



SEAFOOD FOR NUTRITION UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE

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CLIMATE CHANGE WILL IMPACT SEAFOOD



THOSE MOST
DEPENDENT
WILL BE
HARDEST HIT



SEAFOOD IS CLIMATE SMART

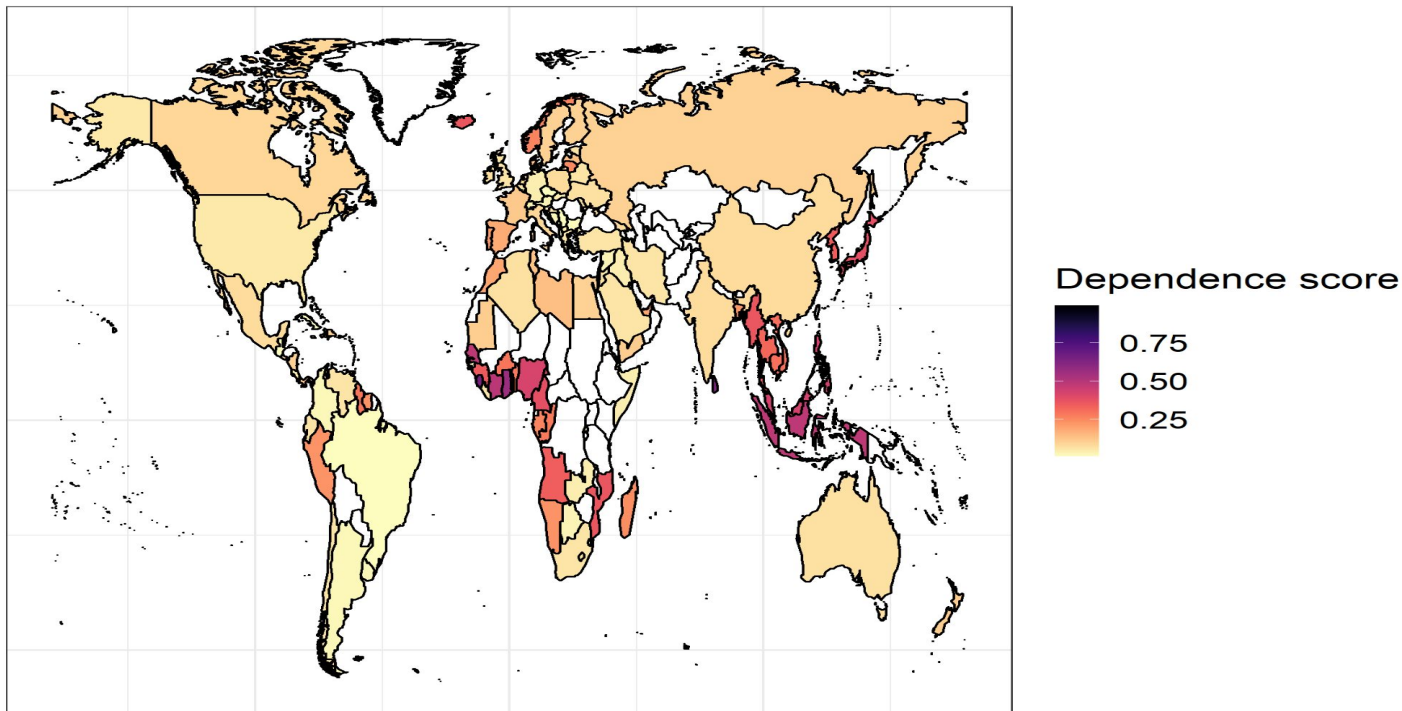


Seafood has a lower climate footprint than other animal-based foods



BILLIONS OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON SEAFOOD

Dependence on oceans for protein



Country	Fish-derived animal protein
Maldives	71%
Cambodia	69%
Sierra Leone	64%
Kiribati	62%
Solomon Islands	59%
Sri Lanka	55%
Bangladesh	54%
Indonesia	53%
Ghana	50%

