Analyzing climate change and health impacts with data science and alternative data sources : Climate Change, Health and Vulnerable Groups



ASSESSING CLIMATE CHANGE INEQUALITIES AND HEALTH IMPACTS ON VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN AFRICAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

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PROBLEM RESEARCH QUESTION

METHODS

RESULTS

© ISS



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN SUBSAHARAN AFRICA CITIES

CLIMATE CHANGE & OTHER IMPACTS ON VULNERABLE POPULATION

ASSESSING INTRA-URBAN INEQUALITIES TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

REMOTE SENSING + AI + CITIZEN SCIENCE













STUDY AREA

INTRA-URBAN DIVERSITY IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS







STUDY AREA













INTRA-URBAN DIVERSITY IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS











They are more exposed to climate and other hazards like heat, flooding, pollution, fire, hadequate housing, health risks . They are acutely vulnerable and have limited capacity to cope.



CLIMATE CHANGE







The rate of surface temperature increase has generally been more rapid in Africa than the global average, with human-induced climate change being the dominant driver (high confidence).



City-dwellers in **INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS** face daily significant challenges due to their living conditions.

They are more exposed to climate hazards like extreme heat. They are acutely vulnerable and have limited capacity to cope





PROBLEM DATA GAPS



The variability of heat exposure and the number of exposed vulnerable people are absent from existing data, models and local dwellers' knowledge.

Example: Thermal inequalities in SSA cities are invisible.

- Increase in LST over the last decade (recent study)
- No distinction between formal and informal areas







- Housing materials, such as roofing iron sheet
- Overcrowding



- Urban morphological patterns
 - * High built-up densities
 - * Irregular patterns that prevent ventilation



Remote Sensing of Environment Volume 280, October 2022, 113181



Evaluating global and regional land warming trends in the past decades with both MODIS and ERA5-Land land surface temperature data

~1km to 9km spatial resolution



EN COLABORACIÓN CON: BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

EN PRIMERA LÍNEA - RED DE EXPERITOS - QUÉ MUEVE A., - DESARROLLO EN ÁFRICA - BLOCS - CIUDADES SOSTENIBLES

PLANETA FUTURO >

Huir del calor, un lujo que no todos se pueden permitir en Nairobi

En los barrios marginales, el hacinamiento, la falta de zonas verdes y la falta de medidas de adaptación condenan a los vecinos a pasar el día buscando sombra. Unos investigadores buscan evidencia científica para ofrecer soluciones baratas y eficientes ante el cambio climático



Dos vecinos del barrio de Korogocho sujetan el palo al que va atado un termómetro y un GPS con el que miden el calor. DAVID SOLER





RESEARCH QUESTION

REMOTE SENSING-BASED METODS

AIM Quantify the number and susceptibility of slum dwellers exposed to extreme heat



CITIZEN SCIENCE

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METHODS REMOTE SENSING- ANALYSIS LST



KIBERA







MATHARE



MUKURU



METHODS FIELD COLLECTION - METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS - FIXED SENSOR

RADIATION SENSOR

•. •=

WIND SENSOR

kunak

TEMP, HUMIDITY SENSOR

Resolution Accuracy Settings ±0.1 °C ±0.5 °C 10 sec log



1

ETIHAC

5

METHODS FIELD COLLECTION – MOBILE SENSORS

UDDITED







Resolution±0.01 °CAccuracy±0.9 °CSettings10 sec log

RADIATION SENSOR



METHODS



CALIBRATED CAMERA RADIATION LEVELS







RESULTS

AIR TEMPERATURE PREPROCESSING













RESULTS AIR TEMPERATURE MODELLING – Multiscale Geographically Weighted Regression (MGWR)





+ 3 °C DIFFERENCES WITHIN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

R-squared 0.76 Feature importance

- Building volume
- NDVI
- Distance between buildings

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DIRECT RADIATION INDIRECT RADIATION

FIXED RADIATION SENSOR



DIRECT RADIATION INDIRECT RADIATION REFLECTED RADIATION

MOBILE RADIATION SENSOR

High reflection -Emissivity of building materials

March 2024

"Climate change further worsens urban inequity [...], due to the increase in extreme weather events such as heat waves" - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

May 2024: brown area shows the zone of destruction /eviction)

THE URBAN POOR SHOULD BE AT THE CENTRE OF ADAPTATION PROCESSES NOT BE BUT MOSTLY AFFECTED, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY

THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTION?

S

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