**Social Layers**

* ‘Challenge’ and ‘opportunity’ index developed from PCA of national level variables relevant to developing countries. Useful in identifying potential trade-offs between biodiversity and livelihood outcomes, including highlighting national level challenges and opportunities for implementing spatial protection in developing countries.
* We did not include data for overseas territories so each measure pertains only to the EEZ surrounding the governing country.

1. **‘Challenge’ Index**

Dependence on fishing is high, increasing potential for positive biodiversity impact but presenting challenges with respect to negative impact on livelihoods. These countries have limited adaptive capacity due to having high economic vulnerability and low education levels. Corruption is higher, which could impact on compliance and governance effectiveness.

1. **‘Opportunity’ Index**

Dependence on fishing is high, increasing potential for positive biodiversity impact but presenting challenges with respect to negative impact on livelihoods. Economic vulnerability is an issue, but with higher tourism and lower corruption, there are potential opportunities for livelihood diversification and a potentially higher likelihood of compliance and effective governance.

On the map:

1. Challenge index scores

* Rank countries on 5 point shaded scale from highest relative challenge to lowest relative challenge score.
* In a drop down menu, include raw data for (a) economic vulnerability, (b) dependence on marine resources, (c) education, and (d) corruption.
* For each of these indicators also include rank (high – low) relative to other countries with dots on a 5 point shaded scale. Maybe a bar with higher and lower at either end?

1. Opportunity index scores

* Same as above except include (a) economic vulnerability, (b) dependence on marine resources, (c) tourism and, (d) corruption.

NOTE: Lindsay’s CLI is negatively correlated with challenge (-0.7) and positively with opportunity (0.6) but her index covers more countries as the variables were not restricted to developing countries.