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**UNDP/GEF PROJECT ENTITLED “REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN THE  
YELLOW SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM”**

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For the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project**  
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**Preliminary Management Actions with respect to the Project’s objectives**

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Annex 1. Working Sheet for Identifying Management Actions

Problems and Targets		Preparation of Management Actions				
Services	Problems identified in CCA	Regional target (2020)	Ideal Management Actions	Analysis of Planned & On-going Management Actions	Feasible Management Actions by 2020	Potential Demonstration Activities and Sites
Provisioning	Decline in landings of many commercially-important species	25-30% reduction in catch and fishing effort (2004)	Certification programs: Fair trade	In China, MSC certifications have already been given to processors of import fish, but not Yellow Sea fish products yet either in China or Korea.	To encourage marine capture fisheries in the Yellow Sea gain MSC certifications in China and Korea	not applicable by 2009
	Unsustainable mariculture practices	Sustainable/Polyculture/optimization of the distribution and the cultured spp Improvement culture techniques.				
	Changes in abundance/biomass and species diversity of plankton	Provision of better scientific understanding for Adaptive Management(monitoring/assessment/prediction)				
	Loss of benthic habitat in coastal areas.		Action 1: protected areas: a trans-boundary representative network of well-managed MPAs established	MPAs have been designated in China and Korea, but neither their representativeness nor management effectiveness have been assessed.  MPAs are managed by several government agencies both in China and Korea, but there is not enough coordination between them. Stakeholder participation in management of MPAs has been very limited both in China and Korea.  Chinese central government has been advocating the use of MPAs as a tool for biodiversity and resource conservation, but the policy is yet to be implemented.	To develop a trans-boundary plan for representative network of MPAs ; To designate new MPAs to fill gaps in representation; To improve capacity of MPA management government offices through regional information exchange and cooperation; To develop a coordination mechanism across national government agencies and at a trans-boundary level; To develop stakeholder participation mechanisms in MPA management nationally; To showcase well-managed MPAs by designating demonstration MPA sites.	To assess management effectiveness of current MPAs in China and Korea. (Sites: existing MPAs within PPAs in China and Korea); To conduct a gap analysis between marine functional zoning in China and XXX (needs Korean experts inputs) in Korea and the Potential Priority Areas map)
	Changes in abundance and diversity of endemic and endangered spp.	Maintain and improve current populations/distributions and genetic diversity of endangered and endemic spp.(Reduce human impact , reduce bycatch of endangered spp)	Action 1: protected areas: a trans-boundary representative network of well-managed MPAs established	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Action 2: species protection and recovery plan	some trans-boundary actions initiated for some species groups (e.g. seal, waterbirds)	To prioritise species action plans for trans-boundary action according to endangered status and practicality; To develop and implement initial groups of trans-boundary species action plans;	To develop one trans-boundary species action plan as a demonstration
			Action 3: capture of benefits by local communities	(See under the heading: Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning;)	(See under the heading: Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning;)	(See under the heading: Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning;)
			Action 4: public awareness, communication, and education	Numerous CEPA activities (communications, education, and public awareness) have been taken at local and national level, but trans-boundary scale activities with a unified theme seem still weak. YSLME helped to initiate the Yellow Sea Partnership to work partly on public awareness at a trans-boundary level; YSLME also supported CEPA activities at local and national levels with small grants.	To develop and sustain a CEPA programme with a unified theme in order to raise public awareness on the need for trans-boundary cooperation.	To develop a unified theme approach on public awareness for the Yellow Sea (e.g. World Environment Day with a unique theme for each year).
			Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning; Integrating biodiversity into regional planning; Designing governance approaches to support biodiversity (at all levels including local levels); Awareness of the global environment and linking local and global institutions	In China, the marine functional zoning is one of the main technical, legislative and institutional management actions to manage marine and coastal habitats at national as well as local levels. In Korea, ??? (ICM technical, legislative, and institutional status of ICM???)	To regularly monitor progress and evaluate effectiveness of ICM in China and Korea nationally and on a trans-boundary scale;  To develop and implement a capacity building plan for ICM, especially for local government officers;  To develop and sustain a regional cooperation opportunity for information exchange and lessons learning for practitioners of ICM in China and Korea;  To develop stakeholder participation mechanisms in MPA management nationally;	To conduct a feasibility study of nominating demonstration sites in China and Korea for integration of biodiversity and development into local development plans;
