

Blue Justice and Territorial Security in Artisanal Fishing Communities

Offshore Oil Expansion and Coastal Conflicts in Brazil



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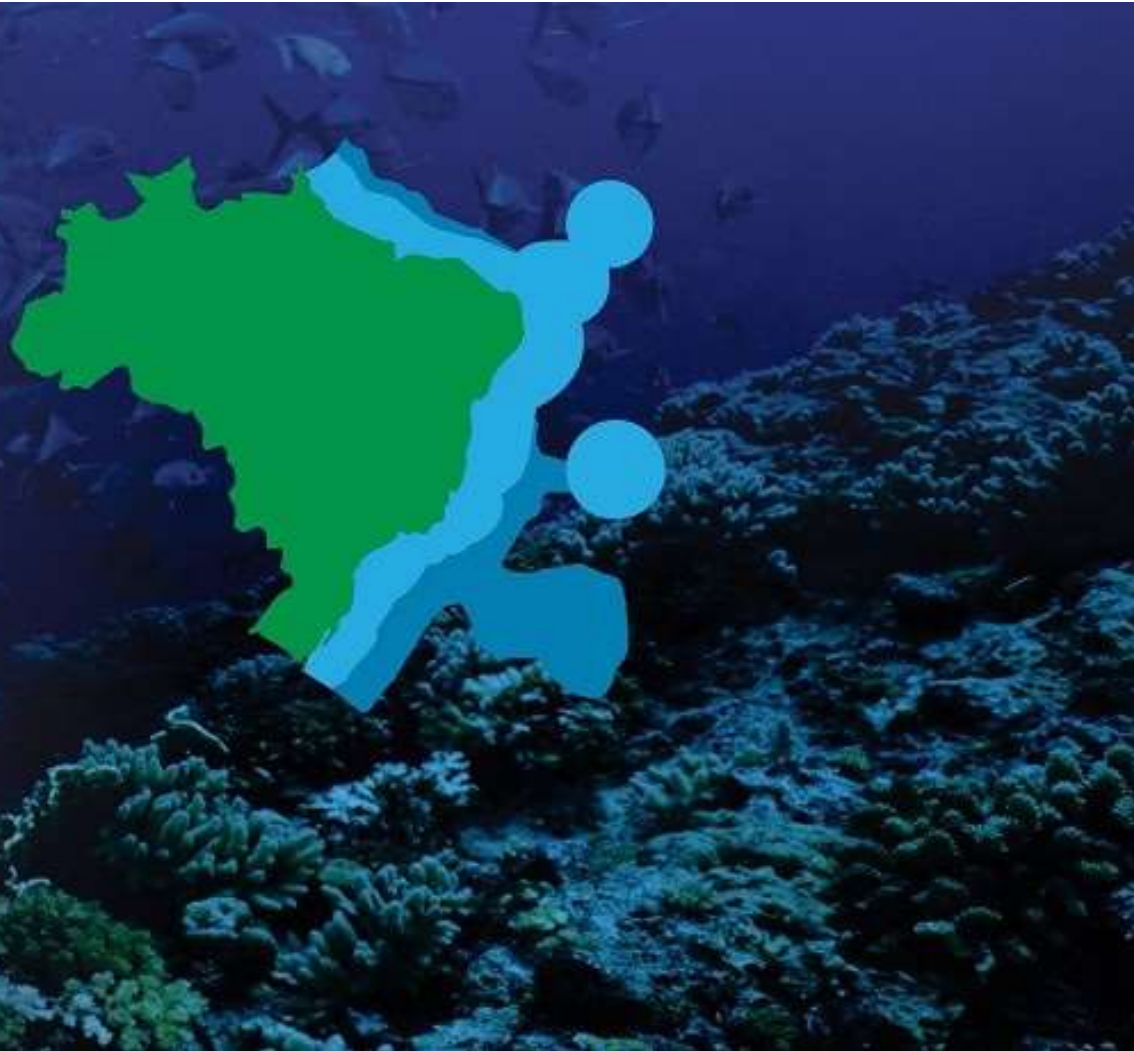
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The research project “Socio-environmental Impact Mitigation Assessment and Review Plan (PARMIS)” was required as a condition of Operating License No. 1572/2020, 1st Amendment, granted to Trident Energy do Brasil Ltda. for the oil and natural gas production, collection and disposal system of the Pampo and Enchova poles, Badejo, Bonito, Bicudo, Enchova, Enchova Oeste, Linguado, Marimbá, Pampo, Piraúna and Trilha fields, in the Campos Basin.

