



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 5: Climate change and fisheries management

Thank you Chair

Indonesia would like to thank the Secretariat for providing the report.

Chair,
Distinguished delegates

Indonesia recognized the importance of climate-resilient fisheries and has been working on strategies and policies to adapt to climate change.

The Government of Indonesia is taking steps toward climate-resilient fisheries through investment in infrastructure, technology, capacity building, and governance. These strategies are outlined in the Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Climate Resilient Development Policy 2020- 2045, and the List of Priority Locations and Climate Resilient Actions which the Government of Indonesia has prepared. In this regard, Indonesia is prioritizing climate resilience.

Indonesia has made important progress in improving climate resilience in a range of areas, including strengthened disaster risk management, financing for contingent liabilities, and an expanded social protection system. Overall, Indonesia aims to limit climate damages to below 2.87 percent of GDP in 2050.

Challenges in climate-resilient fisheries include:

1. Overfishing: Overexploitation of fish stocks exacerbates the vulnerability of fisheries to climate change impacts.

2. **Ecosystem Shifts:** Climate change is causing shifts in fish populations, which can disrupt traditional fisheries.
3. **Infrastructure and Adaptation:** many fisheries lack the necessary infrastructure and resources to adapt to changing conditions.
4. **Data and Monitoring:** Improved data collection and monitoring are essential for understanding and responding to climate-related changes.
5. **Policy and Governance:** Effective governance and international cooperation are needed to address cross-border fisheries and climate issues.
6. **Vulnerable Communities:** Many coastal communities are highly dependent on fisheries, making them particularly vulnerable to climate change.
7. **Fish stocks that have been overfished** are likely to experience more significant declines due to adverse effects from climate change. Effective fisheries management can significantly mitigate many of the losses caused by climate change.

Chair,
Distinguished delegates

Promoting climate-resilient fisheries at the global level is a multifaceted challenge. Several strategies and a commitment to collaboration in the global level are required, such as:

1. **The promotion of scientific research** to understand the impacts of climate change on fish stocks and ecosystems. This research should inform management decisions and adaptation strategies.
2. **Sustainable Fisheries Management:** Implement and strengthen sustainable fisheries management practices. This includes setting catch limits, reducing bycatch, and protecting critical habitats to ensure the long-term health of fisheries.
3. **Community Engagement:** Involve indigenous peoples and local communities as well as the fisherfolk in decision-making processes. Their traditional knowledge and experience can contribute significantly to climate-resilient fisheries.
4. **Capacity Building:** Invest in capacity building for fisheries management agencies and communities. Provide training in climate adaptation, sustainable fishing practices, and data collection.
5. **Monitoring and Data Collection:** Enhance monitoring and data collection systems to track changes in fish populations, ocean conditions, and climate impacts. This information is vital for evidence-based decision-making.
6. **Innovation and Technology:** Encourage the development and adoption of innovative technologies for more sustainable and climate-resilient aquaculture and fishing practices. Examples include improved fishing gear and aquaculture techniques.

7. **Climate-Resilient Infrastructure:** Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, such as coastal defences, storm surge barriers, and aquaculture facilities that can withstand extreme weather events.
8. **Early Warning Systems:** Establish and improve early warning systems for extreme weather events and ocean conditions that can impact fisheries. This helps fishers make informed decisions and take preventive measures.
9. **International Cooperation:** Promote international cooperation and agreements to address shared fisheries resources and climate-related challenges. This includes strengthening regional fisheries management organizations and agreements.
10. **Awareness:** Raise awareness about the importance of climate-resilient fisheries at the global level. Engage with governments, NGOs, and the private sector to advocate for sustainable and climate-resilient practices.
11. **Funding and Resources:** Secure funding and resources to support initiatives related to climate-resilient fisheries. At the global level, consider financial mechanisms for developing countries to help them adapt to climate change in the fisheries sector.
12. **Research and Knowledge Sharing:** Encourage the sharing of research findings, best practices, and successful case studies related to climate-resilient fisheries to facilitate learning and collaboration.
13. **Accountability and Transparency:** Promote accountability and transparency in fisheries management and climate adaptation efforts. Clear reporting mechanisms can help assess progress and identify areas for improvement.
14. **Policy Advocacy and International Agreements:** Advocate for climate-resilient fisheries within international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, emphasizing the role of fisheries in climate adaptation and mitigation

In the Aquaculture sector, Indonesia is developing a modelling of seaweed culture areas using environmentally friendly facilities. It is hoped that this modelling can be sample for other location in developing seaweed culture in sustainable way

Thank you