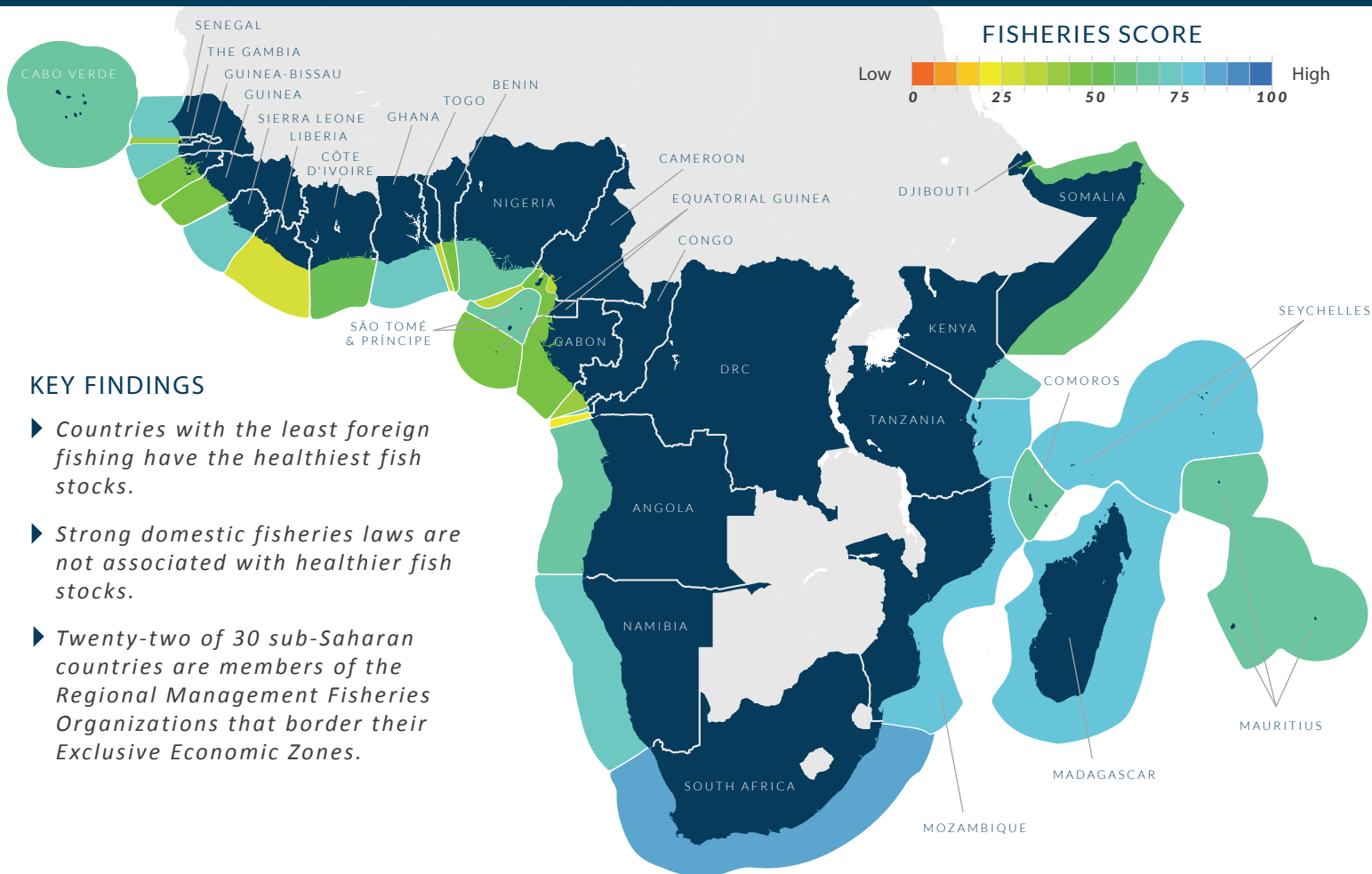




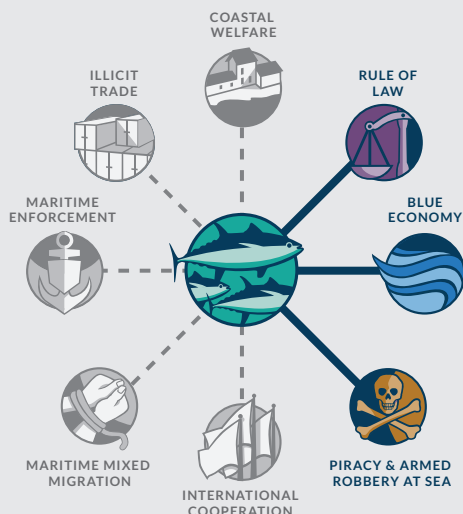
SCORING FACTORS: Fishery Health, Foreign Fishing, Fisheries Laws, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, Ocean Pollution

Fisheries are a critical component of economic and food security. As fish stocks decline, competition grows. **Fisheries** conflict includes attacks by foreign vessels; illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; forced labor; and transportation of illicit goods. **Fisheries** can stoke territorial and resource conflicts while providing food and income that support community resilience and reduce the root causes of conflict.



KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Countries with the least foreign fishing have the healthiest fish stocks.
- ▶ Strong domestic fisheries laws are not associated with healthier fish stocks.
- ▶ Twenty-two of 30 sub-Saharan countries are members of the Regional Management Fisheries Organizations that border their Exclusive Economic Zones.



KEY LINKS to OTHER ISSUE AREAS

High Fisheries scores coincided with high scores in:

- ▶ **BLUE ECONOMY:** fisheries received higher scores in countries with strong blue economies
- ▶ **PIRACY AND ARMED ROBBERY AT SEA:** waters with lower incidence of piracy have stronger fisheries
- ▶ **RULE OF LAW:** countries with strong judicial infrastructure and integrity have higher fisheries scores