

35th SESSION OF FAO COFI

INDONESIA'S INTERVENTION ON AGENDA 9 Addressing climate change in fisheries and aquaculture: reporting on progress and Action Plan for the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022-2031

Chair, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

As the largest archipelagic state and mega-marine biodiversity, Indonesia is fully cognizant that our marine ecosystem and its rich blue carbon biodiversity play a key role in regulating the ocean health.

In this regard, the Government of Indonesia points out a strong relation between marine fisheries and climate change. This is in line with Indonesia's submission in the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2022 at the 56th Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice UNFCCC – as a follow up of Indonesia's support to the Decision 1/CP.26 Glasgow Climate Pact and informal summary reports by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue.

Against this background, there are some pertinent points that we would like to highlight as follow:

1. In 2021, Indonesia has launched Government Regulation number 98 on the Implementation Carbon Economic Value for Achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Targets and Control of GHG Emissions in National Development. The regulation promotes ocean or blue carbon as a new sector that will contribute in Indonesia's 2nd NDCs in 2025. Since the sector focuses on the blue carbon ecosystem, this issue has been our top priority now. We focus in the process of preparing enabling conditions for its implementation, both at technical and policy levels.
2. Indonesia supports the current work undertaken by FAO on climate change as well as The FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022-2031. For Indonesia, the work is inline with Indonesia's submission for the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2022 at the 59th Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) UNFCCC and the decision making of COP 26 UNFCCC, particularly relating to Decision 1/CP.26 Glasgow Climate Pact. Indonesia encourages FAO to continue to provide support to developing countries to build the resilience of aquatic food production to climate change and natural disasters so as to attain sustainability.

3. Indonesia supports FAO to provide guidance based on the updated National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and NDCs. Currently, Indonesia is developing a roadmap for climate change mitigation in the coastal sector. Indonesia calls on FAO to provide support to accelerate the implementation of the roadmap.
4. Indonesia encourages FAO to continue the discussions on the connection between climate change and the ocean and fisheries issues at regional and multilateral level meetings such as the Ocean-Climate Change Dialogues at the UNFCCC in order to find solutions and actions to increase climate resilience and the capacity to adapt for developing countries, particularly those coastal communities and small-scale fisheries.
5. Through the FAO's workplan, Indonesia would like to encourage FAO to provide and give access towards: the utilities, data and information of the fisheries capture areas of RFMOs, transfer of technology, financing, and capacity building for developing countries to support climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in the capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors in order to ensure climate resilience primarily for coastal communities, small-scale fisheries, and contribute towards emission reduction.
6. Indonesia encourages FAO to provide the financial access and mobilization capabilities of developing countries in order to implement adaptation and mitigation efforts in the marine and fisheries sectors, specifically for small-scale fisheries, as determined based on the NAPs and the NDCs of each country.
7. In the aquaculture sector, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is taking adaptive measures in response to the challenges caused by climate change. These measures are based on four program as follow:
 - (i) area based approach towards aquaculture fisheries;
 - (ii) focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency of the usage of water based resources through advancements such as recirculation aquaculture system technology;
 - (iii) the introduction of effective and efficient technology such as biofloc; and
 - (iv) the production of fish feed in a sustainable manner, such as the maximum usage of local raw material and the encouragement of farmers to use less animal protein raw materials.

Thank you.