

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System
Fifth reporting cycle, 2014-2015 leg

Report from Network for Mitigation of Desertification as subregional reporting entity of East Asia



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Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-O-1

Number and size of information events organized on the subject of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity, and audience reached by media addressing DLDD and DLDD synergies

Global target

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity

30 %

2018

Information events

| Year | Number of events | Total estimated participants |
|------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 2008 | | |
| 2009 | | |
| 2010 | | |
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | 2 | 100 |
| 2013 | 3 | 100 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Mass media articles and radio/television programmes about these events

| Year | Number | Estimated people reached |
|------|--------|--------------------------|
| 2012 | 20 | 20000 |
| 2013 | 30 | 30000 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Sources of information

| |
|---|
| Minutes of the 1st DLDD-NEAN Steering Committee Meeting |
| Minutes of the 2nd DLDD-NEAN Steering Committee Meeting |
| Newsletter on International Forestry Cooperation Vol. 6, Korea Forest Service, June 2013 |
| Newsletter on International Forestry Cooperation Vol. 8, Korea Forest Service, December 2013 |
| http://www.unccd.int/en/media-center/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?ItemID=111 |
| http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Policies/view?articleId=116583 |
| |

Qualitative assessment

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., regarding subregional activities complementing the implementation of the Comprehensive Communication Strategy, subregional activities relating to the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification, relevant activities implemented in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs), etc.):

Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

The list of information events

Year 2012

1. The 1st Forum of the Northeast Asia Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Network (DLDD-NEAN) on “Sharing Experiences and Expertise on Combating Desertification” Seoul, Republic of Korea 19 November 2012, more than 70 participants
2. The 1st DLDD-NEAN Steering Committee Meeting Seoul, Republic of Korea 20 November 2012, 11 participants

Year 2013

3. The 2nd DLDD-NEAN Steering Committee Meeting Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia 16 November 2013, 13 participants
4. International Expert Workshop on “Best Practices for Sustainable Management of the Saxaul Forest” Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia 17 November 2013, more than 50 participants
5. Training workshop on Desertification Prevention and Control Policy and Techniques Beijing & Inner Mongolia, China 22nd to 29th September 2013, 20 participants

More than 20 articles/news were published in 2012 and more than 30 articles/news were published in 2013 on DLDD-NEAN events through the mass media and Social Network Service (SNS) but given that, many of these articles/news and programmes were repeated multiple times. It is almost impossible to obtain the exact number of readers/viewers. With a rough estimate of at least 1000 readers for each article, there will be more than 5,000 readers in 2012 and 2013.

Korea Forest Service (KFS) has tried numerous efforts that include distributing press releases, assisting in the publication of featured articles/news and using diverse SNSs such as Twitter, Blog and Facebook. In addition, to enhance the access of those information internationally, KFS has also published and distributed English newsletters regularly. The newsletters are also translated to 9 different languages and made accessible through 'Korea.net', the official website of the Republic of Korea (ROK), to reach out to a more diversified audience in the world.

In 2007, the ROK took a lead in the establishment of the North East Asia Forest Network to foster multilateral cooperation in preventing desertification across the region. The Northeast Asia Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Dust and Sandstorms (NEA SRAP) was adopted at the 2nd Annual Meeting of the Northeast Asia Forest Network in Beijing in 2008. This is the framework plan for the network to implement its future cooperation activities in combating desertification, controlling land degradation and mitigating effects of drought in the sub-region under the framework of the UNCCD and the principles of partnership building. In 2011, this organization was expanded to become the Northeast Asia Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Network (DLDD-NEAN) in which the ROK, China and Mongolia have joined hands to fight desertification. Besides the three founding nations, North Korea, Japan and Russia also participate as observers in the DLDD-NEAN. As an initial step, Steering Committee Meeting and Forum/Workshop are held annually. A feasibility study for the ‘Joint demonstration project for prevention and control of dust and sandstorms originated in Erlinhote, China and Zamiin Uud, Mongolia source areas’ was conducted between 2012 and 2013. It was estimated that USD 1,235,600 will be needed to successfully carry out the joint pilot project for four (4) years. For this, China is providing technology while Mongolia is offering land and human resources. The ROK is encouraging the private sector and civic organizations to participate in the project. When this project will be actually implemented in the near future, it is intended to seek financial aid from international organizations including the UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and other potential donors.

