

Annex 3: Analysis of key implications for SPREP and Members from the Call for Action declaration and statements made by Members and partners

Throughout the UN Ocean Conference (UNOC) leaders, national representatives, IGOs, NGOs and other participants made statements in the plenary session, partnership dialogues that focused on key aspects of the SDG 14 targets, and during side events, culminating in the closing plenary where the Call for Action declaration was agreed upon. Many of these statements and the Call for Action are pertinent to SPREP and its Members, and this analysis provides a brief overview of the key points related to SPREP's priority areas. SPREP identified the areas of marine debris and pollution (14.1), marine conservation and protected areas (14.2), ocean acidification and climate change (14.3), marine scientific knowledge and research (14.a), international law and UNCLOS (14.c), and integrated ocean governance as the areas that fell within its mandate and areas of support for Members. For a comprehensive summary of the UNOC please see the Summary of the Conference prepared by IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin (<http://enb.iisd.org/vol32/enb3233e.html>). A non-comprehensive summary of statements made by SPREP members and partners is included for reference at the end of this analysis.

Key priorities raised by Members

- **Marine Pollution** – the challenges regarding the Pacific WWII and nuclear testing legacy; the dumping of waste at sea and in ports; the need to create a registry/information platform to track repeat offenders; the need to reduce single-use plastics and micro-plastics
- **Marine Conservation** – the need for greater shark conservation, the need to reverse the decline of threatened and migratory species; the disproportionate burden of conservation faced by SIDS (as compared to users of the high-seas)
- **Ocean acidification and climate change** – the need to take meaningful action on ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on the marine environment; integrated ecosystem-based approaches to addressing the impacts of ocean acidification and climate change; FSM called on the US to do what it can afford to do about climate change; many members expressed their support for and reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement; the importance of blue carbon, the need to reduce emissions from maritime transport and other sources of GHGs; the need to invest in ocean-based renewable energy; the need for legal clarity on EEZ baselines due to sea level rise
- **Marine Protected Areas** – the need to create coherent networks of MPAs; commitment by Tonga to protect 30% of their EEZ; French Polynesia to classify its entire EEZ as an MPA called the “Great Far Ocean”; Kiribati noted the designation of its EEZ as a shark sanctuary and 11% of its EEZ as a tuna spawning ground, and that they are creating community and village based MPAs
- **Marine Scientific Knowledge and Research** – the need for improved ocean literacy; the need for more capacity development; improved timeliness and accuracy in monitoring marine chemistry and ecosystems; mainstreaming of research and monitoring efforts at all levels, including regional systems for collection and dissemination of data
- **International Law and UNCLOS** – continued support for UNCLOS, including marine technology transfer; called for a timely conclusion to the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on BBNJ and for an intergovernmental conference to be convened in 2018

- **Integrated Ocean Governance** – the need to improve linkages between local, national, regional and international frameworks; coordination amongst all Ministries and partners (e.g. Tonga’s Ocean 7); the use of ridge to reef approaches; improved marine spatial planning; call to establish a “blue fund” for implementing SDG 14; the need to develop sustainable ocean-based or blue economies, including sustainable small-scale fisheries;

Key priorities raised by partners and other statements relevant to SPREP and Members (in addition to those raised by Members)

- **Marine Pollution** – the importance of international cooperation; the threats of ghost gear to marine mammals and other marine life; the need to consider ocean noise pollution; the threat posed by invasive species transport via biofouling and ballast water
- **Marine Conservation** – the need for effective sustainable management and conservation
- **Marine Protected Areas** – noted that we are on track to achieve Aichi target of 10% protection, but we still need to focus on representativeness, effectiveness, governance, and equity; the need to grant legal rights to marine protected areas; the need for high seas marine reserves; 10% MPA coverage just a starting point, the need for protection of critical habitats for fisheries and coastal protection, including conservation of at least 30% of mangroves, coral reefs, mudflats and sea grass beds
- **Marine Scientific Knowledge and Research** – the development of marine scientific research and information as a common good
- **Integrated Ocean Governance** – the need for greater inclusion of women and the disadvantaged in decision making and resource tenure; the Commonwealth Secretary General committed to supporting its vulnerable members in transitioning to a blue economy

