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Centralizationofblueeconomyactivitiesinnigeriaforpropercoordination and monitoring

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Abstract
*Theblueeconomyisonethatthrivesbyusingoceanresources responsiblywhilesafeguardingtheoceans.TheCommonwealthdefinesBlueEconomyastheuseoftheoceanstostimulateeconomicgrowthwhilemanagingitsresourcestoguaranteelong-termsustainability.TheBlueEconomyisanoffshootoftheGreenEconomy,whichemphasisestheresponsibleandfairuseofnaturalresources.Itsprimarymissionistomanagemaritimeresourcesandprotectthemarineenvironment.Thisstudyinvestigatedcentralizationofblueeconomyactivitiesin Nigeriaforpropercoordinationandmonitoring.Usingquestionnaireand50participantsselectedfromacrossfive*ShippingandMaritimecompanieslocatedinLagosstate.,theresultofthestudyrevealedthatw*eakmarinepolicy,Unsustainableuse(UUfishing),marinepollution,Climatechallenge,Lackofadvancedtechnology,Pooreducationandtraining,andUnderdevelopedshipbuildingareamongthechallengesaffectingthecentralizationofblueeconomyactivities.Thestudyfurthershowedthebenefitsofcentralisingblueeconomyactivitiesin Nigeria,includingreducedmarinepollution,coastalurbanisation,globaltourismgrowth,improvedmarketsforcoastalcommunities,andgreateropportunitybeyondtheeconomyandenvironment.Finally,thestudyrevealedthatcentralisingBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeriacanimprovecoordinationandmonitoringtomaximiseoceanresourceuse,enablesustainablemanagementandprotectionofmarineandcoastalecosystems,eliminatedestructivefishingpractises,boostsmall-scalebusinesses'economicbenefits,andprovideaccesstomarineresourcesandmarkets.Basedonthisresults,thestudyconcludedthatcentralisingblueeconomyoperationsarecrucialduetotheirvariousadvantages,especiallyasitenhancespropermonitoringandcoordinationoftheblueeconomyinNigeria.*

Keyword:*Blueeconomy,propercoordination,monitoring*

Backgroundtothestudy

Theenvironmenthasbeengreatlyandextensivelyimpactedbyglobalwarming.Thesecriseshavebeencentredonmarineecosystems(Thuo&Wilson,2020).Moreover,theCovid-19madealready-existingworldwidedisparitiesinthemarineindustryworse.Theblueeconomyhasgainedattentioninthelastteny earsasaneedforcomprehensivemanagementoftheintricatemarinesocial-ecologicalsystem.Moreover,ithasshowntheabilitytosynchroniseactionstocounteracttheconsequencesofclimatechange.

A"blueeconomy"isonethatpreservesthehealthofthese aswhilefosteringeconomicdevelopmentviathesustainableuseofitsresources(Sarker,Bhuyan,&Rahman,2018).AccordingtoTheCommonwealth,theBlueEconomyideaseestheseasasavehicleforeconomicexpansionwhileemphasisingtheneedforresponsibleresourcemanagementtoensuresustainability(Mittra,2017).TheBlue Economyisanextensionof theGreenEconomy,whichemphasisesthefairandsustainableuseofnaturalresources.Itsmainfocusisonwater,withthegoalofmakingsurethatmarineresourcesaremanagedappropriatelyandthatthehealthofthemarineenvironmentissufficientlypreserved.

Althoughoilspillsfromdrillingandplasticpollutionarethemostwell-knownsourcesofpollutioninthemaritimeenvironment, theshippingsectoralsoplaysasignificantroleinmarinedeterioration(Hamdy&Bevilacqua,2023).Inordertopromotegrowthanddevelopment,particularlyintheinvestmentarena,expertshaverecommendedforNigeriatooptimiseitsblueeconomy—usingoceanresourcesforeconomicgrowth—sincethiswouldalsolessenthecountry'sdependencyonoilasaneconomicdeterminant(Mittra,2017).

