

Promote Challenges and Opportunities in The Philippine Blue Economy

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Abstract

The Blue Economy in the Philippines is confronted with several obstacles. The nation has a severe challenge in the form of overfishing, resulting in many fish stocks being overfished or exhausted. Plastics, oil spills, and other forms of pollution in marine habitats pose a considerable risk to marine life and the health of marine ecosystems. This risk is exacerbated by human activity that pollutes marine environments. The Blue Economy in the Philippines is facing several serious difficulties, including climate change and its repercussions, such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and the bleaching of coral reefs. This activity aims to promote a detailed Blue Economy in the Philippines through an empowerment approach taken in this investigation, discussion, and sharing session to promote a blue economy and secondary data analysis was performed through electronics.

Keywords: blue economy; Philippines; sustainable development; ocean resources

Abstrak

Ekonomi Biru adalah konsep baru yang berfokus pada pemanfaatan sumber daya laut secara berkelanjutan. Filipina, sebagai negara kepulauan, memiliki potensi besar untuk pengembangan Ekonomi Biru. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan kajian komprehensif mengenai bagaimana mempromosikan Ekonomi Biru di Filipina meliputi mengidentifikasi tantangan, dan menyajikan strategi untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan serta mengenalkan kebijakan pengembangan blue ekonomi dengan pendekatan berbasis data. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa Filipina memiliki potensi signifikan untuk pengembangan Ekonomi Biru, tetapi tantangannya termasuk penangkapan ikan berlebihan, polusi, dan perubahan iklim. Makalah ini menyimpulkan bahwa pembangunan berkelanjutan Ekonomi Biru di Filipina membutuhkan upaya terkoordinasi dari berbagai pemangku kepentingan, termasuk pemerintah, sektor swasta, masyarakat sipil, dan komunitas internasional. Tinjauan baru tentang konsep ekonomi biru yang muncul di Filipina ini menekankan peluang, tantangan, dan perlunya kolaborasi multi-pemangku kepentingan untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan, didukung oleh analisis ekstensif dari beragam sumber literatur.

Kata kunci: ekonomi biru; Filipina; pembangunan berkelanjutan; Sumber Daya Laut

INTRODUCTION

The Blue Economy is a burgeoning industry that presents new challenges and opportunities for environmentally responsible growth. Because it is an archipelago and because it has a great deal of marine resources and biodiversity, the Philippines has a tremendous amount of promise

for the Blue Economy. Yet, there are several obstacles that the nation must overcome, including overfishing, pollution, and the effects of climate change.

It is hoped that the findings of this study will contribute to the expanding body of literature on the Blue Economy and give insights for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders interested in sustainable development in the Philippines. This study was carried out in the Philippines. Having said that, this study does have some restrictions to it.

The idea of a "Blue Economy" is gaining traction as a viable method for achieving sustainable development worldwide. The term "Blue Economy" refers to the responsible exploitation of ocean resources to foster economic expansion, improve people's standard of living, and protect the health of the marine ecosystem (UNIDO, 2019). Emerging nations like the Philippines, which have a wealth of marine resources, are well-positioned to capitalize on opportunities presented by a new industry known as the blue economy. The Philippines is an archipelagic nation with more than 7,000 islands, extensive coastlines, and a diverse collection of marine life. The coastal people of the Philippines are highly dependent on the ocean for their means of subsistence, which is why the Blue Economy is such an important part of the country's overall economy.

This article aims to promote a detailed Blue Economy in the Philippines. This activity intends to investigate the current situation of the Blue Economy in the Philippines, identify the obstacles that stand in the way of its sustainable growth, and provide potential solutions. The significance of the study lies in the fact that it makes a contribution to the expanding body of literature on the Blue Economy and offers valuable insights to policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders who are interested in sustainable development.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY, PROBLEMS AND TARGET SOLUTIONS

General description

The articles describe how to promote the Blue Economy in the Philippines. Because of its extensive maritime resources and rich biodiversity, the Philippines possesses considerable untapped potential for the Blue Economy. The country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) encompasses a total area of 2.2 million square kilometers and has a coastline extending for more than 36,000 kilometers (DENR, 2018). With over 20,000 marine species, the Philippines is ranked fifth worldwide for its rich marine biodiversity (BFAR, 2021). The nation's marine resources present prospects for various industries, including fishing, aquaculture, tourism, and shipping.

