

CALI URBAN DEVELOPMENT II

Investigating the Impacts of Land Use
Change on Urban Heat and Social
Vulnerability in Cali, Colombia

Gabi Davidson-
Gomez

Brenna Bruffey

Deya Rodríguez

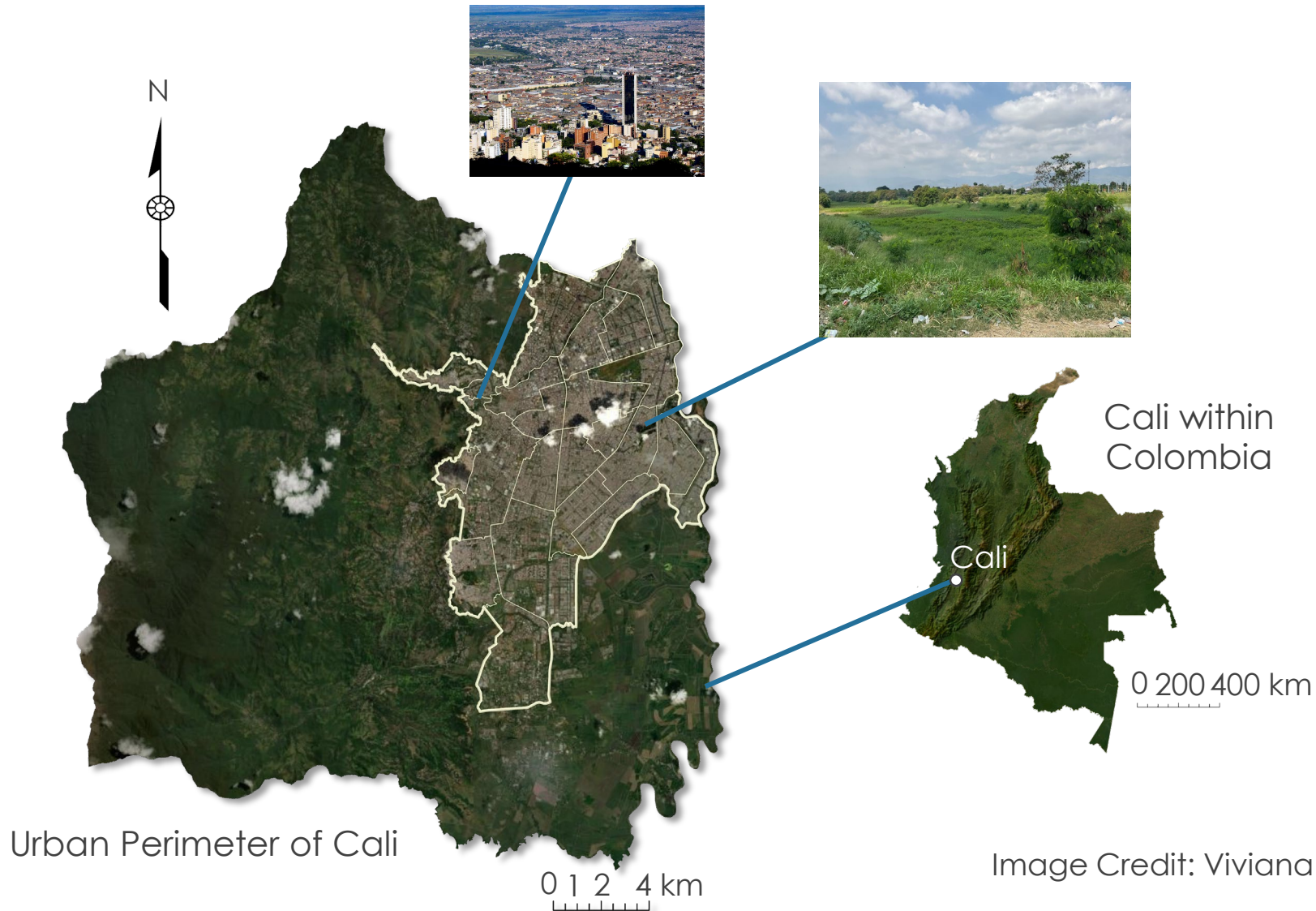
Isabelle Solórzano



California – Ames | Summer 2024



STUDY AREA & PERIOD



Study Area
Cali, Colombia

Study Period
Start - January 1st, 2013
End - December 31st, 2023



Image Credit: Viviana Maria Sanchez Escobar, Worldwide Wandering
Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

PARTNERS

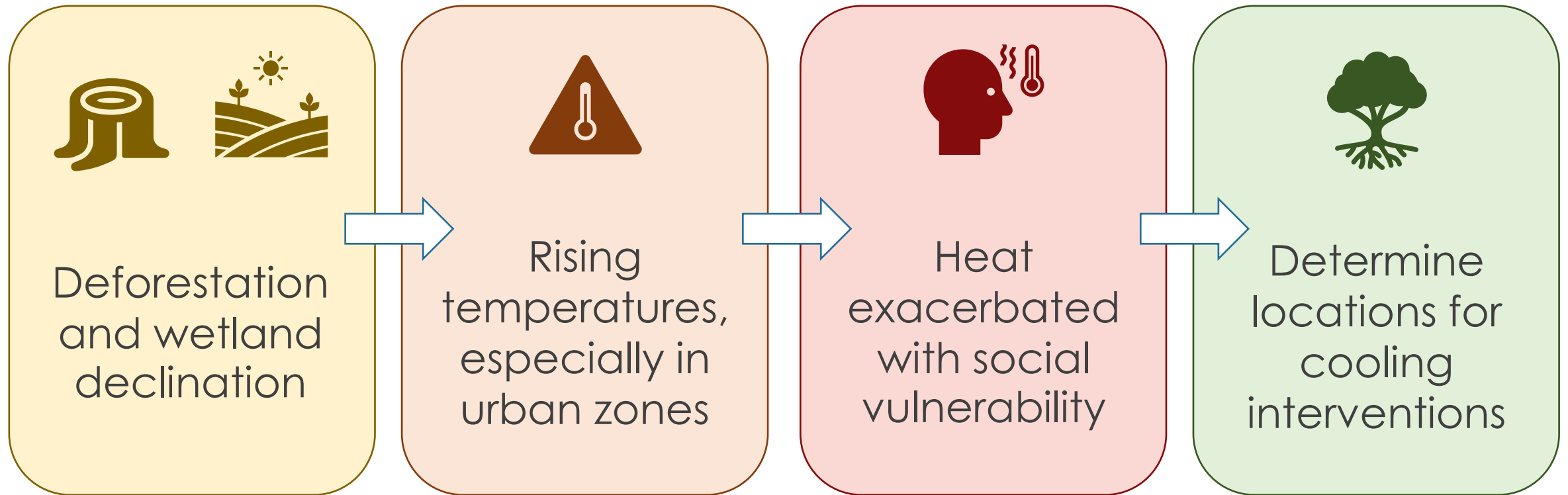


Departamento
Administrativo de Gestión
del Medio Ambiente
(DAGMA)

