







SEAWEED SOLUTIONS:

Leveraging seaweed to lower emissions and increase competitiveness of food systems in Chile, Peru, and Ecuador



Overview

Team:





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Countries:







Objective:

To identify key policy and investment opportunities in the seaweed sector for Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) of coastal communities, including diversification in agrifood systems.



Key Facts

- Latin America accounts for only 1.3% of global seaweed production.
- Within the region, Chile contributes about 95% of the output, followed by Brazil (4.68%) and Mexico (1.15%).
- Only around 4% of seaweed is obtained from aquaculture, exerting pressure on wild populations.

What is being done?

Chile's has matured regulatory and processing base, Peru's pilot-to-export upgrading, and Ecuador's emerging concession-backed cultivation and biofertilizers

Where can we help?

Clearer scale-up pathways and investment in processing will determine how much income and job creation materializes

SACALING UP

Engaging with a complete value chain







CONNECTION WITH MARKETS





PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

NEW MARKETS AND INNOVATIVE USES

JOBS, FINANCING AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE



Partners

























General insights from our ongoing work

- Growing momentum among client countries for seaweed development, even as policy responsibilities remain fragmented across ministries and agencies.



Foster public/private working groups to enhance coordination for development

- Broad prioritization across countries of protecting native seaweed species, deepening understanding of regional impacts of seaweed cultivation (e.g., on sea currents), and sharing knowledge and experiences.



Knowledge exchange activities (Korea/Andean Countries)

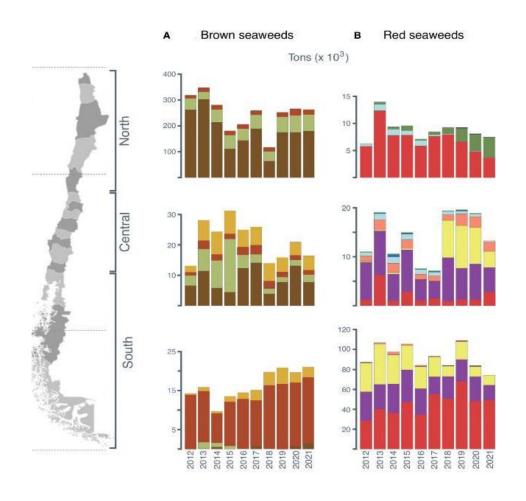
- High engagement from the private sector on blue carbon, bioremediation, and exploring linkages between seaweed and other productive sectors (e.g., salmon aquaculture in Chile).



KGID 2025

Preliminary insights from Chile

- Established yet under-optimized value chain.
- Strong foundations for upgrading.
- Key bottlenecks:
 - Lack of scaled cultivation systems.
 - Insufficient investment in advanced processing.
 - Limited capacity constrain the shift toward higher-margin products and broader economic benefits.





Preliminary insights from Peru and Ecuador

- Nascent industries with high potential.
- Limited value addition.
- Enabling environment gaps:
 - Fragmented regulations and inadequate infrastructure (collection, processing, logistics) hinder scale-up;
 - Pilot efforts in biofertilizers, biostimulants, and feed additives are emerging but not yet at commercial scale.











KGID Green Growth:
The Path to
Sustainable Jobs

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