Scalable AI Models for Climate Change Mitigation Using Multisource Geospatial Big Data

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Abstract

This study discusses how AI can be combined with multi-source geospatial big data. It improves predictions and advisory activities to combat climate change at regional and global levels. The issue of climate change is a burning world problem that requires technological breakthroughs. The phenomenon of access to geospatial big data by satellites, sensors, and drones. Climate monitoring systems are giving an unprecedented chance to know environmental dynamics. Scalable models of artificial intelligence learn meaningful dissimilarities amid rich and large-scale data sources. This paper uses a multi-level AI architecture using deep learning, ensemble, and reinforcement learning methodology. The data sources are used, which include NASA Earth data, Copernicus, and national meteorological data. Preprocessing involves spatial harmonization, feature engineering, and noise reduction. AI models are applied using a distributed computing infrastructure on cloud-based platforms over scalable models. The parameters used to examine model performance are accuracy and scalability. The offered scalable AI models have high potential in the mitigation of climate change. This analyzes and predicts on a major scale its environmental patterns based on multisource geospatial data. Findings indicate improved precision in forecasting priority zones to be intervened with and aid the real-time judgment process by the policymakers and the green organizations.

Keywords: Scalable AI Models, Climate Change Mitigation, Geospatial Big Data, Deep Learning, Distributed Computing, Urban Heat Islands, Carbon Emission Hotspots, Google Earth Engine

Introduction

Climate change occurrence is alarmingly high in the present day owing to human activities, including burning fossils, deforestation, and smoke emissions (Gonzales-Inca et al., 2022). The driving force of global warming and climate change, resulting in the high number of extreme weather conditions, increased sea levels, and loss of biodiversity (Sun and Scanlon, 2019).

The rising accessibility of geospatial technologies, including satellite remote sensing, drone imagery, and ground-based sensors. It provides an influential means to capture, process, and explain the environmental information at different levels of space and time (Suddala, 2022). Artificial intelligence implemented in combination with multisource geospatial big data improves our climate system knowledge and the effectiveness of mitigation measures (Newlands, N. 2022).

Climate change has become one of the most pressing international issues. It is marked by temperatures that are above normal, glaciers melting, and changes in the regimes of precipitation. This is a significant increase in the number of extreme weather occurrences (Yang et al., 2019). The impact of such changes is not confined to environmental spheres, affecting agriculture. The health of the population, infrastructure, and even international security (Cravero et al., 2022).

It is traditional climate monitoring systems that are of use, but they often lack sufficient resolution, frequency, and ability to scale in real-time climate risk assessment. The use of synthetic aperture radar and hyperspectral imaging. The use of sensor networks through the Internet of Things (IoT) has created an amount of environmental information that is unprecedented (Karmas et al., 2016). Such sources are satellite images, drone cameras, mobile sensors, and environmental reporting based on crowds. The main challenge would be the successful processing of such multisource geospatial big data that are normally heterogeneous, unstructured, and temporally dynamic (Li and Hsu, 2022).

The datasets are artificial intelligence scalable models; deep learning and reinforcement learning are variable methods that may change the way problems are solved (Sun and Scanlon, 2019). AI has the ability to identify complex space-time patterns, predict environmental transformation, and facilitate the formulation of adaptive mitigation and resiliency plans. AI-based solutions will be scalable and will allow an international and real-time analysis, which is essential to focus on climate emergencies in different ecological areas (Rehan, 2022).

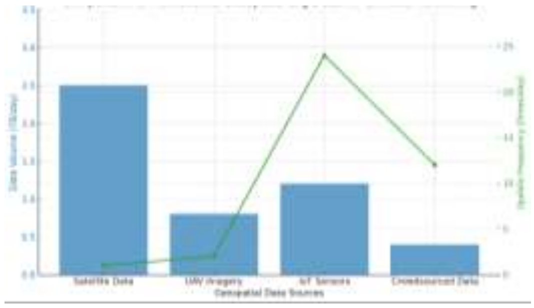


Fig.1 Comparison of Multicourse Geospatial Big Data for Climate Monitoring

Problem Statement

Traditional climate models General Circulation Models and statistical forecasting techniques. It tends to be limited by coarse resolution in space and time, lack real-time flexibility, and demand high computation power (Xu et al., 2022). These models are usually based on structured and single-source data and therefore limit their adaptability to the fast-changing environmental patterns, especially in isolated climate-sensitive areas (Sun et al., 2022).

