



# Global and Regional Perspectives on Sustainable Blue Economy

Module 1: Foundation of the Blue Economy

Duration: 1 Hour

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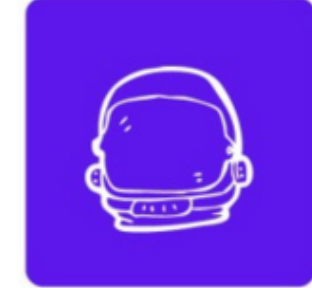


# PROJECT PARTNERS

## Malaysia



## Indonesia



## Greece

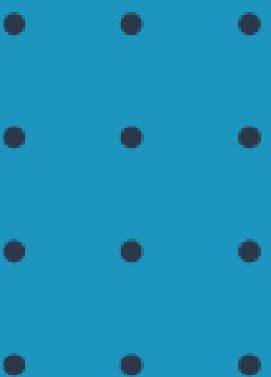


## Cyprus



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# Learning Objectives

**By the end of this unit, you will be able to:**

- Explain global frameworks for sustainable ocean governance.
- Understand SDG 14 in detail and its relevance to the Blue Economy.
- Identify regional initiatives and how they align with global goals.
- Compare global vs. regional approaches through a clear schematic.





# Why Global and Regional Perspectives Matter

- Oceans connect nations, requiring **global cooperation**.
- Global policies guide **sustainable marine resource management**.
- Regional initiatives **translate global goals into local action**.
- Comparison is key to understanding **implementation challenges**.



# Overview of Sustainable Development Goals

- The **United Nations' SDGs** provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity.
- All 17 SDGs are interconnected; oceans influence food, energy, climate, and livelihoods.
- Oceans support SDG progress globally through trade, climate regulation, and biodiversity.





# SDG 14: Life Below Water

## WHAT IS THE GOAL?

The Ocean Conference aimed to address the profile of the numerous threats to the world's oceans that are affecting people's lives and sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems.

**14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

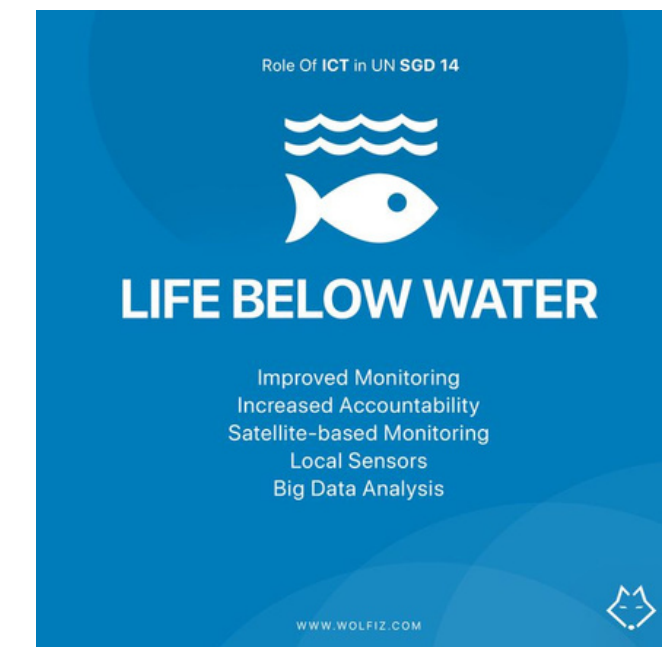
**14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

**14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

**14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time possible

**14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Reference: United Nations (2015)



# SDG 14: Life Below Water

**14.6** By 2020, prohibit and eliminate fishery subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies

**14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

**14.A** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology

**14.B** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

**14.C** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing International law as reflected in UNCLOS as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want





# Regional Blue Economy Initiatives in Southeast Asia

Reference: PEMSEA (2022); Coral Triangle Initiative (2020)

- **Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA):** Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) practices.
- **Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI-CFF):** Marine biodiversity hotspot protection.
- **ASEAN Blue Economy Framework:** Promoting economic growth and sustainability.
- Regional focus ensures solutions fit **cultural, economic, and ecological contexts.**

## Southeast Asian Universities with the Best SDGs Score, 2023

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations (UN) to address diverse challenges and promote sustainability across economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

World Rank	University	Score
4	 Universiti Sains Malaysia	96.9
17	 Chulalongkorn University	94.8
20	 Universitas Indonesia	94.4
39	 Mahidol University	92.4
74	 Chiang Mai University	89.7
97	 Khon Kaen University	88.6



# Case Example – Coral Triangle Initiative

Reference: Coral Triangle Initiative (2020)

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)

