

Overall Review of the Implementation of the Yellow Sea Grant Program (YSGP)

(Prepared by Ms. Jiajie Fang based on completed questionnaires designed by Operations Associate Mr. Yonggi Kim.)

Contents

1. Background.....	1
Financing Scale, Geographic Scale and Project Duration	2
Evaluation Process and Panel Recommendations.....	2
2. Conformity with the End of the Project Targets.....	4
3. Results of the YSGP	4
4. Impact of the project.....	6
5. Sustainability	9
6. Lessons Learnt.....	10
Appendix I	12
Table 1: Relevance of proposal to the YSLME Phase II Project.....	12
Table 2: workshops, study tours and capacity training.....	13
Table 3: List of Research Reports.....	14
Table 4: Total Training Number of Times and Participants	14
Table 5: Results of the Projects	15

1. Background

The UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II Project was signed in July 2014 between UNDP, PR China and UNOPS to implement the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME). It aims to foster a long-term sustainable institutional, policy, and financial arrangements for effective ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea in accordance with the YSLME SAP. The expected outcomes include 1) establishment of a self-sustaining cooperative mechanism for ecosystem-based management; 2) recovered fish stocks, improved mariculture production and quality; 3) improved ecosystem health; 4) improved inter-sectoral coordination and mainstreaming of ecosystem-based management principles at the national level, maintenance of habitat areas, strengthened stakeholder participation and improved policy making; and 5) skills and capacity significantly developed for region-wide ecosystem-based management.

The Yellow Sea Grant Program (YSGP) is established at the decision of the Management, Science and Technical Panel (MSTP) and Interim Commission Council (ICC, March 2019). The goal of setting up this program is to support on-the-grant activities of the NGOs, academia, business associations and other partners to achieve the Project objective. In specific, the YSGP aims to:

1. support eligible non-for-profit social welfare organizations and community-based organizations to achieve enhanced awareness and on-the-ground impact of local actions to contribute to restoring the carrying capacity of ecosystem provisioning, regulatory, supporting and recreational services of the Yellow Sea;
2. develop their resource mobilization, organizational development and management capacity;
3. through the YSLME platform, improve the overall capacity of the society for region-wide ecosystem-based management.

Financing Scale, Geographic Scale and Project Duration

YSGP supports single project in the amount ranging from USD \$30,000 to USD \$100,000, lasting at least six months or longer but should be completed by November 30, 2019. When the YSLME Phase II Project was extended to December 31, 2020, the Grant Support Agreements between UNOPS and grantees can be extended to June 30, 2020 in line with the decision of ICC to complete all project activities by June 30, 2020 except wrap-up meeting and terminal evaluation. Geographically, the YSGP primarily supports activities in Dalian and Dandong (Liaoning Province), Weihai (Shandong Province), and Lianyungang and Nantong (Jiangsu Province), PR China to synergize with parallel project activities for coherent and bigger impact of grant-supported. Activities to be conducted beyond demonstration areas can also be supported if contributing to strengthening the ecological connectivity with demonstration areas, or involving awareness raising, education and communication production, according to the Guidelines for Call for Proposal for Funding by the Yellow Sea Grant Program.

Evaluation Process and Panel Recommendations

UNOPS seeks to enlarge partnership with front-line organizations to bring the impact to the ground. Thus, the targeted organizations are 1) NGOs; 2) research institutes; 3) colleges and universities; 4) fisheries industry associations or societies. The evaluation contains 3 stages and the results are shown as follow:

- 1) Eligibility evaluation (17 of 22 submitted proposals passed)
- 2) Technical and financial evaluation (11 of 17 eligible proposals passed)
- 3) Final assessment: panel discussion for short listed proposals to nominate the strongest and most suitable proposals (8 of 11 technically compliant proposals)

The project received 22 proposals in total within the deadline. The total amount requested in all proposals are USD \$1,876,754.64. Eight proposals were selected and finally the 7 proposals were awarded with a total funding of USD \$484,448. (Table 1)

Table 1: The Seven Awarded Proposals for YSGP

No	applicant	Grant Amount (in USD)	Matching funds	Total Project Budget
1	Beijing Chaoyang District Yongxu Global Environmental Institute (GEI)	100,000	49,000	149,000

2	Blue Ribbon Ocean Conservation Association (BROCA)	46,950	24,630	71,580
3	China Aquatic Products Processing and Marketing Alliance (CAPPMA)	99,969	50,000	149,969
4	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)	39,778	4,455	44,233
5	Chinese Academy of Fishery Science (CAFS)	71,439	27,203	98,642
6	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR)	80,000	86,800	166,800
7	Shanghai Rendu Ocean NPO Development Center (RENDU)	46,312	-	46,312
	total	484,448	242,088	726,536

Of the seven grantees, 4 are NGOs, 2 are research institutes and one is a business association. Project sites covered by the 7 projects are illustrated in Figure 1.

