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United Nations Ocean Conference 2022

Scaling up Ocean Action Based on Science and
Innovation for the Implementation of Goal 14:
Stocktaking, Partnerships and Solutions

Virtual Scoping Workshop
4 May 2022



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Agenda 1: Opening Prayer

Mr. Joshua Sam

Hazardous Waste Management Adviser



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Agenda 2: Welcome Remarks

Mr. Sefanaia Nawadra

Director General



SPREP UNOC Scoping Workshop



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Workshop Purpose and Objectives

- **Lessons from UNOC 2017 Preparations**
- **Scoping Workshop**  **Preparatory Workshop Mid June**
- **Share information – Region, PSIDS, DESA**
 - ✓ **Political process – Political Statement**
 - ✓ **Interactive Dialogues – determine what information is needed**
 - ✓ **Special Events – How are we engaging**
 - ✓ **Side events – who is doing what**
 - ✓ **Communications – Proposed approach**
 - ✓ **Administration and logistics – What we need to do to get there**
- **Agree on approach/Plan**
- **Assign roles and responsibilities**
- **Lines of communications**

Vinaka



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Agenda 3: Introduction to the Conference

HE. Peter Thomson

UN Special Envoy for Oceans

(Video message)



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Agenda 4: Representative from Samoa, Chair of Pacific SIDS

Ms. Matilda Bartley

Deputy Permanent Representative,
Permanent Mission of Samoa to the
United Nations



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Agenda 5: Brief CROP

Agency Remarks

Mr. Jens Jens Kruger

Deputy Director GEM Division, Pacific Community (SPC)

Mr. Peni Baselala Suveinakama

Ocean Analyst and Manager for the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner (OPOC)
and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

Ms. Patricia Sachs-Cornish

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Ms. Christina Leala Gale

Manager, Sustainable Tourism & Research, Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO)



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Agenda 6: Background to the UN Ocean Conference

Ms. Madhushree Chatterjee

Chief of the Natural Resources and Interlinkages Branch

Division for Sustainable Development Goals



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2022 United Nations Ocean Conference

Theme: “Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of

Goal14: Stocktaking, partnerships and solutions”

27June – 1July 2022, Lisbon, Portugal

UNDESA

Plenary Sessions

Plenary Hall, Altice Arena

- 1** Opening of the Conference
27 June, 10am-1pm
- 2** 8 Plenary Sessions
28 June - 1 July
- 3** Closing of the conference
1 July, 3-6pm

Inscription to list of speakers for States and EU

The list of speakers for the general debate of the Conference opened for inscription on 11 April 2022. Requests for inscription from States participating in the Conference and the European Union for the general debate should be sent through the e-Speakers module accessible in the e-deleGATE platform (<http://edelegate.un.int>).

Inscription to list of speakers for UN System and Major Groups- to be open in mid-late May

Interactive Dialogues

Tejo Hall, Altice Arena

- 1** Call for Member State Inputs
14 January – 15 February 2022
- 2** Call for Global Stakeholder Consultations
4 – 21 February 2022
- 3** IPWG Finalization of Concept Papers
Slotting Date: 29 April 2022
- 4** Finalization of the panels of the composition for the Interactive Dialogues
Early May

Co-chairs/
Panelist/moderator
nominations received
from:

Member States

UN System

Scientific Organization

Philanthropic Organization

Private Sector Organization

Special Events

Youth and Innovation Forum

- **Date/Time:** 10am-5pm, 24-26 June
- **Venue:** Nova SBE, Carcavelos, Cascais

Localizing Action for the Ocean: Local and Regional Governments

- **Date/ Time:** 10am-5pm, 25 June
- **Venue:** Matosinhos

High-level Symposium on Water

- **Date/ Time:** 2pm-6pm, 27 June
- **Venue:** Plenary Hall, Altice Arena

Sustainable Blue Economy and Investment Forum

- **Date/ Time:** 3pm-7pm, 28 June
- **Venue:** Nova SBE, Carcavelos, Cascais

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022/events/special>

Interested Member States, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), UN entities and all other duly accredited and registered entities can apply to organize a side event.