Brazil, the Ocean Decade and the Contradiction of Blue Growth

Brazil as an Oceanic Nation



Visual emphasis

“Blue Amazon”: 5.7 million km²

UN Ocean Decade (2021–2030)

SDG 14 and sustainable oceans

Expansion of offshore extractive industries despite sustainability commitments.

Key data

~1 million artisanal fishers

49% women

~60% of national fish production

Territorial Security Under Pressure

How does offshore oil and gas expansion affect the territorial security of artisanal fishing communities?

Core dimensions

Restricted fishing access

Environmental risks

Unequal governance

Weak territorial recognition

Cumulative impacts

Territorial insecurity is socially and politically produced.



Theoretical Framework: From Blue Economy to Blue Justice



Blue justice / blue degrowth

Territorial rights

Food sovereignty

Collective governance

Environmental justice

Cooperative economies

Dominant blue economy

Growth-oriented

Extraction-centered

Commodification of oceans

Why Territorial Security Matters: Coastal Governance



Communities contribute to:

Food sovereignty

Biodiversity conservation

Ecological knowledge

Collective management

Cultural reproduction

Traditional communities are not
remnants of the past:
they are active agents of sustainable
governance.

Methodology - Action Research

Research trajectory

2022–2026

Methods

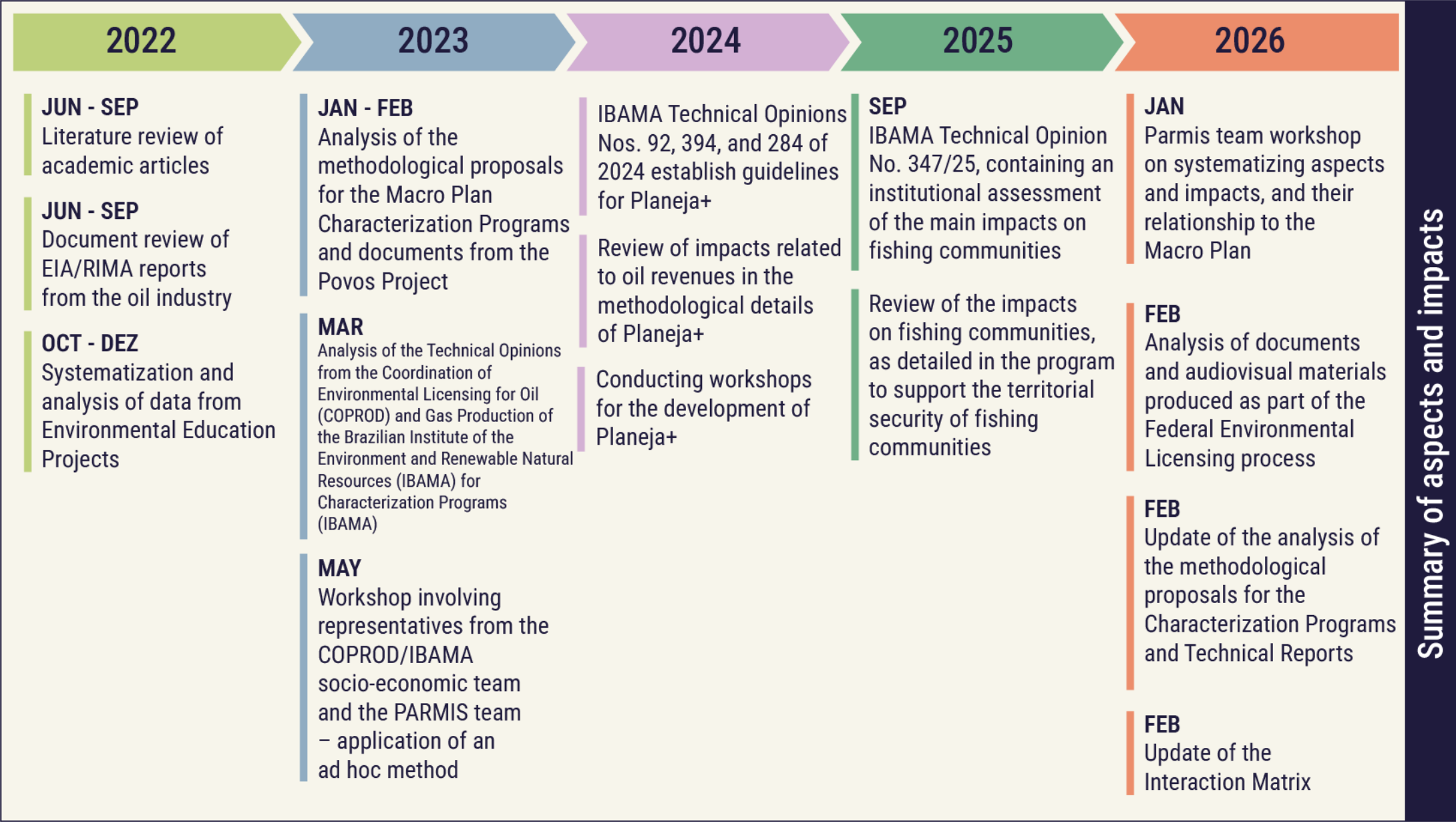
Bibliographic review; Environmental licensing documents; EIA/RIMA analysis; Interviews; Surveys; Workshops; Observation at regional events; Dialogue with communities and institutional actors