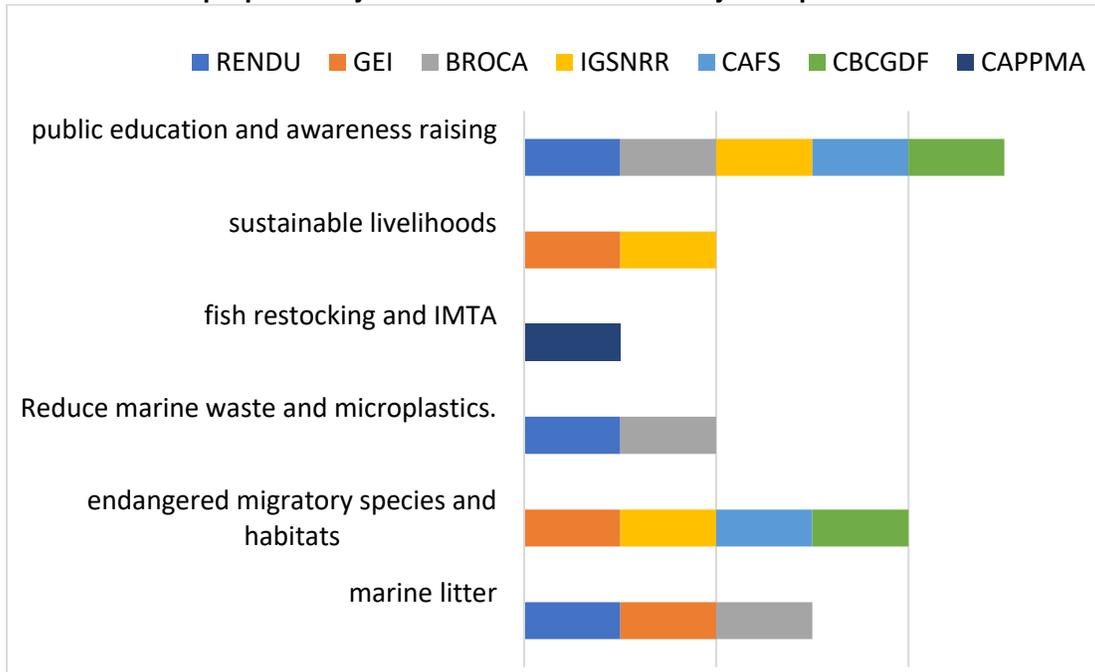
Figure 1: The Grantees and the Intervene Locations



2. Conformity with the End of the Project Targets

According to objectives and work requirements of YSLME Phase II Project, the Yellow Sea Grant Program support activities support six scopes. Each of the rewarded project displays the targets consistency respectively. For each project’s detailed missions and goals, please refer to [Table 1 - Relevance of proposal to the YSLME Phase II Project](#) in the [Annex](#).

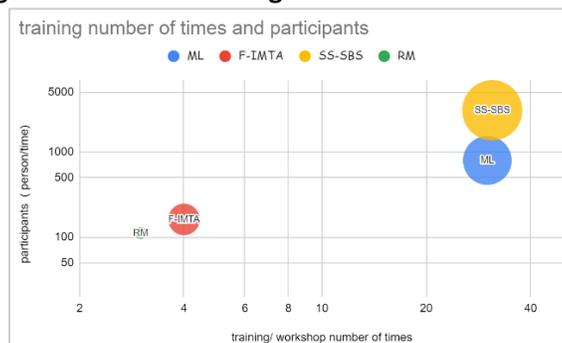
Figure 2: relevance to proposed objectives to YSLME Phase II Project impact areas



3. Results of the YSGP

Through support of the YSGP, the seven grantees conducted over 60 activities reaching over 4,000 participants. The distribution in four categories are shown as chart 4 participants and activities distribution. The full results are summarized in attached [Table 5: results of projects](#) of the [Annex](#).

Figure 3: areas of training and number of attendants



Marine litter – ML; Fish Stock and integrated multitrophic aquaculture (F-IMTA); Spotted Seals and Spoon-billed sandpiper - SS-SBS; and regional mechanisms – RM.

In summary, the following results have been achieved based on the responses of the grantees.

- **Strengthening regulatory framework for fishery management**

The Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) formulated the “Management Regulations and Index System for Assessment of the Performance of the National Aquatic Germplasm Resource Reserves (NAGRRs)”, which is a well-structured indexed assessment tool for evaluating national reserves. China Aquatic Products Processing and Manufacturing Association (CAPPMA) issued “Guidelines on Accelerating the Green Development of Aquaculture Industry” to guide the sustainable development of aquaculture industry for application by its members. The management regulations in relation to NAGRRs, if adopted by the MARA, will constitute a remarkable contribution to the management effectiveness of existing reserves for sustainable fisheries.

