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CAPACITY INDEX

OF SUSTAINABLE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

FOR COUNTRIES ALONG THE MARITIME SILK ROAD

中国海洋发展基金会
CHINA OCEANIC DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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Capacity Index of Sustainable Coastal Development for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road

China Oceanic Development Foundation

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Foreword

The Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as MSR) initiatives were proposed by the Chinese President Xi Jinping during his visits to Central and Southeast Asian countries in 2013. These ideas soon gained worldwide attention. In 2015, the Chinese government issued the *Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road*, which stated an outlook of strengthened maritime cooperation among countries along the MSR through the construction of three blue economic passages (i.e., China–Indian Ocean-Africa–Mediterranean Sea, China–Oceania–South Pacific, and China–Arctic Ocean–Europe) underpinned by the Chinese coastal economic belt. The *Vision for Maritime Cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative* jointly released by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the then State Oceanic Administration (SOA) in 2017 displayed China's dedication in building an open and inclusive cooperation platform, establishing constructive blue partnerships, and forging a "blue engine" for sustainable development.

Over a decade into the MSR Initiative, China has been strengthening ties with countries along the MSR in realms of ocean, science and technology, environmental protection, ports and so much more; it has also been advancing cooperation mechanisms. In 2022, the NDRC and several departments jointly released a policy document to facilitate green development in countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative (hereinafter referred to as BRI). The document called for the construction of supporting systems for green development and the expansion of robust big data service platforms dedicated to ecological and environmental

protection. This will promote the seamless sharing of crucial information regarding ecology, environment, and climate change, while also fostering enhanced technical cooperation. Under the background, the MSR Initiative aims to promote the well-being of both the people and the ocean through international cooperation. As part of the endeavors to achieve the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* goals targeting the field of ocean, it focuses on multiple priorities, including safeguarding marine ecosystems and biodiversity, surveying and evaluating coastal areas, monitoring ocean and coastal blue carbon ecosystems, eliminating poverty, promoting blue economic development, protecting maritime security, advancing research on marine technologies, and fostering stronger blue partnerships. The MSR Initiative encompasses three dimensions of sustainable development: environment, society, and economy. For countries along the MSR, it provides actionable solutions for their economic challenges and for achieving the 2030 Agenda, as well as a roadmap for ocean and coastal development while supporting overall sustainable development.

However, the vast majority of countries along the MSR are developing countries and emerging economies, whose coastal zones are generally confronted with environmental pollution and ecological degradation caused by industrialization and urbanization. In addition, the growth of shipping volumes, port construction, and other maritime activities may have negative impacts on marine ecosystems, critical habitats and species, thereby threatening regional ocean health and ecological security. Given these challenges, it is of great significance to assess the sustainable coastal development capacity in countries along the MSR. Such an assessment will help to reveal the state of sustainable development in the coastal zones of these countries, identify their strengths and challenges

in the social, economic, and environmental dimensions. It will also provide scientific evidence for extended cooperation and exchange between China and these countries and inform decision making for sustainable development policies. These efforts should further contribute to blue partnerships and provide the foundations for a maritime community with a shared future.

The reference year of the 2026 Capacity Index of Sustainable Coastal Development for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as CISCD) is 2024, the latest year for which data are available. To ensure the scientific validity, reliability, and practical feasibility of indicator data acquisition, the scope of coastal zone for data selection is defined as 100km both landward and seaward from the coastline (excluding the indicators based on publicly available statistical data; for countries with a landward extent of less than 100km, the entire country is used as the scope instead). The English edition of this research comprises two sections: the first section provides an overview of the CISCD, while the second section analyzes the results of the capacity assessments and provides conclusions. This 2026 edition builds on the comprehensive, integrated, and systematic evaluation framework of the 2025 edition, with further enhancements in accuracy and timeliness. With the addition of Cameroon, this edition brings the total number of assessed countries to 51 and maintains the currency of the data. In parallel with the editing of the CISCD, the research team continued to promote the standardization of its research activities. Technical guidelines were developed for key procedures relating to coastal remote-sensing indicators, including data acquisition, spatial processing, indicator extraction and quality control. The team also obtained software copyright registration, further diversifying the technical outputs of the project and supporting the continued advancement and broader

application of the research. The CISCD has been published annually for the sixth consecutive year since 2021. We encourage readers to look beyond the overall scores and pay closer attention to countries' performance across individual themes, subthemes, and indicators. In addition to examining spatial differences, readers are also encouraged to consider the development trajectories that each country has demonstrated over time.

This edition maintains the comprehensiveness of the assessment indicator system for sustainable coastal development, further enriches the characterization of its multifaceted dimensions, and moves steadily toward its goal of providing a robust scientific basis for marine-related policymaking in relevant countries. Nevertheless, our research team recognizes the limitations of the present study. We remain committed to deepening our research and advancing the development of periodic reports with greater authority, rigor, and professional value. We sincerely welcome experts and scholars in the field to engage with us in further discussion and provide valuable feedback and constructive suggestions.

