Key questions and types of input/comments sought

1. Please describe through concrete examples and stories how climate change is affecting the full realization of the right to adequate food in your country.

Climate change will cause reduced oxygen in the sea and result in the death of a number of ecosystems. With the death of several ecosystems and marine biota, it will have a negative effect on the human food chain. The impact of accumulated waste from anywhere of the city increases the extent of oxygen depletion in the oceans. Low oxygen does not support marine ecosystem lifeWhat finally happened was the migration of a number of fish into the oxygen-rich rivers. This is experienced by the Akit tribe in Titi Akar Village, in North Rupat, Riau province Indonesia where the sea around them, which used to be a gathering place for fish, is no longer there. Fisherfolk who want to find fish have to look far away.

1. Please share a summary of any relevant data that captures how climate change adversely affects the full realization of the right to food, taking into account discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

The threat of the impact of climate change is felt by fisherfolk and coastal communities. This threat is marked by various natural disasters such as high waves. This resulted in fisherfolk in the area unable to go to sea. Fisherfolk stopped going to sea, in order to avoid greater danger, as a result of many fisherfolk not catching fish, their economic life immediately experienced a very drastic decline. Instead, they are forced to look for new jobs that are odd in nature and with erratic income. This condition causes fisherfolk to experience a decrease in income.While fisherfolk have to face the impacts of climate change, at the same time they also have to face serious problems of beach abrasion. This condition is now being experienced by fisherfolk in Demak, Cirebon and Bagansiapiapi Indonesia. So there is discrimination against the safety environment because of the dangers threatening those who go to sea, the right to welfare, a decent life, let alone the right to food is hampered because fish catches decrease as well as jobs and livelihoods for traditional fisherfolk’s families who are generally poor.

1. Please describe any specific measure, including public policies, legislation, practices or strategies that your Government has undertaken, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to promote an approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as loss and damage, that ensures the full and effective enjoyment of the right to food. Please also note and identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability for these commitments including their means of implementation.

There are Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with Law No. 16/2016,Environmental Protection and Management in Law No. 32/2009, Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Law No. 6/1994, Forest Protection in Government Regulations (PP) No. 45 of 2004, with challenge in implementation is that there needs to be an adaptation strategy and the role of the government is needed, especially in adaptation activities that require relatively high investment. These adaptation activities include: 1) programs for developing and accelerating the adoption of farming and fisheries technologies that are more productive and adaptive to climate change, 2) effective agricultural and fisheries infrastructure programs to support the application of climate change adaptive technologies, 3) development of climate information networks –agriculture and fisheries 4) development of institutions to protect farmers and fisherfolk from the negative impacts of extreme climates on farming and fishing businesses.

1. Please describe any mechanisms and tools that are in place to measure and monitor the impacts of climate change on the full realization of the right to food.

As the National Focal Point for Climate Change Control in Indonesia, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Directorate General for Climate Change Control creates a forum for knowledge for the wider community in Indonesia. This container is packaged in the form of a Knowledge Center which contains knowledge about the causes, impacts and potential of climate change in Indonesia. However, this forum is not yet strong enough to protect vulnerable groups such as traditional farmers and fishermen as well as indigenous peoples in the face of climate change and food security.

1. Please identify and share examples of promising practices and challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the full realization of the right to food in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.

One great example of the practice of coping with climate change and food security is the community on Kei island in the Indonesian Moluccas. They have a food called "embal" which will continue to be there for their defense even though the weather is uncertain, this "embal" plant will always be there. This "embal" is a substitute for staple foods such as rice and sago for the Kei people. The challenge is that the government and the Ministry of Agriculture are not responsive to the Kei people's resilience model, they do not support the productivity of the "embal" plant, they do not encourage the agricultural services on Kei Island to help the community and cultivate and document this "embal" as a cultural plant and indigenous knowledge.

1. Please include examples and promising practices and challenges that highlight international and multilateral cooperation and approaches that promote the full realization of the right to food.

The challenge of international cooperation and international institutions is that they do not touch the root causes of the food crisis and do not touch marginalized and vulnerable groups such as traditional fisherfolk and traditional farmers. They usually get in touch with the government stakeholders but not have a communication with the local society. There was lack of connection also with business. There is no program how to mainstream so that the younger generation is involved in food productivity. There is no community needs assessment that can become data for food security programs

1. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support climate action that promotes the full realization of the right to food.

Some of the things that pose a challenge to food security include 1) agricultural and fishery facilities and infrastructure are not maximized 2) conversion of agricultural land to mining (3) unequal access to food (4) lack of a human rights approaches in climate change programs and (5) farmer regeneration and fisherfolk is slow

Contribution by

Ms Nukila Evanty

Indonesia

Executive Director of Women Working Group (WWG)

Advisor at Fisherfolk Union of Indonesia

Director at RIGHTS Foundation

Email : [wwg.ind@gmail.com](mailto:wwg.ind@gmail.com)

+628121971123