- **Enhancing capacity of local beneficiaries including women in application of ecosystem-based management**

According to incomplete statistics, the YSGP has supported a total of at least 34 training workshops, 4 study tours and 3 capacity trainings benefiting 294 participants, and 27 surveys with over 550 participants. These trainings focus on marine litter monitoring, marine survey technology, endangered waterbird species protection, fishermen’s livelihood training sessions, and capacity building training for non-profit organizations, NGOs and associations. (The list of workshops, study tours and capacity training courses is attached in Table 2 - workshops, study tours and capacity training courses in the Annex. For example, CAPPMA’s study tours and workshop for sustainable mariculture and marine ecosystem maintenance engaged 162 participants from enterprises, among them 41 were female. RENDU organized the OSEAN exchange program, the female trainees took up half of their program participants.

- **Improved understanding of the state of the Yellow Sea for policy making, education and awareness raising**

According to incomplete statistics, a total of 16 science research studies were conducted under YSGP. These research and monitoring activities include:

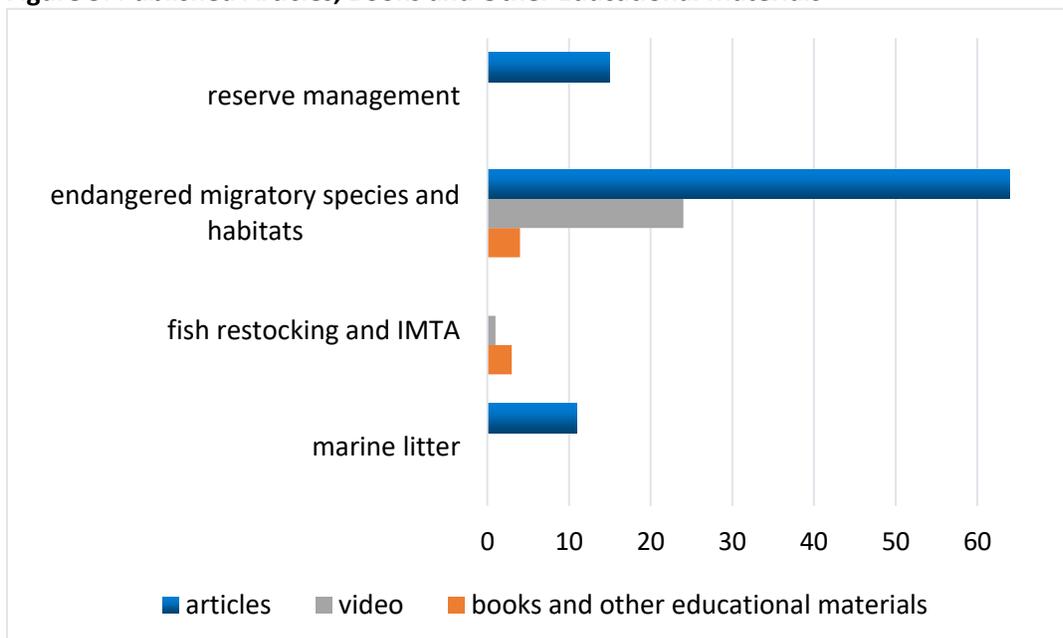
1. IGSNRR identified 14 new IBAs along coasts of Yellow Sea and Bohai Bay, covering 38 water bird species. It also prepare a report revealing that the destruction on coastal wetlands is the main cause of the continuous rapid decrease of water birds’ population.
2. CAFS completed the NAGRRs evaluation regulations and indexes, published one self-evaluation report, four ability building summary reports and five effectiveness assessment reports for the NAGRR demonstration in the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea regions. (The List of Research Articles, Study Yours and Capacity Training refer to Table 3 of research reports in the Annex.)
3. RENDU collected the data of beach waste. The data analysis could support the regulatory institutions for scientific policy making. The accumulated data also enriched the database for future reference, facts revealing and public education.

- **Awareness raising and education: target groups at local levels are the key project interventions.**

According to Grantees’ reports, 45 awareness and education activities were organized with project support with 3,707 participants, providing creative outputs covering from educational publications, cellphone-based app, tiktok videos, movie watching activities and field trips. Target beneficiaries of the results include officials, farmers, students and enterprises. CBCDGF organized 15 spotted seal watching activities evolving 2,900 person /time.

As for the efforts on outreach and public publication, a total of 90 surveys, reports and articles, 4 new books and brochures (in three languages), creative educational materials and 25 videos were produced. The distribution in four categories are shown as Figure 4.

Figure 5: Published Articles, Books and Other Educational Materials



4. Impact of the project

- ***Improved understanding of the state of the Yellow Sea and public participation through education, field trips and other educational activities. The YSGP raised citizens’ self-awareness and laid the foundation for a continuous public support for coastal policies and replication of the results of YSLME II project.***

In the coastal regions of Jiangsu Province where the polluted water bodies did not get enough attention, students and villagers get the sense of guarding the ocean in the education programs launched by RENDU. The volunteers’ sharing of marine waste reduction practice motivated more participants to take part. It also relieved the sore needs in some regions where NGOs’ participation was not sufficient.