Fundación Dinamizadores
Ambientales

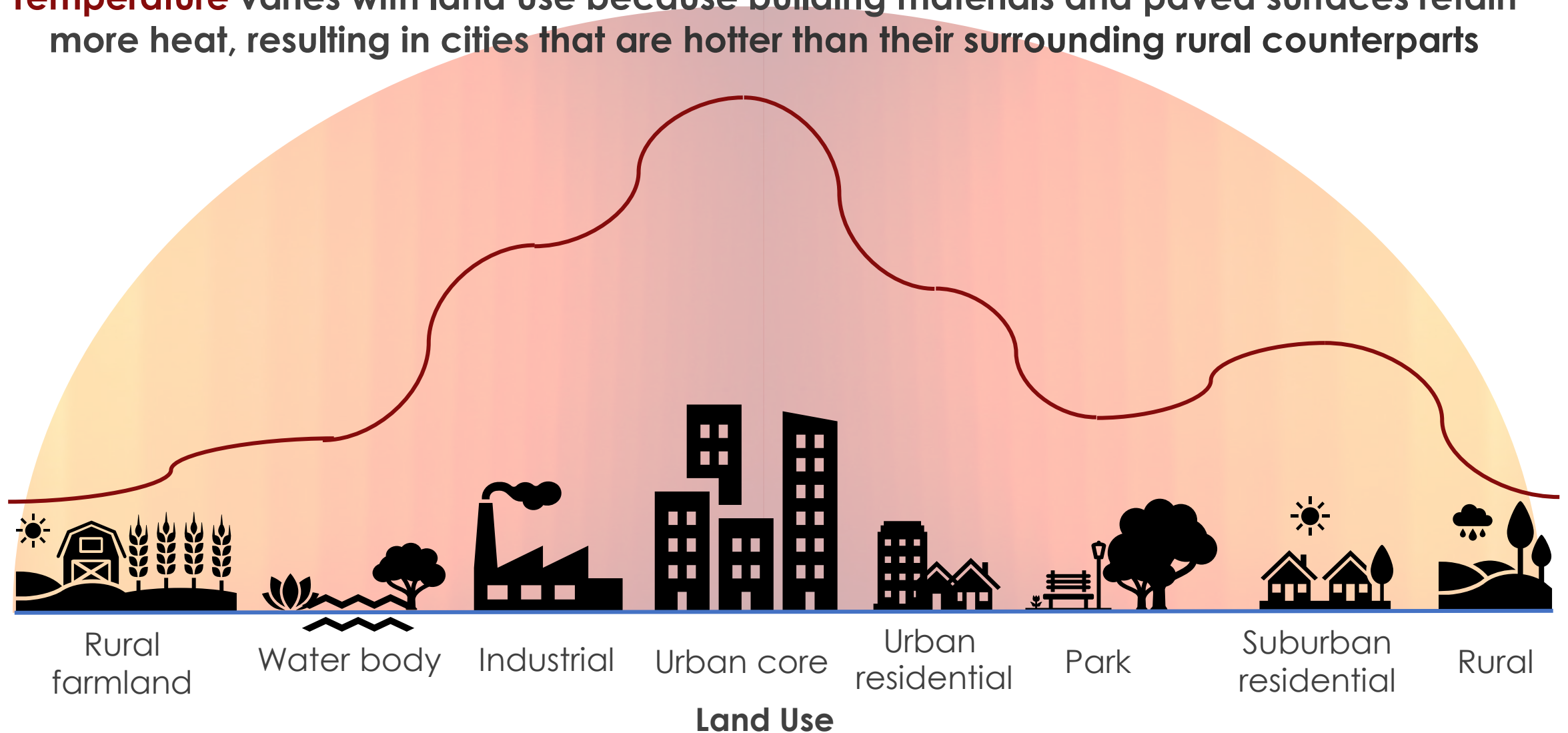
Image Credit: Viviana María Sánchez Escobar

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

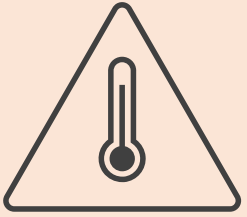


URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

Temperature varies with land use because building materials and paved surfaces retain more heat, resulting in cities that are hotter than their surrounding rural counterparts