Priority will be given to events organized by Member States and those organized in partnership by several entities.

A call for side events has been launched in the Conference website

Either in-person or virtually

Deadline for application

8 May 2022

Submissions will be reviewed by

16 May 2022

Side Events

Political Declaration

A Brief, concise, action-oriented and intergovernmentally agreed declaration led by Co-facilitators Denmark and Grenada

- 1** Introductory meeting of the resumed intergovernmental consultations
1 February 2022
- 2** Second informal consultation on the political declaration
24 – 25 March 2022
- 3** Online stakeholder briefing: inputs to the political declaration zero draft
23 March 2022
- 4** Third informal on the declaration
19 April 2022
- 5** Forth informal on the declaration
Early May 2022 (TBC)

① A key outcome of the 2017 UNOC and have become one of its most important legacies, Online Registry remains open managed by UNDESA:
<https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/action-networks/ocean-commitments>

② Virtual briefing to local and regional governments: mobilizing commitments
17 February 2022

③ Letter from the UNSG's Special Envoy for the Ocean call for voluntary commitments
18 March 2022

More than **1700** registered to date

Voluntary Commitments

Logistical Preparation

Late January

A UN Interdepartmental Task Force Joint Mission conducted

Late February

A call to Member States was sent out for providing voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, priority being given to representatives of the LDCs and SIDS.

April

Work continued to finalize layout of the venue and Annexes of the Host Country Agreement

May

All logistical arrangements finalized per GA decision 75/578

Early June

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding



Participation and Registration

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022/participate>]

States Members of the United Nations, Members of the Specialized Agencies and Parties to UNCLOS(**open 3 May to 15 June**)

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), International Financial Institutions and other International Bodies(**open 3 May**)

Associate Members of the Regional Commissions(**open from 3 May to 15 June**)

Specialized Agencies and Related Organizations(**open 3 May to 15 June**)

United Nations Secretariat, Funds, Programmes, Regional Commissions and Other Entities (**open 3 May to 14 June**)

Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Academic Institutions, the Scientific Community, the Private Sector and Philanthropic Organizations (**opened , deadline 16 May**)

Media Accreditation(**open 3 May to 14 June**)



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Thank You

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022>

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Agenda 7: Discussion by Interactive Dialogue Themes

**14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6,
14.7, 14.a, 14.b, 14.c**

Mr. Anthony Talouli

Director Waste Management and Pollution Control

Mr. Stuart Chape

Director Island and Ocean Ecosystems

UNOC Pacific Briefs: Interactive Dialogue

2017 UNOC Pacific Preparation

- Pacific Preparations co-chaired by PIFS and Fiji
- Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the UN Ocean Conference, 15 to 17 March 2017 in Suva Fiji
- Three regional thematic working groups established early 2017:
 - Pollution, biodiversity and conservation of ecosystem services (WG1)
 - Climate change and ocean acidification (WG2)
 - Fisheries, fishing subsidies and blue economy (WG3)
 - Ocean governance and technical capacity building (cross-cutting and considered by All WGs)
- Briefs developed early by SPREP requested by PSIDS, UNEP and USP with inputs from other CROP to assist in negotiations and for interventions at the interactive dialogues.
- Key issues, key outcomes and objectives, present dynamics and sensitivities
- 29 briefs and factsheets were developed

UNOC Pacific Briefs:

Theme: 14.1

Addressing Marine Pollution

Key Issues

- Plastic pollution including marine litter and microplastics
- Pollution of all kinds from land and sea-based activities including nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, emissions from the maritime sector, including pollution from shipwrecks.