Minerals

Essential fatty acids

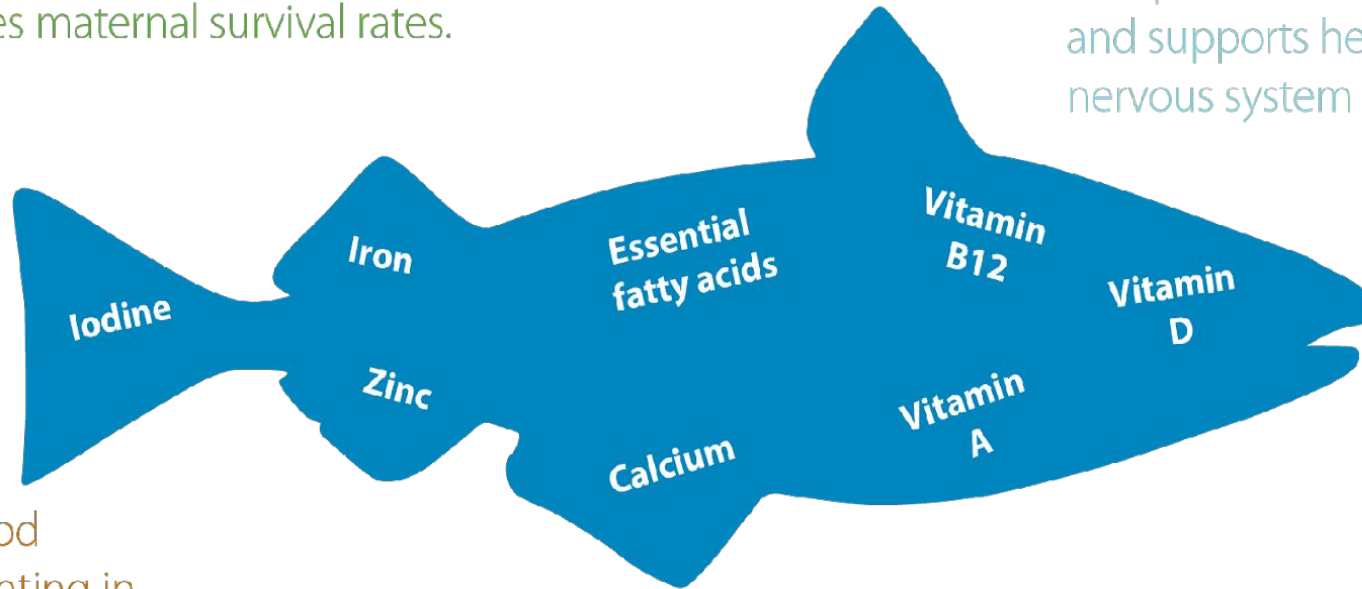
help prevent preeclampsia, preterm delivery, low birth weight, and support cognitive development and better vision in children.

Vitamins

Fe Iron
essential for brain development in children and increases maternal survival rates.

B12 Vitamin B12
essential for a healthy pregnancy; helps prevent brain and spinal cord birth defects, and supports healthy maintenance of the nervous system and brain in children.

I Iodine
essential for brain development in fetus and young children and helps prevent stillbirth.



Zn Zinc
crucial for childhood survival, reduces stunting in children and fights diarrhea.

D Vitamin D
essential for the development of strong, healthy bones, teeth and muscles in children and helps prevent preeclampsia, preterm delivery and low birth weight.

Ca Calcium
helps prevent preeclampsia and preterm delivery, and is essential for strong bones and teeth.

A Vitamin A
essential for childhood survival, prevents blindness, helps fight infections and promotes healthy growth.

FISH AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Fish can be more affordable than other animal-sourced foods.