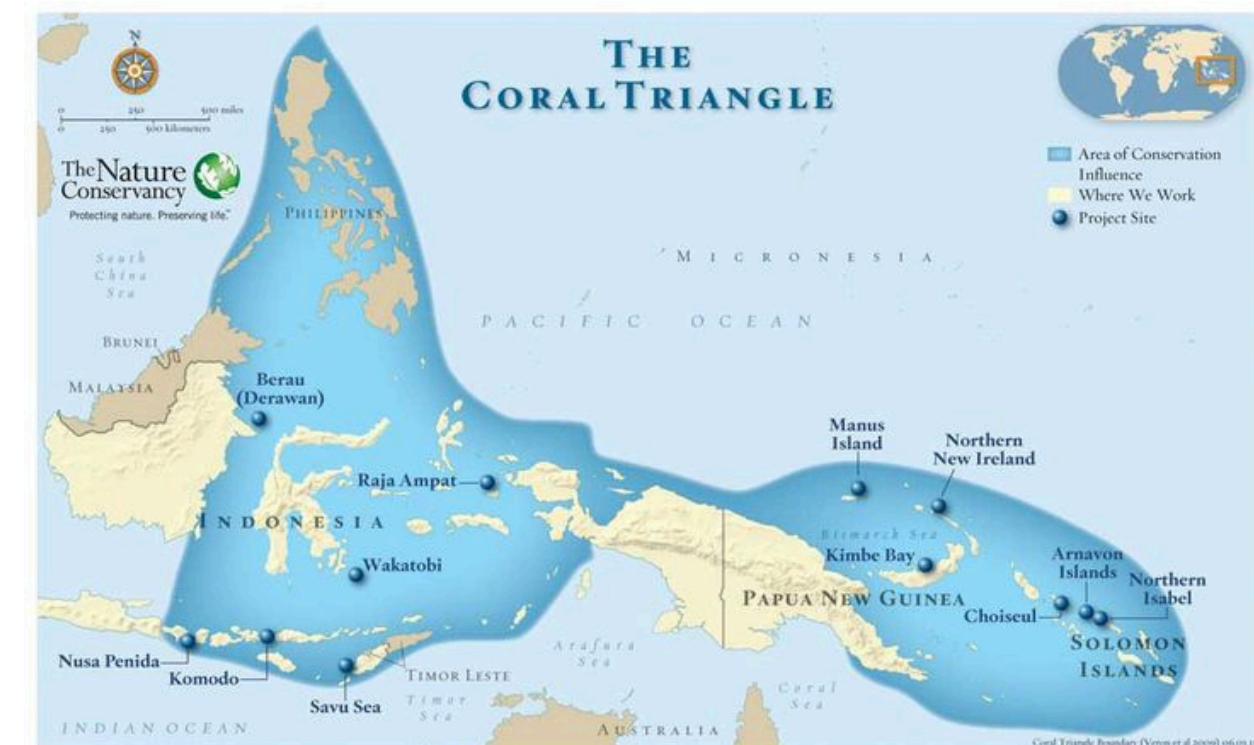
- **Geographic Scope:** Covers **6 countries** (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste).
- **Global Biodiversity Hotspot:**
  - 75% of the world's coral species.
  - 37% of coral reef fish species.
- **Regional Collaboration:** Established in 2009 to promote **ecosystem-based management** and strengthen community resilience.

## Key Goals:

- Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM).
- Expansion of **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)**.
- Strengthening **climate change adaptation strategies**.
- Improving **food security** for over **120 million coastal residents**.

## Significance:

Demonstrates how **regional initiatives align with SDG 14**. Serves as a model for multi-country marine governance.





# Global vs Regional Perspectives

Reference: UNEP (2015); World Bank (2017)

- Global goals set broad targets and frameworks.

## Regional initiatives:

- Translate global goals into local action.
- Address **specific challenges and priorities**.

## Collaboration is key:

- Sharing knowledge
- Capacity building
- Joint projects

Level	Key Focus	Examples	Scale Impact
Global	Policies & SDGs	UNCLOS, SDG 14	Standard-setting, funding
Regional	Implementation & Adaptation	PEMSEA, CTI-CFF	Tailored to local ecosystems



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## Activity: Case Comparison

- Compare EU Blue Growth vs. Coral Triangle Initiative.
- What are the key priorities in each?
- How do socio-economic factors influence blue economy focus?





# Summary & Takeaways



- Global frameworks provide a **vision for sustainable oceans**.
- Regional initiatives adapt these principles to **local needs**.
- Collaboration across levels ensures effective **Blue Economy growth**.
- Understanding both levels is key to sustainable management.



# References


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# THANK YOU

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