

GSEC

Going Blue to build Comprehensive Resilience

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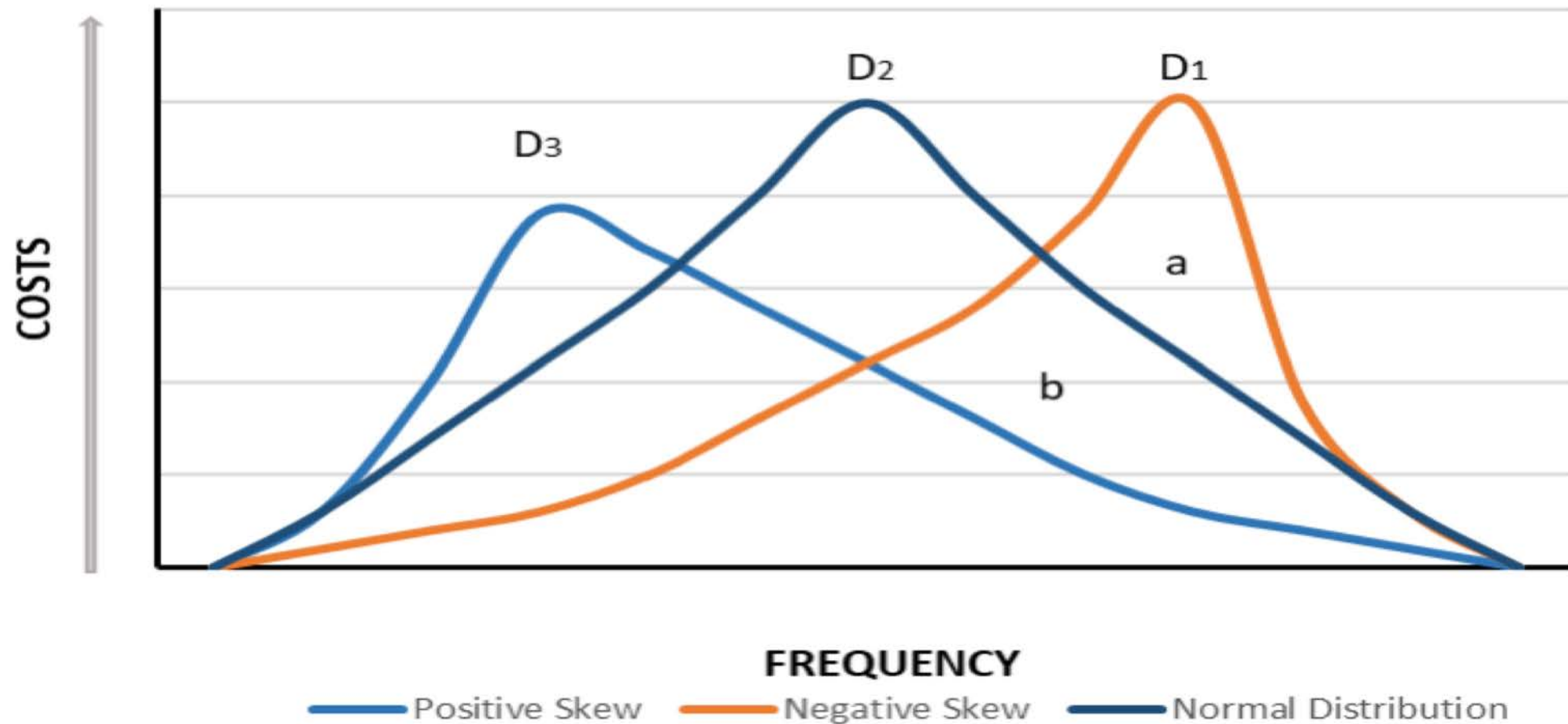


Agenda

1. Challenges
2. Blue Economy Opportunities for Resilience including Marine Renewable Energy for building resilience
3. How do we finance Blue resilience



Our challenge is Vulnerability
In one chart: The Cost/Frequency Distribution “Bell Curve” is negative - skewed to the right



How important is the Blue Economy?



