

AQUACULTURE

Fulfil and Supports

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Introduction

The demand for fish, shrimp and algae is growing at a very high rate in both developed and developing nations and is estimated to grow much further in the coming years. This would invariably cause a great demand and place a humungous stress on the aquatic life in the Oceans. When overfishing occurs, the entire natural ecosystem in the oceans gets skewed and it further leads to unfavourable effects in the aquatic life food chain and has the potential to cause other detrimental environmental related effects.

As a paradigm, Coral Reefs are well known to support local tourism and the commercial fishing industry. They also assist in mitigating storms, sedimentations, and protect coastlines from flooding during extreme weather conditions such as cyclonic storms.

But, overfishing in oceans causes great anthropogenic stress on coral reef systems, causing them to expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, which in turn leads them to turn completely white (coral bleaching). These may further have a deleterious impact on marine ecology and ripple effects based on its inter-connection with allied aspects pertaining to Earth's Environment, climate change, etc.

In that aspect, land based Aquaculture operations plays a pivotal and positive role in saving the marine ecosystems and other consequent ecological disasters.

The Aquaculture saves Marine life

Aquaculture operations circumscribing the captive breeding, rearing, and harvesting of marine plants and animals in water bodies on specifically chosen or allocated land parcels in a controlled environment, vastly ameliorates the conservation of marine life forms. It thus improves the safety and resilience of marine ecosystems.

Aquaculture activities such as Fish and Shrimp farming make significant socio-economic contributions. It can lead to voluminous and nutritive food production by increasing the amount of seafood available for people to eat, thus improving food security and nutrition aspects. It can also give employment to several people including artisanal labour in both the mainland and hinterland.



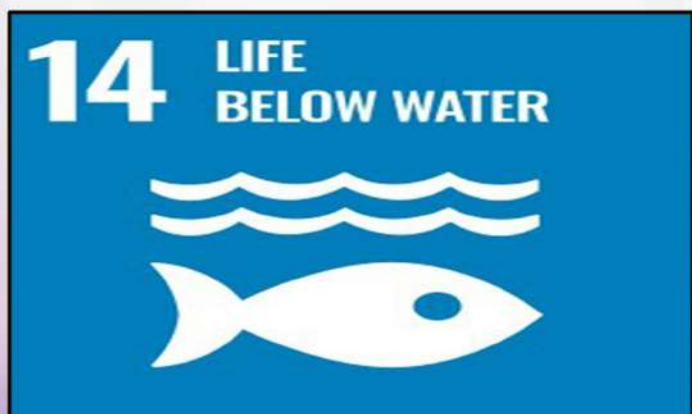
Aquaculture fulfils UN SDGs



In juxtaposition with this, **aquaculture operations** also fulfills multifarious aspects relating to **UN SDGs**, especially **UN SDG 14 (Life below Water)**, by reducing over-exploitation of marine resources and enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources.

As a paradigm, **Aquaculture** food production process fulfils **5 IMPORTANT UN SDGs** :

- ⚓ **UN SDG 1** - Reduce Poverty by generating and providing artisanal employment
- ⚓ **UN SDG 2** - Reduce hunger via Vast Captive Nutritive sea-food production
- ⚓ **UN SDG 3** - Good Health & Well-being via Nutritive sea-food production
- ⚓ **UN SDG 8** - Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic growth
- ⚓ **UN SDG 14** - Life below Water



Aquaculture would thus be a robust and viable business proposition for various stakeholders including small and marginal farmers even in the rural segments in India as well as in other Nations.

This would assist in significantly and affirmatively contributing to a robust Blue Revolution and to a Sustainable Blue economy.

Using innovative and sustainable Aquaculture practices like efficient aquaculture water quality and resources management, health management and disease control in Aqua ponds, and using innovative food and technology based solutions in improving the net yield and profits, the aquaculture farmers can ensure Sustainable Aquaculture Practices and economics for all round, long-term benefits.