

Blue Economy as a Pathway to SDG 14 in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study examines the implementation of the Blue Economy in Indonesia and its potential contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14: Life Below Water), focusing on key enabling factors, implementation challenges, and policy directions.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This study employs a qualitative systematic literature review (SLR) guided by the PRISMA framework. Forty-two publications were initially identified through systematic searches of Scopus, Google Scholar, and SINTA-accredited journals, supplemented by secondary data from the World Bank, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), Bappenas, and UNEP. Following screening and eligibility assessment, 28 sources published between 2020 and 2025 were included. Content analysis and thematic synthesis were used to identify recurring patterns and develop an integrated implementation framework.

Findings: Indonesia has substantial potential to leverage the Blue Economy for SDG 14, but implementation is constrained by fragmented marine data systems, weak inter-agency coordination, limited regional institutional and financial capacity, fisheries overcapacity, and inconsistent law enforcement. Persistent challenges in marine pollution reduction, sustainable fisheries management, and fisheries subsidy reform continue to impede progress toward SDG 14. An adaptive multi-stakeholder governance approach is therefore required, supported by integrated marine data, fisheries policy reform, sustainable financing, institutional capacity building, technological innovation, and international cooperation.

Research Implications: This study develops a context-specific framework linking Blue Economy implementation with SDG 14 in an archipelagic developing economy. The findings provide policy directions for strengthening ocean governance, sustainable financing, and stakeholder collaboration to accelerate Indonesia's progress toward the 2030 SDG agenda.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic nation with a coastline stretching 99,093 kilometers and a maritime territory covering 70% of its total national area, possesses extraordinary ocean potential in supporting national economic development. (BPS, 2025). The richness of marine biodiversity, encompassing 8,500 fish species, 555 seaweed species, and the second-largest coral reef ecosystem in the world, has established Indonesia as one of the global centers of marine biological diversity. Yet behind this immense potential, Indonesia's marine ecosystems face serious threats in the form of overfishing, coastal habitat degradation, marine pollution, and increasingly intense climate change impacts (Salayan et al., 2024). These conditions demand a maritime development approach capable of balancing economic utilization with environmental sustainability (Sahjaya et al., 2025).

Within the global framework, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, "Life Below Water," adopted by the United Nations, sets specific targets for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources through 2030 (Gaia Education, 2025). The Blue

Economy paradigm has emerged as a development model integrating economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability (Khoiriyah, 2024). The Blue Economy emphasizes innovative utilization of marine resources, resource-use efficiency, waste minimization, and enhancement of added value in maritime economic activities (Nasir et al., 2024). Although the Indonesian government has adopted Blue Economy principles in several maritime development policies and programs, implementation remains suboptimal and has yet to be systematically integrated with the specific targets of SDG 14 (Ferraz & Pyka, 2023).

The urgency of this research is grounded in several strategic considerations. First, the approaching 2030 SDG deadline demands a more structured and measurable acceleration of efforts. Second, in the context of post-COVID-19 economic recovery, Blue Economy implementation can serve as a component of a more sustainable and resilient national development strategy (Aprilia & Mulyanie, 2023). Third, as the world's largest maritime nation, Indonesia bears a global responsibility in maintaining the sustainability of marine ecosystems. Fourth, more than 60% of Indonesia's population lives in coastal areas and depends on marine resources for their livelihoods, making the sustainability of marine ecosystems critical to national socioeconomic resilience.

A review of prior literature reveals significant knowledge gaps that this study addresses. Existing studies have examined the Blue Economy in isolated dimensions (Chandra et al., 2021) focused on FAO-supported policy implementation in North Lombok without producing a generalizable implementation model (Febryaningrum et al., 2024) and (Fauziah et al., 2024) were limited to single-site mangrove tourism contexts in Surabaya (Darajati, 2024) examined governance aspects without integrating financing and technology dimensions and (Khoiriyah, 2024) provided a broad conceptual overview without a rigorous SLR methodology or an actionable model. Critically, no prior study has systematically integrated Blue Economy principles with the full spectrum of SDG 14-specific targets in the Indonesian national context using a PRISMA-guided SLR protocol.

