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

UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.8/3
Date: 20 September 2012
English only

Eighth Project Steering Committee Meeting
For the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project
Beijing, China, 20 September 2012

Meeting Report

YSLME Project Management Office

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1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Welcome addresses

1. The representative of UNDP/GEF, Mr. Jose Padilla opened the meeting and welcomed all participants. A brief overview was given to the meeting of the project's progress since the last Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, and the major tasks of this meeting were outlined.

2. Mr. Padilla informed the meeting that the YSLME project has achieved all the objectives listed in the Project Document for the 1st phase. The excellent outcomes of the project have received recognition from around the world.

3. On behalf of the Chinese delegation and the National Project Co-ordinator, Mr. Zhanhai Zhang, the Director-General, Department of International Co-operation, SOA, Mr. Fengkui Liang gave an opening remark. He welcomed all the participants to the PSC meeting in Beijing. He confirmed that the government of China is fully satisfied with all the achievements of the YSLME project. He emphasized that the implementation of SAP, as the 2nd phase of the project will provide environmental benefits to the coastal countries around the Yellow Sea. The government of China will make every effort in supporting project's 2nd phase.

4. On behalf of the delegation of RO Korea, the Deputy Director, MLTM, Ms. Eunjung Son informed the meeting that the government of RO Korea attaches great importance to the YSLME project. During the implementation of the 1st phase in the last 8 years, the YSLME has been very successful, and generated a lot of meaningful outcomes. She informed the meeting that with successful conclusion of the 1st phase, the 2nd phase of the project would be more important for the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea, as the implementation of YSLME SAP will provide benefits to all the countries and coastal communities.

5. On behalf of UNOPS, Ms. Katrin Lichtenberg congratulated the participating countries for the excellent outcomes of the YSLME project. The project not only contributed to the protection of the marine environment in the Yellow Sea, but also improved the livelihoods of the people living in the coastal areas of the Yellow Sea. She informed the meeting that UNOPS will provide all necessary assistance to the project's 2nd phase following approval of the GEF Council.

1.2 Introduction of the members

6. The UNDP representative invited all the participants of the meeting to introduce themselves. The list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

2. ORGANISATION OF THE MEETING

2.1 Election of officers

7. In accordance with UN rules and procedures, the UNDP representative invited members of the meeting to elect a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson for the meeting.

8. Mr. Fengkui Liang from the delegation of China nominated Mr. Sung-Hwan Lee from RO Korea as Chairperson of the meeting. The nomination was accepted by the meeting, and Mr. Lee was elected as Chairperson.

9. Ms. Eunjung Son from the delegation of RO Korea nominated Mr. Fengkui Liang from China as Vice-Chairperson of the meeting. The nomination was accepted by the meeting, and Mr. Liang was elected as Vice-Chairperson.

10. The Project Management Office (PMO) served as the secretariat of the meeting.

11. The Chairperson expressed gratitude for the nomination by the participants of the meeting. He reiterated the importance of the YSLME project in producing good results, and congratulated the meeting participants of the Regional Experts Meeting for the successful discussions and agreements reached at the meeting.

2.2 Meeting Documents

12. The Chairperson invited the secretariat to introduce the documents prepared for the meeting. Referring to Document UNDP/GEF/YS/PSC.8/inf.1, Mr. Won-Tae Shin introduced the working and information documents of the meeting (Annex II).

2.3 Organization of work

13. The Chairperson introduced the work programme of the meeting, referring to Document UNDP/GEF/YS/ PSC.8/inf.3.

14. The meeting was conducted in English.

3. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING AGENDA

15. The Chairperson introduced the Provisional Agenda (Document UNDP/GEF/YS/ PSC.8/1) and Provisional Annotated Agenda (Document UNDP/GEF/YS/ PSC.8/2), prepared by the Secretariat.

16. The meeting considered the agenda items of the meeting. The agenda was adopted with no change. The Agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex III to this report.

4. REPORT ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

4.1 Major Progress for Applying the Project's Next Phase

17. The Chairperson invited the secretariat to introduce this agenda item. Referring to the document UNDP/GEF/YS/ PSC.8/4 (attached as Annex IV), Mr. Yihang Jiang gave a presentation on the major progress in the application for the Project's next phase. He informed the meeting on the preparation of the Programme Framework Document (PFD, attached as Annex V), and the revision of the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the YSLME project (attached as Annex VI). He also informed the meeting that the PFD has received technical clearance from the GEF Secretariat.

18. The Chairperson invited Mr. Jose Padilla, the representative of UNDP/GEF to provide detailed information regarding the preparation and considerations of the PFD, its submission to the GEF Secretariat, and current situation. He informed the meeting about the objectives, programme results framework, and the list of the projects included in the programmatic approach. Mr. Padilla also informed the meeting on the next steps necessary for the submission and approval by the GEF Council.

4.2 Project Activities Implementation

19. Mr. Jiang gave a presentation on the major activities during the inter-sessional period, in particular those activities to keep the project's momentum since the last PSC meeting, including the preparation of the PFD and revision of the YSLME PIF.

20. He presented major revision of the YSLME PIF to meet the required new decision of the GEF Council in reducing the project implementation fees for the implementing agencies of the GEF projects associated with a PFD. The necessary modifications were also included in reflecting the current status of the project, and the programmatic approach.

4.3 Financial report

21. The Chairperson invited PMO to present the financial report since the last PSC meeting, taking into account the current status and situation of the project. The financial report was given by Mr. Sungjun Park.

4.4 Report on the PMO operation

22. With regard to the legal status of the PMO, Mr. Jiang recalled the relevant discussions of the PSC meetings. With appreciation to the efforts of the RO Korea government agencies and staff, in particular, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), he informed the meeting that there is a need to take further action on the legal status of the PMO.

23. The meeting considered the reports provided by the PMO. The meeting noted that the relevant discussions were held during the Regional Experts Meeting organized prior to the PSC meeting. The meeting endorsed the reports provided by PMO, including the financial report. The meeting thanked Mr. Yihang Jiang for his hard work and contribution to the successful implementation of the 1st phase as the Project Manager.

5. REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT CO-ORDINATORS

24. The Chairperson invited the National Project Co-ordinators (NPCs) to give reports (UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/5) on the implementation of project activities at the national level.

25. On behalf of the NPC of China, Mr. Shouqiang Wang gave a report on the major activities implemented in China since the last PSC meeting, including:

- Discussions with the GEF National Operational Focal Point on the Letters of Endorsement for the PIF and the PFD;
- Organization of the workshop on mainstreaming economic considerations in ecosystem conservation;
- Finalization of the regional co-operative cruises report in both English and Chinese languages;
- Participation in the Yellow Sea MPA Network meeting in Sunchon, RO Korea.

26. Mr. Wang informed the meeting on the relevant activities that would contribute to the implementation of the YSLME SAP, including the capacity building activities on the existing 5 national special marine protected areas. He further informed the meeting that the ecological restorations in the 10 selected sites around the coastal areas of the Yellow Sea are being implemented, with the total budget of 100 million RMB. Mr. Wang presented the locations of the newly established 7 special marine protected areas in the coastal areas of the Yellow Sea.

27. Mr. Jong Geel Je, the NPC of RO Korea presented to the meeting the report of national activities relevant to the YSLME project. He informed the meeting that the new NPC has been appointed by the government of RO Korea. Mr. Je informed the meeting that the following activities have been implemented since the last PSC meeting:

    - Preparation of the YSLME summary book is being completed by the co-authors of the book;
    - Organization of the meeting of the governmental officials and experts with the Project Coordination Consultant in MLTM on June 2012. At the meeting, the information on the possible provision of financial support (200 million Korean won) from the government of RO Korea was discussed. The Cost Sharing Agreement between the government of RO Korea and UNDP HQ is being reviewed;
    - Assistance was provided in preparation of the YSLME MPA Network Annual Meeting scheduled in Shenyang, China, October 2012. Following a national meeting in preparing the MPA network meeting, the participants have been identified, and financial resources made available to support the travel costs of the Korean participants.

28. The meeting took note of the reports provided by the NPCs. The meeting endorsed the NPC reports.

6. REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REGIONAL EXPERTS WORKSHOP

29. Mr. Mingyuan Zhu, the Chairperson of the Regional Experts Workshop presented the report of the workshop organized prior to the PSC meeting, including the following sub- items:

    6.1 Preparation of the Programme Framework Document (PFD);
    6.2 Revision of the Project Identification Form (PIF);
    6.3 Recommendations.

30. The meeting considered the recommendations of the Regional Experts Workshop and approved the recommendations, keeping in mind that the issue of the arrangements for the project's next phase will require further discussion and agreement under agenda item 7.

31. The recommendations are attached as Annex VII to this report together with the work plan and budget for the remaining period of the project's current phase.

32. The meeting considered all the issues as presented, and approved the recommendations 1, 2 and 3 and its annex. Regarding the recommendation 4, the meeting agreed to adopt the first option of the Regional Experts Workshop as the decisions of the PSC.

7. CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT'S NEXT PHASE

33. The Chairperson invited the representative from UNDP/GEF to provide information on the possible arrangements for the project's next phase. Mr. Padilla informed the meeting about the current problem regarding the legal status of the Project Management Office. He reiterated that the issue of the PMO legal status should be resolved to ensure the timely submission of the Project Document and subsequent endorsement by the GEF CEO in accordance with the work plan of Annex VII.

34. Following extensive discussions on this matter, and having considered various options that would assist in solving the problem of the legal status of PMO in RO Korea, the meeting agreed on the following points:

    (i) The approval of the PFD by the GEF Council in November 2012 will expedite the government of RO Korea's internal process to find solutions to the problem of the legal status of PMO in a timely manner;

    (ii) The government of RO Korea will prepare a concrete proposal on the actions to be taken in this regard. The proposal will be submitted to a Special PSC Meeting of the YSLME PSC to be organized after the GEF Council Meeting in Nov. 2012, preferably back-to-back with the regional workshop for considering and agreeing on the Project Document for the 2nd phase of the YSLME project;

    (iii) If a concrete proposal from RO Korea is not submitted by the time of Special PSC Meeting, the PSC will consider China's offer to host the PMO.

8. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

35. The Chairperson invited representatives from other organizations and projects to provide information on the co-operation and co-ordination of activities with the YSLME project.

36. On behalf of NOWPAP, Mr. Xiaodong Zhong informed the meeting that the good co-operation between YSLME and NOWPAP had been ensured through a Letter of Co-operation signed by the NOWPAP Regional Co-ordinating Unit and the YSLME PMO. He also confirmed the interests of NOWPAP to continue the co-operation with YSLME in the 2nd phase of the project.

37. On behalf of PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF), Mr. Yinfeng Guo stated that as part of the programmatic approach, PRF would like to continue co-operation and co-ordination with YSLME project, and to work together with 2nd phase of the YSLME project upon approval of the PFD. He hoped that through effective regional co-operation, in particular under the framework of SDS-SEA, the participating countries will benefit more in marine environment protection and management.

38. Mr. Jiang informed the meeting that due to unforeseen reasons, the representative of WWF-Japan could not participate in the PSC meeting as originally planned. He informed the meeting that effective co-operation between the Yellow Sea Eco-region Supporting Project (YSESP) initiated by WWF-Japan and WWF-China and the YSLME project has produced good results in biological diversity conservation in the Yellow Sea. It is anticipated that the good co-operation will be continued in the 2nd phase of the YSLME project.

39. The meeting expressed its satisfaction on future co-operation with other organizations and projects during the 1st phase of the project, and encouraged that the good operations should be continued in the project's next phase.

9. OTHER BUSINESS

40. Members were invited to raise any other issues to be considered by this meeting. No additional major issues about the next phase of the project were raised.

10. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT

41. The draft report was discussed, amended, and adopted by the meeting.

11. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

42. The Chairperson invited participants to give closing remarks before closure of the meeting. Representatives of the governments of China and RO Korea, UNDP/GEF, UNOPS, UNDP China, NOWPAP and PEMSEA. All the speakers expressed their satisfactions for the constructive and fruitful discussions of, and agreements reached during the Meeting. Participants especially expressed their appreciation to the Chairperson, Mr. Sung-Hwan Lee for his excellent leadership, which made the meeting concluded smoothly despite some sensitive issues. Participants also commended the Secretariat for the wonderful preparation of the Meeting.

43. The Chairperson called a motion to close the meeting. The meeting was closed at 18:00 hours on 20 September 2012.

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ANNEX I

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(Participants listed alphabetically by last name)

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ANNEX II

List of Documents

Working Documents

UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/1	Provisional Agenda
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/2	Provisional Annotated Agenda
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/3	Report of the Meeting (prepared at the meeting)
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/4	Report of Major Progress in Preparing for the Project's Next Phase
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/5a-b	National Project Co-ordinators' Reports
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/6	Programme Framework Document (PFD)
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/7	Revised Project Information Form (PIF) for SAP Implementation
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/8	Proposed Budget for 2013

Information Documents

UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/inf.1	Provisional List of Documents
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/inf.2	Provisional List of Participants
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.8/inf.3	Provisional Working Programme for the Meeting
UNDP/GEF/YS/RSP-PSC.7/3	Report of the "Seventh Meeting of the Regional Scientific and Technical Panel and Project Steering Committee"

ANNEX III

Agenda

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6. REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REGIONAL EXPERTS WORKSHOP

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ANNEX IV

Report of Project Implementation Progress

1. Background

Following the decisions of the Second Special Meeting of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), there were two major components for the YSLME project to be considered and implemented during the inter-sessional period:

(i) As the separate effort of the project in applying the project's next was not successful, the project agreed to take the programmatic approach proposed by UNDP/GEF, to ensure GEF's support in the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of YSLME;

(ii) Following the leaving of several project staff, including the Project Manager, the project will not recruit new project manager, considering the financial implications, the time and efforts consuming and the project status. However, it is critically important for the project to maintain the momentum generated through the project's first phase.

PSC also decided to extend the current phase of the project to the end September 2012, considered all the information available at the last PSC meeting and the financial status of the project.

2. Major Actions and Progress in Applying the Project's Next Phase

2.1 Preparation of the PFD

Following extensive discussions and negotiation amongst all the relevant projects, UNDP/GEF hired a consultant to develop the Program Framework Document (PFD) entitled *"Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments"*, as for the Programmatic Approach.

The PFD contains three full sized projects (FSP), namely: PEMSEA, YSLME and West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management (WPEA OFM).

The PFD has been formulated in early 2012 and circulated to the 9 relevant participating countries for their review and endorsement. With all review comments incorporated into the document, the PFD was submitted to GEF Secretariat for technical review. Technical clearance was received by UNDP/GEF. It was anticipated that with all the letters of endorsements (LoE) from the governments of the participating countries, the PFD could be submitted to the GEF Council Meeting in June 2012.

In the PFD, the major components of YSLME's Strategic Action Programme (SAP) were considered, including the management targets, the management actions and activities, the budget and financial requirements and the co-financing support from the participating countries and other partners. Under the regional framework of PFD, the YSLME SAP was largely considered and taken into the framework design. However, in order to make regional framework covers regional situation and conditions, some modifications were made to meet the regional requirements.

2.2 Preparation of the revised YSLME PIF

Under the regional framework designed in the PFD, the special implementation of the YSLME SAP was considered. In order to better reflect the geopolitical and environment situations, and the new decisions of the GEF, the Project Identification Form (PIF) for the YSLME project was revised.

The original PIF for YSLME was endorsed by the governments of all the participating countries, including China, DPR Korea and R. Korea. The major revisions of the PIF document include:

- New decisions of GEF on reduction of the fees to the implementing agency from 10% to 9%;
- Modifications of the text to meet the current requirements and situation, in particular those relevant to the programmatic approach;
- Co-financing commitments from the governments of the participating countries as suggested by the GEF Secretariat. The co-financing commitments were separated into co-finance and parallel finance, and only the co-finance was included into the document.

All other substantive elements of the PIF document were kept no change.

2.3 Communication with UNDP/GEF and GEF Secretariat

Since the last PSC meeting, there have been a lot of activities in relation to the application of the Project's next phase. Since unexpected difficulties in separate application of YSLME PIF, the programmatic approach requires extensive communication and discussions between the participating countries with UNDP/GEF and the GEF Secretariat. The general lacking of professional staff of YSLME became a major difficulty to ensure the smooth communication, discussions and negotiations.

Thanks to the UNDP/GEF and its regional co-ordinator, UNOPS and participating countries, the basic communication was ensured through the Project Co-ordination Consultants, including the following:

- Advertising, selecting and recruiting the Project Co-ordination Consultants timely to ensure the co-ordination and communication between the governments of the participating countries, UNDP/GEF (including the headquarters, regional co-ordinating unit and the country office) and the GEF Secretariat;

- Preparing, circulating and finalising the PFD document, which include a lot of communication, not only for the design of the programmatic approach, but also for the endorsements from the participating countries. It was worth to note that the document was sent to the Project Co-ordination Consultant even before the recruitment procedure officially completed.

- Close communication between UNDP/GEF and project on the revision of the YSLME PIF. As the PIF was approved about 2 years, there are a lot of modifications need to be done in the document. The institutional and historical memories were required for revise the document. The good communication and mutual assistance ensured the revision.

- Wide communication with UNDP Country Office in China and the UNDP/GEF Regional Co-ordination on the governance analysis of the YSLME Commission showed good example of the co-ordination and co-operation. Even the activity has not been implemented until the time this report prepared, the good communication and co-ordination would be seen as a good sign for the next phase of the project.

- Communication between the YSLME family and the GEF Secretariat provided good opportunities for the successful application of the project's next phase. National expert

from Korea visited GEF Secretariat and UNDP/GEF showed good willingness and support from the participating countries. Smooth communication between UNDP/GEF and the GEF Secretariat is highly appreciated.

2.4 Current Status and the Next Steps

Following the technical clearance given by the GEF Secretariat on the PFD, it was anticipated that the programmatic approach would be able to be submitted to the GEF Council for approval at its meeting in June 2012. However, due to late submission of the Letters of Endorsement (LoE) from two countries involved in the PEMSEA project, the process has been delayed.

Upon receipt of the LoE (one of them submitted when the report is prepared), the PFD is expected to be submitted to the GEF Council at its meeting in November 2012, together with the PIFs.

If the GEF Council approves the PFD, each project involved in the programmatic approach should prepare their Project Documents for the implementations. As the draft Project Document for the YSLME was prepare together with PIF (PIF was prepared as an abstract of the Project Document), there would no need to project to have substantial work of the document. The project need to hire experts with historical and institutional memories to re-visit the Project Document, make necessary modifications and revision, and finalise the document in consultation with all the partners of the project, including participating countries, UNDP, UNOPS and other project partners.

Once the Project Document was revised and agree upon by all partners, it will be submitted to the GEF CEO for endorsement. With the endorsement from the GEF CEO, the project next phase will start.

In the meantime, there is a need to discuss, negotiate and agree on the arrangements for the project's next phase, including the legal status of the Project Management Office (PMO), location and staff of PMO.

3. Major Actions in Keeping Project's Momentum

As the lengthy process in applying the project next phase and the delaying in implementing the project's SAP, there are tremendous loss of the momentum generated during the 1st phase of the project, including:

- loss of the political support from the participating countries and other partners;
- loss of scientific and technical support and interests of the experts from inside and outside the Yellow Sea region; and
- loss of logistic support of the project, including the project staff and office space.

Some efforts were taken to minimize the impacts of these losses since the last PSC meeting. The major activities are reported in the following sections.

3.1 Keeping Political Support

The project coordination consultants of the YSLME have met with governmental officials of the participating countries, including the State Oceanic Administration (SOA), China and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), RO Korea to inform the status of the project and discuss the ways forward including preparation of the 2nd phase of YSLME project. In particular, the arrangements for Experts Meeting, PSC and YS MPA Network Meeting have been discussed.

During the visit of project coordination consultants to MLTM, the officials of MLTM expressed that RO Korea will be able to provide additional cash contribution for YSLME PMO operation in 2012 provided the GEF Council approves the PFD. To facilitate a prompt transfer of the fund from RO Korea to UNDP, a draft Cost Sharing Agreement between RO Korea and UNDP was prepared, and has been forwarded to MLTM for their review. It is expected that RO Korea will transfer the fund (amounting 200 million Korean Won) after the PFD approval by GEF Council in November 2012.

3.2 Keeping Scientific and Technical Support

Study on YSLME Commission

As identified in the YSLME SAP and 2nd phase project document, the YSLME Commission is an important mechanism for sustainable management of Yellow Sea ecosystem. Also, the detailed procedure and contents of the document for the Commission would provide guidance for the next phase of the YSLME project.

Wide communication with UNDP Country Office in China and the UNDP/GEF Regional Co-ordination on the governance analysis of the YSLME Commission showed good example of the co-ordination and co-operation. Even the activity has not been implemented until the time this report prepared, the good communication and co-ordination would be seen as a good sign for the next phase of the project.

Organisation of the YS MPA Network Meeting

Acknowledging the importance of protecting marine and coastal biodiversity, the Yellow Sea Network of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) has been initiated in co-operation with the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Liaoning Ocean and Fisheries Science Research Institute (LOFSRI) since 2009. So far, three network meetings (1st at Gimpo, RO Korea in 2009; 2nd at Dalian/Dandong, China in 2010; 3rd at Suncheon, RO Korea in 2011) have been organized in promoting knowledge exchange and lessons-learned in managing MPAs in both countries.

The 4th YS MPA Network Meeting has been scheduled for 9-11 October 2012 in Shenyang, China. As reported in the 2nd Special PSC Meeting in 2011, the YS MPA Network decided to establish its secretariat in PR China. The local government of Liaoning Province is expected to launch the Chinese Secretariat for the YS MPA Network during the Meeting.

The MPA Network is an important initiative in that the MPA related target is identified in the SAP and 2nd Phase Project Document of YSLME. Currently PMO is working toward the organization of the 4th MPA Network Meeting in collaboration with the organizers, Liaoning Province, China and KMI and Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (KOEM) in developing the programme and identifying participants.

The Project Co-ordination Consultant visited Dalian and had discussion with the organiser and the final programme of the meeting is being finalised.

YSLME Summary Book

The YSLME Summary Book is an important document which includes major scientific findings and lessons learned through the project implementation during the past seven years of YSLME operation. As presented at the 7th PSC Meeting in February 2011, the outline and assignments of the YSLME Summary Book have been agreed by the authors. Eight authors (3 from China, 3 from Korea and 2 from PMO) have been involving in the development.

The writing of the Summary Book has been dormant for some time due to expected closure of the project and changes within PMO. As of July 2012, all Chinese authors and PMO have finished their first draft of assigned manuscripts. Korean authors are currently writing their assigned manuscripts. All Korean authors agreed to finalize their first draft in the second half of the 2012.

The PMO is currently following up with the authors for finalizing the manuscripts of the summary book. With the help of the authors, it is expected that the Summary Book will be finalized in the first half of the 2013.

Collaboration with Other Partners

The YSLME has been collaborated with its partners and other organizations and projects. The following is the summary of major collaborations:

i. World EXPO: Set up an Exhibition at OCBPA

The YSLME project has been invited to set up an Exhibition at the World Expo 2012 at Yeosu, RO Korea. The PMO has successfully set up an Exhibition at the Ocean and Coast Best Practice Area (OCBPA) Pavilion.

The YSLME Exhibition highlights the major achievements, scientific findings and lessons-learned as well as TDA and SAP during the 5 years of YSLME Project operation. The YSLME has been invited to opening and closing of the World Expo 2012.

ii. 4th EAS Congress 2012

The YSLME has participated in the EAS Congress 2012 at Changwon, RO Korea during 9-13 July 2012. Dr. Won-Tae Shin has represented the YSLME project at the EAS Partnership Council, Ministerial Forum and other events during the Congress. During the event, Dr. Shin also met with various experts and stakeholders of YSLME including UNDP/GEF to discuss issues relating to YSLME project implementation.

iii. NEASPEC: Experts' Consultation Meeting

The secretariat of NEASPEC under ESCAP invited YSLME to participate its Experts' Consultation Meeting on Environmental Challenges related to Transboundary Marine Pollution during 27-28 June 2012 in Seoul, RO Korea. Dr. Won-Tae Shin and Mr. Sungjun Park attended the meeting and presented the major outcomes of the YSLME project focusing on TDA and SAP. The development of YSLME Commission is also introduced.

iv. UNOPS International Waters Cluster Management Workshop

The workshop was held from 9 to 11th of July at UNOPS in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Sungjun Park was invited to join the workshop and got successful training on budget planning, management and monitoring aiming at providing a platform for UNOPS project managers to share experience and identify best practices. The main discussions included: management workspace as a tool for project management, budget planning as well as general project planning, budget monitoring, financial monitoring, and project closure. The workshop information was spread to the office to share the knowledge.