Comments regarding the Call for Action in the Closing Plenary

- US – does not support reference to technology transfer, reaffirming that strong protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights provides the incentives needed to foster innovation; disassociated itself from the call to accelerate work to complete WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies with special and differential treatment for developing countries and LDCs, explaining that such language would have no standing in future WTO negotiations, and that WTO independence must be respected; and recalled the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change
- France – welcomed support for the PA expressed by Member States during the conference
- EU - emphasized the universal and unified character of UNCLOS as the legal framework for all ocean-related activities, noting that quoting SDG 14.c language stating UNCLOS provides such legal framework “as recalled in paragraph 158 of ‘The Future We Want’” was accepted as a compromise but “will not be accepted in future negotiations”

Key actions for SPREP and Members from the Call for Action (from ENB summary)

- strengthen cooperation, policy coherence and coordination among institutions at all levels, and promote effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships
- support plans to foster ocean-related education to promote ocean literacy and a culture of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean
- dedicate greater resources to MSR, as well as the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge

- accelerate actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris, plastics and microplastics, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships, and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear
- promote waste prevention and minimization, develop sustainable consumption and production patterns, and develop alternatives such as reusable or recyclable products;
- implement long-term and robust strategies to reduce the use of plastics and microplastics, particularly plastic bags and single-use plastics
- support the use of effective and appropriate area-based management tools, including MPAs and other approaches, such as marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management
- develop and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to increasing and supporting resilience to ocean and coastal acidification, sea-level rise, and increase in ocean temperatures, and to addressing the other harmful impacts of climate change on the ocean
- actively engage in discussions and the exchange of views in the Preparatory Committee on BBNJ, so that the General Assembly can, before the end of its seventy-second session, decide on convening, and on a starting date of, an IGC

UNOC Plenary and Partnership Dialogue Statement Matrix

Australia	
Plenary Statement June 7 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24472Australia_E_1.pdf	Minister for International Development and the Pacific Senator The Hon. Concetta Fierravanti - Wells “Regionally, we are also supporting countries to meet their Paris targets, in particular through our support to the Pacific announced by the Australian Prime Minister in Pohnpei last September.” “Globally, we are working to unlock the trillions in climate finance needed to drive the global transition to a low carbon economy.” “Regionally, Australia is also proud to work with our partners in the Pacific and Southern Oceans to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.”
Belgium	
Partnership Dialogue 1 Statement https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23789belgium.pdf	Mr. Didier Reynders Vice Prime Minister for Foreign and European Affairs “Finally, international cooperation plays a particularly important role in the fight against marine pollution: this is achieved both by general and global measures and by transfer of specific know-how or technology to the attention, among others, of small island states, which are sometimes disproportionately affected by these marine pollution issues.”
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	

<p>Plenary Statement June 7</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24396cbd.pdf</p>	<p>Cristiana Pasca Palmer Executive Secretary</p> <p>“I am pleased to announce that we are on track to achieve the global Aichi Biodiversity Target of 10% conservation of costal and marine areas by 2020. There is still a need however, to focus on other aspects of the Target, specifically on representativeness, management effectiveness, governance and equity of marine protected areas.”</p>
<p>Conservation International</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 5 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24428conservationinternationalfoundation.pdf</p>	<p>“Conservation International also provides economic valuation and ocean health tools, technical support and capacity building to support countries to sustainably and equitably grow your Blue Economies.”</p>
<p>Earth Law Center</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 9</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24861EarthLaw_Center.pdf</p>	<p>Ms. Darlene Lee, Executive Director of Earth Law Center “Earth Law Center is committed to ensure an Ocean-centered approach to ocean governance and as a result have launched a program to promote laws and policies that grant marine ecosystems legal rights. In particular, Earth Law Center strives to ensure five marine protected areas are granted legal rights by 2022”</p>
<p>ESCAP</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 6 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24672escap.pdf</p>	<p>“The first is the development of an assessment of capacity development needs of the countries in Asia and the Pacific for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. A side event during this Oceans Conference was organized and experts from member states and other stakeholders have provided specific recommendations to ESCAP on the elements of this assessment.”</p>
<p>FAO</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 4 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24304MrMathiesen_FAO_Fisheries_ADG.pdf</p>	<p>Mr. Arni Mathiesen, Assistant Director General “IUU can be solved with our present instruments the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA), Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) and Global Record for fishing vessels (GR), complemented by some of the initiatives presented here this week, like the Tuna Transparency Declaration. If we put our minds and resources to it. (FAO and Member Countries have a range of pledges that support this</p>

