



ADDRESSING CLIMATE
SECURITY RISKS
IN CENTRAL AMERICA

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Cover Image: Flooded road in Central America. Image source: Jamen Percy / shutterstock.com



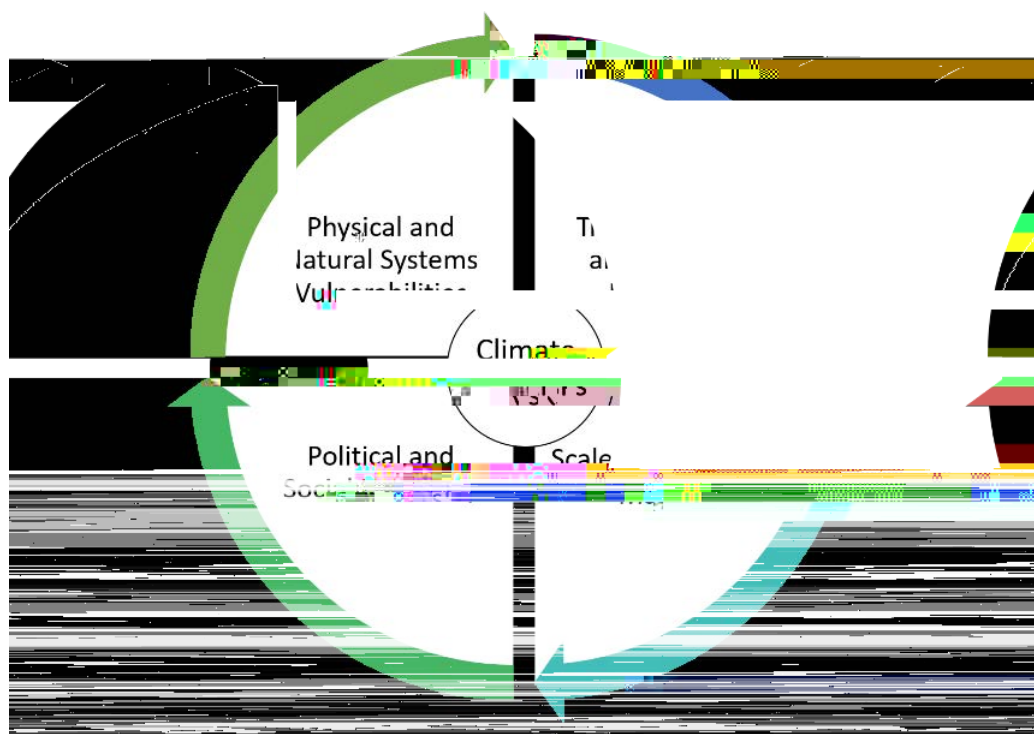
UCAR | UNIVERSITY CORPORATION
FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH



April 27, 2016 San Pedro la Laguna, Guatemala: rising level of water in Lake Atitlan flooded several properties. Image source: Barna Tanko / shutterstock.com

INTRODUCTION

In 2017, the Commission on the National Ocean Policy (NOAA) and the Commission on the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) published the report *National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan* (COFA). This report outlines the need for a comprehensive, multi-sector approach to managing the national ocean system. The report emphasizes the importance of integrated ocean governance, which considers the interconnectedness of physical and natural systems, climate, and political and social systems. This approach is essential for addressing the complex challenges facing the nation's oceans and coastal areas.



This report provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of ocean policy and the challenges ahead. It outlines the need for a coordinated, multi-agency effort to address the complex and interconnected issues facing the nation's oceans and coastal areas. The report identifies key areas for action, including:

- **Integrated Ocean Governance:** Establishing a clear leadership structure and process for coordinating federal, state, and local efforts.
- **Science and Data:** Investing in research and data collection to inform decision-making.
- **Policy and Law:** Reviewing and updating existing laws and policies to address current and future challenges.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Involving a wide range of stakeholders in the policy-making process.

The report also provides a roadmap for implementation, with a goal of completing key actions by 2021-2022. This report is a critical tool for policymakers and practitioners working to protect and sustain our national ocean system.

BACKGROUND

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Critical Insights Upfront: Climate, Insecurity, Migration, and Regional Collaboration

1. Regional climate change impacts are being felt in many areas, including water availability, food security, and human health. These impacts are often compounded by other factors such as population growth and land use change.