3.3 Keeping Logistic Support

Thanks to the generous support from the government of RO Korea and the Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST; formerly KORDI), the PMO operated smoothly during the last inter-sessional period. The following is the summary of the PMO operation:

Legal Status

As reported during the last two PSC (6th and 7th) meetings, the problems associated with the PMO's legal identity remain unsolved since there is no change in the legal status. During the 7th PSC Meeting, the four options to solve these problems have been presented: (i) attach the PMO to the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre; (ii) establish the YSLME Commission immediately; (iii) ROK Government finds a legal solution; and (iv) locate the PMO outside RO Korea. For the option (i), the PMO has inquired the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre to seek possibility to attach PMO under the Center. The response was negative in that the Policy Center is not mandated to implement any project activities.

Therefore, the three remaining options: (i) establishing YSLME Commission immediately; (ii) ROK government's finding legal solution; and (iii) locating the PMO outside RO Korea may be sought after.

Office Space

KIOST is gratefully continued its support for hosting the YSLME PMO. The PMO has been relocated within the KIOST compound, from the Research Building 3 to Headquarter Building, in June 2012. The office can accommodate up to 3 staffs. With the efforts of Finance and Administrative Officer, Mr. Sungjun Park, the office has been maintained in good condition.

Staffing

With the resignation of the Project Manager, Mr. Yihang Jiang at the end of 2011, the office has been operating with limited number of staff. Since the former Admin Assistant reigned in Mar 2012, Mr. Sungjun Park operated the office alone until new Admin Assistant; Ms. Bonjung Goo has joined in 29 May, 2012.

As decided at the 2nd Special PSC Meeting, the UNOPS hired two consultants for the operation of the YSLME PMO and preparation of the next phase. Mr. Yihang Jiang has been hired as Project Coordination Consultant for China in April 2012 and Dr. Won-Tae Shin as Project Coordination Consultant for RO Korea in 28 June 2012.

As of August 2012, two staff and two consultants are operational for the YSLME project implementation during the bridging phase in preparation of the next phase.

4. Financial Report and Its Implications.

4.1 Expenditure Report.

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	**Sub Act.**	**Sub Act. Des**	**IMIS**	**IMIS Code Description**	**Yr 2004**	**Yr 2005**	**Yr 2006**	**Yr 2007**	**Yr 2008**	**Yr 2009**	**Yr 2010**	**Yr 2011**	**Jan-Sep**
0.PMO	0A	Salary	**1101**	Programme Manager	-13,333	-98,810	-79,746	-81,143	-83,550	-87,783	-95,275	-68,959	0
			1102	Environ Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1103	Fisheries Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1104	Economist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1301	Secretary	0	-11,706	-12,730	-16,254	-13,548	-12,014	-2,232	0	0
			1302	Driver	0	-10,637	-11,688	-13,558	-11,250	-9,976	-14,557	-9,359	0
			1303	Adm. Asst.	0	-12,665	-12,730	-21,685	-13,548	-12,014	-14,983	-14,425	-13,620
			1304	Finance & Adm. Officer	-1,606	-21,330	-20,443	-27,015	-22,339	-19,809	-22,710	-24,918	-45,661
			1305	IT specialist	0	-12,199	-12,730	-16,254	-17,966	-6,226	-11,690	-7,160	0
				Sub Total	**-14,940**	**-167,346**	**-150,067**	**-175,908**	**-162,199**	**-147,821**	**-161,448**	**-124,821**	**-59,280**
	0D	Premises	**4101**	Office supplies	-913	-6,148	-4,320	-8,240	-5,883	-2,666	-3,052	-1,602	-2,753
			4102	Library acquisitions	0	0	-316	-80	0	-206	-857	0	0
			4104	Computer Software	-640	-5,618	0	-4,533	0	0	0	0	0
			4201	Computers	-5,399	-5,097	-5,705	-582	-2,345	-1,329	0	0	0
			4203	Printers	0	0	-250	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4204	Copy machine (small size)	0	-550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4205	PowerPoint OHP	-3,459	0	-1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4206	Automobile	-22,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4301	Office rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-271
			4302	Furniture	-6,123	-4,617	0	-3,543	0	0	0	0	0
			4303	Premises costs	0	0	0	0	0	-48	0	0	0
			5101	Rental & maint. of computer equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-117	0	0
			5102	Rental & maint. of copiers	0	0	0	0	0	0	-264	0	0
			5103	Repair & maint. of vehicles & insurance	0	-4,088	-2,755	-4,561	-4,661	-3,911	-2,647	-2,699	-462
			5104	Rental & maint. of other office equip	0	0	0	0	0	0	-735	-25	0
			5105	Rental of meeting rooms & equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5220	Publication (other than reports)	0	-5,026	-6,519	-9,955	-4,555	-337	0	0	0
			5221	Webpage design and updating	0	-356	-445	-782	-569	-107	0	0	0
			5301	Communication	-161	-8,911	-1,773	-1,522	-858	-694	-513	-578	-295
			5302	Postage/freight	0	-1,456	-3,424	-5,610	-4,549	-1,164	-1,892	-2,610	-207
			5303	Operation cost	-67	-11,768	-26,145	-31,578	-38,209	-10,775	-9,775	-17,040	-7,421
			1306	Staff Charges	-1,904	-21,328	-19,125	-22,419	-20,672	-18,839	-20,576	-15,908	0
			5607	Reimbursement Costs	0	0	-5,578	-10,126	-4,164	-14,814	-14,626	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	**Sub Act.**	**Sub Act. Des**	**IMIS**	**IMIS Code Description**	**Yr 2004**	**Yr 2005**	**Yr 2006**	**Yr 2007**	**Yr 2008**	**Yr 2009**	**Yr 2010**	**Yr 2011**	**Jan-Sep**
			5701	Provision & Contribution-Staff charges	0	-94,342	36,678	-114,031	19,813	0	0	-30,760	0
			5801	PO Accrual & Reversal	-40,137	-195,982	86,487	93,162	31,179	25,067	0	-87,874	0
			5600	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost (6%)	0	0	0	-67,177	-58,080	-51,040	-53,147	-37,937	-8,347
				Sub Total	**-81,682**	**-365,286**	**45,250**	**-191,577**	**-93,555**	**-80,862**	**-108,200**	-197,033	-19,757
				0.PMO Total	**-96,622**	**-532,632**	**-104,817**	**-367,485**	**-255,754**	**-228,684**	**-269,647**	-321,853	-79,037
6.Cross Component	6A	Travel	**1501**	Project Staff Travel	1,014	-116,364	-50,096	-108,346	-98,495	-53,485	-38,272	-54,085	-21,776
			1601	Annual Tri Part Review (IVB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1602	Interviews/Travel (CTA Prospects) (IVB)	-10,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6B	Meeting	**3301**	Project Steering Committee meetings	0	-46,052	-28,659	-19,039	-20,192	-9,776	-343	-1,461	-22,153
			3302	RSTP meetings	-9,751	-45,582	-24,215	-17,491	-10,371	-12,550	0	0	0
			3303	Regional scientific conferences	0	0	0	-63,984	0	0	-38,992	0	0
	6C	Premises	**4208**	Sea-going equipment	0	0	-234,380	-130,930	0	0	0	0	0
			4210	Equipment unspecified	0	-1,157	-6,212	0	-31,037	0	0	0	0
	6D	Contingencies	**1223**	Other consultant contracts	0	-2,072	0	-7,610	0	0	0	0	0
			1228	Phase 2 preparation - consultant	0	0	0	0	0	-8,750	-8,750	0	-49,920
			2135	Other institutional contracts	0	0	-1,500	0	-54,000	-11,922	0	0	0
			2166	2 Regional cruise reports	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7,508	0	0
			2177	Bridging phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-35,200
			2178	Cross Component Demo	0	0	0	0	-17,000	-53,000	0	0	0
			3102	Short term fellowship for training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3217	Additional training activities	0	-1,438	0	-6,082	0	0	0	0	0
			3335	Additional meetings required	0	-5,224	0	-11,644	-15,550	0	0	0	0
			3349	2 WGs for Phase 2	0	0	0	0	-20,872	-4,498	0	0	0
			3350	Cruise Summary W/S	0	0	0	0	0	-9,351	0	0	0
			3359	Publication of Summary Books							0	0	0
			5219	Printing cost for the additional reports	0	-604	0	-213	0	0	-1,937	-3,467	0
			5401	Exigency costs	0	-301	-2,849	-3,319	-2,396	-6,647	0	0	0
			5501	Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/DSA)	0	0	0	-48,978	0	0	-43,980	0	0
			1307	Staff Charges	-4,963	-189,461	-183,084	-229,595	-234,570	-221,108	-209,082	-158,346	0
			5606	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	-8,205	-69,266	-59,956	0	0	0	0	0	-3,312
				Sub Total	**-32,785**	**-477,521**	**-590,951**	**-647,231**	**-504,483**	**-391,087**	**-348,865**	-217,359	-132,361
				6.Cross Component Total	**-32,785**	**-477,521**	**-590,951**	**-647,231**	**-504,483**	**-391,087**	**-348,865**	-217,359	-132,361
1.Fisheries	1A	Stock assessment	**1201**	Development of Joint Stock Assessment Guidelines-Consultant	0	0	-4,200	-9,780	0	0	0	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	Sub Act.	Sub Act. Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Jan-Sep
			1225	Expert exchange programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2101	Institution Contracts for Data & Information collection	0	-36,000	-53,242	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2102	Institution Contracts to Revise National Stock Assessment Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2103	Institution Contract to Perform Regional Stock Assessment (Cooperative Cruise)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2150	Regional Stock Assessment (4cruises +3 expert consultations)	0	0	0	0	-369,233	-60,000	-60,000	0	0
			1226	Young Scientist exchange	0	0	0	0	-5,306	0	0	0	0
			2147	Demo - Effectiveness of closed season / area	0	0	0	0	-9,000	-20,930	0	0	0
			2149	Demo – Improvement in fisheries management system	0	0	0	0	-20,000	-15,325	0	0	0
			2148	Demo - Effectiveness of stock enhancement	0	0	0	0	-15,000	-34,990	0	0	0
			2168	Other Contracts-Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5201	Stock assessment report	0	0	0	-3,852	0	0	0	0	0
	1B	Carrying capacity	1202	Developing Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Analysis-Consultant	0	0	-9,477	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2104	Institution Contracts for Annual carrying capacity determination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5202	Carrying capacity report	0	0	0	-3,774	0	0	0	0	0
			2146	Carrying capacity technical guide line (mariculture)	0	0	0	-10,500	0	0	0	0	0
			3338	Regional training for carrying capacity (mariculture)	0	0	0	-10,249	-5,687	0	0	0	0
	1C	Mariculture Production	1203	Development of Sustainable Mariculture-Consultant	0	0	-4,200	-6,300	0	0	0	0	0
			1701	Mariculture Advisor	0	0	-25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3344	Regional Mariculture Conference	0	0	0	0	-22,249	-24,045	0	0	0
			3345	World Aquaculture Society meeting	0	0	0	0	-10,458	0	0	0	0
			2105	Institution Contracts to Implement mariculture techniques (Demonstration Projects).	0	0	0	0	-160,000	-132,020	0	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	**Sub Act.**	**Sub Act. Des**	**IMIS**	**IMIS Code Description**	**Yr 2004**	**Yr 2005**	**Yr 2006**	**Yr 2007**	**Yr 2008**	**Yr 2009**	**Yr 2010**	**Yr 2011**	**Jan-Sep**
			3351	Mariculture workshop	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11,479	0	0
			3352	Local Govt in Fisheries Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3202	Reg. training on mariculture techniques	0	0	0	-17,741	0	0	0	0	0
			3203	Reg training on disease diagnosis, prevention and control	0	0	0	-18,900	0	0	0	0	0
	1D	Fisheries Management - Regional Agreements, National Laws & Management Plan for Fisheries	**1204**	Feasibility study on the regional agreement,i.e. FAO code of conduct	0	0	-5,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1205	Prepare regional Agreement on Legislation-Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1206	SAP-fisheries-Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2106	Institution Contracts to Implement Reg Fisheries and ecosystem Management / Implementation Plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5213	Publication of Demo Project Reports (8)							0	-15,514	0
			5203	Publication of regional fisheries agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1E	Meetings	**3304**	RWG-F Meeting 1	0	-4,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3305	RWG-F Meeting 2	0	-10,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3306	RWG-F Meeting 3	0	0	-9,343	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3307	RWG-F Meeting 4	0	0	0	-11,217	0	0	0	0	0
			3308	RWG-F Meeting 5	0	0	0	0	-13,605	0	0	0	0
			3309	RWG-F Meeting 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Sub Total	**0**	**-51,295**	**-111,062**	**-92,313**	**-630,539**	**-287,309**	**-71,479**	-15,514	0
	1A	Stock assessment	**2107**	Ship rental	0	-45,000	0	0	-702,905	0	0	0	0
			4207	Equipment for regional survey (f)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3336	2nd & 3rd Technical Meeting for the Cooperative Cruise	0	0	-2,606	-7,709	0	0	0	0	0
	1F	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	**5304**	Operation cost	0	0	-1,475	-380	-105	0	0	0	0
			1308	Staff Charges	-4,874	-105,254	-64,152	-107,136	-105,031	-102,631	-80,607	-65207.07	0
			5608	Reimbursement Costs	0	0	-719	-1,541	-4,451	-747	-580	1704.99	0
			5802	PO Accrual & Reversal	0	-22,000	-57,382	-133,910	210,396	2,896	0	0	0
			5601	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	0	-6,811	-10,095	-21,702	-62,686	-13,510	-4,430	-632.91	0
				Sub Total	**-4,874**	**-179,065**	**-136,429**	**-272,378**	**-664,782**	**-113,992**	**-85,616**	-64,135	0
				1.Fisheries Total	**-4,874**	**-230,360**	**-247,491**	**-364,691**	**-1,295,321**	**-401,301**	**-157,095**	-79,649	0
2.Biodiversity	2A	Habitat Conservation (Activity 1 to 3) & Vulnerable	**1208**	Review of National Practice of Coastal Habitats and Vulnerable Species-Consultant	0	0	-2,500	-6,816	0	0	0	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	**Sub Act.**	**Sub Act. Des**	**IMIS**	**IMIS Code Description**	**Yr 2004**	**Yr 2005**	**Yr 2006**	**Yr 2007**	**Yr 2008**	**Yr 2009**	**Yr 2010**	**Yr 2011**	**Jan-Sep**
		Species (Activity 2 to 5)	**2108**	Institution Contracts to review existing national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation & restoration	0	-20,918	-12,000	-26,823	0	0	0	0	0
			2109	Institution Contracts to Implement Regional Strategy for Conservation Areas	0	0	0	0	-169,990	-29,995	0	0	0
			2151	Management effectiveness of reserves (two country reports)	0	0	0	0	-16,083	-9,800	0	0	0
			2152	Regionsal training for Reserve managers (2 meetings in local language)	0	0	0	0	0	-20,255	-10,000	0	0
			2169	Management improvement in demo site	0	0	0	0	0	-85,000	-45,558	0	0
			2170	Other Contracts-Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2171	Public awareness in demo site	0	0	0	0	0	-20,000	-9,405	0	0
			3353	MPA Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10,000	-4494.58	0
			5204	Review national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation, and restoration-Printing costs	0	0	0	-4,292	0	0	0	0	0
			5205	Review of status of vulnerable species and vulnerable trophic linkages-Printing costs	0	0	0	-3,535	0	0	0	0	0
	2B	Genetic Diversity	**1702**	Biodiversity Advisor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2144	Genetic diversity	0	0	0	-11,559	0	0	0	0	0
			2153	Review of Genetic diversity in fleshy shrimp	0	0	0	0	-17,500	-6,770	0	0	0
			2180	Publication of Demo Project Reports (6)							0	0	0
			5222	Printing cost for habitat status and Genetic review	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2C	Meetings	**3310**	RWG-B Meeting 1	0	-3,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3311	RWG-B Meeting 2	0	-13,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3312	RWG-B Meeting 3	0	0	-8,485	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3313	RWG-B Meeting 4	0	0	0	-11,380	0	0	0	0	0
			3314	RWG-B Meeting 5	0	0	0	0	-11,438	0	0	0	0
			3315	RWG-B Meeting 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Sub Total	**0**	**-37,408**	**-22,985**	**-64,405**	**-215,011**	**-171,820**	**-74,964**	-4,495	0
	2C	Meetings	**3337**	Cross Component Conference (RSTP3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2D	UNOPS Project	**5305**	Operation cost	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1309	Staff Charges	-1,512	-32,647	-19,898	-33,231	-32,578	-31,833	-25,002	-20225.39	0

Activity	Sub Act.	Sub Act. Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	FY2004 Yr 2004	FY2005 Yr 2005	FY2006 Yr 2006	FY2007 Yr 2007	FY2008 Yr 2008	FY2009 Yr 2009	FY2010 Yr 2010	FY2011 Yr 2011	FY2012 Jan-Sep
		Supporting Cost	**5609**	Reimbursement Costs	0	0	-233	-983	-1,181	-791	-315	-35.08	0
			5803	PO Accrual & Reversal	0	0	-45,700	-4,301	46,855	3,145	0	0	0
			5602	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	0	-1,676	-3,265	-4,181	-2,661	-10,196	-4,517	-271.78	0
				Sub Total	**-1,512**	**-34,323**	**-69,097**	**-42,696**	**10,435**	**-39,675**	**-29,834**	-20,532	0
				2.Biodiversity Total	**-1,512**	**-71,731**	**-92,081**	**-107,100**	**-204,576**	**-211,495**	**-104,798**	-25,027	0
3.Ecosystem	3A	Status of Ecosystem	**1216**	Regional data synthesis - Institution Contracts	0	0	-4,200	-8,872	0	0	0	0	0
			1703	Ecosystem Advisor	0	0	0	0	-1,486	0	0	0	0
			2118	Institution Contracts - Nat'l data & Info collection	0	-47,000	-26,331	-15,937	0	0	0	0	0
			2119	Institution Contracts for Demonstration of new and innovative technologies for monitoring (FRRF)	0	0	0	-11,465	-21,116	-8,450	0	0	0
			3208	Reg training (estimation) on carrying capacity of ecosystem (CPR)	0	0	0	-8,240	0	0	0	0	0
			2121	Institution Contracts for cooperative study cruise - ecosystem	0	0	0	0	-207,244	-82,226	0	0	0
			3334	Regional workshop on remote sensing for monitoring ecosystem	0	0	0	-20,000	0	0	0	0	0
			3354	Harmonising basin-wide ecosystem monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10,074	0	0
			2136	Spring cruise benthos and sediment core	0	0	0	0	-9,366	0	0	0	0
			2137	Intercalibration	0	0	0	0	-31,806	-14,361	0	0	0
	3B	Carrying Capacity of Ecosystem	**1217**	Prepare guidelines for ecosystem carrying capacity-Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5211	Publish report on carrying capacity-Printing costs	0	0	0	-3,774	0	0	0	0	0
	3C	Stressors to Ecosystem	**1218**	ID and rank stresses to ecosystem-Consultant (regional monitoring)	0	0	0	0	-4,566	0	0	0	0
			2120	Institution Contracts to develop long-term sustainable investments & lessen stress to ecosystem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2155	Demo - Institution contract for jellyfish monitoring	0	0	0	0	-90,000	-59,978	0	0	0
			2154	Demo - Institution contract for effects of climate change	0	0	0	0	-24,400	-73,274	0	9339	0
			2167	demo-NPSi ratio	0	0	0	0	-19,700	-59,235	0	39535	0
			2172	Macroalgae bloom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2173	Other Contracts-Ecosystem	0	0	0	0	0	-6,520	0	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	**Sub Act.**	**Sub Act. Des**	**IMIS**	**IMIS Code Description**	**Yr 2004**	**Yr 2005**	**Yr 2006**	**Yr 2007**	**Yr 2008**	**Yr 2009**	**Yr 2010**	**Yr 2011**	**Jan-Sep**
			5218	Publication of Demo Project Reports (3)							0	0	0
			5212	Publish reports-Stresses to ecosystem-Printing costs	0	0	0	-3,536	0	0	0	0	0
	3D	Meetings	**3322**	RWG-E Meeting 1	0	-10,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3323	RWG-E Meeting 2	0	-12,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3324	RWG-E Meeting 3	0	0	-14,134	31	0	0	0	0	0
			3325	RWG-E Meeting 4	0	0	0	-9,249	0	0	0	0	0
			3326	RWG-E Meeting 5	0	0	0	0	-9,391	0	0	0	0
			3327	RWG-E Meeting 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Sub Total	**0**	**-70,850**	**-44,665**	**-81,043**	**-419,075**	**-304,044**	**-10,074**	48,874	0
	3E	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	**5306**	Operation cost	0	0	-15	-479	-449	0	0	0	0
			1310	Staff Charges	-2,397	-58,348	-53,308	-58,322	-57,991	-60,911	-39,697	-20023.05	0
			5610	Reimbursement Costs	0	0	-420	-775	-3,164	-1,374	-372	-305.13	0
			5804	PO Accrual & Reversal	0	-11,000	-41,942	33,067	-66,143	86,018	0	0	0
			5603	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	0	-4,911	-5,900	-7,777	-41,408	-21,002	-550	-412.5	0
				Sub Total	**-2,397**	**-74,259**	**-101,586**	**-34,285**	**-169,155**	**2,730**	**-40,619**	-20,741	0
				3.Ecosystem Total	**-2,397**	**-145,108**	**-146,251**	**-115,328**	**-588,230**	**-301,314**	**-50,693**	28,133	0
4.Pollution	4A	Contaminant Inputs (Critical Spots)	**1211**	Regional data synthesis - consultant	0	0	-1,050	-9,450	0	0	0	0	0
			1224	Visiting Scientist Programme	0	0	-1,034	-255	-4,373	0	0	0	0
			2111	Institution Contracts - nat'l data & info collection	0	-18,000	-26,982	-26,993	-18,000	0	0	0	0
			5206	Publish report-reg'l data synthesis-Printing costs	0	0	0	-9,128	0	0	0	0	0
			3355	Technical co-operation for QA/QC (monitoring nutrient loads)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2970.62	0
			3356	Assessment & estimation of nutrient loads (Modelling)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4B	Contaminant Levels	**1212**	Reg'l monitoring guidelines; indicators to assess convention implementation-consultant (IAEA)	0	-1,000	0	-10,500	0	0	0	0	0
			2112	Institution Contracts for cooperative study cruise	0	0	-20,000	0	-156,552	-53,967	0	0	0
			2113	Institution Contracts for Intercalibration exercise (QHSS+IAEA)	0	0	-6,532	-17,780	0	0	0	0	0
			2157	Institution contract for IC nutrients Rd 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2156	Institution contract for IC metals org Rd2	0	0	0	0	0	-23,900	0	0	0
			3206	Training on contaminant monitoring (phytotoxin)	0	0	0	0	-19,640	0	0	0	0
			3218	Training Course assessing marine environment quality	0	0	0	0	-16,069	0	0	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	**Sub Act.**	**Sub Act. Des**	**IMIS**	**IMIS Code Description**	**Yr 2004**	**Yr 2005**	**Yr 2006**	**Yr 2007**	**Yr 2008**	**Yr 2009**	**Yr 2010**	**Yr 2011**	**Jan-Sep**
			3219	Level 2 Training Courses (Joint with AMETEC)	0	0	0	0	-21,121	-5,567	0	0	0
			3339	Intercalibration Summary Workshop	0	0	0	-17,592	0	0	0	0	0
	4C	Analysis of the Fate and Transport of Contaminants to Facilitate SAP Analysis	**2115**	Institution Contracts for Practice & Intercalibration - fate & transport of contaminants	0	0	-11,555	-700	0	0	0	0	0
			2116	Institution Contracts for ICM actions for controlling discharge of contaminants and nutrients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5210	Publish report-Fate and transport of contaminants-Printing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4D	Regional Strategy Pollution Control	**1213**	Reg'l synthesis contaminant fate and transport-Consultant(IC)	0	0	0	-11,477	0	0	0	0	0
			1215	Reg'l investment strategy & imp. plan pollution control - Consultant (IAEA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2114	Institution Contracts to implement regional pollution control strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2117	Institution Contracts to implement contaminant remediation/prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2158	Demo - Institution contract for atmosphere deposition	0	0	0	0	-24,800	-74,460	0	0	0
			2159	Demo - Institution contract for HS nutrient load	0	0	0	0	-38,000	-88,956	0	0	0
			2160	Demo - Institution contract for Public awareness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2161	Demo - Institution contract for recreational waters management	0	0	0	0	-12,500	-37,543	21	0	0
			2162	Demo - Institution contract for sea-based nutrient source	0	0	0	0	-16,000	-48,716	0	0	0
			2174	Other Contracts-Pollution	0	0	0	0	0	-7,629	0	0	0
			3346	Experience exchanage for LME visit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5207	Publish regional invest. strategy-Printing costs	0	0	0	-7,765	0	0	0	0	0
			5208	Publication of Demo Project Reports (5)							0	0	0
			5209	Publish reg'l strategy activity results-Printing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Activity	Sub Act.	Sub Act. Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	FY2004 Yr 2004	FY2005 Yr 2005	FY2006 Yr 2006	FY2007 Yr 2007	FY2008 Yr 2008	FY2009 Yr 2009	FY2010 Yr 2010	FY2011 Yr 2011	FY2012 Jan-Sep
	4E	Meetings	**3316**	RWG-P Meeting 1	0	-8,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3317	RWG-P Meeting 2	0	-9,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3318	RWG-P Meeting 3	0	0	-9,316	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3319	RWG-P Meeting 4	0	0	0	-9,741	0	0	0	0	0
			3320	RWG-P Meeting 5	0	0	0	0	-13,599	0	0	0	0
			3321	RWG-P Meeting 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Sub Total	**0**	**-36,492**	**-76,469**	**-121,382**	**-340,654**	**-340,739**	**21**	-2,971	0
	4F	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	**1311**	Staff Charges	-2,326	-56,624	-51,733	-56,599	-56,278	-59,111	-38,524	-19431.43	0
			5307	Operation cost	0	0	7,327	3,277	0	0	0	0	0
			5611	Reimbursement Costs	0	0	-548	-413	-1,753	-1,426	0	-17.28	0
			5805	PO Accrual & Reversal	0	-22,000	-41,536	17,536	-6,843	52,843	0	0	0
			5604	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	0	-4,951	-7,709	-6,039	-22,452	-20,539	-6	0	-295
				Sub Total	**-2,326**	**-83,574**	**-94,199**	**-42,238**	**-87,325**	**-28,233**	**-38,530**	-19,449	-295
				4.Pollution Total	**-2,326**	**-120,066**	**-170,668**	**-163,619**	**-427,979**	**-368,971**	**-38,509**	-22,419	-295
5.Investment	5A	Stakeholders & Public Awareness	**1227**	Public awareness assistant	0	0	0	0	-15,000	0	0	0	0
			2123	Institution Contracts for Governance analysis	0	0	-25,100	-17,024	0	0	0	0	0
			2124	Institution Contracts for The Yellow Sea and Youth	0	0	-3,188	-13,012	-16,663	0	0	0	0
			2125	Institution Contracts to Organize regular stakeholders conference (1/yr)	0	0	0	0	-3,935	0	0	0	0
			2130	Institution Contracts to Organize public awareness conferences	0	0	0	0	-3,500	0	0	0	0
			2131	Institution Contracts to Prepare public awareness materials	0	0	0	-1,160	-2,809	-1,200	-4,826	0	0
			2132	Institution Contracts to Produce multi-media, e.g., project pins, mouse pads, posters, etc.	0	0	-8,942	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2138	Partnership Workshop	0	0	-166	0	0	-348	0	0	0
			2139	EAS Congress Workshop and Joint Session	0	0	-2,300	-7,924	0	-11,192	0	0	0
			2140	Parliamentary Workshop	0	0	-29,391	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2145	Regional governance analysis	0	0	0	-8,700	-14,439	0	0	0	0
			2175	Other Contracts-Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20,000	0	0
			2176	Preparation of commision document	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3101	Associate expert	0	0	-14,267	-5,371	-15,310	-9,313	0	0	0
			3210	Training for decision makers	0	0	-20,019	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3211	Training for community trainers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

					FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Activity	Sub Act.	Sub Act. Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Yr 2006	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Jan-Sep
			3212	Training for local governmental officers	0	0	-13,263	-910	0	0	0	0	0
			3216	Public awareness training	0	0	-6,113	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3340	2nd Training for local governmental officers	0	0	0	-21,931	0	0	0	0	0
			3341	2nd Partnership Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3342	2nd Parliamentary Workshop	0	0	0	-19,908	0	0	0	0	0
			5214	Print newsletters	0	0	-951	-1,962	-1,708	-1,832	-1,172	-433.79	0
			5223	Print the CBA of demonstration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5B	TDA & SAP (Regional Coordination)	**1219**	Prepare TDA-Consultant	0	0	-20,537	-20,495	0	0	0	0	0
			1220	Prepare regional SAP-Consultant	0	0	0	-10,000	-15,000	0	0	0	0
			1706	TDA NPPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2126	Institution Contracts to Prepare NYSAP	0	0	0	0	-10,000	-28,000	-19,660	-35000	0
			2141	Regional valuation guideline	0	0	-12,000	0	-13,309	0	0	0	0
			2163	Case study	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2165	Political social acceptance analysis	0	0	0	0	-33,600	-8,400	0	0	0
			2164	CBA of demonstration	0	0	0	0	-4,100	-9,837	-9,108	0	0
			3343	SAP consultation	0	0	0	-52,082	-17,400	0	0	0	0
			3347	SAP drafting group	0	0	0	0	-10,491	0	0	0	0
			3348	Special PSC for SAP	0	0	0	0	-11,403	0	0	0	0
			3357	Promote economic tools in decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8290.81	0
			3358	Preparation for the establishment of YSLME Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5215	Print the final TDA	0	0	0	-4,875	-4,931	0	0	0	0
			5216	Print NYSAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5217	Print regional SAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3,080	0	0
	5C	National Coordination (Institutions)	**1704**	NCU Coordinator (K)	0	0	-90,340	-70,922	-63,674	-70,420	0	-35000	0
			1705	NCU Coordinator (C)	0	0	-53,185	-34,800	-60,760	0	0	0	0
			2127	Institution Contracts to analyse institutional arrangements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2133	National co-ordinating mechanism (C)	0	0	-29,325	-45,580	-40,000	-70,580	0	0	0
			2134	National co-ordinating mechanism (K)	0	0	0	-38,649	-2,400	0	0	0	0
			3213	Training on Project document preparation	0	0	0	-20,278	0	0	0	0	0
			3214	Training on Fund raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13,786	0	0
	5D	Data and Information Management	**1222**	Develope regional data & info systems-Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1707	DIM Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Activity	Sub Act.	Sub Act. Des	IMIS	IMIS Code Description	FY2004 Yr 2004	FY2005 Yr 2005	FY2006 Yr 2006	FY2007 Yr 2007	FY2008 Yr 2008	FY2009 Yr 2009	FY2010 Yr 2010	FY2011 Yr 2011	FY2012 Jan-Sep
			2143	Maintenance of Meta and GIS Databases	0	0	0	-15,000	-22,060	-9,500	-8,000	0	0
			3215	Training on DIM	0	0	0	0	-14,966	0	0	0	0
			4103	GIS Software	0	0	0	-8,500	0	0	0	0	0
			4202	GIS workstation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4209	Equipment for DIM	0	0	-12,000	-8,320	0	0	0	0	0
	5E	Meetings	**3328**	RWG-I Meeting 1	0	-5,634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3329	RWG-I Meeting 2	0	-11,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3330	RWG-I Meeting 3	0	0	-16,933	0	0	0	0	0	0
			3331	RWG-I Meeting 4	0	0	0	-19,292	0	0	0	0	0
			3332	RWG-I Meeting 5	0	0	0	0	-11,256	0	0	0	0
			3333	RWG-I Meeting 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Sub Total	**0**	**-17,469**	**-358,019**	**-446,695**	**-408,713**	**-220,622**	**-79,632**	-78,725	0
	5F	Financial Sustainability (Instruments)	**2129**	Demonstration projects on sustainable investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2142	Small Grants Projects	0	0	-20,600	-46,888	-51,718	-36,239	-4,350	0	0
	5G	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost	**1312**	Staff Charges	-4,434	-64,877	-95,641	-104,148	-102,983	-79,203	-135,835	-119179.71	0
			5308	Operation cost	0	0	1,776	223	-5,309	0	0	-8.95	1,330
			5612	Reimbursement Costs	0	0	-2,683	-1,632	-2,418	-594	-28	-684.11	0
			5806	PO Accrual & Reversal	0	-52,500	-247,667	269,182	-21,537	52,522	0	0	0
			5605	UNOPS Project Supporting Cost(6%)	0	-5,598	-37,749	-8,135	-25,042	-7,937	-759	-7129.51	81
				Sub Total	**-4,434**	**-122,975**	**-402,564**	**108,601**	**-209,006**	**-71,452**	**-140,971**	-127,002	1,411
				5.Investment Total	**-4,434**	**-140,444**	**-760,583**	**-338,094**	**-617,719**	**-292,074**	**-220,603**	-205,727	1,411
				Grand Total	**-144,949**	**-1,717,861**	**-2,112,843**	**-2,103,549**	**-3,894,061**	**-2,194,926**	**-1,190,212**	-843,901	-210,283

4.2 Inventory List

INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY FOR 2012

Period	PROJECT EXPENDITURE						EXPENDITURE AMOUNT		Authorization	Ref
	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION				LC	US$ equi		
Dec.04	4205	72800	Office Equipment	LCD Projector	O-04-001	PLC-XT15KA(SANYO)	KRW 3,540,000	**3,361.82**	**34**	
Dec.04	4205	72800	Office Equipment	Scanner	O-04-002	EPSON Perfection 1270	KRW 102,000	**96.87**	**34**	
Dec.04	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-04-001	Toshiba	KRW 1,960,000	**1,861.35**	**34**	Inculding OS Software(130,000)
Dec.04	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-04-002	Toshiba	KRW 1,960,000	**1,861.35**	**34**	Inculding OS Software(130,000)
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-04-001	KF124 * 2	KRW 354,400	**336.56**	**34**	
Jul.05	**4302**	**72200**	**Furniture**	**Partition**	F-04-001	**(KF124 * 2)**	**-KRW 91,314**	**-89.17**		**Disposal on 2005**

INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY FOR 2012

Period	PROJECT EXPENDITURE						EXPENDITURE AMOUNT		Authorization	Ref
	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION				LC	US$ equi		
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-04-001	KF104W * 5	KRW 775,500	**736.47**	**34**	
Jul.05	**4302**	**72200**	**Furniture**	**Partition**	F-04-001	**(KF104W * 5)**	**-KRW 28,904**	**-28.23**		**Disposal on 2005**
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-04-001	KF084W *2	KRW 266,000	**252.61**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	F-04-001	KF5214 T * 2	KRW 35,800	**34.00**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	F-04-001	KF5114 L * 1	KRW 15,200	**14.43**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	F-04-001	KF6014 * 6	KRW 49,800	**47.29**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-04-001	KF126 * 5	KRW 1,055,000	**1,001.90**	**34**	
Jul.05	**4302**	**72200**	**Furniture**	**Partition**	F-04-001	**(KF126 * 5)**	**-KRW 42,527**	**-41.53**		**Disposal on 2005**
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-04-001	KF106 * 2	KRW 357,200	**339.22**	**34**	
Jul.05	**4302**	**72200**	**Furniture**	**Partition**	F-04-001	**(KF106 * 2)**	**-KRW 15,649**	**-15.28**		**Disposal on 2005**
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	F-04-001	KF5216 T * 1	KRW 21,400	**20.32**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	F-04-001	KF5116 L * 1	KRW 20,000	**18.99**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Connector	F-04-001	KF6016 * 5	KRW 48,500	**46.06**	**34**	
Jul.05	**4302**	**72200**	**Furniture**	**Partition**	F-04-001	**(KF6016 * 4)**	**-KRW 5,706**	**-5.57**		**Disposal on 2005**
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Multi-Bar	F-04-001	KA0012 * 6	KRW 103,200	**98.01**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Multi-Bar	F-04-001	KA0008 * 1	KRW 12,400	**11.78**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Horizontal Shelf	F-04-001	KA0101 * 7	KRW 28,700	**27.26**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Supplies Shelf	F-04-001	KA0104 * 7	KRW 24,500	**23.27**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Pencil Case	F-04-001	KA0106 * 7	KRW 14,700	**13.96**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelve	F-04-001	KT3312 * 3	KRW 429,000	**407.41**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Chair	F-04-002	CH2301	KRW 112,500	**106.84**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelve	F-04-001	KT3010 * 3	KRW 130,200	**123.65**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	F-04-003	SC0085W5 * 2	KRW 252,400	**239.70**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	F-04-004	SB0082W2 * 2	KRW 95,400	**90.60**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	F-04-005	SC0085W5 * 4	KRW 505,200	**479.77**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	F-04-006	SC0082W2 *1	KRW 86,900	**82.53**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet Door	F-04-004	SB0082W2 * 5	KRW 238,500	**226.50**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Conference Table	F-04-007	SR118	KRW 214,500	**203.70**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Chair	F-04-008	CH0011AF * 6	KRW 605,400	**574.93**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Folding Table	F-04-009	CR9006 * 1	KRW 116,800	**110.92**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	F-04-0010	SC982F 800	KRW 111,000	**105.41**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Furniture	Cabinet	F-04-0011	SC982C 800	KRW 367,600	**349.10**	**34**	
Dec.04	4302	72200	Vehicle	Motor Vehicle	V-04-001	Hyundai Trajet 2.0 A/T	KRW 24,094,000	**22,881.29**	**30**	
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	I-05-001	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	I-05-002	MS windows XP Pro (Eng)	1,155,000	**1,153.85**	**PO%19281-44,45**	krw 385,000 * 3ea
Jul.05	4104/4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	I-05-003	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	I-05-004	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	I-05-005	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	I-05-006	MS Project 2003 Std - OLP NL (Eng)	650,000	**623.20**	**PO#29386-14**	1ea
Nov.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-05-007	Fujitsu S6240-SDM16	1,700,000	**1,629.91**	**PO#29386-13**	
Apr.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Portable Hard Disk	I-05-008		CNY 640	**77.91**	**PO#19281-44**	

INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY FOR 2012

Period	PROJECT EXPENDITURE						EXPENDITURE AMOUNT		Authorization	Ref
	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION				LC	US$ equi		
May.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-05-009	Fujitsu S7011SF16	KRW 1,760,000	**1,777.60**	**PO#19281-44**	
Jun.05	4201	72800	IT Equipment	DVD Read/Writer	I-05-0010			**198.98**	**PO#19281-44**	
Mar.05	4204	72200	Office Equipment	Copy machine	O-05-001	Cannon IC-D380H	KRW 550,000	**550.00**	**PO#17811-01**	
Apr.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Digital Camera	O-05-002	Nikon Coolpix3700	KRW 279,000	**281.36**	**PO#19281-38**	
Apr.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Type Writer	O-05-003	ET-3800 Kyungbang Co.	KRW 200,000	**201.69**	**PO#17811-07**	
May.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Safety Box	O-05-004	Bum Il ESD-104A(Digital Double Locking)	KRW 299,000	**301.99**	**PO#19281-38**	
May.05	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Conference Call Machine	O-05-005	SoundPointPro225	KRW 370,000	**372.38**	**PO#19281-38**	
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Task Chair	F-05-002	CH0011AF * 8 (615*530*785)	KRW 896,000	**883.72**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 112,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Famillia Chair	F-05-003	CH2301 * 1 (620*595*870~970)	KRW 125,000	**123.29**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 125,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Desk	F-05-004	TD016 * 2 (1600*800*720)	KRW 426,000	**420.16**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 213,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Extension desk	F-05-005	SD912F * 1 (600*1200*720)	KRW 139,000	**137.09**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 139,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Endless cabinet	F-05-006	SC982C * 2 (800*290*1920)	KRW 204,000	**201.20**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 102,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Square table	F-05-007	SR024S * 1 (2400*900*720)	KRW 312,000	**307.72**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 312,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Folding Table	F-05-008	CR9006 * 1 (590~610*480~520*720)	KRW 113,000	**111.45**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 113,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-05-001	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	F-05-001	KF0104 * 2 (1000*34*1370)	KRW 96,000	**94.68**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 48,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition Frame	F-05-001	KF0124 * 5 (1200*34*1370)	KRW 265,000	**261.37**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 53,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition tile	F-05-001	KF1106 * 4 (1000*14*600)	KRW 104,000	**102.57**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 26,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition tile	F-05-001	KF1126 * 10 (1200*14*600)	KRW 300,000	**295.89**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 30,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	L Shape connector	F-05-001	KF5114 L * 6 (H: 1370)	KRW 96,000	**94.68**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 16,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Endong	F-05-001	KF6014 * 10 (H: 1370)	KRW 90,000	**88.77**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 9,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Leg	F-05-001	KF8001 * 2	KRW 44,000	**43.40**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 22,000
Jul.05	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelf	F-05-001	KT3010 * 2 (1000*360*200)	KRW 96,000	**94.68**	**PO#19281-39**	KRW 48,000
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	System Case_Portavrace DSR with Matte Box	NZD 419.61	**309.84**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Headphone_Sennheiser HD202 Closed back monitor	NZD 56.00	**41.35**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Video Camcoder	NZD 4,747.50	**3,505.55**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Video Light HVL20DW2	NZD 112.50	**83.07**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Battery Pack - NPF970	NZD 483.76	**357.21**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	AC Adaptor and Power Charger ACVQ1050D	NZD 237.96	**175.71**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Wireless Lavaliere Mike Kit UWPC1	NZD 686.25	**506.73**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Tripod/Stand	NZD 151.88	**112.15**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	DVCAM Tapes VF58CPKS	NZD 239.00	**176.48**	**PO%35736-10**	

INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY FOR 2012

Period	PROJECT EXPENDITURE						EXPENDITURE AMOUNT		Authorization	Ref
	BUDGET LINES	ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION				LC	US$ equi		
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	IEEE DV Cable	SGD 145.00	**89.51**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Headphone port adaptor	SGD 12.00	**7.41**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Memory Stick	SGD 95.00	**58.64**	**PO%35736-10**	
Mar.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	SONY Camcoder	O-06-001	Rain Cofer + Shipping		**99.90**	**PO%35736-10**	
Feb.06	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-06-001	Toshiba M50-03601S	KRW 1,400,000	**1,452.28**	**PO%35736-15**	
Jun.06	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Office Server	I-06-002	AS-PE1800 - Dell TM Power Edge TM 1800 Server	KRW 3,968,000	**4,252.95**	**PO%41557-12, PO%35736-15**	
Dec.06	4104	72800	IT Equipment	Office Software	I-06-003	Expert Choice Software	KRW 3,900,000	**4,190.98**	**PO%53903-03**	
Nov.06	4205	72200	Office Equipment	LCD Projector	O-06-002	Sony CX20		**1,560.00**	**PO%46928-08**	
Nov.06	4203	72200	Office Equipment	Printer	O-06-003	Cannon I90 Printer		**250.00**	**PO%46928-08**	
Nov.06	4210	72200	Office Equipment	Scanner	O-06-004	Scanner HP Scanjet7650	KRW 653,600	**688.00**	**PO%46928-08**	
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Shelves	F-07-001	Shelving units for container	KRW 170,000	**184.78**	**PO%61923-16**	
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Container	F-07-002	Container	KRW 1,200,000	**1,304.34**	**PO%61923-16**	
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Double drawer	F-07-003	TP0312W (420*560*570)	KRW 264,000	**286.96**	**PO%61923-16**	2EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Farmilar Chair	F-07-004	CH2301 (620*595*870~970)	KRW 126,000	**136.96**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Topline Desk	F-07-005	TD016 (1600*800*720)	KRW 213,000	**231.52**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	L-shape Connector	F-07-003	KF5514 (H:1370)	KRW 19,000	**20.65**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-07-003	KF068W (600*66*1770)	KRW 154,000	**167.39**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-07-003	KF108W (1000*66*1770)	KRW 220,000	**239.13**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Partition	F-07-003	KF128W (1200*66*1770)	KRW 256,000	**278.26**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	L-shape Connector	F-07-003	KF5118 (H:1770)	KRW 24,000	**26.09**	**PO%61923-16**	1EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Ending Connector	F-07-003	KF6018 (H:1770)	KRW 24,000	**26.09**	**PO%61923-16**	2EA
Jun.07	4302	72200	Furniture	Folding Table	F-07-006	CR9006 (630*525*720)	KRW 260,000	**282.61**	**PO%61923-16**	2EA
Aug.08	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-08-001	Lenovo Thinkpad	KRW 1,145,400	**1,150.00**	**PO#101563-03**	
Aug.08	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-08-002	Lenovo Thinkpad	KRW 1,145,400	**1,150.00**	**PO#101563-03**	
Jul.09	4201	72800	IT Equipment	Lap-top Computer	I-09-001	Toshiba Portege A600 PPA60K-01C00R	KRW 1,690,000	**1,328.62**	**PO#147291-01**	
Jun.10	5101	73400	IT Equipment	Copy machine	I-10-001	Copy Machine (SCX-5635FNK)	KRW 629,110	**503.29**	**PO#147291-01**	
				Total Amount as of Aug 2012				**$78,301.60**		
						IT Equipment		$28,308.17		
						Furniture		$13,924.50		
						Vehicle		$22,881.29		
						Office Equipment		$13,187.65		

ANNEX V

Regional Experts Workshop on the Preparation of the Programme Framework Document (PFD)

18-19 September 2012

Draft Recommendation

The UNDP/GEF Project on Reducing Environment Degradation in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME), the Regional Experts Workshop on the Preparation of the Programme Framework Document (PFD) for East Asian Seas and YSLME Project Identification Form (PIF) had its meeting with the experts and government representatives of China, RO Korea, UNDP and UNOPS and YSLME partners (i.e., PEMSEA and NOWPAP) in Beijing, China, 18-19 September 2012.

The meeting,

Reviewed successful implementation of the Project's first phase and meaningful outcomes and outputs generated by the project, including successful preparation and endorsement of the regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA);

Noted with satisfaction that the ecosystem-based approach for defining the tangible management targets and associated management actions have provided good examples to other similar projects;

Noted also the delay in implementing the SAP, as the 2nd phase of the project, has lost to some extent the momentum generated by the project in the 1st phase;

Noted with great interest in the programmatic approach initiated by UNDP to co-ordinate the efforts of the existing GEF IW projects in the East Asian Seas region, and technical clearance given by the GEF Secretariat on the PFD;

Realized that in accordance with the necessary procedure for the approval of the PFD, the revision of the current YSLME PIF, the preparation of the Project Document, and obtaining the GEF CEO's endorsement on the Project Document require some time to complete the entire process;

Recommends to the 8th Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting of the YSLME project that:

1. In order to have smooth transition of the project from the 1st phase to the 2nd phase for implementing the SAP, the project be extended to 30 September 2013;

2. In accordance with the request from GEF, encourage SOA of China to obtain the Letter of Endorsement (LoE) for the revised PIF from the GEF Operational Focal Point as soon as possible to facilitate earlier submission by UNDP/GEF and subsequent approval of the revised PIF by the GEF Council;

3. As the early version of YSLME Project Document for the 2nd phase was prepared and agreed by the PSC, there would be no need to apply for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG), upon approval of the PFD and PIF by the GEF Council. The Project Coordination

Consultants will be responsible for the updating the document to reflect the current status of the project;

4. The work plan and budget of the project's 1st phase were carefully considered by the participants of the meeting. In light of the proposed extension in item 1 will result in budget shortfall. It was noted with appreciation that the government of RO Korea is willing to provide financial support to address the shortfall for the project's extension period. It was also noted that the government of China expressed its willingness to find funds from extra budget to support the local costs of relevant activities to be held in China. The financial support of the two countries is contingent on the approval by the GEF Council of the PFD in November 2012.