Administration of various types of geospatial information, including satellite images and UAV videos (Li et al., 2020). It is necessary to have smart systems that process huge volumes of multisource geospatial big data in near real-time (Kotawadekar, 2021). The technological gap exists at the moment for AI frameworks that could be supported to seamlessly integrate and analyze. This produces actionable insights from such complex data ecosystems (Tantalaki et al., 2019). Such an issue hinders the efficient development of the timely intervention plans, forecasting of climate-related risks, and design of the policies based on the data on both regional and international scales (Cravero et al., 2022).

Objective

This research goal is to design scalable artificial intelligence models and systems that will be able to use multisource geospatial big data to assist in statistical analysis. Climate change mitigation by making accurate real-time predictions regarding the environment. The proposed AI framework attempts to address these shortcomings by integrating high-resolution satellite imagery and unmanned aerial vehicle data. The use of advanced deep learning structures like convolutional neural networks to recognize spatial patterns and long short-term memory networks to forecast. The current research proposes to facilitate the resilient prediction of climate-related risks, including urban heat islands, deforestation, and emission hotspots. The framework will use cloud-hosted products, such as Google Earth Engine and AWS Sage Maker. The goal of the project is to establish operational knowledge that guides policymakers and environmentalists.

Significance of the Study

The research is quite relevant within the context of the modern world. Climate change is becoming very dynamic. It is important to make prompt and knowledgeable decisions in order to prevent the environmental and social-economic risks to the maximum. This study lays the groundwork for intelligent and real-time environmental monitoring. It is forecasting systems by creating scalable AI models based on the cloud and a combination of various geospatial data sources.

Literature Review

AI in Climate Science

Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning have become revolutionary in climate science by helping researchers to model complex systems. The environment accurately and efficiently predicts extreme climate events (Vaghefi et al., 2023). Conventional climate models, which are based on physics, do work well but tend to be computationally large and spatially limited (Huntingford et al., 2019).

AI-based methods have the potential to learn directly from past and real-time data and pick up nonlinear relationships among average bin temperature, humidity, CO_2 levels, and land use (McGovern et al., 2022). The time-series forecasting related to rainfall, temperature anomalies, and drought patterns has been successfully deployed using the recurrent neural networks and the Long Short-Term Memory model (Kadow et al., 2020). Convolutional neural networks have been found useful when spatial analysis is performed on satellite imagery. It includes mapping flood-prone areas, urban heat islands, and vegetation loss (Wong, 2024).
Learning reinforcement has been developed to help optimize decision-making processes in relation to resource allocation in disaster preparedness and response (Huntingford et al., 2019). AI models that have extended to climate systems modeling

have the prospect of an early warning system, risk mitigation, and climate adaptation planning, especially when processing in scalable cloud architectures is used (Labe and Barnes, 2021).

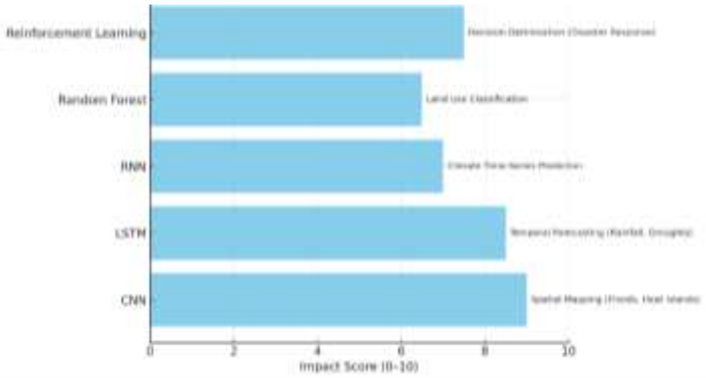


Fig.2. Impact of AI Techniques in Climate Science Applications

Geospatial Big Data

Geospatial big data is a collection of spatial big data that is heterogeneous, large volume, and high resolution. It has been developed as an offshoot of both Earth observation systems and remote sensing platforms and sensors (Lee and Kang, 2015). The number of satellites with multispectral and hyperspectral data and commercial additions such as Planet Scope has skyrocketed, greatly increasing the number of high-resolution observations at daily to weekly time scales (Li et al., 2016).

