Mariculture Production	2105	Institution Contracts to Implement mariculture techniques (Demonstration Projects).	190,000	0	0	0	0	95,000	95,000	190,000
				3202	Reg. training on mariculture techniques	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
				3203	Reg training on disease diagnosis, prevention and control	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				1204	Feasibility study on the regional agreement,i.e. FAO code of conduct	7,000	0	0	-7,000	0	0	0	7,000
			Fisheries Management - Regional	1205	Prepare regional Agreement on Legislation-Consultant	14,000	0	0	-7,000	7,000	0	0	14,000
		1D	Agreements, National Laws	1206	SAP-fisheries-Consultant	14,000	0	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	14,000
			& Management Plan for Fisheries	2106	Institution Contracts to Implement Reg Fisheries and ecosystem Management / Implementation Plans	180,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	80,000	180,000
				5203	Publication of regional fisheries agreement	4,000	0	0	-4,000	0	0	0	4,000
1.Fisheries				3304	RWG-F Meeting 1	4,164	0	-4,164	0	0	0	0	4,164
				3305	RWG-F Meeting 2	11,504	0	-10,975	0	0	0	0	10,975
	1.Fisheries	1E	Meetings	3306	RWG-F Meeting 3	22,500	0	0	-9,343	0	0	0	9,343
	T.I IOTIONOS		go	3307	RWG-F Meeting 4	17,500	0	0	0	17,500	0	0	17,500
				3308	RWG-F Meeting 5	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
				3309	RWG-F Meeting 6	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
					Sub Total	1,112,910	0	-73,139	-245,565	249,894	306,000	240,000	1,114,598
	1.Fishery_ Cross Component			2107	Ship rental	610,000	0	-45,000	-308,628	256,372	0	0	610,000
		1A	Stock assessment	4207	Equipment for regional survey (f)	40,000	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000
				3336	2nd & 3rd Technical Meeting for the Cooperative Cruise (New Act)	12,000	0	0	-10,313	0	0	0	10,313

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
		1F	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	5601	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	106,495	0	-7,088	-33,870	32,776	18,360	14,400	106,495
				<u> </u>	Sub Total	768,495	0	-52,088	-352,811	329,148	18,360	14,400	766,807
					1.Fisheries Total	1,881,405	0	-125,227	-598,376	579,042	324,360	254,400	1,881,405
2.Biodiversity	2.Biodiversity			1208	Review of National Practice of Coastal Habitats and Vulnerable Species- Consultant	14,000	0	0	-9,300	0	0	0	9,300
			Habitat Conservation (Activity 1 to	2108	Institution Contracts to review existing national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation & restoration	96,700	0	-20,918	-38,823	0	0	0	59,741
		2A	3) & Vulnerable Species (Activity 2 to	2109	Institution Contracts to Implement Regional Strategy for Conservation Areas	225,000	0	0	0	75,000	75,000	75,000	225,000
			5)	5204	Review national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation, and restoration-Printing costs	3,000	0	0	-3,000	0	0	0	3,000
				5205	Review of status of vulnerable species and vulnerable trophic linkages- Printing costs	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
			Genetic	1702	Biodiversity Advisor	76,800	0	0	0	25,500	25,800	25,500	76,800
		2B	Diversity	New Act	Genetic diversity	-	0	0	0	21,660	20,000	0	41,660
		2C	Meetings	3310	RWG-B Meeting 1	3,436	0	-3,436	0	0	0	0	3,436

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				3311	RWG-B Meeting 2	13,057	0	-13,055	0	0	0	0	13,055
				3312	RWG-B Meeting 3	17,500	0	0	-8,485	0	0	0	8,485
				3313	RWG-B Meeting 4	17,500	0	0	0	17,500	0	0	17,500
				3314	RWG-B Meeting 5	17,500	0	0	0	0	17,500	0	17,500
				3315	RWG-B Meeting 6	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	17,500
		T			Sub Total	504,992	0	-37,408	-59,608	142,660	138,300	118,000	495,975
	2.Biodiversity	2C	Meetings	3337	Cross Component Conference (RSTP3) (New Act)	10,000	0	0	0	9,017	10,000	0	19,017