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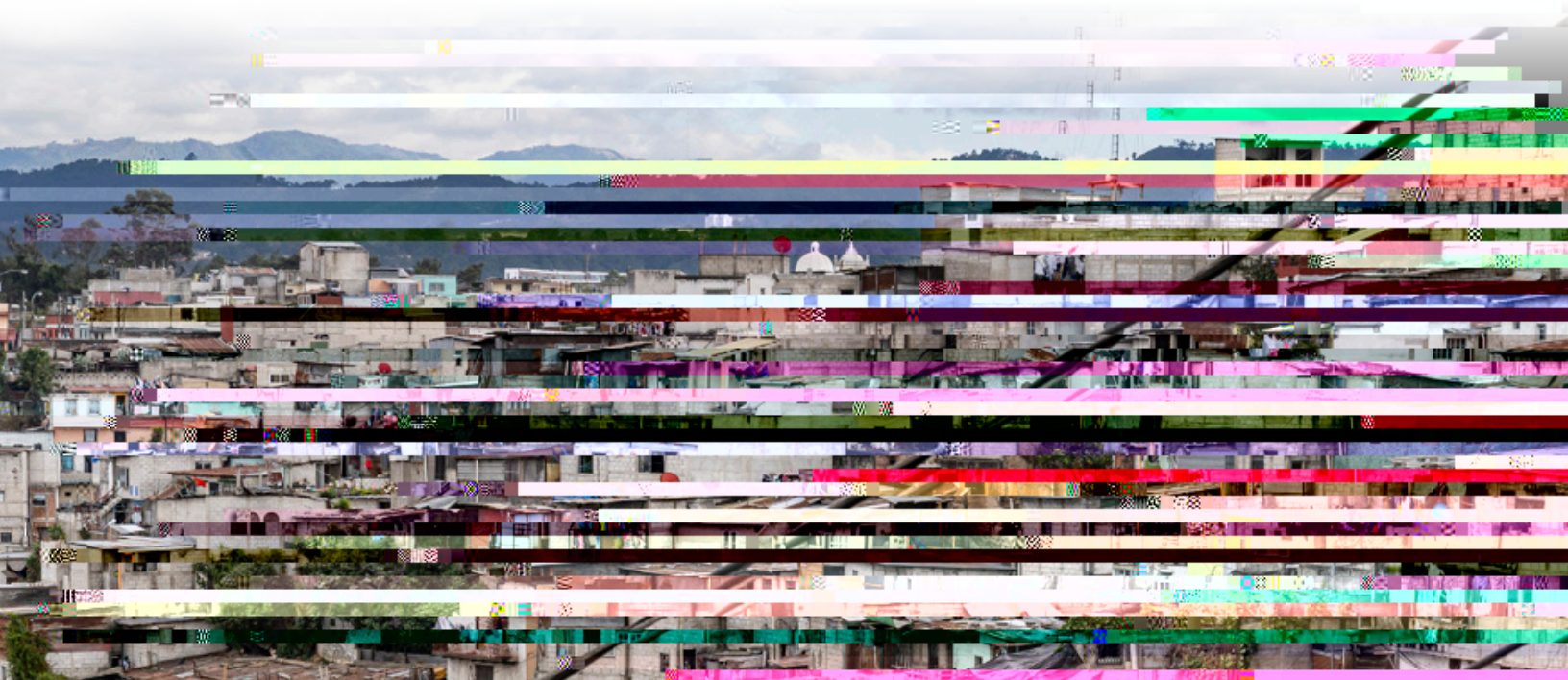
3. International climate change impacts are being felt in many areas, including water availability, food security, and human health. These impacts are often compounded by other factors such as population growth and land use change.

4. Regional climate change impacts are being felt in many areas, including water availability, food security, and human health. These impacts are often compounded by other factors such as population growth and land use change.

5. Domestic climate change impacts are being felt in many areas, including water availability, food security, and human health. These impacts are often compounded by other factors such as population growth and land use change.

UNDERSTANDING THE NEXUS: KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR THE REGION

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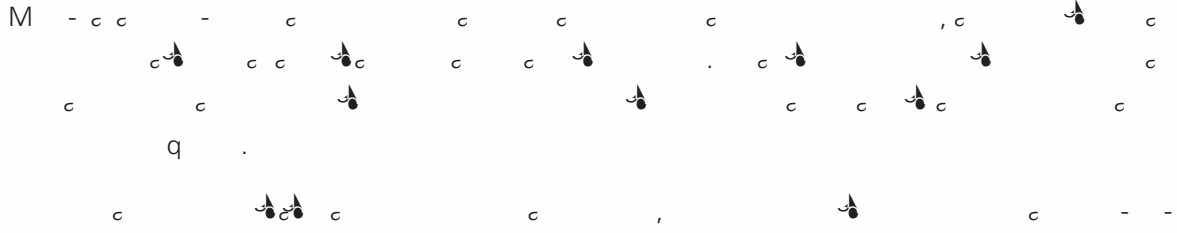


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POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTABILITY

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TRANSBOUNDARY AND REGIONAL DYNAMICS



While moving inland, Hurricane ETA weakened into a tropical storm, but the unstoppable and heavy rains it carried caused extensive floods, landslides, and massive damages in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. Image source: EU, 2020 (D. Membreño) / Flickr (CC BY-NC 2.0)

SCALES OF DECISION-MAKING

The scales of decision-making are used to measure the extent to which individuals and organizations use various decision-making processes. The scales are based on the following dimensions:

1. **Individual vs. Organizational:** This dimension measures whether the decision-making process is primarily driven by individual factors or organizational factors.

2. **Formal vs. Informal:** This dimension measures whether the decision-making process is formalized and structured or informal and unstructured.

3. **Top-down vs. Bottom-up:** This dimension measures whether the decision-making process is primarily driven by senior management or lower-level employees.

4. **Autocratic vs. Participative:** This dimension measures whether the decision-making process is primarily driven by a single individual or a group of individuals.

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CONCLUSION

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ENDNOTES

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