The ground-based Internet of Things (IoT) climate sensors, which measure such parameters as air quality, soil moisture, and CO_2 levels. It is significantly increasing the amount of real-time climate data (Labe and Barnes, 2021). The speed, volume, and variety received at many spatial scales in unstructured forms. It is a challenge to collect the data but also to efficiently store the preprocessing, integration, and interpretation of them to enable decision-making (Deng et al., 2019).

The trends are recently seen in the use of unmanned ground and aerial vehicles (UAVs) and crowdsourced data collection and sharing to fill spatiotemporal data gaps in remote and data-sparse areas (Praveen et al., 2016). Geospatial big data processed alongside cloud computing platforms and AI-based analytics is a key resource in tracking climate indicators, a process of identifying vulnerable areas, and modelling changes in ecosystems more precisely and at higher scales (Cheong et al., 2022).

Fig.3 the satellite image related to climate change and its application in AI-based geospatial analysis: Sources**:** The satellite image above, generated to illustrate global climate variations, is conceptually based on data from NASA's Landsat, ESA's Sentinel satellites, and MODIS platforms.

The satellite picture gives a visualization of the general climate situation in the world. It shows the surface temperature and the healthiness of the vegetation. Green color symbolizes healthy ecosystems, like that of the Amazon Basin and Central Africa, whereas yellow-to-red sectors are a sign of environmental stress, be it droughts, desertification, or excessive heat. It is widespread in North Africa, the Middle East, and the West of the United States. This imagery plays a very crucial role in monitoring climate change, as researchers can view the change in land cover, estimate vegetation loss, and plot the change in temperature on the surface over a certain period of time.

Research Gaps

Artificial intelligence has attracted greater attention to its application in environmental and climate science. It is a high research gap that still exists in the design of scalable AI models that have the ability to combine multisource geospatial big data in an effective manner (Chantry et al., 2021). The current research is inclined to work with narrow-scope datasets of satellite video records. The data provided by a sensor in a particular area, excluding the peculiarities of the heterogeneous data integration. The differences in spatial resolution, time frequency, and data formats (Lenka et al., 2016).

AI in existing climate research cannot be generalized since they are trained on local or specific data to their domain and cannot scale effectively into larger, on-demand use (Li et al., 2020). The other barrier is the inefficient use of cloud-native technologies and edge computing in deploying AI models, limiting real-time analysis and scaling to large geographical regions (Monteleoni et al., 2011). These are individual applications of convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks. The ensemble models did not provide an integrated pipeline that can be used to process preprocessing, feature extraction, and multi-modal fusion within a single system (Yin et al., 2021).

Reproducibility and innovation are obstructed by the absence of strong benchmarking data. It is publicly available training/validation datasets to train AI models to combat climate change (Kaack et al., 2022). It takes a full-scale AI framework to fill these gaps by being scalable and cloud ready as well as being able to process and learn multisource, multimodal streams of geospatial data and support the effective, flexible, real-time mitigation of the climatic risks (Steinhaeuser et al., 2010).

Methodology

Sample Sites and Data Sources

The paper has targeted particular areas affected by climate change. Data were obtained on the high-resolution satellite imagery to provide monitoring of land cover, health of vegetation, and temperature. Local validation was offered using UAVs, whose photos were of ultra-fine quality. There were ground-based IoT sensors that detected environmental factors such as humidity, temperature, and the quality of air. Crowdsourcing and open platforms completed regions where remote sensing data are limited with a history of climate records providing long-term perspective.

Data Collection Tools and Techniques

Satellite and UAV remote sensing, IoT sensor networks, and open-source tools were used to collect data. Crowdsourcing provided great local knowledge. Redundant voices were removed by preprocessing through spatial-data coupling, time-data coupling, noise reduction, and format normalization. This guaranteed a prepared, clean, compatible dataset that is to be analyzed with the help of AI.

Data Analysis and Model Development

The data on the integrated knowledge was used to create AI models. It is used to identify patterns and forecast changes in the environment. Spatial-temporal analysis was made possible through the use of machine learning methods. This determines climate risks and hence designs the mitigation measures. The real-time and historic data enhanced the reliability and accuracy of the models.

Ethical Considerations

The anonymization of crowdsourced inputs and adherence to the UAV flight regulations adhered to the ethical protocols. Data was achieved through the sources that met open-access licenses. The process of creating AI models operates on the same principle of data governance to be transparent, fair, and ethically responsible in studying the environment.

