



Earth **O**bservatio**N**-based mod**E**lling  
for ma**K**ing therm**A**l ine**Q**uality visible in **A**frican cities

## Thermal Inequalities in Cities of the Global South

Sabine Vanhuyse & the ONEKANA Team

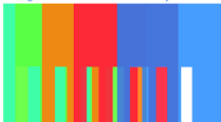
**ULB**

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Monika Kuffer  
Jon Wang  
Sally Sampson

Belgian Science Policy Office



**belspo**



# Rationale

## Urbanisation, Informal Settlements, and Climate Inequality

**1** Urban areas are home to **4.2 billion** people



**2** Urban areas are typically warmer than their non-urban surroundings (UHI)



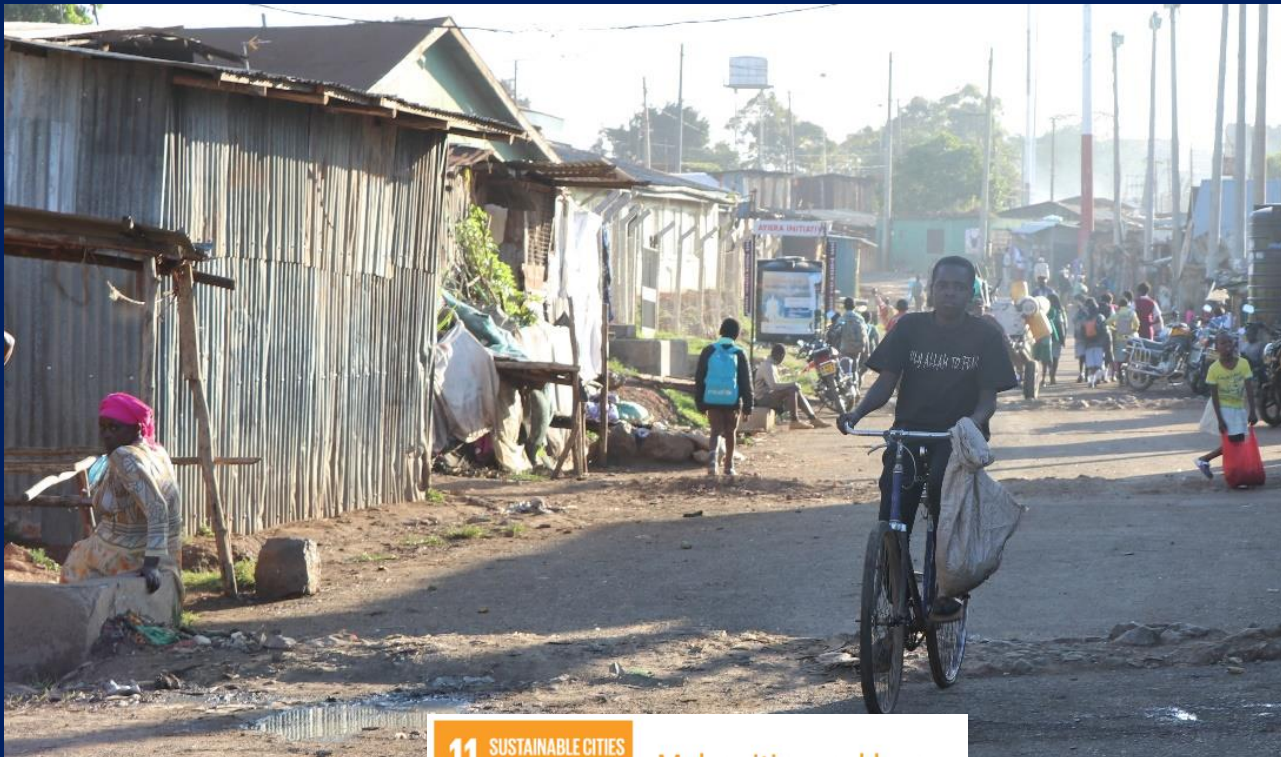
**3** With rapid urbanisation and lack of affordable housing, an estimated **1.12 billion** people live in slums or informal settlements



**4** Rising temperatures are worsening intra-urban inequalities



**HUGE DATA GAPS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH**  
Intra-city thermal inequalities mostly invisible



**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**  
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable





# Objectives

**Develop EO modelling frameworks**

Narrow data gaps

Make thermal inequalities visible

Near-surface air  
temperature

Thermal  
susceptibility

Population  
distribution

Affected  
population



Open / low-cost  
satellite imagery



Open  
geodatasets



Data  
scarcity



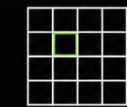
Citizen  
Science



Scalable  
models



Explainability



Gridded  
output



# Study areas

## SELECTION OF DEPRIVED AREAS



# Input covariates



**NDVI / NDWI / NDBI**  
Sentinel-2 L2A  
Vegetation · Water · Built-up



**LST**  
ECOSTRESS  
Surface skin temperature



**Emissivity**  
ECOSTRESS  
Thermal surface property



**Albedo**  
VIIRS + HLS  
Surface reflectance

Surface / spectral



**Building morphometrics**  
Google Open Buildings v3  
Urban form



**Building height**  
WSF-3D  
Urban form · Sky-view factor

Urban form



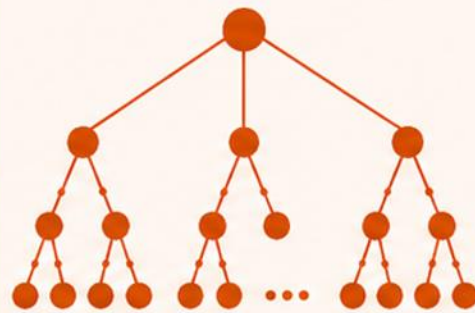
**Slope / aspect**  
ALOS PALSAR DEM  
Landform