Colorful cultural materials were made to give a push in popularizing ecosystem concept education. The CBCGDF project published several educational books, such as “The Spotted Seal on the Broken Ice”. This filled the young generation’s need for engaging science books on spotted seal protection topics.

In BROCA project, enterprises, fishermen and local social groups gained a profound understanding of the urgent need of marine waste management. Their sense of participation and guardianship for marine environment protection were raised and behavior pattern were changed after the frequent training courses.

- **Improvements in management effectiveness of conservation areas for aquatic genetic resources through strengthening policy and regulatory framework.**

The Management Regulations and Index System for Management Assessment of NAGRRs could be a very useful measures towards improving the management effectiveness of local regulatory agencies (National Aquatic Genetic Resource Reserves (NAGRRs)). On the other hand, the Non-profit organizations (NPOs), NGOs and other applicants were trained in the standardize UNDP/GEF small grant program session by participating in and going through the YSGP program evaluation process. This in return led to an improvement of the capacity of project management and funds raising of those awarded organizations and institutions for their sustainable operation in the future.

- **Higher awareness of the concept of carrying capacity of ecosystem led to improved awareness from the frontlines and stress reduction to endangered species and change of the destructing behavior.**

IGSNRR gained the residents’ support for protecting coastal conservations, ecological restoration and waterbird reproduction. This relieved the conflicts between the economic interest of fishermen and protecting offshore ponds, leading to a balanced situation in a longer term and the advantage conditions for realizing sustainable growth.

CAPPMA’s efforts on maintaining the carrying capacity of ecosystem through mobilizing commitment of member enterprises to sustainable mariculture has led to a drop in overfishing, chemicals and nutrient discharge. This contained the destruction of costal habitats and created favorable conditions for restoration of threatened species. Likewise, CBCGDF project renewed the fishmen groups’ understanding of the value of the spotted seals, put a halt to the illegal spotted seal poaching and created an atmosphere for wildlife protection.

- **Strengthened partnership and a wider stakeholders’ participation for bigger impact**

Through partnership with OSEAN, a Koeran NGO specializing in marine litter monitoring, RENDU received training on monitoring of litter from fisheries sector and was able to apply and product a report on status of marine litter from fisheries and mariculture. CAPPMA facilitated the establishment of the enterprise alliance for responsible mariculture to promote ASC standards and IMTA best practices.

The awarded projects utilized their network to enlarge their work’s range and coverage. GEI’s trainings benefitted from exchange programs with assistance of Eco-Horizon, a Korean marine biodiversity conservation NGO. Sichuan Community joined reserve and communities in Shandong Province and Jiangsu Province. CAFS’s NAGRR index training evolved 112 delegates from 22 Provinces, enabling the program to function at the nation’s level.

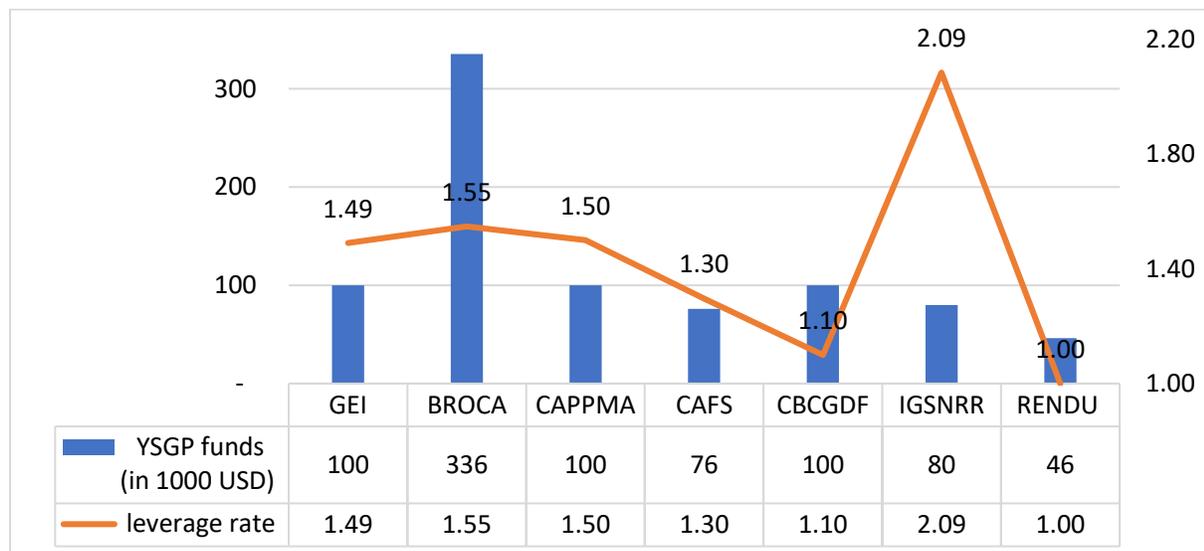
- **Strong likelihood of integration of social responsibility into private sector business development and changing behavior in mariculture production, processing and wholesaling and addressing management gaps and community engagement in conservation.**

In CAPPMA’s project, the YSLME responsible mariculture initiative was proposed and signed by over 30 mariculture operators, processing enterprises and wholesalers committing to apply ASC standards and IMTA best practice model. CAFS’s “Management Regulations and Index System for Management Assessment of NAGRrs” has strong likelihood of adoption for future standardized operations of fishery-related reserves to address the gaps in assessing the management effectiveness. GEI facilitated the signing of conservation concession agreements between local nature for wetland and waterbirds and Dadingzi community whereby a local patrolling team was set up to cultivate the monitoring function into local communities, and set up a conservation common fund for Dandong Yalv Riever Nature reserve for responsibility sharing.