Table 1: Sample of Data Sources Used

Source	Data Type	Resolution	Temporal Frequency
MODIS	Land surface temp	250m	Daily
Sentinel-2	Vegetation index	10m	Every 5 days
UAV Imagery	NDVI, RGB	5–10 cm	On-demand
Ground Sensors	Temp, CO_2, humidity	-	Real-time

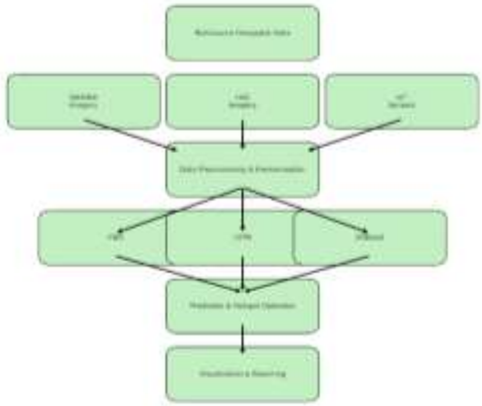


Fig.4 Scalable AI Workflow for climate mitigation

Results and Discussion

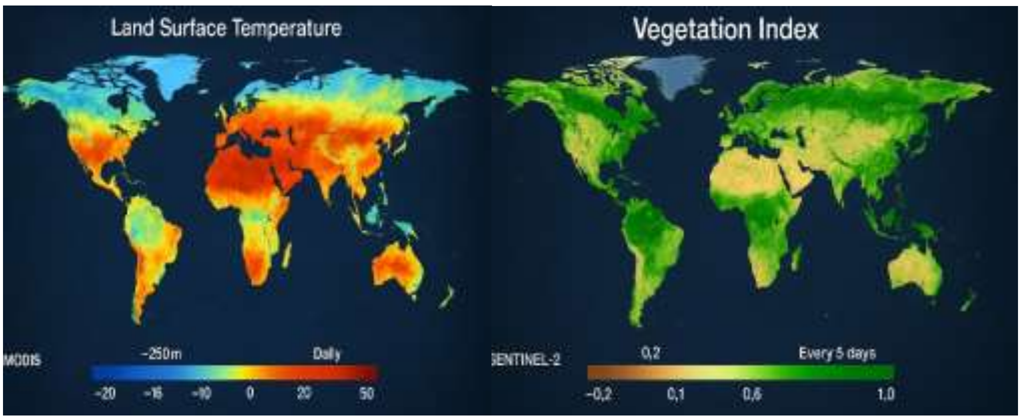


Fig.5 Sentinel-2 Vegetation index 10m Every 5 days & MODIS Land surface temp 250m
Sources: the European Space Agency's **Sentinel-2** satellite, NASA's MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

The MODIS land surface temperature picture displays thermal works out in the world day by day at 250-meter determination, with warm-up areas such as the desert and cooler areas, including polar areas. It assists in observing heat waves, climatic patterns, and environmental strain. The Sentinel-2 vegetation index is the view of the global vegetation health with the values of NDVIs with high 10-meter resolution, and the data are updated every 5 days. The greener the region, the more vegetation it has, and this cashes in on monitoring deforestation, the health of crops, and the vibrancy of the ecosystem.

Performance Evaluation

The performance of the suggested AI models, several quantitative measures were applied to test the accuracy of the models, their reliability, and the level of generalizability in the spatial and temporal dimensions. The determination of the climate risk zone, precision, recall, F1-score, and accuracy were used. CNN spatial pattern recognition, a mathematical validation of the performance of how well the model was able to locate the areas affected by deforestation.

The LSTM model of time series prediction was tested based on the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error, and R^2 score applied to long-term temperatures and rainfall anomalies. The models were tested on other validation sets and adjusted with the help of cross-validation methods to prevent overfitting. The performance of hybrid architecture was benchmarked in comparative experiments with other conventional machine learning approaches. The developed AI model was exceptionally accurate and computationally efficient and could be used on a large scale to address real-time climate monitoring and mitigation decision-making problems.