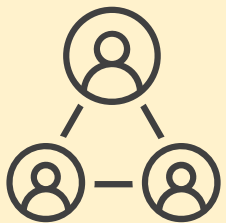
OBJECTIVES



Identify **temperature hot spots** within the city

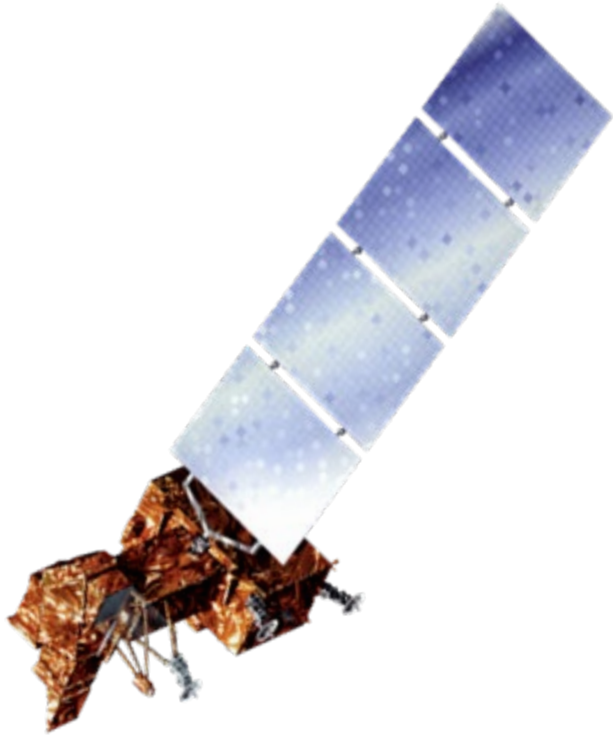


Generate **landcover maps** to determine land use patterns



Compare the relationship between **land use, temperature, and social factors**

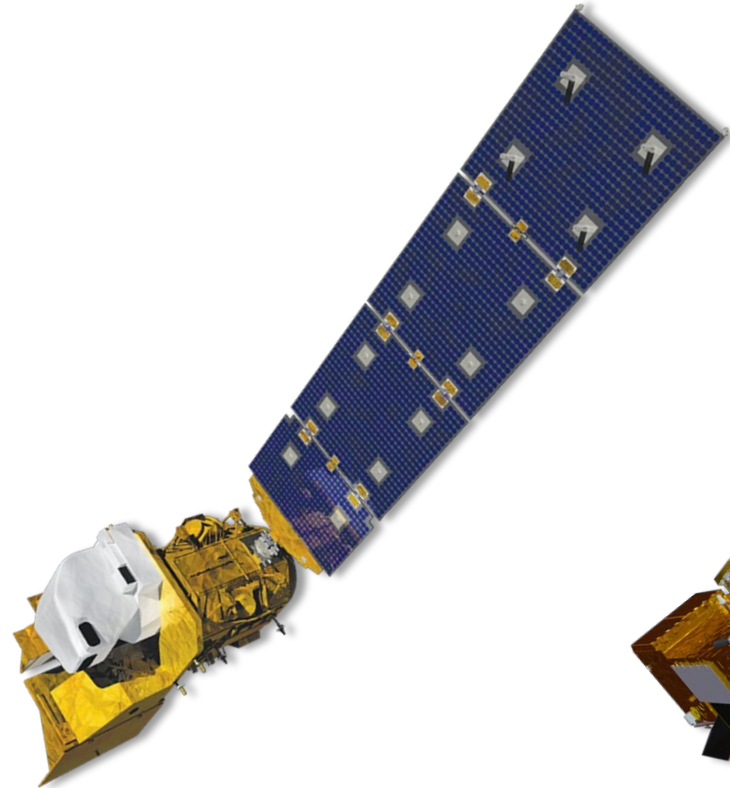
EARTH OBSERVATIONS



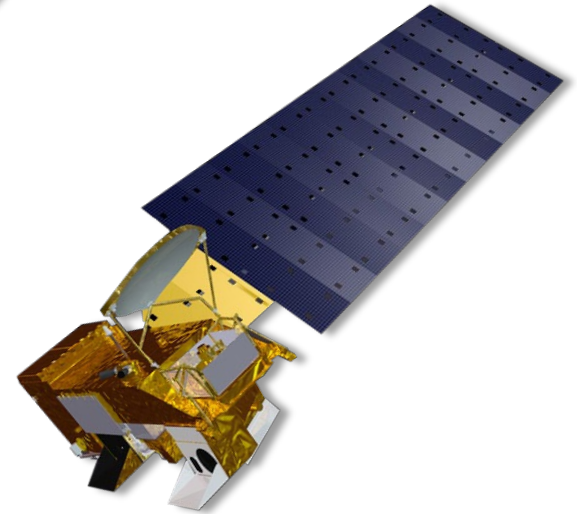
Landsat 7
ETM+



Landsat 8
OLI/TIRS