This study's novelty lies in three contributions: (1) it is the first PRISMA-guided SLR to comprehensively examine Blue Economy-SDG 14 integration in Indonesia; (2) it synthesizes governance, technology, financing, and institutional dimensions into a unified adaptive multi-stakeholder model; and (3) it generates concrete, prioritized policy recommendations grounded in systematic evidence synthesis (Gerou & Pantouvakis, 2025).

Based on the above research gaps, this study aims to: (1) analyze the current state of Blue Economy implementation and SDG 14 achievement in Indonesia; (2) identify the enabling and constraining factors for Blue Economy implementation; (3) formulate an effective, evidence-based Blue Economy implementation model; and (4) develop prioritized policy strategies and recommendations to optimize Blue Economy implementation in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Blue Economy: Concept and Theoretical Framework

The Blue Economy is a marine-based economic development paradigm grounded in the sustainable utilization of ocean resources. Theoretically, this study anchors its analysis in the Adaptive Governance Framework (Khan & Emon, 2024) which emphasizes flexible, multi-stakeholder management of complex social-ecological systems. This framework is particularly appropriate for Indonesia's archipelagic context, where diverse socioecological conditions require context-sensitive governance rather than uniform top-down approaches.

In operational terms, Nasir et al. (2024) identify that Blue Economy implementation requires a fundamental transformation in marine resource management - a development model capable of creating added value throughout the marine resource supply chain sustainably. This is reinforced by (Direktorat Statistik Ketahanan Sosial, 2024), which affirms that the Blue

Economy represents development grounded in the economic value of marine resources that directly generates added value within the supply chain.

Technology and innovation are essential elements for successful Blue Economy implementation. (Belva & Raspati, 2024) emphasize the importance of innovative solutions to overcome technological barriers and high initial costs in ocean energy utilization. This aligns with (Abduh et al., 2025), who underscore the strategic role of digital technology in enhancing efficiency and transparency of marine resource management. Sustainable financing is equally foundational (Hadi, 2024) identifies the need for financing mechanisms combining public and private funding, while the (European Commission, 2025) advocates for blue bonds and green bonds as long-term instruments for sustainable maritime economic projects.

Challenges of Blue Economy implementation are complex and multidimensional. (Karwowski et al., 2025) identify high initial costs, technological barriers, regulatory uncertainty, and environmental concerns as primary obstacles. (Husen et al., 2024) specifically highlight marine data deficiencies as key barriers to evidence-based fisheries management - a finding that distinguishes the Indonesian context from high-income maritime nations with established data infrastructure.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 14 and Its Relationship to the Blue Economy

SDG 14 "Life Below Water" represents a global commitment to conserving and sustainably utilizing marine and coastal resources through 2030. (Gaia Education, 2025) establishes that SDG 14 contains specific targets addressing overfishing, marine pollution, and coastal habitat degradation. These targets serve as a normative reference for UN member states in formulating sustainable maritime development policies.

Indonesia has entered the Decade of Action for SDG implementation, with less than five years remaining (BPS, 2025). The government's commitment is reflected through the integration of SDG indicators into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 (RPJMN, 2024). The National SDG Secretariat through Bappenas has recognized the Blue Economy as an accelerator of sustainable recovery (SDGs Indonesia, 2025). Notably, SDG 14 is the least funded goal globally, demanding stronger financing commitments and innovative financial mechanisms.

Compared with international Blue Economy governance models such as the EU's Blue Growth strategy or Norway's integrated ocean management, Indonesia faces distinctive challenges stemming from its archipelagic geography, high socioecological diversity, and limited regional administrative capacity. These differences justify the need for a context-specific implementation model rather than the direct adoption of international templates.