1. About the Capacity Index of Sustainable Coastal Development for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road

This research amalgamates and presents current data on the sustainable coastal development capacity of the countries along the MSR. For the indicator system, we selected 7 themes (atmosphere, land, ocean, freshwater, biodiversity, social development, and economic development), 19 subthemes, and 35 indicators (Table 1). The indicators were hierarchically aggregated into the composite index, CISCD, with the resulting scores and rankings reflecting the relative sustainable coastal development capacity of each country.

The CISCD provides a comprehensive overview and assessment of the status of sustainable coastal development capacity in these countries. Scores for each theme and subtheme were calculated and aggregated to derive the overall assessment results. Scores from different themes, subthemes, and indicators reveal the strengths and areas requiring improvement for sustainable coastal development. The overall index scores, along with the theme-, subtheme-, and indicator-level scores, place countries on a sustainability scale ranging from 10 (lowest) to 95 (highest). The composite index is aggregated at indicator, subtheme, and theme levels. Therefore, we encourage professionals and decision makers to go beyond composite indices and rankings and focus on the performance of each country at the theme, subtheme, and indicator levels.

Table 1 | The indicator system for the capacity assessment of sustainable coastal development in countries along the MSR

THEME	SUBTHEME	CORE INDICATOR
Atmosphere	Greenhouse Gas	Regional CO_2 emissions
		CO_2 emissions per capita
	Air Quality	Regional $PM_{2.5}$ concentration
		Regional SO_2 emissions
Land	Agriculture	Fertilizer usage
		Sustainable nitrogen management index (SNMI)
	Land Use	Land use intensity
		Coastal landscape index
	Vegetation Cover	Normalized difference vegetation index
Ocean	Fisheries	Seafood supply
		Artisanal fishing opportunities
		Proportion of overfishing
	Marine Environment	Clean waters
		Coastal wastes
	Natural Hazards	Coastal protection
		Natural hazard risk exposure
Freshwater	Water Quantity	Proportion of freshwater area to coastal land area
		Average underground water storage
		Water use intensity
	Water Quality	Health risks caused by drinking water
Biodiversity	Species	Red list index
		Marine trophic index
	Ecosystem	Proportion of marine protected area to coastal sea area
		Proportion of land protected area to coastal land area
		Proportion of coastal wetland area to coastal land area
		Marine net primary production
Social Development	Population Level	Coastal population density
	Level of Infrastructure Development	Road network density
	Income Equality	Gini coefficient
		Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
	Standard of Living	Average life expectancy
		Engel coefficient
	Gender Equality	Women business and the law index
Economic Development	Economic Performance	Coastal GDP per capita
	Economic Structure	Proportion of marine economy

The indicator system combines the characteristics of each country with their coastal features to provide a comprehensive analysis of national and regional concerns. These concerns are highly relevant to sustainable coastal development and encompass the three pillars of sustainability - social, economic, and environmental, aiming to reflect sustainable development goals and basic human needs.

2. Results of the Capacity Assessment on Sustainable Coastal Development for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road

2.1 Overall Scores and Rankings

The overall scores and rankings of the capacity index of sustainable coastal development for the countries along the MSR are provided in Figure 1 (for detailed indicator scores, see Table 3).

