

Ecopia

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Understand
our planet with AI.



The Problem

The total cost of **Climate Disasters** in USA since 1980 is roughly \$2.065 Trillion

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information



Flooding

Flooding causes widespread property damage, loss of life, and environmental disruption.



Average Annual Cost of Flooding in USA

Source: Bloomberg



Wildfires

Wildfires destroy ecosystems, endanger lives, and degrade air quality.



Spent Fighting Wildfires in 2021

Source: National Interagency Fire Center



Extreme Heat

Extreme Heat and Urban Heat Islands have a greater impact on marginalized communities and vulnerable populations.



Heat-related Deaths in USA in 2022

Source: CDC

What is a Climate Resiliency Strategy?

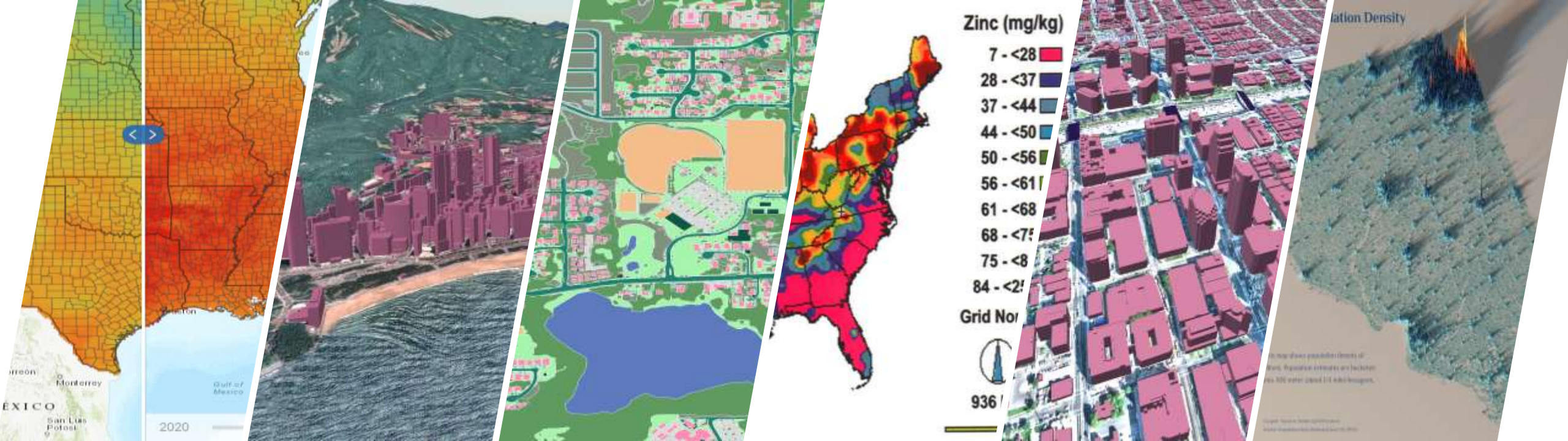
1. Assessing Climate Risks & Vulnerabilities
2. Developing Adaptation Plans
3. Building Resilient Infrastructure
4. Protecting Ecosystems
5. Enhancing Community Resilience
6. Investing in Research & Development

"A climate resiliency strategy refers to a comprehensive and integrated set of actions, policies, and measures designed to help individuals, communities, and ecosystems adapt and withstand the impacts of climate change. It involves proactive planning, risk assessment, and management aimed at enhancing the capacity of natural and human systems to cope with the changing climate conditions." –Chat GPT

Geospatial Strategy

1. Risk Assessment & Vulnerability Mapping
2. Land Use Planning & Management
3. Infrastructure Planning & Design
4. Emergency Response & Preparedness
5. Natural Resource Management
6. Community Engagement & Awareness

** Key terms for funding applications **



Climate Data

Elevation Data

Land-Use/Cover Data

Natural Resource Data

Infrastructure Data

Demographic Data

How does Geospatial data fit into the mix?

Climate Data: Climate data is critical to understand how climate is changing and how it may affect different regions and communities.

Elevation Data: Elevation data provides information on the height and slope of land and helps identify areas that are susceptible to flooding and other climate hazards.

Land-Use/Cover Data: Land use and land cover data help identify areas that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, such as urban heat islands and deforestation.

Natural Resource Data: Natural resource data provides insights into the resilience of natural systems and their ability to adapt to climate change.

Infrastructure Data: Infrastructure data helps identify critical infrastructure that may be vulnerable to climate hazards.

Demographic Data: Demographic data helps identify vulnerable populations and inform decisions on how to target interventions and investments.