Ablueeconomyprioritisesprotectingmarinehealthjustasmuchasitdoeshumanprogress.Italsoinvolvesexpandingmaritimecommerceandpossibilities,aswellasincludingothersectorsliketourism,renewableenergy,andfisheriesdevelopment.Particularlyinindustrieslikefisher

ies,aquaculture,marinetransportation,andmaritimetourism,theblueeconomy—whichincludestheocean,itsresources,andthepeoplewhorelyonthem—hasthepotentialtoboostemploymentandstandardofliving(Bennett,etal.,2019). Approximately71%ofourworldismadeupofoceans,andthemostproductiveregionsarethosefoundinthecoastalseasattheedgesofthecontinents(Wenhaietal.,2019).Theseregionsincludenaturallyexistingbigmarineecosystemsthattogetheraccountfor75%oftheworld'smarinefishharvestsandgenerateover12trillionUSdollarsineconomicoutputyearly(Thuo&Wilson,2020).However,thebenefitsthatpeopledependonfromhealthymarineecosystemsarebeingunderminedbyfactorslikeoverfishing,marinepollution,andclimatechange,whichareposinganincreasingdangertotheserichcoastalwaters.Themajorityofmaritimeoperationshavethereforebeenmanagedwithaverylimitedemphasis.Ratherthancontrolling individualcommoditieswithoutconsideringtheeffects onothersectionsoftheecosystem,thegoalistopreservetheproductioncapacityforproductsandservicesfoundinecosystems.Aconcertedeffortisneededtoaccomplishthestructuralchangesnecessaryforacirculareconomy.Bothupstreamanddownstreamofthevaluechainmustseetheseactivities.TheAfricancontinentrequireswell-coordinatedinstitutionswiththerequisiteexpertiseandcompetence,supportedbywell-definedmissions,inordertoestablishasustainableBlue Economy(Bennett,etal.,2019).Africa'sadoptionofblueeconomyideasindicatesalargerrecognitionofthereleva nceofthistopiconaworldwidescale.Thisopensdoorsfortheestablishmentofpublic,private,andpublic-privatepartnerships(PPPs),aswellasbilateral,regional,andinternationalcollaborationandpartnerships(Nagy &Nene,2021).Africamust,therefore,coordinatepolicies andforgeitsowncourseinordertodefineandcomprehendprosperityanddevelopmentforthecontinentandtopromotecreativethinkingandactionsthatwilladvancebothecologicalandhumangrowth.Creatingsufficientinstitutionalstructurestodirectplanningandactivitiesacross differentsectors,levels,andjurisdictionalbordershelps increasecoordination.Inordertoprovideeffectivecoordinationandoversight,thispaperevaluatesthesignificanceofcentralisingblueeconomyoperationsinNigeria

Statementofresearchproblem

Naturalresources,bothlivingandnon-living,aboundinthecontinent.Furthermore,Africahasthecapacitytoexpanditsblueeconomy.Africahasawonderfulgeographiclocationtoenhanceregionalandinternationalcommerce,asshownbythefactthatover90%ofitsimportsandexportsarecarriedbywater(Mittra,2017).Largebodiesofwaterandlakeresourcesprovide Africannationsenoughchancetodiversifytheireconomy.Nevertheless,povertystillafflictsmostofAfricadespitethecontinent'swealthinnaturalresourcesandblueeconomy.The susceptibilitytoenvironmentaldeteriorationandclimaticchangeisheightenedbythehighratesofpoverty.Africangovernmentsaregraduallyputtingintopractiseblueeconomy,oronecentredonthewater,asameansofcreatingeconomicdevelopmentthatwouldenhancesocialwelfareandfairnessandlessenecologicalandenvironmentalissuesacrossthecontinent.Duetofactorsincludingpollution,overcrowding,oilspills,miningoperationsthatharmecologicalhabitats,globalwarming,andpollution,Africa'sbluespacesareseverelydegraded,overexploited, andseeingadeclineinhumanactivity.Particularlyinareaswheremillionsofpeoplefromseveralnationssharetransboundaryspaces,theadministrationofthesewaterspaceshasbeenprogressivelydispersed,abandoned,andoftenneglected(Wenhaietal.,2019).Becauseofitsgreatdiversityandinterdependence,theblueeconomyischallengingtooverseeandadminister.Becausethenumeroussectorsthatmakeuptheoceaneconomyareinterrelated,whenonesectoraffectsotherbusinesses,ithasavarietyoframificationsacrossthesupplychain(Vince&Hardesty,2017).Innovationsingovernanceandtheeconomyarebothnecessaryfortheshifttowardssustainability.ThisservesasthejustificationforconsideringhowimportantitwouldbetocentraliseBlueEconomyoperationsinNigeriainordertoensureeffectivecoordinationandoversight.