	<p>effort).”</p> <p>“For this we need a blue print, a Blue Print for Rebuilding Fisheries. FAO pledges to assist those that do request support to develop this kind of a blue print.”</p>
Federated States of Micronesia	
<p>Plenary Statement June 5</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23748Micronesia_Federated_States_of_Micronesia.pdf</p>	<p>President Peter Christian</p> <p>“and as islanders, we are concerned that the ocean has not been well cared for; it has been used as a dumping ground for industrial waste, and polluted by human activities on shores, and from ships that plow the seas. It has been used as a weapons' testing ground; and then left to heal itself.”</p>
<p>Partnership Dialogue 4 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24456Micronesia.pdf</p>	<p>“These include commitments by adopting new shark laws that regulate by-catch of sharks and the additional closure of 24 miles from baselines to no commercial fishing. FSM does not have a targeted shark fishery.”</p>
Germany	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 5 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24789Germany.pdf</p>	<p>“Germany supports the implementation of concrete actions to increase economic benefits for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources as outlined in the S.A.M.O.A. pathway. We recognize the importance of sustainably managed fisheries, aquaculture and tourism as drivers of a sustainable economy, and the particular need to provide access for small-scale fishers to marine resources and markets. At the same time we must not ignore the need for conserving marine resources as the providers of valuable ecosystem services for human well-being.”</p>
High Seas Alliance	
<p>Plenary Statement June 7</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24404highseasalliance.pdf</p>	<p>“We urge that the target to conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020 be only the starting point, as best available science indicates that this goal should be much higher.”</p> <p>“We strongly support the voluntary commitments proposed by The Kingdom of Belgium in the form of a declaration of support for high seas marine reserves to implement SDG 14.5, and we urge States and stakeholders to join that commitment.”</p>
ICES	

<p>Partnership Dialogue 4 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24264ICES_UN_PD4_alternative.pdf</p>	<p>“We are specifically aiming to advise on the sustainable use of marine living resources and use Integrated Ecosystem Assessments to explicitly show trade-offs between conservation and the develop”</p>
<p>IPU</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 7</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24380ipu.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Ms. Paddy Torsney Permanent Observer of the IPU to the United Nations</p> <p>“Blue economy – a common expression which we would have loved to see in the Call for Action. There is no question that this economy has its rightful place next to the so-called green economy: they are two sides of the same coin.”</p> <p>“Having placed the SDGs at the center of its operational strategy for years to come, IPU is investing considerable resources to help parliaments and parliamentarians mainstream the SDGs, contribute to their national plans, and ensure accountability for results.”</p>
<p>ITU (International Telecommunication Union)</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 9</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24648itu.pdf</p>	<p>Kadiatou Sall-Beye Project Officer</p> <p>“ICTs can be also used to certify cargo activities, monitor illegal fishing activities, help ships to consume less fuel, find routes that can help protect certain marine environments, prevent accidents and collisions that can lead to pollution.”</p> <p>“ITU stands ready to contribute to the vital work of the United Nations and other stakeholder's trough leveraging the power of ICTs/telecommunication services in preserving the health of ocean”</p>
<p>IUCN</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 8</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24552iucn.pdf</p>	<p>Dr. Cyriaque Sendashonga Global Director, Policy and Programme</p> <p>“We have committed to scaling up our ambition through such global, cross-sectorial partnerships as Mangroves For the Future, Blue Action Fund, the International Blue Carbon Partnership, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European overseas (BEST), Friends of Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA), to name a few”</p> <p>“We need to convene without delay an intergovernmental</p>