			Action 4: scientific findings and data need to be made available to all of society	There is a fair amount of opportunities for exchange between scientists in China and Korea , but not to the rest of society partly due to lack of a CEPA mechanism.	(Feed key scientific findings into the CEPA programme under the heading: Action 4: public awareness, communication, and education)	To prioritise key YSLME scientific findings to be communicated to society and feed them into a CEPA programme.
		Action 3: Ecotourism and cultural tourism	At local level, individual cities are taking initiatives to develop and implement ecotourism, but some of them do not conform to international standards of ecotourism in terms of their contribution to biodiversity conservation.	To link with on-going global ecotourism initiatives, standards, and institutions and adapt to the Yellow Sea context in China and Korea.	not a priority as demonstration activities	
	Habitat loss and degradation (1)	Maintain current habitats according to standards and regulations of 2007 (According to Chinese and Korean functional zoning plans)	Action 1: protected areas: a trans-boundary representative network of well-managed MPAs established	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Action 5: ecosystem restoration; wetland restoration	In Korea, some restoration of coastal wetlands have been experimented.	restoration may not be a priority as management actions until 2020. Or To encourage creation of an inventory of wetlands and coastal ecosystems projects for regional information exchange.	not a priority as demonstration activities
			Action 6: incorporating considerations of biodiversity conservation into management practices in sectors (fisheries including mariculture)	(to be analysed by fisheries and mariculture experts) (do the current fishery/mariculture legislations clearly and specifically have a clause that requires biodiversity conservation?)	(to be developed based on analysis of planned and on-going management actions)	(to be developed based on analysis of planned and on-going management actions)
			Action 3: capture of benefits by local communities	There seem to be very few studies yet on the benefits of having and maintaining important and natural habitats to local communities, for example, ecotourism.	To conduct economic studies of biodiversity/ ecosystem services at local levels and ; To raise awareness through a CEPA programme.	not a priority as demonstration activities
			Action 4: public awareness, communication, and education	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning; Integrating biodiversity into regional planning; Designing governance approaches to support biodiversity (at all levels including local levels);	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Action 3: Awareness of the global environment and linking local and global institutions	NGOs, scientists, and government agencies in Korea and China took advantage of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) to raise profile of wetland conservation including coastal habitats. YSLME has initiated local government and NGO capacity building workshops and linked them to a trans-boundary YSLME project.	(see actions under the headings of : Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning; Action 4: public awareness, communication, and education)	To demonstrate linking local and global institutions by taking advantage of the Ramsar COP10 in Korea in 2008, especially involving local government, local communities, local NGOs; To demonstrate linking local and global institutions by taking advantage of the CBD COP10 in Japan (?) in 2010, especially involving local government, local communities, local NGOs; (see also actions under the headings of : Action 3: integration of biodiversity conservation and development planning; Action 4: public awareness, communication, and education)
			Action 7: Encouraging private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation;	In Korea, there are examples of some corporations supported coastal biodiversity conservation activities. (In China, ??? Need inputs from other experts)	To develop a mechanism that publically acknowledge participation of business and industry in the Yellow Sea ecosystem conservation.	To organise a stakeholder dialogue meeting with business and industry on YS ecosystem conservation, including biodiversity conservation.
			Action 4: scientific findings and data need to be made available to all of society	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Action 8: Recognizing sacred areas	(are there such places in the Yellow Sea? I am aware such an example in the East China Sea (zhejiang zhoushan qundao), need other experts input).	(depends on the analysis)	(depends on the analysis)
			Action 3: Ecotourism and cultural tourism	ditto	ditto	ditto
Supporting/regulating	Contaminants and their effects (1)	Codex / Stockholm Convention / MARPOL				
	Nitrogen enrichment and eutrophication	Control of total loading to meet reference point (China will reduce total loading from point sources 10% every 5 years)				
	Silicon depletion	Improve FW seasonal fluxes				
	Marine Litter	Reduced standing stock of litter (Increase public awareness Periodic clean ups)		Technologies for waste reduction, re-use, recovery, and disposal		
				Compliance with waste management laws and regulations		
				Environmental awareness and education		
				Indicators and monitoring		
	Change in abundance/biomass and species diversity of benthic community	Provision of better scientific understanding for Adaptive Management (monitoring/assessment/prediction)				
	Increased frequency of HABs	< 5 events on each coast (HAB includes high biomass algal bloom)				
Cultural	Contaminants and their effects (3)	Reduced to nationally acceptable levels				
	Habitat loss and degradation (3)		Action 1: protected areas: a trans-boundary representative network of well-managed MPAs established	ditto	ditto	ditto