   The meeting participants emphasized that UNOPS as the executing agency makes every effort to apply cost efficiency to the implementation of the work plan. In order to deliver the work plan for the extension in accordance with available funds, UNOPS will implement appropriate measures including the following:

   (i) engage appropriate consultants in accordance with the workload of the project extension period, or
   (ii) remove the consultancy fees for the August and September 2013.

   The work plan and budget table are attached as an annex to this recommendation.

5. With regard to the arrangements for the next phase of the project, the government RO Korea expressed its willingness to continue hosting the Project Management Office (PMO). The relevant government agencies will be consulted again to solve the problem of legal status of the PMO. Meeting noted the offer made by China. If there will be difficulties in hosting PMO in RO Korea, China will consider to host the Office. The meeting recommended to discuss this issue during the PSC meeting.

Work Plan

Date		Tasks	Responsible partners
2012	20-Sep	Decision of work plan	8th PSC
		Revise the YSLME PIF	PMO
	Sep-Oct	Finalized YSLME PIF	PMO, UNDP/GEF
		Secure new LoE, with assistance from Project Coordination Consultant	SOA, UNDP China, PMO
		Organizing the YS MPA Network Annual Meeting	PMO
		Finalizing the report and MPA network programme	PMO
	Nov	Submission of PIF	UNDP
		Identifying relevant consultant for the Governance Study	Consultant, PMO
		Approval of PFD	GEF
	Nov-Jan	Updating of the ProDoc	PMO, UNDP/GEF
		Securing co-financing commitment letters	PMO, SOA, MLTM
		Organizing the regional workshop to discuss and agree on the ProDoc	PMO
	Nov-Feb	Drafting of CEO endorsement document	Consultant, UNDP/GEF
2013	Jan-Feb	Approval of PIF	GEF
	Mar	Submission of ProDoc and review by GEF Secretariat	UNDP/GEF, GEF
	May	GEF CEO endorsement	GEF
		UNDP China Project Appraisal Committee meeting	UNDP China
	Jul	Advertisement for the PMO Positions	UNOPS, UNDP China
	Jun-Aug	ProDoc Signing by China, UNDP and UNOPS	UNDP China, SOA, MOF, UNOPS
	Aug-Sep	Recruitment of PMO staff	UNOPS, UNDP China
		Organizing 9th PSC Meeting	PMO
		Final Meeting of the Co-authors for Finalization of the YSLME Summary Book	PMO
		Consultations with the governmental agencies in endorsement of the Project Document, in particular the supporting letters on co-financing contribution	SOA, MLTM, PMO
		Negotiations on the logistic arrangements for the YSLME project's next phase	9th PSC

Draft Budget Table (Oct 2012-Sep 2013)

Item		Bridging Cost
Project Staff	China Consultant	US$140,800.00
	Korea Consultant	96,000.00
	Adm. Asst.	28,392.41
	Finance & Adm. Officer	63,962.10
Project staff Total		329,154.51
Office & Office Supplies	Office supplies	1,200.00
	Premises costs	2,400.00
	Rental & maint. of computer equip.	1,200.00
	Rental & maint. of copiers	960.00
	Repair & maint. of vehicle & insurance	1,800.00
	Rental & maint. of other office equip.	1,200.00
	Publication (other than reports)	1,800.00
	Communication	1,440.00
	Postage/freight	2,700.00
	Operation cost	6,000.00
Office & Office Supplies Total		20,700.00
Overall Management	Project Staff Travel	34,500.00
	Other meetings	28,800.00
Final Meeting of the Co-authors for Finalization of the YSLME Summary Book		11,000.00
Preparation of the Project Document following approval of PIF		8,000.00
Regional Consultative Meeting for the Project Document		15,000.00
Regional Experts Meeting to finalize the Project Document		12,000.00
Consultant for governance study on YSLME Commission		20,000.00
MPA Network Annual Meeting		3,000.00
Consultations with the government agencies in endorsement of the Project Document, in particular the supporting letters on co-financing contribution		4,000.00
Consultant to draft the GEF CEO endorsement document		14,000.00
Negotiations on the logistic arrangements for the YSLME project's next phase		8,000.00
9th Project Steering Committee Meeting		17,000.00
Overall Management Total		175,300.00
UNOPS Supporting Cost 6%		31,509.27
Implementation Direct Cost 1%		5,251.55
Allocable Charge 0.5%		2,625.77
Total Budget		US$564,541.10

Available Budget: US$406,726.52
Balance after 2013 expenditure: -US$157,814.58
Balance after 2013 expenditure with Korean contribution (around US$170,000): US$285.42

ANNEX VI

Programme Framework Document (PFD)

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (PFD)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund
TYPE OF PROGRAM: Program Accessible to All GEF Agencies

PART I: PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Program Title	Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments		
Country(ies)[1]	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines,Timor Leste, Vietnam	GEF Program ID:	4936
Lead GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Program ID:	5007
Other GEF Agency:	-	Submission Date: Resubmission Date: Resubmission Date:	March 29, 2012 April 12, 2012 August 16, 2012
Other Executing Partners	TBD	Program Duration (months)	60
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters	Agency Fee ($)	1,800,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Type of Trust Fund	Indicative Financing	Indicative Cofinancing
IW-2	Outcome 2.1: Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs, ICM principles, and policy/legal/ institutional reforms into national/local plans GEF financing: 2,250,000 Co-financing: 45,000,000 Outcome 2.2: Institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management for LMEs and local ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability GEF financing: 2,000,000 Co-financing: 33,000,000 Outcome 2.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution,	Output 2.1. National and local policy/ legal/institutional reforms adopted/ Output 2.2. Agreed commitments to sustainable ICM and LME cooperation frameworks Output 2.3: Types of technologiesand measures implemented in local demonstrations and investments Output 2.4: Enhanced capacity for issues of climatic variability andchange	GEF TF	16,000,000	282,989,357

[1] At time of submission of this PFD, Thailand is still conducting consultations regarding participation in the program, specifically the project "Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia". Participation of Thailand will be confirmed at time of PIF submission for this project.

	rebuilding or protecting fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat (blue forest) restoration/ conservation, and port management and produce measureable results GEF financing: 11,750,000 Co-financing: 204,989,357				
IW-3	Outcome 3.3: IW portfolio capacity and performance enhanced from active learning/ KM/experience sharing (IWLearn) GEF financing: 1,500,000 Co-financing:1,000,000 Outcome 3.4: Targeted Research Networks fill gaps GEF financing:1,500,000 Co-financing:41,511,721	Output 3.3. Active experience /sharing/ learning practiced in the IW portfolio	GEF TF	3,000,000	42,511,721
		Sub-Total		19,000,000	325,501,078
		Program Management Cost		1,000,000	18,404,688
		Total Program Costs		20,000,000	343,905,766

B. PROGRAM RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Program Goal: To rebuild and sustain coastal and ocean ecosystem services across the East Asian Seas region through the scaling up of partnerships, capacities and investments at the regional, country and local levels						
Program Component	**Grant Type**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Expected Outputs**	**Type of Trust Fund**	**Indicative Financing ($)**	**Indicative Cofinancing ($)**
1. Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance	TA	1.1. A regional partnership-based mechanism for transboundary governance and management of LMEs and coastal waters, and a platform for rebuilding and sustaining coastal and marine ecosystems services and reducing the impact of climate variability and change 1.2. National and local governments adopting	1.1.1. Country partner commitments to intergovernmental cooperation under a regional partnership mechanism (PEMSEA) and 2 linked LME governance systems including YSLME Commission and WCPF Commission 1.1.2 Collaborative planning, updating and evaluation of management interventions in SDS-SEA and associated LME SAPs implementation undertaken at regional, LME and country levels 1.2.1 National and sub-	GEF TF	4,500,000	68,633,097

		and initiating ocean policy, legal instruments and institutional improvements, and mainstreaming SDS-SEA and LME SAP targets and interventions into their medium-term development and investment plans and programs	national coastal and ocean policies and legal and institutional arrangements adopted and initiated for sustainable management of LMEs, priority coastal and marine areas, surrounding watershed and resources in at least 6 partner countries; applicable sectoral policies aligned 1.2.2 Agreed commitments for SDS-SEA and SAP implementation, including ICM and CCA/DRR targets (e.g. 20% of coastline under ICM), incorporated into national and local government medium-term development and investment plans in partner countries 1.2.3 Climate smart policy and legislation formulated for mainstreaming into nationally and sub-nationally in at least 6 partner countries to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and enhance the resilience of coastal and marine resources to the impacts of climate fluctuations			
		1.3. Innovative financing mechanisms in place for sustaining the operation of intergovernmental and multi-sectoral partnership arrangements at the regional, subregional/ LME levels	1.3.1. Sustainable financing mechanisms developed and adopted at the regional and LME levels with niches for national and local governments, the business community, donors and development partners			
2. Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems	TA	2.1 Increase in the areal extent of healthy, resilient habitats (i.e., blue forests), including mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass and other coastal habitats/ areas	2.1.1 Increase in the proportion of coastal and watershed areas and LMEs with zoning schemes, marine spatial plans, PAs/MPAs, EAFM, ICARM and other management processes in place and contributing to scaling up ICM to achieve 20% coastline coverage target committed to by 7 GEF eligible partner countries under the SDS-	GEF TF	12,000,000	207,856,260

			SEA 2.1.2 Measureable improvements in the areal extent, health and resiliency of habitats (e.g., blue forests) including mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass and other habitats, in at least 10 coastal waters and watershed areas including biodiversity hotspots and areas-at-risk to climate change 2.1.3. Strengthened MPAs functioning effectively in coastal areas and improved regional network of MPAs operating in at least one LME			
		2.2. Improved management of over exploited and depleted fisheries leading to recovery	2.2.1. Innovative fisheries management schemes developed and implemented in the context of ecosystem-based approach to reduce overexploitation in at least two threatened fishing grounds in coastal areas and in at least one LME 2.2.2.Harvesting of shared tuna stocks in the WCPF Convention area in the EAS meet sustainability criteria set by the WCPF Convention 2.2.3. Demonstration and replication of enhanced and sustainable mariculture and aquaculture production in YSLME to ease pressure on capture fisheries			
		2.3. Reductions in the discharge of pollutants from land-based activities	2.3.1. Measurable reductions in pollutants (e.g., N; P; BOD) in 5 river basins and coastal areas jeopardized by water quality degradation and loss of ecosystem services; with a target of up to 10% reduction in pollutants from land-based sources in YSLME to improve ecosystem health 2.3.2 Demonstration of			

			innovative technologies and good practices in nutrient reduction (financed under the GEF/World Bank investment fund) shared, promoted and replicated in ICM sites and LMEs			
		2.4. Improved water use efficiency/ conservation in priority river basins and coastal areas	2.4.1Water use and conservation measures demonstrated and replicated based on targets adopted in at least two priority coastal areas/river basins 2.4.2. Investment strategy/ plan for water use and conservation demonstrating innovative policy, technologies and practices in at least two priority coastal areas and river basins			
		2.5. Coastal communities prepared and capable of responding to natural and manmade hazards, including climate fluctuations	2.5.1. Increase in the proportion of coastal communities in vulnerable coastal areas that are capable of responding to natural and manmade hazards, including climate change and extremes through the preparation and adoption of risk management plans and applicable early warning systems 2.5.2 Adaptive management measures implemented in at least 10 ICM sites to reduce impacts of climate change, improved oil spill preparedness, and strengthened maritime safety measures (e.g., PSHEM Code adopted in 7 countries)			
		2.6 Innovative instruments applied and generating funding to rehabilitate and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services	2.6.1 Innovative economic and investment mechanisms (e.g., revolving funds, PPP, PES, carbon credits) tested and applied in at least 4 partner countries to help national and local governments sustain the implementation of ICM programs 2.6.2 Corporations and the			

			business community engaged as partners of local governments in at least 10 ICM sites and at least one LME			
3. Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy	TA	3.1. Regional knowledge sharing platform for ecosystem management assists decision makers to translate policies and strategies into actions	3.1.1. National and sub-national environmental monitoring programs covering ICM sites, coastal seas, YSLMEs and priority watersheds providing scientific data and feedback on the effectiveness and impacts of management interventions and commitments of Partner Countries and local governments, and published in State of Ocean and Coasts (SOC) Reports 3.1.2. Network of ICM Learning Centers and ICM Community of Practice enhance skills and intellectual capital and support services for governments at the national and sub-national levels 3.1.3. Targeted research on ecosystem modeling, including total allowable nutrient loading, valuation of ecosystem services, and macro-scale zoning of vulnerable coastal and watershed areas, support sound policy and management decisions in ICM and related management processes, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in priority watershed, coastal and marine areas	GEF TF	2,500,000	49,011, 721
		3.2. Increased resource allocation to ICM, CCA/DRR and SAP/NAP implementation at the national, sub-regional and regional levels in the EAS	3.2.1. Informed decision-makers at the national and local levels mainstream ICM, CCA/DRR, and SAP/NAP targets into medium-term investment plans in at least 4 countries and 8 local governments by end of programme			

		3.3. Program contributes to global learning on scaling up of investments in sustainable coastal and ocean management	3.3.1. One percent of IW budget supports the regional knowledge platform to contribute to IWLearn activities, including IWLearn project websites, experience notes and IW Conferences			
Subtotal					19,000,000	325,501,078
Program Management Cost					1,000,000	18,404,688
Total Program Costs					20,000,000	343,905,766

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinanciers (if known)	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
National Governments	Governments of GEF-recipient countries: Cambodia; China; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Philippines; Timor Leste; Vietnam	Grant	10,112,480
		In-kind	109,969,580
	Governments of self-financing participating countries: Japan; RO Korea	Grant	16,973,332
		In-kind	113,871,374
Local Governments	Governments of GEF-recipient countries: Cambodia; China; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Philippines; Timor Leste; Vietnam	Grant	100,000
		In-kind	54,445,000
	Governments of self-financing participating countries: Japan; RO Korea	Grant	100,000
		In-kind	-
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	216,000
		Grant	11,758,000
Private Sector	UNDP-Coca Cola "Every Drop Matters Program"	Grant	15,000,000
	Others	Grant	1,425,000
Bilateral/Multilateral Agencies	Various	In-kind	2,435,000
Implementing Partner	WCPFC, SPC, Others	In-kind	4,900,000
NGO	WWF	In-kind	2,600,000
Total			**343,905,766**

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country Name/Global	Program amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	IW	Global	20,000,000	1,800,000	21,800,000
Total Grant Resources				20,000,000	1,800,000	21,800,000

PART II: PROGRAMATIC JUSTIFICATION

A. GOAL OF THE PROGRAM:

The goal of the Programme is to rebuild and sustain coastal and ocean ecosystem services across the East Asian Seas (EAS) region through the scaling up of partnerships, capacities and investments at the regional, country and local levels. The general approach is to address the urgent threats to the environment and human well-being and to remove barriers to building a sustainable ocean-based green economy in the EAS. To illustrate the importance of the seas and oceans to the economy of the EAS, the region harbours about 30% of the world's coral reefs and one-third of the mangroves and also produces about 40 percent of the world's fish catch and more than 80 percent of aquaculture. The seas provide nutrition, livelihoods, recreation, minerals, medicine, and building materials.

The world-leading rapid economic growth registered in this region in the past decades has been accompanied by deterioration in air and water quality, depletion of resources including renewable natural resources, and loss of coastal habitats and endemic species. Habitat and resource degradation and loss of biodiversity reduce the productive capacity and intrinsic resilience to climate change and to other natural disasters, which in turn affect livelihoods and incomes, food security, natural defenses (e.g., shoreline protection) against calamities and future potential uses. This pattern of economic growth is short-lived due to the high costs of ecological and socioeconomic impacts which will limit long-term growth.

In the EAS region, the unsustainable pattern of growth affecting its seas and oceans has already been recognized. This is due in part to the impacts of the various initiatives that have been supported by the GEF, including those in the international waters focal area. Total investments to date by the GEF to the region from the International Waters focal area exceeded $210[2] million with a total cofinancing of over $1.8 billion. These projects have addressed transboundary concerns, including water pollution, water resources management, overexploitation of fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats, among others. A number of these projects have supported the preparation and completion of foundational work for some of the LMEs and two LMEs are currently going through this step, while some of the strategic action programs have been formally adopted by governments and/or initially implemented.

Table 1. Impacts of Selected GEF Investments in the East Asian Seas and Remaining Challenges

Project	Year Approved	Amount (USD)	Results	Impacts	Remaining Gaps/Challenges
ICM Projects					
Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas	1993	8,000,000	Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) prepared and adopted by 14 countries, as well as 19 non-country partners; East Asian	Total investments in environmental infrastructure (pollution reduction; waste management; habitat restoration/conservation, fisheries	Strengthening of PEMSEA and the SDS-SEA as the regional governance mechanism and platform for scaling up the implementation of LME SAPs and NAPs; achieving the 20 %
PEMSEA, phase 1 – Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia	1999	16,223,722			

[2]The background paper for the EAS stock taking meeting held in Manila in October 2010 has provided an analysis of the GEF support to the region. This PFD draws from this background paper. The figure of $210 million was as of 2010 and excludes the recently approved IBRD program "Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the LMEs in East Asia and their Coasts" with allocation of $27 million from IW.

PEMSEA, phase 2 - Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)	2006	700,000	Seas Partnership Council established and operational directing and co-coordinating the implementation of the SDS-SEA; participating countries set targets of 20% of the regional coastline covered by ICM and 70 % of countries with national coastal and ocean policy, by 2015; 9 national ICM demonstration sites and 26 parallel ICM sites established and operational in 9 countries; 10% of EAS coastline under ICM management as of 2010; PEMSEA recognized by countries as an international organization with its own legal personality (2009)	management, environmental monitoring) US$369 million by governments and private sector, resulting in 10-25% pollution reduction, 10-20 percent increase in mangrove and MPA coverage, reductions in the vulnerability of coastal communities to extreme weather events and other natural and manmade hazards, and increased fish catch and food security, in selected ICM sites across the region PEMSEA Network of Local Governments implementing ICM established and operating under its own Charter and financing, and serving to advocate and facilitate ICM scaling up across the region. Strategic partnership established with the GEF/World Bank Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts, to promote and facilitate increased investments in the blue and brown agenda	target for ICM coverage of the region's coastline, while addressing constraints and challenges to sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem products and services, including climate variation and change, extreme weather events and other natural and manmade hazards; mainstreaming investments in pollution reduction, climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction, habitat restoration and management, and sustainable fisheries in national and local government development and investment plans; converting strategies and plans into investments through capacity building and knowledge sharing at the national, local and regional levels
	2007	10,876,336			
Development and Implementation of Public-Private Sector Partnerships in Environmental Investments	2004	1,000,000			
Sub-total		**36,800,058**			

TDA/SAP Projects					
Yellow Sea (YS) LME	2004	14,394,183	TDA completed and endorsed (YSLME, South China Sea, ATS) YSLME SAP (endorsed by China and ROK) SCS-GT SAP (endorsed at Steering Committee level)	Pilot implementation of SAPs resulting in initial successes in reducing fishing effort, sustainable aquaculture, recovery of fish stocks, reversing degradation in coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs; among others	Strengthening of integrated and cross-sectoral LME-based governance in order to implement SAPs and NAPs Scaling up of successful demonstration activities to achieve large-scale impacts across the LMEs
Sulu-Celebes Seas LME	2008	85,000			
	2010	2,890,000			
Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) Ecosystem Action Program	2008	150,000			
	2010	2,500,000			
Reversing Environmental Degradation in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand (SCS-GT)	2000	16,414,000			
Other Project(s)					
West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project	2007	75,000	Collection of data and system developed for tuna fisheries; draft tuna management plans in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	Reduced uncertainty in tuna stock assessments in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC) area	Finalizing and implementing the tuna management plans; Indonesia and Vietnam ratification of the WCPF Convention
	2007	925,000			
Sub-total		**37,433,183**			
Total		**74,233,241**			

The table above shows information about the subset of the GEF portfolio composed of 8 IW regional projects upon which this program will build on. Since 1993, the GEF has invested over $73 million (with co-financing of about $545 million) to address priority transboundary concerns. PEMSEA has successfully developed and implemented integrated coastal management (ICM) in 8 developing countries and the approached is recognized as a global model. (This is discussed further below.) The TDAs have been prepared and endorsed in all LMEs except for the Sulu-Celebes Seas where the process is going on. The SAPs have been either endorsed or currently being drafted. The implementation of the SAPs yielded positive and encouraging results, even for some LMEs where implementation has been in limited demonstration sites. Through the adoption of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) by fourteen of the riparian (developed and developing) countries and the recognition by EAS countries of PEMSEA as an institution with its own legal personality in 2009, an overarching policy and institutional framework has been established for the sustainable management of the EAS and implementation of associated Strategic Action Programmes for its LMEs.

Nevertheless, further investments are needed to sustain the efforts and consolidate the successes achieved to date to ensure larger-scale positive impacts on the coastal and marine environment. Specifically, there is urgent need to step up efforts to promote convergence between the three pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection. - in line with and support the green economy agenda that is being reviewed at the Rio+20 meeting on Sustainable Development.

The SDS-SEA identifies Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) as an effective management framework to achieve the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. Subsequently, the Haikou Partnership Agreement (2006) set a target of 20 percent of the region's coastline to be covered by ICM programs by 2015. In November 2009, the East Asian Seas Congress that brought together more than 1,400 participants with participation from 14 countries in the EAS region took stock of progress in implementing the SDS-SEA. It identified remaining challenges related to coastal and ocean governance, the need to strengthening PEMSEA and the SDS-SEA as the regional governance mechanism and platform for scaling up the implementation of LME SAPs and NAPs, the need to integrate climate change considerations into development frameworks, and to support local capacity development to address natural and man-made hazards. Enhancing the capability of local communities to manage and maintain habitats, water supply and management, need for better aquaculture practices and cross-sectoral approaches to fisheries in order to improve food security and livelihoods, and more and better facilities and services for pollution reduction and waste management were also high on the agenda.

GEF and partners have already made substantial investments in the EAS Region. A recent Stocktaking Report (PEMSEA, 2011) of GEF support to the EAS concluded that the top priorities in the future should be to strengthen governance arrangements and mechanisms at regional and sub-regional levels in order to implement existing strategies and action programmes for sustainable management of the coastal and marine resources. This would provide the foundation for scaling up of investments informed by the latest data and science on environmental status and trends in the EAS through regional knowledge management. The proposed Programme is designed to respond to these recommendations and to implement the provisions of the SDS-SEA and associated Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for LMEs in the EAS. The Programme will thus focus on three interrelated components:

Component 1: Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance that will ensure institutional and financial sustainability of regional and sub-regional marine and coastal governance arrangements;

Component 2: Healthy and resilient coastal and marine ecosystems that will be realized by protecting habitats, implementing ecosystem approaches to fisheries and aquaculture management, reducing pollution and improving the resiliency of coastal areas and LMEs in the EAS to climate change and other hazards; and

Component 3: Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy that will ensure that decision makers translate national policies and strategies into action based on the latest data and science on environment and development trends in the EAS.

The proposed Programme will build on past acheivements and existing efforts in coastal and marine management undertaken by national governments, regional mechanisms, and international institutions. The institutionalisation of Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) programme provides an opportunity to bring different initiatives together on one single platform. PEMSEA led the development of the SDS-SEA and is a recognised as a global centre of excellence in ICM that now has the capacity to bring together different planning frameworks, such as the SDS-SEA, LME SAPs (e.g. the Yellow Sea and the South China Sea)f and the West and Central Pacific Fisheries (WCPF) Convention to ensure that they are linked spatially, thematically and operationally to implement and scale up climate resilient ecosystem-based

management (EBM) in the EAS.