Topography

# Near-Surface Air Temperature

## Random Forest model

50 m grid-cell covariates  
Aggregated to 50 m grid cells



**In situ Tair measurements**  
Air temperature observations

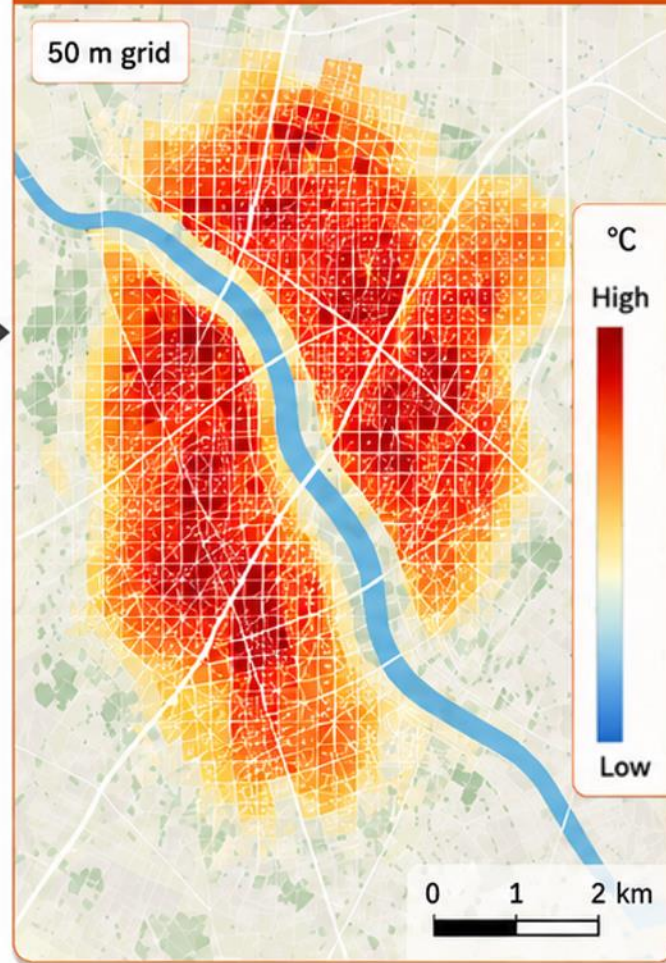


Aggregated to 50 m grid cells



## Predicted near-surface air temperature

50 m grid





# Citizen science

BRIEFING



MEASUREMENTS