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- Engagement in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to negotiate a global legally binding framework to address plastic pollution
- Improved understanding of sources of pollution from land and sea-based activities
- Addressing comprehensively the life-cycle approaches that include improved waste management
- Highlight issue of legacy waste including WWII Wrecks
- Increased partnership between governments, businesses and civil society

Present Dynamics and sensitivities

- **Cleaner Pacific 2025 Implementation Plan 2021-2025**
- **UNEA5.2 Resolution “End Plastic Pollution: Towards an International Legally Binding Instrument”**
- **Pacific Regional Declaration to address plastic pollution**
- **Legacy waste including WWII Wrecks vessel hull integrity “ticking time bomb”**



UNOC Pacific Briefs:

Theme: 14.7 Circular Blue Economy – Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean- based economies, in particular for Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries

Key Issues

- Place the ecosystem approach at the centre and designs economic activity in such a way that it uses and enhances ecosystem function.
- Not increasing exploitation but to improve economic outcomes at the expense of the environment
- In the face of climate change will require up to date scientific knowledge to deal with the changing environment

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- Potential for improving sustainable incomes for Pacific Island States
- An area of discussion and it means different things to different parties.
- The key to the Blue economy is that it is a paradigm shift whereby the environment and ecosystems are central to economic development.

Present Dynamics and sensitivities

- Coastal habitats are under threat from land-use change, unsustainable management practices, invasive species, and climate change. Blue carbon sinks require protection.
- Several opportunities to develop Blue economies exist, including Blue Carbon, in-creasing national revenues from fisheries, sustainable tourism.



Theme: 14.2, 14.5 Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems

Key Issues

- Coastal and marine ecosystems such as wetlands and coral reefs are essential but are under threat and pressure from pollution, climate change, overharvesting, changing land use, invasive species and other human activities, here and beyond our shores.
- Communities are dependent on coastal and marine species and habitats for food, cultural practices and livelihoods.

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- Increase support to implement effective spatial protection for biodiversity including marine and coastal ecosystems, in line with Pacific cultures and rights of place-based communities.
- Increase national efforts and commitments to enhance the conservation, protection, restoration of coastal and marine habitats needed to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems.
- Call on Pacific island countries and territories to endorse the leader's pledge for nature "United to Reverse Biodiversity Loss by 2030 for Sustainable Development" and the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration.

Key dynamics and sensitivities may be addressed if we:

- Explicitly identify vulnerable ecosystems and priority areas for restoration in policy frameworks.
- Strategically restore coastal and marine habitats, including through spatial planning for effective regeneration networks at national to regional level.
- Identify or co-create effective jurisdiction over practices from ridge to reef that affect priority coastal and marine ecosystems and species.

Theme: 14.3 Oceans Acidification - Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming.

Key Issues

- Ocean acidification is a global issue, caused by the build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, that affects marine ecosystems broadly and add to other stressors that reefs are currently facing such as coral bleaching and warming.
- The primary direct impacts of concern are damage to shellfish, reef-building corals, some plankton, and impacts on other marine species such as tuna. Further implications of primary concern include the hindrance of marine species overall productivity and growth because of OA.
- Ocean acidification could also impact industries and economies via losses in tourism, food security, livelihoods, aquaculture (jobs), and increased hazard vulnerability due to reduced shoreline protection from coral reefs.²
- Lack of Scientific capacity in the Pacific Region to research and monitor Ocean Acidification (lack of resources and able bodied personnel)

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- Support Pacific resilience to ocean acidification by reducing local ecosystem stressors, such as eutrophication, destructive fishing practices, and sedimentation
- Increase the capacity of Pacific island developing states to adapt to losses of marine services, particularly goods and services from coral reefs and shellfish
- Increase awareness of Ocean Acidification within the Pacific Region and the implications of OA on Pacific Island communities
- Increase the scientific capacity of the Pacific Region to enhance research and monitoring programmes on Ocean Acidification to support in incorporating OA into National Policy and informing policy decision making.
- Increase and build the capacity of the Pacific to report on Ocean Acidification to SDG14.3.1
- Increase funding to support existing Pacific Island OA monitoring networks to continue research conducted on OA as well as support practical adaptation efforts (EbA activities) to minimize and control existing ocean/reef stressors.