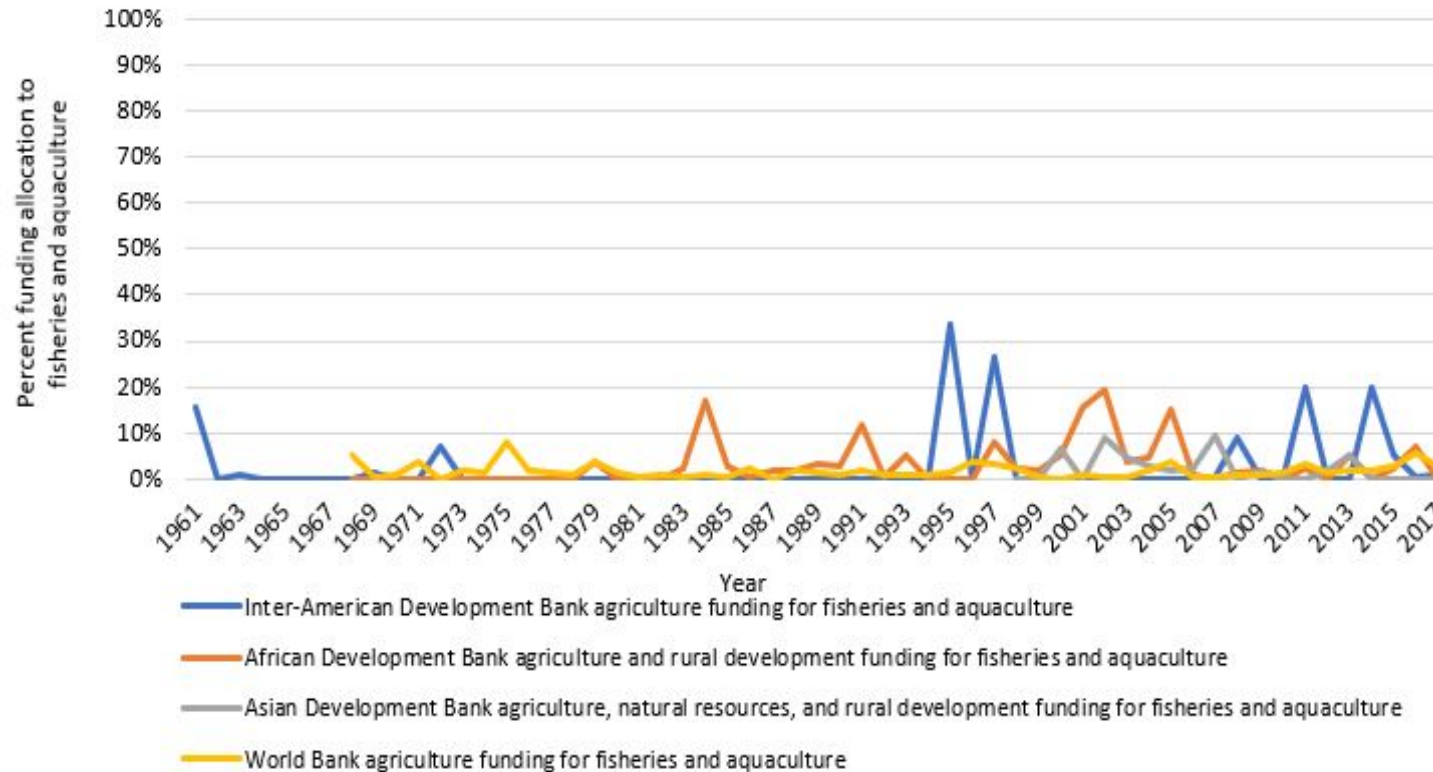
Wild fish often available to landless people who cannot grow crops.

