

UN-GGIM Task Team on Geospatial Information for Climate Resilience

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UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

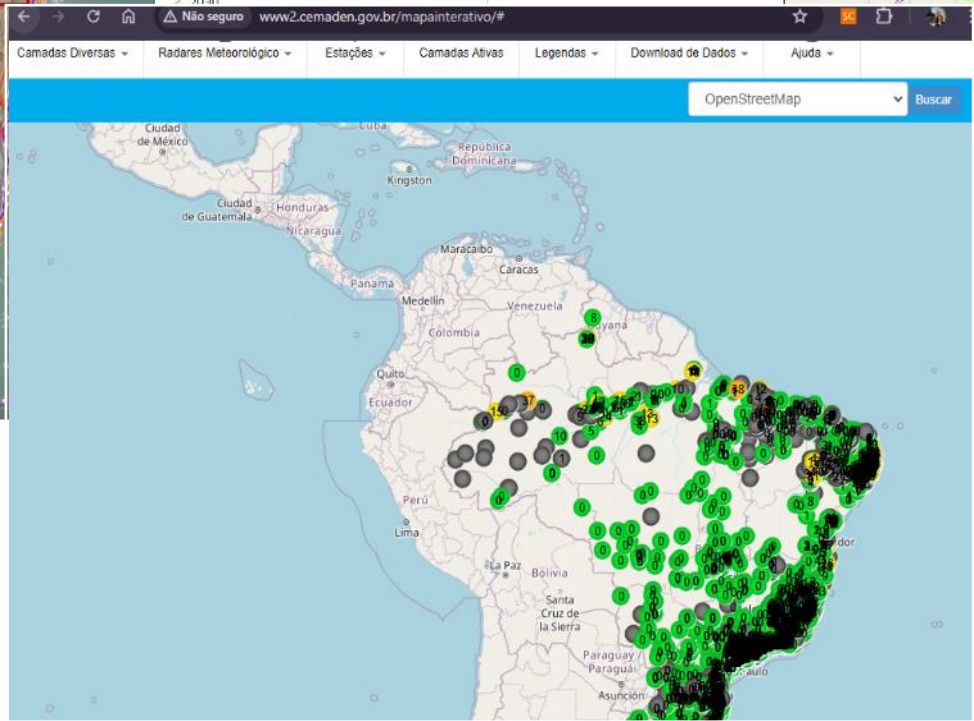
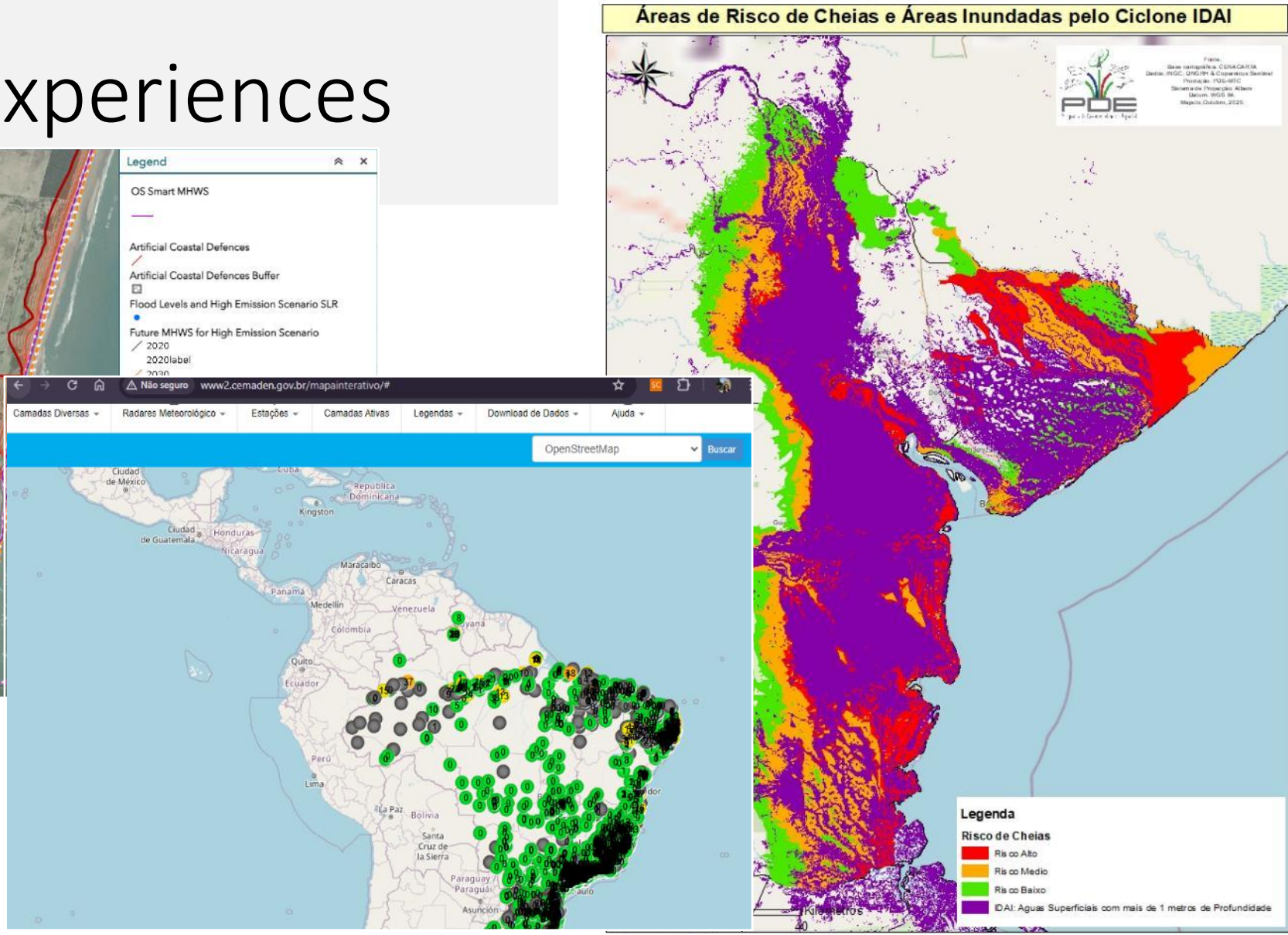
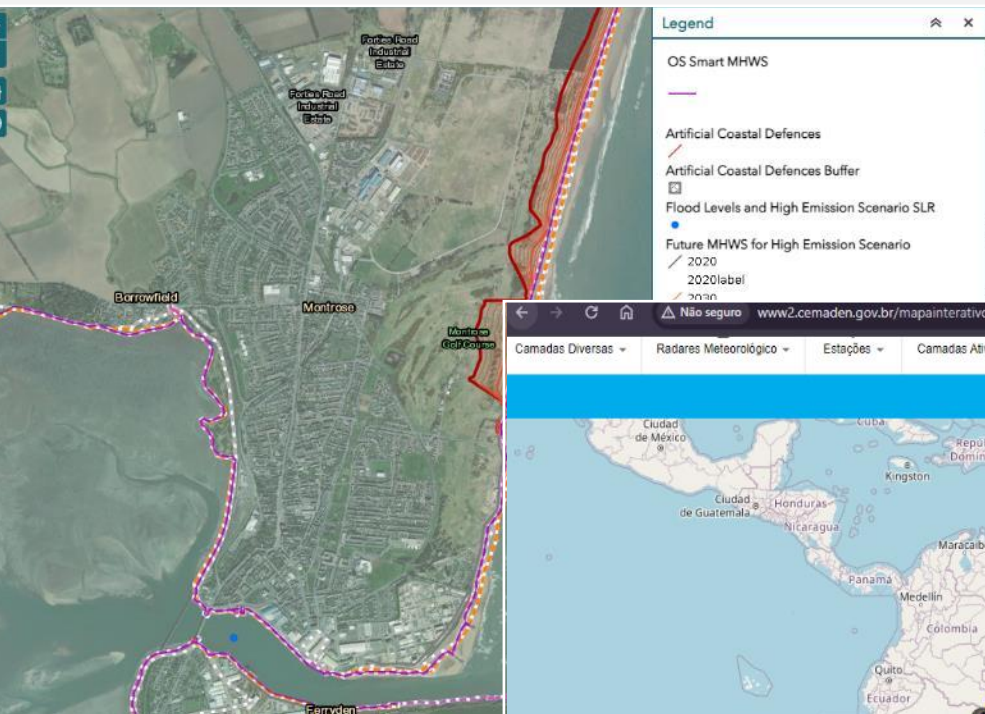