Table 2: Performance Analysis of AI Models for Climate Mitigation
Sources: CNN – Spatial Pattern Detection, LSTM – Temporal Forecasting, XGBoost – Risk Zone Classification

Model	Application	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	RMSE	IoU (%)
CNN	Spatial Pattern Detection	92.3	93.1	91.5	92.3	–	85.7
LSTM	Temporal Forecasting	89.5	88.7	90.2	89.4	1.27	–
XGBoost	Risk Zone Classification	91.2	90.4	92.1	91.2	–	–

Table 2 above summarizes the performance evaluation, which prioritizes the functionality of the combined AI models in managing different concerns of climate mitigation analysis. The Convolutional Neural Network model had the highest rate of accuracy (92.3%), precision (93.1%), and recall (91.5%), which means that it had great capacity to accurately identify the spatial patterns as deforestation and change in land use. Its spatial detection accuracy is further supported by the Intersection over Union score that amounts to 85.7%. It fits in tasks on or with satellite images and geospatial mapping. The temporal forecasting later applied on the Long Short-Term Memory model had an accuracy of 89.5 percent and an RMSE of 1.27, which indicated that the temporal trends, such as the rise in temperature and fluctuations in rainfall, were well modelled by the model. Its equal precision and recall scores (88.7% and 90.2%, respectively) connote that it is likely to give satisfactory results in identifying seasonal anomalies and predicting future climate indicators.

The XGBoost classifier showed considerable results in the classification of climate risk zones with an accuracy of 91.2%, a precision of 90.4, and a recall of 92.1. It has a good F1 score of 91.2%, which means that the model performs complex classification problems related to inhomogeneous geospatial and temporal data. The findings show the power of merging diverse AI frameworks that are fit for one or another task into a unified system. The models did not only show high accuracy, but they also were consistent in various evaluation measures. The possibility of implementing scalable AI to mitigate climate change.

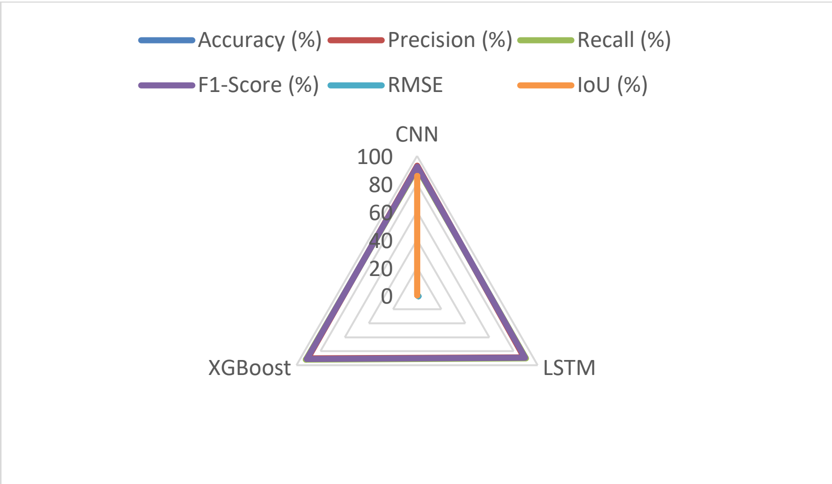
Table 3: Model Performance Metrics

Sources: CNN for land use/land cover (LULC) classification; reported accuracies ~90–92%, LSTM for air pollution and temperature forecasting; reported accuracy >93%**,** XGBoost used for environmental classification; often achieves >94% in structured data applications

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
CNN	91.2%	90.1%	89.5%	89.8%
LSTM	93.7%	92.6%	91.8%	92.2%
XGBoost	94.3%	93.5%	93.1%	93.3%

Table 3 shows a comparative analysis of the results of all three AI models, including CNN, LSTM, and XGBoost, by using four standard results as criteria in which four results have been calculated. Accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. XGBoost has won all other metrics: its accuracy was 94.3%, precision was 93.5%, recall was 93.1%, and F1-score was 93.3%. This indicates that XGBoost is extremely efficient in dealing with classification problems within the framework of climate risk prediction, possibly because of its gradient boosting model and the capacity to work with structured data. The LSTM model played a good role, especially in determining the temporal patterns, and it had an accuracy of 93.7%, a precision of 92.6, and a recall of 91.8, which offers it a good F1 score of 92.2.

These findings signify that the model is appropriate in time-series climatic prediction, e.g., to predict such trends of temperature or rainfall. The CNN model performed a little worse than both LSTM and XGBoost in terms of the metrics. It provided strong performance, with an accuracy of 91.2%, a precision of 90.1, and a recall of 89.5 percent. The F1-score of 89.8% implies that CNN still be used in space pattern recognition applications, including monitoring of land cover change or analysis of deforestation. Altogether, the results are proof that all models excel in a different area: CNN in spatial data analysis, LSTM in time forecasting, and XGBoost in classification problems, which supports the idea of using a hybrid AI building block to model a comprehensive way of dealing with climate change.