Safety net during economic & climate-driven shocks and geopolitical conflicts



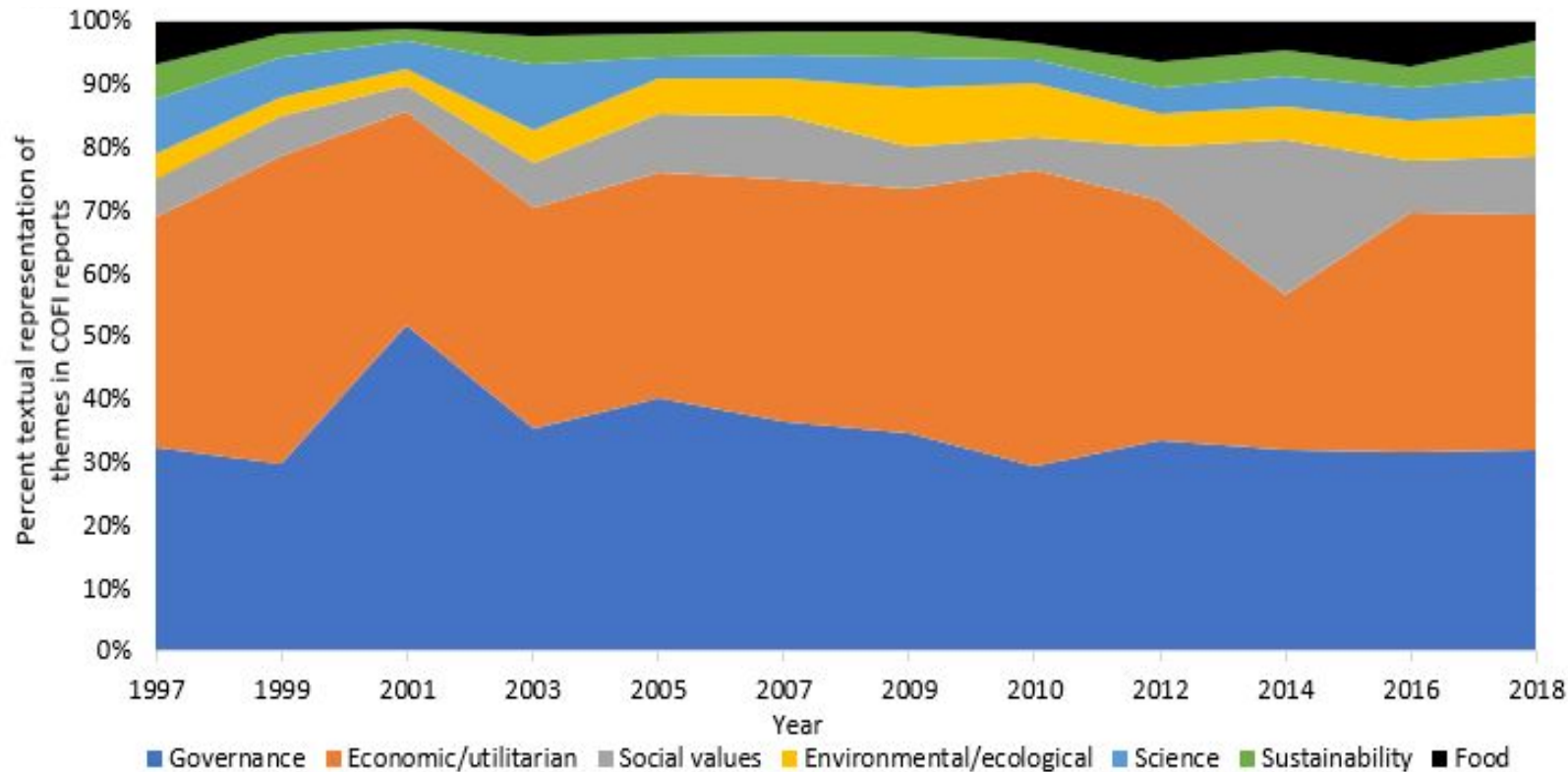
BUT SEAFOOD HAS BEEN IGNORED IN THE GLOBAL FOOD AND NUTRITION DIALOGUE

International development funding priorities:



MEANWHILE, FOOD AND NUTRITION HAVE BEEN IGNORED IN THE GLOBAL FISHERIES DIALOGUE!

Discussions about *food* in high-level fisheries policy:

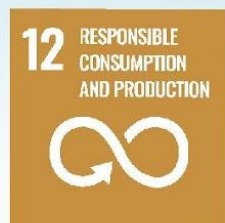
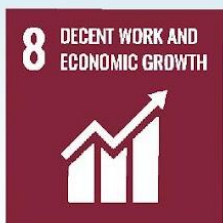




SO WHAT?

This disconnect has led to:

- Emphasis on single-species management of high-value, export-oriented fisheries;
- Failure to feed and nourish nearly 1 billion people;
- Worsening of food system drivers of climate change and biodiversity loss.



AQUATIC FOODS ARE ESSENTIAL TO MEETING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



A PARADIGM SHIFT IS FINALLY UNDERWAY



Essential food and
nutrition



Natural resource



UNITED NATIONS
FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021

PRE-SUMMIT

STEERING THE FOOD SYSTEM SUMMIT
TOWARDS FULL INTEGRATION OF BLUE FOODS FOR HEALTH,
WEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RECOVERY



In partnership with
the Government of Italy



26-28 July 2021
Rome



AN EMERGING COALITION FOR ACTION

A photograph of a fishing boat on the water at dusk. The sky is a deep blue, and the water is dark with some whitecaps. The boat's mast and rigging are visible on the right side of the frame. The text "BUT THERE IS MORE WORK TO BE DONE" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. A vertical white line is positioned to the right of the main text.