- **YSGP awarded projects leveraged the additional financial resource for implementation of the SAP of YSLME.**

Except RENDU whose project was 100% supported by YSGP, other programs provided matching funds from other sources which leveraged their available funds. The USD \$484,448 awarded funds leveraged total investments of USD \$726,536, reaching average leverage rate 1:1.5. For example, CAFS has 30% of the project budget from China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development and CAPPMA leveraged 20% of its project budget from Aquaculture Stewardship Council. The YSGP helps strengthen grantees’ cooperation through YSLME II Project. For example, for BROCA 35% of total budget is founded through partnerships, however, its two proponents of Shandong University Ocean School and Social Workers Center of Weihai were able to participate and join the study visit to RO Korea facilitated by YSLME II Project.

Figure 5: Leveraging effect of YSGP projects



5. Sustainability

- **Partnership sustainability: cooperating relations built among participating institutions and organizations in PR China and between PR China and RO Korea could further develop into the future.**

For international agreements, RENDU signed a Protocol with Korea National Marine Debris Monitoring Program. The agreement promotes mutual connections and bring interacting opportunities in the future. Regional agreements within China also sustain. For example, CBCGDF made collaboration with 19 teams of Community Conservation Areas around the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea area. The common goals held by two parties will enable the reached results to outlive the project duration

- **Technical capacity sustainability: skill trainings in local communities improved the trainees' independency and enabled the local community to continue carrying out the projects' targeted activities after the project ends**

YSGP programs endeavors on giving skills trainings and life improving courses to achieve sustainability. For example, GEI invited experts to enhance the local villagers' strawberry farming skills, such as disease control and eco-friendly products promotion. The villagers would be able to continue the diversified livelihood rather than turned back to the over-saturated fishing.

- **Institutional sustainability: organization's personnel resource, management level and project management skills were improved, which have activated their vitality in the long run.**

One of YSGP's targets is to improve organizational development and management capacity of NPOs. In response, many programs contained the training such as staff training, funds raising and project management, which improved the NGOs / NPOs work efficiency. At the same time, partnership in YSGP also improved the organizations' capability in making plan and monitoring mechanism by implementing UNOPS projects under guidance of Environmental Specialist and the PMO.

- **Improved resource mobilization skills: leveraging sources via various connections and common interests**

Resource mobilization was made both in local level and regional strategy level. In local level, for example, GEI set up a community conservation fund with Dandong Yalvjiang Nature Reserve and Dadingzi village, which would provide continuous financial support for local reservation protection. In regional strategy level, for example, YSGP awarded projects has a high conformity with the targets of YSLME II and the missions of Regional Working Group. This allows the projects to resonate with the common topics within this work framework, gains resource support from other stakeholders and outpace the small projects' influential boundaries. In the subsequent small grant projects, strengthen programming and fund raising capacity enabled three grantees under YSGP to successfully get funded under WWF China small grant program for their work on responsible mariculture, habitat conservation and seal monitoring and protection in the YSLME region.

- **Continuous efforts on improving public's awareness to form a benign circle for the persistency and duration of projects' outcomes**

Public awareness is vital to the endurance of projects' outcome and results. It is one of the programs goals' indispensable components. For instance, in marine waste cleaning mission, RENDU's capacity of implanting in the public the concept and motivate them for active participation, enabled their goal of reducing marine waste to outrun the project's term.

6. Lessons Learnt

The Grant Project accumulates experience that could contribute to future development and promote more healthy and sustainable practice through strengthening the roles of NGOs and NPOs. Through feedback from grantees, the following lessons are learnt.