The feasibility of consolidating regional coastal and marine governance in the EAS within the PEMSEA governance structure will be assessed and implemented to facilitate international cooperation and implementation of complementary national and local actions. At the national level, inter-sectoral coordination will be enhanced to enable countries to better respond to transboundary management challenges, such as monitoring management interventions on marine pollution, fisheries recovery and habitat improvement to build a resilient coastal and marine sector. UNDP has the experience and mandate to bring about harmonisation of interventions from local to national to regional levels in support of sustainable development and timely achievement of the MDGs in the EAS region, through adaptive management.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROGRAM WITH:

B.1.1 The GEF/LDCF/SCCF focal area strategies:

This proposed Programme is consistent with IW Objective 2 to catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and large marine ecosystems while considering climate variability and change. It will contribute to *IW Outcome 2.1: Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs. ICM principles, and policy-legal/institutional reforms into national/local plans,* through Component 2 on habitat conservation, implementation of ecosystem approaches to fisheries and aquaculture, reduction of pollution in priority areas while building resilience to climate change and other natural and manmade hazards. This is underpinned by reform of national level policies and institutions under Programme Component 1. This outcome will be delivered through three projects: (i) implementation of the SDS-SEA and ICM across the region through the PEMSEA Resource Facility; (ii) implementation of the YSLME SAP; and (iii) implementation of the WCPF Convention for sustainable management of highly migratory fish stocks in the EAS, particularly in the Convention areas within the waters of Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The Programme will contribute to *IW Outcome 2.2: Institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management for LMEs and local ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability* through Component 1 and support to establishment of a self-sustained, regional partnership-based mechanism for collaborative planning, financing and monitoring and evaluation of SAP and ICM implementation to sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services through the project with PEMSEA that is building the Regional Facility which is the institutional platform for cooperation; the YSLME project that will establish a commission for the YSLME, and the project with the WCPFC that will strengthen regional collaborative arrangements for highly migratory fish stocks.

The Programme will also contribute to *IW Outcome 2.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, rebuilding or protecting fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat (blue forest) restoration/conservation, and port management and produce measurable results* through demonstration activities under Component 2 in the Yellow Sea, the Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea, Indonesian Sea and Sulu-Celebes Sea on reduction of land-based and sea-based pollution, establishment of fisheries refugia and other rights-based management measures for highly migratory stocks, ICM, conservation of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, and implementation of port safety, health and environmental management systems in selected ports. The project with PEMSEA, the YSLME project, and the project with the WCPFC will contribute to achieving this outcome.

This Programme is also consistent with IW Objective 3: Support foundational capacity building,

portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for ecosystem-based, joint management of transboundary waters systems. It will contribute to *IW Outcome 3.3: IW portfolio capacity and performance enhanced from active learning/KM/experience sharing through IW:Learn* to which all projects will allocate one percent of their respective budget to contribute to global learning on sustainable coastal and ocean governance and management. *IW Outcome 3.4: Targeted Research Networks fill gaps* will be supported under Component 3 of the Programme that will ensure that targeted research addresses knowledge gaps on ecosystem modeling, including total allowable nutrient loadings to coastal waters, valuation of ecosystem services and zoning for climate change and other hazards, and contributes to sound policy and management decisions related to EBM, ICM, MPA networking and climate change adaptation through the project with PEMSEA.

B.1.2. For programs funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

N/A

B.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The proposed Programme is consistent with national and regional priorities and plans, such as: the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia and associated local ICM plans developed by the network of local governments coordinated by PEMSEA; and approved Strategic Action Programmes for the LMEs of the East Asian Seas, such as the Yellow Sea, the South China Sea and the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The convention for WCPO – the WCPFC – has already been ratified by the Philippines and negotiations are ongoing with Vietnam and Indonesia. In addition, the Programme, through its partnership arrangements, will also be able to harmonize activities with SAPs under development for the Arafura-Timor Seas and for the Sulu-Celebes Sea to ensure consistency across existing and proposed LME governance arrangements, and thematic and geographic priorities, including selection of innovative demonstration activities.

The proposed Programme is also consistent with the findings of the GEF Stocktaking Meeting in October 2010 in Manila that identified pollution reduction from land-based sources and unsustainable exploitation of marine resources (over-fishing) as the two most pressing issues in the region, followed by destruction of critical habitats (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds); b) the need to mainstream climate change considerations into existing planning frameworks and actions on-the-ground; and c) strengthening of regional governance arrangements for marine and coastal management by giving PEMSEA a broad mandate as the regional mechanism providing a platform for coordination, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge sharing and management in the EAS.

The proposed Programme will cooperate closely with existing regional programmes and coordinate with the World Bank led Programme on *Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts*. The World Bank Programme which seeks to generate incremental benefits through capital investments in biodiversity conservation and enhancement (i.e., blue agenda) and in reduction of land-based pollution (i.e., brown agenda) in selected coastal areas of four countries, complements the proposed Programme. PEMSEA will be responsible for the knowledge management component of both Programmes, thereby ensuring that project outputs, such as innovative investment policies and technologies, capacities and best practices generated by the World Bank Programme are packaged and shared among participating countries and stakeholders, and promoted to replicate and scale up under the proposed Programme.

Coordination will also take place with the Coral Triangle Initiative through PEMSEA's East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council to promote exchange of experiences and harmonization of interventions.

Further, the proposed EAS program will coordinate closely with FAO's global/regional programs and projects pertaining to the management of highly-migratory species. Of relevance here are the FAO-led global program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction" (4580 and the individual projects in this program, including 4581), as well as the proposed UNDP-FAO project (4746) "Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)". These program/projects are of relevance to one of the three individual projects proposed in this program "Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian (WPEA) Seas". There is complementarity and no duplication between the proposed WPEA project and the FAO program as the latter is exclusively focusing on ABNJs, while the UNDP project is focusing on EEZs within the EAS region. The WCPFC, the lead agency for the proposed UNDP WPEA project, is also involved on the ABNJ project and thematic linkages and synergies will thus be ensured.

C. Rationale of the program and description of strategic approach (including description of current barriers to achieve the stated objectives):

The Seas of East Asia (EAS) are bordered by China, Japan and the Korean Peninsula in the north and the Southeast Asian nations in the south. The region encompasses a series of large marine ecosystems (LMEs), sub-regional seas, coastal areas, and their associated river basins that are linked by large-scale atmospheric, oceanic and biological processes/ phenomena, e.g., typhoons, Kuroshio Current and highly migratory species. The East China Sea, the Yellow Sea, the South China Sea, the Sulu-Celebes Sea, and the Indonesian Seas are five LMEs of great ecological and economic importance to the region. These LMEs are semi-enclosed and interconnected. They are strategic, globally significant, and geologically unique international water systems. Major ocean currents which originate from the North and South Pacific travel to the eastern side of the Asian continent. They help generate upwelling zones which contribute to high productivity. These currents also bring about long-distance dispersal of larval recruits of tuna and other highly migratory species and are thus important for maintenance of oceanic fish stocks. The Pacific Ocean Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem (POWPLME) is a globally significant maritime region that is connected to the EAS region through the Indonesian through-flow and associated currents. Oceanic fish stocks that migrate throughout this region support the world's largest tuna fisheries.

The human pressure on marine and coastal resources is very high with approximately two billion people living in the region that is highly urbanized, with rapid population growth. Coastal settlements have developed into major cities now counted among the most populated in the world. Because of the region's geography, a large proportion of the East Asian people are dependent on marine food production. One-fourth of the world's marine fish production is contributed by East Asia. There are 10 million fisherfolks, and 50 million people are dependent on fisheries for a major portion of their livelihood. Twenty-eight percent of the animal protein intake of the East Asian people comes from fish. Being the region worst affected by natural

disasters, combined with high population densities and the large number of people living on floodplains and low-lying coastal areas, the vulnerability of the people of East Asia is high.

The coastal area is the interface between the land and the sea and is characterized by high biological productivity and biodiversity. The vast living and nonliving resources of the seas of East Asia provide needed primary resources for industrial development within and outside the region. They contribute to the development of maritime trade and livelihood to millions of coastal inhabitants. The coastal areas of East Asia provide a continuous supply of goods — fish, oil, gas, minerals, salt, and construction materials — and services — shoreline protection, sustaining biodiversity, water quality maintenance, transportation, recreation, and tourism. Coral reefs in Southeast Asia alone generate an estimated value of $112.5 billion a year. The value of the global center of marine biodiversity supported by the area is beyond valuation. If it is lost, it can never be replaced. Coastal areas are also very accessible, making them centers of human activity, where people live, derive their recreation and their means of livelihood. People aggregate in a very narrow strip of land. The already dense population in that area is growing much faster than in inland areas. It is also the preferred site for urbanization. Providing the natural setting conducive to port, shipping, maritime trade, primary industries, and coastal tourism, the coasts of the region are major social and economic development zones, contributing some 40 to 60% of the GDP of the countries in the region. Because coastal areas are preferred sites for human settlements and urbanization, severe conflict results from multiple use and competition for the limited land and sea resources by various stakeholders.

Environmental issues are increasingly transboundary because resources occur in or move through many countries; activities in the marine environment, such as shipping, fishing, and the movement of migratory and alien species, involve multiple countries; and the ocean is a medium through which pollutants are relatively easily transmitted. The causes and/or impacts involve more than one country or jurisdiction and therefore the response needs to be multilateral or regional. The Programme will address barriers to sustainable management of the EAS from transboundary to national to local levels related to:

(i) Institutional/governance challenges at multiple levels, including inappropriate and/or inconsistent application of government policies, weak regulatory and enforcement systems and lack of coordination of interventions from regional to national to local levels;
(ii) Limited pool of skilled human resources to effectively manage the coastal and marine resources in the context of increasing trade-offs and changing climate;
(iii) Lack of regional platforms for sharing information and lessons learned for decision making and for transforming strategies and plans into concrete on-the-ground actions; and
(iv) Low priority given to coastal and marine resource management as measured by budgetary commitments and funding.

The Programme has been designed to overcome these barriers by mainstreaming primarily existing regional and subregional agreements (SDS-SEA and the SAPs) into national and sub-national policy, planning and investment frameworks. This is expected to unleash the requisite resources for sustainable coastal and marine management in the EAS. The transition to a sustainable ocean-based green economy will be further aided by strengthened capacities to develop and implement ICM and risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters at local government level, and a strengthened knowledge base for ecosystem-based management that supports decision-making at national and regional levels.

D. Discuss the added value of the program vis-à-vis a project approach (including cost effectiveness):

Only a programmatic approach can generate the long-term political and financial support required to address the barriers related to governance of shared coastal and marine resources at the geographic scale of the EAS and wide-ranging thematic scope of the supporting interventions. A programmatic approach will facilitate the building of synergies of interventions at multiple levels and ensure that ICM programmes with local governments across the EAS region are aligned with and support the implementation and development of LME specific SAPs. A programmatic approach will also lead to scaling up of investments in sustainable coastal and marine management by establishing innovative financing mechanisms at regional level in partnership with governments, the business community, donors and development partners.

PEMSEA has the institutional mandate to coordinate and provide services, such as M&E support, capacity building in coastal and ocean governance, and outreach and advocacy that can only be fully realized under a programmatic approach that brings different projects and regional stakeholder together under one coherent policy and institutional framework guided by the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.

UNDP is well positioned to support a cost-effective programmatic approach in the EAS by building on its extensive experiences from past LME projects and ICM activities in the region complemented by its institutional presence in all the EAS countries. Cost effectiveness will be ensured through building of synergies and linkages with UNDP's sustainable development agenda at country level and its ocean governance programme at regional and global levels. UNDP will also actively promote mainstreaming of SDS-SEA and SAP targets into national development and planning frameworks, such as UNDAF, which is expected to leverage additional resources to the proposed Programme.

E. Describe the baseline program and the problem that it seeks to address:

Many trends in environmental and social problems in the East Asian Seas are on negative pathway. In the last 30 years, 11% of coral reefs collapsed while 48% are in critical condition. Recent findings show over 80% face risks. Mangroves, on the other hand, have lost 70% of their cover in the last 70 years while the loss in seagrass beds ranged from 20-60% across countries. Unless managed, the current rate of loss will result in the removal of all mangroves by 2030, while reefs face collapse within 20 years.

Fish production in the region has fallen. Peak production was reached in 1988 in the Northwest Pacific Ocean and in 1991 in West Central and Southwest Pacific Ocean. Data from these fishing regions show that change in catch from peak year to 1992 ranged from -2% to -10%. Problems in open access and overcapacity precipitated the decline. In 1995, East Asia contributed 78% to global capacity with its 980,000 decked fishery vessels.

In 2000, 6 coastal megacities (with more than 10 million people) were located in East Asia; this is predicted to increase to 8 by 2015. With urbanization and the continued rural-to-urban migration, the populations of smaller coastal cities (3-8 million people) are also increasing. There are 35 pollution hotspots and 26 sensitive and high-risk areas identified in countries and sub-regions bordering South China Sea.

Trade in East Asia as a share of GDP increased from 15% in 1970 to over 50% in 1995, as exports grew 10% per year. Accompanying this increase is the proportionate growth in seaborne trade, especially containerized trade. In East Asia ports, total volume of containers increased by 270% from 1985 to 1995; with the ports estimated to handle around 47% of total world

container throughput in 2000, which figure is expected to reach 50% by 2005.

The "East Asian economic miracle" has been sustained over three decades - changing the regions' patterns of production and consumption. Poverty reduction has accompanied this economic growth– from 720 million to 350 million people. Recent economic projections, however, see a very volatile and unpredictable growth, posing a grave threat to the millions of people still mired in poverty. Economic development has also been taking place at the expense of the environment and environmental degradation has reached critical levels in recent years threatening the sustained provision of ecosystem services important for human well-being. Many of the environmental problems in the EAS are transboundary in nature and include, among others:

Pollution

- Projected growth in production will also generate increasing industrial and domestic wastes, the major sources of marine pollution in the region.
- The current level of sewage treatment in the region is low. For example, just over 10% of the organic component is removed by sewage treatment in countries bordering the South China Sea. Unless this is drastically improved, the sewage from increased populations in concentrated areas will accelerate eutrophication and threats to public health at transboundary levels.
- Nonpoint sources of pollution, or runoff from such diverse activities as agriculture, mining, timbering and land-clearing, and residential and commercial development are increasing in volume. Evidence indicates that land-based sources are polluting nearshore areas and bays and inlets and may also be affecting the main areas of LMEs.
- International trade is anticipated to triple in the next 20 years and between 80 and 90% of this is expected to move by shipping. About 300 oil spills with over 200 million gallons of oil have been spilled in the region since the mid-1960s. Although these numbers have largely been in decline during the last decade, the projected increase of shipping traffic increases the likelihood of oil spills.

Introduction of alien species

- International shipping also transfers approximately 10 billion t of ballast water around the world annually. For example, in some countries red tide organisms have been introduced by ballast water and have contaminated shellfish. As ships get larger and faster, and as maritime trade increases, the problem will become more acute.

Overexploitation

- Most of the small pelagic species, which could be shared or straddling stocks, are already fully exploited. There is also indication that the large pelagic stocks migrating between the West Pacific Ocean Warm Pool and the East Asian Seas are in a state of full exploitation.
- The discard of by-catch, estimated at over one-fourth of total marine catch, contributes to inefficient and wasteful exploitation.

Destructive fishing practices

- Destructive fishing practices in one country can impact on the viability of migratory fish in another country. These practices include fishing with explosives, trawling with nets and chains, and using cyanide to stun fish so that they can be caught alive - a trade valued at $1 billion per year - and other practices which degrade fish

habitats such as reefs and mangroves.

Change in consumption and use patterns and international trade

- The rising global demand for shrimp has largely been met by exports from the region despite major adverse environmental impacts through the deforestation of mangroves, the introduction of alien shrimp species (and associated pathogens) and the threat to public health from chemicals associated with shrimp culture.
- Degradation of coastal habitats contributing to loss of biodiversity has transboundary impacts because of the strong interdependence of seagrass beds and coral reef ecosystems on one another. Furthermore, they contribute significantly to fisheries shared by proximate coastal countries.

If current trends in environmental degradation are not reversed, the provision of ecosystem services important for human well-being and social stability could dramatically deteriorate over the next 50 years.

- Food security will be undermined as populations of fish and other edible marine products crash due to unsustainable take, destructive practices, and habitat degradation.
- Economic dislocation will result for those whose jobs are related to the coastal and marine environment when the environment is no longer able to generate sustainable livelihoods.
- Public health will be compromised by toxins and hazardous compounds in edible marine products and by increased dangerous waste levels in coastal waters used by the public.
- Some coastal areas will be made uninhabitable due to rising sea levels and intensified severe weather systems from climate change. This will increase the vulnerability of the people, especially the poor, to climatic events.
- There will be increased loss of life and more pollution incidents as greater shipping congestion and other marine activities lead to more maritime accidents.
- Infrastructure will deteriorate as pressures of urbanization undermine ability to provide adequate infrastructure levels for the population.
- Aesthetic and recreational values will be lost.
- Conflicts on the use of the resources and inaccessibility will intensify and lead to social strife.
- Pressure on the state will increase to cope with and compensate for the loss of values of the marine environment, e.g., health and social services, food adequacy, and public works.
- Economic development will not be able to compensate for irreversible damage in the Seas of East Asia.

Efforts have been made to address these mounting challenges and the region is comprehensively covered by environmental assessments and TDA/SAP processes, including the SAPs for the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea, as well as recent initiatives in the Sulu-Celebes Sea and Arafura-Timor Seas. Successful demonstrations of ICM have also been implemented and rolled out across the region and in 2010, it was estimated that countries had scaled up ICM programs to cover between 9 to 10 percent of the coastline of the EAS. The total GEF investment in foundational capacity building and demonstrations of sustainable coastal and marine management in the EAS now amounts to more than $74 million. The proposed Programme will therefore focus on implementation of the existing SAPs and related NAPs, and

scaling up of successful ICM experiences in order to move from planning and demonstration to larger-scale implementation of sustainable management of coastal and marine resources to sustain ecosystem services and reduce the impact of climate variability and change. Baseline investments under the programme are discussed in further detail below.

Baseline investments

Component 1:UNDP and GEF have already made substantial investments in the EAS Region by developing capacities in ocean and coastal governance in several LMEs, such as the Yellow Sea LME, South China Sea LME (UNEP), Sulu-Celebes LME and Arafura-Timor Seas, and at EAS regional level trough PEMSEA. UNDP has also been supporting the building of cross-sectoral capacities and the putting in place of effective and sound policies and institutions to manage and develop ocean resources in a sustainable way at both national level through the CCA/UNDAF process, and at regional level through its Ocean Governance Programme. These efforts constitute a strong baseline to build upon for scaling up of partnerships, capacities and investments to restore and sustain coastal and ecosystem services across the region. The proposed Programme will speed up governance reform by linking different levels of governance and sectors involved through the establishment of a coordinating mechanism at regional level and agreed procedures and methodologies to monitor improvement of the status of the LMEs in the EAS as a result of interventions. The institutionalization of PEMSEA provides an opportunity to establish a country-owned regional mechanism that will provide the much needed coordination and monitoring at the regional level of programmes and projects on coastal and ocean management. Baseline support from countries for coastal and marine management programmes, which contribute directly to the objectives and action programmes identified in the SDS-SEA, is estimated to be more than $1 billion per year based on the medium-term development and investment plans among PEMSEA Partner countries. PEMSEA is already working closely with several LME/sub-regional projects, such as the Yellow Sea and Sulu-Celebes projects. The proposed Programme will further strengthen vertical integration by forging closer linkages with COBSEA and the South China Sea programme as well as with ATSEF for the Arafura-Timor Seas. Linkages between PEMSEA and regional fisheries management bodies, such as the WCPFC, will also be strengthened in order to coordinate reform in the fisheries sector with other LME-based interventions to improve the coastal and marine environment in the EAS.

Component 2: Investments in environmental stress reduction in key sectors in the LMEs in the EAS are significant. In the Yellow Sea alone, countries have committed around $3.6 billion in baseline funding to regional fisheries management, including buy backs of boats and artificial reef deployment. The largest baseline investment in the YSLME is in pollution control where the SAP commitment is to reduce nutrient discharges from the Yellow Sea countries by 10% every 5 years through enhanced wastewater treatment, reducing fertilizer use and industrial discharges, valued at $5.62 billion. For biodiversity conservation, the main commitments of the YSLME SAP are to protect coastal habitats, establish regional marine protected area network, and promote civil society participation in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea valued at $1.59 billion. Altogether, the baseline investments in the YSLME amount to more than $10 billion. Although detailed calculations are not available, the South China Sea is likely to benefit from similar levels of baseline investment from countries, while the other LMEs in the EAS region, such as the Indonesian Sea and the Sulu-Celebes Sea are likely receiving much lower

levels of baseline investments in environmental stress reduction.

Since the adoption of the SDS-SEA, 9 countries (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) have formulated and/or are in the process of adopting and implementing their respective national ICM or coastal development policies and strategies, which constitutes a strong baseline for scaling up of ICM best practices in pollution reduction and waste management. For example, in Xiamen in China and in Danang, Vietnam, the local governments have invested more than $190 million and $43 million, respectively, in sewage treatment. In Bali, investments in development of alternative energy from municipal solid waste, and sewerage development are worth around $75 million, including support from both the public and private sector. In Manila Bay, $500 million of investments in sanitation and sewerage facilities are in the pipeline. Total baseline investments in infrastructure in support of ICM-related sustainable development aspects (e.g., water supply; sanitation; sewerage; habitat conservation; fisheries; flood control/river basin management; climate change adaptation; food security; and disaster reduction and management) are estimated to be between $2 and $2.5 billion annually in EAS region (from ADB and World Bank databases).

The UNDP baseline for Component 2 includes: (a) The UNDP GOAL-WaSH programme (Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in Lao that collaborates with the UN-Habitat initiative MEK-WATSAN (The Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative). The fundamental goal of this initiative is to improve the living conditions of the urban poor in the Mekong region and protect local environments by providing the inhabitants with an improved access to water supply and adequate sanitation services; (b) The UNDP China and Coke partnership that has been going on since 2007 and is called "Water Resources Management and Drinking Water Safety in Rural Regions of China". Together with the EDM programme (UNDP-Coke partnership at global level), UNDP China is planning to implement projects on Source Water Protection and Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Agriculture and; Reclaimed Water Utilization and; (c) UNDP Philippines' support to "Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Local Development Planning and Decision-making Processes" (DDR/CA) and "Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management towards Sustainable Development" (GMMA) projects.

Component 3: Monitoring and assessment of the coastal and marine environment of the EAS, as well as data processing and information management are already supported through PEMSEA and other regional marine programmes, such as COBSEA and ATSEF, and regional fisheries management organisations, such as the WCPFC. The total baseline investment is estimated at around $50 million. The UNDP baseline for Component 3 includes Cap-Net (Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management) that provides capacity building through partner networks in the South East Asia region through AguJaring (South East Asian Capacity Building Network in IWRM), CK-Net-INA (Collaborative Knowledge Network-Indonesia) and MyCBNet (Malaysia Water Partnership Capacity Building Network). The proposed Programme will strengthen the knowledge base for investment decisions and ensure the sharing of experiences and lessons across all LMEs and countries for scaling up of good practices in integrated coastal management, including habitat restoration and management, ecosystem approaches to fisheries and aquaculture, and pollution reduction.

F. *Incremental* /*Additional cost reasoning*: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated *global environmental benefits*(GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The Programme will directly address the threats and barriers to sustainable development of the coastal and marine resources of the EAS through its three mutually reinforcing components:

Component 1: Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance.

Governance arrangements will be strengthened at three interlinked levels – regional, sub-regional and national – in order to bring about a shift in planning and implementation processes for coastal and marine management to ensure sustainability. The first expected outcome is a regional partnership-based mechanism that strengthens country commitments to intergovernmental cooperation at the EAS regional level and in at least two LME governance systems – the YSLME and the POWPLME. This is expected to lead to collaborative planning, updating and evaluation of management interventions in the SDS-SEA and LME SAPs. This will be supported by governance reform at national level to ensure that national level policies, institutions and development and investment plans fully support the sustainable management of the EAS and are aligned with implementation of SDS-SEA and LME SAP targets. The programme will also put in place financing mechanisms for sustaining the partnerships in coastal and ocean governance at different levels with niches for national and local governments, the business community, donors and other development partners.

