

Introduction

The issue of climate change occurs due to environmental changes that began with the Industrial Revolution. This condition affects every aspect of the environment, including the terrestrial, marine, and fisheries sectors. Scientific data shows an increase in Earth's surface temperature of 1.2 °C above pre-industrial levels. In recent decades, ocean temperatures have increased significantly. In certain waters, ocean temperatures have risen by more than 2 °C in the last half-century. This has impacted fish abundance and the migration of marine species. Sea level rise also requires serious attention, with a projected rise of 0.26 to 0.77 meters in the 21st century. The impacts of sea level rise can be felt by coastal communities throughout the world. Furthermore, increasing CO² concentrations in the atmosphere also poses a challenge in the context of impacts on waters. This has an impact on aquatic organisms, especially those that have calcium carbonate shells.

On the other hand, the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector is a major concern. Seasonal variability and changes in fish migration patterns cause uncertainty in the livelihoods of fishermen who depend on stable sea conditions for their livelihoods. For example, in some waters, certain fisheries that were previously profitable become increasingly erratic.

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with around 17,000 islands and 54,720 kilometers of coastline, is particularly experiencing the major impacts of climate change. Climate change has a significant impact on Indonesian waters. Some of the main impacts include:

1. **Sea level rise:** Climate change causes sea levels to rise, which threatens coastal areas and small islands. Many areas in Indonesia are vulnerable to tidal floods, coastal erosion, and seawater intrusion. These phenomena threaten homes, agricultural land, and coastal infrastructure.
2. **Increased temperature:** Increasing global temperatures result in hotter air temperatures in various regions of Indonesia. This can have negative impacts on plants, animals, and human health, especially in regions prone to drought.
3. **Changes in rain patterns:** Climate change also affects rain patterns in Indonesia. Some regions experience more extreme rainy seasons, while others experience a lack of rainfall, which can impact food production and clean water supplies.
4. **Environmental Damage:** Climate change can also have an impact on environmental damage, including coral reefs, forests, and biodiversity. This has the potential to threaten endemic species and Indonesia's natural ecosystem.

Goals and Outcomes

The aim of Bunga Rampai's book is to disseminate thoughts, summarize research results and follow-up, compile policy results, provide input, and communicate science to the public. With a deep understanding of this data, we can take more appropriate action in facing challenges, assist the government in making decisions, and increase understanding in society in dealing with climate change and global warming.

Scope

The scope of this book will summarize various matters related to topics related to the fields of water and climate, including global warming. This book will also summarize the results of focus group discussions (FDG) on climate, which were held in November and December 2023. The main topics of this anthology consist of:

1. Conservation, biodiversity, and fisheries in the context of Climate Change

2. Ocean Health
3. Extreme Weather Events and Ocean Dynamics
4. Policy and Community Role
5. Climate Communications and Education
6. SDGs 13: Climate Action and SDGs 14 : Life Below Water

The authors of this book are academics, researchers, the government, non-governmental organizations, students, and other stakeholders. The author can be more than one person and can cross institutions.

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Timeline

Abstract Submission is carried out via bit.ly/IndonesiaSeasAbstract. Announcements will be made via their respective emails.

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| 1. Abstract Submission | : 15-30 March 2024 |
| 2. Abstract Announcement | : 31 April 2024 |
| 3. Full Paper Submission | : 1 May-30 June 2024 |
| 4. Paper Revision | : 1 June-31 July 2024 |
| 5. Layouting | : 1-31 August 2024 |
| 6. Publication | : 15 November 2024 |

Abstract length

Abstracts are written in English with a word count of 250–300 words. The abstract structure follows a predetermined format.

Fees and Publishers

This book will be published by Unpad Press (an IKAPI member) or GRIN Publishing (Germany). The author is not charged any fees for publishing the book. However, something that must be paid attention to is that the book will be published in English, so the author must ensure that the article has good grammar (as proven by the attached proofreading certificate). If the author has problems fulfilling this, they may use the proofreading service provided by the organizer for a fee depending on the number of pages in the manuscript (details of the fee will be sent via email). The author will be given the book in softcopy form, which will be sent via email. Requests to print books are possible by contacting the organizer, with printing and shipping costs borne by the author.

Committee

This book is a collaboration between the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Padjadjaran University (FPIK-UNPAD) and Marine and Coastal Policy Research (MCPR-KOMITMEN).

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