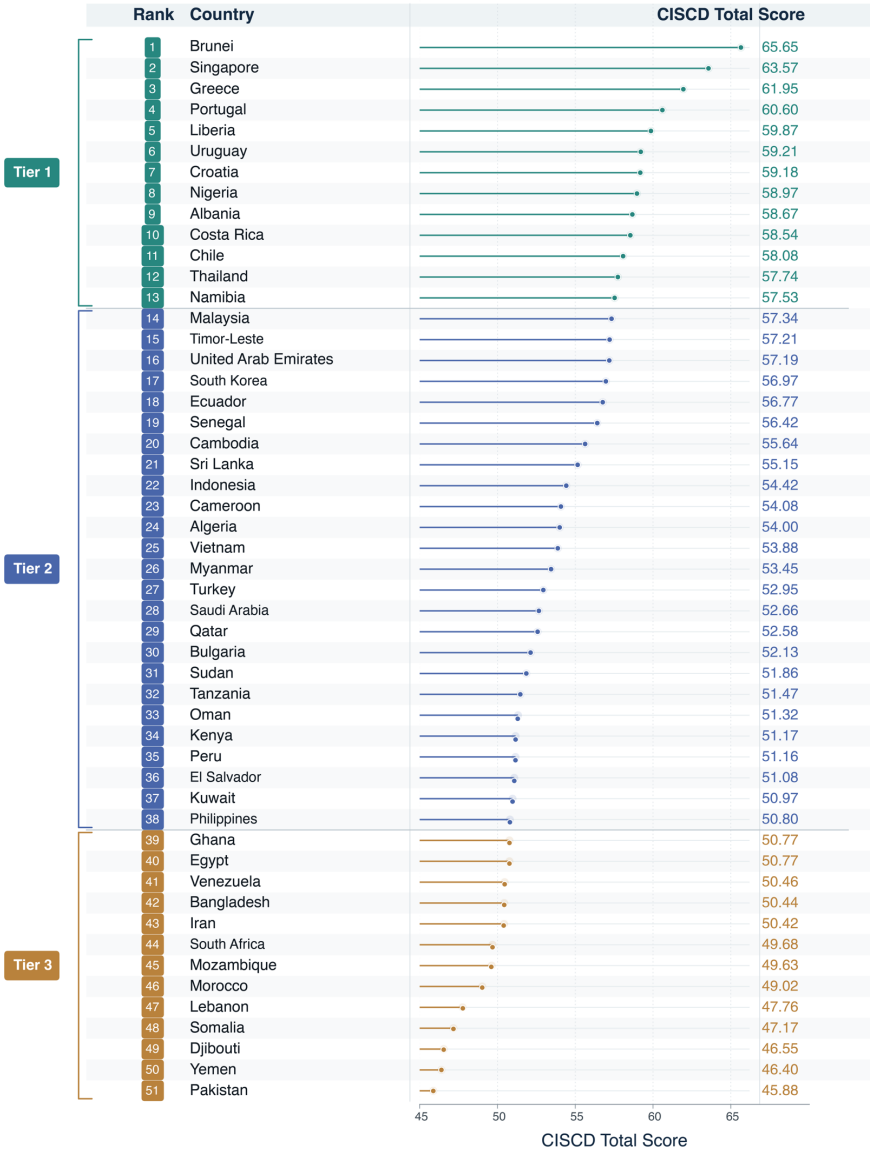

Figure 1 | Overall scores and rankings of the capacity index of sustainable coastal development for countries along the MSR

(Note: Based on the score distribution, the top 25% of countries are classified as Tier 1, the middle 50% as Tier 2, and the bottom 25% as Tier 3.)

The results reveal that the average sustainable coastal development capacity index score of the countries along the MSR is 54.06, with 28 countries scoring below average. Brunei obtains the highest overall score of 65.65, while Pakistan has the lowest score of 45.88, with a difference of 19.77 points between the highest and lowest scores. The top five countries in the overall ranking, in descending order, are Brunei (65.65), Singapore (63.57), Greece (61.95), Portugal (60.60), and Liberia (59.87). The five lowest-ranked countries are Lebanon (47.76), Somalia (47.17), Djibouti (46.55), Yemen (46.40), and Pakistan (45.88).

In terms of tier distribution, the first tier comprises 13 countries, including four from Europe and three each from Asia, Africa, and the Americas, indicating that countries with relatively strong overall performance are not concentrated in a single region. The first-tier countries obtain relatively high average scores in the Ocean and Economic Development themes, while Biodiversity is the lowest-scoring theme in nine of these countries, representing a relatively common area of weakness. The second tier comprises 25 countries, accounting for the majority of the countries assessed. Their average scores in the Ocean and Social Development themes are relatively high, while their average scores in Biodiversity and Freshwater are relatively low. The third tier comprises 13 countries, including seven from Africa, five from Asia, and one from the Americas. Their average scores in the Atmosphere and Ocean themes are relatively high, while their average scores in Biodiversity, Freshwater, and Economic Development are relatively low, collectively constraining their overall performance.

In terms of regional averages, the average overall score of the European countries assessed is 58.51, followed by 55.04 for the Americas, 53.93 for

Asia, and 52.43 for Africa. European countries demonstrate relative strengths in the Social Development, Ocean, and Freshwater themes. Countries in the Americas obtain relatively high average scores in the Atmosphere, Ocean, and Social Development themes, while their average scores in Economic Development and Biodiversity are relatively low. Asian countries obtain relatively high average scores in the Ocean, Social Development, and Economic Development themes. African countries obtain a relatively high average score in the Atmosphere theme, while their average scores in Freshwater, Biodiversity, and Social Development are relatively low.

It should be noted that the number of countries included in the assessment varies across regions. Therefore, the regional average scores presented above are mainly used to describe the overall differences within the sample of countries assessed. The geographical distribution of the countries along the MSR by their overall scores is shown in Figure 2.