	<p>conference to negotiate an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS to ensure a global regime for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction.”</p>
<p>Kiribati</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 5</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23859kiribati.pdf</p>	<p>“ Government has therefore adopted a 20 year vision which focuses on the fisheries and tourism sectors. We realise that we must scale up our development efforts in these areas and have committed to invest in our own limited resources to assist our people fast track transformational changes, for we just simply cannot afford to wait for funding delays from multilateral and bilateral sources.”</p> <p>“We are currently scaling up these efforts and now moving towards the creation of Community and village based MPAs throughout the country.”</p>
<p>Marshall Islands</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 1 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23797marshallislands.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Mr. John Silk Marshall Islands Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>“First, a primary challenge to curbing marine pollution is addressing in-port vessel discharge. We are committed to strengthening local regulations, but it is likely the solution extends beyond our own ports.”</p> <p>“Perhaps at our upcoming regional environmental summit our region should consider common information platforms – capacity to move towards a regional “oil fingerprinting” database and shared regional information networks on confirmed pollution violations which would ultimately place repeat offender vessels in jeopardy of their licenses.”</p> <p>“The widespread presence of shipwrecks, unexploded ordnance and radioactive contamination from the World War II and Cold War eras pollute our coastal waters and the ability to fully address them well outstrips our limited resources and capacity.”</p>
<p>Nauru</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement</p>	<p>His Excellency the Honourable Baron Waqa M.P.,</p>

<p>June 5</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23753Nauru_E.pdf</p>	<p>President of the Republic of Nauru</p> <p>“Nauru has pledged to hold a national week for ocean awareness and clean-up campaign. We commit to establishing a Marine Pollution Plan of Action that will address waste management and includes marine pollution prevention activities. However, we will continue to aspire to do more but we need key partnerships to tackle plastic pollution and improve ocean literacy that will empower our citizens to act.”</p>
<p>Partnership Dialogue 5 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24420nauru.pdf</p>	<p>H.E. Baron Divavesl Waqa President of Nauru</p> <p>“Nauru supports effective conservation and management measures for our tuna, but all the countries that benefit from exploiting that tuna must shoulder a fair share of the burden of conserving and managing the tuna stocks.”</p> <p>“Aquaculture projects, extraction of rare minerals from the deep seabed, maritime transportation, and renewable energy generation harnessing the waves and geothermal vents are just a few of the many ways in which we can build a sustainable ocean- based economy that makes full use all the Ocean's resources.”</p> <p>“Our partners can help us promote the concept of a sustainable ocean-based economy in multiple regional and international fora as well as incorporate it in their national legislations and regulations, where applicable.”</p>
<p>New Zealand</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 3 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24139newzealand.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Maggie Barry New Zealand Minister of Conservation</p> <p>“New Zealand has committed to taking action on ocean acidification, both in our own waters and in the Pacific region.”</p> <p>“We recognise that community outreach is vital in addressing ocean acidification. An important part of this project is information exchange and engagement with Maori, schools and other community groups.”</p>
<p>Plenary Statement June 6</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23869New</p>	<p>Hon. Maggie Barry New Zealand Minister of Conservation</p> <p>“We echo the Secretary-General's call for a greater focus on ocean governance.”</p>

<p>Zealand E.pdf</p>	<p>“We are a strong advocate of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the framework it sets for oceans.”</p>
<p>Partnership Dialogue 5 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24424newzealand.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Maggie Barry New Zealand Minister of Conservation</p> <p>“New Zealand is working in partnership with our Pacific neighbours and investing 54 million dollars to improve sustainable fisheries management and to reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. For example, we have been working with the Cook Islands on the implementation of a catch quota system, and supporting fisheries reforms in Tokelau.”</p>
<p>Ocean Care</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 7</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24416ocean care.pdf</p>	<p>“We urge governments to establish indicators and targets for ocean noise management, supported by national and regional noise registers and monitoring programmes”</p> <p>“High risk activities (including, seismic surveys for oil and gas, extraction and military training) and the noise they generate should be prohibited from operating in, and propagating noise into, sensitive habitats”</p>
<p>The Pacific Community</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 2 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24114pacific community.pdf</p>	<p>Dr. Colin Tukuitonga Director General</p> <p>“The Pacific Community encourages the development of marine scientific research and information as a common good; noting that data collection, access and sharing also needs to be supported by the transfer of knowledge and skills.”</p> <p>“I wish to emphasize the importance of maritime boundaries, given the impact of climate change and sea level rise on the small island states.”</p>
<p>Palau</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 5</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23758palaur 1.pdf</p>	<p>His Excellency Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr. President of the Republic of Palau</p> <p>“At a global level we must work together to establish, by 2020, an effectively managed and well- connected system of marine protected areas within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, covering at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas.”</p> <p>“We must take into account the need for sustainable development and create opportunities for food security</p>