	_Cross Component	2D	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	5602	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	30,900	0	-2,244	-3,576	9,101	8,898	7,080	30,900
					Sub Total	40,900	0	-2,244	-3,576	18,118	18,898	7,080	49,917
					2.Biodiversity Total	545,892	0	-39,652	-63,184	160,778	157,198	125,080	545,892
3.Ecosystem	3.Ecosystem	ЗА	Status of Ecosystem	1216	Regional data synthesis - Institution Contracts	14,000	0	0	-13,972	0	0	0	13,972
				1703	Ecosystem Advisor	30,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
				2118	Institution Contracts - Nat'l data & Info collection	89,268	0	-58,000	-31,268	0	0	0	89,268
				2119	Institution Contracts for Demonstration of new and innovative technologies for monitoring	45,000	0	0	-20,000	25,000	0	0	45,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				3208	Reg training (estimation) on carrying capacity of ecosystem	20,000	0	0	0	24,446	0	0	24,446
				2121	Institution Contracts for cooperative study cruise - ecosystem	260,000	0	0	-210,000	0	0	50,000	260,000
				3334	Regional workshop on remote sensing for monitoring ecosystem	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
				2136	Spring cruise benthos and sediment core (New Act)	4,683	0	0	-4,683	0	0	0	4,683
				2137	Intercalibration (New Act)	20,000	0	0	-20,000	0	0	0	20,000
		3B	Carrying Capacity of	1217	Prepare guidelines for ecosystem carrying capacity-Consultant	7,000	0	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,500
		35	Ecosystem	5211	Publish report on carrying capacity-Printing costs	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
				1218	ID and rank stresses to ecosystem-Consultant (regional monitoring)	10,500	0	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,500
		3C	Stressors to Ecosystem	2120	Institution Contracts to develop long-term sustainable investments & lessen stress to ecosystem	60,000	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
				5212	Publish reports-Stresses to ecosystem-Printing costs	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
		3D	Meetings	3322	RWG-E Meeting 1	10,902	0	-10,902	0	0	0	0	10,902
				3323	RWG-E Meeting 2	17,500	0	-12,948	0	0	0	0	12,948
				3324	RWG-E Meeting 3	17,500	0	0	-14,134	0	0	0	14,134
				3325	RWG-E Meeting 4	17,500	0	0	0	17,500	0	0	17,500

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				3326	RWG-E Meeting 5	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000
				3327	RWG-E Meeting 6	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	17,500
					Sub Total	682,353	0	-81,850	-314,057	143,946	45,000	97,500	682,353
	3.Ecosystem _Cross Component	3E	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	5603	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	40,941	0	-4,911	-18,843	8,637	2,700	5,850	40,941
					Sub Total	40,941	0	-4,911	-18,843	8,637	2,700	5,850	40,941
					3.Ecosystem Total	723,294	0	-86,761	-332,900	152,583	47,700	103,350	723,294
4.Pollution	4.Pollution			1211	Regional data synthesis - consultant	10,500	0	0	-10,500	0	0	0	10,500
		4A	Contaminant Inputs (Critical	2111	Institution Contracts - nat'l data & info collection	89,975	0	-40,000	-49,975	0	0	0	89,975
		7/1	Spots)	5206	Publish report-reg'l data synthesis-Printing costs	3,000	0	0	-3,000	0	0	0	3,000
				1224	Visiting Scientist Programme (New Act)	10,000	0	0	-5,000	0	5,000	0	10,000
		4B	Contaminant Levels	1212	Reg'l monitoring guidelines; indicators to assess convention implementation- consultant	14,000	0	-1,000	-4,300	10,500	0	0	15,800
				2112	Institution Contracts for cooperative study cruise	240,000	0	0	-240,000	0	0	0	240,000
				2113	Institution Contracts for Intercalibration exercise	22,000	0	0	-22,000	0	0	0	22,000
				3206	Training on contaminant monitoring (phytotoxin)	20,000	0	0	-20,000	0	0	0	20,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				3218	Training Course assessing marine environment quality (New Act)	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