Landsat 9
OLI-2/TIRS-2



Aqua
MODIS

METHODOLOGY: Urban Heat

Acquisition

UHEAT 2.0 Code

Landsat 7, 8 and 9
Imagery

MODIS Imagery

Processing

Transformed Code
from Python to
GEE syntax

Combine Image
Collections in GEE

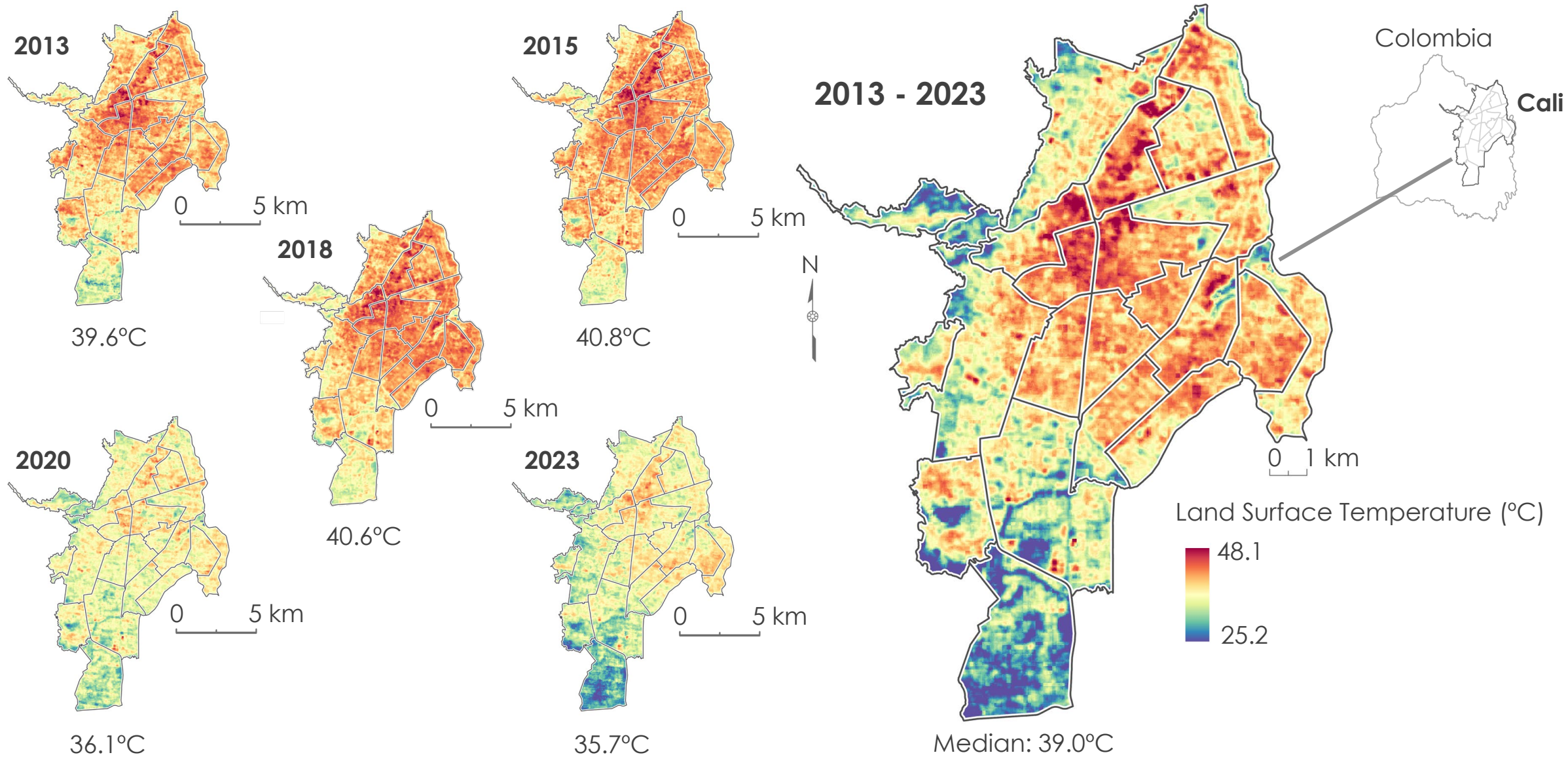
Applied Cloud
Mask in GEE

Analysis

Zonal Statistics
by Comuna

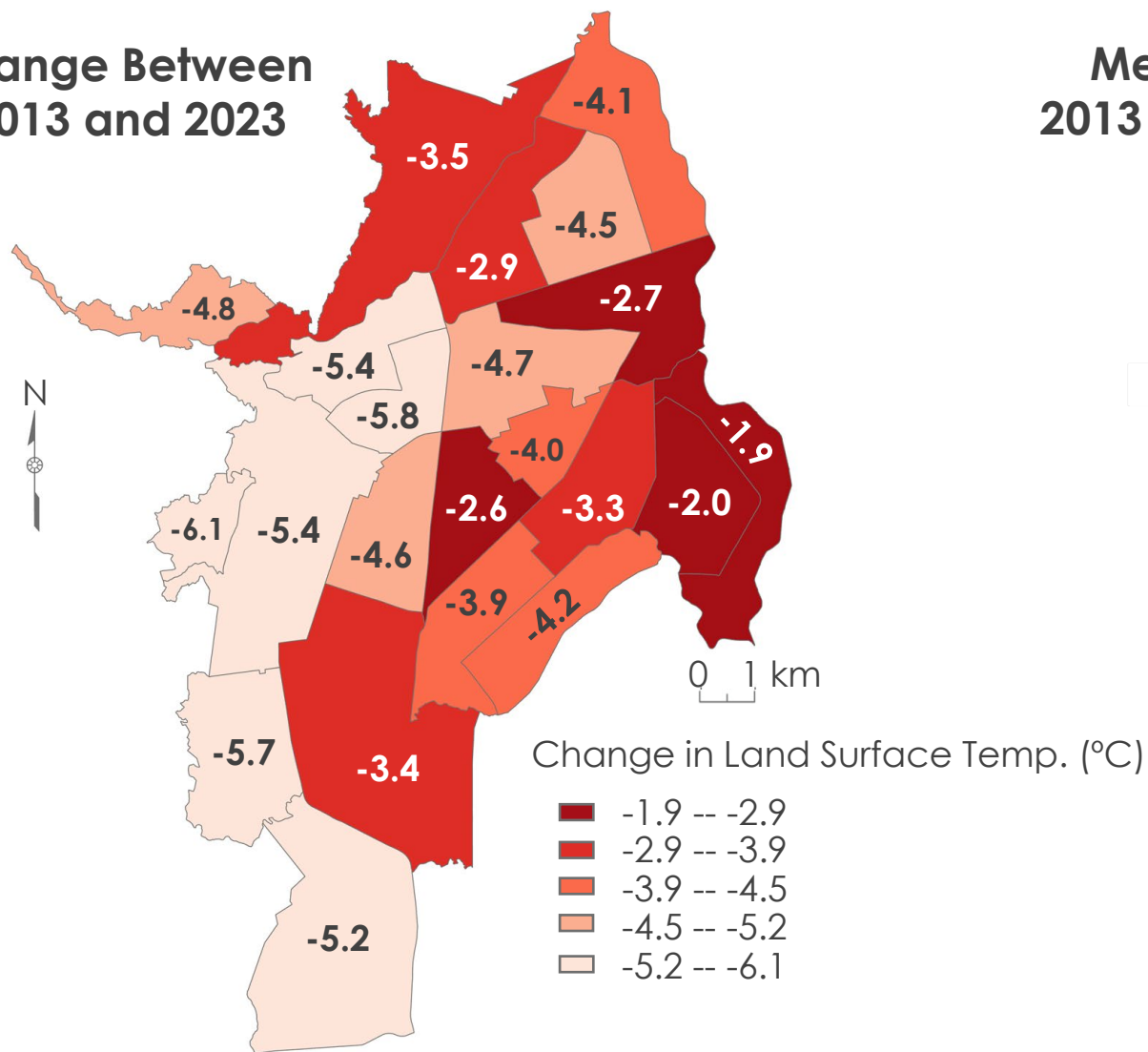
Validity Check
Using MODIS and
Temperature
Quality
Assessment

