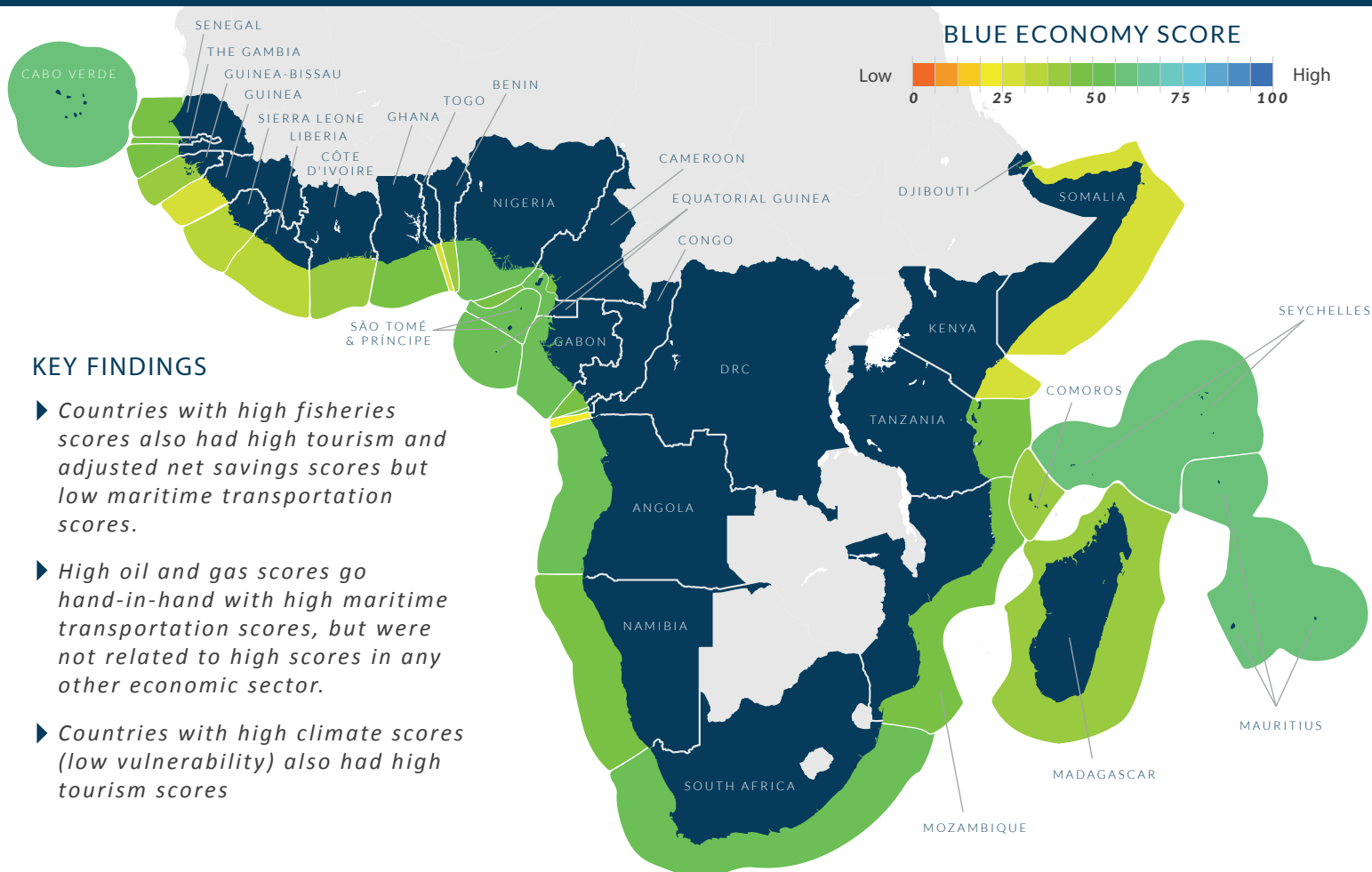




SCORING FACTORS: Offshore Oil & Gas, Maritime Transportation, Tourism, Adjusted Net Savings, Climate Vulnerability, Fisheries

The **Blue Economy** is an important area of growth that could contribute significantly to a country's long-term resilience. Nations with strong economies are less likely to face conditions that precipitate widespread political violence and unrest. In Africa, the **Blue Economy** includes sectors that are untapped, inefficiently leveraged, or produce economic gain for foreign industries.



KEY FINDINGS

- Countries with high fisheries scores also had high tourism and adjusted net savings scores but low maritime transportation scores.
- High oil and gas scores go hand-in-hand with high maritime transportation scores, but were not related to high scores in any other economic sector.
- Countries with high climate scores (low vulnerability) also had high tourism scores

KEY LINKS to OTHER ISSUES AREAS

High Blue Economy scores coincided with high scores in:

- **COASTAL WELFARE:** strong economies and livelihoods are linked
- **FISHERIES:** healthy fisheries coincide with healthy blue economies
- **MARITIME ENFORCEMENT:** countries with strong enforcement capacity have strong economies
- **MARITIME MIXED MIGRATION:** migration at sea is less in areas with stronger blue economies