BUT THERE IS
MORE WORK TO
BE DONE

Five Policy
Recommendation
s

INTEGRATE AQUATIC FOODS INTO HOLISTIC FOOD SYSTEM DECISION-MAKING



IMPLEMENT NUTRITION-SENSI TIVE MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC FOODS AND SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEMS

SUPPORT AND ELEVATE SMALL-SCALE FISHERS AND MARICULTURISTS



FUND AQUATIC
FOOD RESEARCH,
COLLABORATION,
AND
INNOVATION AT
SCALE





GOVERN FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS

THANK YOU

Seafood For Nutrition Under Climate
Change

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EXTRA SLIDES

CLIMATE CHANGE FISHERY IMPACTS ARE NOT EVENLY DISTRIBUTED

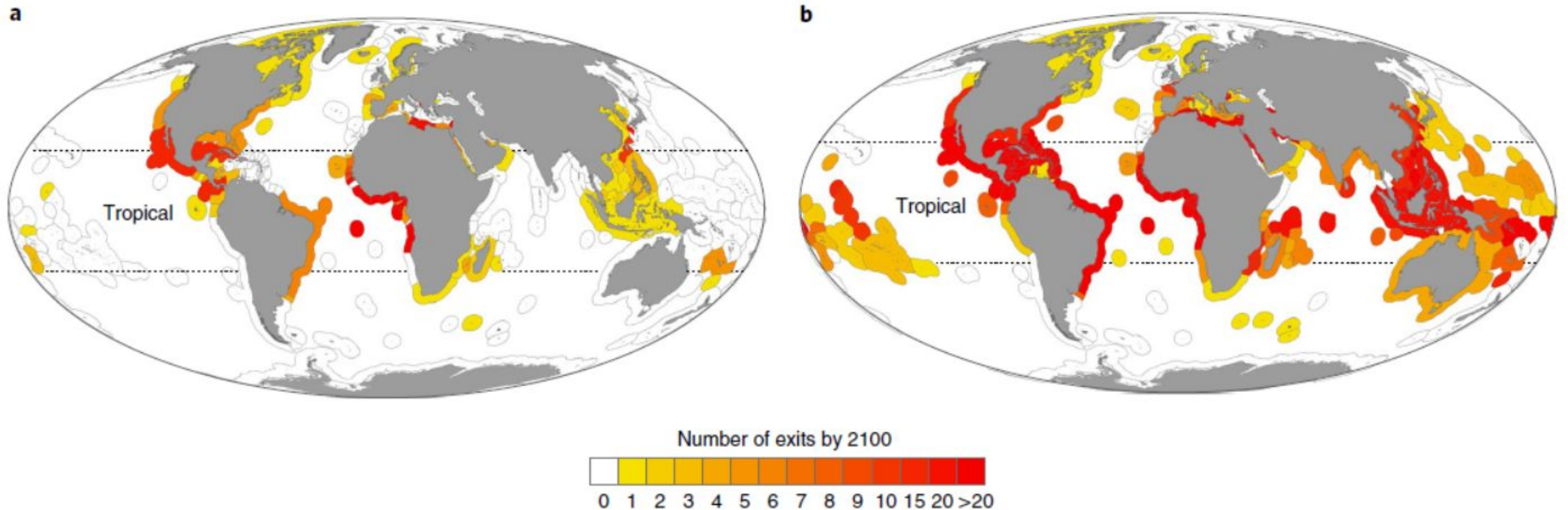


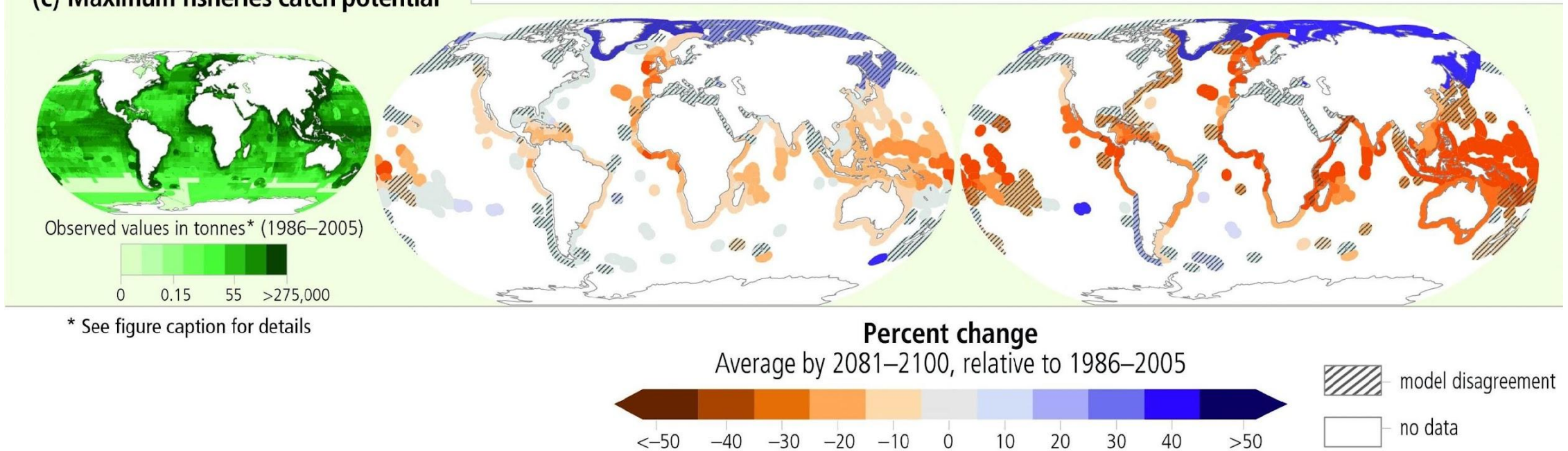
Fig. 1 | National loss of species. a,b, The number of species shifting out of each EEZ by 2100 under RCP 4.5 (a) and RCP 8.5 (b).