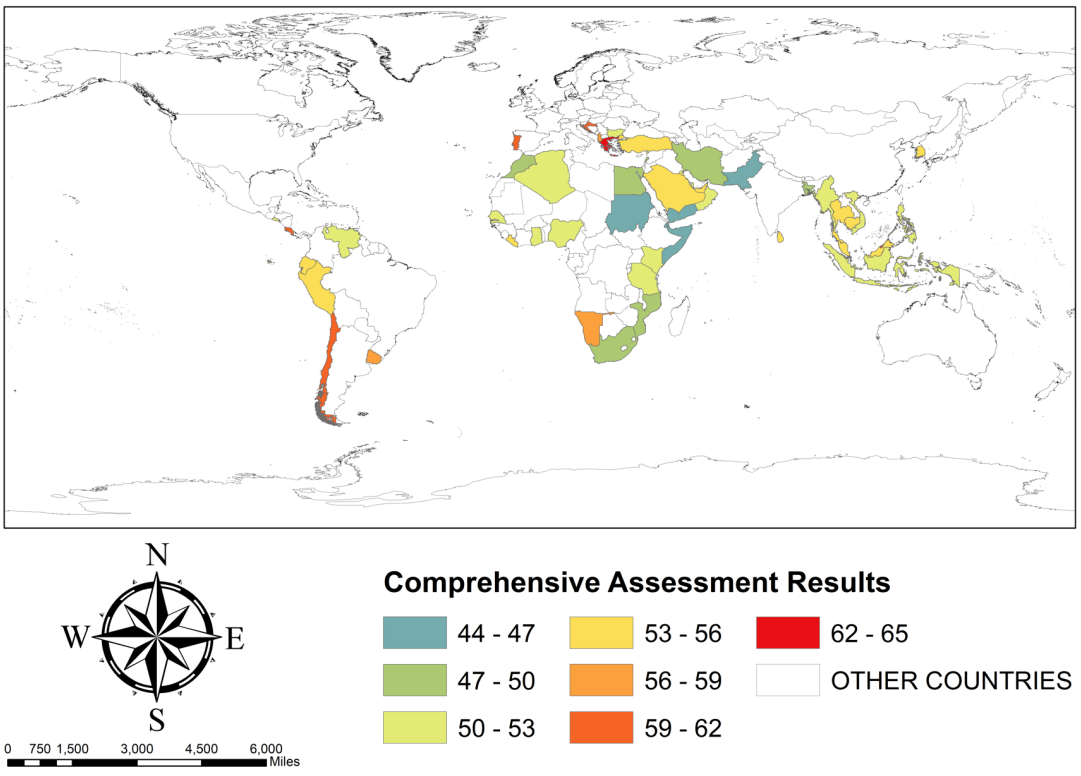

Figure 2 | Geographical distribution of the countries by their overall scores

To further compare the strength profiles of the first-tier countries, Figure 3 presents the overall scores and scores for the seven themes of the 13 countries. The results show that the relatively high overall scores of the first-tier countries are supported by their performance across different themes. Significant differences exist in the themes in which individual countries demonstrate strengths and in the ways these strengths are combined, with no single dominant pattern emerging.

Brunei's most prominent strengths are in Economic Development, Land, and Freshwater, with scores of 91.70, 75.23, and 74.38, ranking 1st, 2nd, and 2nd, respectively. Singapore's main strengths are in Social Development, Freshwater, and Economic Development, with scores of 89.20, 82.21, and 77.69, ranking 1st, 1st, and 4th, respectively. Greece performs particularly well in Economic Development, Freshwater, and Social Development, ranking 3rd, 4th, and 5th, respectively. Portugal's strengths are mainly reflected in Social Development, Freshwater, and Ocean, ranking 3rd, 3rd, and 6th, respectively. Liberia performs relatively well in Land, Atmosphere, and Economic Development, ranking 1st, 3rd, and 6th, respectively.

Other first-tier countries also demonstrate differentiated strength profiles. Uruguay performs particularly well in Biodiversity, Freshwater, and Ocean, ranking 5th, 8th, and 11th, respectively. Croatia's strengths are mainly concentrated in Ocean, Social Development, and Freshwater, ranking 5th, 6th, and 7th, respectively. Nigeria performs particularly well in Economic Development, Biodiversity, and Land, ranking 2nd, 3rd, and 9th, respectively. Albania demonstrates strengths in Biodiversity, Social Development, and Freshwater, ranking 4th, 7th, and 11th, respectively. Costa Rica's strengths are mainly reflected in Biodiversity, Ocean, and

Atmosphere, ranking 7th, 9th, and 10th, respectively. Chile performs relatively well in Freshwater and Biodiversity, ranking 6th and 8th, respectively. Thailand's main strengths are concentrated in Economic Development and Social Development, ranking 8th and 9th, respectively, while its Ocean theme ranks 15th, also indicating a certain degree of strength. Namibia performs particularly well across multiple themes, ranking 2nd in Biodiversity, 5th in both Atmosphere and Economic Development, and 7th in Ocean, demonstrating a distinctive multi-theme strength profile.

At the same time, the first-tier countries also have varying areas for improvement. Singapore's scores in Atmosphere and Land are 37.80 and 45.84, ranking 48th and 42nd, respectively. Liberia's score in Freshwater is 34.01, ranking 43rd. Nigeria's score in Social Development is 53.77, ranking 40th. Namibia's scores in Social Development and Freshwater are 32.86 and 30.00, ranking 51st and 49th, respectively, making these its most prominent areas of weakness. Although some countries do not have any themes with notably low rankings, there are still differences among their thematic performance, indicating that their sustainable coastal development capacity has further room for improvement and optimization.