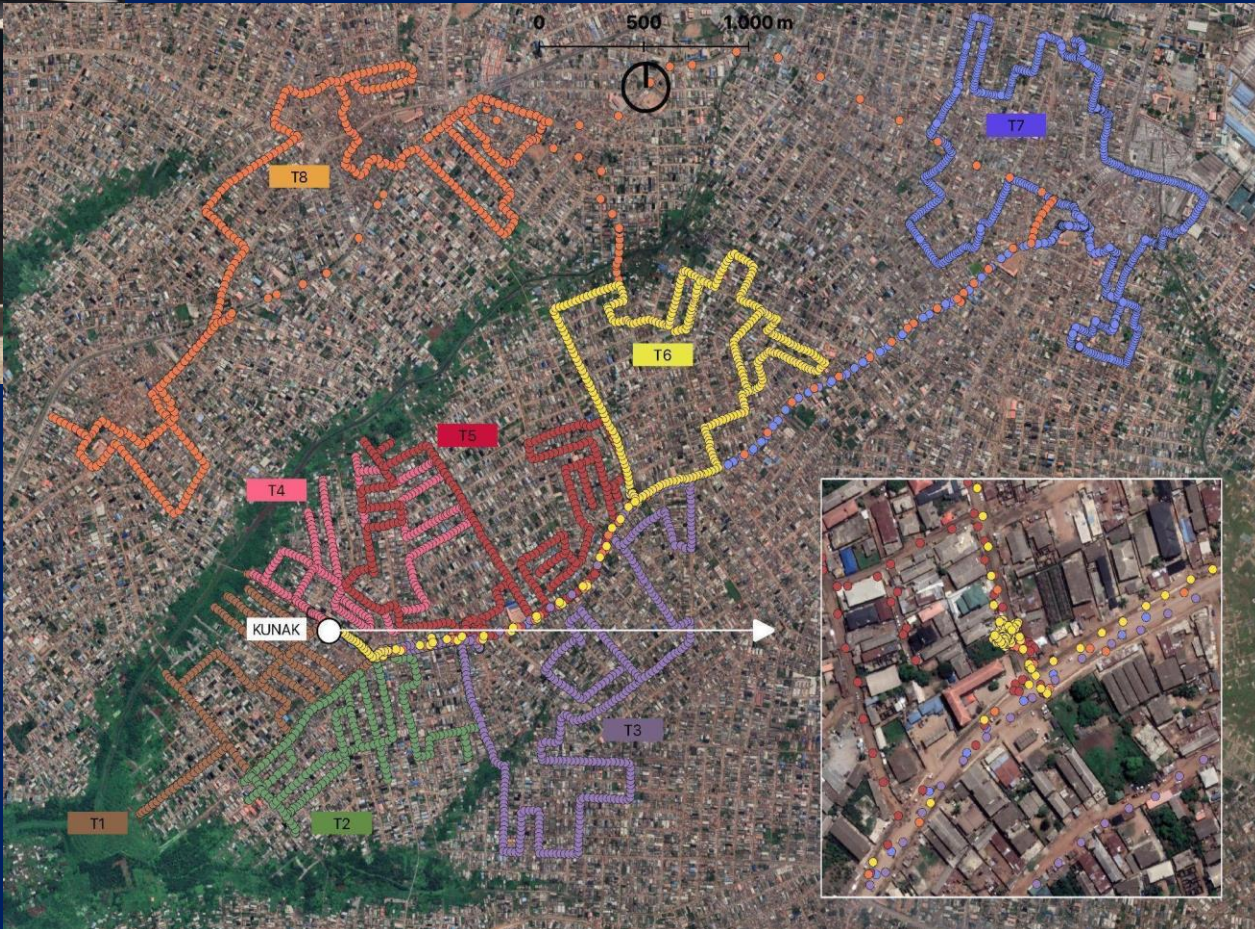
FEEDBACK

- Briefing and deployment
- Sensor Placement (14.30)
- Mobile Measurement (15.00 – 17.00)
- Feedback



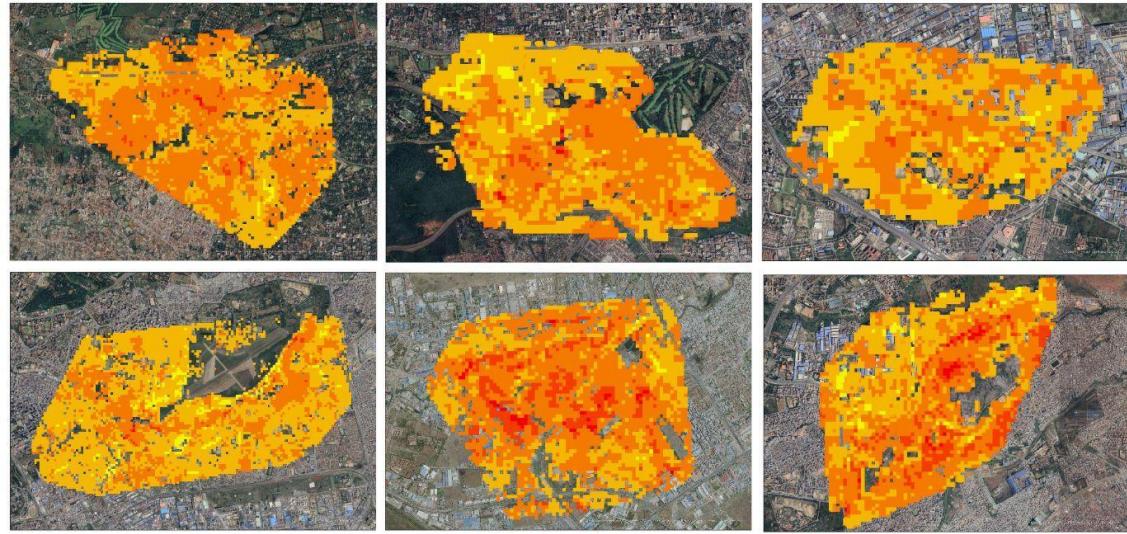


# In situ measurements (citizen science)





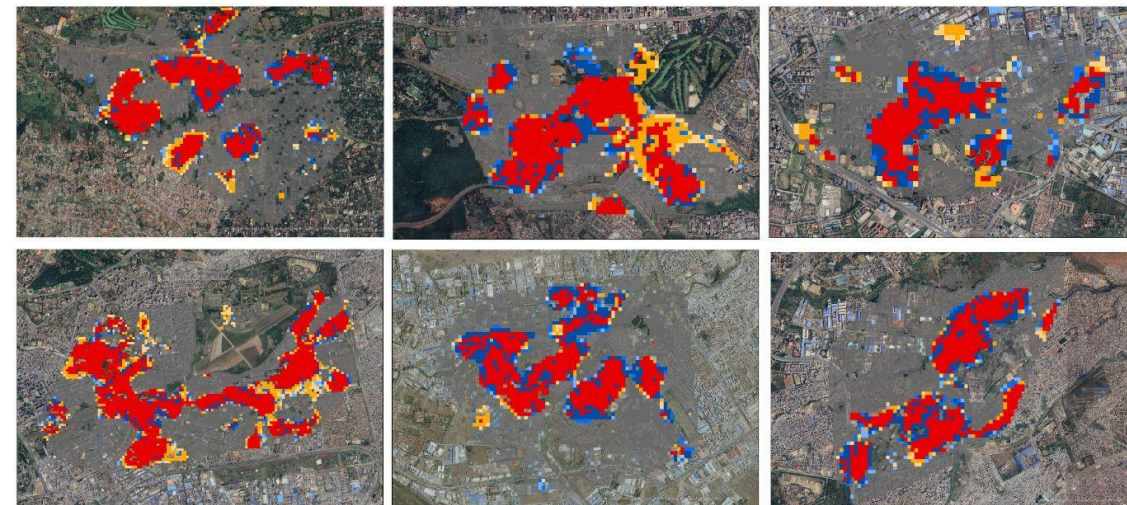
# Results



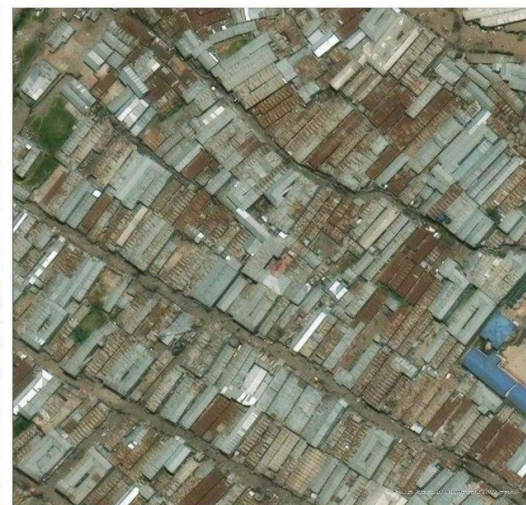
Predicted Temperature (°C)