CLIMATE CHANGE WILL IMPACT

SEAFOOD

Projected changes, impacts and risks for ocean ecosystems
as a result of climate change

(c) Maximum fisheries catch potential



IPCC 2019

THOSE MOST DEPENDENT WILL BE HARDEST

HI

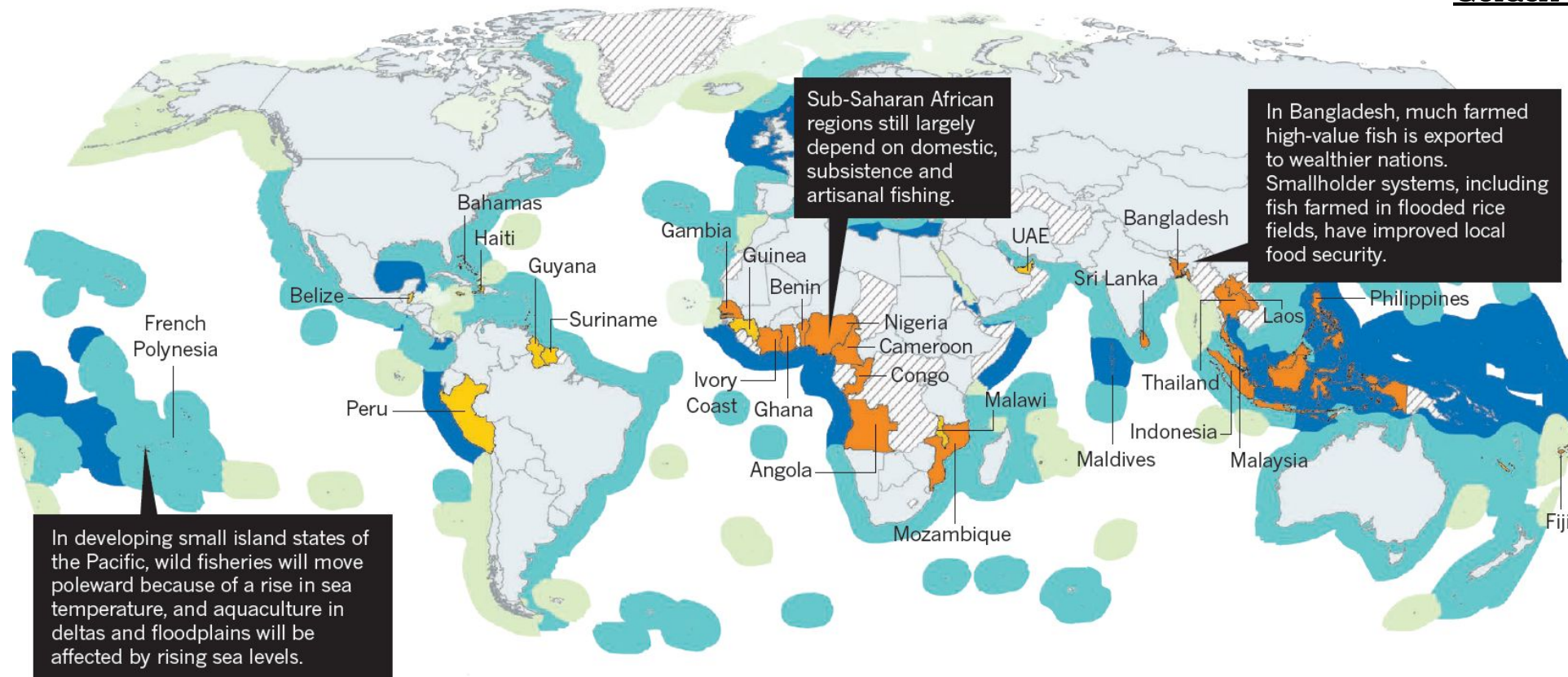
Most reliant on fish and most vulnerable to micronutrient malnutrition