Implementation Challenges in Indonesia: A Critical Review

The achievement of SDG 14 in Indonesia faces considerably complex challenges. (Salayan et al., 2024) identify serious threats including overfishing, coastal habitat degradation, marine pollution, and climate change. The majority of Indonesia's fisheries have already been exploited to their maximum sustainable yield, signaling the urgency of comprehensive policy reform. Governance and inter-institutional coordination are critical determinants (Buyakan et al., 2022) identify the lack of coordination among government institutions as a primary obstacle to integrated policy implementation.

A critical synthesis reveals three structural bottlenecks: (1) data fragmentation that prevents evidence-based management across the 3.25 million km² marine territory; (2) vertical governance misalignment between national mandates and provincial implementation capacity; and (3) a financing gap between the scale of marine conservation needs and available public resources. These bottlenecks are interconnected; weak data systems undermine the case for

financing, which in turn limits capacity development. Addressing these requires a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach rather than isolated sectoral interventions.

METHODS

This research employs a qualitative systematic literature review (SLR) guided by PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) procedures, supported by descriptive analysis and thematic synthesis. The SLR approach was selected to build a comprehensive, transparent, and reproducible understanding of Blue Economy implementation in relation to SDG 14 in Indonesia (Irwansyah, 2024). The scope encompasses conceptual and empirical studies covering national maritime policy, marine resource management, enabling and constraining factors, governance models, and financing mechanisms. A systematic literature search was conducted in Google Scholar, Scopus, and SINTA-accredited national journal databases, supplemented by secondary data from the World Bank, BPS, KKP, Bappenas, and UNEP. Search terms used were: ("Blue Economy" OR "Ekonomi Biru") AND ("SDG 14" OR "Life Below Water" OR "sustainable fisheries" OR "marine governance") AND "Indonesia." The search was limited to publications from January 2020 to December 2025. Inclusion criteria: (1) publications in Indonesian or English; (2) focus on Blue Economy, marine resource management, or SDG 14 in the Indonesian context; (3) peer-reviewed journals, official government reports, or international organization publications; (4) available in full text. Exclusion criteria: (1) publications prior to 2020; (2) studies without relevance to Indonesia's maritime context; (3) gray literature without institutional endorsement. The selection process followed four PRISMA stages: (1) Identification: 42 records identified through database searches and supplementary sources; (2) Screening: 32 records remained after removal of duplicates and title-and-abstract screening; (3) Eligibility: 28 full-text articles assessed; (4) Included: 28 sources met inclusion criteria and were retained for analysis. Quality assessment was conducted using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT), with all included sources scoring 60% or above on methodological quality criteria. Data analysis was conducted through content analysis and thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns and themes, which were subsequently synthesized narratively within a multi-stakeholder adaptive governance framework. Thematic analysis followed Braun & Clarke's (2006) six-phase protocol: familiarization, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report. The analytical process resulted in four overarching themes: (1) status of SDG 14 achievement, (2) enabling factors, (3) constraining factors, and (4) governance and financing mechanisms.

RESULT

Current State of Blue Economy Implementation and SDG 14 Achievement in Indonesia

The implementation of the Blue Economy in Indonesia has encountered various obstacles and uneven progress in its efforts to achieve SDG 14 (Wong et al., 2025). Based on data from (BPS, 2025), Indonesia has entered the Decade of Action for SDG implementation with less than five years remaining. The Indonesian government has integrated SDG indicators into the National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024, reflecting a formal commitment to sustainable development targets.

The National SDG Secretariat through Bappenas has identified the Blue Economy's immense potential as an accelerator of sustainable recovery and SDG achievement, reflected in Indonesia's active participation in the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2023 under the theme "Blue Economy as an Accelerator of Sustainable Recovery and SDGs." The Indonesia Blue Economy Index (IBEI) has been developed as a measurement instrument, though regional implementation continues to face significant gaps in

human resource and financial capacity (BPS Bangka Belitung, 2024). The achievement status of various SDG 14 indicators is summarized in Table 1.