AERIAL VIEW OF HOTSPOT ZONE: KIBERA



■ Hotspot(99%Confidence)    ■ Coldspot(99%Confidence)    ■ Insignificant  
■ Hotspot(95%Confidence)    ■ Coldspot(95%Confidence)  
■ Hotspot(90%Confidence)    ■ Coldspot(90%Confidence)



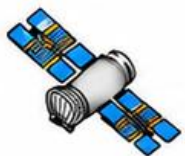
AERIAL VIEW OF HOTSPOT ZONE: MUKURU

- KEY PREDICTORS**
- Building orientation
  - Inter-building distance
  - LST
  - NDVI
  - Building alignment
  - Floor-area ratio
  - Albedo

	CITY-SPECIFIC		TRANSFER	
	NAIROBI	LAGOS	LAGOS (0%)	LAGOS (10%)
<b>MAE</b>	0.39 °C	0.45 °C	4.90 °C	0.52 °C

# Input covariates

## Surface / spectral



Sentinel-2



vegetation,  
moisture,  
built-up,  
roof  
characteristics

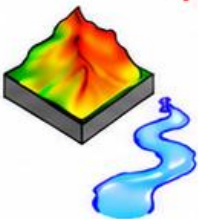
## Urban form



morphometrics /  
building height

Open Buildings v3 +  
Open Buildings 2.5D

## Topography / access



COPDEM +  
OSM Rivers



distance and  
elevation  
difference to  
nearest river



OSM Roads



road density  
index

# Thermal susceptibility

## Micro-surveys



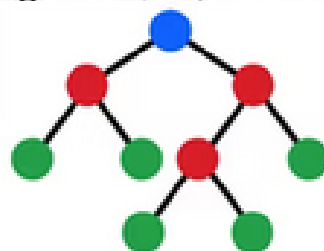
## LETSI

(Living Environment  
Thermal Susceptibility Index)  
derived from  
micro-surveys

