

# **FIELDSTONE**

**SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY CONFERENCE**  
**NOV 2018**

**MOBILIZING FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY**

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# WHO MUST BE MOBILIZED

- The objective is to share **the same long-term vision**, to speak with **one Voice**
- To reach the objective, we need an **inclusive action plan** with **short and mid terms milestones**.
- The problem is that each party is at a **different level of the Maslow Pyramid, which create tension, incomprehension and inefficiency**
- The main parties could be defined as follow :
  - Large institutions, foundations, UN agencies, NGOs, academies : Long-term and mainly non profit view
  - Governments : Mid-term positions with oriented economical interests
  - private sector : Looking for a quick return on investment and the highest project margin
- All are conscious at different level of :
  - Climate change impact on maritime area : acidification, deoxygenation, ocean warming
  - Pollution from plastics chemicals, used water, ... but also the noise
  - Biodiversity preservation and marine ecosystems



# THE FUNDAMENTALS

Fundamentally, **awareness and communication** are permanent actions that must be carried out on the basis of documented cross-sectional studies.

- There must be a **commitment from all for a sustainable and resilient blue economy** through:
  - National Strategy for Sustainable Development
  - National Integrated Coastal Management Plan
  - African and Mediterranean blue economy
  - National Charter of the Environment
  - Blue Belt Initiative
- Which implies:
  - Governance of cross-sectoral and sectoral policies
  - The implementation of a legislative and regulatory arsenal that regulates, controls and penalizes
  - Spatial Planning and Planning of the Maritime Territory
  - Creation of a coordinating entity and Development of specialized clusters



# WHAT IS MISSING?

- Amount, duration and cost of financing an investment is only a result of the **level of risk, transparency and profitability** of a project/country
- In the case of **aquaculture**, while this activity has grown significantly in several northern countries, it remains **relatively confidential in Africa** for several reasons:
  - Upgrading the right **legislative arsenal** takes time
  - Obtaining licenses is complicate
  - The appropriation of the **necessary know-how** is difficult and expensive
  - The **initial investment** including working capital and the time of return on investment are important
- Another example in this value chain is the **Environmental Ships Dismantling Platform** :
  - This is a profitable business competing with **wild dismantling**.
  - The establishment of an environmentally friendly unit is made difficult by:
    - The difficulty for port authorities to grant for an **unusual project**
    - The lack of a **legal framework** adapted to this activity



# A GUARANTEE AND SUPPORT FUND

- This is most often **the first experiences that must be supported**, as they are not likely to attract potential investors.
- In order to bring out these promising markets, it is necessary that the major institutions offer not only financing solutions but a guarantee and support fund to investors, at least to **cover a part of their financial commitments**.
- Projects could be more easily and quickly realized. In return, these institutions may require a higher level of technical expertise, rigorous financial monitoring and compliance with **a sustainable and resilient blue economy**.
  
- In the short term, we need a **coordinating entity/fund** that includes large institutions, multilateral climate funds, insurers and bankers that are anyway **already intervening to sensitize customers / authorities**.
- In the medium term, this fund can be financed by a part of the profits generated by these first projects in order to be able to **accompany other experiences**, or even to **be self-sufficient**.

**Today, we must engage this virtuous circle. There must be a beginning.  
Together!**