Key dynamics and sensitivities:

- Pacific island countries are relatively low CO₂ emitters but are affected by this global problem
- Coral reefs and coastal fisheries are already in decline, and addressing present stressors and management issues will also build resilience to ocean acidification
- Ocean acidification could strongly affect coral reefs, which are vital for shoreline protection, food security, tourism, and cultural heritage of Pacific island states

UNOC Pacific Briefs:

Theme: 14.4, 14.6, 14.b Fisheries – making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Key Issues

- Fisheries feed and support our Pacific people. But over-fishing, pollution, ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss exacerbated by climate change threaten food security, community livelihoods and national economies.
- What does fisheries sustainability mean in the context of climate change and biodiversity loss? How do we build resilience in target stocks and across Pacific marine ecosystems?

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- What changes are required/being taken in traditional fisheries management approaches (e.g. MSY) to meet these challenges?
- What does an ecosystem-based approach look like in industrial fisheries and in small scale artisanal fisheries?

Present Dynamics and sensitivities

- *By-catch of marine species is not a central theme in discussions on sustainability of fisheries*
- *Threatened marine species are important cultural icons in Pacific culture and often support alternative livelihoods such as through tourism.*



UNOC Pacific Briefs:

Theme: 14.a Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology

Key Issues

- **Modern science and local knowledge is the basis of informed policy.**
- **Building capacity for scientific research in the Pacific will require commitments to a culture of science, strengthening links between research and policy development.**
- **Marine research capacity building will depend on long-term partnerships for learning exchanges, collaborative data collection, storage, analysis, reporting, and integrated knowledge management**

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- ***Strengthen international, regional, sub-regional and national scientific observation and data collection efforts.***
- ***Support the region in addressing their constraints in access to technology, including through strengthening science, technology and innovation infrastructure***

Present Dynamics and sensitivities.

- **Significant gaps in scientific understanding of our marine systems in the Region.**
- **Lack of science-based and innovative actions and partnerships which are contributing to challenges in conservation or management measures of oceans,**



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UNOC Pacific Briefs:

Theme: 14.c UNCLOS to enhance conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources

Key Issues

- Cross-sectoral approaches to ocean management is fragmented
- Maritime zones still not agreed and finalised
- Conclusion of a legally binding instrument under UNCLOS for marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Key Outcomes and Objectives

- Strengthened coordination and collaboration of regional seas instruments
- Maritime zones agreed and registered with UNDOALOS
- Development of an oceans trust fund for capacity building and technology transfer