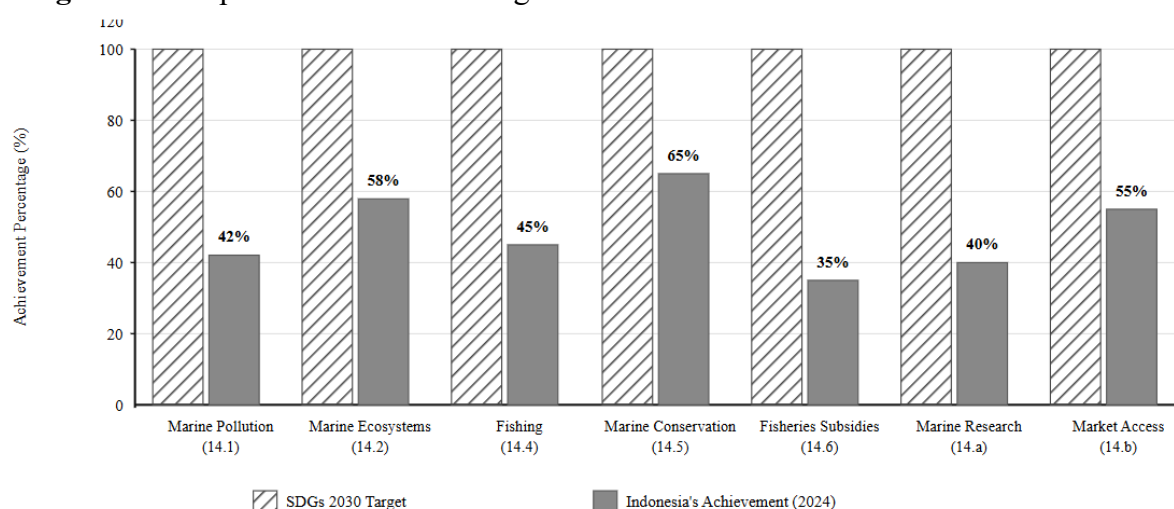
Table 1. Achievement Status of SDG 14 Indicators in Indonesia

No.	SDG 14 Target	Indonesia's Current Status	Status
1	14.1 Marine Pollution	Pollution from plastic waste and oil spills remains high; law enforcement is not yet optimal.	Not Achieved
2	14.2 Marine Ecosystems	196+ conservation areas designated; effective management constrained by regional capacity.	In Progress
3	14.4 Fishing	Majority of fisheries fully exploited; significant fish stock depletion.	Not Achieved
4	14.5 Marine Conservation	Target of 20 million ha; areas exceed 25 million ha in coverage, but management effectiveness remains low.	Partially Achieved
5	14.6 Fisheries Subsidies	Subsidy reform still in process; overcapacity risk not yet fully addressed	Not Achieved
6	14.a Marine Research	Marine research investment still limited; university-industry partnerships need strengthening.	Not Achieved
7	14.b Fisher Market Access	Small-scale fisher support programs exist, but coverage and implementation remain limited.	In Progress

Source: Compiled from KKP (2020), BPS (2025), World Bank (2024), SDGs Indonesia (2025)

In the fisheries dimension, as one of the main pillars of the Blue Economy, the current situation reveals serious challenges (Nasir et al., 2024). (Kementrian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2020) reports that the majority of Indonesia's fisheries have already been fully exploited to their maximum sustainable yield, while enforcement of illegal fishing regulations has yet to be carried out optimally given the vast expanse of the country's waters. This situation is compounded by substantial fish stock depletion and marine pollution from plastic waste and oil spills, presenting major challenges for both the environment and the livelihoods of coastal communities (Sofa, Wicaksono, et al., 2025).

Figure 1. Comparison of SDG 14 Target and Achievement Indicators in Indonesia



Source: Compiled from BPS (2025), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2020), World Bank (2024)

Enabling and Constraining Factors in Blue Economy Implementation

An analysis of the factors influencing Blue Economy implementation in Indonesia reveals multidimensional complexity (Buana et al., 2024; Wong et al., 2025). The primary enabling factors include Indonesia's geographical advantage as the world's largest archipelagic

nation with enormous marine resource potential (Nikawanti & Aca, 2023). Strong political commitment is demonstrated through the integration of Blue Economy policy into the RPJMN 2020-2024 and active participation in international forums (Chandra et al., 2021). A comprehensive overview of enabling and constraining factors is presented in Table 2.