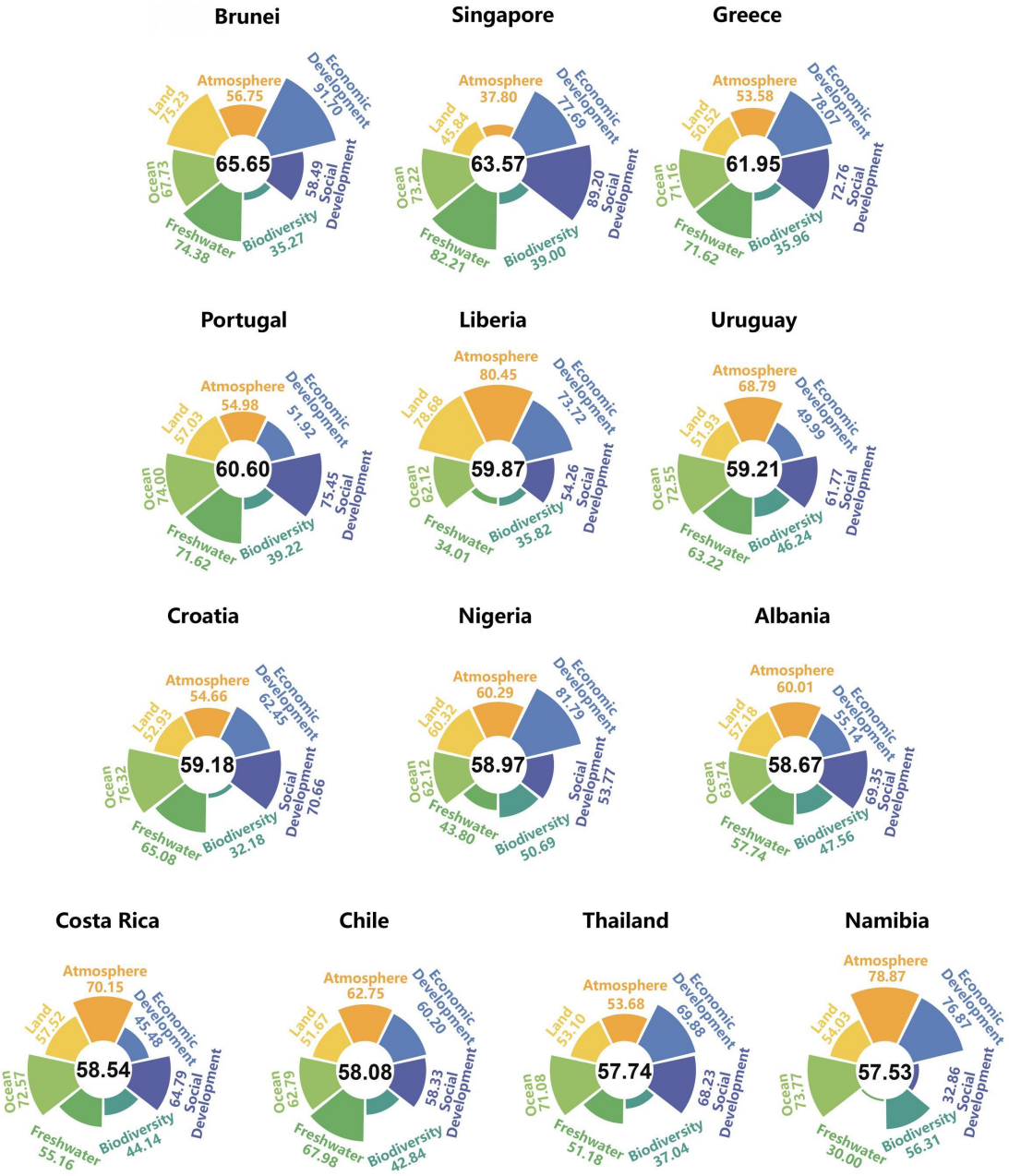

Figure 3 | Performance graph by theme for the Tier 1 countries

2.2 Scores and Rankings by Theme

The scores and rankings by theme in the capacity assessment of sustainable coastal development for countries along the MSR are listed in Table 2 (for detailed indicator scores, see Table 3).

Table 2 | Sustainable coastal development capacity scores and rankings by theme for countries along the MSR

COUNTRY	ATMOSPHERE	RANKING	LAND	RANKING	OCEAN	RANKING	FRESHWATER	RANKING	BIODIVERSITY	RANKING	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	RANKING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	RANKING
Brunei	56.75	31	75.23	2	67.73	25	74.38	2	35.27	26	58.49	30	91.70	1
Singapore	37.80	48	45.84	42	73.22	8	82.21	1	39.00	17	89.20	1	77.69	4
Greece	53.58	37	50.52	31	71.16	13	71.62	4	35.96	23	72.76	5	78.07	3
Portugal	54.98	34	57.03	17	74.00	6	71.62	3	39.22	15	75.45	3	51.92	31
Liberia	80.45	3	78.68	1	62.12	35	34.01	43	35.82	25	54.26	36	73.72	6
Uruguay	68.79	12	51.93	24	72.55	11	63.22	8	46.24	5	61.77	20	49.99	33
Croatia	54.66	35	52.93	23	76.32	5	65.08	7	32.18	35	70.66	6	62.45	17
Nigeria	60.29	28	60.32	9	62.12	36	43.80	31	50.69	3	53.77	40	81.79	2
Albania	60.01	29	57.18	16	63.74	28	57.74	11	47.56	4	69.35	7	55.14	26
Costa Rica	70.15	10	57.52	15	72.57	9	55.16	16	44.14	7	64.79	12	45.48	37
Chile	62.75	22	51.67	25	62.79	31	67.98	6	42.84	8	58.33	32	60.20	21
Thailand	53.68	36	53.10	22	71.08	15	51.18	21	37.04	22	68.23	9	69.88	8
Namibia	78.87	5	54.03	20	73.77	7	30.00	49	56.31	2	32.86	51	76.87	5
Malaysia	55.77	33	57.84	13	72.57	10	55.74	14	31.96	37	58.43	31	69.04	9
Timor-Leste	77.93	6	71.08	4	76.37	4	33.26	46	32.17	36	60.03	25	49.63	35
United Arab Emirates	37.72	49	47.57	39	84.20	1	51.83	18	37.79	20	73.28	4	67.94	10