40%

of the world's population
lives at or near the coast



880 million



people depend on the
**fisheries and
aquaculture** for their
livelihoods, many
from developing and
coastal states

**By 2030, ocean-based industries
will provide:**



40 million

direct full-time equivalent jobs
- up from 31 million in 2010



US\$3 trillion

value added to global economy,
- doubling from 2010



Coral reefs reduce

97% of wave
energy,

acting as a barrier
from storms

In the Caribbean...

18%



of the region's economy was
generated in the ocean in 2012



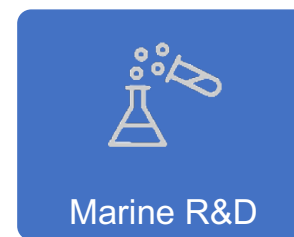
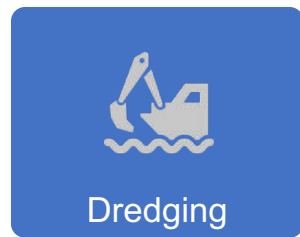
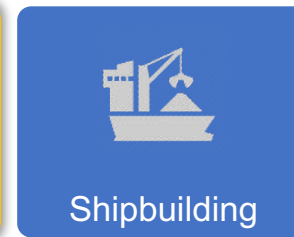
Some countries have
an **EEZ** that is
75x larger
than the **land area**

What do we mean by “Blue Economy”?

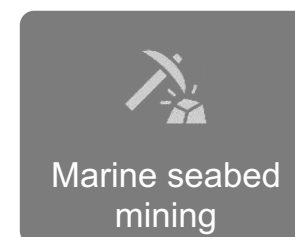
“ **Blue Economy:**
A **sustainable** ocean economy, where **economic activity** is in balance with the **long-term capacity** of ocean ecosystems to support this activity and remain **resilient and healthy.**”