Reliant on fish and vulnerable to micronutrient malnutrition

Less reliant and less vulnerable

No data

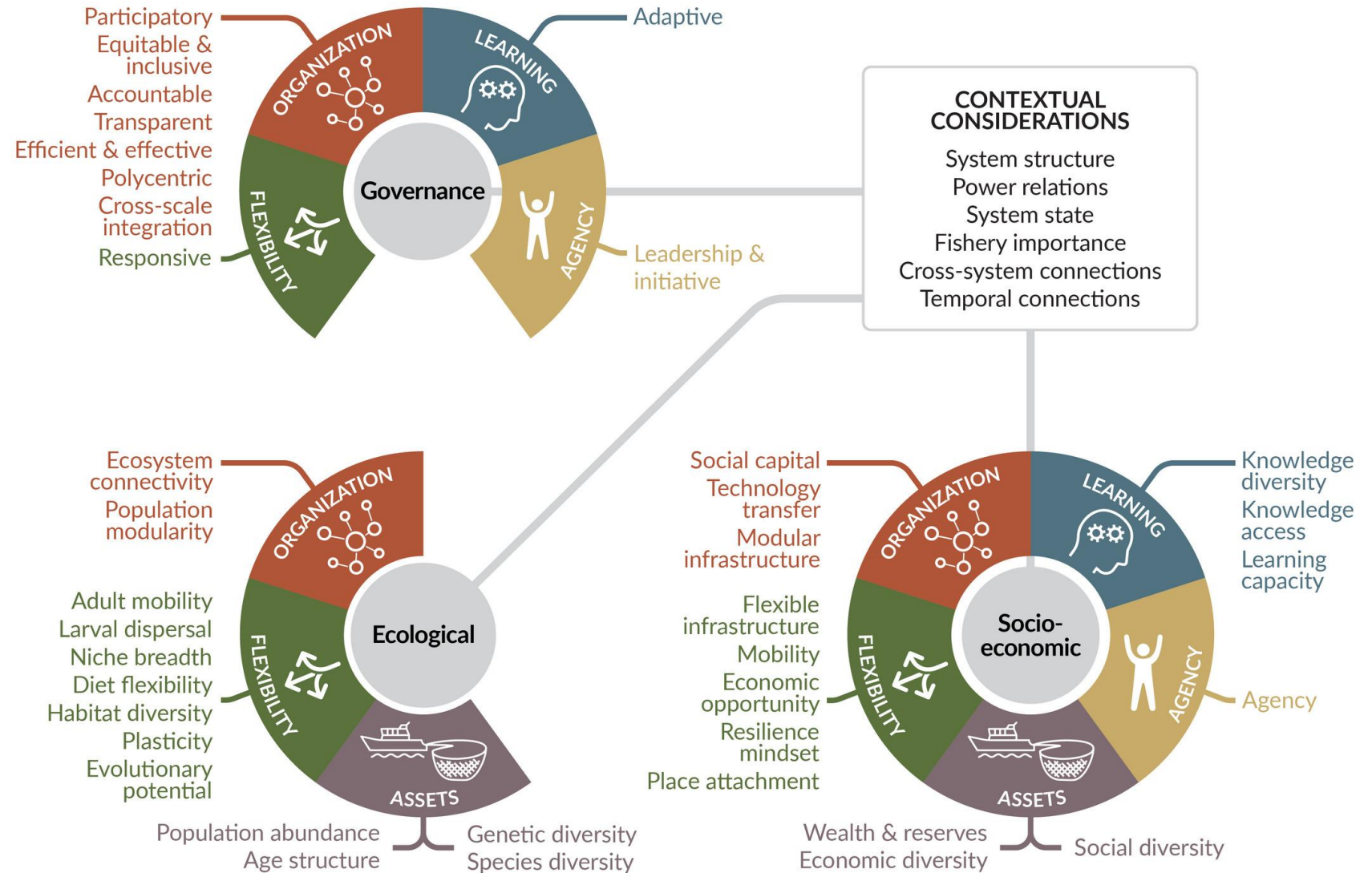
Golden et al. 2016



Projected percentage change in maximum marine catch potential by 2050 relative to 2000 levels