South Korea	40.49	46	48.54	36	71.11	14	69.67	5	27.92	45	77.63	2	63.42	16
Ecuador	66.10	14	57.55	14	68.76	21	58.49	9	28.52	43	63.36	16	54.61	28
Senegal	60.64	26	50.50	32	63.57	29	41.31	38	61.04	1	59.33	28	58.52	24
Cambodia	65.33	16	56.74	18	68.04	23	44.32	30	33.94	29	60.77	24	60.33	20
Sri Lanka	66.09	15	50.25	33	69.24	19	50.29	22	23.19	51	63.50	15	63.53	14
Indonesia	61.64	25	61.56	8	56.07	45	42.01	34	29.27	42	59.24	29	71.17	7
Cameroon	77.34	7	71.52	3	65.10	26	41.66	36	37.98	19	47.74	45	37.22	47
Algeria	56.25	32	47.38	40	69.13	20	51.98	17	31.84	38	59.39	27	62.03	18
Vietnam	52.76	41	49.52	34	56.04	46	58.36	10	24.73	50	68.89	8	66.85	11
Myanmar	69.70	11	59.15	11	62.63	32	33.74	44	37.16	21	52.70	42	59.05	23
Turkey	53.53	38	49.39	35	68.39	22	51.41	19	29.87	41	63.65	14	54.41	30
Saudi Arabia	40.38	47	50.95	29	69.63	18	49.36	25	42.19	11	61.48	22	54.65	27
Qatar	28.77	50	47.65	38	80.89	3	55.96	13	32.54	33	62.87	17	59.39	22
Bulgaria	53.43	39	46.53	41	56.26	44	55.65	15	42.76	9	65.27	11	45.01	39
Sudan	76.83	8	50.77	30	64.90	27	25.81	50	44.17	6	36.57	50	63.95	13
Tanzania	79.78	4	59.00	12	59.18	40	35.70	41	26.59	48	61.26	23	38.81	45
Oman	46.56	44	40.86	49	71.87	12	49.71	23	40.57	14	54.06	38	55.62	25
Kenya	75.93	9	56.52	19	54.79	49	35.94	39	26.98	46	53.50	41	54.50	29
Peru	64.79	18	48.44	37	56.86	43	46.14	28	35.14	27	64.30	13	42.46	42
El Salvador	62.04	23	51.08	27	44.92	51	49.36	24	32.50	34	66.71	10	50.96	32
Kuwait	14.56	51	36.60	51	81.41	2	57.66	12	41.55	12	61.52	21	63.49	15
Philippines	63.99	19	53.72	21	55.38	48	44.48	29	28.43	44	61.88	19	47.73	36

Ghana	63.04	21	59.74	10	57.77	42	41.76	35	33.61	30	57.43	34	42.06	43
Egypt	53.26	40	38.56	50	62.32	34	42.52	33	41.45	13	55.45	35	61.83	19
Venezuela	61.92	24	66.64	6	69.83	17	41.35	37	33.38	31	53.85	39	26.28	50
Bangladesh	52.02	42	42.48	47	60.42	39	51.28	20	39.01	16	58.17	33	49.68	34
Iran	46.43	45	45.47	43	70.43	16	49.21	26	30.87	39	46.22	46	64.31	12
South Africa	63.61	20	51.27	26	63.27	30	33.52	45	42.36	10	51.72	43	42.05	44
Mozambique	81.80	2	62.66	7	55.89	47	32.87	47	32.55	32	51.07	44	30.55	49
Morocco	60.57	27	44.84	44	62.57	33	43.54	32	26.37	49	59.94	26	45.32	38
Lebanon	51.68	43	42.13	48	50.57	50	47.90	27	35.05	28	62.30	18	44.65	40
Somalia	91.07	1	68.68	5	60.59	38	18.94	51	35.84	24	37.63	49	17.46	51
Djibouti	65.26	17	44.43	46	67.89	24	34.82	42	26.82	47	42.87	47	43.74	41
Yemen	67.64	13	51.07	28	61.82	37	35.81	40	30.34	40	39.99	48	38.14	46
Pakistan	58.87	30	44.80	45	58.70	41	30.37	48	38.39	18	54.07	37	35.93	48

2.3 Subtheme Scores

The subtheme scores for the capacity assessment of sustainable coastal development in countries along the MSR are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 | Sustainable coastal development capacity scores by subthemes for countries along the MSR