Global environmental benefits will accrue from strengthened application of ecosystem-based management in the EAS of its coastal and marine areas and LMEs through alignment of national policies and institutional arrangements with agreed environmental targets in the SDS-SEA and approved SAPs for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, habitat management and pollution reduction. Strengthened governance arrangements for coastal and oceanic fisheries at national level and at regional level in collaboration with the WCPFC will contribute to wider application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and the rebuilding of fish stocks in the region, including highly migratory stocks.

Component 2: Healthy and resilient coastal and marine ecosystems

GEF incremental funding will support conservation of coastal habitats through scaling up of the application of ICM in EAS coastal areas to achieve coverage of 20% of the region's coastlines, as committed to by partner countries under the SDS-SEA, through ICM-related processes, including protected areas and marine protected areas (PAs/MPAs), other marine spatial planning tools, ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and integrated coastal area and river basin management (ICARM). It will also contribute to rehabilitation and maintenance of habitats and strengthening the management of watersheds and climate vulnerable resources in priority coastal areas in at least one LME. This component will also lead to a decrease in over exploited and depleted fish stocks in priority fishing areas in at least one LME. For Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam, it will contribute to sustainable harvesting of shared tuna stocks in line with WCPFC criteria. Ecosystem health will also be improved through reduction in discharge of pollutants from land-based activities (e.g. N,P, BOD), supported by demonstrations of innovative technologies and good practices in nutrient reduction at ICM sites in collaboration with the GEF/World Bank Pollution Reduction Investment Fund and associated programmatic

approach. Further, water use efficiency/conservation will be targeted in at least two priority coastal areas/river basins. Finally, this component will also build resilience of the EAS LMEs to climate change and other natural and man-made hazards in order to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and contribute to improvement of coast and ocean based livelihoods. Adaptive management measures will be implemented at highly vulnerable ICM sites.

Global environmental benefits of this component include the enhanced flow of ecosystem services, especially regulating and provisioning services. This will be achieved by conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in biodiversity hotspots in threatened habitats of mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds and coastal wetlands in priority coastal areas and LMEs; recovery of depleted fish stocks in priority fishing areas supported by e.g. no-take zones, fisheries refugia, and sustainable mariculture and aquaculture production that ease pressure on capture fisheries and; reduction of pollutants, such as N discharge, that lower the productivity of marine ecosystems, sometimes even creating 'dead' zones.

Component 3: Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy

GEF incremental support is needed to assist decision makers in the EAS to translate national coastal and marine policies into action and ensure that decision-making in the EAS on coastal and ocean management is informed by up-to-date monitoring and the latest scientific knowledge. This will be achieved by establishment of a network of ICM Learning Centres and an ICM Community of Practice, and support to targeted research on ecosystem modeling; application of ecosystem-based management; integrated coastal management; ecosystem approach to fisheries and rights-based management; spatial management measures, such as marine protected areas; and impacts of climate change on the coastal and marine environment and local communities and their livelihoods. Resource allocations to ICM, SAP/NAP implementation and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are expected to increase as a result of mainstreaming of relevant targets into medium-term investment plans as well as access to innovative financial mechanisms, services and instruments, such as revolving funds, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), Payment for Environmental Services (PES), markets for carbon credits, Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and certification programmes (e.g. MSC). Finally, this component will also contribute to strengthening global partnerships by contributing to global learning on sustainable coastal and ocean governance and management through IWLearn.

Global environmental benefits will be generated by increased allocation of resources to sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems through rolling out of ICM and related approaches across the region to reach the target of ICM programs covering at least 20% of the region's coastline, thereby contributing to global and regional targets including: A) disaster risk reduced by 2015; and B) conservation of at least 10% of coastal and marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services by 2020 through well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

G. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Program at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits(GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).

Socioeconomic benefits for the target communities in the riparian countries will be realized

from improved provision of ecosystem services related to food production, clean and healthy environment and resilience to impacts of climate change. For example, it is expected that the incomes of fishermen will improve in the medium to the long-term as overfishing is effectively addressed in priority fishing areas for coastal and oceanic fisheries. Restoration and conservation of mangroves and coastal wetlands will reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts related to storm surges and sea-level rise and will thereby improve their living conditions.

Gender will be mainstreamed in the Program through the active engagement of women to optimize the impacts of the interventions at all levels. In many coastal communities in the EAS, women are primarily responsible for food security for their families, where and to fish and collect shell fish for consumption at the family level. In larger scale and industrial fisheries, women play an important role in post-harvesting processing, yet they remain largely invisible and their roles unacknowledged. The Program M&E system and the collection of information will therefore be gender disaggregated to the extent possible to ascertain the role of women in the environmental planning and management. The Program will seek and engage women from local to regional level in, for example, implementation of demonstration activities on sustainable livelihoods, planning and management processes at all levels, and in the Programme Coordination Committee at regional level.

The socioeconomic benefits and gender mainstreaming will serve to strengthen the impacts of the interventions on the management of the EAS. There is a mutually reinforcing effect between and among the objectives of improving the environment, optimizing economic benefits and improving the role of women.

Risk	Rating	Risk Mitigation Measures
Changes in policy and decision makers, or other events beyond the control of the Programme, lead to changes in support for the Programme objective of sustaining coastal and ocean ecosystem services through scaling up of partnerships, capacities and investments.	Low	Programme is in line with agreed strategies and strategic action programmes at regional, sub-regional and national levels and is thus strongly anchored in existing policies. Strong stakeholder participation in the program will further reinforce support from policy and decision makers at all levels.
Potential conflicts between the participating countries could occur over the use and management of the shared resources of EAS.	Low	With the countries' agreeing to co-operate in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, any conflicts should be resolved at a high policy level through regional co-operation.
Failure to mainstream ICM, CCA/DDR and SAP/NAP targets at national and local level impedes upscaling.	Low	The scope of the program has been agreed with national governments and local governments participating in ICM and SAP/NAP activities. Existing co-financing commitments from these partners is proof of their willingness to mainstream programme targets into their development and investment frameworks.
Innovative financial mechanisms fail to deliver new resources to sustainable coastal and ocean management.	Medium	PEMSEA will take the lead in continuously exploring, testing and validating new financing options and to provide guidance to programme partners on sustainable financing for upscaling of ICM, CCA-DDR, and implementation of SAPs.

Environmental variability and climate change compromise the Programme achievements in terms of sustaining ecosystem services.	Low	The programme has been designed to mitigate adverse climate change impacts at vulnerable sites and communities through development of risk management plans, establishment of early warning systems and implementation of a suite of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures on the ground.

H. Justify the type of financing support provided with the GEF/LDCF/SCCF resources:

Incremental funding from GEF will support the implementation of one regional project for the entire EAS region focusing on implementing the SDS-SEA through scaling up of investments in ICM to protect habitats, reduce pollution, improve water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable fisheries in the EAS. This multi-sectoral regional project is supported by one LME-based project in the Yellow Sea focusing on introducing ecosystem-based management in order to reduce environmental stress and restore ecosystem goods and services of the LME. A project that will strengthen collaboration with the WCPFC and introduce the ecosystem approach to fisheries for management of highly migratory fish stocks moving between the POWPLME and the EAS will improve sustainability of oceanic fisheries in the region.

The Program is leveraging significant amounts of co-financing from participating national governments, local governments, NGOs and civil society and from UNDP and other international organisations reaching an overall co-financing ratio of about 1:17 allowing for large-scale programmatic impacts. The GEF funding is thus having a strong catalytic effect and will be used strategically to bring about ecosystem-based management of the EAS and its LMEs in order to restore and sustain the provisioning of ecosystem services of regional and global importance.

I. Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the program objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the program design:

J. Outline the institutional structure of the program including coordination and monitoring & evaluation:

UNDP will be the sole GEF agency for this Programme and work closely with countries and PEMSEA to coordinate the Programme and to prepare and implement the three sub-projects under it.

The Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) - will become a sub-committee to the EAS Partnership Council, and its Intergovernmental Session, which is composed of PEMSEA member countries, and its Technical Session, which also includes Non-Country partners, including UNEP's Regional Seas Programme (NOWPAP) and UNEP GPA, scientific institutions, non-governmental organisations as well as international organisations, including the World Bank. The PEMSEA Resource Facility already acts as the Secretariat to the EAS Partnership Council and will provide similar services to the PCC. Mechanisms will be put in place for the WB program for the EAS to be part of the PCC for closer collaboration.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements (M&E) – each project will have its own M&E system that will be linked to the State of Coasts (SOC) reporting system for the EAS region established by PEMSEA. PEMSEA is already facilitating the development and distribution of national and local government SOC reports that with the help of the Programme will be complemented by LME reports. Key regional SOC indicators and targets that the proposed Programme will monitor its contribution to

include:

- National coastal and ocean policies and supporting institutional arrangements in place in at least 70% of PEMSEA Partner Countries by 2015
- ICM programmes for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and climate change adaptation covering at least 20% of the region's coastline by 2015
- Disaster risk reduced by 2015
- By 2020, the rate of loss of natural coastal and marine habitats of significant environmental value are at least halved and degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced
- By 2020, at least 10% of coastal and marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved through well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

K. Identify key stakeholders involved in the program including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

International organisations: UNDP, in its capacity as a GEF Implementing Agency, has strengthened regional governance of coastal and marine resources through the established PEMSEA and will be the coordinating agency of the Programme. Other international organisations, such as UNEP and its Regional Seas Programme, and IMO will be involved through the EAS Partnership Council to ensure coordination of international initiatives in the EAS.

Regional and sub-regional programmes and mechanisms for coast and ocean governance: PEMSEA, YSLME and WCPFC will take the lead in preparation and implementation of the three projects under the Programme. PEMSEA will have overall responsibility for information collection, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and dissemination at the regional and programme level in addition to the project level.

Relevant government agencies: Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Agriculture and other relevant line ministries will participate in the projects under the programme to ensure high political buy in and cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination at national level. Key Ministries are also represented at East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council that with the support of PEMSEA will be responsible for overall Programme coordination.

Local governments in target areas: will take the lead in developing and implementing ICM plans and risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters with support from the regional and national stakeholders listed above.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs): NGOs, such as WWF, are participating in on-the-ground implementation of activities together with local communities to rehabilitate and sustain ecosystem services while improving livelihoods in e.g. the Yellow Sea LME.

Civil society organisations in project target communities: will participate in consultations and contribute to design of local demonstration activities and promote best practices in ICM, etc.

Private sector: will participate in PPPs, PES, CSR, MSC certification and other innovative financial mechanisms, services and instruments to leverage funding for rehabilitating and sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem services in the EAS.

L. Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNDP is bringing a total of $26.974 million to the Programme of which $26.01 million is in grant financing through the partnership with Coke and "Every Drop matter Programme" ($15 million), the GoALWaSH programme in Lao PDR ($2 million), DDR/CCA ($2.42 million) and GMMA ($2.02 million) projects in the Philippines, Cap/Net ($750,000), UNDP Country Office project in China linked to the YSLME ($2.09 million) and financing of Coastal Strategy Action Plans through PEMSEA ($2.48 million). In addition, $216,000 in in-kind support from UNDP Philippines is provided for the project with the WCPFC.

M. How does the program fit into the GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and the Agency staff capacity in the country to follow up program implementation:

UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2008-2013 approved by the UNDP Executive Board includes Managing Energy and the Environment for Sustainable Development (Goal 4), and includes the outcome Strengthened national capacities to mainstream environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation systems. UNDP has taken further internal steps to operationalise the mainstreaming elements of the Strategic Plan at a subsidiary level through its Water Governance Strategy endorsed by the UNDP Management Group in 2007. The Water Governance Strategy includes as one of its three Strategic Priorities Regional and Global Cooperation and the associated Outcome, Enhanced regional and global cooperation, peace, security and socio-economic development through adaptive governance of shared water and marine resources, and the principal Output, Assist countries to develop and implement cooperation on transboundary waters through multi-country agreements on priority concerns, governance reforms, investments, legal frameworks, institutions and strategic action programmes.

Notably, UNDP's work on improving governance of shared water and ocean resources incorporates both freshwater and marine water bodies and has for some time applied a "ridge-to-reef" approach recognizing the freshwater-marine continuum and important linkages between upstream water and land management and the health and integrity of downstream coastal and marine ecosystems. Underscoring this approach is UNDP's poverty reduction mandate and commitment to preserving and enhancing food security and livelihoods of the nearly 2 billion people who depend on healthy, functioning marine ecosystems in the EAS.

In managing its LME and transboundary fisheries programmes, UNDP's Ocean Governance Programme (www.undp.org/water/ocean-coastal-governance.shtml) draws on a wide range of staff expertise in marine ecosystems, fisheries and marine/coastal resources management at HQ, in its Regional Centers, and through its network of Country Offices. Senior advisors at HQ and in regional centers all have relevant Ph.D.'s (fisheries economics, marine biology, environmental management/policy, marine resource economics, etc.). UNDP's cumulative LME portfolio, working in 11 different LMEs in all 5 UNDP regions covering over 100 countries, represents $528 m. in total financing from GEF, UNDP, governments, donor partners and others. This represents the largest investment of any kind in advancing the sustainable, integrated, ecosystem-based management of LMEs, from which over 85% of the world's fisheries are harvested, which contribute $12.6 trillion/year in goods and services to the global economy, and which provide livelihoods for nearly half a billion people, many in the world's poorest countries.

In terms of implementing GEF IW projects, UNDP has consistently delivered results through a broad range of international transboundary water interventions including the high-level adoption of 17 SAPs (8 in LMEs), eight of which are currently being implemented. In addition to

providing vital technical, financial and capacity building support for the establishment of the world's first post UN Fish Stocks conservation and management organization for highly migratory fish stocks, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), UNDP has strengthened or established 20 multi-country marine/coastal, river and lake basin management agencies or commissions including establishment of the world's first two LME commissions, the Benguela Current and Guinea Current LME Commissions. UNDP builds on its extensive field presence in the EAS countries. In addition, the Programme will be directly supported by an experienced UNDP Regional Technical Advisor based in the region and by the UNDP Principal Technical Advisor at UNDP Headquarters with responsibility for global oversight of the UNDP Ocean Governance programme. Lastly, this Programme also supports the UNDAFs of the participating countries.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach theOperational Focal Point endorsement letter (for programs accessible to all GEF Agencies) and Operational Focal Point Endorsement letter (for programs accessible to GEF Agencies with board) with this template.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE*(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. Lonh HEAL	Technical Director General	Ministry of Environment, **Cambodia**	March 14, 2012
Ms. Jiandi YE	Deputy Director IFI Division III International Department	Ministry of Finance, **China**	April 12, 2012
Mr. Dana A. KARTAKUSUMA	Special Advisor to the Minister on Economic and Sustainable Development Affairs	Ministry of Environment, **Indonesia**	April 13, 2012
Mr. Khampadith KHAMMOUNHEUANG	Deputy Director General,	Environment Department Science Technology and Environment Agency (STEA), **Lao PDR**	April 3, 2012
Ms. Analiza REBUELTA-TEH	Undersecretary	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, **Philippines**	February 23, 2012
Mr. Mario XIMENES	Director, Secretariat of State for Environment	National Directorate for International Environmental Affairs, **Timor Leste**	March 16, 2012
Dr. Van Tai NGUYEN	Director General, Institute for Strategic Policy of Natural Resources and Environment	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, **Vietnam**	July 25, 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation. Following the

new project cycle, UNDP will submit all PIFs under the program within 6 months after Council approval of the PFD.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE***(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Adriana Dinu UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		16 August 2012	Jose E. Padilla	+66 2304 9100 ext 2730	jose.padilla@ undp.org

ANNEX A

LIST OF PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

Projects Submitted for Council approval in this work program + Future submissions:						
Project Title	**GEF Amount ($)**			**Agency Fee ($)**	**Total ($)**	**Expected Submission Date**
	Focal Area 1	**Focal Area 2**	**TOTAL**			
	Project	Project	Project			
FSP submitted with PFD in the work program						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
Total						
MSPs Submitted for CEO approval						
1						
2.						
3.						
Total						
FSP Projects to be submitted in future work programs:						
1. Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Program for Adaptive Management	7,562,430		7,562,430	680,619	8,243,049	November 2012
2. Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas	2,293,578		2,293,578	206,422	2,500,000	January 2013
3.Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia	10,143,992		10,143,992	912,959	11,056,951	January 2013
4.						
Total FSPs	20,000,000		20,000,000	1,800,000	21,800,000	
MSP Projects to be submitted for CEO Approval						
1.						
2.						
Total	20,000,000		20,000,000	1,800,000	21,800,000	

Note: Qualifying GEF Agencies submitting the PFD do not need to fill this table. For all other GEF Agencies, fill in the focal area split, if any. If more than two focal areas involved, add columns as necessary.

Annex B
Sub-Project Summaries

This Annex provides preliminary description of the individual projects that are part of the proposed program for the East Asian Seas. These individual projects are intended to build on the successes and lessons learned from ongoing/completed projects, namely: a) Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia; b) Preparation and Preliminary Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem; and c) West Pacific and East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project. The first and third projects will be completed before the end of 2012 and terminal evaluations are scheduled during the 3rd quarter of 2012. The second project is winding down and a terminal evaluation has been completed.

Annex B.1: SDS-SEA

Title: Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

Objective: To catalyze actions and investments at the regional, national and local levels to rehabilitate and sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services and build a sustainable coastal and ocean-based economy in the East Asian region, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).

Countries have adopted three targets as progress indicators for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) and building a sustainable coastal and ocean-based economy in the region, namely: Target A) a functional, country-owned regional partnership-based mechanism strengthening intergovernmental and multi-sectoral cooperation at the EAS regional level for SDS-SEA implementation and the achievement of agreed targets; Target B) national coastal and ocean policies and supporting institutional arrangements in place and functional in at least 70 percent of participating countries; and Target C) scaled up national and local government programs providing ICM coverage of at least 20% of the region's coastline.

A 5-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plan is now under development in collaboration with participating countries and with the assistance of GEF, which will detail the activities to be undertaken in each country, and regionally, in support of these three targets. The 5-year plan is scheduled for adoption by governments at the upcoming PEMSEA Ministerial Forum in July 2012. Subsequently, the PIF for this project will be prepared, including details concerning project locations, expected outputs and quantifiable indicators of progress.

Contributions to PFD Components

Component 1: Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance

Baseline Activities: This component of the baseline project will focus on Targets A and B, as adopted by participating countries. Activities will include: organizing and conducting consultations, awareness building and collaborative planning forums at the national and local levels involving decision-makers, planners, public and private sector stakeholders and coastal communities; improving understanding and building consensus on the importance of coastal and ocean policy; refining policy objectives and targets based on stakeholder feedback/input; integrating policy objectives and targets into medium term development plans and regulatory frameworks, including policy/regulations aimed at reducing vulnerability of coastal communities and resources to climate change and severe weather conditions; and delineating and initiating programs at the national and local levels to transform policy into actions and investments.

Incremental reasoning: The GEF funding will be utilized for two purposes, namely: to share/promote good practices in ocean policy development and implementation at the national and local levels through technical assistance; and to facilitate the establishment of PEMSEA and the SDS-SEA as the regional mechanism and platform for improved coordination of ocean governance and management across LMEs and coastal waters of the region. To this end, the GEF funding will support activities aimed at developing and initiating partnership agreements and working arrangements between PEMSEA and the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME's Yellow Sea Commission), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Arufura Timor Seas Expert Forum (ATSEF), including developing and adopting financial mechanisms to sustain program operations.

Major quantifiable indicators: Partnership agreements concerning institutional and operating arrangements signed among participating countries, PEMSEA, YSLME, WCPFC and ATSEF; national coastal and ocean policies and institutional arrangements implemented in at least 70 percent of participating countries; SDS-SEA targets, including CCA/DRR, incorporated into the medium-term

development plans of 8 participating countries; climate smart policy and legislation adopted and mainstreamed, nationally and sub-nationally, in at least 6 participating countries;

Component 2: Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems

Baseline Activities: This component of the baseline project is focused on Target C, as adopted by participating countries. In the process of identifying their respective contributions to the 20 percent regional ICM target, participating countries are identifying priority coastal and watershed areas as well as major challenges to rehabilitating and/or sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem services in these selected areas. Using the ICM framework and process as the vehicle for systematically strengthening local governance of coastal and marine areas and resources, building partnerships and leveraging investments in on-the-ground interventions, the baseline project will be directed at: a) habitat conservation and management in biodiversity hotspots, including improvement in the management effectiveness of new and existing MPAs and MPA networks; b) sustainable fisheries management in threatened fishing grounds, including strengthening local applications of marine spatial planning, ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management, and supplemental livelihood opportunities for fishers; c) pollution reduction in priority river basins and coastal areas through the application of total allowable pollutant loading and the preparation and promotion of good practices and investments in efficient use of fertilizers as well as reductions in priority pollutants from domestic, industrial and agricultural sources; and d) building resilience to climate change and other natural and manmade hazards in vulnerable coastal communities through vulnerability assessments, disaster risk reduction and preparedness at the community level and investments in hard and soft engineering solutions to natural and manmade hazards.

Incremental Reasoning. The GEF funding assistance will be used to help build and implement governance and management improvements at the local level and to leverage required investments in rehabilitating and sustaining healthy and resilient coastal and marine ecosystems. ICM brings global, regional and national benefits and contribute to relevant objectives and targets, and a number of innovative technologies and measures, to the local level. GEF support will facilitate the transfer and application of these instruments to local governments, communities, and other stakeholders. By capacitating local governments with ICM development and implementation tools, including integrated land- and sea-use zoning, vulnerability/risk assessment, integrated environmental monitoring, State of the Coasts (SOC) reporting, and so on, and building in-country experience and partnerships to mentor, assist and replicate good practices, GEF resources will have immediate and direct benefits at the selected ICM sites, as well as contribute to the experience and knowledge base that is required over the longer term to scale up SDS-SEA implementation nationally and regionally to address new and emerging challenges to building sustainable coastal and ocean-based economies.

Major quantifiable indicators. ICM programs in place covering at least 20 percent (45,000 km) of the region's coastline; measureable improvements in the areal extent, health and resiliency of habitats including mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass and other habitats in at least 10 coastal and watershed areas, including biodiversity hotspots and areas-at-risk to climate change; increase in species productivity in threatened fishing grounds within 2 selected ICM sites; pollutant loading reduction targets and investment programs adopted in 5 priority coastal areas and river basins; portfolio of investment projects developed and facilitated in at least 3 participating countries; innovative technologies and good practices in nutrient reduction shared, promoted and replicated in 2 ICM sites, with measurable reductions in priority pollutants; increase in the proportion of coastal communities in vulnerable coastal areas that are capable of responding to natural and manmade hazards, including climate change and extremes; improved oil spill (and hazardous and noxious chemical spill) preparedness and response measures adopted and implemented in least 3 countries sharing a common sub-regional sea area

Component 3: Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy

Baseline Activities: Resource allocations to ICM, SAP/NAP implementation and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are expected to increase as a result of national coastal and ocean policy adoption and mainstreaming related objectives and targets into national and local government medium-term development plans. Monitoring and assessment of the coastal and marine environment, as well as data processing and information management are ongoing at the national and regional levels. Through its schedule of national and local ICM forums, publication and dissemination of case

studies and good practices, and the development of national State of the Coasts report system, the baseline project will work towards building bridges between existing and new knowledge on ICM and investments in sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem services and the governments, agencies and communities that need this knowledge to inform their responses to the challenges of sustainable development.

Incremental reasoning: GEF incremental support will be used to strengthen the soundness of policies, decisions, commitments and investments at the national and regional levels, in support of building as sustainable coastal and ocean-based economy. Among others, the support system will include a network of ICM Learning Centres, an ICM Community of Practices, targeted research on application of ecosystem-based management, use of innovative economic and financing instruments, engaging the corporate and business sector, and recognition of good governance and sustainable practices. Finally, this component will also contribute to strengthening global partnerships by contributing to global learning on sustainable coastal and ocean governance and management through IW Learn.