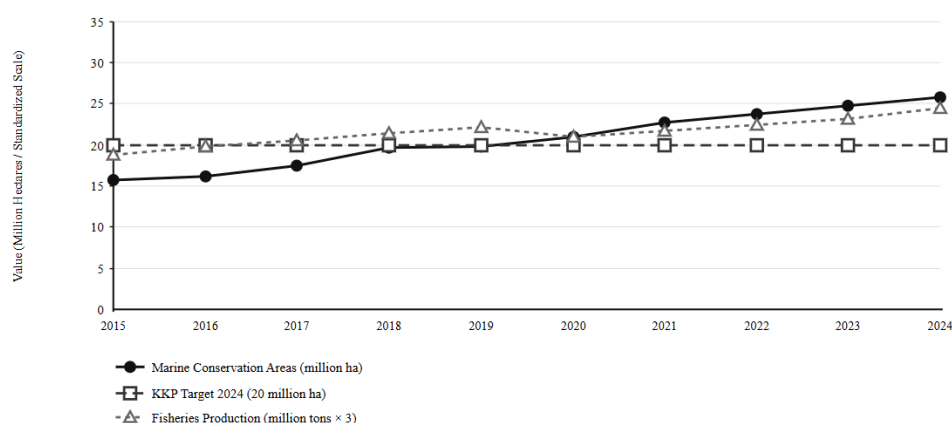
Table 2. Enabling and Constraining Factors of Blue Economy Implementation in Indonesia

No.	Enabling Factors	Constraining Factors
1	Geographical advantage: world's largest archipelagic nation with immense marine resource potential (Nikawanti & Aca, 2023)	Marine data deficiencies and gaps as a primary obstacle to fisheries sector management (Husen et al., 2024)
2	Strong political commitment: integration of Blue Economy into RPJMN 2020-2024 and active participation in international forums (Chandra et al., 2021)	Lack of inter-institutional coordination in the implementation of integrated policies (Buyakan et al., 2022)
3	Institutional framework: establishment of the 20 million hectare marine conservation area target by KKP and development of IBEI	Limited human resource and financial capacity at the provincial level in marine conservation area management (Sofa, Mardianto, et al., 2025)
4	Active participation in HLPF 2023: Blue Economy as an SDG recovery accelerator (SDGs Indonesia, 2025)	High initial costs, technological barriers, and regulatory uncertainty in maritime economic utilization (Karwowski et al., 2025)
5	Potential of the Blue Economy as a sustainable recovery accelerator recognized by Bappenas (SDGs Indonesia, 2025)	Overcapacity and overfishing; IUU fishing regulation enforcement not yet optimal due to the vast expanse of waters (KKP, 2025)

Source: Compiled from BPS (2025), SDGs Indonesia (2025), World Bank (2024), Bappenas (2025)

A range of significant constraining factors continue to pose major challenges. Data deficiencies and gaps represent a key obstacle to Indonesia's progress in fisheries sector management (Husen et al., 2024). The lack of coordination among relevant government institutions constitutes another stumbling block in the implementation of integrated policies (Buyakan et al., 2022). Limited human resource and financial capacity at the provincial government level creates significant gaps in the effective management of marine conservation areas (Sofa & Wicaksono, 2025). Climate change, ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity-threatening conditions represent external challenges that are growing increasingly intense (Halawa & Zakiyah, 2025).