Problem

The Blue Economy in the Philippines is confronted with several obstacles. The nation has a severe challenge in the form of overfishing, resulting in many fish stocks being overfished or exhausted (BFAR, 2021). Plastics, oil spills, and other forms of pollution in marine habitats pose a considerable risk to marine life and the health of marine ecosystems. This risk is exacerbated by human activity that pollutes marine environments (ADB, 2020).

The Blue Economy in the Philippines is facing several serious difficulties, including climate change and its repercussions, such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and the bleaching of coral reefs (DOST, 2018).

The government of the Philippines has instituted a variety of policies and programs to foster the steady growth of the "Blue Economy" to address the problems that have been identified. The National Marine Policy, often known as the NMP, is intended to guide the environmentally responsible utilization of the nation's maritime resources (DENR, 2016). The goal of the Fisheries Code of 1998 is to encourage the management and conservation of fisheries in a sustainable

manner (BFAR, 1998). Activities in the fields of research and development are carried out by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), to support sustainable fisheries management (NFRDI, 2018). In addition, the government carries out many programs and initiatives, such as the Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program (CMEMP), which is designed to strengthen the capacity of coastal communities to withstand adverse environmental conditions and to improve the management of marine and coastal resources (DENR, 2018).

Target Solution

The sustainable growth of the Blue Economy in the Philippines is also promoted by the private sector and groups within civil society, both of which play key roles. For example, the Philippine Sustainable Development Network (PSDN) is an organization that campaigns to incorporate sustainable development ideas into the nation's official plans and initiatives (PSDN, 2021). The Global Ocean Commission (GOC) works with many stakeholders to advance the protection of the ocean and the responsible utilization of its resources (GOC, 2016).

METHOD

An empowerment approach was taken in this investigation, discussion, and sharing session to promote a blue economy. The analysis of secondary data was the only method utilized in the study, which may restrict both the depth and breadth of the conclusions. The collecting of primary data, such as interviews or surveys, could provide a more in-depth understanding of the potential and difficulties facing the Blue Economy in the Philippines. In the future, studies could potentially concentrate on certain subsectors of the blue economy, such as aquaculture or tourism, to investigate the extent to which these subsectors are capable of achieving sustainable development. and secondary data analysis was performed through electronics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Philippines has significant potential for the Blue Economy, with its vast marine resources and biodiversity. However, the country faces several challenges in promoting sustainable development. Overfishing, pollution, and climate change are significant threats to the country's marine ecosystem and the Blue Economy. To address these challenges, the Philippine government has implemented various policies and initiatives to promote sustainable development. The National Marine Policy (NMP), the Fisheries Code of 1998, and the Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program (CMEMP) are examples of the government's efforts to promote sustainable development. Private sector and civil society organizations also promote sustainable development through advocacy, collaboration, and innovation. However, there is a need for further efforts to promote sustainable development of the Blue Economy in the Philippines. The government needs to strengthen its policies and regulations to address the challenges of overfishing, pollution, and climate change. There is also a need for more research and innovation to promote sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, and renewable energy in the

The government, private sector, civil society, and the international community should work together to address the challenges facing the Blue Economy, such as overfishing, pollution, and climate change. The government should strengthen its policies and regulations to promote sustainable development, while the private sector and civil society organizations should continue advocating for sustainable development and collaborating with stakeholders to promote

innovative solutions. The international community can support the Philippines through financial and technical assistance, knowledge sharing, and capacity building.

There is a need for coordinated efforts by a variety of stakeholders, including the government, the corporate sector, civil society, and the international community, to support the sustainable growth of the Blue Economy in the Philippines. To overcome the issues that are currently being faced by the blue economy, the government needs to enhance the policies and regulations that are currently in place. Organizations from both the private sector and civil society must continue to advocate for sustainable development and work collaboratively with all stakeholders to promote new solutions. The international community may help the Philippines by providing financial and technical assistance, facilitating the exchange of knowledge, and strengthening the country's capabilities.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

To summarize, the sustainable growth of the Blue Economy in the Philippines is crucial for the continued expansion of the country's economy, the enhancement of people's standard of living, and the protection of the marine ecosystem. The obstacles that stand in the way of the Philippines becoming a regional leader in the blue economy are enormous; but, if efforts are coordinated, the country may overcome these obstacles, achieve sustainable development, and become a pioneer in the blue economy.

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