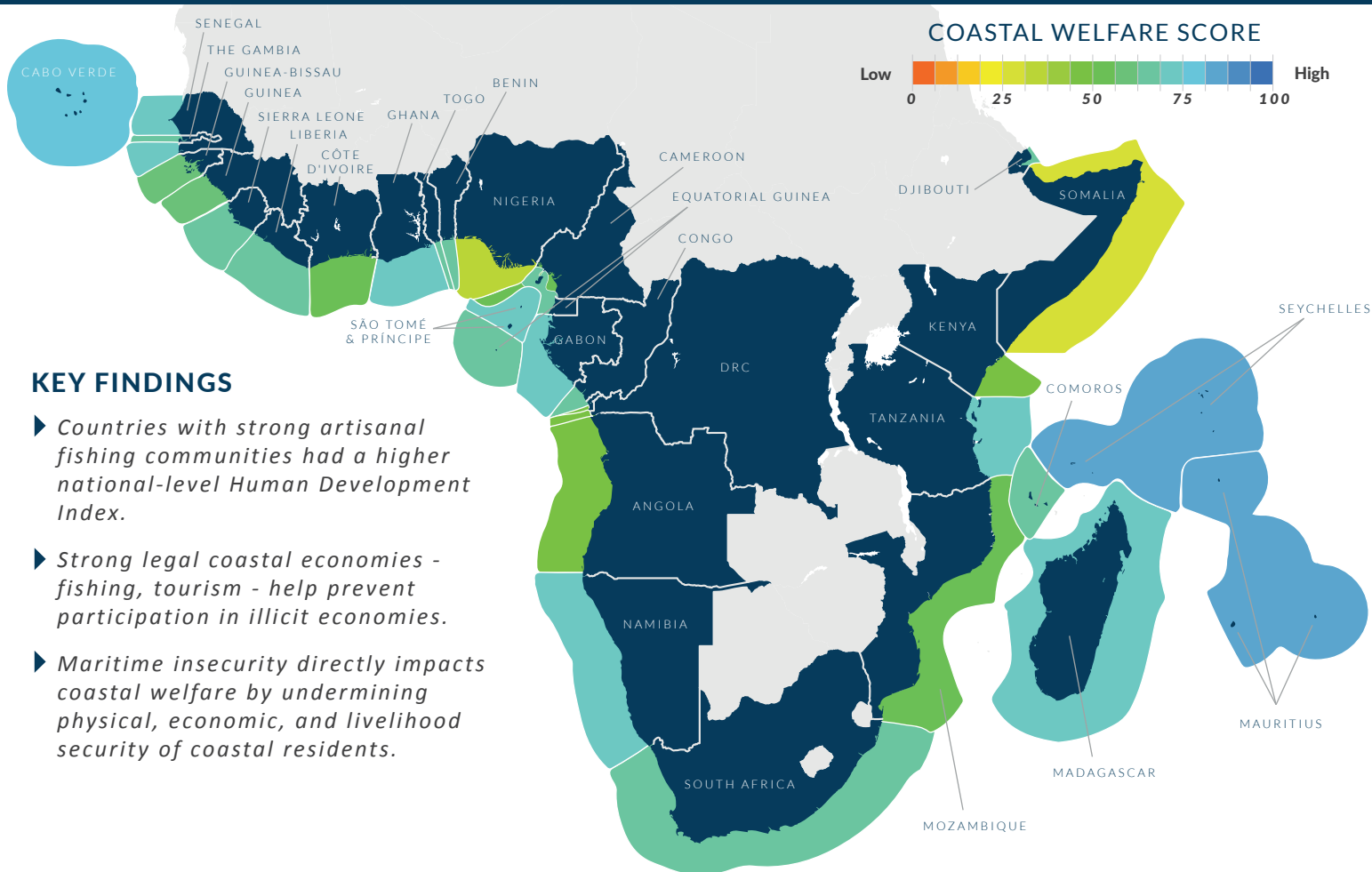




**SCORING FACTORS:** Coastal Physical Security, Coastal Economic Security, Countrywide Physical Security, Countrywide Economic Security

Violence and poverty on or near the coast can push residents toward maritime crime and the illicit maritime economy. Violent non-state actors operating on shore are likely to turn to the maritime space to smuggle arms and illicit goods. Transnational criminal networks are especially likely to establish themselves along coastlines that are weakly governed and affected by armed conflict and other forms of violence.



## KEY FINDINGS

- Countries with strong artisanal fishing communities had a higher national-level Human Development Index.
- Strong legal coastal economies - fishing, tourism - help prevent participation in illicit economies.
- Maritime insecurity directly impacts coastal welfare by undermining physical, economic, and livelihood security of coastal residents.

## KEY LINKS to OTHER ISSUE AREAS

High Coastal Welfare scores coincided with high scores in:

- **MARITIME MIXED MIGRATION:** countries with lower rates of maritime-based migration had higher coastal welfare
- **BLUE ECONOMY:** a strong blue economy and coastal welfare go hand-in-hand
- **RULE OF LAW:** where the rule of law is strong, violence is low and economic security is high
- **PIRACY AND ARMED ROBBERY AT SEA:** where incidence of piracy is low, coastal welfare is high

