# Making the Hidden Visible: Accelerated Land-Use Change Caused by Narco-Trafficking In and Around Central America's Protected Areas

Nicholas Magliocca<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Devine<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Fagan<sup>3</sup>, Kendra McSweeney<sup>4</sup>, Rohit Mukherjee<sup>5</sup>, Erik Nielsen<sup>6</sup>, Steven Sesnie<sup>7</sup>, Beth Tellman-Sullivan<sup>5</sup>, Felipe Saad<sup>3</sup>, Carter Sink<sup>1</sup>, Elise Arellano-Thompson<sup>5</sup> 1. University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; 2. Texas State University; 3. University of Maryland, Baltimore County; 4. The Ohio State University; 5. University of Arizona; 6. Northern Arizona University; 7. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

**Overview:** The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) in Central America is a patchwork of protected areas, conservation schemes, and wildlife corridors containing an estimated 7-10% of the world's species, and was established with more than \$500 million of domestic and foreign investment. Despite its conservation importance, forest loss rates along the MBC were among the highest in the world over the last two decades. Accelerated deforestation throughout the MBC coincided in space and time with a shift to Central America as the preferred 'transit zone' for narco-trafficking, accounting for more than 80% of all U.S.-bound cocaine flows since 2010. This project uses narco-trafficking in the Central American MBC as a case study for how to render illicit activity spatially and temporally explicit – in other words, make the hidden visible.

## **Research Questions** :

- trafficking activity for each study region?
- economic factors?



Cocaine Seizures & Estimated Flows

ΑΙΑΡΑΛΑ











#80NSSC21K0297