RESULTS: Urban Heat

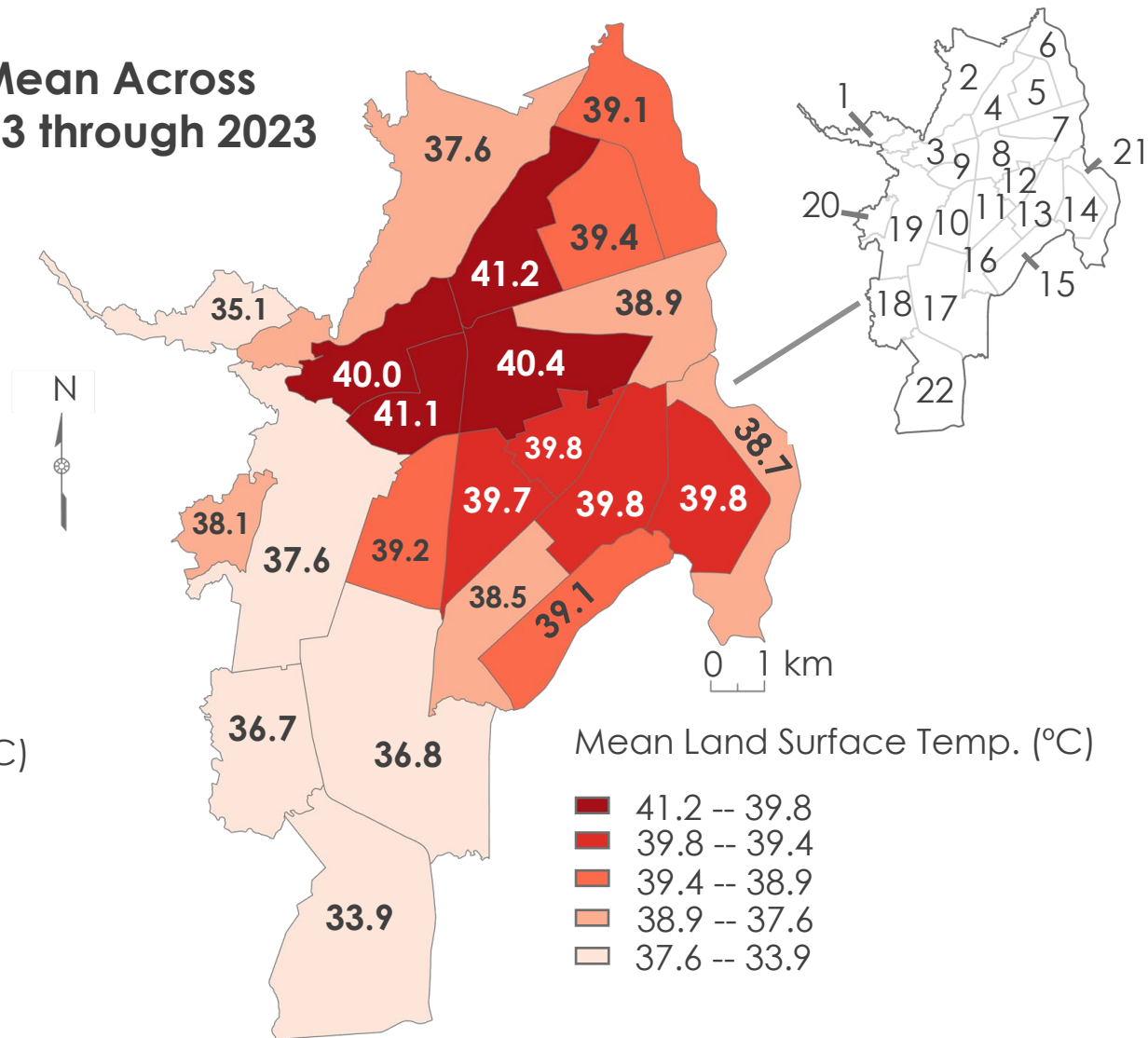


RESULTS: Mean Urban Heat

Change Between
2013 and 2023



Mean Across
2013 through 2023



METHODOLOGY: Land Use/Land Cover

Acquisition

Landsat 8 Imagery
from USGS Earth
Explorer

Processing

Applied Cloud
Mask in ArcGIS Pro

Deep Learning
Land Classification
Model

Analysis

Zonal Statistics
by Comuna

Change Detection
Wizard for 5-
and 10-year
Periods

RESULTS: Land Cover

2013

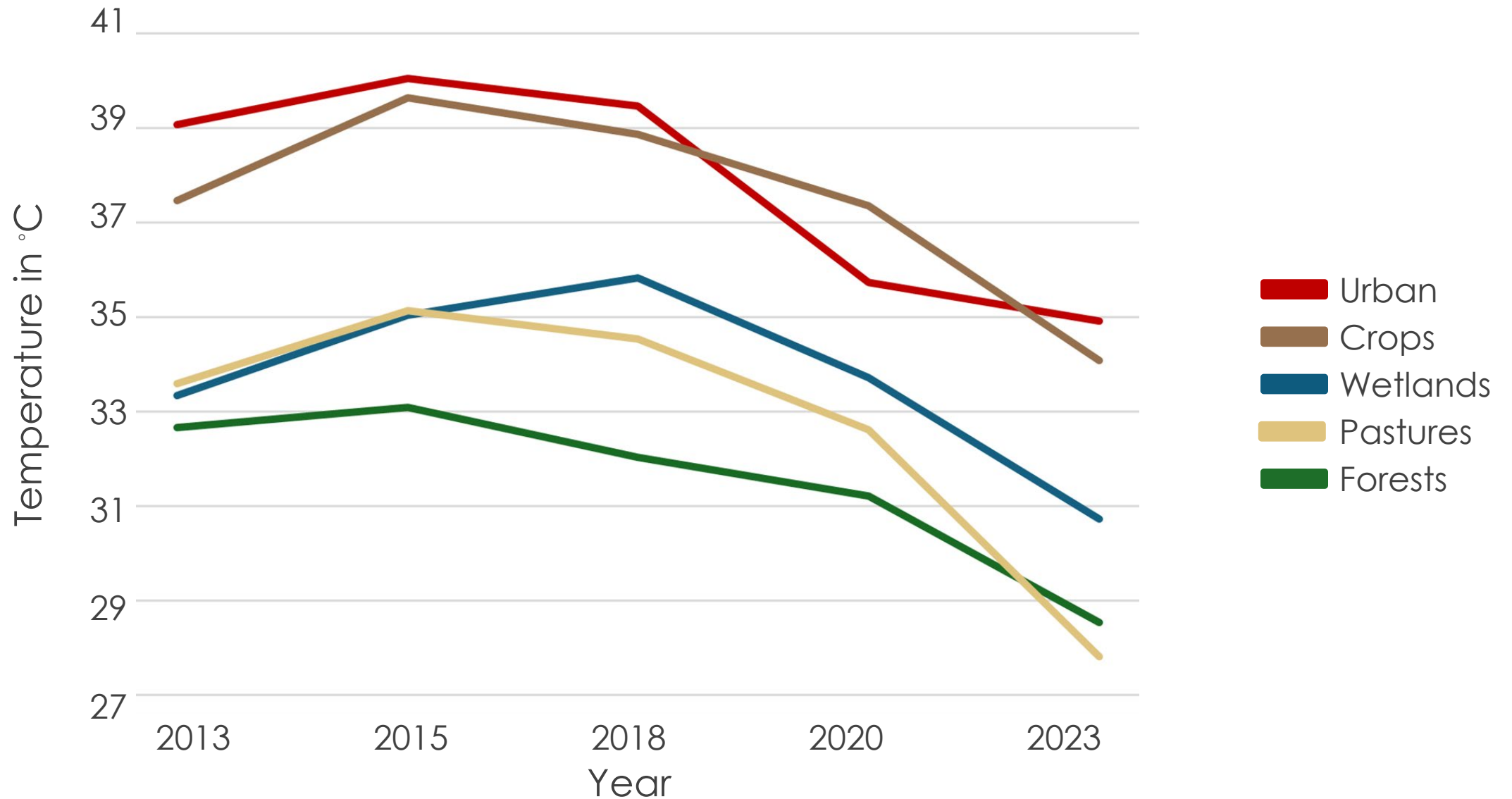


- Open Water
- Developed, Open Space
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, High Intensity
- Barren
- Deciduous
- Evergreen
- Mixed
- Shrub
- Herbaceous
- Pastures
- Agriculture
- Woody Wetlands
- Emergent Wetlands