Researchobjectives

Thegeneralaimofthisstudyistoexaminethesignificanceofcentralizing BlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeriaforpropercoordinationandmonitoring.Specifically,thestudyseeksto:

1. IdentifythefactorschallengingthecentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria.
2. AscertaintheimportanceofcentralizingBlue EconomyactivitiesinNigeria.
3. TheextenttowhichcentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiescanimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeria

Researchquestions

1. WhatarethefactorschallengingthecentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria?
2. WhatistheimportanceofcentralizingBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria?
3. TowhatextentwillcentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiescanimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeria?

Literaturereview

ConceptofBlueEconomy

Inrecentyears,thenotionoftheBlueEconomyhasgainedtraction,especiallyinthecontextofprogressandexpansion.Thisfreshstrategyprioritisesconservingmarineecosystemswhileboostingeconomicgrowthbymakingresponsibleuseofoceanresources.Sustainablemanagement,protection,andpreservationofouroceannow,forthe

sakeofpresentandfuturegenerations,isessentialtoachievingall17SustainableDevelopmentGoals(SDGs)setforthbytheUnitedNations(Vince&Hardesty,2017).Theblueeconomyrecognisesthatthiswillrequireambitiousandcoordinatedactions.TheaimisforMemberStatestotakecoordinated,eco-centricmeasurestoensurethesafetyoftheworld'swaterways.

Transitioningtolow-carbonortothedevelopmentofmarineclustereconomies(Mulazzanietal.,2016)causessystemicchangesthatcanhavefar-reachingeffectsonregions,employees,andowners.Garlandetal.(2018)explaintheimportanceofgovernance,politics,andgovernmentsinmitigatingandmanagingtheseeffects.Forthisreason,therehasbeenarisingneedforgovernmentstorecognisethenecessityofconnectingsocialandenvironmentalchallengeswithinnovationgoalsforquitesometime.AccordingtoAdetona(2020),theproblemsandprospectsforscience,technology,andinnovationpolicyhaveshiftedduetoclimatechange,theeliminationofpovertyandpollution,andrisinginequality.

Theoreticalreview

TheSelfOrganizedResourceGovernance

TheSelfOrganisedResourceGovernanceSystemwasdevelopedbyaconsortiumofexpertsinresponsetotherelaseofGarretHarding'sworkin1968.AccordingtoOlson(1965),resourcescholarsconcurwithHarding'sassertionthattheestablishmentofanorganisationalframeworkisnecessaryinordertodelineatetheauthorisedusersandtheircorrespondingrightsandresponsibilitiespertainingtoapublicgoodamongtheconcernedparties.AccordingtoOkemwa(2019),thereisabeliefthattheimplementationofself-organizedresourcegovernancesystemsrequiressignificantdedicationoftimeandeffortinordertodevelopeffectiveregimesforthegovernanceandmanagementofcommonpoolresources.Secondly,theauthorarguesthatappropriatorsaremorelikelytoadheretoexpensiveregulationsiftheyperceivethatotherappropriatorsarealsocomplying.Thirdly,theauthorsuggeststhatappropriatorswillengageinmonitoringactivitiestoensureconformitywiththeregulations,andmayimposesanctionsoneachother,evenatapersonalcost.Lastly,theauthorpositsthatthegovernanceandmanagementofcomplexresourcesoftenleadtounforeseenoutcomesandinitialmistakes.Elinoremphasisedtheneedofresolvingthisdifficultyinordertodevelopanefficientgovernanceframeworkforcommonpoolresources.Thischallengepertainstotheorganisationandestablishmentofrightsandresponsibilitiesforthepplayersinvolvedinresourceappropriation.

AccordingtoSarker,Bhuyan,andRahman(2018),acrucialaspectofadvancingtheoreticalintegrationisincomprehendingtheintricateinteractionsamongmanyfeatures,whichsubsequentlyinfluencethefundamentalcost-benefitcalculationsmadebyagroupofappropriatorsinrelationtoaparticularresource.Moreover,sheemphasisedthattheeffectivenessandsustainabilityofself-governanceincommonpoolresourceregimesdependonseveralkeyfactors.Thesefactorsincludetheestablishmentofwell-definedboundaries,thealignmentofrulesregardingbenefitsandcosts,theestablishmentofcollectivechoiceagreementsamongappropriators,andthemonitoringofcompliancewiththeestablishedrules.Implementingefficientconflictresolutiontechniques;Theestablishmentofabasicacknowledgmentoftherighttoorganise,supportedbycomprehensivelegalframeworks,andthepresenceofnestedcompanies,whichentailsamulti-layeredapproachtoresolvingconflicts(Ostrom,2005).