Economist Intelligence Unit 2015

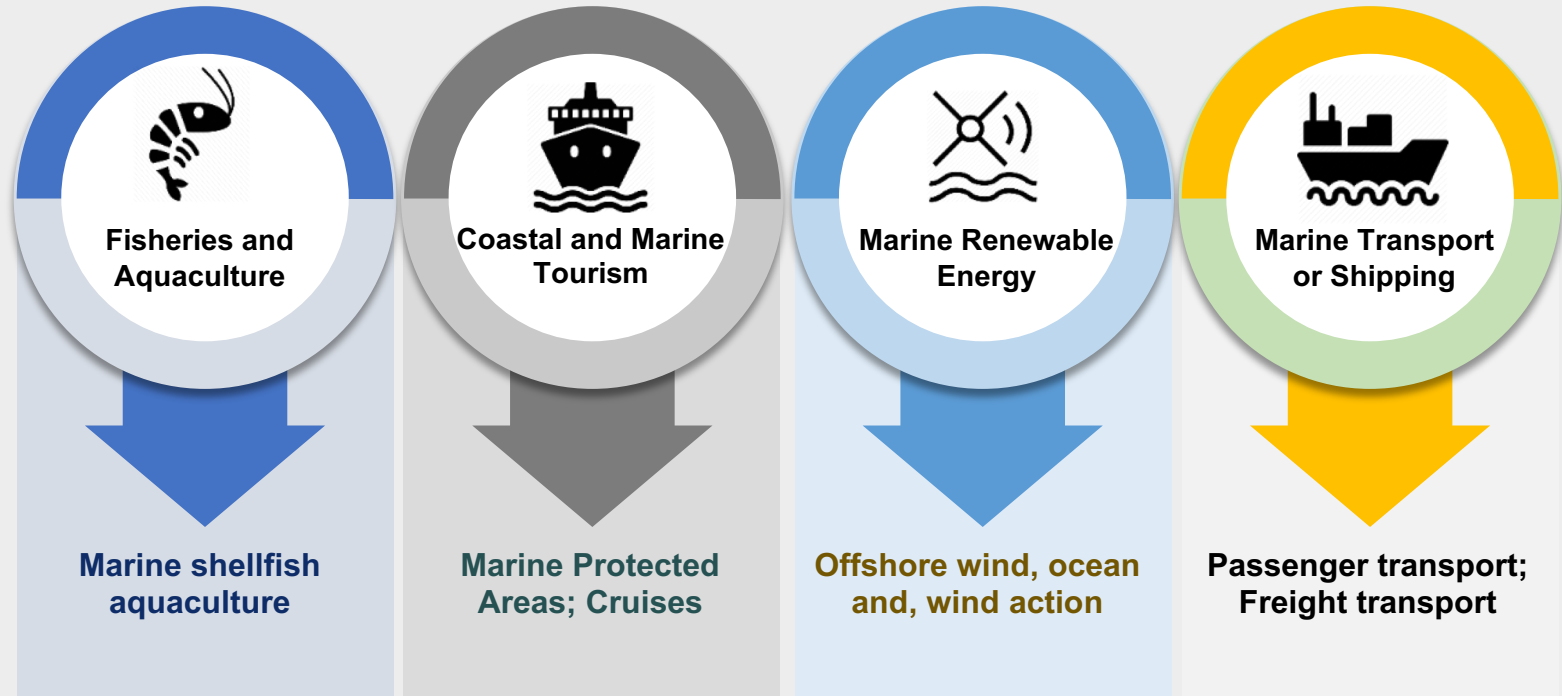
Established Industries



Emerging Industries



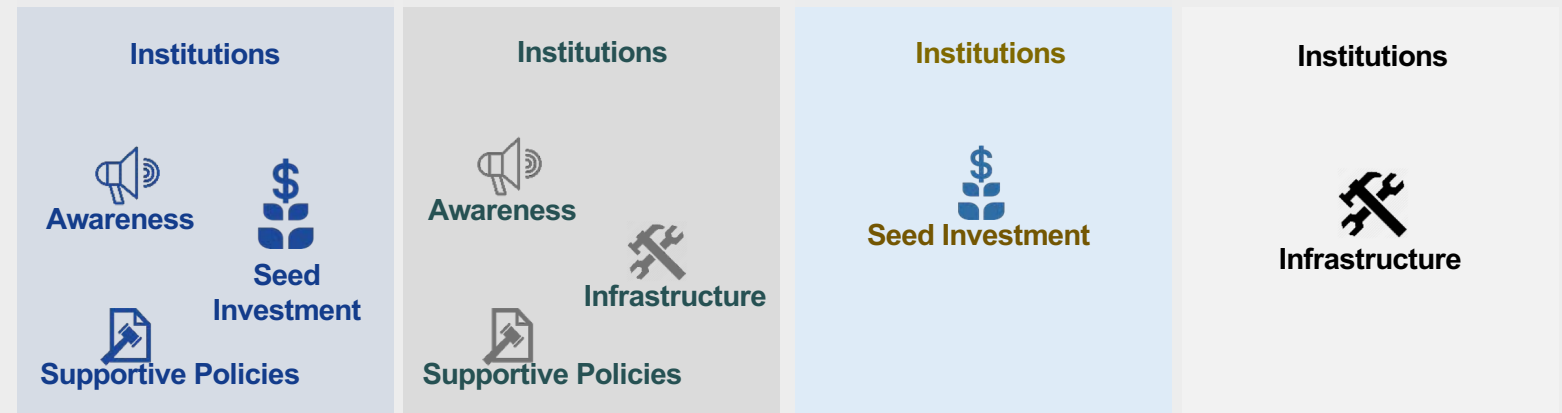
Key Blue Economy Opportunities



**Economic
Diversification**

**INNOVATIVE
FINANCING**

Needed inputs



Technically Exploitable Resource for each technology MW

Country	Fixed OSW	Floating OSW - Conventional	Floating OSW - Deep	OTEC	Total	Average electrical demand (MW)
Antigua & Barbuda	4,935	1,477	11,718	100	18,230	38
The Bahamas	10,955	6,321	16,723	220	34,219	220
Barbados	0	112	7,063	140	7,315	104
Grenada	2,618	476	7,196	110	10,400	25
Jamaica	1,211	1,848	9,709	180	12,948	498
Saint Kitts & Nevis	399	196	9,135	40	9,770	24
Saint Lucia	105	224	4,025	90	4,444	46
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	3,227	385	3,017	70	6,699	17
Trinidad & Tobago	16,597	12,460	4,963	50	34,070	1,064
Total	40,047	23,499	73,549	1,000	138,095	2,036

Some new(er) financial strategies and instruments include:

BLENDED FINANCE



Strategic combination of public or development finance with private capital to enhance resources for investment