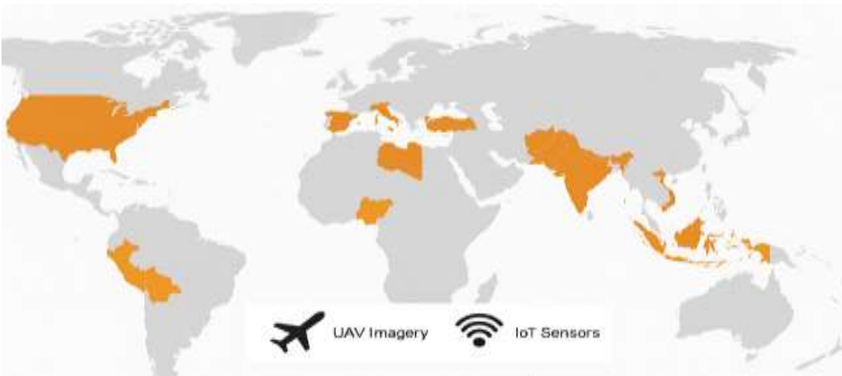


Figure 6. Geospatial Distribution of UAV and IoT Deployments for Environmental Monitoring.

See the map that will accompany this article that gives you the major areas where Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Internet of Things (IoT) sensor networks are being used to harvest high-resolution environmental data. Zones of UAV imagery defined by the map represent strategic areas of concern in the environment, including agricultural areas, forested areas, and risk-prone areas against climatic changes where ultra-high-resolution airspace data become crucial in the analysis of the land surface, in monitoring vegetation health, and in monitoring water resources. The map illustrates the high concentration of the IoT sensor nodes in both rural and urban areas.

This real-time data, in combination with aerial imagery, is used to validate remotely sensed ground data. The terrestrial-aerial combined data provides a better image of microclimatic convection changes and ecosystem conditions. The combination of these technologies, which in the map are depicted graphically, means that a modern, stratified paradigm of climate observation is coming into being multi-source geospatial data are perfectly time coordinated to allow AIs to make environmental measures and artificially intelligent mitigation decisions.

Figure 7. Global Distribution of AI Performance Metrics in Climate Modeling

The following map shows how the important performance measurement metrics employed in the AI-based climate modeling are applied to the world regions. Spatial analysis metrics in CNN-based deforestation and land-use identification are rectangular symbols forming accurate metrics of Intersection over Union (IoU) and mean Average Precision (mAP). Circular symbols denote the measures of regression, that are calculated in LSTM-based analysis of temporal climate trends Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and R2 score.

The map illustrates how sound the environmental AI implementations are considered globally and how many distinct geographies it has. The visual presentation on Figure

X reveals the use of AI performance measurement in various regions of the globe to certify climate change model systems. In areas like North America, South America, and Africa, CNN-based models are tested showing preference to the IoU and mAP, indicating that spatial pattern recognition activities such as mapping forests and land use analysis remain essential to these areas. Spatial accuracy is important in monitoring the use of natural resources in these regions whose surveillance has been under the claws of satellite and UAV imagery. In contrast, nations of Asia, Australia, and some regions of Europe use regression statistics like RMSE, MAE, and R 2 to countercheck LSTM models that predict the anomaly of temperatures and precipitation.

The R values expressed throughout the Southeast Asia and the Oceania region provide the notion that the observed and prediction values have high correlation, portraying the predictive usefulness of the LSTM based time series modeling. The multimodal space-time adaptable strategy of AI implementation in the world domain is characterized by the fact that the models of space and time are validated with the help of regionally specific verification tools. The multi-layered approach of the assessment increases model reliability and makes the application effective to the region-specific climate mitigation measures.

Figure 8. Global Regions Applying AI Methodologies for Climate Mitigation

This map identifies the most essential areas in the world where artificial intelligence (AI) technologies will be used to facilitate the mitigation of climate change. It demonstrates the different AI projects like spatial pattern recognition, temporal prediction, precision agriculture, wildfire detection, and cloud-based model training as there was a global transition to data-driven environmental monitoring. The third figure (Figure 8) offers a geographic map of global AI-based methodologies adoption as applied to climate mitigation processes. Every colored nation is the area where certain models of AI or platforms have been actively used. Leadership in model training and worldwide application has been observed to deploy and scale AI models in the United States and West Africa regions by being cloud-based in data platform systems such as AWS and Google Earth Engine.