In the context of joint action programmes, KFS has continuously supported the Mongolian government’s 30-year Greenbelt Program. The Korea-Mongolia Greenbelt Forestation Project aims to plant some 3,000 hectares of trees to combat drought and desertification in Mongolia by 2016. It is estimated that to-date, about USD 7million have been provided to support planting 1,498 hectares of trees including saxaul in arid areas.

Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-O-3

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) participating in the Convention processes

Global target

A steady growth in the participation of CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

Contribution to global target: number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects at the subregional level

| Year | Number of civil society organizations | Number of science and technology institutions |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2008 | | |
| 2009 | | |
| 2010 | | |
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | 3 | 3 |
| 2013 | 3 | 3 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Sources of information: name of the CSOs and STIs

| |
|---|
| CSOs: Green Asia Network, Future Forest, Northeast Asian Forest Forum |
| STIs: Korea Forest Research Institute, Forest Training Institute, |
| STIs: Center for Combating Desertification in Arid and Semi-arid Areas (CCDASA) |
| |

Qualitative assessment

Provide a short description of actions taken at the subregional level to promote participation by CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes, including relevant activities implemented in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs).

The role of CSOs for DLDD in northeast Asia is very important. Their voluntary efforts, especially on establishing plantations at local level and facilitating inter- or intra-governmental policies related on DLDD programmes, have significantly contributed to the achievement of success in DLDD across the region. These CSOs initiated their own fund-raising projects and are also supported from central and local governments such like KFS.

STIs have been conducting joint projects and building up research capacity to contribute to DLDD through scientific approaches. One of the notable achievements in this respect includes the establishment of the Center for Combating Desertification in Arid and Semi-arid Areas (CCDASA). Its main objective is to enable technology transfer and dissemination of the knowledge acquired through the implementation of plantation projects in the Asian region to Africa and East Asia. It is a 6-year project since 2012 with the total budget of USD 3 million and a good number of Korean scientists and students are currently participating in the activities of CCDASA.

In line with this, the need of cooperation among CSOs, STIs and Governments is increasing in order to achieve practical and successful results on DLDD in northeast Asia.

Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-O-4

Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in the field of education

Global target

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy

Contribution to the global target: number of DLDD-related initiatives implemented by CSOs and STIs in the field of education at the subregional level

| Year | Number of CSOs initiatives | Number of STIs initiatives |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2008 | | |
| 2009 | | |
| 2010 | | |
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | 4 | 2 |
| 2013 | 8 | 2 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Sources of information

| |
|--|
| CSOs and STIs reports submitted to Korea Forest Service |
| International Symposium to Combat Desertification in Northeast Asia, 5 November 2013 by CCDASA |
| |

Qualitative assessment

Provide a short description of actions taken at the subregional level to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education, including relevant activities implemented in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs).

It is rather difficult to decide if reports should be submitted to NAP or SRAP. Usually, CSOs have their own educational programmes to increase awareness and to transfer knowledge in conducting field work at local level. In addition, STIs have short-term training programs and technical workshops for capacity building in DLDD of Northeast Asia. Especially through the CCDASA project supported by KFS and several universities, a number of graduate students are involved in research projects at sub-regional level and it is expected that a number of MS and Ph.D. will be produced as the expert to combat DLDD in northeast Asia.