	ATMOSPHERE		LAND			OCEAN			FRESHWATER		BIODIVERSITY		SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
COUNTRY	GREENHOUSE GAS	AIR QUALITY	AGRICULTURE	LAND USE	VEGETATIVE COVER	FISHERIES	MARINE ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HAZARDS	WATER QUANTITY	WATER QUALITY	SPECIES	ECOSYSTEM	POPULATION LEVEL	LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	INCOME EQUALITY	STANDARD OF LIVING	GENDER EQUALITY	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE	ECONOMIC STRUCTURE
Brunei	34.32	79.19	64.38	66.30	95.00	51.78	79.24	72.18	67.98	80.78	45.99	24.54	47.81	46.17	81.65	76.30	40.51	90.05	93.36
Singapore	25.68	49.92	46.04	23.35	68.13	75.22	65.15	79.29	72.98	91.45	59.53	18.47	95.00	95.00	88.11	93.25	74.66	90.70	64.68
Greece	46.07	61.08	35.33	52.16	64.07	68.79	62.76	81.91	48.24	95.00	50.60	21.32	47.26	65.28	72.83	83.43	95.00	86.82	69.31
Portugal	46.50	63.45	55.96	44.83	70.28	61.27	69.48	91.26	52.84	90.41	52.14	26.30	52.60	69.36	76.83	83.47	95.00	86.35	17.48
Liberia	81.98	78.92	63.39	84.18	88.47	54.80	38.95	92.62	49.22	18.81	54.63	17.00	45.49	35.82	79.75	37.04	73.21	52.43	95.00
Uruguay	56.23	81.36	30.73	48.85	76.20	69.68	75.85	72.12	57.12	69.33	53.25	39.22	40.40	43.33	66.64	76.56	81.92	77.74	22.24
Croatia	44.62	64.71	29.18	54.88	74.74	72.78	81.84	74.36	55.02	75.14	37.68	26.69	42.16	62.04	83.75	77.59	87.74	85.57	39.32

Nigeria	57.76	62.82	51.52	51.01	78.42	73.00	25.60	87.76	72.93	14.66	58.68	42.70	68.83	52.85	81.40	10.00	55.77	68.63	94.95
Albania	57.26	62.75	56.19	48.27	67.09	37.46	75.30	78.46	50.56	64.92	76.37	18.75	50.51	56.83	77.14	77.42	84.83	78.12	32.16
Costa Rica	56.83	83.47	32.49	47.65	92.41	75.42	75.95	66.33	51.69	58.64	48.99	39.28	49.99	49.32	60.79	78.28	85.56	77.54	13.41
Chile	52.59	72.91	36.89	65.91	52.21	64.43	68.95	54.98	59.42	76.53	39.72	45.96	38.78	38.75	62.07	80.32	71.75	78.60	41.80
Thailand	43.12	64.24	34.30	39.88	85.11	67.84	72.51	72.88	60.23	42.12	51.72	22.35	58.39	59.77	85.17	68.26	69.57	78.47	61.28
Namibia	71.42	86.33	66.88	84.33	10.88	45.09	82.46	93.75	40.14	19.86	62.17	50.46	10.00	14.40	27.35	40.83	71.75	78.28	75.46
Malaysia	40.00	71.53	15.72	63.51	94.30	68.12	75.16	74.42	63.61	47.86	42.96	20.96	51.84	51.39	71.50	68.21	49.23	80.51	57.58
Timor-Leste	70.86	84.99	75.02	52.14	86.10	75.43	71.95	81.72	34.01	32.51	50.18	14.16	49.48	42.62	90.17	38.84	79.02	24.63	74.63
United Arab Emirates	27.65	47.79	54.16	76.09	12.47	90.94	80.61	81.04	40.40	63.27	51.52	24.07	54.56	56.26	92.32	88.59	74.66	90.08	45.80
South Korea	30.10	50.88	37.75	36.55	71.32	75.87	72.82	64.65	56.80	82.55	34.46	21.38	65.75	68.87	83.04	89.30	81.20	86.15	40.69
Ecuador	53.77	78.43	41.90	51.08	79.68	67.02	72.50	66.74	56.68	60.29	30.45	26.59	49.49	48.73	66.17	69.74	82.65	69.11	40.10
Senegal	63.27	58.00	52.13	55.04	44.33	56.23	47.29	87.20	55.39	27.24	72.78	49.30	57.42	55.78	78.75	41.70	63.03	53.21	63.83
Cambodia	54.01	76.65	40.17	49.48	80.55	72.15	55.71	76.25	50.07	38.57	39.77	28.10	47.21	40.70	94.67	48.06	73.21	59.45	61.20
Sri Lanka	61.83	70.35	27.19	37.99	85.57	63.93	63.28	80.50	52.23	48.35	23.73	22.64	61.10	57.63	74.88	68.84	55.04	73.43	53.63
Indonesia	48.66	74.62	31.86	60.69	92.13	58.44	68.60	41.17	54.28	29.74	37.68	20.87	55.64	45.36	79.76	54.58	60.85	73.53	68.82
Cameroon	75.03	79.66	48.85	78.84	86.85	62.94	54.04	78.32	57.48	25.85	38.71	37.25	52.46	33.66	69.87	34.22	48.50	55.16	19.27
Algeria	45.36	67.15	51.43	51.78	38.94	70.06	46.63	90.70	46.59	57.36	50.63	13.05	60.88	53.29	78.20	59.00	45.60	62.32	61.73
Vietnam	41.71	63.81	29.02	38.69	80.84	58.07	55.75	54.28	64.95	51.78	29.87	19.60	63.85	60.57	80.45	58.40	81.20	69.02	64.68
Myanmar	66.27	73.14	41.33	53.27	82.86	48.32	78.04	61.52	33.07	34.41	52.62	21.71	52.80	45.79	85.77	32.07	47.05	50.91	67.19
Turkey	42.12	64.95	36.81	52.64	58.71	73.79	62.91	68.46	45.94	56.88	48.02	11.71	54.25	56.32	61.05	71.98	74.66	85.09	23.73
Saudi Arabia	35.41	45.36	61.19	77.95	13.72	68.50	66.08	74.30	40.85	57.87	56.75	27.62	45.79	37.95	86.04	76.04	61.58	88.25	21.05
Qatar	17.28	40.25	59.59	73.37	10.00	90.95	64.93	86.80	43.97	67.95	42.27	22.81	57.26	67.32	83.69	85.92	20.17	95.00	23.77

