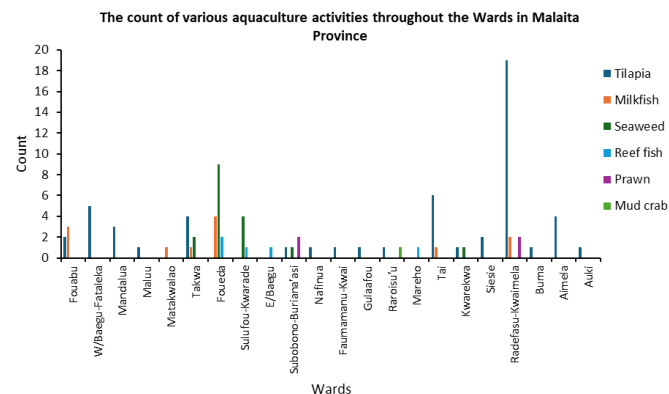
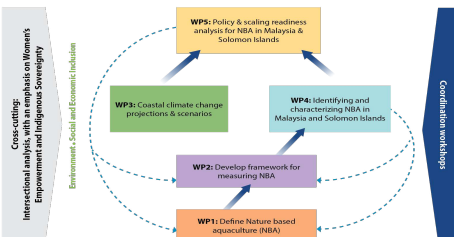


Climate Adaptive, Inclusive, Nature-based Aquaculture (CAINA) in Solomon Islands



NBA as a solution for

- Addressing the prevalence of unsustainable, unhealthy, and inequitable food systems.
- Meeting the increasing demand for nutritious food on a global scale.
- Mitigating the degradation of the planet's ecosystem and natural resources.

- Diversity of species in aquaculture limited to 6.
- Existing activities rudimentary & minimal modification to environment.
- Done by individuals & Households – no large-scale farms.
- Farmers have limited resources.
- Farmers rely on own effort, with limited external support.
- At Policy level, some recognition that development initiatives need alignment to national mechanisms (e.g., policies, strategies).

- Smallness and nascent sector – an opportunity for expansion of the sector to be considerate & beneficially co-exist with environment.
- Potential for aquaculture of indigenous species – Lal et al. 2022 list potential species for PIC, including S.I.
- Climate Change, a pressing existential threat affecting livelihoods – opportunity for AQ to be considerate of changing climate.
- No existing policies, strategies specifically on NBA – an opportunity for NBA to support AQ development.

Mangrove

1. Mud crab (*Scylla serrata*) in the mangrove forests along the Maramaiki Passage, Malaita Province.

Brackish water

2. Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) in Kobi and Kafolui lakes in the Ndai island, Malaita Province.

Marine protected area

3. Clam, sponge, and corals at the WorldFish Nusatupe research station (within MPA), Western Province.