- **Good performance of project implementation helps access resources and organizational sustainability**

The continuous support for the objectives of the grantees is of crucial importance to the organizational sustainability if the organizations can demonstrate success in their previous projects. This helps access a sustainable supply of resources to the organization which in return will help strengthen their partners such as from volunteers, fund providers and expertise of partners. (Rendu, GEI)

- **Raising public awareness through education and nature protection activities are essential for organizational development**

Only when the society has a higher degree of awareness of the significance of environment protection activities would they have a higher passion for participation. On the other hand, projects should make use of various methods to make known their activities and raise their reputation in the practice area. Thus, they would create a solid foundation and support for its further growth. (Rendu, GEI)

- **Developing multiple cooperation channels with different parties can help NGOs go further.**

Project organizers may develop more channels for cooperating with different parties to enlarge its network, influence scope and stimulate more creative ideas and their sustainability. (CAPPMA, GEI)

- **Strengthening professional training of volunteers with the support of educational institutions and expertise help reach out to public and mindset change about endangered species protection.**

Wild animals protecting activities such as rescuing, reproduction, and caring require professional knowledge. Strengthening the volunteers' training especially the front-line volunteers inject vitality to the project's life circle. Moreover, more education materials are also in need and call for the publishing of various and suitable materials. (CAPPMA, CBCGDF)

- **Detailed and well-made workplan and correct indicators are of crucial importance to help reach the project's objectives.**

Whether or not the project can carry out its goals in the face of uncertainty is of crucial importance to the success of the project. Having a monitoring plan could help to lower the risks of failing the targets and ensure that the funds be used in compliance. (CAPPMA, IGSNRR)

- **Applying the results of scientific research to a wider region can be achieved through designing higher level interventions.**

Even though the research and surveys were conducted in a limited geographic scope, the parameterized structure of the reports allows the possibility of being applied to a wider region. For example, the NAGRRs indexes system could be suitable for different reservations as the indexes could be arranged separately. (CAFS)

Annex

Table 1: Relevance of proposal to the YSLME Phase II Project

	Relevance of proposal to the YSLME Phase II Project	Projects' goals
1	Promote regional cooperation to achieve a sustainable cooperative mechanism for ecosystem-based management of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem.	Rendu: Promote NGO and community-based organizations' cooperation between China and RO Korea.
		BROCA: promote regional cooperation and knowledge sharing between Chinese and South Korean NGOs.
		GEI: Promote regional cooperation for seabirds and coastal wetlands protection together with EAAF and within the YSLME platform work frame.
2	Protect coastal wetlands and coastal habitats for rare birds, spotted seal and spawning and nursery grounds of economic fish species.	CAFS: Protect coastal wetlands and coastal habitats, especially the rare bird species and spotted seals.
		IGSNRR: minimize the threats of endangered water birds and achieve fishing industry sustainability and waterbirds conservation.
		CBCGDF: Protect spotted seals in the Yellow-Bohai regions.
3	Reduce marine waste and microplastics.	Rendu: Strengthen marine debris survey network in the Yellow Sea area, contributing to a long-term resolve of marine debris pollution, especially the pollution from the Fishery and Aquaculture.
		BROCA: establish an effective marine debris management system for in fishing village community docks
4	Recovery of depleted fish stocks, upgrade the mariculture practice, promote integrated multi-trophic aquaculture, and improve the income of aquaculture practitioners.	CAPPMA: secure the Yellow Sea ecosystem's health and integrity by supporting a sustainable mariculture industry and the recovery of depleted fish stocks, also promote and popularize the integrated multi-tropic aquaculture and increase the income of aquaculture industry participants.
5	Support sustainable livelihood and reemployment projects for fishermen joining the fishing vessel buy-back scheme.	IGSNRR: promote the sustainable development of fishing industry and achieve the "win-win" goal for economic development and wetlands protection.
		GEI: engage local communities for a wider and deeper participation and put the community co-management as the core

6	Strengthen the public education and publicity to promote and expand YSLME project results, brings positive influence for YSLME in a larger scope and long time.	CAFS: Raise the management level for natural reservations and improve their capaCity in biodiversity management.
		IGSNRR: promote and expand YSLME project results by strengthening the public education and project publicity, play a positive role in conservation for YSLME in a larger scope and longer time frame.
		Rendu: improve public awareness on YSLME SAP implementation activities.
		BROCA: build platforms for public participation in Marine conservation.
		CBCGDF: strengthen spotted seal public education, enrich fishermen, volunteers, students and other society members' public knowledge of wild marine animals and marine environment protection.
		GEI: Improved community understanding of costal wetland and seabird protection.

Table 2: workshops, study tours and capacity training

workshops		enrollment
CAPPMA	3-day workshop to learn about ASC, aquaculture businesses and best practice in Qingdao	52
	enterprises alliance for addressing issue and welfare of employees	52
IGSNRR	Training workshop for 25 trainees from 10 NGOs	25
IGSNRR	for better endangered waterbirds conservation for 8 NGOs	

Study Tours		enrollment
GEI	Sichuan Community-participated project study visit	4
GEI	study exchange in Korea marine protected areas	1
CAPPMA	Study tour for mariculture best local and global practices (ASC and IMTA)	29
CAPPMA	Study tour for Improved social standards and mariculture standards	29

capaCity trainings		enrollment
GEI	theory and practice training for CCCA and marine ecosystem	54
GEI	strawberry farming training and eco-friendly concept products promotion.	16
GEI	comprehensive knowledge training for pluralistic shareholders	32

