

## The blue economy in Rio Grande, Brazil

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



### FACTS AND FIGURES

#### Fact box

- **Population:** 212 881 [1]
- **GDP:** BRL 9.97 billion [2]
- **Area:** 2 698 km<sup>2</sup> [3]

#### Drivers for the blue economy



Boost economic activity



Adapt to climate change



Create jobs

### Blue economy sectors

Rio Grande, a Brazilian coastal city on the Atlantic Ocean and flanked by the Ducks' Lagoon and Mirim-São Gonçalo Lake, is home to all sectors of the blue economy below. Port logistics and maritime transport are the main blue economy sectors in the city as well as in the region. Offshore wind energy and green hydrogen are seen as key sectors that will boost the blue economy in the city 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 are related to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, water pollution, pollution from plastics and depletion of freshwater

#### Top 3 climate threats to the blue economy in Rio Grande



Sea level rise



Coastal erosion



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

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

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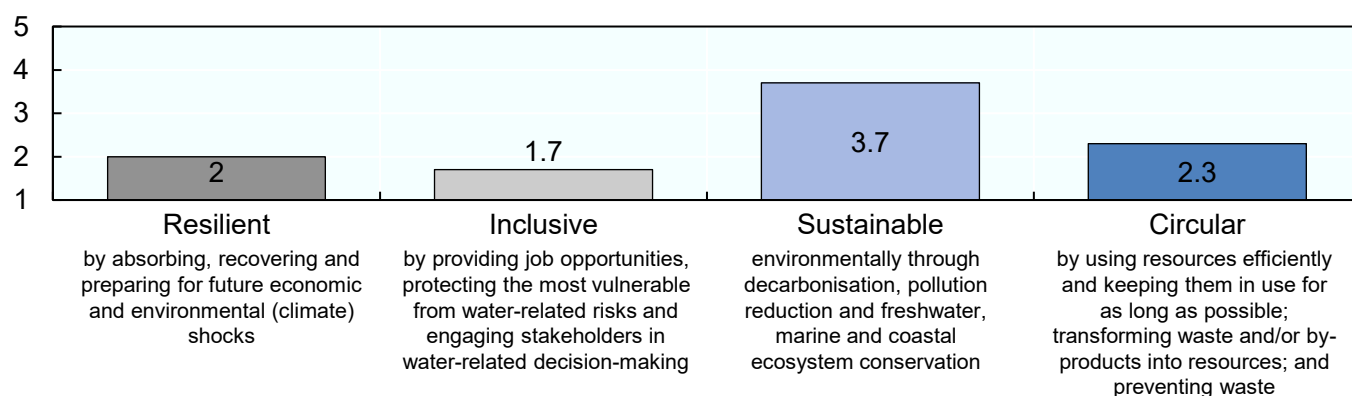
### GOVERNANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

The Port of Rio Grande has implemented the [DockTech Pilot Project](#) which allows more efficient management of maritime traffic as well as increased cargo on ships and reduced navigation risks. The project generates a digital twin of the port access channel and uses artificial intelligence to predict channel silting using Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VYMIS).

#### Funding mechanisms

- Central 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