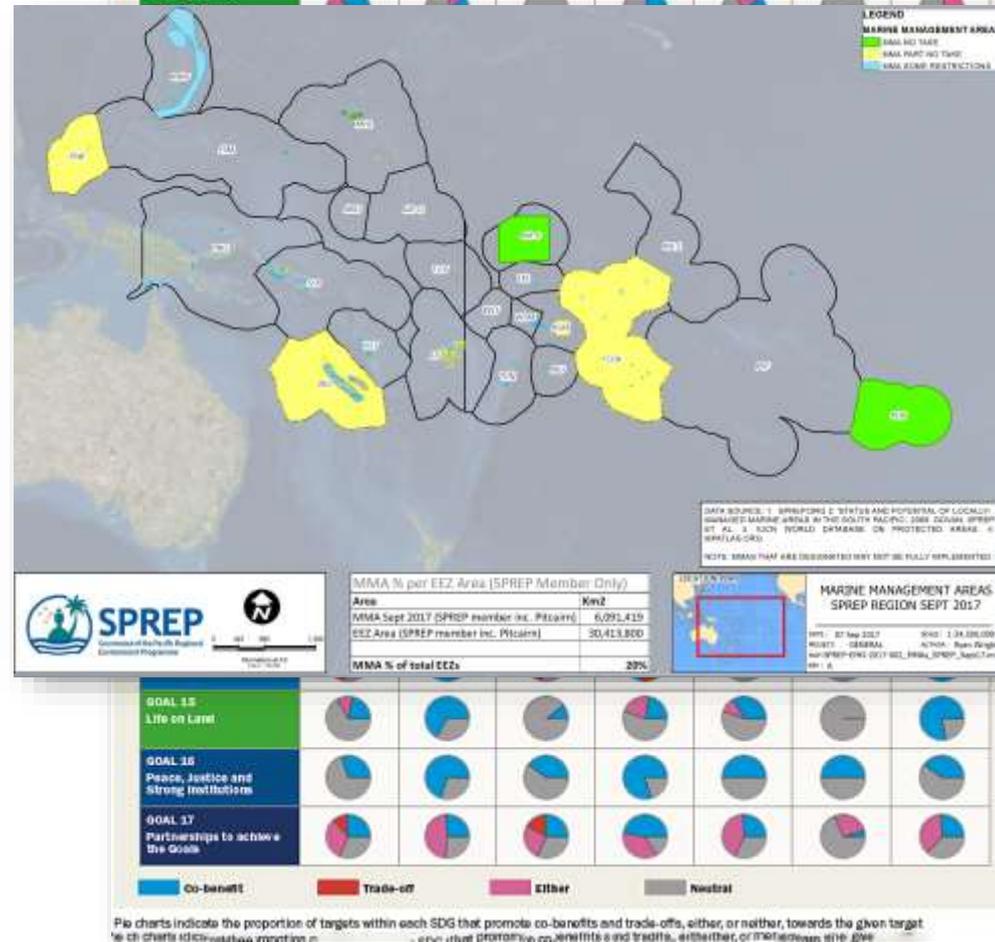
Present Dynamics and sensitivities

- No stable financial strategy to address implementation gaps by SIDS, LDCs of UNCLOS and international laws relating to oceans.
- Absence of national legislations to preserve agreed maritime zones in the face of climate change-related sea-level rise

Agenda Item 7.8: Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Key Issues

1. Pacific islands region long-term commitment to regional ocean management.
2. Co-benefits and trade-offs **SDG 14 vs other SDGs** to promote specific targets for a sustainable ocean throughout the Pacific.
3. Significant commitments by PI countries throughout the Pacific but some contested priorities: fisheries vs conservation; DSM.
4. SDG 14 targets can be met only by strengthening implementation of commitments at national and regional levels to protect and manage integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems.



Key Outcomes and Objectives

1. Strengthened coordination, linkage and integration of Pacific regional instruments to achieve SDG14 targets in the framework of the 2050 Strategy

2. Strengthened coordination, linkage and integration of Pacific SDG14 objectives in the context of other global commitments

Relationship of regional commitments and SDG 14 in the Pacific islands region

2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent

Implementing the 'Blue Pacific' and achieving SDG 14

Framework for a Pacific oceanscape

Regional, national & sub-national organizations;
Pacific Ocean commissioner; marine sector working group,
Pacific Ocean alliance