	<p>initiatives in developing countries by enhancing small-scale and artisanal fisheries and building capacity in sustainable fisheries, tourism, and aquaculture.”</p>
<p>Papua New Guinea</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 7</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24324Papua_New_Guinea_E.pdf</p>	<p>H.E. Mr Max Hufanen Rai Permanent Representative and Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and Head of Delegation</p> <p>“Currently we are experiencing unprecedented level of IUU fishing in our EEZ and coastal zones from foreign so-called "Blue-Boats" and efforts are underway to stem this tide. We therefore welcome constructive cooperative partnerships at all levels, appropriate transfer of environmentally-friendly marine technology that supports build our capacity for enhanced national ownership and leadership for sustainable fisheries.”</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 9</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24632wetlands.pdf</p>	<p>Martha Rojas-Urrego Secretary General</p> <p>“The Parties to the Convention on Wetlands have committed to reporting on the extent of their wetlands starting in 2018. This will provide a source of validated data to help us monitor the state of the world's wetlands and to measure progress on the implementation of SDG14 on oceans and SDG6 on water. Further, the Convention will release the Global Wetlands Outlook: State of the World's Wetlands and their Services to People, at the next Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to take place in Dubai in 2018.”</p>
<p>Samoa</p>	
<p>Plenary Statement June 6</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23829Samoa_E.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi Prime Minister of the Independent State of Samoa</p> <p>“The large ocean-based Pacific countries are able to do their share of implementation of the Paris Agreement through ocean-based actions, such as implementing "Blue carbon" policies, reducing CO2 emissions from maritime transport, developing ocean-based renewable energy etc.”</p> <p>“Using an 'integrated ecosystem-based approach to resilience and adaptation' is a main focus for</p>

	ocean/climate change, especially regarding green infrastructure being able to provide natural system protection for defense against sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, storms, and flooding; as well as establish and effectively manage coherent networks of marine protected areas”
Seas at Risk	
Plenary Statement June 9 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24856Seas At Risk.pdf	“Supported by 38 NGOs from around the world, Seas At Risk therefore calls on the United Nations, States, and the International Seabed Authority ➤to end the granting of contracts for deep-sea mining exploration and to not issue contracts for exploitation; and ➤to ensure the growth in demand for minerals is reduced through ambitious sustainable consumption and production policies worldwide.”
Solomon Islands	
Plenary Statement June 6 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23954solomonislands.pdf	H.E Mr. Milner Tozaka Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Solomon Islands “As such the Pacific region boasts a number of regional and sub-regional marine and ocean related frameworks, a testament to our strong commitment to improving governance on ocean and marine life issues. These frameworks remain very relevant today.” “I call on all partners and stakeholders for a stronger commitment to improve linkages between local, national, regional and international frameworks on oceans conservation and management.”
Tonga	
Plenary Statement June 6 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23999tonga.pdf	Hon. Semisi T. Fakahau Minister for Agriculture and Food, Forestry, and Fisheries “Improved coordination amongst line Ministries through the proposed establishment of a technical committee (Ocean 7) to develop a marine spatial plan and sustainable ocean policy;” “Implementation of a ridge-to-reef approach in managing marine resources; and the dedication of 30% of our exclusive economic zone as marine protected areas for the restoration and conservation of the marine ecosystem;”
Tuvalu	