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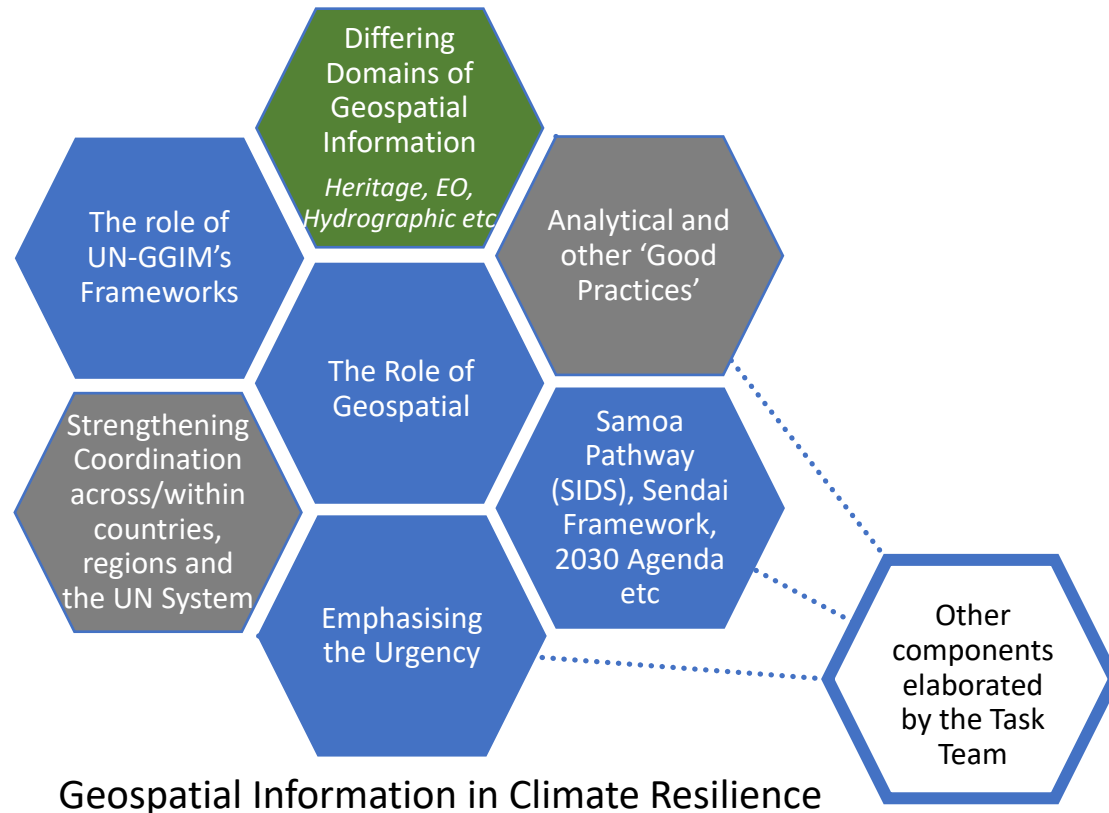
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National Experiences