CONS-0-5

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have finalized the formulation/revision of national, subregional and regional action programmes (NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs) aligned to The Strategy, taking into account biophysical and socio-economic information, national planning and policies, and integration into investment frameworks

Global target

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities that have formulated/ revised a NAP/SRAP/RAP aligned to The Strategy

≥ 80 %

2018

Contribution to the global target

Does your subregion have a SRAP aligned to the Strategy?

Yes

No

Qualitative assessment

Is your SRAP being implemented?

Yes

No

Provide information on DLDD-relevant activities undertaken at subregional level, including in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs).

As this early stage, Steering Committee meetings and Forum/Workshop annually as well as a feasibility study for the joint demonstration project have been conducted as the context of SRAP. The several joint plantation projects are being implemented and have been conducted at the context of bilateral cooperation between ROK and China, and ROK and Mongolia. However, participating countries in DLDD NEAN have agreed on the need and importance of SRAP but there are some obstacles in practice including fund raising and technology sharing. Therefore, it is recommended that SRAP should be promoted among regional and international organizations to overcome the obstacles.

Please answer the following questions only if your subregion has aligned the SRAP to the Strategy

Qualitative assessment

Has your SRAP been integrated into subregional development planning and relevant subregional sectoral and investment plans and policies?

Yes

No

Has your aligned SRAP been formally adopted?

Yes

No

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., subregional circumstances affecting the SRAP alignment and/or implementation process).

The Northeast Asia Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Dust and Sandstorms (NEA SRAP) was adopted at the 2nd Annual Meeting of the Northeast Asia Forest Network in Beijing in 2008. However, it has no practical idea for investment plans and policies as an initial step.

Sources of information

CONS-O-7 Number of initiatives for synergistic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation, at all levels

Global target Each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions **2014**

Contribution to the global target

Was your subregion implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions in the current reporting period? Yes

Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions

No

Were there any operational mechanisms at the subregional level that facilitated joint implementation of the three Rio Conventions during the current reporting period? Yes

Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions

No

Please answer the following questions if your subregion does not have such initiatives or mechanisms in place

Qualitative assessment

Does your subregion plan to implement joint planning/programming and when? 2014-2015
2016-2017
2018-2019
No Plan Yet

Does your subregion plan to establish operational mechanisms for joint implementation and when? 2014-2015
2016-2017
2018-2019
No Plan Yet

Sources of information

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Operational objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

CONS-0-8 Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have established and supported a national/subregional/regional monitoring system for DLDD

Global target Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD **≥ 60 %** **2018**

Contribution to the global target

Is a monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD established in your subregion? Yes No

Was the monitoring system established and supported by your organization/institution? Yes No

Please answer the following questions if your subregion has not established and supported monitoring systems for DLDD by the end of the current reporting period

Qualitative assessment

When does your subregion plan to establish and support a monitoring system for DLDD?

2014-2015

2016-2017

2018-2019

No Plan Yet

Does your subregion have a monitoring system partially covering DLDD? Yes No

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., major difficulties experienced, how the system is being supported, etc.):

In case of ROK, we have a monitoring system for air and weather to forecast Dust and Dust Storm (DDS) based on cooperation of information sharing among relevant countries, but we have no specific monitoring system on DLDD which provides information in common language in northeast Asia. Thus, it is recommended to establish an integrated monitoring system related to DLDD specified activities in a long term, and that information should be provided to all relevant countries.

China has a national monitoring system has operated since 1994. The national wide monitoring result is publicized every five years by the press office of the State Council. The Asia Thematic Network programe on desertification Monitoring and Early Warning (TPN1) is hosted by China Academy of Forest, but because of lack of financial support from donors, there is almost no event of activities organized in recent years.

Sources of information

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Knowledge-sharing systems

List any DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing system in your subregion, providing an Internet link and estimated number of users per year (add as many rows as necessary).

Name of the system:

Internet link:

Estimated number of users per year:

CONS-O-10

Number of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs reflecting knowledge of DLDD drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity

Global target

Percentage of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs that have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment.