Table 3: List of Research Reports

contributor	piece	report
GEI	2	The baseline report of socioeconomics, intertidal wetlands and co-management capaCity assessment of the pilot site and the implementation plan of the community co-management
		CCCA implementation report
BROCA	1	Final report on waste reduction and plastic waste management in Jingzi village
IGSNRR	5	Waterbird habitat quality report on Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in YSLME and along waterbird flyway
		mapping of flyways and sites of the 4 identified endangered species
		Databases on waterbirds and their habitats in Hangu Coastal Wetlands
		Databases on waterbirds and their habitats in Hangu Coastal Wetlands
		A report on the Win-win Solution of Sustainable Fisheries and Waterbird Conservation in fish ponds
CAPPMA	2	IMTA best practice model
		Three ASC standards brochures (abalone, bivalves and shrimp), both in Chinese, Korean and English
RENDU	2	OSEAN training report on fishery and aquaculture marine debris survey
		Fishery and Aquaculture Marine Debris Survey report
CAFS	4	Draft management regulations of performance assessment on aquatic genetic resource reserves
		revised management regulations of performance assessment on aquatic genetic resource reserves
		revised index system of management performance assessment on aquatic genetic resource reserves
		assessment report on enhanced ability for the demonstration NAGRR in BSYS

Table 4: Total Training Number of Times and Participants

training sectors	Total Training / number of times	participants (person/time)
marine waste and recycling	12	245
aquaculture management	4	162
wetland, reservations and endangered species protection <i>(including 2900 person/time spotted seal watching activities organized by CBCDGF)</i>	31	3082
reserve management	3	112

Table 5: Results of the Projects

	Research	Training / Workshops/ Filed Trips Activities	Social Media Propaganda	Regional Corporation / Regulatory
Rendu	<p>Conducted 9 surveys alongside the Yellow Sea coastlines and collected data on marine litter problems for future science report.</p> <p>Completed the Fishery and Aquaculture Marine Debris Survey Reports.</p>	<p>Organized an OSEAN training in Lianyungang, China on May and collected efficient samples.</p> <p>Made protocol with the Korea National Marine Debris Monitoring Program and promote mutual communication.</p> <p>Introduce the Marine debris caused by derelict gears to naval ships.</p>		<p>Signed with OSEAN for training and survey cooperation.</p>
<p>RENDU transplanted the marine debris management methods from OSEAN, conducted diagnosed analysis, launched monitoring and trained local NGOs to bring the marine debris to a lower level. It implemented surveys on reserve sites, collected data for industrial benchmarking, published reports and rained marine NGOs with overall project management capabilities.</p>				
CBCDGF		<p>Carried out 15 spotted seal watching activities in 6 cities with more than 2,900 participants (40 children, more than 2,600 students under 16 years old and another 260 college students).</p> <p>Other education activities for fishmen and students on spotted steal protection and anti-illegal pouching including “Protect Spotted Seal, Let’s Act Together”, activities “Refusing Illegal Animal Performances and Returning Spotted Seal Back to the Sea”, of “Refusing Illegal Animal Performances and Returning Spotted Seal Back to the</p>	<p>Published more than 50 articles on social platforms with over 140,000 reading volume. Made more than 20 videos posted on TikTok, gaining more than 200,000 playing volume and over 7000 "likes".</p> <p>Published 3,000 copies spotted seal science books "The Spotted Seals on the Broken Ice".</p> <p>Made a one-minute video about spotted seal and broadcasted on over ten major media.</p>	<p>Sold 5,000 spotted sealed plush dolls.</p> <p>Made 20,000 pieces of calendars and distributed at over ten fishing villages in Liaoning Province and Guangzhou City.</p>

		Sea”, of “scientific popularization, let’s participate together”, ““Construction of the Yellow-Bohai Sea Spotted Seals Protected Area Network”, etc.		
<p>CBCDGF focused on combating the threats on spotted seals in Liaodong Bay by cutting of the illegal spotted seals trade trains, restoring food supply in the habitats and awakening local awareness. It exposed the illegal trade chain of spotted seals and other illegal fishing activities to residents; organized seminars, knowledge sharing activities and prepared education materials in universities; it also collaborated with enterprises to enlarge influence and gained donations.</p>				
CAPPMA		<p>Carried out two 5-days study tours for ASC responsible aquaculture standards training and the Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture best practices knowledge sharing, evolving more than 20 major Chinese enterprises, 3 Korean enterprises, 10 technical experts, 10 NGO leaders, 2 environment journalists and 2 major seafood retailers in major Yellow Sea Mariculture Hubs (Dandong, Weihai, Lianyungang and Nantong City, China).</p> <p>Organized a 3-days workshop for ASC responsible aquaculture standards training and IMTA best practices knowledge sharing, evolving managers from 20 major Chinese enterprises, 3 Korean enterprises, 10 mariculture technical experts, 10 NGO leaders, and 2 major seafood retailers.</p>	<p>Published three ASC standards IMTA best practices brochures in Chinese, Korean and English.</p> <p>Made a 10-15-minute documentary video.</p>	<p>Organized a voluntary enterprise alliance following the secured mariculture in the Yellow Sea established under CAPPMA with at least 10 members</p> <p>Gained a public expression of interest from 3 leading retailers supporting the enterprises complying with ASC standards or carrying out IMTA best practices model.</p>
<p>CAPPMA targeted at implementing the sustainability of mariculture practice by train enterprises with ASC standards and IMTA best practice. It organized study tours, offered technical workshops and certificate training; promoted enterprises alliance. It also published industrial education materials (brochures and videos) on ASC standards and IMTA best practices.</p>				
GEI	Finished a study report on the social economic value of intertidal.	Organized trainings for international partners on CCCA and community co-management for seabird and coastal		Signed agreements for CCCA and Dadingzi community for patrolling and monitor activities.