BLUE BONDS



Multilateral Financial Institutions and governments can issue “blue bonds” to fund investments in sustainable ocean and coastal activities

RECOVERABLE GRANTS



Grants that reduce the risk and upfront of costs of exploratory phases of projects. Often converted to a loan if certain conditions are met

DEBT-FOR-NATURE SWAPS



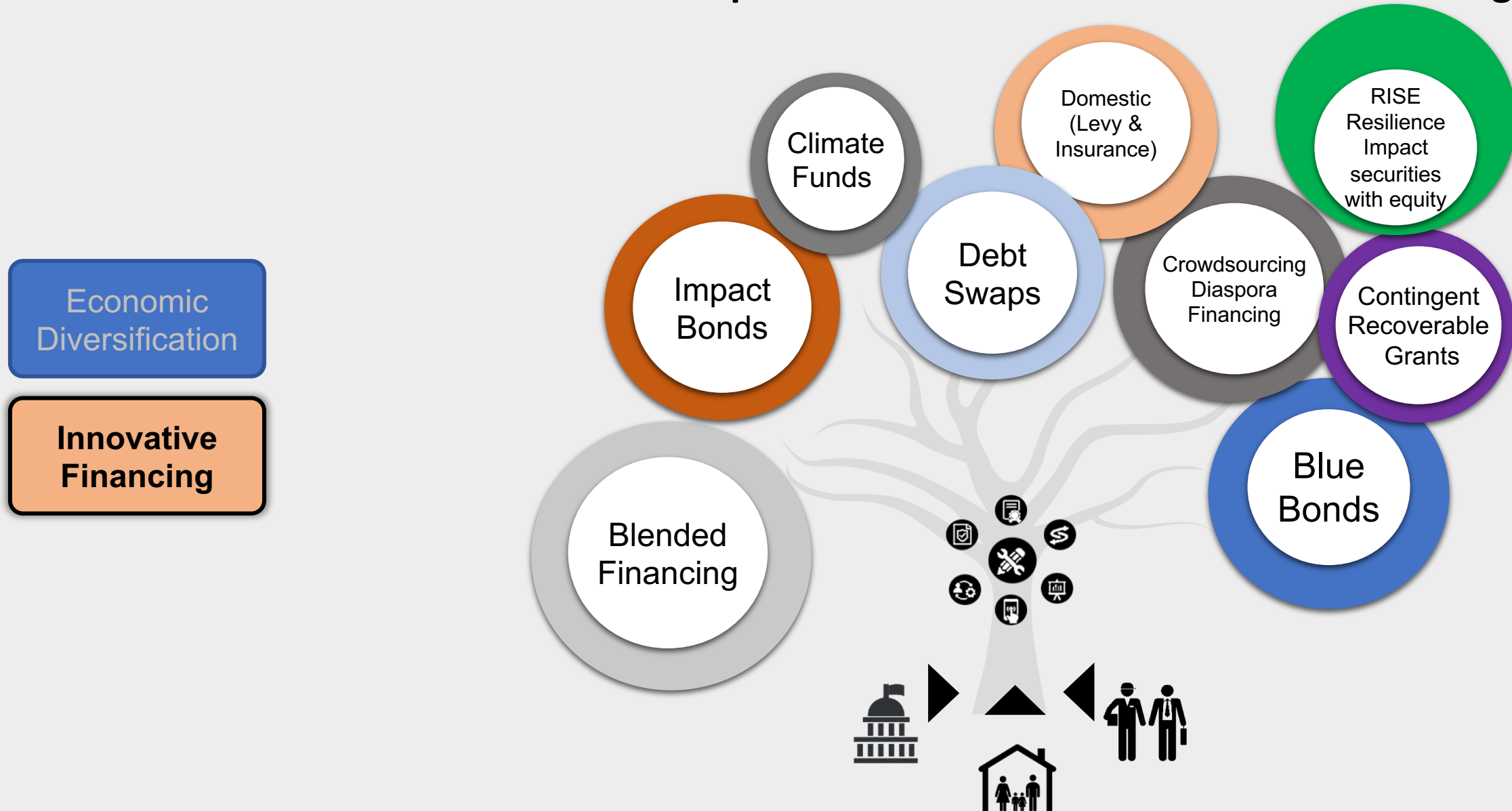
Sovereign debt is exchanged (at a discount) for in-kind investments in conservation interventions