				3219	Level 2 Training Courses (Joint with AMETEC) (New Act)	10,000	0	0	0	17,906	0	0	17,906
				New Act	Intercalibration Summary Workshop	-	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
			Analysis of	2115	Institution Contracts for Practice & Intercalibration - fate & transport of contaminants	25,000	0	0	-13,555	0	0	0	13,555
		4C	the Fate and Transport of Contaminants to Facilitate SAP Analysis	2116	Institution Contracts for ICM actions for controlling discharge of contaminants and nutrients	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	40,000
				5210	Publish report-Fate and transport of contaminants- Printing costs	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
				1213	Reg'l synthesis contaminant fate and transport-Consultant	14,000	0	0	0	14,000	0	0	14,000
				1215	Reg'l investment strategy & imp. plan pollution control - Consultant	14,000	0	0	0	14,000	0	0	14,000
	41		Regional Strategy	2114	Institution Contracts to implement regional pollution control strategies	300,000	0	0	0	0	120,000	180,000	300,000
		4D	Pollution Control	2117	Institution Contracts to implement contaminant remediation/prevention	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	40,000
				5207	Publish regional invest. strategy-Printing costs	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
				5209	Publish reg'l strategy activity results-Printing costs	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
4.Pollution	4.Pollution			3316	RWG-P Meeting 1	8,017	0	-8,017	0	0	0	0	8,017
				3317	RWG-P Meeting 2	9,552	0	-9,475	0	0	0	0	9,475
		4E	Meetings	3318	RWG-P Meeting 3	17,500	0	0	-9,316	0	0	0	9,316
		7_	Meetings	3319	RWG-P Meeting 4	17,500	0	0	0	17,500	0	0	17,500
				3320	RWG-P Meeting 5	17,500	0	0	0	0	17,500	0	17,500
				3321	RWG-P Meeting 6	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000
					Sub Total	961,544	0	-58,492	-377,646	101,906	225,500	198,000	961,544
	4.Pollution_C ross Component	4F	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	5604	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	57,693	0	-3,510	-22,659	6,114	13,530	11,880	57,693
					Sub Total	57,693	0	-3,510	-22,659	6,114	13,530	11,880	57,693
					4.Pollution Total	1,019,236	0	-62,001	-400,305	108,020	239,030	209,880	1,019,236
5.Investment	5.Investment	5A	Stakeholders & Public Awareness	2123	Institution Contracts for Governance analysis	40,000	0	0	-42,124	0	0	0	42,124
				New Act	Regional governance analysis	-	0	0	0	14,000	0	0	14,000
				2124	Institution Contracts for The Yellow Sea and Youth	32,000	0	0	-8,374	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,374
				2125	Institution Contracts to Organize regular stakeholders conference (1/yr)	16,000	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	8,000
				2130	Institution Contracts to Organize public awareness conferences	14,000	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	7,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				2131	Institution Contracts to Prepare public awareness materials	22,000	0	0	-10,000	0	0	0	10,000
				2132	Institution Contracts to Produce multi-media, e.g., project pins, mouse pads, posters, etc.	15,000	0	0	-8,942	0	0	0	8,942
				3101	Intern programme	96,000	0	0	-17,267	24,000	24,000	24,000	89,267
				3210	Training for decision makers	20,000	0	0	-19,988	0	0	0	19,988
				3211	Training for community trainers	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
				3212	Training for local governmental officers	20,000	0	0	-13,263	6,749	0	0	20,012
				New Act	2nd Training for local governmental officers	-	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000
				3216	Public awareness training	20,000	0	0	-6,113	0	0	0	6,113
				5214	Print newsletters	5,000	0	0	-2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
				2138	Partnership Workshop (New Act)	10,000	0	0	-166	0	0	0	166
				New Act	2nd Partnership Workshop	-	0	0	0	9,834	0	0	9,834