Figure 2. Trends in Indonesian Marine Conservation Areas and Fisheries Production, 2015-2024



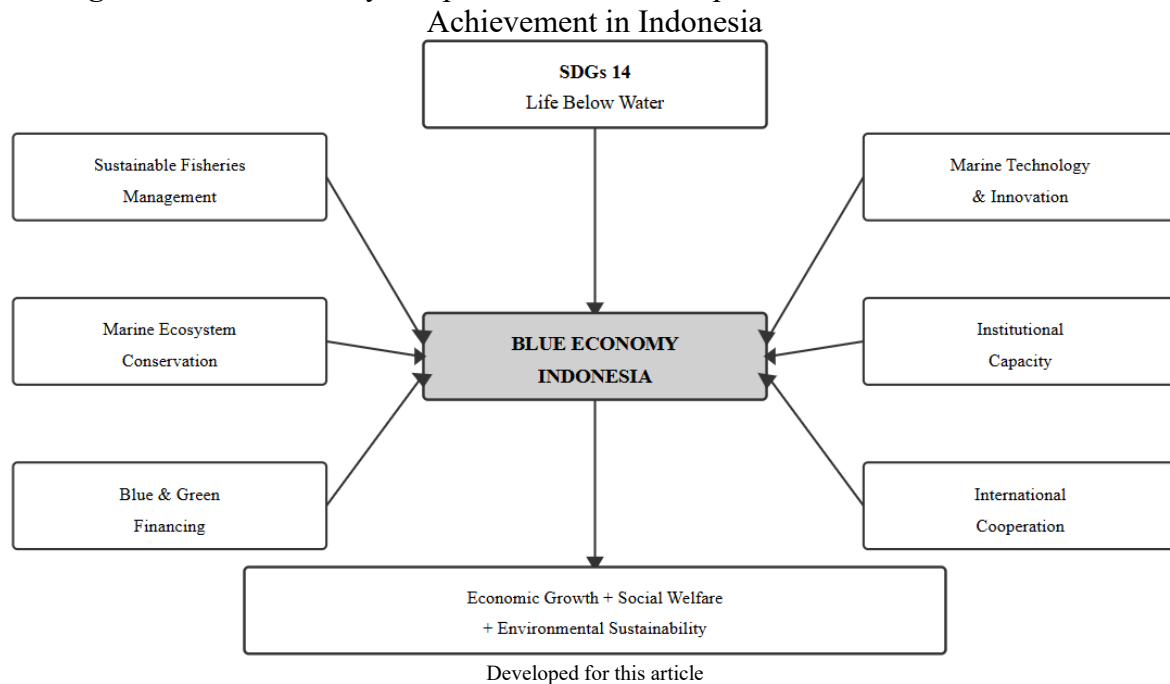
Source: Compiled from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2020), World Bank (2024)

An Effective Blue Economy Implementation Model

Based on the thematic synthesis, an effective Blue Economy implementation model for accelerating SDG 14 achievement in Indonesia must integrate a multi-stakeholder approach within an adaptive governance framework (Hutajulu et al., 2024). This model is grounded in principles of marine-based economic transformation, combining economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability (Aprilia & Mulyanie, 2023; Khoiriyah, 2024). The model was derived through thematic convergence across the reviewed literature: components appearing in 70% or more of included sources were classified as core elements, while those appearing in 40-69% were classified as supporting elements.

Core elements of the model include: (1) integrated marine data and information systems - the foundational layer enabling evidence-based decision-making across all other components; (2) adaptive multi-stakeholder governance integrating national, provincial, and community levels; (3) sustainable fisheries management addressing overcapacity and overfishing through reformed government support policies (Saiful et al., 2023); and (4) technology integration including advanced monitoring and surveillance systems (Trikuncoro et al., 2025). Supporting elements include blue/green bond financing instruments and international cooperation frameworks. The overall conceptual framework of the model is presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Blue Economy Adaptive Governance Implementation Model for SDG 14



Policy Strategies and Recommendations

Based on a comprehensive analysis of the current state and challenges of Blue Economy implementation, holistic and prioritized policy strategies are needed to optimize SDG 14 achievement in Indonesia (Latif et al., 2023). Priority ordering is based on the frequency of appearance in reviewed literature and the degree of interdependence with other strategies.

1. Priority 1: Strengthen an integrated marine data and information system through a real-time monitoring platform for fish stock conditions, seawater quality, and the impact of economic activities on marine ecosystems (Word Bank, 2024). This is foundational to all other strategies.
2. Priority 2: Implement comprehensive fisheries policy reform encompassing the restructuring of harmful subsidies, development of science-based quota systems, and strengthening of law enforcement against illegal fishing, accompanied by transition programs for fishers toward sustainable practices (Sirait et al., 2022).

