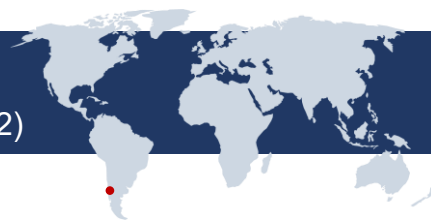


The blue economy in Los Lagos, Chile

Source: OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)



FACTS AND FIGURES

Fact box

- **Population:** 828 708 [1]
- **GDP:** N/A
- **Area:** 48 583 km² [2]

Drivers for the blue economy



Boost economic activity



Conserve biodiversity, including ecosystems



Enhance social inclusion and cohesion

Blue economy sectors

The South American region of Los Lagos on the Pacific coast with the Maullín, Petrohué, Puelo and Yelcho rivers as the main river basins, is home to all blue economy sectors below except water-based renewable energy. With an average annual growth rate of 9% between 2008 and 2018, the seafood sector is of significant importance for the economic development of the region, especially on the coast, where more than 60% of the region's municipalities are located. Along with livestock (meat and milk), salmon farming and aquaculture are the main productive activities in the region of Los Lagos. Solar panels and wind turbines have been installed in some aquaculture farms.



Seafood



Water-based renewable energy



Shipping



Port activities



Shipbuilding and repair



Water passenger transport and related services



Water-related tourism



Blue bioeconomy, biotechnology and research and education

BLUE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

The main environmental impacts of blue economy sectors in the region are related to pollution from plastics and disturbance of natural habitats and wildlife. In the seafood sector, the discharge of unprocessed industrial liquid waste and the escape of salmon from aquaculture centres generate environmental impacts such as coastal eutrophication and disturbance of natural habitats.

Top 3 climate threats to the blue economy in Los Lagos



Ocean acidification



Landslide



Temperature-related hazards (e.g. heat or cold waves, wildfires)

[1] INE Chile (2017), www.resultados.censo2017.cl/Region?R=R10

[2] Biblioteca del congreso nacional (n.d.), www.bcn.cl/siit/huestropais/region10

The blue economy in Los Lagos, Chile

Source: OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)



GOVERNANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

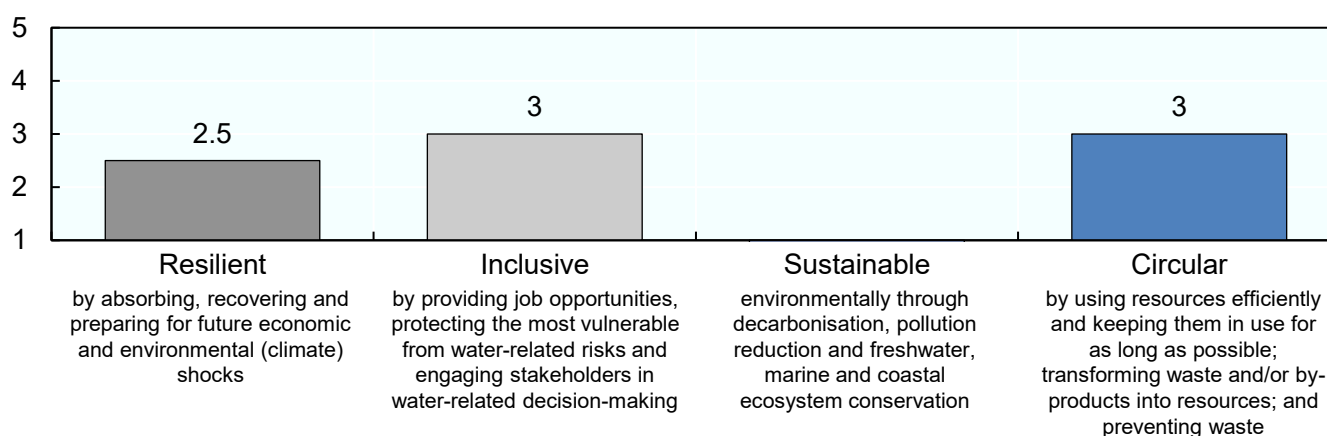
The regional government recently approved funding for the project "Productive conservation of blue carbon ecosystems in coastal marine areas of the native peoples of the province of Palena". The [International Urban Regional Cooperation \(IURC\)](#) initiative between Puerto Montt and the Greek city of Piraeus aims to exchange knowledge and good practices around nature-based solutions, the development of integral urban strategies based on the blue economy and the development of marine-related conservation technologies through private sector and academia collaboration. Finally, the "[Los Lagos + Circular](#)" programme, which seeks to reuse industrial waste, is being implemented in the city of Puerto Montt. The [IMAR Research Centre of the University of Los Lagos](#), the [Institute for Fisheries Development \(Instituto de Fomento Pesquero\)](#) and [Chile Foundation](#) carry out marine-related research in the region.

Funding mechanisms

- Central government transfers of funds
- Local/regional funds
- Blended finance
- Private funding

THE RISC-PROOF BLUE ECONOMY

(*)



(*) Survey respondents were invited to define their level of agreement (with 5 "Agree" and 1 "Disagree") for statements for each of the RISC dimensions (from question 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 of the OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)).

TOP CHALLENGES

- Technological challenges
- Lack of a clear and holistic strategy
- Lack of co-ordination between levels of government
- Lack of engagement with private sector and civil society
- Regulatory barriers

FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Enhance resilience to climate change
- Foster a science-policy dialogue
- Foster collaboration between blue economy sectors and others
- Improve the regulatory environment
- Channel public and private funds towards the blue economy