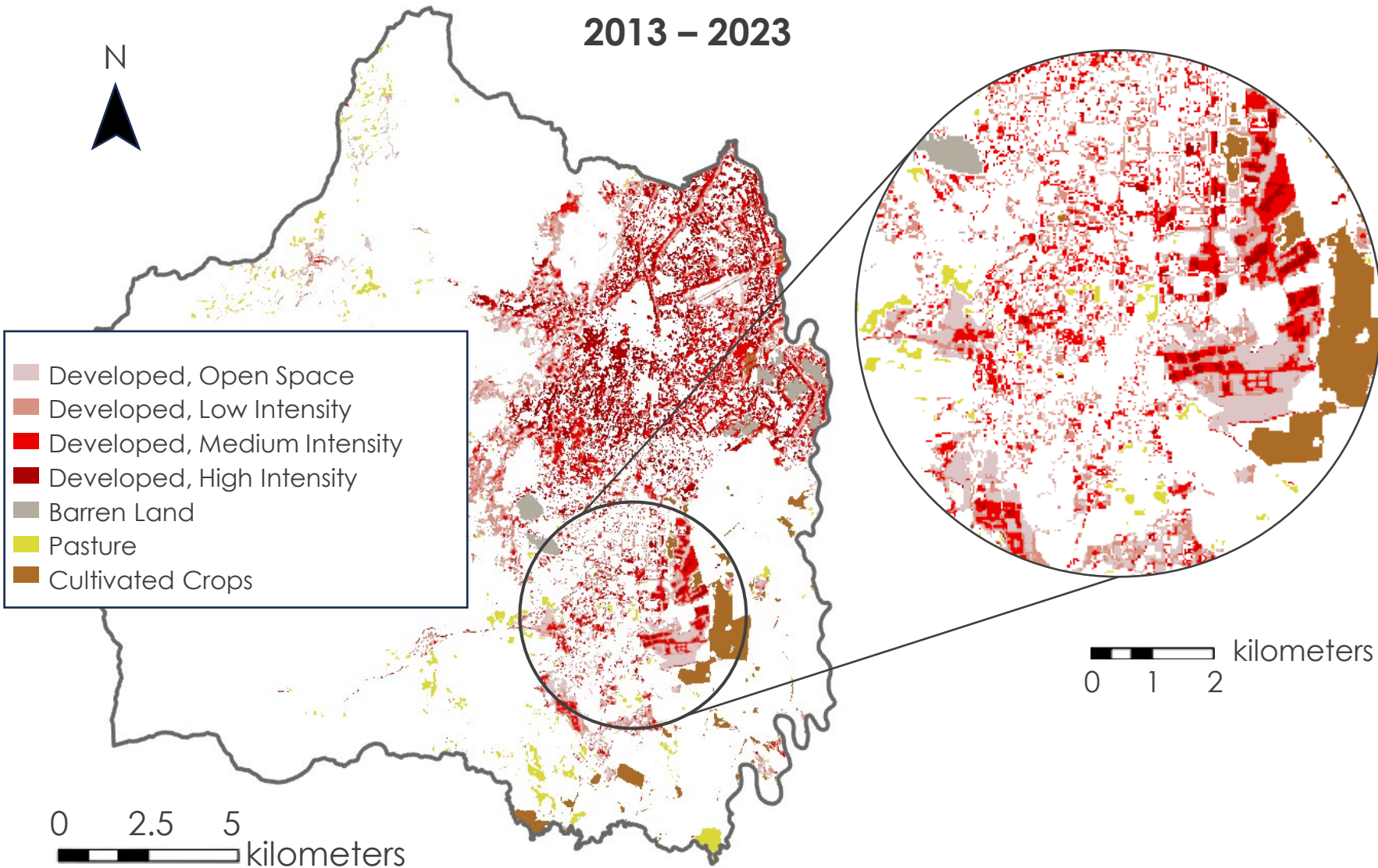
2023

0 2.5 5 kilometers

RESULTS: Urban Heat and Land Use



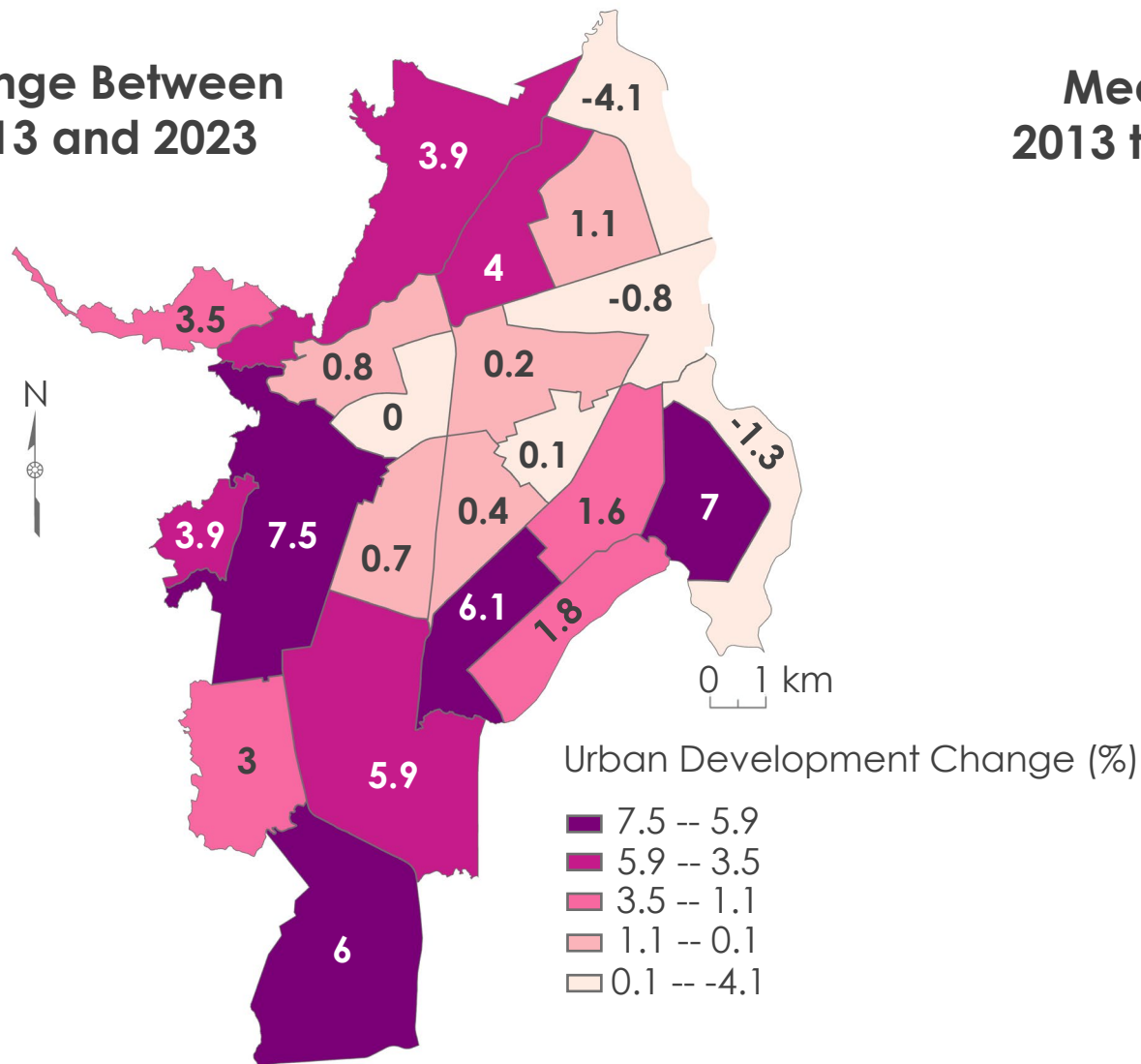
RESULTS: Land Cover Change