Aggregate to  
100 m grid cells

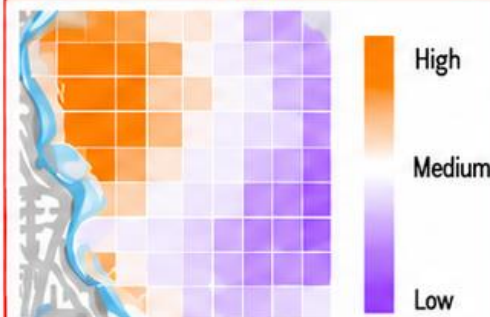


LightGBM, RF, and HGB



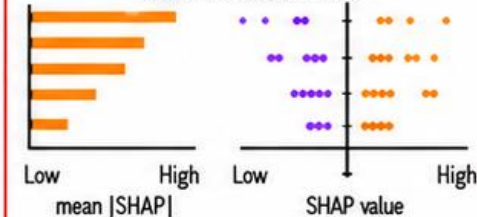
Performance assessment

## Predicted thermal susceptibility LETSI



## SHAP explainability

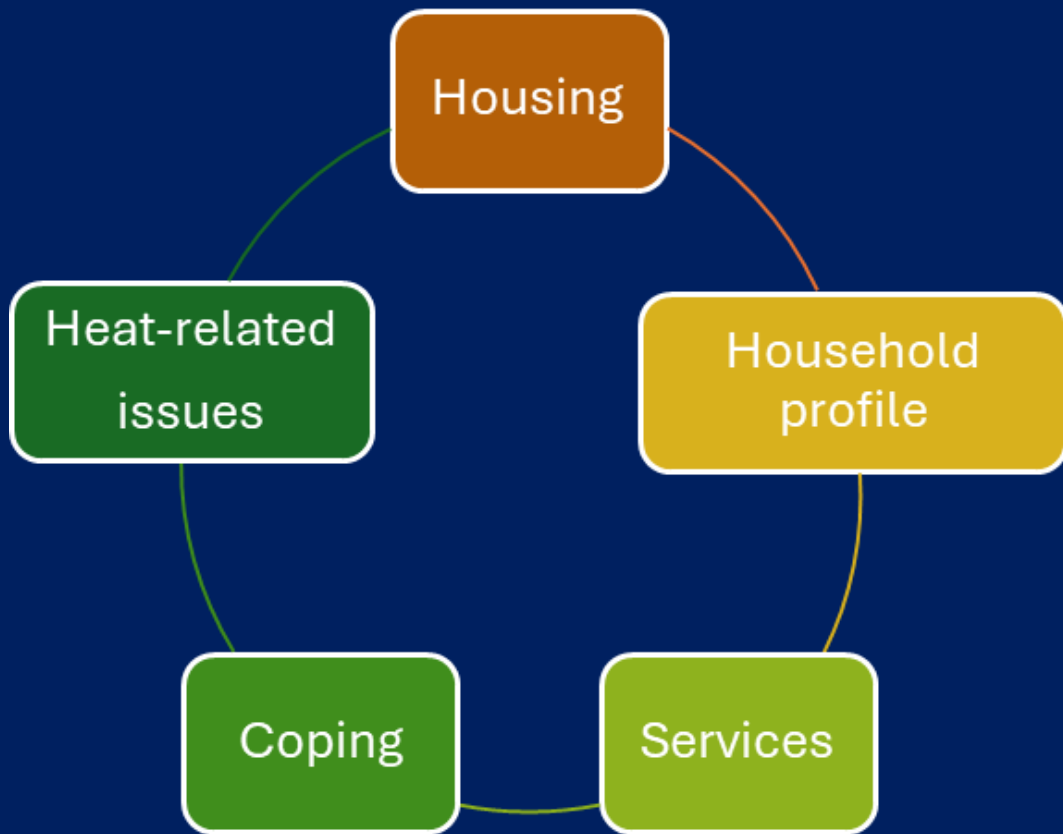
feature contributions





# Questionnaire

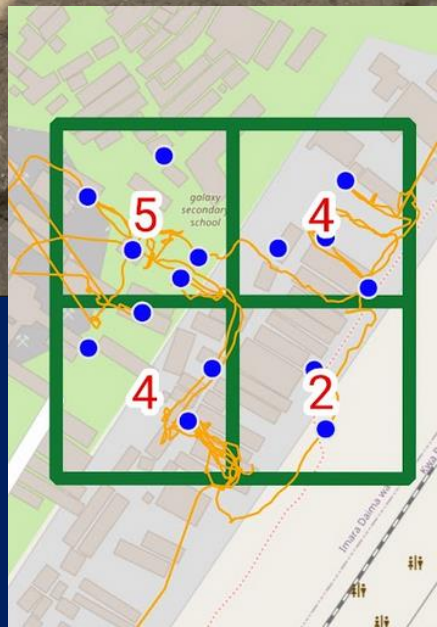
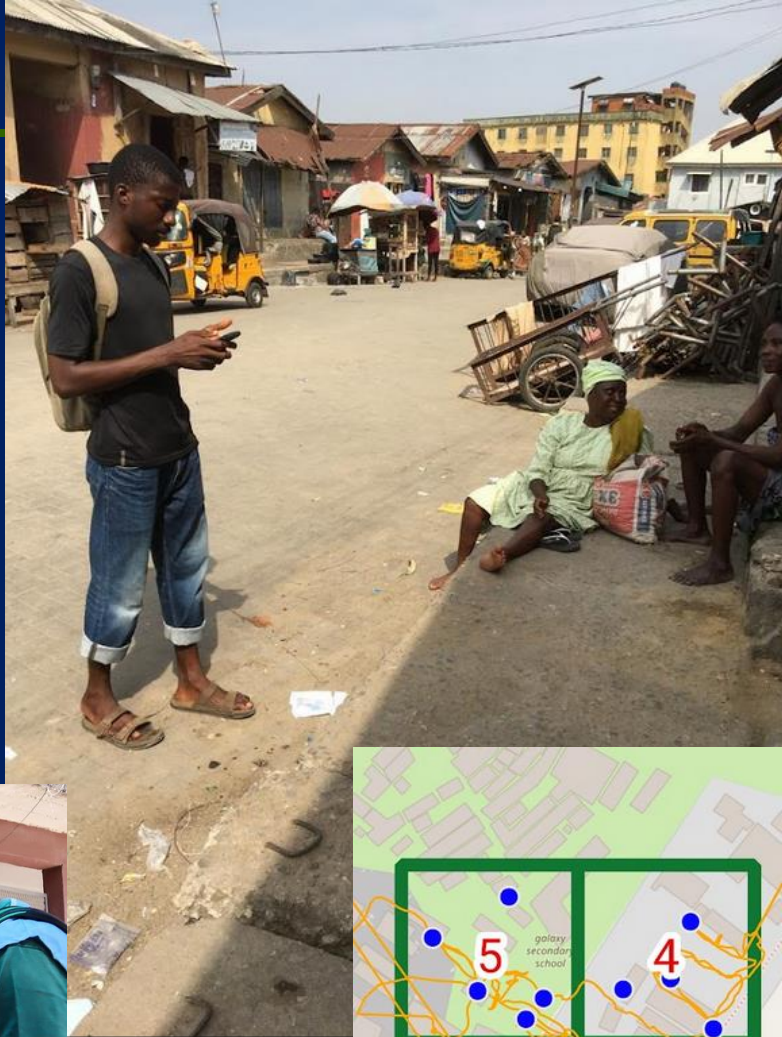
Co-designed with community leaders and local CBOs



- Observation of housing conditions
- Questionnaire : anonymous, no sensitive questions



# Micro-surveys



## MERGIN MAPS

### HOUSING - INSIDE

In the main room, is the roof insulated?

Field must not be empty

In the main room, are the walls insulated?

Field must not be empty

In the main room, what is the main floor material?