Important differential

Triangulation between:
communities, technical staff,
environmental agencies,
and institutional documents.



Figure 1: Methodological framework of the research on Aspects and Impacts.



Environmental Licensing and Cumulative Impacts

Structural Challenges in Offshore Licensing

Main limitations

- Fragmented governance
- Technical asymmetries
- Limited participation
- Weak cumulative assessment
- Difficult causal integration

Important point

Impacts are cumulative, interconnected, and territorially differentiated.

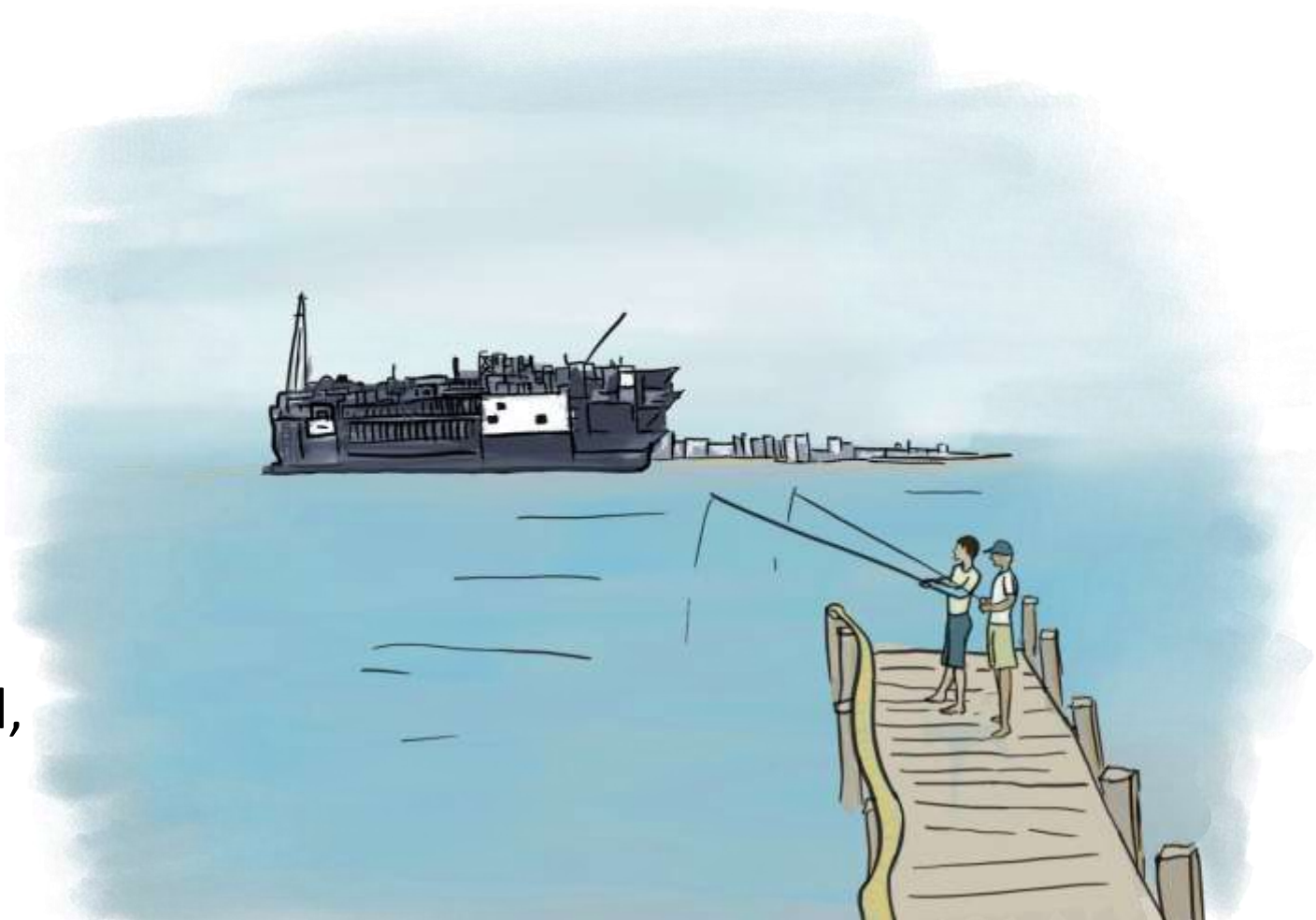
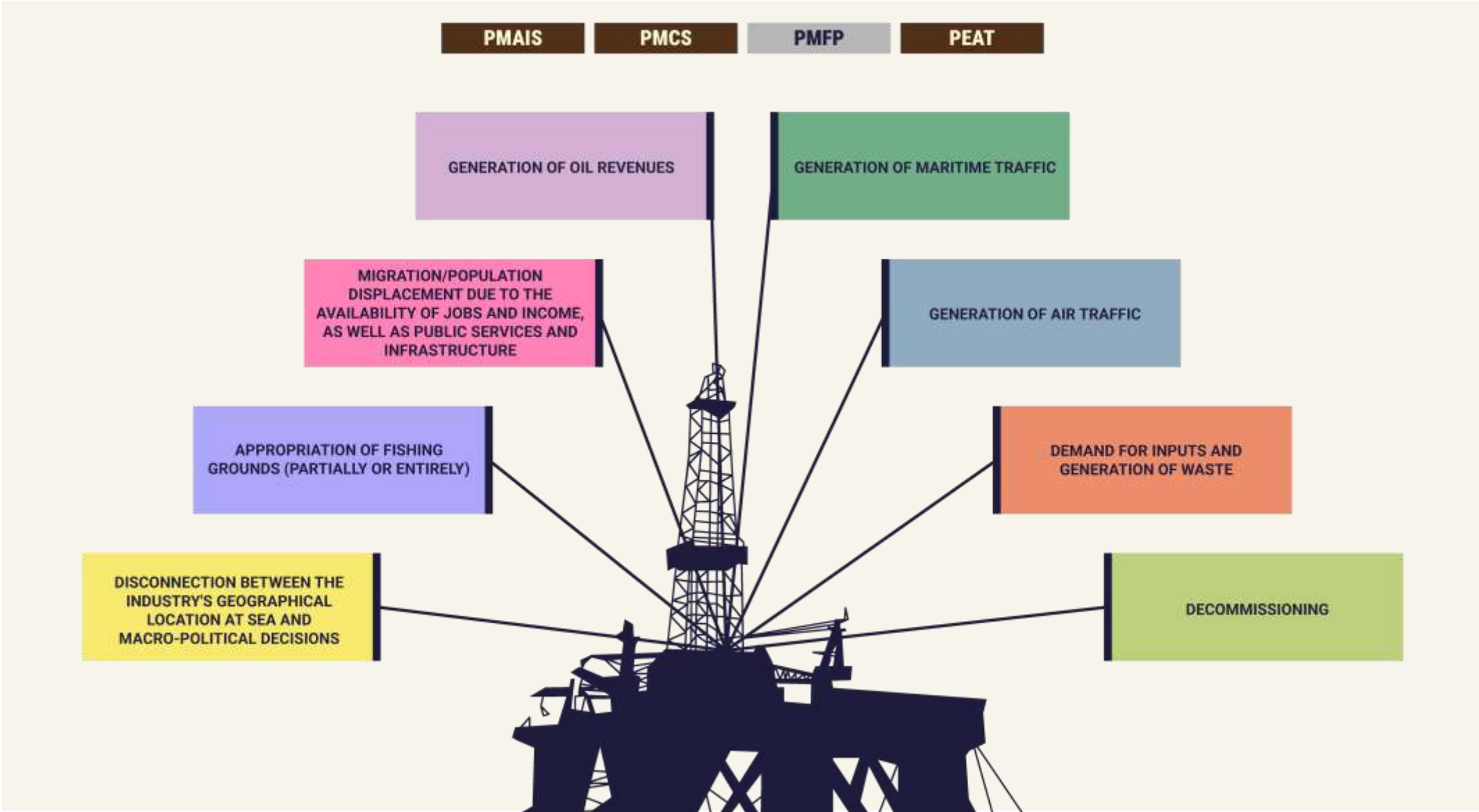