≥ 70 %

2018

Please answer the following questions only if your subregion has aligned the SRAP:

Contribution to the global target

Does your aligned SRAP include a knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socio-economic drivers of DLDD, and of their interaction? Yes No

Does your aligned SRAP include a knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity? Yes No

Sources of information

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Qualitative assessment

Does your aligned SRAP assess the barriers to sustainable land management? Yes No

If your aligned SRAP assesses the barriers to sustainable land management, does it include recommendations for removing these barriers? Yes No

Provide any complementary information as needed

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Please answer the following questions if your subregion has aligned the SRAP, but the SRAP has not been revised according to the requirements of the indicator

Qualitative assessment

When does your subregion plan to revise the SRAP and include a knowledge-based identification of DLDD drivers and their interaction?

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2014-2015 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2016-2017 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2018-2019 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No Plan Yet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

When does your subregion plan to revise the SRAP and include a knowledge-based identification of the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity?

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2014-2015 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2016-2017 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2018-2019 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No Plan Yet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

CONS-O-13

Number of countries, subregional and regional reporting entities engaged in building capacity to combat DLDD on the basis of the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) or other methodologies and instruments

Global target

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that implement DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects

≥ 90 %

Contribution to the global target

Is your organization/institution implementing DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the basis of the NCSA at the subregional level?

Yes

No

Is your organization/institution implementing DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the basis of other methodologies and instruments to assess capacity-building needs at the subregional level?

Yes

No

Provide any relevant information on the size, scope, effectiveness and status of the initiatives implemented, or other complementary information as needed, including relevant activities implemented in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs).

KFS as the reporting entity for Network for Mitigation of Desertification, there was no NCSA at the subregional level but several capacity building programmes for participants with diverse backgrounds by governmental, academic and CSO's organizations exist. For example, KFS directly support to invite relevant national officials from Mongolia to participate in the short-term training together with Forest Training Institute, academic and CSO organizations in Korea related to future collaboration for DLDD in northeast Asia but this was usually being conducted under bilateral cooperation on forest sector. Recently, it is also being conducted based on Official Development Assistance (ODA) of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and was done in 2012, for example. It is suggested that technical and financial assistance should be sustained for continuous building-up of capacity and could be achieved through linkage with ODA fund in the long term.

Sources of information

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Has your organization/institution assessed DLDD-related capacity-building needs of countries at subregional level?

Yes

No

Has your organization/institution assessed its own DLDD-related capacity-building needs?

Yes

No

Did your organization/institution receive technical and/or financial assistance to build capacities to combat DLDD at the subregional level?

Yes

No

CONS-O-14

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities whose investment frameworks, established within the integrated financing strategy (IFS) devised by the Global Mechanism (GM) or within other IFSs, reflect leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources to combat DLDD

Global target

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that have developed integrated investment frameworks (IIFs)

≥ 50 %

2014

Contribution to the global target

Does your subregion have an integrated investment framework?

Yes

No

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g. is the IIF based on the SRAP; non-traditional and innovative financing targeted by the IIF; overview of the progress in implementing the IIF in your subregion; major difficulties experienced; assistance received in the development or implementation of the IIF from the GM or other development partners; relevant activities implemented in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs); etc.).

Sources of information

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |

Please answer the following questions only if your subregion has not developed an IIF by the end of the reporting period

Qualitative assessment

When does your subregion plan to establish an IIF?

2014-2015

2016-2017

2018-2019

No Plan Yet

CONS-O-16

Degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD

Rating of the bilateral assistance received for the implementation of the SRAP during the reporting period

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Adequacy of bilateral assistance received | Adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Fairly adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Not adequate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | | |
| Timeliness of bilateral assistance received | Timely | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Fairly timely | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Not timely | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | | |
| Predictability of bilateral assistance received | Predictable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Fairly predictable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Not predictable | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Provide any complementary information (e.g., additional information on other aspects beyond those mentioned above which impact proper planning and effective implementation of the SRAP, etc.)