Field must not be empty

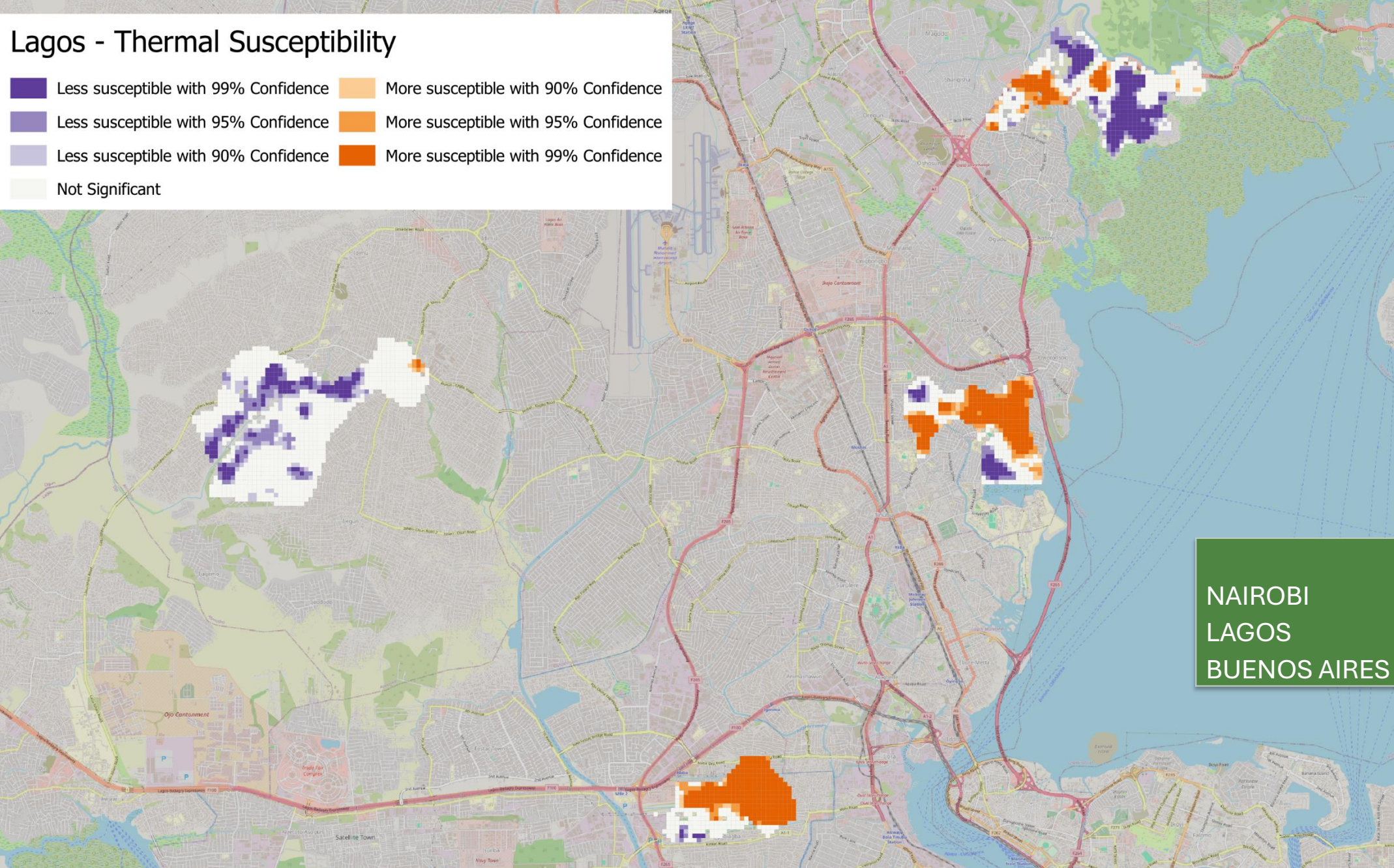
### PROFILE

How many people are there in the household?

Field must not be empty

How much is the monthly rent?

# Lagos - Thermal Susceptibility



**KEY PREDICTORS**

NAIROBI  
LAGOS  
BUENOS AIRES

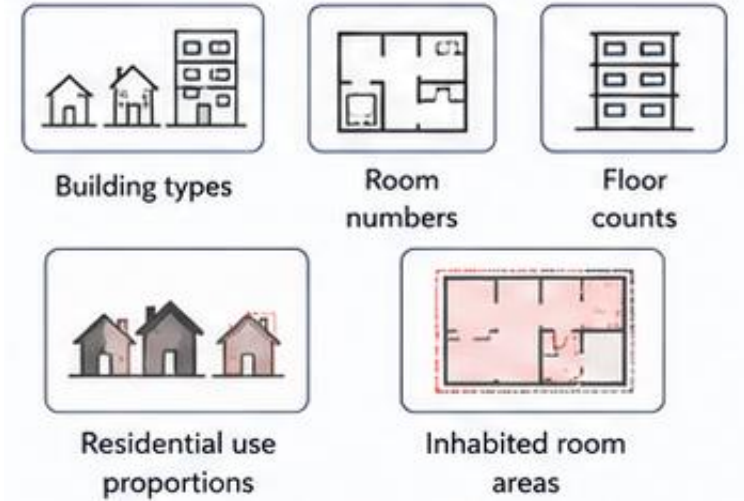
S2 Roof CSSI  
S2 Brightness  
Building height

