

Policy of food from aquatic system

Aquatic foods are central to the livelihoods, food and nutrition security of more than 800 million people in developing countries, particularly those vulnerable to climate change, poverty, conflict and humanitarian emergencies. They include animals and plants grown in or harvested from water, and their synthetic substitutes. Whether caught in oceans, lakes and rivers or sustainably farmed, aquatic foods release less carbon than land-based crops and livestock. Packed with vitamins, minerals and healthy fats, aquatic foods are healthy for people and the planet.

Objectives

- Multi-sectoral implications of fisheries and aquaculture
- Understanding and outlining strategies for climate mitigation and economic development alongside actions to improve food and nutrition security.

UCP focuses on

1. Efforts should be done to bring aquatic foods, livelihoods and food security under a cohesive food systems framework to ensure more equitable outcomes.
2. Recognize the importance of aquatic foods as a source of protein and micronutrients that promote growth and prevent malnutrition.
3. Actions should be taken by Fisheries and aquaculture sector to improve rights, income and livelihoods of fishing and fish farming communities.
4. Urgent action to conserve, protect, restore, and sustainably manage marine ecosystems. This will help to maintain its significant role in providing food security and economic prosperity.
5. Aquatic foods should be included in food security and nutrition strategies with enabling policies on investment and innovation.
6. Proactive public and private partnerships are needed to improve production, reduce food loss and waste and enhance equitable access to lucrative markets.

1. Planning for climate change and severe weather (ecosystem encroachment such as sea level rise and desertification, changes in geothermal regimes such as ocean acidification and atmospheric CO₂, changes in temperature regimes such as heat waves, cold spells and ice melt, changes in precipitation and hydrological regimes such as droughts, changes in the timing of rains and increased flooding, severe and extreme weather events such as thunderstorms, blizzards, hurricanes and dust storms).
2. Monitoring human intrusions and disturbance (recreational activities, war and civil unrest, work and other activities such as law enforcement and vandalism).
3. Monitoring changes in the use of land, sea and water to protect and sustainably manage biodiversity.
4. Measures to avoid direct exploitation of biological resource use (hunting and collecting animals, gathering plants, logging and wood harvesting, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources).
5. Monitoring biodiversity pressures and efforts to control potential impacts on species, ecosystems and biodiversity.