Major quantifiable indicators. State of Coasts (SOC) reports published by participating countries; network of ICM Learning Centers and ICM Community of Practice set up and operational; targeted research conducted on total allowable nutrient loading, valuation of ecosystem services, and macro-scale zoning of vulnerable coastal and watershed areas; at least100 local chief executives participate in regional ICM forum; certification/recognition system program implemented for exemplary local governments, ports and corporations/ business sector; at least 2 regional and 10 national forums share knowledge and good practices in SDS-SEA/ICM implementation; 2 Minister level meetings conducted to review global, regional and national trends and emerging issues and set new targets/commitments for SDS-SEA implementation.

Indicative financing by program component

Program Component	GEF funding (US$)	Indicative Cofinancing (US$)	Sources of Cofinancing
1. Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance	2,451,957	28,044,143	• Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam, (national and local) • Governments of ROK and Japan
2. Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems	5,485,729	41,270,448	• Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam, (national and local) • Governments of ROK and Japan • UNDP/Coke; Foundations
3. Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy	1,699,101	23,911,721	• Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam, (national and local) • Governments of ROK and Japan • UNDP
4. Project management cost	507,205	4,104,688	• Governments of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam, (national and local) • Governments of ROK and Japan
Total	**10,143,992**	**97,331,000**	

Annex B.2: YSLME

Title: Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management

Objective: To achieve adaptive ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea (YS) by fostering long-term sustainable institutional, policy and financial arrangements in accordance with the YSLME Strategic Action Programme (SAP).

The semi-enclosed nature of the Yellow Sea (YS) and the rapid economic development of the surrounding area have resulted in an increasingly polluted and over-exploited sea. This large marine ecosystem (LME) faces major transboundary problems, including: fisheries depletion resulting from the dramatic increase in fish landings that has grown from 400,000 tonnes to 2.3 million tonnes in the past 20 years; continuing increases in the discharge of pollutants; changes to ecosystem structure and functions leading to an increase in jellyfish and harmful algal blooms; and a 40% loss of coastal wetlands.

Contributions to PFD Components

Component 1: Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance

Baseline. UNDP's Ocean Governance Programme has mobilized $0.4 million of (non-GEF) resources and commenced implementation of a key baseline project aimed at consolidating key results and outcomes from the GEF YSLME IW project. This baseline project is supporting a number of critical activities that will enable the successful commencement of SAP implementation, including: facilitating final discussions and negotiations with China and R. of Korea governments on the project framework for the YSLME SAP Implementation project; consultative meetings on the relevant issues regarding the establishment of the YSLME Commission; regional workshop on mainstreaming economic considerations in the ecosystem-based approach; regional Forum on involvement of local government in the relevant management actions on fishery management.

Incremental reasoning. The GEF funding will: enable regionally coordinated implementation of the SAP through the YSLME SAP Implementation Facility (IF), and in the medium to longer term through establishment of the YSLME Commission; facilitate participation of all the coastal countries, and; foster the removal of sectoral barriers to integrated management of ecosystem carrying capacity. GEF support will ensure the establishment of a YSLME Commission, which will ensure the long-term cooperation among the riparian countries. The Commission is envisioned to become self-sufficient and sustainable through establishment of appropriate financial mechanisms that will be mutually agreed by the countries. Implementation of YSLME SAP will also support implementation of the "Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)" at the sub-regional level. This will provide valuable benefits to strengthen regional infrastructure established under GEF's efforts.

Major quantifiable indicators: YSLME Commission established, operational and sustained; at least 15 agreements with partners on overall environment cooperation and management, fishery management, marine habitat conservation and pollution reduction linked to SAP and SDS-SEA targets.

Component 2: Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems

Baseline. The YSLME countries have jointly committed over $10.86 billion, mostly through parallel projects, towards achieving the priority commitments made in the SAP. For ecosystem-based fishery manage; ment, the SAP commitment is to reduce 25-30% fishing effort in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea through vessel buy-back and retraining, stock assessments, etc., valued at $3.638 billion. For pollution reduction, the SAP commitment is to reduce nutrient discharges from the Yellow Sea countries by up to10% every 5 years through enhanced wastewater treatment, reducing fertilizer use and industrial discharges, etc., valued at $5.625 billion. For biodiversity conservation, the main commitments of the SAP are to protect coastal habitats, establish regional MPA network, and promote

civil society participation in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea, valued at $1.586 billion. Additional UNDP contributions to the baseline project under the Pollution Control component of the YSLME SAP include the Improved Water Resources Management and Drinking Water Safety in Rural Regions of China (WRM) project ($2.092 m).

Incremental reasoning. The current sectoral management of the marine environment in the countries bordering the Yellow Sea prevents implementation of coordinated, integrated and ecosystem-based management as defined in the SAP. GEF assistance in the institutional, policy and management reforms will move the process from the business-as-usual approach to integrated management across sectors. Managing to improve ecosystem carrying capacity will be a novel process for the region to engage in, and there is an urgent need to move the region's perception of marine environmental management in this direction. As a result of the SAP implementation, the capacity of individual agencies to play a pivotal role in facilitating more holistic, ecosystem-based management will be improved. Use of GEF resources together with UNDP and national financial commitments will also support the sharing of experiences and lessons-learned on national and regional scales, ultimately aimed at increasing the replication potential for the project's impacts.

Major quantifiable indicators. Restoration of globally important fisheries by reducing within four years up to around 10 % of the current fishing effort; increased uptake of innovative (IMTA) sustainable mariculture techniques in a region responsible for 1/3 of global mariculture production; improved management of globally significant habitats for migratory birds and mammals; decreased eutrophication through reduction in nutrient discharges of about 10% after the 4-year project duration; and thus, significant progress towards restoration of ecosystem carrying capacity.

Component 3: Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy

Baseline: The baseline under this component includes finalisation, editing and publishing the reports of the 21 SAP demonstration activities, the co-operative cruises, and the reports on the regional fishery stock assessment; and preparing, finalizing and publishing a summary book to summarize the outcomes and outputs of the project, and the new knowledge generated during the project.

Incremental reasoning: The GEF support will ensure continued monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the SAP management actions particularly at the regional (LME) level. The project's unique approach to formulating a SAP based on ecosystem services (in the first phase) can serve as a model for other LMEs that are developing SAPs, and in this proposed second phase, the approach could similarly be a model for effective regional LME management that encompasses science and governance. These experiences will be shared through IWLearn and other appropriate fora.

Major quantifiable indicators. Monitoring and knowledge sharing system for the YSLME in place and participation in at least 2 global knowledge sharing events

Indicative financing by Program Component

Program Component	GEF funding (US$)	Indicative Cofinancing (US$)	Sources of Cofinancing
1. Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance	1,570,043	38,332,954	• Governments of China and ROK (national and local) • UNDP
2. Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems	5,214,271	158,585,812	• Governments of China and ROK (national and local) • WWF • UNDP/Coke
3. Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy	400,000	20,000,000	• Governments of China and ROK (national and local)
4. Project management cost	378,116	13,500,000	• Governments of China and ROK (national and local)
Total	**7,562,430**	**230,418,766**	

Annex B.3: WPEA Seas

Title: Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas

Objective: To strengthen national capacities and regional cooperation to implement fishery sector reforms that will sustain and conserve the highly migratory fish stocks in the West Pacific Ocean and East Asian Seas while considering climatic variability and change

Eastern Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam form the western boundary of the Pacific Ocean Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem (POWPLME). Highly migratory fish stocks regularly move between the POWPLME and the East Asian LMEs though these movements are not well understood. The tuna catch in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam that are connected with the POWPLME amount to approximately 15 per cent of the global tuna catch and is thus of global and regional significance.

Contributions to PFD Components:

Component 1: Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance

Baseline. The management of tunas is complicated by their migratory nature, and calls for special cooperation among nations, since no one nation can manage tuna effectively. The Project builds on the MSP entitled *West Pacific East Asia Fisheries Management Project* (WPEA), which is building capacity in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam to fully engage in regional initiatives to conserve and manage fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks. The project is implemented by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) that has been established to implement the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPF Convention) which entered into force on 19 June 2004. The Project builds on the countries' commitments to implementing the WCPFC as well as UNDP's baseline projects in ocean governance, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Incremental reasoning. The increased variability of the already complex fisheries in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas, caused by climate change, will require flexible governance incorporating adaptive management strategies. GEF support will be used to strengthen regional collaborative mechanisms for monitoring and assessment of highly migratory fish stocks in the POWPLME and the SEA LMEs, including Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. This may involve the establishment of a WCPFC Technical Advisory Committee to effectively coordinate monitoring of highly migratory stocks across POWLME and EAS LMEs, in partnership with PEMSEA. GEF support will also contribute to building the capacity of Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam to mainstream climate change impacts into their national fisheries institutions and policies, linked to the work of the Commission

Major quantifiable indicators: (i) Regional collaborative mechanism in place for monitoring and assessment of highly migratory fish stocks in the EAS; (ii) more formal participation of Indonesia and Vietnam in the WPCFC; and (iii) Integration of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries, such as temperature, wind and acidification driven shifts in fisheries, into national and regional policy and institutional frameworks and the regional fisheries management regime.

Component 2: Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems

Baseline. In Indonesia, the project draws on support from the National Commission on Fish Stock Research, which provides advice on the status of fisheries resources to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Coordinating Forum on Fisheries Resource Management and Utilization, coordinated by the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries and the Ministry's Control and Monitoring of Marine and Fisheries Resources Programme. In Philippines, the project is linked to the Sustainable Archipelagic Framework, and the National Tuna Management Plan. In Vietnam, the project is linked to and supported by the Fisheries Bill and the Strategy for Offshore Fishing. Moreover, the Project builds on a strong development baseline and co-financing support from the governments to sustainable fisheries-based livelihoods.

Incremental reasoning. The sustainability of harvests of shared tuna stocks in East Asia is threatened by over-exploitation resulting from incomplete and inadequate collaborative arrangements for conservation and management, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The Project intends to further strengthen national capacities and regional cooperation to implement fishery sector reforms that will sustain and conserve the highly migratory fish stocks in the West Pacific Ocean and East Asia LMEs while considering climatic variability and change. GEF resources will be used to support an ecosystems approach to management of shared target and non-target oceanic stocks and strengthened regulation and control nationally and regionally. It will strengthen compliance with existing legal instruments at national, regional and international level for the management of highly migratory fish stocks, implement EAFM Plans in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam, and enhance adaptive management of shared stocks. These activities will build on the accomplishments of the WPEA OFM MSP.
Major quantifiable indicators. (i) Conservation and sustainable management of highly migratory fish stocks in an area that is supplying around 15 per cent of the world tuna catch; (ii) Reduction of bycatch of critically endangered species, such as sea turtles, sharks and seabirds.

Component 3: Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy
Baseline: The Project builds on a strong baseline of data collection on oceanic fisheries in the South Pacific Ocean undertaken by the South Pacific Community (SPC) with support from WCPFC member states (CMMs), such as Australia, China, USA, Japan, Chinese Taipei and RO Korea. SEAFDEC has some information available but mostly on coastal tuna resources. Also, the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam have national monitoring programmes that the project will be linked to, but the quality of national data is often poor. Moreover, poor compatibility and limited information sharing across East Asia and the Pacific as well as limited involvement of the tuna industry, is threatening the sustainability of harvests of shared stocks.
Incremental reasoning: GEF resources will support the elaboration of monitoring programmes and stock assessments for highly migratory fish stocks and associated ecosystems, and establishment of a Regional Knowledge Platform for highly migratory stocks. An improved contribution to sustainable development will be achieved through enhanced information for decision-making in respect of necessary national economic, financial, regulatory and institutional reform. The Project will work with the private sector to promote market-based approaches to sustainable harvesting of shared tuna stocks. Analysis of fishery supply chains for East Asian oceanic tuna will be coupled with identification of incentives for sustainable fishing practices (e.g. MSC certification) in collaboration with consumers and the tuna industry, including the International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSF), which is a recently established global partnership among leaders in science, the tuna industry and WWF.
Major quantifiable indicators. (i) Monitoring and knowledge sharing system between the POWPLME and EAS in place for highly migratory fish stocks; (ii) Increased allocation of private-sector resources to sustainable harvesting of tuna in the EAS; (iii) Participation in at least 2 global knowledge sharing events.

Indicative Financing by Program Component

Program Component	GEF funding (US$)	Indicative Cofinancing (US$)	Sources of Cofinancing
1. Partnerships in coastal and ocean governance	478,000	2,256,000	• National governments of Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam • UNDP • WCPF Commission
2. Healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems	1,300,000	8,000,000	• National governments of Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam • WCPF Commission • WWF • Private sector: tuna industries

			in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam
3. Knowledge platforms for building a sustainable ocean-based green economy	400,899	5,100,000	• National governments of Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam • WCPF Commission • SPC (Secretariat of the Pacific Community) • Private sector: tuna industries in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam • Bilateral donor agencies (USA, Australia, Japan, RO Korea)
4. Project management cost	114,679	800,000	• WCPFC
Total	**2,293,578**	**16,156,000**	

ANNEX VII

Revised YSLME Project Identification Form (PIF) for SAP Implementation

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) [3]
PROJECT TYPE: (FULL SIZED PROJECT)
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:(GEF TRUST FUND)

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management		
Country(ies):	China, ROK	GEF Project ID:[4]	4343
GEF Agency(ies):	(UNDP) (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4552
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNOPS	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ ☐		Agency Fee ($):	680,619

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[5]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF,LDCF,SCCF) ($)	Indicative Co Financing ($)
	Others			
Project management cost[6]				
Total project costs			0	0

Add Row

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To achieve adaptive ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea (YS) by fostering long-term sustainable institutional, policy and financial arrangements in accordance with the YSLME Strategic Action Programme (SAP)

Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF, LDCF, SCCF)($)	Indicative Co Financing ($)
1. Sustainable Regional and National	(TA)	1.1 Regional governance structure, the	a) Regional agreement to establish the YSLME	1,970,043	2,482,508

[3] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[4] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[5] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.
[6] GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

Cooperation for Ecosystem-Based Management		YSLME Commission established, operational and sustained 1.2. Improved inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration at national level 1.3 Wider participation in SAP implementation fostered through capacity building and public awareness 1.4 Improved compliance with regional and international treaties, agreements and guidelines 1.5 Sustainable financing for regional collaboration on ecosystem-based management secured based on cost-efficient and eologically-effective actions	Commission, Management Science and Technical Panel (MSTP) and Regional Working Groups (RWGs); meetings convened and reports published; national and regional policies drafted and implemented b) National level agreements regarding ecosystem-based management actions, policies, regulations and standards promulgated, as appropriate c) At least 15 agreements with partners on overall environment co-operation and management, relevant fishery management, marine habitat conservation and pollution reduction, at both national and regional levels; cross sector partnerships established and operational. d) Enhanced national and regional legal instruments to comply with regional & global treaties, agreements and guidelines e) National public awareness in support of YSLME SAP achieved; data and information collected; jointly managed databases; publicly accessible information for implementing management plans at the regional, national and local levels f) Transfer of lessons, experiences and best practices between local sites		

			g) Training of at least 10 stakeholder groups on public participation on relevant management actions, in particular on fishery management, marine habitat conservation and economic assessment h)Periodic economic assessments of costs and ecological effectiveness i) Sustainable financing agreed; at least 150% increase in government financing for regional collaboration		
2. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with Respect to Provisioning Services	TA	2.1Recovery of depleted fish stocks as shown by increasing mean trophic level 2.2 Enhanced stocks through restocking and habitat improvement 2.3 Enhanced and sustainable mariculture production by increasing productivity per unit area by around 10% as a means to ease pressure on capture fisheries	a)Reduction of fishing by around 10% in demonstration sites through e.g. vessel buy-back schemes over the project duration b)Provision of alternative livelihoods to fisher folks taking into account the contribution of women c)Science-based management of fisheries and mariculture d)Widespread practice of sustainable mariculture where appropriate e)Adoption of integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) where appropriate	1,437,606	19,020,886
3. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Regulating and Cultural Services	TA	3.1 Ecosystem health improved through reductions in pollutant (e.g., N) discharge from land-based sources of	a)Reduced pollutant levels, e.g. reduce 10% N discharge every 5 yrs, by enforcement and control in demonstration sites b)New and	1,155,411	156,366,481

		around 10% over the project duration 3.2 Wider application of pollution-reduction techniques piloted at the demonstration sites 3.3. Strengthened legal and regulatory process to control pollution 3.4 Marine litter controlled at selected locations	innovative techniques for pollution reduction (e.g. artificial wetlands) applied at demonstration sites c)Strengthened legal instruments and better regulatory processes to control pollution d) Procedures in place to control and remove marine litter at demonstration sites e) Enhanced data and information regarding sources and sinks of contaminants		
4. Improved Ecosystem Carrying Capacity with respect to Supporting Services	TA	4.1Maintenance of current areas of habitats through relevant management actions (e.g. the Total Quantity Control of Reclamation) to strictly control land reclamation.(no new permissions granted for coastal zone reclamation) 4.2 Stronger regional MPA network established and functioning 4.3 Adaptive management mainstreamed to enhance the resilience of the YSLME and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts on ecosystem processes and other threats	a)Agreement at all levels to to implement the relevant management actions.avoid new coastal zone reclamation projects b)MPA networks (covering approx. 544,800 ha) strengthened in the YSLME c)Regional strategies adopted and goals agreed; site-based ICM plans enhancing climate resilience in place for selected sites in YSLME; conservation areas and habitats for migratory species identified d)Public awareness of Yellow Sea environmental problems enhanced; strong local support for and awareness of demonstration activities e)Established monitoring network; regular basin-wide assessments; enhanced	2,440,639	19,816,587

		identified in the TDA and SAP 4.4. Application of Ecosystem-based Community Management (EBCM) in preparing risk management plans to address climate variability and coastal disasters	information exchange; periodic scenarios of ecosystem change		
Subtotal:				7,003,669	216,707,348
Project management cost[7]				558,731	9,174,418
Total project costs				7,562,430	225,881,766

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
National Government	China	Grant	9,812,480
(select)		In-kind	82,842,580
National Government	ROK	Grant	16,973,332
		In-kind	112,361,374
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	2,092,000
		Grant	1,800,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			225,881,766

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)1

GEF AGENCY	TYPE OF TRUST FUND	FOCAL AREA	Country name/Global	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	International Waters	China	7,562,430	680,619	8,243,049
	(select)					0
	(select)					0
	(select)					0
Total GEF Resources				7,562,430	680,619	8,243,049

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

[2] Please indicate fees related to this project as well as PPGs for which no Agency fee has been requested already.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

[7] Same as footnote #3.

A. **Description of the consistency of the project with**:	
A.1.1 The GEF/LDCF/ SCCF focal area strategies:	This project is consistent with GEF's International Waters strategy as described in the Final GEF-5 Programming Document (GEF/R.5/25/CRP.1). Objective 2 aims to catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs while considering climatic variability and change. The proposed project is well-aligned with the outcomes and targets of Objective 2, in particular Outcome 2.1 as well as Outcomes 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4. The project focuses on the implementation of the YSLME SAP that has been endorsed by all the YS countries. The SAP is anchored on ecosystem-based approaches to the management of the YSLME. The proposed creation of the YSLME Commission will address the needs for multi-lateral institutions and programmes of action to enhance fish stocks, encourage the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, engage the fishing and mariculture industries in sustainable management solutions that provide profit to these stakeholders, while avoiding negative impacts on the Yellow Sea marine ecosystem. Innovative measures to reduce nutrient loads will be undertaken, in fulfilment of the articles in pollution-related conventions; through translating monitoring results into policies and providing mechanisms to exchange data among agencies and across borders. IW-Objective 2 is closely linked to protection of critical habitats through improving and/or establishing management plans and marine protected areas. With the proposed Regional Monitoring Network, regular monitoring of the impacts of pollutants on habitats, surrounding areas, and assessment of affected stakeholders will be covered and the project will utilize ecosystem-based approaches and adaptive management schemes to manage these transboundary water problems. The potential impacts of, and adaptation to climate change will be embedded in the management actions directed towards ecosystem carrying capacity as the central theme of the project. The project will also deliver additional outcomes such as enhanced public awareness, strengthened stakeholder capacity to carry out actions, and institutional sustainability that ensures the SAP and the Commission will be self-sufficient in the long-term. The involvement of all coastal countries in the YS (with DPRK as observer in the Project Steering Committee), will contribute to regional environment management, as well as regional peace and stability.
A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF : the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:	n/a
A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs,	The countries' approval of the SAP and development of National SAPs demonstrate their willingness and commitments to better manage the YS ecosystem, using the regional SAP as a guide. Many targets listed in the SAP are included in the nationally-approved action plans that apply to the entire country (e.g. a 30% reduction in fishing boats over the next 20 years) underscoring the catalytic impacts of the YSLME SAP. In order to ensure consistency with national plans, the Chinese National SAP is included in the next 5 year national development plan and the ROK National SAP is implemented within the national framework. The establishment of the YSLME Commission also illustrates the willingness of the region to examine how to improve governance issues to support the technical management actions required to enhance the health of the Yellow Sea. The countries are already signatories to many global environmental international and bilateral treaties and agreements, and will continue to operate the Inter-ministerial Co-ordinating Committees in order to better harmonise policies and communication between the various government agencies for effective

national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:	SAP implementation. This proposed project and the YSLME SAP Implementation Facility will co-ordinate the interactions and linkages among scientific research, ecosystem-based management, legislation and policy-making to ensure that the YS continues to provide ecosystem services to the countries and the region.
B: Project Overview:	
B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:	The semi-enclosed nature of the Yellow Sea (YS) and the rapid economic development of the surrounding areas have resulted in an increasingly polluted and over-exploited sea. This large marine ecosystem (LME) faces major transboundary problems, including: fisheries depletion resulting from the dramatic increase in fish landings that has grown from 400,000 tonnes to 2.3 million tonnes in the past 20 years; continuing increases in the discharge of pollutants; changes to ecosystem structure and functions leading to an increase in jellyfish and harmful algal blooms; and a 40% loss of coastal wetlands from reclamation and conversion projects representing a major loss of habitat for many species resulting in a significant degradation of biological diversity. On top of these immediate threats lie the potential impacts of climate change such as sea level rise and the changes in basin circulation and the extent of the Yellow Sea Cold Water Mass. The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA, 2008) for the YSLME and the associated causal chain analysis provide an analysis of the root causes of the environmental issues and problems of the Yellow Sea and identify the priorities for management action. Nine transboundary environmental concerns have been identified that fall into five major problem groupings. The effects of these problems are synergistic and compounded since for example fish catch is not only impacted by overfishing, but by loss of important habitats, land-based pollution impacts on water quality, and by the environmental impacts of improper mariculture activities in the coastal zone. Addressing these issues and problems therefore requires an ecosystem-based approach to their management as detailed in the Strategic Action Programme (2009). Through their endorsements and support for the TDA and SAP that were formulated in the first phase of the project, the participating countries have recognised that scientific knowledge needs to be translated into policy, legal and management actions for the entire region and not restricted to each nation, as environmental problems are not limited by geographic boundaries. The SAP identifies 11 tangible regional targets aimed at maintaining the YSLME's capacity to provide the four ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting) to the region and beyond. It provides adaptive ecosystem-based management actions to reach these targets. **Government Contributions to the Baseline Project:** The YSLME countries have jointly committed over $221.99 million towards achieving the priority commitments made in the SAP (see Annex). For ecosystem-based fishery management, the SAP commitment is to reduce 25-30% fishing effort in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea through vessel buy-back and retraining, stock assessments, etc., valued at $19.02 million. For pollution reduction, the SAP commitment is to reduce nutrient discharges from the Yellow Sea countries by 10% every 5 years through enhanced wastewater treatment, reducing fertilizer use and industrial discharges, etc., valued at $156.36 million. For biodiversity conservation, the main commitments of the SAP are to protect coastal habitats, establish regional MPA network, and promote civil society participation in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea, valued at $19.81 million. Under the SAP, the countries have also committed to the establishment of a permanent YSLME Commission. The major function of the Commission will be to oversee joint actions to address the transboundary issues as well as ensure coordination of complementary national actions. It will ensure achievement of regional targets through the implementation of the "on-the-ground" management actions, including capacity building activities, stakeholder participation and public awareness activities, all of