Bulgaria	44.17	62.69	30.77	44.83	63.99	31.30	56.36	81.11	43.14	68.17	58.17	27.34	43.81	54.53	72.59	71.32	84.10	80.02	10.00
Sudan	85.24	68.42	63.31	77.20	11.80	55.18	59.54	79.97	12.95	38.67	64.62	23.71	38.24	10.00	75.08	42.99	16.54	51.29	76.61
Tanzania	65.73	93.82	48.27	50.02	78.71	81.10	26.43	69.99	50.45	20.94	31.55	21.63	54.50	49.04	74.79	54.77	73.21	50.84	26.77
Oman	34.72	58.41	35.54	73.52	13.52	71.29	65.94	78.39	41.04	58.37	48.79	32.36	36.26	35.31	86.88	79.35	32.52	83.50	27.75
Kenya	68.06	83.81	44.53	62.80	62.25	48.43	36.57	79.36	50.69	21.19	34.75	19.21	47.63	34.53	72.19	37.02	76.11	64.61	44.40
Peru	55.50	74.07	47.60	70.68	27.04	70.70	45.05	54.82	38.21	54.07	43.39	26.89	49.35	43.08	70.49	69.40	89.19	66.63	18.28
El Salvador	54.08	70.00	35.99	33.54	83.72	19.84	38.32	76.59	50.88	47.83	47.68	17.32	60.94	55.73	73.45	61.53	81.92	71.42	30.50
Kuwait	19.13	10.00	32.93	66.00	10.88	60.23	90.14	93.86	46.74	68.57	59.69	23.42	55.35	54.43	89.66	85.10	23.08	92.56	34.43
Philippines	54.81	73.17	21.38	50.39	89.39	69.43	54.75	41.96	50.70	38.25	39.81	17.05	62.47	51.56	75.49	49.60	70.30	66.54	28.92
Ghana	60.29	65.80	42.25	60.14	76.83	68.56	10.00	94.76	56.71	26.81	47.21	20.02	60.98	48.87	69.22	42.13	65.94	64.07	20.05
Egypt	47.61	58.92	28.61	70.37	16.71	46.82	65.25	74.91	34.07	50.96	64.16	18.74	56.90	46.68	83.43	52.63	37.61	74.00	49.66
Venezuela	50.31	73.53	59.55	57.97	82.41	67.93	72.59	68.97	38.33	44.37	32.13	34.64	48.99	36.74	64.35	41.60	77.56	41.63	10.92
Bangladesh	53.98	50.06	29.79	23.93	73.71	70.38	33.42	77.47	71.37	31.20	43.66	34.36	74.39	51.63	84.52	44.14	36.15	63.23	36.13
Iran	35.50	57.36	50.41	72.40	13.61	69.39	71.44	70.46	35.44	62.98	42.91	18.83	41.31	34.19	72.06	68.47	15.09	88.27	40.35
South Africa	51.26	75.96	41.65	56.82	55.35	73.32	47.73	68.75	42.62	24.41	53.43	31.29	48.94	50.26	16.50	61.68	81.20	69.86	14.24
Mozambique	76.19	87.40	56.53	58.18	73.28	66.30	41.22	60.14	44.91	20.82	40.59	24.51	46.30	39.86	56.20	38.34	74.66	39.37	21.72
Morocco	53.76	67.39	46.26	61.32	26.93	53.21	47.49	87.02	40.48	46.60	29.28	23.47	54.21	52.96	66.11	59.75	66.67	66.38	24.27
Lebanon	48.44	54.92	38.54	45.20	42.64	39.00	37.28	75.43	43.50	52.31	57.57	12.54	65.77	68.74	68.82	61.11	47.05	72.09	17.21
Somalia	95.00	87.13	89.22	85.32	31.49	75.83	45.50	60.45	27.89	10.00	58.46	13.22	36.75	41.49	45.24	31.40	33.25	10.00	24.92
Djibouti	67.06	63.46	38.07	79.40	15.83	66.01	51.32	86.33	43.92	25.72	40.39	13.25	41.80	25.17	41.04	44.75	61.58	69.98	17.50
Yemen	72.96	62.32	57.00	75.31	20.89	71.50	44.55	69.41	32.29	39.33	46.31	14.37	48.95	31.40	59.35	50.24	10.00	54.25	22.03
Pakistan	57.73	60.02	45.50	71.30	17.59	89.02	48.41	38.67	33.84	26.91	52.51	24.27	62.32	36.14	78.68	46.18	47.05	58.22	13.64

中国海洋发展基金会
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