

**Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia
Agenda Item 11**

**Addressing climate change and other environment-related matters
in fisheries and aquaculture**

Mr. Chair,

As the biggest archipelagic state, Indonesia views the oceans as integral part of the climate system. Oceans also bear the brunt of climate change. In this view, we welcome the launch of IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in Changing Climate (SROCC), in September 2019, which highlights observed changes, projected changes and responses associated with climate impacts on ocean and cryosphere, as well as underlines the urgent need for climate action.

We are keen to further collaborate with FAO in strengthening mitigation and adaptation efforts in the context of ocean-based climate actions by applying nature-based solutions, including ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) policy and tools.

As a vast biodiversity region, ocean acidification is a serious threat to Indonesia's fisheries and coastal ecosystem. However, the effects are yet to be identified due to insufficient research on it. Indonesia invites FAO to provide support on ocean acidification-related program in Indonesia.

Specifically, we would like to promote the roles and effectively managed our coastal wetland ecosystems or blue carbon ecosystems for food security, livelihood, and resilience of coastal communities.

There are some potential area of collaboration, such as in harnessing blue carbon science, technology and data, as well as learning exchange on the EU temperate blue carbon ecosystems to further advance our national GHG MRV and Registry system (Greenhouse Gas - Measurement, Reporting and Verification system) on blue carbon, since we believe blue carbon can contribute to our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

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Climate change issues should not be treated as a stand-alone matter from the big theme of sustainable ocean and coastal development, especially since we believe comprehensive land and sea-based adaptation and mitigation efforts can improve our efforts on climate resilience related to food, water and energy.

We need to echo the synergy of ocean and climate change issues in all possible workflows and processes of the UNFCCC, UN Ocean Conference, International Maritime Organization (IMO), Biological Diversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), and UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD).

Indonesia also actively participates as a lead partnering country in the Glolitter partnerships project. To support the objectives of this project, it is Indonesia's intention to develop, in the early phase of the project, a national work plan which lays down the activities and mechanism by which the objectives could be achieved in alignment with the level of ambition envisaged in the GLP Project. We commit to develop and deliver the necessary public and private sector support from stakeholders in order to formally adopt the NWP.

I would like to take this opportunity to also emphasize that this pandemic has shown how interconnected we truly are and how our own health depends on the health of the wider environment. Healthy ocean and the resilience of marine ecosystems are therefore essential in combating the climate crisis and delivering a sustainable blue economy.

Indonesia calls on Member States to have a productive discussion on the implementation of country's NDCs, with particular emphasis on the elements around fisheries, coastal zone management, and coastal and marine protection or restoration. We encourage Member States to consider how to appropriately integrate fisheries and related elements into revised NDCs for adaptation (and mitigation in certain cases), implementation plan for NDCs or NAPs, and in the formulation of future NDC to ensure it is a valued sector in the ambition cycle of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement.