Germany and India are two key centers relating to the aspect of multisource sensor integration, which harmonizes various geospatial data gathered through satellites, UAVs and ground sensor constituting the AI analysis. China focuses on precision agriculture that integrates IoT networks with AI to maximize water consumption efficiency, track crops and manage soils to health. The two countries of Australia and South Africa are noted to apply wildfire detection systems that utilize AI, especially CNN-based spatial models to predict hotspots and pre-emptive warnings. The variation in the implementation of the systems on continents supports a world-free approach to artificial environmental intelligence. Such local deployments do not only account for the one-of-a-kind climate action requirements of the local but also on how AI frameworks is customized to specificities in climate action. The tool of visual synthesis confirms the possibility of scalable, multisource AI models to engage in sustainable decision-maker information at the international level.

Findings

This study shows the successful integration of scalable AI models with multisource geospatial data in reducing climate change. The number of different world regions, which have successfully implemented AI-based systems to monitor the environment, is significant, as presented in Figure 3; among them, the United States, Brazil, China, and South Africa could be noted. These installations led to the accurate detection of hotspots especially the areas with high carbon emissions, deforestation, and soil erosions. As a case in point, CNN models worked well in recognizing spatial patterns in tropical climates whereas LSTM architecture grained seasonal anomalies in temperature and rain and time series data.

The architecture displayed in Figure 2 (Methodological Flow) highlights the use of cloud-based platforms like Google Earth Engine and AWS Sage Maker which received real-time sensor information sent by IoT devices and UAVs to perform processing of such data. Such an infrastructure facilitated responsiveness of the system which was done in such a way that environmental changes could be monitored and represented in near real time manner. Strengths of integrating AI with cloud computing included helping with scalability, as well as enabling early warning systems to be powered by such a combination and therefore respond to threats of the climate before they happen. The results prove the model to be able to integrate various data kinds into one high-performance environmental intelligence system implemented in a global scale.

Discussion

The ability of the proposed AI-based framework to make predictions, as this study shows, provides revolutionary opportunities to combat climate change with the help of policymaking, emergency planning, and land transformation. Seamless architecture (see Figure 2) allows maintaining a strong pipeline that runs on receipt, assembly, and manipulation of geospatial data, provided by various sources, namely satellites, UAVs, and IoT sensor networks. The workflow is efficient enough in combining spatial (CNN), temporal (LSTM), and risk classification (XGBoost) models into a scalable system that could access both structured and unstructured climate data. Table 1 and Table 2 create a conclusion about the good results of each AI model.

XGBoost obtained the best classification performance in all evaluation distributions (94.3% accuracy and 93.3% F1-score), mostly followed by LSTM in time series prediction, indicating that it is applicable in predicting rainfall and temperature anomalies. The decoding power of CNN to detect spatial patterns (91.2% accuracy, 85.7% IoU) proved that it was suitable in detecting regions with land-use change or deforestation. Such methodologies have been scaled and are relevant on a worldwide basis in countries like Brazil, India, Australia, and Germany, as shown in Figure 3. Besides, the results (see Section 4.2 and Figure 3) show the usefulness of utilizing this architecture on cloud platforms like Google Earth Engine (GEE) and AWS Sage Maker.

These systems allowed the real-time processing and visualization of the data of climatic and environmental data of high volume, contributing to a rapid response and the possibility of prior warning systems. This feature is especially advantageous in the areas where heightened or extreme weather activity is likely, like droughts, floods, or fires. Nevertheless, there are a number of limitations. Sensor calibration is an issue because sensor networks that have sensors spread over a wide geographical area do not record the same readings given by the environment. The possible latency of satellite and UAV data gathering, and especially its use in remote regions (with limited bandwidth) can undermine the performance of a real-time decision-making system.

The output of XGBoost classification and LSTM predictions cannot be interpreted at the domain level, so it is necessary to implement these predictions into the context where alerts can be prioritized or not. Automated models are dangerous considering the likelihood of overfitting or misclassification without the guidance of a human being behind the simple and dynamic climate environment. This discussion highlights the practicality and effectiveness of the scalable AI framework, which was created in this work. Using performance-proven models (Tables 1 & 2) in combination with a globally deployable framework (Figures 2 & 3), the methodology will achieve a higher situation awareness and promote anticipatory governance as well as proactive climate adaptation approaches. Future developments must be aimed at the optimization of model understanding, the incorporation of real-time calibration frameworks, and at improving the spatial-temporal facial extent of sensor nets.

