**PART THREE**

**Case Study (3 page maximum)**

**Total Points: 100 (same rubric as the one in the Course Materials tab)**

Read the **Climate Action in Miami** case found in your Harvard Course Pack and write a case study below.

*Remember! The purpose of the case studies is to develop and sharpen your organizational problem analysis, critical and managerial thinking, research, and persuasive writing skills. Your case study should include an analysis of the organizational/managerial challenge(s) being presented in the case, an analysis of the root cause(s) of those challenge(s), and a recommended plan of action to solve the issue(s) moving forward. And, your case study must be supported and strengthened by relevant and appropriate research.*

Final Case Study

Climate Action in Miami

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12/15/2022

# Introduction:

Climate change has affected many prospects of human life that have hit vulnerable residents the hardest. Local leaders have called upon response to climate-related challenges in absence of any effective action. In Miami, the residents mainly comprise less-resourced challenges to climate change, and risks from sea rise, hurricanes as well as floods. The paper focuses on the problems and causes of Miami and develops an action plan for Miami city.

## 

## Problems:

**1. Lack of maintenance of the contaminated sites:**

Miami has been responsible to ensure that the identified contaminated sites are regularly assessed, managed, and addressed by the accountable parties. These are the sites within Miami with highly contaminated sold and groundwater which contributes to the prevalent climatic challenges in the country (Ann Conyers, Grant & Roy, 2019). Therefore, it is important that Miami ensures that planned works in the contaminated sites are incorporated with substantial permits for construction, dewatering, and drainage. It can be done by involving the Environmental Monitoring and Restoration Division to collect relevant information about the streamlines and environmental aspects.

**2. Economic disadvantage:**

In Miami, the economic disadvantages fell across the color lines and black residents were likely to be two and a half times more likely than Latin citizens to live in poverty. The wave of Cuban exiles has been dominant by the power elite and successive waves of immigration from Cuba, Latin America, and the Caribbean remained less resourced in nature. Considering this it can be stated economic development groups sign the investment in new museums and performing arts venues for the entrepreneurial systems (Dasgupta, Beletsky & Ciccarone, 2018). The wave of Cuban exiles is dominated by how Spanish joined English as the main spoken language.

**Causes:**

**Dependence on automobiles:** The family homes were identified as downtime employment center’s creating higher dependence on automobiles. In the region built after the car, the country code is referred to as non-automotive vehicles. Due to a high rise in residential as well as commercial buildings, they have been springing up the edge of the shoreline. Storm flooding has been joined on a sunny day through flooding (Molinaroli, Guerzoni & Suman, 2019). In this region developed after the car, the country code is referred to how they are termed as non-automobile vehicles. New high rise in residential and commercial buildings is springing up to highlight the Diagram

Description automatically generatededge of shorelines.

**Figure 1: Fish bone diagram**

**(Source: Molinaroli, Guerzoni & Suman, 2019)**

**Inappropriate geographical location:** Miami’s coastal location such as a high groundwater table and a complex canal water system is made unique to a vulnerable sea level rise. The communication threat created is controversial and highlights have been detrimental to the key economic sectors in real estate and tourism (Willumsen *et al.* 2019). The rampant and uncontrolled vulnerabilities to Miami's location consider it to be one of the most hurricane-prone regions and how this hot weather can veer into extreme heat conditions. Resilience and climate change can cause land use or relocation to momentum to keep going (Semenza *et al.* 2021).

**Action plan:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Action plan** | | | | |
| **Goal:** Provision of funding and local community foundation for adding onto governmental role. | | | | |
| **Action** | **Purpose** | **Deadline** | **Result** | **Measure of success** |
| **Funding for the local community foundation** | * Provide funding to the local community foundation for fragmented jurisdiction focused on climate and new governmental role. | 3 months | The company needs to provide funding for fragmented jurisdictions focusing on adding new governmental roles. | 1.Focus on the climate and add onto new governmental roles.  2. Authority to integrate the branches of resilience planning as well as execution. |
| **Government entity planning** | * Authority to integrate with the key approaches of management and bring resilience planning as well as execution. | 7 months | Participation in the global network with proper coordination to bevy consultants. | 1. Lead the process of planning by integrating the branches of the government.  2. Working groups and listening sessions to strong government and non-profit presence. |
| **Climate adaptation planning** | * Offering climate adaptation planning for living shoreline that Department of Environmental Protection Office can claim. | 9 months | Climate adaptation planning has issues related to carbon emission reduction and waiting for the change aspect. | 1.Build nationwide projects to protect the coastlines, communities as well as shores.  2. State-wide coastlines for protecting coastlines, communities, and shores. |

**Table 1: Action plan**

**(Source: Created by author)**

# Conclusion:

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the issue related to climate action in Miami has been a substantial challenge which has become quite hard for the leaders to handle. The research has contemplated the issue faced by Miami, which has been raised due to compromises in less-resourced challenges related to climate change, risks from sea rise, and occurrences of hurricanes and floods. Hence, the researcher has presented a significant action plan for Miami city to deal with the identified challenges. Moreover, the action plan presented at the end incorporates the list of the course of actions to be executed by Miami leaders to improve the current climatic condition.

**References**

1. Ann Conyers, Z., Grant, R., & Roy, S. S. (2019). Sea level rise in Miami Beach: vulnerability and real estate exposure. *The Professional Geographer*, *71*(2), 278-291.
2. Dasgupta, N., Beletsky, L., & Ciccarone, D. (2018). Opioid crisis: no easy fix to its social and economic determinants. *American journal of public health*.

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1. Molinaroli, E., Guerzoni, S., & Suman, D. (2019). Do the adaptations of Venice and Miami to sea level rise offer lessons for other vulnerable coastal cities?. *Environmental management*.

<https://www.redicomar.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Molinaroli_et_al-2019-Environmental_Management.pdf>

1. Semenza, D. C., Stansfield, R., Steidley, T., & Mancik, A. M. (2021). Firearm Availability, Homicide, and the Context of Structural Disadvantage. *Homicide Studies*.

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1. Willumsen, P., Oehmen, J., Stingl, V., & Geraldi, J. (2019). Value creation through project risk management. *International Journal of Project Management*.

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