See more at:

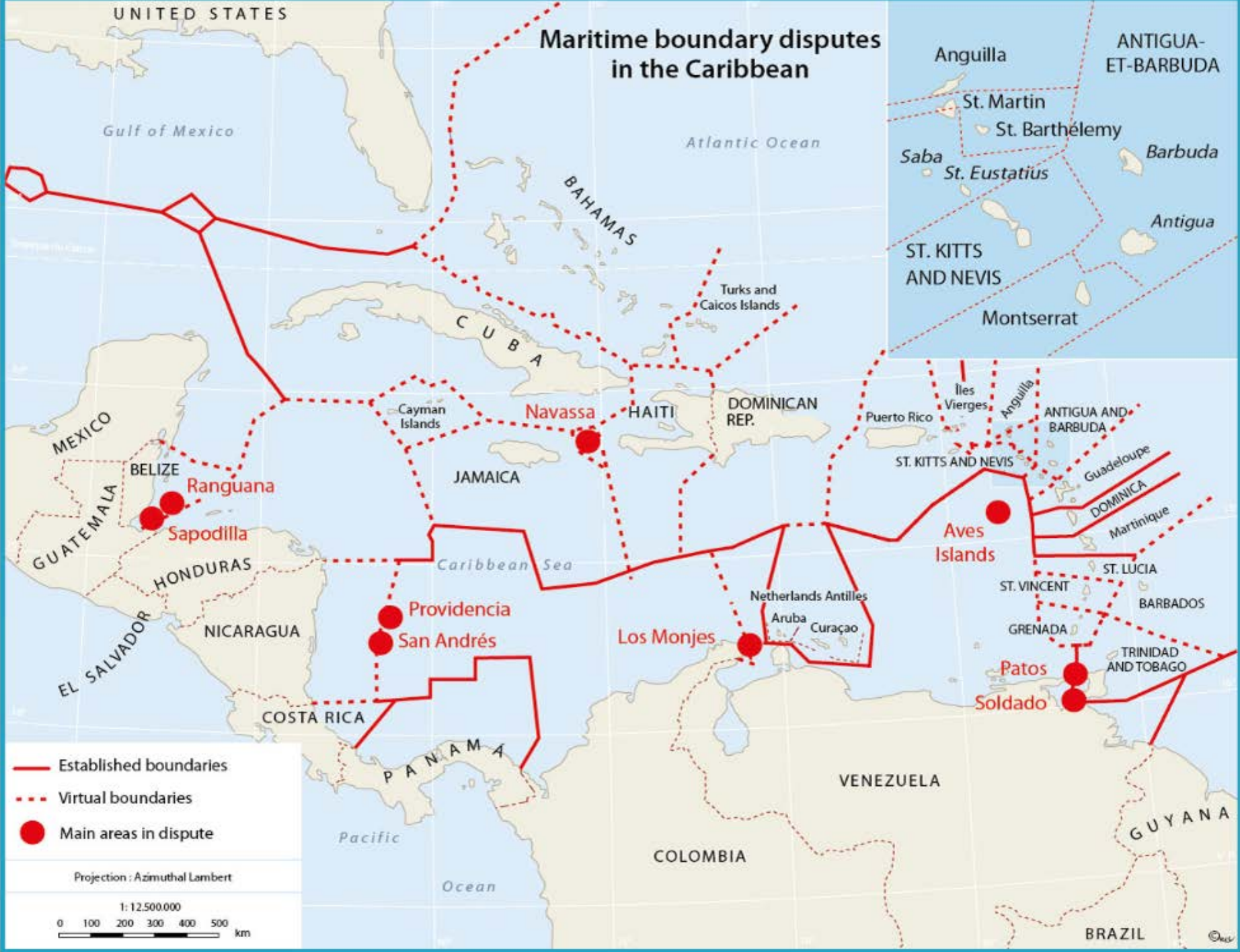
http://bit.ly/CDB_BlueEconomy



We need to explore new financial instruments and strategies.



EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES



RISE – Resilience Impact Securities with Equity