**Framework
for resilient
development
in the Pacific**

**Framework
for nature
conservation
and protected
areas**

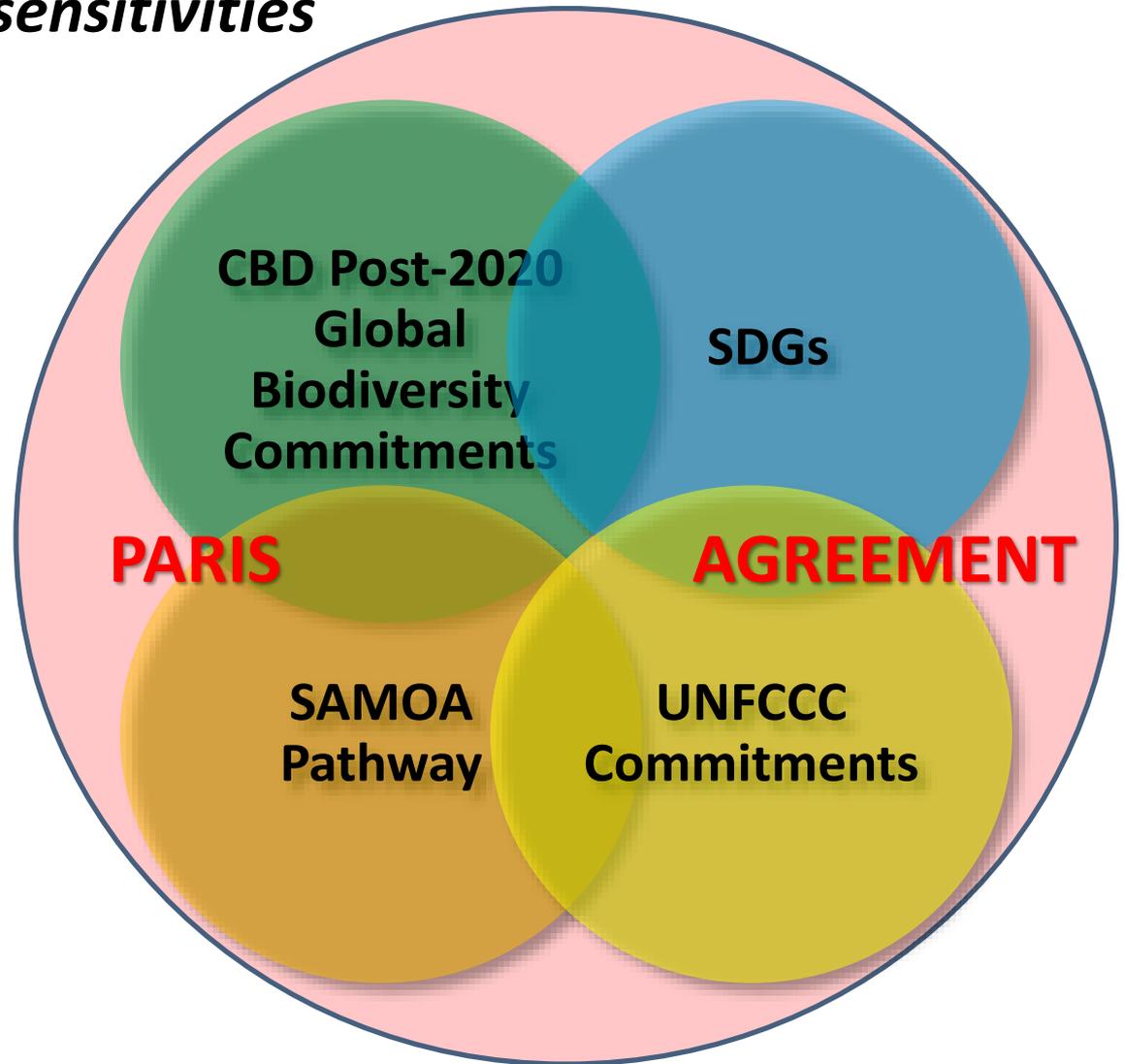
**Framework
for a cleaner
Pacific**

Regional roadmap for sustainable Pacific fisheries

Present Dynamics and sensitivities

1. Resolution of competing and contested priorities at regional and national levels.

2. Achieving effective resolution of global concerns that impact on regional and national capacity to achieve SDG14 targets.





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Agenda 8: Side Event proposals including regional projects

Ms. Audrey Brown-Pereira

Executive Officer

Dr Jérôme Aucan

Head – Pacific Community Center for Ocean
Sciences (SPC)



UNOC SIDE EVENTS: Share Your Pacific Story. Amplify Our Pacific Voice

- **Opportunity for Members and CROP to share Pacific experience, knowledge and solutions** to accelerate implementation of SDG 14, identify new and emerging issues, and exchange national experiences and practices.
- **Importance of Pacific telling our own stories.** Humanising the impacts and challenges of implementing SDG14 in the Pacific.
- **Must be linked to overall UNOC theme and eight themes of Interactive Dialogues.**
- **Priority:** creative, innovative solutions supporting implementation of SDG 14, and those aimed at development of new, and transformative partnerships.
- **Deadline: 8 May**
- **Applications reviewed by: 16 May**
- **Maximum of one submission per entity for in-person events:** No restrictions on partnerships. **Member States will be given priority,** where possible.
- Panels should ensure **geographic and gender balance**
- **CROP agencies will support Members side event applications** and likewise seek Members support.
- **SPREP will submit an application :** *‘Our Blue Pacific Continent, a region of Large Ocean Island States – Join our work towards achieving SDG14’*