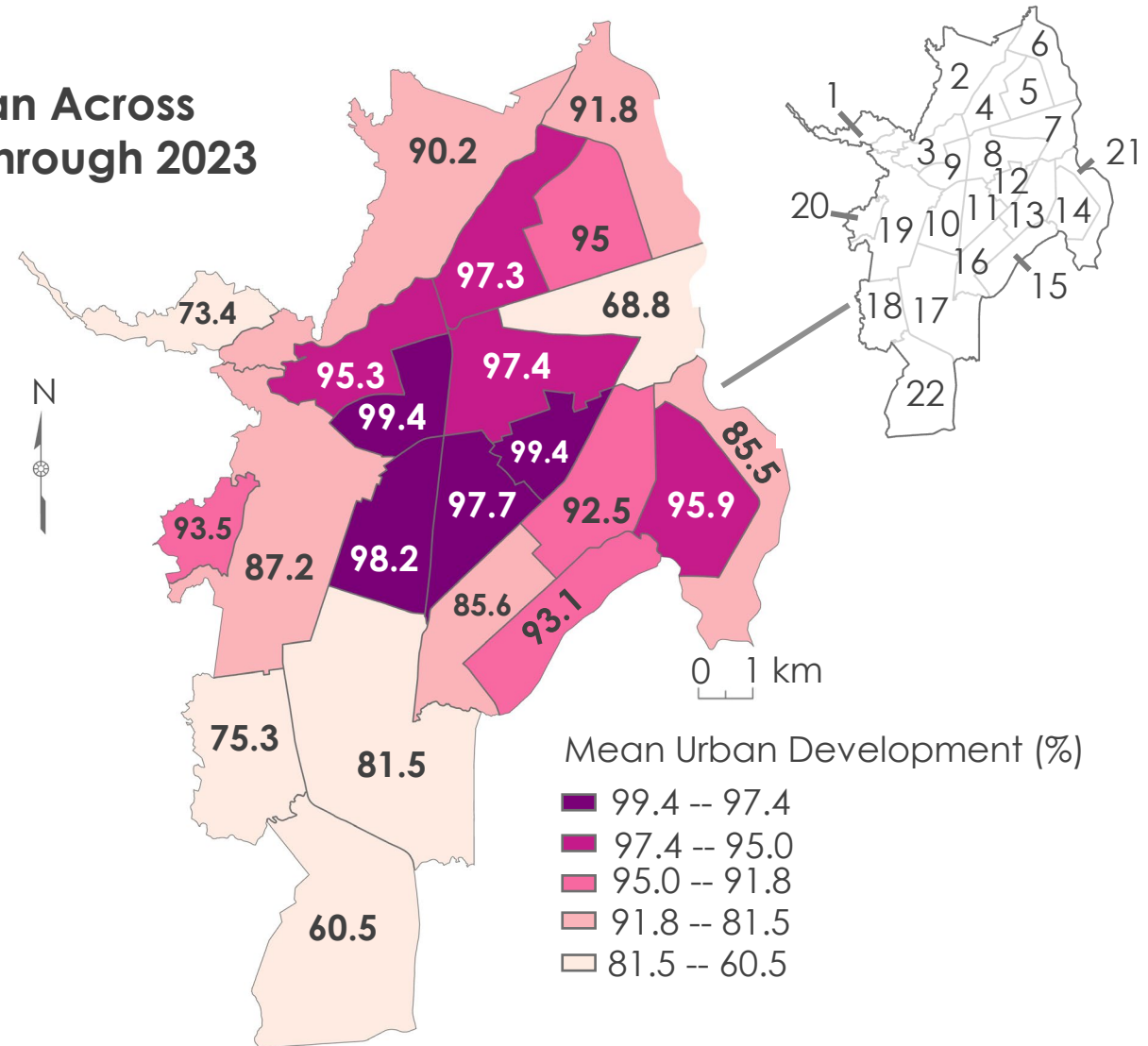
- **52.8 km²** experienced an increase in developed cover
- **8.4 km²** of deciduous forests were converted for human use