Concept Paper: Scope and structure

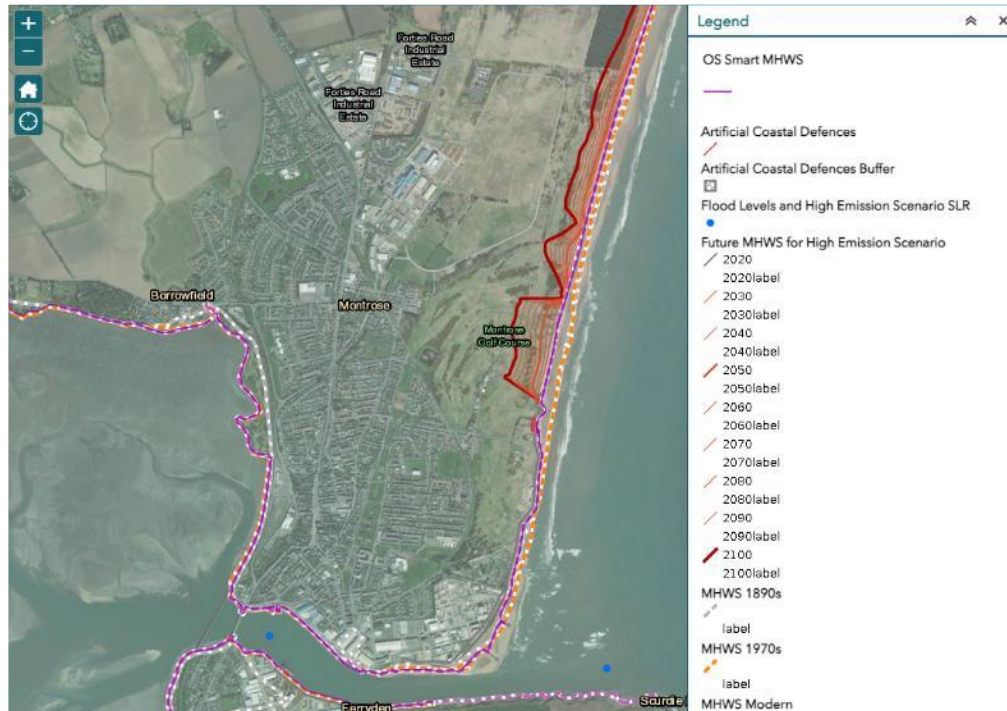


- We're not defining climate resilience, but know where we can shape and influence using UN-GGIM, the Committee of Experts and the Secretariat to influence appropriately.
- Emphasize that acting on climate resilience is imperative and critically important to raise awareness of the potential of geospatial information for climate resilience
- Recognise that many other organisations are active in this space. How can we support and advocate for collective benefits.





National Experiences



Adapting to our future coastal change – Scotland, UK

GIS analysis of coastal erosion and rising sea levels inform coastal erosion risk assessment and adaptation planning to kick-start national adaptation actions.

The Scottish Government established Dynamic Coast to compile a coastal change evidence base (1890 to date) and anticipate coastal change to 2100, to support better public sector decision making.





National Experiences



Environmental monitoring and applied research to monitor hydrometeorological disasters - Brazil

The National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters (CEMADEN) is a research unit of the regimental structure of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI).

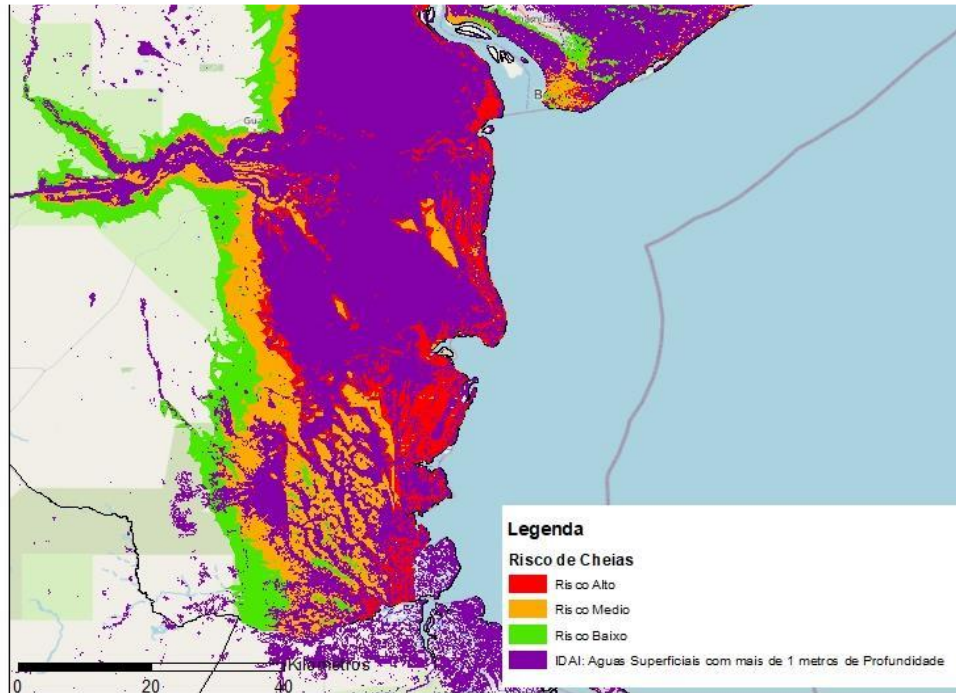
The Center has established a climate-related disaster early warning system, adopting the scientific, technological and innovation capacity to continually improve the early warning for the national territory.

Based on data and information of several sources and observational networks, CEMADEN analyses and issues early warning of risks of geodynamic processes of landslides, hydrological alerts associated to floods and impacts of severe droughts.





National Experiences



Increasing climate resilience using geographic information system technologies - Mozambique

The National Agency for Geospatial Development (ADE) played a crucial role in increasing climate resilience in Mozambique, particularly in supporting GREPOC to reassemble the victims of cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), ADE developed detailed maps that identified safe zones for resettlement, categorizing inundation risk areas into high, medium and low levels, as well as demarcating regions where surface water exceeded one meter in depth.