	which are documented in the SAP. The Commission will, at a later stage, become self-sufficient and sustainable through establishment of appropriate financial mechanisms that will be mutually agreed by the countries. **UNDP Contributions to the Baseline Project:** With the Yellow Sea LME UNDP-GEF project largely completed, UNDP's Ocean Governance Programme has mobilized $0.4 m. of (non-GEF) resources and commenced implementation of a key baseline project aimed at consolidating key results and outcomes from the GEF YSLME IW project. This baseline project is supporting a number of critical activities that will enable the successful commencement of SAP implementation through the subject project of this PIF, including: facilitating final discussions and negotiations with China and R. of Korea governments on the project framework for the YSLME SAP Implementation project; consultative meetings on the relevant issues regarding the establishment of the YSLME Commission; regional workshop on mainstreaming economic considerations in the ecosystem-based approach; regional Forum on involvement of local government in the relevant management actions on fishery management; finalizing, editing and publishing the reports of the 21 SAP demonstration activities, the co-operative cruises, and the reports on the regional fishery stock assessment; and preparing, finalizing and publishing a summary book to summarize the outcomes and outputs of the project, and the new knowledge generated during the project. Additional UNDP contributions to the baseline project under the Pollution Control component of the YSLME SAP include the Improved Water Resources Management and Drinking Water Safety in Rural Regions of China (WRM) project ($ 2.092 millions). A series of sound water resources management, drinking water safety and environmental protection technologies are being offered, including efforts to build up policy mechanisms to support improved water resources management and drinking water safety. One of the four demonstration areas under the WRM project (in Liaoning province) is part of the Yellow Sea drainage basin and aims at improving access to safe drinking water in a target community in Shenyang city of Liaoning province. This contribution to the baseline project, by improving drinking water safety (through improved basin management, water treatment, policy development, communications/awareness, etc.) is in turn reducing pollution into the Liao and Hun rivers which drain to the Yellow Sea which supports implementation of the transboundary pollution component of the YSLME SAP.
B. 2. *Incremental /Additional cost reasoning*: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/ SCCF financing and the associated *global*	**Incremental Reasoning.** The GEF funding will: enable regionally co-ordinated implementation of the SAP through the YSLME SAP Implementation Facility (IF), and in the longer term through establishment of the YSLME Commission; facilitate participation of all the coastal countries; and foster the removal of sectoral barriers to integrated management of ecosystem carrying capacity. The Yellow Sea represents a marine environmental resource shared across at least 3 national boundaries. GEF involvement is critical in overcoming the geopolitical complexities and potential conflict among resource users in the Yellow Sea, through the YSLME SAP IF, that is the only body capable of coordinating the implementation of the SAP. The current sectoral management of the marine environment in the countries bordering the Yellow Sea prevents implementation of co-ordinated, integrated and ecosystem-based management as defined in the SAP. GEF assistance in the institutional, policy and management reforms will move the process from the business-as-usual approach to integrated management across sectors. Managing to improve ecosystem carrying capacity will be a novel process for the region to engage in, and there is an urgent need to move the region's perception of marine environmental management in this direction. As a result of the SAP implementation, the capacity of individual agencies to play a pivotal role in facilitating more holistic, ecosystem-based management will be

environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:	improved. Use of GEF resources together with UNDP and national financial commitments will also support the sharing of experiences and lessons-learned on national and regional scales, ultimately aimed at increasing the replication potential for the project's impacts. The above justification for GEF support is supported by the significant progress in the first phase of the project, whereby an effective intergovernmental mechanism has shown strong political support through dialogues, negotiations and decision making by the countries at the inter-ministry level. The adoption of internally-accepted procedures and practice in inter-governmental negotiations is a major contribution of the GEF in building regional cooperation particularly among the YSLME countries. The GEF support will ensure monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the management actions particularly at the regional (LME) level. The GEF support will establish a regional network to which the participating countries have attached high priority as shown by the approximate US$ 387 million they have allocated in support of related activities. Along the line of critical regional activities, the GEF support will ensure the establishment of a YSLME Commission, which will ensure the long-term cooperation among the riparian countries. The Commission will be the formal regional coordination mechanism that is envisioned to build mutual trust and help in securing regional stability. GEF funding will be catalytic in generating the substantial cofinancing from the riparian countries as in the case of the vessel-buy-back SAP commitments in China and ROK which require regional cooperation and would not proceed from unilateral action. The GEF's involvement will ensue not only effective co-operation between the participating countries but also act as necessary condition for the governments to provide co-financing resources for the implementation of the scheme and the entire SAP. Implementation of YSLME SAP will also support implementation of the "Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)" at the sub-regional level. This will provide valuable benefits to strengthen regional infrastructure established under GEF's efforts. **Global Environmental Benefits.** Under the guidance of the proposed project, it is expected that the global environmental benefits would include: restoration of globally important fisheries by reducing within four years up to around 10 % of the current fishing effort; increased uptake of innovative (IMTA) sustainable mariculture techniques in a region responsible for 1/3 of global mariculture production; improved management of globally significant habitats for migratory birds and mammals; decreased eutrophication through reduction in nutrient discharges of about 10% after the 4-year project duration; and thus, significant progress towards restoration of ecosystem carrying capacity. The project will report annually using the IW Tracking Tool to monitor the delivery of global environmental benefits. The project's unique approach to formulating a SAP based on ecosystem services (in the first phase) can serve as a model for other LMEs that are developing SAPs, and in this proposed second phase, the approach could similarly be a model for effective regional LME management that encompasses science and governance.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits(GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read *Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF."*:

Socioeconomic benefits for the target communities in the riparian countries will be realized from a number of interventions proposed in the project. It is expected that the incomes of fishermen will improve in the medium to the long-term as overfishing is effectively addressed through the vessel buy-back schemes. At the same time, alternative livelihoods will be provided primarily to displaced fishermen to soften the impacts of the buy-back scheme. The adoption of integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) will improve production and incomes. Improved production from both aquaculture and capture fisheries will also come from the protection of habitats through the MPA network and the improvement of water quality through pollution reduction. Based on the experiences obtained from the demonstration projects, substantial economic valuation activities have been planned to assess the economic benefits of the management actions identified in the YSLME SAP.

Gender will be mainstreamed in this project through the active engagement of women to optimize the impacts of the interventions. For instance under component 2 the contribution of women in household income will guide the provision of alternative livelihoods and the development and implementation of IMTA. In component 3, the role of women will be harnessed in formulating procedures to control and remove marine litter at demonstration sites, in recognition of the role of women in managing household waste that could find its way in coastal waters. The collection of information will also be gender sensitive to the extent possible to ascertain the role of women in the environmental management. The project will seek and engage women experts in constituting the local, national and regional scientific committees and in the project management team.

The socioeconomic benefits and gender mainstreaming will serve to strengthen the impacts of the interventions on the management of the Yellow Sea LME. There is a mutually reinforcing effect between and among the objectives of improving the environment, optimizing economic benefits and improving the role of women in project formulation and implementation.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further

Risk	Risk Type	Risk Mitigation Measures
Potential conflicts between the participating countries could occur over project resources and the use and management of the shared resources of the Yellow Sea LME.	Political	This risk is considered medium-low, as ROK and China have had experience in conflict resolution through negotiations such as the successful implementation of co-operative cruises of the YSLME project. With the countries' signatures agreeing to co-operate in the SAP and a YSLME SAP Implementation Facility overseeing SAP implementation, any conflicts should be resolved at a high policy level through regional co-operation.
Lack of governance reforms might prevent implementation of management actions and impede the objective of sustaining ecosystem carrying capacity.	Operational	This is considered a low risk. Governance analyses have been carried out in Project Phase I and governance-related management actions are recommended in the SAP to ensure effective implementation of governance reforms. Governance reforms will support long-term sustainability of the Commission and the entire ecosystem-based management process.

<table>
<tr><td>developed during the project design:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Environmental variability and climate change could alter ecosystem functions and reduce ecosystem services.</td><td>Environ mental</td><td>This is considered low risk. An SAP demonstration activity has already been carried out to evaluate the impacts of climate variability and change on the YS, and its full implementation is scheduled under the proposed project. The Commission will guide adaptive management to meet such global changes.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:</td><td>
The major government stakeholder institutions include:
<table>
<tr><td>People’s Republic of China</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Finance</td></tr>
<tr><td>State Oceanic Administration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Environment Protection</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Communication</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Agriculture</td></tr>
<tr><td>Provincial and Municipal Governments</td></tr>
<tr><td>Republic of Korea</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ministry of Unification</td></tr>
</table>
Other stakeholders including parliamentary organisations, international NGOs such as WWF and local ones together with private sector groups such as mariculture associations have participated in the regional governance less actively than other stakeholder groups to date and their continuing participation will be sought in the next phase. In the ROK, NGOs such as Birds Korea; Citizens Institute for Environmental Studies, the Eco-horizon Institute, Korea Marine Rescue Center, Shihwa Lake Saver, and the PGA Wetlands Ecology Institute, and in China the Global Village of Beijing, have all undertaken activities during the first phase under the small grants programme. Incorporation of stakeholders into the various decision-making systems related to marine resource management, coastal zone management, pollution management and other aspects of SAP implementation will be encouraged. At the national level co-ordination between scientists, managers, fishermen, farmers, and government officers will be pursued.

Several international organisations have participated in the past in aspects of regional governance. UNDP has actively participated in the regional governance mechanisms while UNEP has been involved through the Regional Seas Programme and NOWPAP and the IMO through the operation of the various phases of PEMSEA.

The scientific and academic communities will continue to participate at both the regional and national levels in conducting aspects of the regional analyses and in providing scientific and technical advice to the political decision makers represented in the Project Steering Committee and in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Commission that will be established.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:</td><td>The project will co-ordinate its activities with other on-going endeavours in the region namely: Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) as part of the UNEP regional seas programme; implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) through the Partnership for Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA); and the Yellow Sea Eco-region Support Project (YSESP) by WWF and Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to share resources working towards a common goal of appropriate governance for ecosystem-based adaptive management. Co-ordination with these programmes will ensure synergy with other GEF and non-GEF activities. In addition, as fisheries and pollution management (e.g. monitoring jellyfish blooms) in</td></tr>
</table>

	neighbouring geographic areas will have impacts in the Yellow Sea, wherever possible, the project will collaborate on transboundary and management issues in the wider geographic area extending to nearby seas and countries. As a part of the programmatic approach in the EAS region, the YSLME project will closely work together with other projects, e.g. Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas, Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program: Participation of Papua New Guinea, and PEMSEA. As one of the several projects in the GEF IW portfolio that will progress from TDA/SAP formulation to implementation, the project could provide valuable lessons to similar projects that are about to go through these GEF 'foundational' processes, e.g., Sulu-Celebes Seas and Arafura-Timor Seas in the Asia Pacific region and other LMEs in other parts of the world. The project will thus actively engage in knowledge sharing primarily through IW:LEARN and through other fora. The Project will set aside about 1% of the GEF project budget to support IW LEARN activities, such as: set up and run a project website consistent with the IW LEARN guidance and tool kit; participation of project staff in IW LEARN activities (IWC's and relevant regional conferences); and production of at least 2 project experience notes. Wider co-ordination between partners, stakeholders, NGOs, and regional and global initiatives is inherent to project implementation. The "Yellow Sea Partnership (YSP)", with about 20 members, has been a distinctive feature of the 1st phase of the YSLME Project's achievements. Activities implemented with parliamentary organisations, local government officers and NGOs have increased stakeholder involvement in the project and will continue under the proposed project, by engaging all sectors into the management processes, including allowing stakeholders to take the lead in implementing actions under their geographical jurisdiction.
C: Describe the GEF agency's comparative advantage to implement this project:	UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2008-2013 approved by the UNDP Executive Board includes *Managing Energy and the Environment for Sustainable Development* (Goal 4), and includes the outcome *Strengthened national capacities to mainstream environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation systems.* UNDP has taken further internal steps to operationalize the mainstreaming elements of the Strategic Plan at a subsidiary level through its **Water Governance Strategy** endorsed by the UNDP Management Group in 2007. The Water Governance Strategy for includes as one of its three Strategic Priorities **Regional and Global Cooperation** and the associated Outcome, *Enhanced regional and global cooperation, peace, security and socio-economic development through adaptive governance of shared water and marine resources,* and the principal Output, *Assist countries to develop and implement cooperation on transboundary waters through multi-country agreements on priority concerns, governance reforms, investments, legal frameworks, institutions and strategic action programmes.* Notably, UNDP's work on improving governance of shared water and ocean resources incorporates both freshwater and marine waterbodies and has for some time applied a "ridge-to-reef" approach recognizing the freshwater-marine continuum and important linkages between upstream water and land management and the health and integrity of downstream coastal and marine ecosystems. The YSLME, with over 600 million people living in the drainage basin and major challenges with both land-based pollution and ocean-based ecosystem stressors, represents an ideal setting for piloting and refining such basin-wide approaches to marine ecosystem restoration. Underscoring this approach is UNDP's poverty reduction mandate and commitment to preserving and enhancing food security and livelihoods of the nearly 1 billion people who depend on healthy, functioning marine ecosystems like the YSLME. In managing its LME and transboundary fisheries programmes, UNDP's Ocean Governance Programme (www.undp.org/water/ocean-coastal-governance.shtml) draws

	on a wide range of staff expertise in marine ecosystems, fisheries and marine/coastal resources management at HQ, in its Regional Centers, and through its network of Country Offices. Senior advisors at HQ and in regional centers all have relevant Ph.D.'s (fisheries economics, marine biology, environmental management/policy, marine resource economics, etc.). UNDP's cumulative LME portfolio, working in 11 different LMEs in all 5 UNDP regions covering over 100 countries, represents $528 m. in total financing from GEF, UNDP, governments, donor partners and others. This represents the largest investment of any kind in advancing the sustainable, integrated, ecosystem-based management of LMEs, from which over 85% of the world's fisheries are harvested, which contribute $12.6 trillion/year in goods and services to the global economy, and which provide livelihoods for nearly half a billion people, many in the world's poorest countries. In terms of implementing GEF IW projects, UNDP has consistently delivered results through a broad range of international transboundary water interventions including the high-level adoption of 17 SAPs (8 in LMEs), eight of which are currently being implemented. In addition to providing vital technical, financial and capacity building support for the establishment of the world's first post UN Fish Stocks conservation and management organization for highly migratory fish stocks, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), UNDP has strengthened or established 20 multi-country marine/coastal, river and lake basin management agencies or commissions including establishment of the world's first two LME commissions, the Benguela Current and Guinea Current LME Commissions. Lastly, UNDP builds on both its field presence in the two countries of the YSLME – China and Republic of Korea (ROK) and with its partner organizations in the two countries. In addition, the project will be directly supported by an experienced UNDP Regional Technical Advisor based in the region and by the UNDP Principal Technical Advisor at UNDP Headquarters with responsibility for global oversight of the UNDP Ocean Governance programme.
C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:	UNDP's Ocean Governance Programme has mobilized $0.4 million in (non-GEF) resources and commenced implementation of a baseline project aimed at consolidating key results and outcomes from the GEF YSLME IW project (see II.B.1). This baseline project is supporting a number of critical activities that will enable the successful commencement of SAP implementation through the subject project of this PIF. Additional UNDP co-financing is provided by the Improved Water Resources Management and Drinking Water Safety in Rural Regions of China (WRM) project ($1.692 m). The project seeks to improve human development outcomes among targeted groups through strengthening institutional support mechanism and linkages to facilitate and encourage needs-based responses at the community level. A series of sound water resources management, drinking water safety and environmental protection technologies are being offered, including efforts to build up policy mechanisms to support improved water resources management and drinking water safety. One of the four demonstration areas under the WRM project (in Liaoning province) is part of the Yellow Sea basin and aims at improving access to safe drinking water in a target community in Shenyang city of Liaoning province. This contribution to the baseline project, by improving drinking water safety (through improved basin management, water treatment, policy development, communications/awareness, etc.) is in turn reducing pollution into the Liao and Hun rivers which drain to the Yellow Sea. Pollution, particularly nutrients from poorly or untreated wastewater discharges and agriculture, is one of the priority transboundary problems identified in the YSLME TDA and addressed through the YSLME SAP. The project that is subject of this PIF thus builds on this and the other contributions to the baseline project by promoting a comprehensive, integrated, ecosystem-based approach to restoration of the highly degraded Yellow Sea.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:	This project supports the UNDAF for China (2011-2015) through its contribution to the following UNDAF outcomes: a) Outcome 1: Government institutions and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy. Of relevance are outcome 1.2: Policy and implementation mechanisms to manage natural resources are strengthened, with special attention to poor and vulnerable groups, and outcome 1.3: China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy. b) Outcome 3: China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits. The relevant specific outcomes are Outcome 3.1: International conventions, treaties and compacts are implemented; Outcome 3.2: China's response to regional issues is enhanced. The project will be supported through the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand through the Regional Technical Advisor for Marine, Coastal and Island Ecosystems. UNDP has a strong country office in China. The project will draw from the country offices in the coordination of project activities in these countries. The regional project office hosted by the Republic of Korea (ROK) will be maintained in this phase of the project and will serve as the primary link with ROK. A communication office is envisioned to be established in China to provide the communication needs of the project as well as serve as the frontline for project activities in China.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

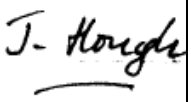
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/DD/YYYY)*
Ms. Jiandi YE	Director, IFI Division III, International Department, GEF National Operational Focal Point	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**	**03/04/2011**

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(MM/DD/YYYY)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
John Hough, UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		9 September 2010	Jose Erezo Padilla	+66 (2) 288 2730	jose.padilla@undp.org

John Hough, UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		RE- SUBMISSION 14 March 2011	Jose Erezo Padilla	+66 (2) 288 2730	jose.padilla@undp.org
John Hough, UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		RE- SUBMISSION 10 May 2011	Jose Erezo Padilla	+66 (2) 288 2730	jose.padilla@undp.org

Annex

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL CO-FINANCING RESOURCES

This annex table provides a breakdown of the total project budget by major activity. From the table, the following may be observed. The breakdown of some of the funds, particularly for China is not available at time of finalization of this PIF. This information will be provided at CEO endorsement.

(i) For fishery management, the main target of the SAP is to reduce 25-30% of the fishing effort in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea. In order to achieve this management target, the governments of the participating countries intend to allocate over US$ 3.6 billion as co-financing,with the bulk coming from China reflecting the current overfishing situation.

(ii) For pollution reduction, the main target of the SAP is to reduce 10% nutrient discharge every 5 years from the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea. In order to achieve the management target, the governments of the participating countries are allocating over US$ 5.6 billion as co-financing, with 60% accounted for by China and the remainder by ROK.

(iii) For biodiversity conservation, the main target of the SAP is to protect coastal habitats and establish regional MPA network in the coastal countries of the Yellow Sea. In order to achieve the management target, the governments of the participating countries are programming over US$ 1.58 billion in co-financing, with China providing most of these resources.

The level of co-financing resources is relatively huge compared to similar projects in the GEF portfolio. Despite the considerable co-financing, GEF support is still critical in making this happen. The discussion of the incremental reasoning for GEF support is found in section B.2.1 and the main points are highlighted here. The GEF funding will enable regionally co-ordinated implementation of the SAP through the YSLME SAP Implementation Facility; and foster the removal of sectoral barriers to integrated management of ecosystem carrying capacity. GEF assistance in the institutional, policy and management reforms will move the process from the business-as-usual approach to integrated management across sectors. Managing to improve ecosystem carrying capacity will be a novel process for the region to engage in, and there is an urgent need to move the region’s perception of marine environmental management in this direction. As a result of the SAP implementation, the capacity of individual agencies to play a pivotal role in facilitating more holistic management will be improved. The use of GEF resources together with national financial commitments will also support the sharing of experiences and lessons-learned on national and regional scales, ultimately aimed at increasing the replication potential of the project impacts.

Annex Table. Breakdown of Major Cofinancing by Country and Activity

Areas	Activities	China	ROK	Sub-Total
Regional Fishery Management	Identification of boats; buy back; and decommissioning	5,025,000	56,875,000	61,900,000
	Increase Tourism opportunities	16,720	58,756,660	58,773,380
	Technical retraining programmes	150,000	7,820,833	7,970,833
	Joint regional stock assessments	556,000	3,487,500	4,043,500
	Artificial reefs deployment	100,000	4,791,667	4,891,667
	Others (to be classified at CEO endorsement)*	3,472,633,850	28,091,173	3,500,725,023
Sub-total		**3,478,481,570**	**159,822,833**	**3,638,304,403**
Pollution Control and Regional Monitoring & Assessment Network	Establish regional pollution monitoring guideline and network based on any exsiting ones	350,000	33,065,000	33,415,000
	Evaluation of facilities and equipment to control/reduce discharge from industrial and municipal sources	90,000	164,115,000	164,205,000
	Improve control mechanism of pollution from point sources	1,000	183,845,000	183,846,000
	Improve regional strategy for oil spill	6,720	5,622,500	5,629,220
	Implement improvement of wastewater & sewage treatment facilities	50,000	1,231,880,833	1,231,930,833
	Support for monitoring & reducing atm-based sources	120,000	41,402,500	41,522,500
	Support for monitoring, reducing, & improving fertiliser use	225,000	544,080,000	544,305,000
	Support for monitoring & reducing sea-based sources	32,800	10,442,500	10,475,300
	Implementation of reducing nutrient discharge activities	30,000	5,865,000	5,895,000
	Improve capacity in disease diagnoses	2,940	5,782,500	5,785,440
	Others (to be classified at CEO endorsement)*	3,384,289,528	14,078,747	3,398,368,275
Sub-Total		**3,385,197,988**	**2,240,179,580**	**5,625,377,568**
Biodiversity Conservation	Regional evaluation of implementation of CBD and RAMSAR convention and country reports within the YSLME	21,400	2,491,667	2,513,067
	Develop explict goals in the form of regional habitats and species targets and a biodiversity conservation plan in implementation of CBD, Ramsar and other conventions	11,400	2,514,166	2,525,566
	Analysis of country coastal management guidelines, identification of conservation areas according to planning zones.	13,400	2,152,500	2,165,900
	Identification of habitats of selected migratory species at the regional level	26,200	4,791,667	4,817,867
	Sponsoring of network of NGOs to work together to promote Public Awareness	16,720	3,600,000	3,616,720
	Make assessment on the trend of the introduced species in the region	47,280	1,000,187	1,047,467
	Monitoring the impacts	1,000,000	2,130,000	3,130,000
	Others (to be classified at CEO endorsement)*	1,560,675,280	6,433,445	1,567,108,725
Sub-Total		**1,561,811,680**	**25,113,632**	**1,586,925,312**
Others components		1,036,760	1,195,748	2,232,508
Project Management cost		8,125,055	2,480,722	10,605,777
Grand Total		**8,434,653,053**	**2,428,792,515**	**10,863,445,568**

*The final distribution of these amounts, including for the other line items, will be provided at CEO endorsements. No breakdown is available for these additional amounts at time of finalization of the PIF.

ANNEX VIII

List of Acronyms

DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IMCC	Inter-Ministry Co-ordinating Committee
IW	International Waters
KIOST	Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology
KMI	Korea Maritime Institute
KOEM	Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LoE	Letter of Endorsement
LOFSRI	Liaoning Ocean and Fisheries Science Research Institute
MLTM	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs
MOFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGO	Nongovernmental organisation
NOWPAP	Northwest Pacific Action Plan
NPC	National Project Co-ordinator
NSAP	National Strategic Action Plans
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PIF	Project Identification Form
PMO	Project Management Office
ProDoc	Project Document
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROK	Republic of Korea
RSTP	Regional Scientific and Technical Panel
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SOA	State Oceanic Administration
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
YSESP	Yellow Sea Eco-region Support Project
YSLME	Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem

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