<p>Plenary Statement June 5</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23778tuvalu.pdf</p>	<p>Honorable Enele Sosene Sopoaga Prime Minister</p> <p>“We must reduce the single use of plastics.”</p> <p>“We must reverse the decline of populations of threatened and endangered species.”</p> <p>“Countries must provide transparent information on what subsidies they provide in order to curb incentives to overfish and giving differential treatment to developing countries.”</p> <p>“We must accelerate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.”</p> <p>“Mr. President we fully support the conservation of coastal and marine areas by establishing more Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).”</p>
<p>Partnership Dialogue 7 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24716tuvalu.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Enele Sopoaga Prime Minister</p> <p>“We do not appear to have overall coordination of ocean governance at the international level. While the Law of the Sea provides the legal framework for the oceans, there is no single body that coordinates the governance of our oceans. As a Small Island Developing State, we need coordination and support of capacity building, technology information, finance and support to develop legislation and enforcement measures.”</p>
<p>UNDP</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 2 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24795undp.pdf</p>	<p>Nikhil Sekhran Chief, Sustainable Development Cluster</p> <p>“At the global level, UNDP, GEF and IMO are partnering in the new ‘GloFouling’ project which will assist countries to reduce risks from invasive species transported via biofouling of ship hulls and other mobile marine infrastructure.”</p>
<p>UNECE</p>	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 4 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24269unece.pdf</p>	<p>Maria Ceccarelli Chief of the UNECE Trade Facilitation Section</p> <p>“UNECE [...] has come up with a concrete solution: a standard, which helps to improve fisheries information management, and plays a key role in preventing overfishing and the collapse of global fish stocks. FLUX allows Fishery Management Organizations (FMOs)</p>

	<p>to automatically access the electronic data from fishing vessels, such as vessel identification; and fishing data”</p> <p>“UNECE is also working towards the establishment of a Team of Specialists for the promotion of sustainable fishery standards”</p>
Vanuatu	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 3 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24144vanuatu.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Seremaiah Matai NAWALU Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio-security</p> <p>“This means taking the Paris Agreement on Climate Change seriously and delivering on the Nationally Determined Contributions each country has pledged.”</p> <p>“What concerns us is the accuracy and timeliness of measuring and monitoring marine chemistry, a process that is technology intensive and costly.”</p> <p>“We wish to suggest mainstreaming of research and monitoring efforts in sub-national, national, regional and international programmes which could include a regional system devoted to the collection and dissemination of data including targeted research on the impact of ocean acidification on key species critical to strengthening the socio-economic wellbeing of small islands.”</p>
<p>Plenary Statement June 8</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24468VanuatuE.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Seremaiah Matai NAWALU Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio-security</p> <p>“Vanuatu remains committed to the Paris climate deal and we encourage other member states to demonstrate the same leadership.”</p> <p>“More innovative, however, is Vanuatu's commitment by 2020 to implementing a national marine spatial plan to harmonize, across our ocean, where different uses, conservation and development will be promoted or controlled.”</p>
<p>Partnership Dialogue 4 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24239vanuatu2.pdf</p>	<p>Hon. Seremaiah Matai NAWALU Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio-security</p> <p>“Vanuatu calls on the international community to enhance support of regional and international efforts to tackle IUU fishing and other destructive fishing practices, to enact effective fisheries catch documentation and</p>

	<p>traceability, to improve timeliness and accuracy of data collection through the use of modern technology, encourage flag states to exercise effective control over their vessels, encourage port states not party to the FAO Port States support monitoring, control and surveillance efforts for coastal fisheries, support efforts to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity and to address marine pollution and ocean acidification.”</p>
WTO	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 4 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24299Karl_Brauner.pdf</p>	<p>R. Karl Brauner Deputy Director-General</p> <p>“We are in a period of intensive activity, with a number of proposals for outcomes at our December Ministerial Conference, from a wide range of developed and developing countries”</p> <p>“many questions remain over how to inject the sustainability element – such as identifying IUU fishing and overfished stocks - without converting the WTO into a fisheries management organization”</p> <p>“Given our current level of activity on this issue, and the determination of the proponent Members inspired by the SDG Target, we do have the real possibility of such an outcome at the end of this year. This would represent the WTO's tangible contribution to meeting the SDG 2020 target date for eliminating the most harmful fisheries subsidies.”</p>
WWF	
<p>Partnership Dialogue 2 Statement</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23929WWF_statement.pdf</p>	<p>Jessica Battle</p> <p>“We urge leaders to Protect critical habitats for fisheries and for coastal protection (including for disaster insurance) through use of the most appropriate spatial management tools, and ensure that at least 30 percent of mangroves, coral reefs, mudflats and sea grass beds are conserved.”</p> <p>“We work to ensure local communities and especially women are included in management decisions of resources they depend upon for food and livelihoods.”</p>