Oneoftheobstaclesofthetheoryistothesizeornumberofattributors.Studiesindicatethatthetheoryismoresuccessfulincircumstanceswithasmallernumberofattributors,asindicatedbyBurchananandTullock(1962).Anotherimportantaspecttoconsideristheproblemofheterogeneity.Researchhasshownthattheframeworkisassuccessfulininstanceswhentheappropriatorshavemorehomogeneousfeatures,suchasancestryandethnicity.Thistheoryisdeemedsuitableforthisstudyduetotwoprimaryfactors.Firstly,theresourceswithintheBlueEconomydomainareclassifiedascommonpoolresources.Secondly,theimplementationofBlueEconomypoliciesinvolvesmultiplepolicyactorsfromvariousgovernmentagencies.Theseactorscompeteforlimitedfinancialresourcesallocatedinthebudgettoexecutetheirrespectiveprogrammesandactivities.Thisscenariocanbeviewedasattributorsvyingforacommonpoolresource.

Empiricalreview

Intheirstudy,ThuoandWilson(2020)conductedananalysisonthelevelofengagementshownbypolicyplayerstowardstheStateDepartmentofMaritimeandShippingAffairswithinthecontextoftheBlueEconomy.Therearchersusedcoordinationmechanisms,informationexchange,andresourcemobilisationaskeymetricstoassessthisengagement.Theprimaryaimofthisresearchwastoexaminetheinfluenceofthesevariablesontheuseof Kenya'sBlueEconomy.Theresearchsampleconsistedofindividualsemployedbythe StateDepartment.Thedatagatheringdevicesusedinthisstudyconsistedofquestionnairesandinterviewguides.Theresearchconclusivelyshownthatthethreefactorssignificantlyinfluencedtheutilisationof Kenya'sBlueEconomy.Theresearchfindingsindicatedalackofeffectiveinstitutionalroutesforinformationexchangebetweenthevarious Ministries,Departments,andAgencies(MDAs)andtheStateDepartmentintheutilisationof Kenya'sBlueEconomy.Disaggregationof BusinessEconomics(BE)datawasseeninthedistributionprocessamongthepersonnelofthe StateDepartment.Inconclusion,theresearchdeterminedthattechnologypresentsasignificantpotentialforaddressingthechallenge

sencounteredinInformationSharingwhilealsoharnessingKenya'sBlueEconomy.Theresearchfindingsindicatethat DomesticResourceMobilisationaloneisinsufficientfortheeffectiveexploitationoftheblueeconomy.Consequently,itisimperativetodevelopalternatefundraisingstrategiestoaddressthislimitation.Theresearchfurtherdeterminedthattherewascompetitioninresourceallocationamongthe Ministries,Departments,andAgencies(MDAs)engagedinthedevelopmentofKenya'sBlueEconomy,particularlyinthecontextofbudgetaryallocation.

Methodology

Theresearchmethodusedinthisstudywasdescriptive,sinceitisconsideredthemostsuitableapproachforevaluatingthedegreeofcentralizationinBlueEconomyoperationsinNigeria,withtheaimoffacilitatingeffectivecoordinationandmonitoring.Thedataforthisresearchwasobtainedviatheuseofquestionnairesthatwereissuedtoasampleof50staffmembers whowererandomlychosenfromfiveShippingandMaritimeenterprisessituatedinLagosstate.Atotalof50staffmembers willbepicked,with10individualschosenfromeachofthefiveorganisations,inordertodeterminethenecessarynumberofparticipantsforthisresearch.Thecollecteddatawassubjectedtodescriptiveanalysisusingfrequenciesandpercentages.

