

The blue economy in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

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



FACTS AND FIGURES

Fact box

- **Population:** 11 466 630 [1]
- **GDP:** BRL 482 billion [2]
- **Area:** 281 707 km² [3]

Drivers for the blue economy



Boost economic activity



Adapt to climate change



Create jobs

Blue economy sectors

Rio Grande do Sul, a Brazilian coastal region by the Atlantic Ocean, is home to all blue economy sectors below. Port logistics and maritime transport are the main blue economy sectors in the region. Offshore wind energy and green hydrogen are seen as key sectors that will boost the blue economy in the region in the near future.



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 Rio Grande do Sul are related to pollution from plastics and depletion of natural resources.

Top 3 climate threats to the blue economy in Rio Grande do Sul



Sea level rise



Wind-related hazards (e.g. storms, tornadoes, hurricanes)



Flood

[1] [2] [3] IBGE (2020), www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados/rs.html (accessed 15 March 2023)

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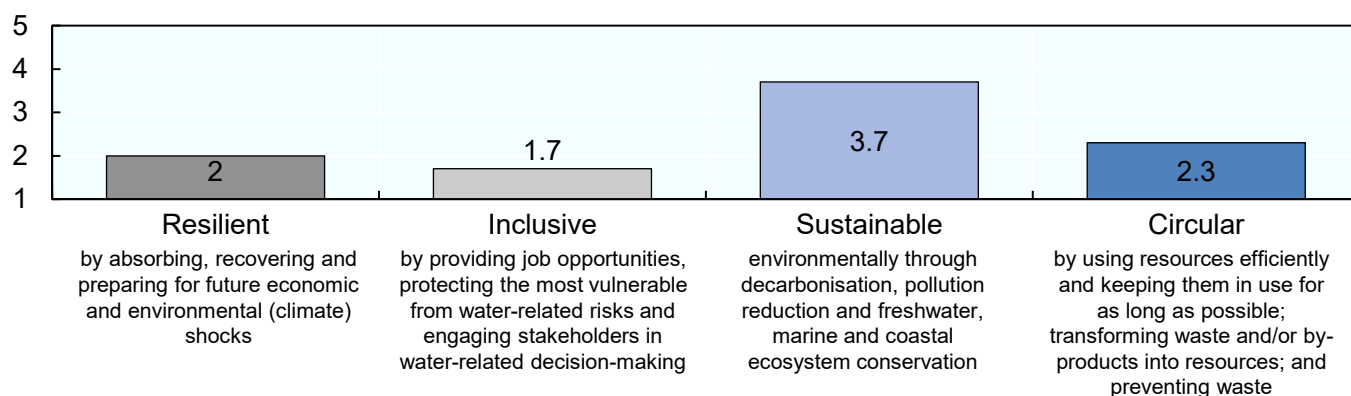
GOVERNANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

The maritime cluster [APL Marítimo RS](#), created in 2013, aims to mobilise and develop local productive arrangements for offshore oil, gas and naval activities. The cluster is coordinated by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade and the Federal University of Rio Grande (FURG). With the technical support of the FURG, the Port Authority of the state of Rio Grande do Sul (*Portos RS*) is developing a Strategic Socio-environmental Assessment of the Port of the city of Rio Grande through stakeholder dialogue, generating scenarios to be considered within plans for the port and waterway operations, and eventually leading to the establishment of guidelines for the port complex.

Funding mechanisms

- Federal government transfers of funds
- Local/regional funds
- 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

- Lack of financial resources

FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Set up a formal strategy
- Foster a science-policy dialogue
- Foster collaboration between blue economy sectors and others
- Create new jobs and business opportunities
- Protect the most vulnerable from negative impacts
- Improve data collection on the blue economy