There is a consensus from participating countries on the needs and importance of SRAP, but it is still difficult to plan for practical projects with stable funding in the regional level. For this, participation of more relevant countries, regional or international organizations should be promoted not only at implementation stage but also from the planning stage.

Qualitative assessment

Did your organization/institution receive assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors for the implementation of the SRAP? Yes No

CONS-O-18

Amount of financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology by affected country Parties

Global target

A steady growth in the financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties is recorded along the implementation period of the Strategy

A steady growth in the number of economic and policy incentives reported upon is recorded along the implementation period of the Strategy

Contribution to the target: estimated amount of financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology within the SRAP

| Year | Currency | Amount |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 2008 | | |
| 2009 | | |
| 2010 | | |
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | USD - US Dollar | 600000 |
| 2013 | USD - US Dollar | 600000 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Has your subregion established economic and policy incentives intended to facilitate access to technology within the SRAP? Yes No

Sources of information

| |
|---|
| KFS Budget report |
| Center for Combating Desertification in Arid and Semi-arid Areas (CCDASA) project: USD 500000 |
| Training programmes by Forest Training Institute: USD 100000 |

Qualitative assessment

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., a short overview of specific aspects and the nature of technology transfer in your subregion, aspects in which there is a need to increase the level of technology transfer, relevant incentives implemented in the context of joint action programmes (JAPs), etc.)

In relation to combating desertification in northeast Asia, various efforts have been taken include sharing of knowledge, experience and technology through international or joint workshops/ symposiums. However, there is no economic or policy incentives to promote such efforts due to a lack of funding. Various kinds of incentives can be developed if funds can be allocated for the promotion of these efforts.

Identification

Identification code

Enter the Identification Code (ID), number or acronym given to the activity funded (if known)

Name of the activity
funded

Enter the name or title of the activity, project, programme, organization or initiative

Reporting process-related issues

Financial resources

Could your organization/institution count on sufficient financial resources to meet UNCCD reporting obligations? Yes No

Provide an estimate of the amount invested from your organization/institution's budget into the current UNCCD reporting process

| Year | Currency | Amount |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 2008 | | |
| 2009 | | |
| 2010 | | |
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | | |
| 2013 | USD - US Dollar | 15000 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Human resources

Provide an estimate of the people involved in your organization/institution in the UNCCD reporting process, and of the total number of months dedicated by these persons to the reporting process

| Year | Number of people | Number of months |
|------|------------------|------------------|
| 2008 | | |
| 2009 | | |
| 2010 | | |
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | | |
| 2013 | 4 | 10 |
| 2014 | | |
| 2015 | | |
| 2016 | | |
| 2017 | | |
| 2018 | | |

Knowledge

Could your organization/institution count on sufficient technical and scientific knowledge to meet UNCCD reporting obligations? Yes No

Coordination

Was coordination at the subregional level with the relevant countries satisfactory in order to report comprehensively and coherently? Yes No

Validation

Was a validation meeting held as a part of the reporting process? Yes No

Accommodation of specific requests within decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties

Reporting on specific COP requests: iterative process on indicators

Tick the boxes only if you have experienced difficulties in reporting on one or more performance indicator(s). When doing so, place the tick mark under the e-SMART criterion for which the difficulty occurred.

| | Economic | Specific | Measurable | Achievable | Relevant | Time-bound |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CONS-0-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-13 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-14 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-16 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONS-0-18 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Any other subregion-specific issues

Does your organization/institution have any specific issue to bring to the attention of the Conference of the Parties?

Yes

No

Submission form

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Name of the reporting officer | YOON, Pyunghwa |
| Date of completion | 29/09/2014 |
| Please enter your email address to authorize this submission | pinghe@korea.kr |
| Name of the authorizing officer | |
| Date of authorization | |
| Please enter your email address to authorize this submission | |