Datapresentationandanalysis

Participantsdemographicinformation

Table1:Analysisofdemographicdata

Demographics	**Perimeter**	**Participants(n=50)**	
		Frequency	**Percentage**
Gender	Male	22	44.0
	Female	28	56.0
Educationalqualification	Secondaryschoolcertificate	10	20.0
	Bachelor'sdegree	30	60.0
	Postgraduate	09	18.0
	Others	1	2.0
Yearsofworkingexperience	0-5years	02	4.0
	6-10years	28	56.0
	Morethan10Years	20	40.0

FieldSurvey,2023

Table1abovepresentsthedemographicinformationoftheparticipantsinthestudy.Theresultindicatesthattheparticipantsconstitutesbothmaleandfemalewhohaveachievedifferentlevelofeducationalqualificationandhasdiverseyearsofworkingexperience.Thetableabovehavethedetailsoftheparticipants.Thisimpliesthatthesamplesize,despisebeingsmall,isrepresentativeastherespondentshavediversecharacteristics.

1. WhatarethefactorschallengingthecentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria?

Table2:FactorschallengingthecentralizationofblueeconomyactivitiesinNigeria

Statement	**SA**	**A**	**Mean**	**S.D**
Weakmarinepolicy	21(42.0%)	29(58.0%)	4.58	0.4986
Unsustainableuse(UUfishing)marinepollution	15(30.0%)	35(70.0%)	4.70	0.4629
Climatechallenge	21(42.0%)	29(58.0%)	4.58	0.4986
Lackofadvancedtechnology	27(54.0%)	23(46.0%)	4.58	0.4986
Pooreducationandtraining	21(42.0%)	29(58.0%)	4.58	0.4985
Underdevelopedshipbuildingindustry	25(50.0%)	20(50.0%)	4.58	0.4985
WeightedAverageMean			**4.22**	

Fieldsurvey,2023

Thefirstresearchquestionwasformulatedtobeabletoidentifythechallengesconfrontingthecentralizationofblueeconomy.Withalltheparticipantsinthestudyselectingsolelystronglyagreeandagreetoallthestatementsinthetable.Thisimpliesthatwith100%percentageapprovalandaweightedaveragemeanof4.22,thestudyconcludesthat:Weakmarinepolicy,Unsustainableuse(UUfishing),marinepollution,Climatechallenge,Lackofadvancedtechnology,Pooreducationandt

raining,andUnderdevelopedshipbuildingindustry,respectively,arethefactorschallengingthecentralizationofblueeconomyactivitiesinNigeria.

1. WhatistheimportanceofcentralizingBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria?

Table3:TheimportanceofcentralizingblueeconomyactivitiesinNigeria

Statement	SA	A	Mean	S.D
Reducedmarinepollution	28(56.0%)	22(44.0%)	4.2	0.50
Coastalurbanisation	23(46.0%)	27(54.0%)	4.6	0.46
Growthofglobaltourism	26(52.0%)	24(52.0%)	4.4	0.49
Increasedopportunitiesforcoastalcommunitiesthroughimprovingmarkets	27(54.0%)	23(46.0%)	4.5	0.50
Offerofgreateropportunitybeyondtheeconomyandtheenvironment	25(50.0%)	25(50.0%)	4.6	0.51
WeightedAverageMean			**4.18**	

FieldSurvey,2023

Thestudyfurtherrevealedthat,althoughcentralizingblueeconomyisquitechallenginginNigeria,yet,itisimportantthatblueeconomyactivitiesbecentralizedinNigeria.With100%insupportofalltheitemsinthetable,thusshowingthefollowingastheimportanceofcentralizingblueeconomyactivitiesinNigeria:Reducedmarinepollution,Coastalurbanisation,Growthofglobaltourism,Increasedopportunitiesforcoastalcommunitiesthroughimprovingmarkets,Offerofgreateropportunitybeyondtheeconomyandtheenvironment.

2. TowhatextentwillcentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiescanimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeria?

Table4:theextenttowhichcentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiescanimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeria

Statement	SA	A	Mean	S.D
Ensuremaximumutilizationofoceanresources	21(42.0%)	29(58.0%)	4.3	0.46
Enablesustainablemanagementandprotectionofmarineandcoastalecosystems	23(46.0%)	27(54.0%)	4.6	0.49
Eliminationofdestructivefishingpractises	21(42.0%)	29(58.0%)	4.3	0.49
Increasedeconomicbenefitstosmallscalebusinesses	27(54.0%)	23(46.0%)	4.5	0.50
Provisionofaccesstomarineresourcesandmarkets	25(50.0%)	25(50.0%)	4.6	0.51
WeightedAverageMean			**4.23**	

Field Survey,2023

Theresultshowsthatalltheparticipantsinthestudyeitherselectedagreeorstronglyagreetoalltheitemsinthetablewithnoneopposingany.Thisimpliesthatthefollowingaretheextenttowhichcentralizationof BlueEconomyactivitiescanimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeria:Ensuremaximumutilizationofoceanresources,Enablesustainablemanagementandprotectionofmarineandcoastalecosystems,Eliminationofdestructivefishingpractises,Increasedeconomicbenefitstosmallscalebusinesses,andProvisionofaccesstomarineresourcesandmarkets.

