



United Nations Stakeholder's 2020 UN Ocean Conference Preparatory Meeting, 4-5 February Statement Prepared and Delivered by H.E Foday Mansaray-IHRC Ambassador and High Representative to United Nations and African Regions

Co-facilitators, Excellencies Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen present here today, I say thank you on behalf my organization IHRC and myself, I say thank for having me. In making this intervention, I want to acknowledge the organizers and all others who have been a driving force on climate issues aligning the UNSDG2030 around mitigating lands use, degradation, Sea level rising and solutions etc.

Let me also applaud the following; concerted efforts which prompted the signing of the Paris Accord in 2015, the UN Secretary General's efforts to produce a working document on Dec 2018 Titled Gaps in International environment laws and Environmental related instruments toward a global pact for the environment This document is step in the right direction in protecting the environment creating uniformity and standards

(Chair) the IHRC human surveillance efforts, empowering locals to employ best practices in mitigating land degradation and Sea wildlife conservation has been key in many collaborating countries with our partners in development. In the wake of Cyclone in South America and Southern Africa namely; Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique, our team efforts and collaboration is providing guidance and preventive measures for agricultural produces in the case of crops destroyed in the middle of harvesting season during the last Cyclone. We have produced a working paper: Resilient measure to protect harvested crops

We are supporting mechanism in rebuilding Earthquake Prone areas in the Caribbean such as Haiti and Puerto Rico to employ safe housing reconstructions standards; The same applies to Sierra Leone in the wake of the 2015 Mudslides. Geographically with torrential rain fall recording one of the highest in the World, we must develop measures to protect mountain deforestations that is leading to land degradation that is severely damaging riverbeds, estuaries and Sea-wildlife leaving behind scores of environmental hazards.


Distinguished Colleagues, a unified effort to stop poaching (of- any- kind) is a must around territorial waters in **List Developed nations** who always lack the capacities and mechanism for surveillance efforts to promote sustainable economy policies that will support growth and development.

Madam /Mr. Facilitators, in closing, I am urging this august gathering to continue to encourage all to forge partnerships that will enable our concerted efforts to build a robust datasets collection through comparative analysis and best practices to combat challenges posed especially in LDCs (**List developed nations**) who in most cases bear greater financial burdens to Mann the tasks at hand in meeting the UNSDGs by the year 2030

I thank everyone for listening

Written and Presented by H.E Foday Mansaray

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*Culled: * 

Bloomberg Political News_

Guinea: The Race Is on for Iron Ore Riches Buried Under an African Jungle*

For years, the massive iron deposits under Guinea's mountainous jungle were practically forgotten by the mining industry. Caught up in wrangles between owners and authorities in the West African nation, it seemed the super-rich ore might never be dug up, that all changed last year, as investors from billionaire promoter Robert Friedland to legendary dealmaker Mick Davis converged on the country in a modern day resource rush. For the first time in years, projects like Simandou Guinea's crown jewel deposit might finally be developed. *

The Question is what will be the implications for both Guinea and surrounding nations in terms of environmental not withstanding political upheaval President Alpha Conde faces pushing for a third term in the midst global iron-ore rush that is destined to ruin Sea and Wildlife for Guinea and neighboring countries. What can we do to protect wildlife: local content and sustainable policies within the context of Sovereignty and advocacies?

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-02-04/guinea-mining-race-is-on-for-iron-ore-riches-in-african-jungle>

The environmental impact of iron ore mining, in all its phases of, from excavation to beneficiation to transportation, may include detrimental effects on air quality, water quality, and biological species:
[_https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_impact_of_iron_ore_mining](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_impact_of_iron_ore_mining)

IMPACTS OF IRON ORE MINING ON WATER QUALITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN LIBERIA*

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304580575_IMPACTS_OF_IRON_ORE_MINING_ON_WATER_QUALITY_AND_THE_ENVIRONMENT_IN_LIBERIA

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