# Population distribution

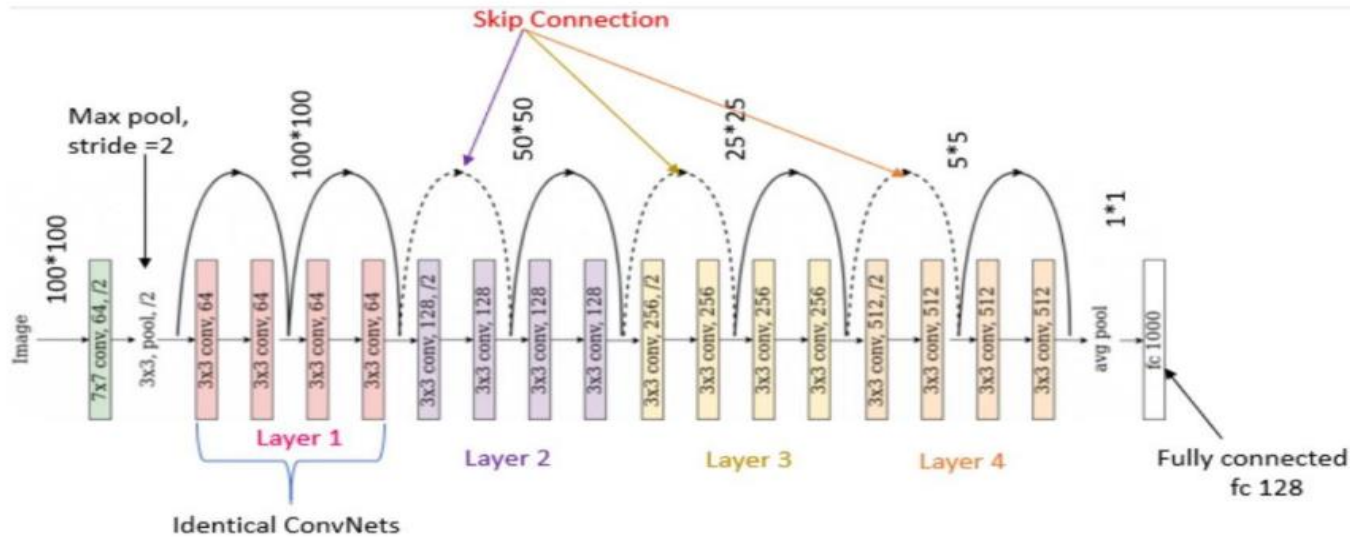
Population data from micro-surveys



Extrapolate to grid level



DL model

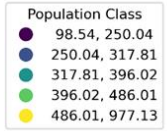
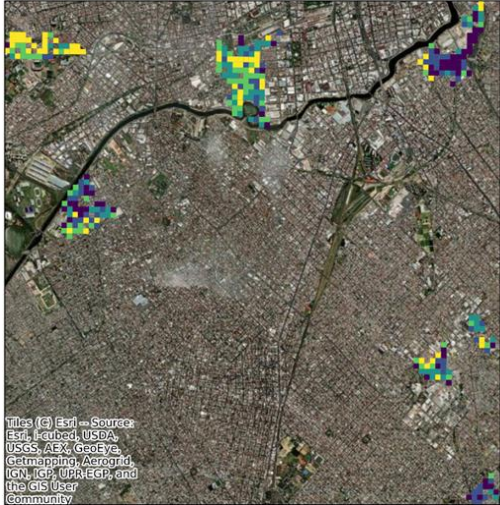


- ResNet-18 backbone with PyTorch
- 4 spectral bands from PlanetScope imagery + augmentation



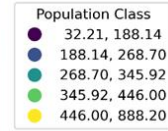
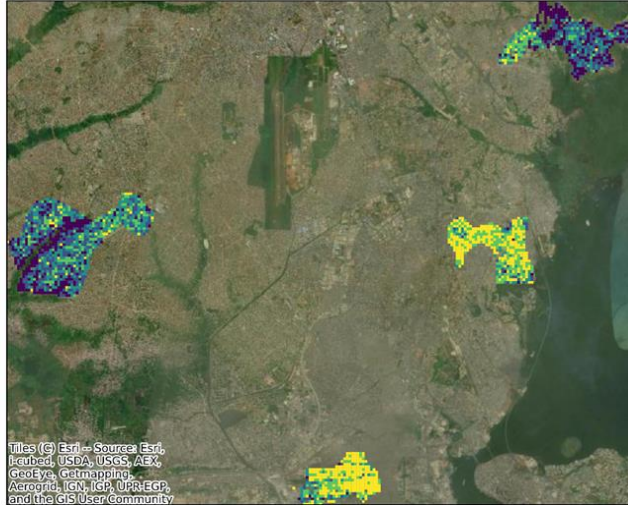
# Results

Buenos Aires



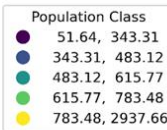
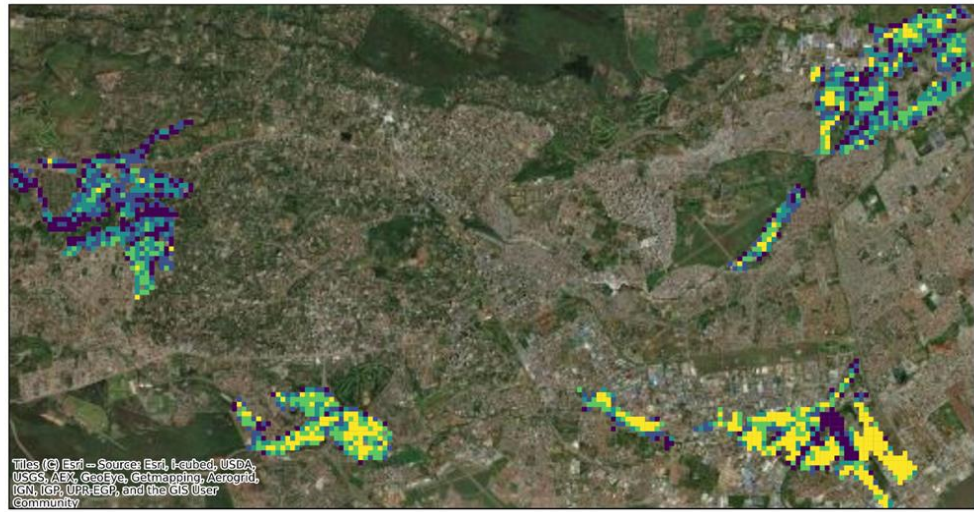
Tiles (C) Esri - Source: Esri, Imagery, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, UPR-EGP, and the GIS User Community