	Finished a study report on technology and knowledge gaps in artisanal fishing.	<p>conservation; Made summary report at RWG-H and RWG-A meetings.</p> <p>Trained over 102 villagers including 28 females with the understanding of migrant seabird and conservations.</p> <p>Held one livelihood training for local strawberry growers.</p>		<p>Set up a community conservation fund with Yalv River Nature Reserve and Dadingzi village.</p> <p>Establishing a conservation agreement to reduce the land-based sources to Yellow sea.</p>
<p>GEI focused on empowering local communities, implanting in fishmen the sustainable livelihood to improve wetland ecosystem protection in the National Yalv River Estury Reserve. It conducted surveys and developed training courses for local villagers with sustainable livelihoods practice and sustainable resources management; It also organized exchange programs to empower local communities with seabirds protecting practice.</p>				
CAFS	Completed 1 NAGRRs evaluation regulations, 2 NAGRRs evaluation indexes, 3 self-evaluation report, 4 ability building summary reports on management ability improvement of and 5 effectiveness assessment reports for demonstration NAGRRs.	Organized a national training course on NAGRRs in Kunming, Yunnan Province, evolving 112 attendance from 22 Provinces.		
<p>CAFS endeavored to bringing up evaluation regulation and indexes for effectiveness assessment of national aquatic genetic resource reserves (NAGRRs). It completed the NAGRRs evaluation regulations and indexes, published one self-evaluation report, four ability building summary reports and five effectiveness assessment reports for the NAGRR demonstration in the Yellow Sea and Bo Sea regions.</p>				

<p>IGSNRR</p>	<p>Identified 14 new IBAs along coasts of Yellow sea and Bohai, covered 38 water bird species.</p> <p>Made a report revealing that the destruction on coastal wetlands are the main cause of the continuous rapid decrease of water birds population.</p>	<p>Organized a training workshops attended by 25 trainees from ten NGOs.</p> <p>Trained 15 fishermen in the Qingkou River Estuary.</p> <p>Organized “conservation actions of endangered water birds and their habitats in the yellow sea ecosystem” to raise attention on costal ponds protecting.</p>	<p>Made 10 interview videos on reserves, environment protecting organization and relevant activities.</p> <p>Developed a cellphone e-Bird APP for downloading.</p>	<p>Created a weChat public account on the wetland conservation for article posting and experience sharing.</p>
<p>IGSNRR worked on evolving wilder groups in protecting waterbird and habitats, and improving NGOs capability by launching training programs, surveys and implementing sustainable aquaculture practice. It organized bird-watching activities, built up database, trained NGOs members of management and fund raising skills; It also published an app on waterbirds and published reports on conservation activities.</p>				
<p>BROCA</p>	<p>Completed a report on waste reduction and plastic waste management in Jingzi village.</p>	<p>organized workshops on garbage reducing in the fishery community. Organized cleared up marine rubbish for 266.9 kg in total with 152 residents participated.</p> <p>Recruited volunteer teams 30 backbone volunteers and 300 registers;</p> <p>Held 4 lectures on Marine waste and endangered species; Organized recycling visiting garbage recycling enterprises;</p> <p>Held a Blue Cinema watching and salon sharing activities with Social Work Center and local communities, evolving 25 participants.</p>	<p>Set up an app for garbage reducing monitoring.</p> <p>Published 10 tweets and read by 2336 times.</p> <p>Invited the broadcast companies' participation for a higher exposure in local community.</p> <p>Set up WeChat public account and website column for activities updates and media promotion.</p> <p>Promoted waste reduction through handbags, tableware and other creative supplies;</p>	<p>Visited and signed a MOU with Korea-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Center and invited them to participate in a round table meeting in China.</p> <p>Signed an agreement with local NGOs on garbage classifying demonstration.</p> <p>Organized creating various artworks from Marine waste in Jinghai community evolving 21 students.</p>

BROCA focused on transferring the local civil forces (the local students and residents) into the owners of marine waste and local civil waste cleaning by strengthening on professional training programs. It set up automatic garbage classification and recovery device in Jingzi village; signed long-term cooperation agreements with third-party recyclers for garbage reuse; organized trainings and campaigns, cultivated local volunteer teams and organized art making from waste activities.