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LISBON
27 JUNE -
1 JULY
2022

**Regional side-event on ocean management
and the UN Ocean Decade in the Pacific**

Building up on
Pacific Momentum
for Ocean
Management and
the Ocean Decade



- The Pacific was the first region to organise a planning workshop on the Ocean Decade in 2019, agreeing on clear priorities
- We want to leverage the Ocean Decade to bring solutions and actions toward a sustainable Blue Pacific
- Integrated Ocean Management (IOM) as key approach included in PICs National Ocean Policies with robust legal frameworks, use of science in decision support systems and the inclusion of traditional knowledge and culture



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Agenda 9: Amplifying our Pacific Ocean Voice, Planning & General Information

Ms. Nanette Woonton

Acting Communications and Outreach Adviser

Amplifying our Pacific Voice



- Our support
- Work together
- Strategic communications

PACIFIC MARINE INVASIVE SPECIES

OCEAN BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

KEY POINTS

- Marine ecosystems are affected by both marine and terrestrial invasive species, which are the lead cause of extinction of endemic Pacific species.
- Terrestrial invasive species within catchments and ecosystems reduce resilience, resulting in increased sedimentation and degradation of seabirds between terrestrial and marine life.
- Marine invasive species are spread through ballast water.
- Invasive species can also spread via marine debris.
- Invasive species can alter the entire local ecology. Exotic algal species can also pose a risk to human health.
- Increased measures are needed to address the spread of invasive species from international going vessels meeting the BWM Convention as per the Convention.
- Pacific island countries need increased development and capacity building.

HOW ISSUE LINKS TO/IMPACTS SDGs BEYOND

- SDG 2.4, 2.5: improved management of marine and coastal ecosystems and genetic diversity of wild species.
- SDG 15.5: Improved management will reduce habitat loss.

BACKGROUND

- Increasing numbers of marine organisms are introduced to the Pacific region.** Eighty-four percent of the world's marine species associated with invasive species are in the tens of thousands. Each new species introduced adds to the list of species that threaten native species.
- Invasive species harm wildlife and ecosystems.** Invasive species are a major threat to humans for food resources, carry diseases, alter ecosystems, and provide services.
- Introduced marine organisms can also inflict economic damage.** Commercial fishery harvest, up to 90%, have been lost due to the introduction of Tilapia to the Pacific region, although terrestrial species have also caused damage.
- Deliberate imports must be identified and assessed.** Species introduced to date were deliberately imported for aquaculture and to estimate the potential of a species displaced to a certain habitat. Species introduction is a major threat to the Pacific region.
- Prevention is the most cost-effective form of management.** Pacific island countries should take a stronger stance to control the primary causes of species introduction: aquaculture and ballast water. International strategies for success than unilateral efforts at the national or regional level.

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE (UCH) FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC

POLLUTION AND DEBRIS

KEY POINTS

- Pacific SIDS have a strong cultural connection to the sea which is manifested in tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including UCH.
- There are over 4,000 known underwater cultural heritage sites in the Pacific Islands region, ranging from shipwrecks to traditional fishing technologies and more.
- UCH protection for sustainable development via small-scale fisheries at traditional fish weirs/ponds as well as safe and environmentally responsible tourism is a global issue addressed by the Convention for the Protection of UCH, adopted in 2001 by UNESCO to complement the provisions in UNCLOS for strengthening UCH protection.
- At present, no Pacific SIDS are parties to the UCH Convention, which can provide international cooperation mechanisms and information sharing networks.
- Pacific SIDS must strengthen their capacity to protect and manage UCH for sustainable development by developing a policy strategy with disaster risk reduction measures to manage risks including, inter alia, unexploded ordnance, pollution by oil spills from WW II-related UCH, and pressures including deep sea mining, looting, and recreational diving that may impact environments, livelihoods, and the safety of communities and visitors.