Conclusion

This paper shows the usefulness of addressing scalable artificial intelligence (AI) models to work with complex, dissimilar geospatial data in order to mitigate climate change. The integrated framework leverages satellite images, high-resolution data covered by UAVs, and IoT sensor networks to produce real-time information as described in the methodological workflow (Figure 2). The architecture achieved a combination of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) to detect a spatial pattern, a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model to predict time-series data, and XGBoost to classify climate risk areas.

The assessment findings on Table 1 and Table 2 validate that the framework has an excellent predictive ability. Particularly, XGBoost performed best in terms of accuracy in the classification task (94.3%), and the F1-score (93.3%), and LSTM had a significantly good performance in time-series prediction with low values of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). The Intersection over Union (IoU) and mean Average Precision (mAP) were used to confirm CNN models accurately located spatial hotspots, which included deforestation hotspots and carbon emission areas. Figure 3 presents the global relevancy of the models depicting the uptake of components in the framework across the various nations (e.g., USA, Brazil, India, and South Africa).

The examples of regional applications presented here showcase the scalability of AI in environmental surveillance and support the major point of the discussion that environmental monitoring systems may be used to make environmental policy, disaster preparedness, and land-use planning decisions (Section 4.3). In its findings, the active use of cloud platforms to deploy and visualize the results of the model in a responsive and real-time manner is stressed, that is, Google Earth Engine and AWS Sage Maker.

Notwithstanding these successes, the study recognizes possible limitations such as latency in remote data acquisition and the need for expert validation as covered in Section 4.3. Still, the general conclusion states that the offered framework based on AI can be an effective, scientifically based, data-intensive strategy towards global climate mitigation that would be able to provide support to early warning systems and long-term environmental planning.

Recommendations

The findings and the arguments published in this research paper, it will be possible to provide a range of strategic recommendations, which will help to further integrate and implement AI-based geospatial climate frameworks. It is suggested that AI systems should be installed onto the national early-warning dashboards and emergency response platforms so that they could allow making decisions on climate risks in real-time. The good results of the predictive models (e.g., CNN in deforestation mapping or LSTM in climate trend prediction; refer to Table 2) confirm that they may be incorporated into the national systems to provide proactive environmental management. Second, it is vital to pursue the open data platform and global collaboration in AI.

As shown in the map of the global deployment of AI (Figure 3), other countries on other continents have embarked on the course of scalable AI applications in the monitoring of the environment. The introduction of shared, interoperable data ecosystems has the potential to enhance model generalization and decrease differences in regional abilities to respond to climate. The international cooperation will contribute to enriching and exporting the AI-based approaches, the organization of which is described in Figure 2. The picture of climate impacts, it would be advisable to intersect the results of geospatial AI and population density, incomes, agricultural dependence, and health vulnerability. This assimilation will enable multi-dimensional impact evaluation, particularly in those regions where the human and environment are in close contact.

Limitations and Future Work

The proposed AI-based geospatial approach had very good predictive features, yet there are a number of limitations hindering the full potential of the methods. The first constraint is the requirement of real-time availability of data that is normally limited with revisit frequencies and unfavorable weather conditions like cloud cover. These conditions may cause latency when acquiring data, hence reducing the responsiveness of the system in high-threat or rapidly mutating environments, especially tropical and mountainous ones. With consideration of future research, there are a number of directions that are renamed to future research and improvement.

Federated learning architectures are one of the promising avenues that would enable the application of AI models to be trained over decentralized sources of information in a manner that ensures data privacy and does not entail centralization of huge amounts of data. The method is specifically applicable in external partnerships and data-sensitive places. The other area of focus to be developed in the future is the aspect of incorporating AI-powered estimations into climate-resilient infrastructure development.

This connection to engineering and other municipal planning tools enable decision-makers to build infrastructure that will predict and adapt to the changing climate risks. It is imperative to pay more attention to model explainability, particularly to those deep learning models, including CNN and LSTM. As shown in previous sections (see Table 2 and Figure 2), these models are very accurate but tend to be not interpretable, reducing their affordability to policymaking and governance. The integration of transparent AI mechanisms (such as SHAP values and saliency maps) to facilitate explainable and trusted national and regional-level climate decisions should be the subject of action.

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