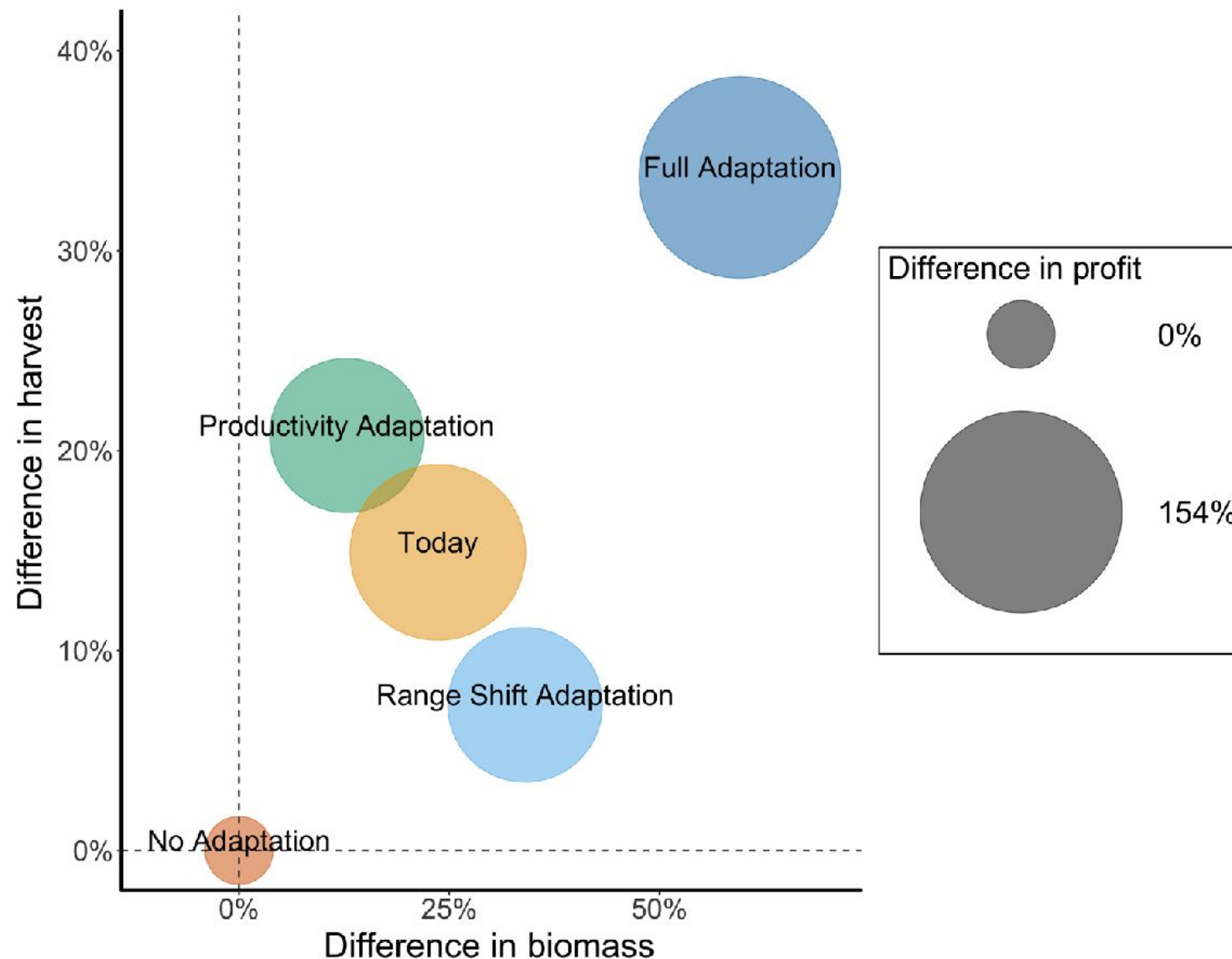
FISHERIES CAN BE MANAGED FOR SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE RESILIENCE



Mason et al. 2021

BUT
FISHERIES
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Climate Adaptive Management Potential:



Gaines et al. 2018

