SDG Accord Case Study





The University and College Sector's Collective Response to the Global Goals





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Integration of SDGs in

- \Box Institutional governance/strategic level
- \boxtimes SDGs in research
- □ SDGs in campus operations
- $\hfill\square$ SDGs in curriculum development
- $\hfill\square$ SDGs in student engagement activities
- \boxtimes SDGs into community activities
- $\hfill\square$ SDGs at a whole-institution level

Focus on

- ⊠ Goal 1 No poverty
- ⊠ Goal 2 Zero hunger
- \Box Goal 3 Good health and wellbeing
- ⊠ Goal 4 Quality education
- □ Goal 5 Gender equality
- $\hfill\square$ Goal 6 Clean water and sanitation
- □ Goal 7 Affordable and clean energy
- ☑ Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth
- □ Goal 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- □ Goal 10 Reduced inequalities
- $\hfill\square$ Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities
- ☑ Goal 12 Responsible consumption and production
- ⊠ Goal 13 Climate action
- ⊠ Goal 14 Life below water
- $\hfill\square$ Goal 15 Life on land
- \square Goal 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
- \Box Goal 17 Partnerships for the goals

Summary:

Sea Farming Program

The Sea Farming Program (SFP) from the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies – IPB University has been implemented since 2005 until now in the North Thousand Islands, DKI Jakarta Province. In collaboration with the Regional Government of Kepulauan Seribu, the Sea Farming program has succeeded in transferring knowledge and technology related to marine aquaculture activities to the community in the North Thousand Islands. Before the Sea Farming program, there were only 10 cultivators, but after the Sea Farming Program, the number of cultivators increased drastically to 200 people and continues to grow to this day. This program has also succeeded in producing food from the sea in the form of live grouper fish of 22.3 tons with a value of up to Rp. 2.97 billion every year. So Sea Farming Program is in accordance with the SDGs targets related to eliminating poverty (1), ending hunger (2), quality education (4), Decent work and economic growth (8), responsible consumption and production (12), climate action (13), and maintaining marine ecosystems (14). Sea Farming

in the sense of cultivating in the sea, the sea as a field to produce food from marine cultivation activities. So, Sea Farming is how to produce food from the sea while still paying attention to sustainability. This means that environmental aspects are also considered, so that economic activities and environmental preservation go hand in hand, not separately. In implementing Sea Farming, community assistance activities, technical assistance as well as the role of local governments and other stakeholders such as entrepreneurs are the key to the success of the Sea Farming program.

Outline the 3 key benefits of integrating this theme:

1. The implementation of Sea Farming has the potential to improve the marine sector, producing food from the sea while maintaining environmental sustainability.

2. Improve the skills and knowledge of the surrounding community in sustainable marine cultivation so as to improve the economy of the marine cultivating community.

3. Sea Farming program provides jobs opportunities for local people

Outline the barriers or challenges encountered in integrating this theme and how you overcame these:

- **1.** Development of technology and innovations based on increasing production commodities and system monitoring.
- 2. Communities need capital funding in processing sea farming products so they can increase product added value and market products with higher selling values.

Please outline your conclusions and recommendations to others:

This sea farming program has been running well for 18 years by improving the welfare of coastal communities while preserving marine ecosystems. This program is also a form of technology transfer from the university to the community.