				2139	EAS Congress Workshop and Joint Session (New Act)	13,933	0	0	-13,933	0	0	0	13,933
				2140	Parliamentary Workshop (New Act)	20,000	0	0	-29,391	0	0	0	29,391
				New Act	2nd Parliamentary Workshop	-	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
		5B	TDA & SAP (Regional	1219	Prepare TDA-Consultant	30,000	0	0	-30,000	0	0	0	30,000
			Coordination)	1220	Prepare regional SAP- Consultant	21,000	0	0	0	21,000	0	0	21,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				1706	TDA NPPP	38,933	0	0	-25,000	0	0	0	25,000
				New Act	SAP consultation	-	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
				2126	Institution Contracts to Prepare NYSAP	29,000	0	0	0	14,500	14,500	0	29,000
				5215	Print the final TDA	3,000	0	0	-3,000	0	0	0	3,000
				5216	Print NYSAP	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
				5217	Print regional SAP	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
5.Investment	5.Investment	5B	TDA & SAP (Regional Coordination)	2141	Regional valuation guideline (new act)	60,000	0	0	-24,110	21,000	0	0	45,110
				1704	NCU Coordinator (K)	285,000	0	0	-105,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	285,000
				1705	NCU Coordinator (C)	165,500	0	-26,100	-34,800	34,800	34,800	35,000	165,500
				2127	Institution Contracts to analyse institutional arrangements	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		5C	National Coordination (Institutions)	2133	National co-ordinating mechanism (C)	168,720	0	-26,400	-35,580	35,580	35,580	35,580	168,720
			(moutations)	2134	National co-ordinating mechanism (K)	49,180	0	0	-17,920	10,420	10,420	10,420	49,180
				3213	Training on Project document preparation	20,000	0	0	0	21,500	0	0	21,500
				3214	Training on Fund raising	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
		5D	Data and Information Management	1222	Develope regional data & info systems-Consultant	7,000	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000
				1707	DIM Consultants	80,000	0	0	0	20,000	40,000	10,000	70,000

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
				3215	Training on DIM	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
				4103	GIS Software	8,000	0	0	-8,000	0	0	0	8,000
				4202	GIS workstation	3,000	0	0	-4,253	0	0	0	4,253
				4209	Equipment for DIM	44,000	0	0	-20,320	23,098	0	0	43,418
				2143	Maintenance of Meta and GIS Databases (New Act)	40,000	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
		5E	Meetings	3328	RWG-I Meeting 1	5,634	0	-5,634	0	0	0	0	5,634
				3329	RWG-I Meeting 2	11,826	0	-11,834	0	0	0	0	11,834
				3330	RWG-I Meeting 3	17,500	0	0	-16,933	0	0	0	16,933
				3331	RWG-I Meeting 4	17,500	0	0	0	17,500	0	0	17,500
				3332	RWG-I Meeting 5	17,500	0	0	0	0	17,500	0	17,500
				3333	RWG-I Meeting 6	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	17,500
					Sub Total	1,549,726	0	-69,969	-496,477	459,981	274,300	239,000	1,539,726
	5.Investment _Cross Component	5F	Financial Sustainability (Instruments)	2129	Demonstration projects on sustainable investment	1,100,000	0	0	0	0	350,000	750,000	1,100,000
				2142	Small Grants Projects (New Act)	100,000	0	0	-57,570	52,430	0	0	110,000
		5G	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	5605	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	164,984	0	-4,198	-33,243	30,745	37,458	59,340	164,984
					Sub Total	1,364,984	0	-4,198	-90,813	83,175	387,458	809,340	1,374,984
	5.Investment Total						0	-74,167	-587,290	543,155	661,758	1,048,34 0	2,914,710

Activity	Activity	Sub_Act	Sub_Act_ Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Original Budget Total	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Estimated Expenditure Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Revised Budget Total
Grand Total						14,394,090	-172,373	1,582,213	-2,909,126	3,238,716	3,043,429	3,448,23 3	14,394,090

Annex VI Approved Workplan for 2007 and Onwards