Figure 2: Environmental Aspects of Maritime Activities Related to Oil and Gas Production and Transportation, and Key Programs of the Macro Plan.



Empirical Findings

Territorial Impacts on Fishing Communities

Direct impacts

- Restricted fishing areas
- Noise in marine ecosystems
- Contamination risks
- Reduced fish availability

Indirect impacts

- Economic insecurity
- Youth displacement
- Social fragmentation
- Cultural erosion
- Dependence on compensatory programs



Figure 3: Disconnection between the industry's geographical location at sea and macro-political decisions.



Source: Parmis team, 2026

Figure 3: Appropriation of fishing grounds (partially or entirely)

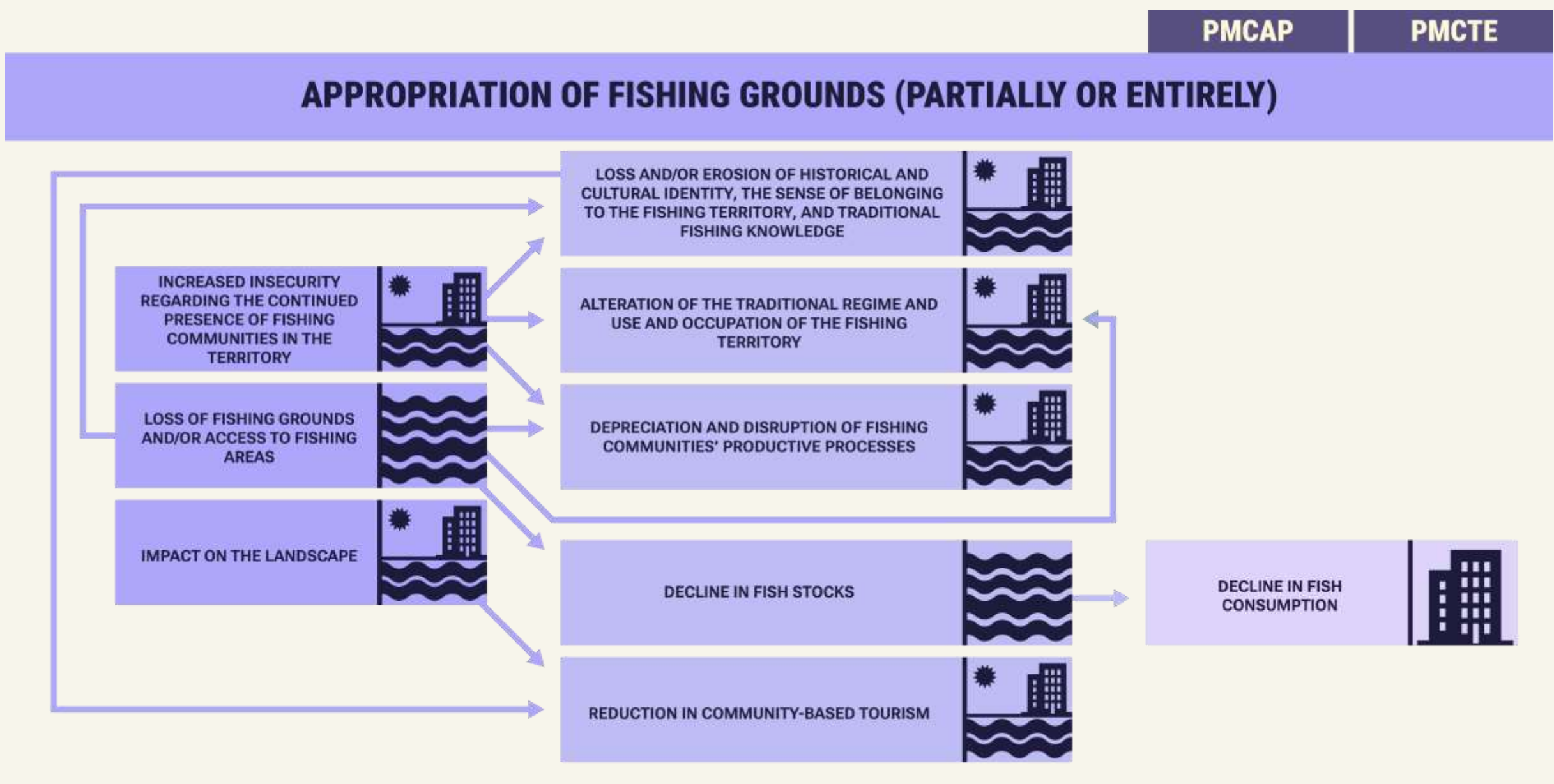
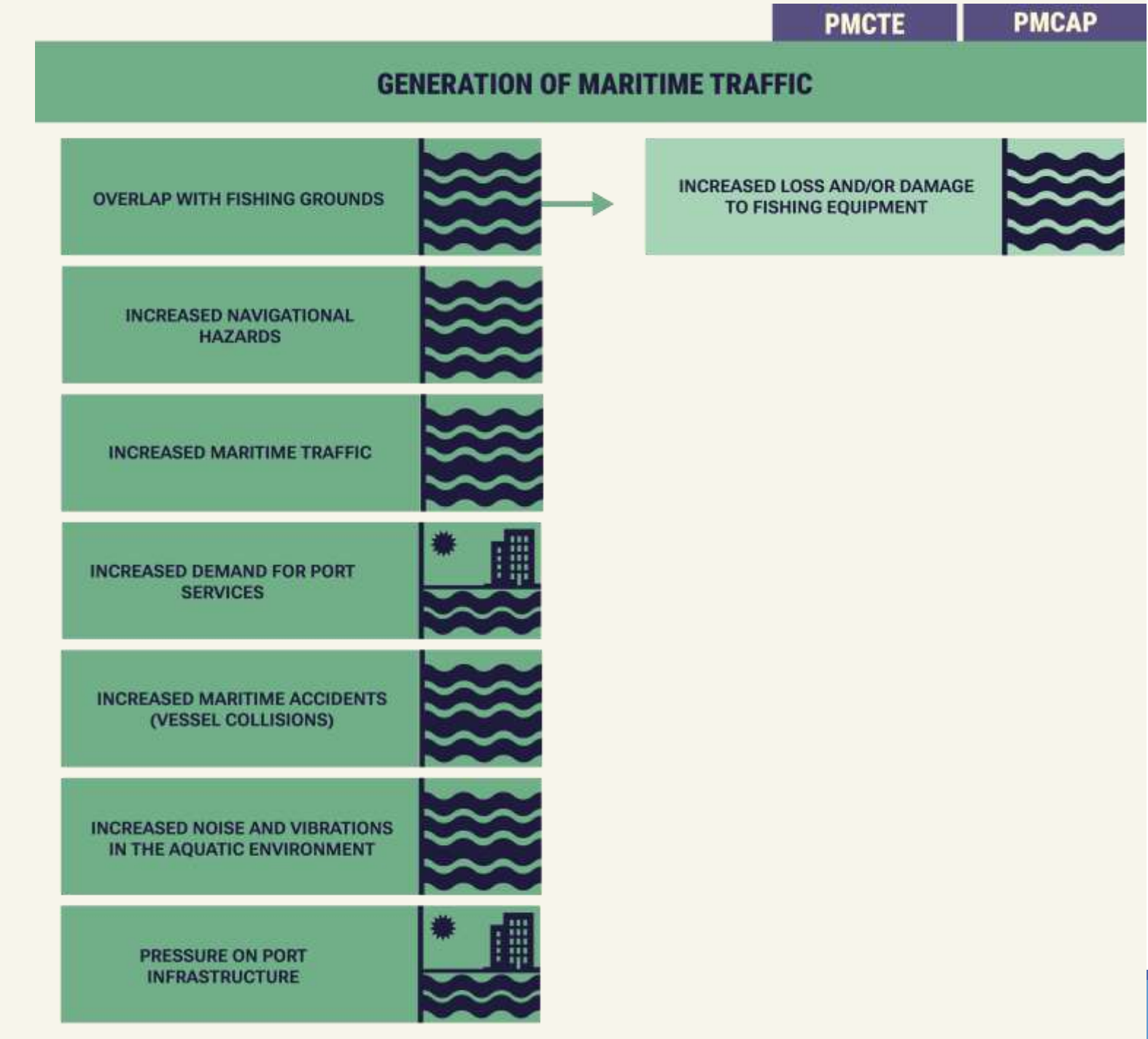