Discussion,Conclusionandrecommendations

Theoutcomeofthisstudyhaveclearlyacknowledgedthattherearesevеralchallengesaffectingthecentralizationofblueeconomyactivitiesamongwhichare Weakmarinepolicy,Unsustainableuse(UUfishing),marinepollution,Climatechallenge,Lackofadvancedtechnology,Pooreducationandtraining,andUnderdevelopedshipbuildingindustry,respectively.Thisresultisinconsonancesomeearlierstudiessuchas:Mittra(2017)andVinceandHardesty,(2017)whoalsoidentifiedthesechallengesasmajorimpedimentforcentralizingblueeconomyactivities.

Despitethechallenge,thestudyrevealedtheimportanceofcentralizingblueeconomyactivitiesinNigeriatoinclude:Reducedmarinepollution,Coastalurbanisation,Growthofglobaltourism,Increasedopportunitiesforcoastalcommunitiesthroughimprovingmarkets,Offerofgreateropportunitybeyondtheeconomyandtheenvironment.Thisresultisinagreementwithearlierstudiess

uchas:Hamdy,andBevilacqua(2023),NagyandNene(2021)andAdetona(2020),respectively Finally,theresultofthisstudyrevealedtheextenttowhichcentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiescanimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeriatoinclude:Ensuremaximumutilizationofoceanresources,Enablesustainablemanagementandprotectionofmarineandcoastalecosystems,Eliminationofdestructivefishingpractises,Increasedeconomicbenefitstosmallscalebusinesses,andProvisionofaccesstomarineresourcesandmarkets.ThisissupportedbyHamdy,andBevilacqua(2023)andAdetona(2020)respectively. Basedonthisresult,thestudyconcludethatitisimportanttocentralizedblueeconomyactivitiesbecauseofthemanybenefitsassociatedwithit.Withthisresult,thestudyrecommendsthatblueeconomyactivitiesbecentralizedinNigeria.Toachievethisgoal,allfingersmustbeondesk,beginningfrombestpracticesthatensurethatthesearemainuncontaminatedthroughenactingpoliciesthatwillcheckmatetheactivitiesoffishfarmers,andotherusersofthesea.

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SECTIONA:DEMOGRAPHICINFORMATION

Tick(√)asapplicable

1. Gender
   a.Male []
   b. Female []

2. Educationalqualification
   Secondaryschoolcertificate []
   Bachelor'sdegree []
   Postgraduate []
   Others []

3. Yearsofworkingexperience
   0-5Years []
   6-10Years []
   Morethan10Years []

SECTIONB

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Kindlytickthe optionthatismostsuitableforyou
SA=StronglyAgree
A=Agree
Un=Undecided
D=Disagree
SD=stronglydisagree

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	UN	D	SD
RQ1	**Whatarethefactorschallengingthecentralization ofBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria?**					
1	Weakmarinepolicy					
2	Unsustainableuse(IUUfishing,marinepollution					
3	Climatechallenge					
4	Inadvancedtechnology					
5	Pooreducationandtraining					
6	Underdevelopedshipbuildingindustry					
RQ2	**WhatistheimportanceofcentralizingBlueEconomyactivitiesinNigeria?**					
7	Reducedmarinepollution					
8	Coastalurbanisation					
9	Growthofglobaltourism					
10	Increasedopportunitiesforcoastalcommunitiesthroughimprovingmarkets					
11	Offerofgreateropportunitybeyondtheeconomyandtheenvironment					
RQ3	**TowhatextentwillthecentralizationofBlueEconomyactivitiesimprovepropercoordinationandmonitoringinNigeria?**					
12	Ensuremaximumutilizationofoceanresources					
13	Enablesustainablemanagementandprotectionofmarineandcoastalecosystems					
14	Eliminationofdestructivefishingpractises					
15	Increasedeconomicbenefitstosmallscalebusinesses					
16	Provisionofaccesstomarineresourcesandmarkets					