HOW ISSUE LINKS TO/IMPACTS SDGs BEYOND **SDG14 LIFE BELOW WATER**

- SDG 8: decent work and economic growth is possible via a sustainable tourism industry.
- SDG 4.7: all learners must acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.
- SDG 11.4: efforts must be strengthened to protect the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- SDG 14.5 and SDG 14.7, including implementation of UNCLOS.

BACKGROUND

- Marine and coastal sites hold cultural information.** Underwater cultural heritage (UCH), undisturbed in situ, is often better preserved than land-based cultural heritage, holding invaluable information for historians, archaeologists, and scientists to reconstruct past culture. The UNESCO Convention for the Protection of UCH aims to protect UCH from being commercially exploited for trade or speculation.
- Much UCH in the Pacific Islands is still unknown or unstudied.** The Pacific UCH Programme was launched at the first Pacific UCH Workshop held in Solomon Islands in 2009. *UCH in Oceania*¹ presents an overview of UCH in the Pacific spanning the history from the Stone Age to the Atomic Era. Diverse UCH ranging from traditional fish weirs, ships of explorers, and WW II related wrecks showcase strong connection to culture and identity. UNESCO assists Pacific SIDS to build capacity through workshops and the UNESCO University Twinning and Networking (UNITWIN) programme for maritime archaeology.
- Cultural heritage sites are valuable for tourism,** provided the tourism is soundly managed from an environmental and heritage resource perspective. The Pacific ecotourism opportunities at UCH sites are underdeveloped.



ISM



ic appeal and for the ecosystem

tions are depleted) are major tourism drivers. Unsustainable harvest, and climate change

l by tourists are also significant carbon sinks, and degraded ecosystems.

practices and healthy environments. Sustainable

development of infrastructure as well as sea and land

LIFE BELOW WATER

development requires sound planning' for clean

assumption and production practices, including clean and continued availability of the features that attract

areas, globally. Coastal tourism and recreation providing an important source of income and foreign exchange. Tourism can account for more than 25% of the national economy in many SIDS. Tourism drives other local economies as well, the total impact of its direct contribution.³

Threat. An estimated 20% of global mangroves have been lost. More than 50% of mangrove habitat has vanished. The remainder is under threat. Mangroves are lost at an area of 100,000 ha per year, resulting in 0.15–1.02 billion tonnes of carbon stored in mangroves. Mangroves are a natural climate change mitigation measure and to support tourism and fisheries. Integrated ocean management and a 'ridge-to-reef' approach is needed.

Benefit. Tourists alter the environments that they visit for infrastructure and development of tourist facilities, such as hotels, restaurants, and transportation. Creating a culture of sustainable tourism that is led by local people and coastal environments can generate value for

Impact on tourist's decisions. Tourists are able to accurately assess the environmental quality of a destination. Today's tourists are increasingly environmentally conscious, growing as a fraction of total



Women Leading Ocean Action

HOME > LATEST NEWS > WOMEN LEADING OCEAN ACTION



19, 2017 BY ADMIN
[Land and Ocean Ecosystems](#)

Action of women is a key part of reaching Sustainable Development Goal 14, Life Under Water. At the United Nations Ocean Conference from 5 – 9 June in New York this year, an

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Pacific Ocean Voices in Portugal

- Members eRegistration due from 3 May to 14 June - e-deleGATE portal at <https://edelegate.un.int> (New York)
- On-site in Lisbon from 23 June to 1 July.

Different deadlines for others visit:

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022/participate>

Pacific Ocean Voices in Portugal

- Call for side events deadline 8 May
- #SaveOurOcean
- Youth and Innovation Forum 24 – 26 June
- Regular updates - <https://bit.ly/3OSsgSH>



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Agenda 10: Other Business



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Agenda 11: Close of Workshop