Figure 4: Generation of maritime traffic.



Source: Parmis team, 2026

Vulnerabilization Processes

How Insecurity Is Produced

Structural factors

Lack of territorial formalization
Weak institutional recognition
Gender inequalities
Socioeconomic precarity
Colonial continuities

Vulnerability is politically produced — not natural.



Pathways Toward Blue Justice Towards Equitable Ocean Governance

Strategic recommendations

- Territorial regularization
- Strengthening artisanal fisheries
- Participatory governance
- Income generation initiatives
- Recognition of biocultural heritage
- Support for solidarity economies

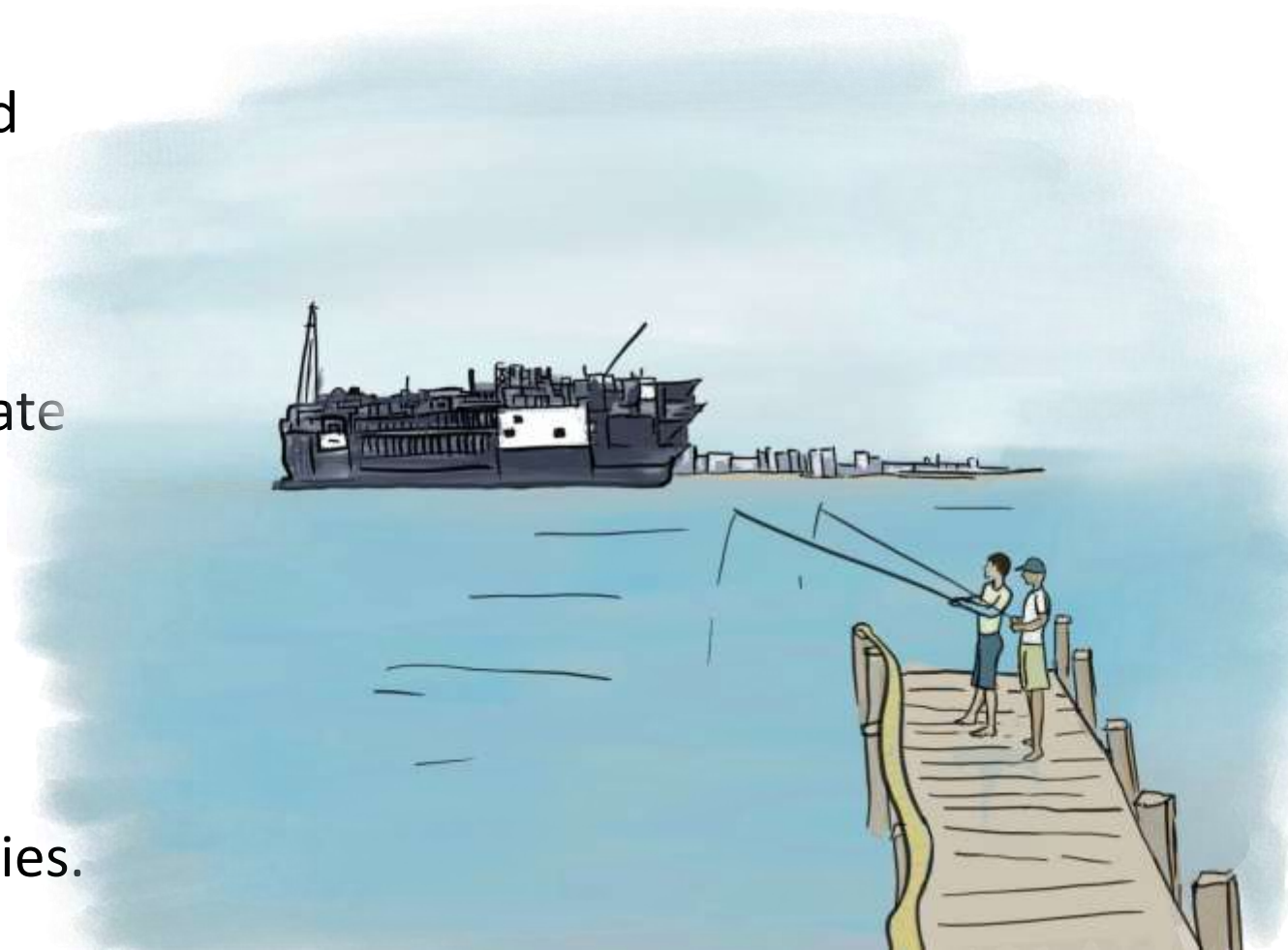
Ocean sustainability depends on territorial justice.



Final Reflections

- Blue growth reproduces asymmetries and territorial conflicts
- Artisanal communities are central to sustainable coastal futures
- Impact assessment must better incorporate cumulative and territorial dimensions
- Decolonizing ocean governance requires recognizing biocultural knowledge

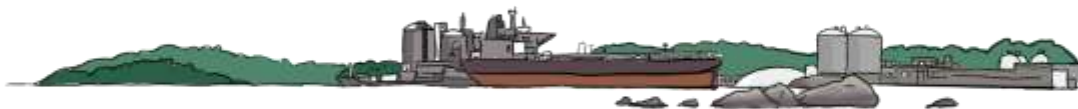
There is no sustainable ocean without territorial security for traditional communities.





Let's continue the conversation!

Message me your questions or comments in the IAIA26 app.



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