Lagos

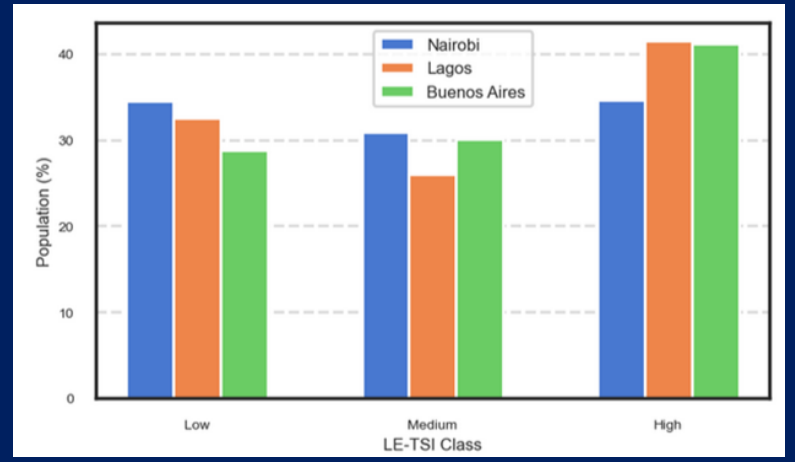
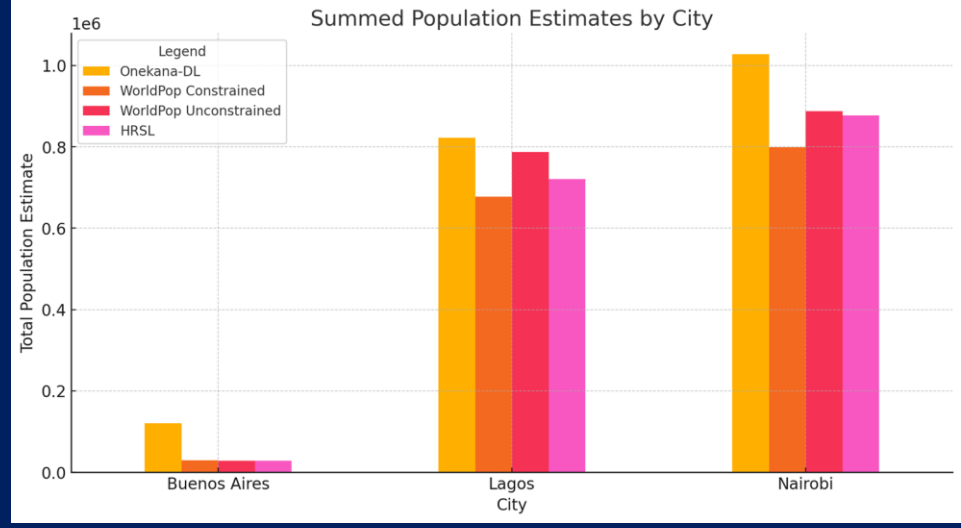


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Nairobi



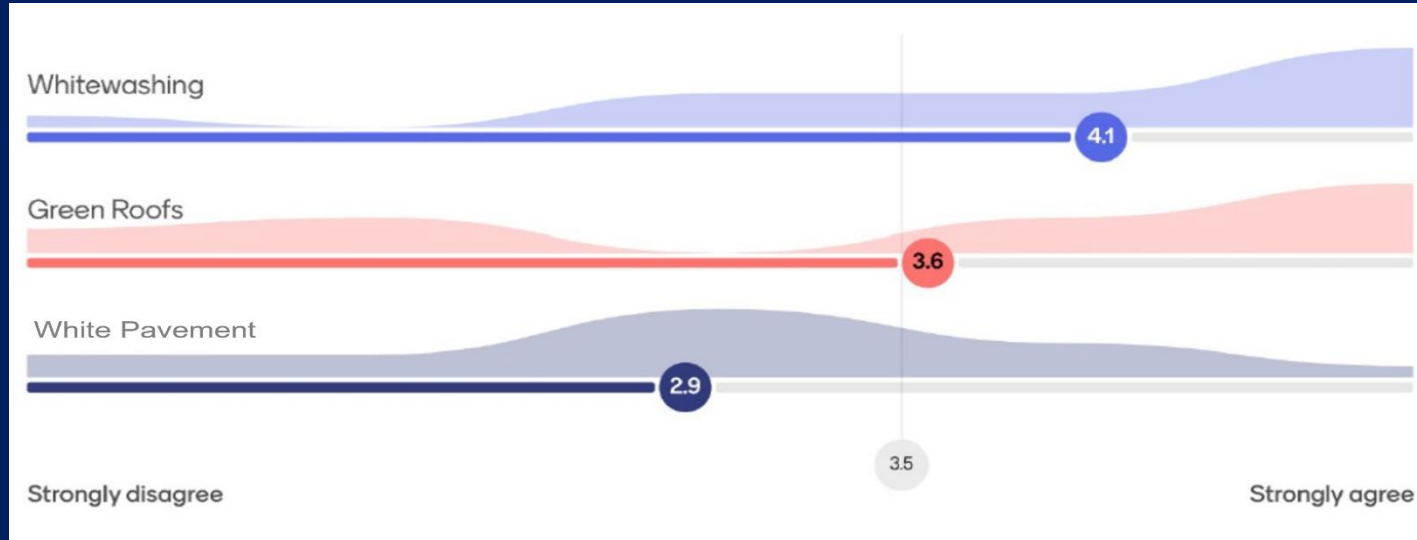
Tiles (C) Esri - Source: Esri, Imagery, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, UPR-EGP, and the GIS User Community





# Stakeholder feedback

## Most important feasible adaptation measures (from a community perspective)



## Main barriers to the implementation of adaptation measures





# The ONEKANA Team



Eléonore  
Wolff



Sabine  
Vanhuyse



Stefanos  
Georganos



Ángela  
Abascal



Monika  
Kuffer



Jon  
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