3. Priority 3: Develop a sustainable financing framework through blue bonds and green bonds as long-term financing mechanisms for maritime economic projects, supported by credible investment standards and certifications (European Commission, 2025; Halim, 2023; Irfany et al., 2022).
4. Priority 4: Strengthen institutional capacity at national and regional levels through capacity-building programs focused on enhancing provincial governments' ability to manage marine conservation areas and develop quality human resources in the maritime sector (Anwar & Hanim, 2025).
5. Priority 5: Accelerate adoption of technology and innovation through research incentives, university-industry partnerships, and digital infrastructure development for smart fisheries management (Hirbasari, 2025).
6. Priority 6: Strengthen international and regional cooperation within ASEAN and Coral Triangle Initiative forums for the management of transboundary marine resources.

The successful implementation of all these strategies requires a clear roadmap with timelines, performance indicators, and robust accountability mechanisms, supported by consistent political will, adequate resource allocation, and the active participation of all stakeholders in the transformation toward a sustainable maritime economy (NWEKE et al., 2025).

DISCUSSION

The findings of this systematic literature review reveal that Blue Economy implementation in Indonesia is at a critical juncture, characterized by strong policy frameworks at the national level but significant implementation gaps at the regional level. This pattern aligns with the literature on decentralization challenges in developing archipelagic states, where national commitments often exceed subnational implementation capacity (Buyakan et al., 2022; Yuliana et al., 2024).

A key finding that challenges earlier descriptive accounts is the interconnected nature of implementation barriers. Data fragmentation is not merely a technical problem but a governance failure: the absence of an integrated real-time marine data system prevents provincial governments from making evidence-based decisions, which in turn undermines the case for increased financing and foreign investment. This systemic interdependence suggests that isolated interventions such as increased conservation area designations without corresponding management capacity are unlikely to produce SDG 14 progress. Indeed, Indonesia's designation of over 25 million hectares of marine conservation areas while simultaneously failing to achieve SDG 14.4 (sustainable fishing) illustrates this disconnect.

Compared with previous studies, this research extends (Chandra et al., 2021) by producing a generalizable, evidence-based implementation model; provides a more comprehensive national perspective than (Fauziah et al., 2024; Febryaningrum et al., 2024) adds concrete, prioritized strategies beyond the obstacle identification of (Fauziah et al., 2024) and integrates broader dimensions of technology and institutional capacity that (Darajati, 2024) did not address. Compared with international governance models from the EU and Norway, Indonesia's implementation context requires a greater emphasis on regional capacity building and interagency coordination before advanced technical solutions can be effectively deployed.

The implementation model proposed in this study is conceptually grounded in the reviewed literature but has not yet been empirically validated. Further research should include field-based empirical testing of the model in specific coastal regions, particularly in eastern Indonesia where socioecological diversity is highest, and governance capacity is most constrained.

CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review demonstrates that while Indonesia possesses significant natural and institutional assets for Blue Economy development, several SDG 14 targets, including marine pollution reduction, sustainable fisheries management, and fisheries subsidy reform, have not been achieved. The primary enabling factors include geographical advantage, political commitment through the RPJMN 2020-2024, and active participation in international forums, while the main obstacles encompass marine data fragmentation, weak interinstitutional coordination, and limited human resource and financial capacity at the regional level. An effective implementation model requires an adaptive multistakeholder governance approach, supported by six prioritized strategies: strengthening integrated data systems, fisheries policy reform, sustainable financing development, institutional capacity building, technology adoption, and international cooperation. The causal interdependence of these elements - with data infrastructure as the foundational layer represents a key contribution of this study. The limitations of this research include its reliance on a literature review approach without field-based empirical data and its inability to fully accommodate regional variations across Indonesia's 17,000 islands. Future research should empirically test the proposed model in specific coastal regions, develop more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation indicators, and examine optimal financing mechanisms through quantitative impact assessments.

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