RESULTS: Urban Land Use Change

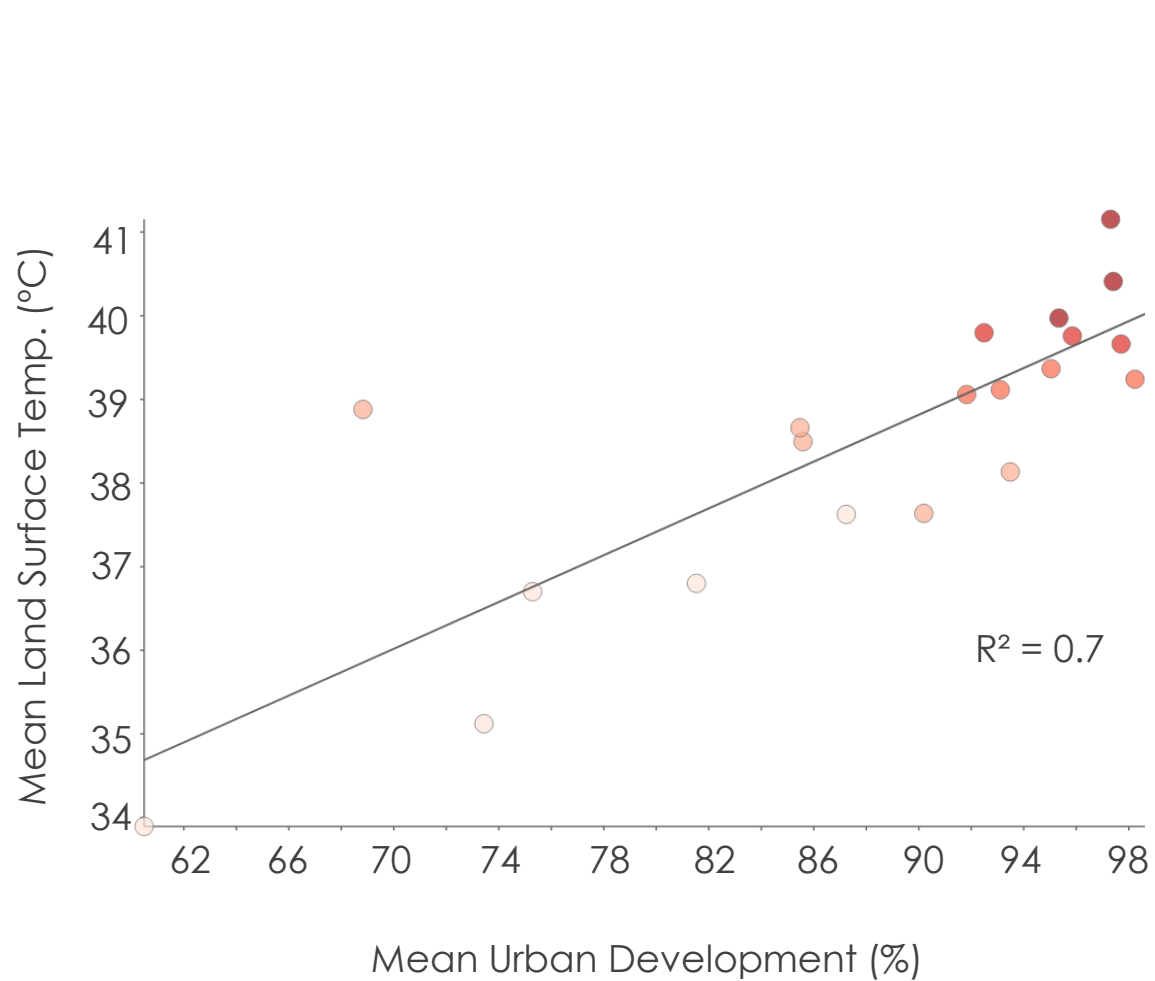
Change Between
2013 and 2023



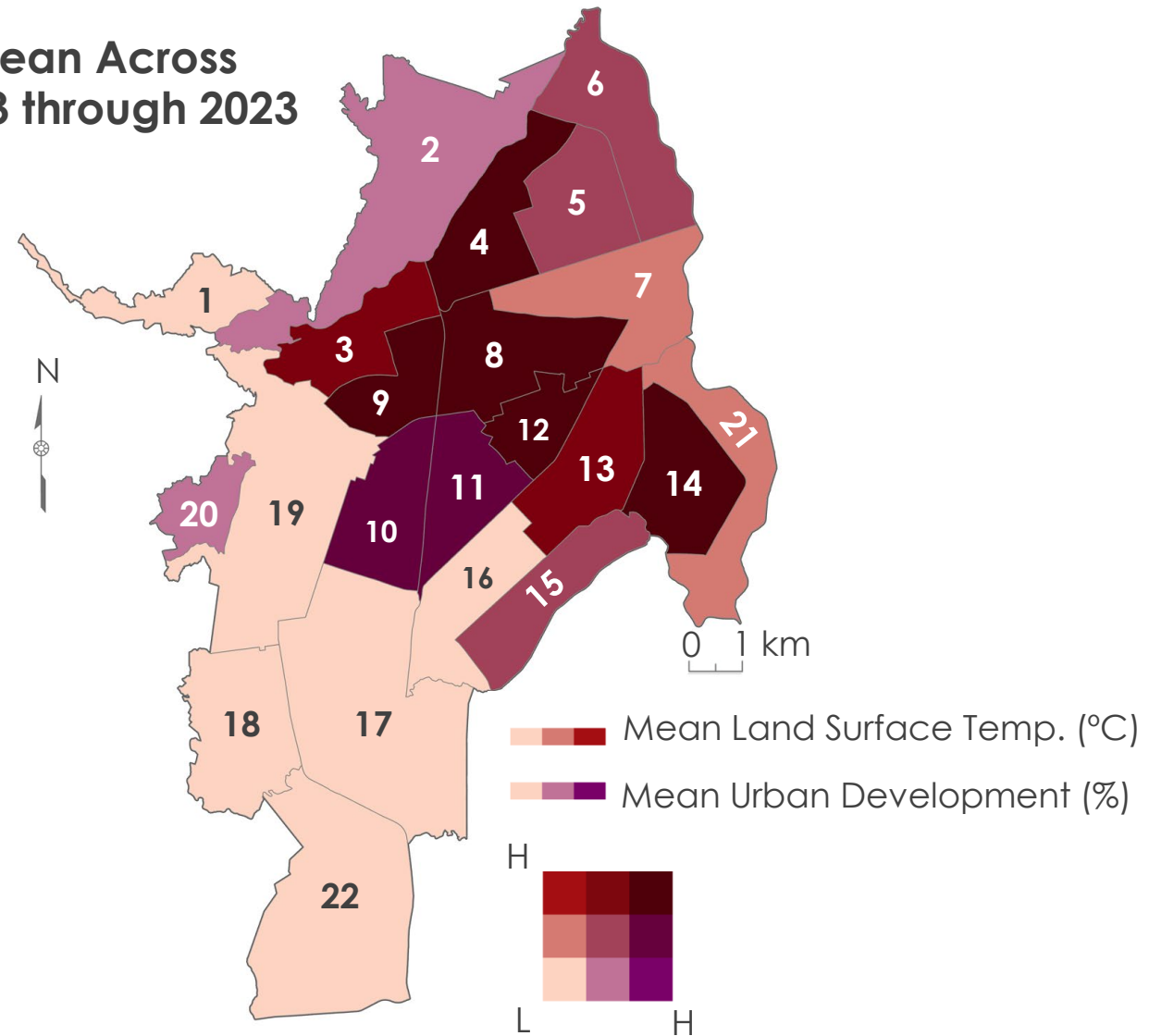
Mean Across
2013 through 2023



RESULTS: Urban Development vs Heat



Mean Across
2013 through 2023



METHODOLOGY: Social Vulnerability

Acquisition

Demographic Data
From "Cali en
Cifras" and Other
Municipal Datasets

Processing

Converted
Numerical
Population Shares
Data to
Percentages

Calculated Green
Space Access
in QGIS

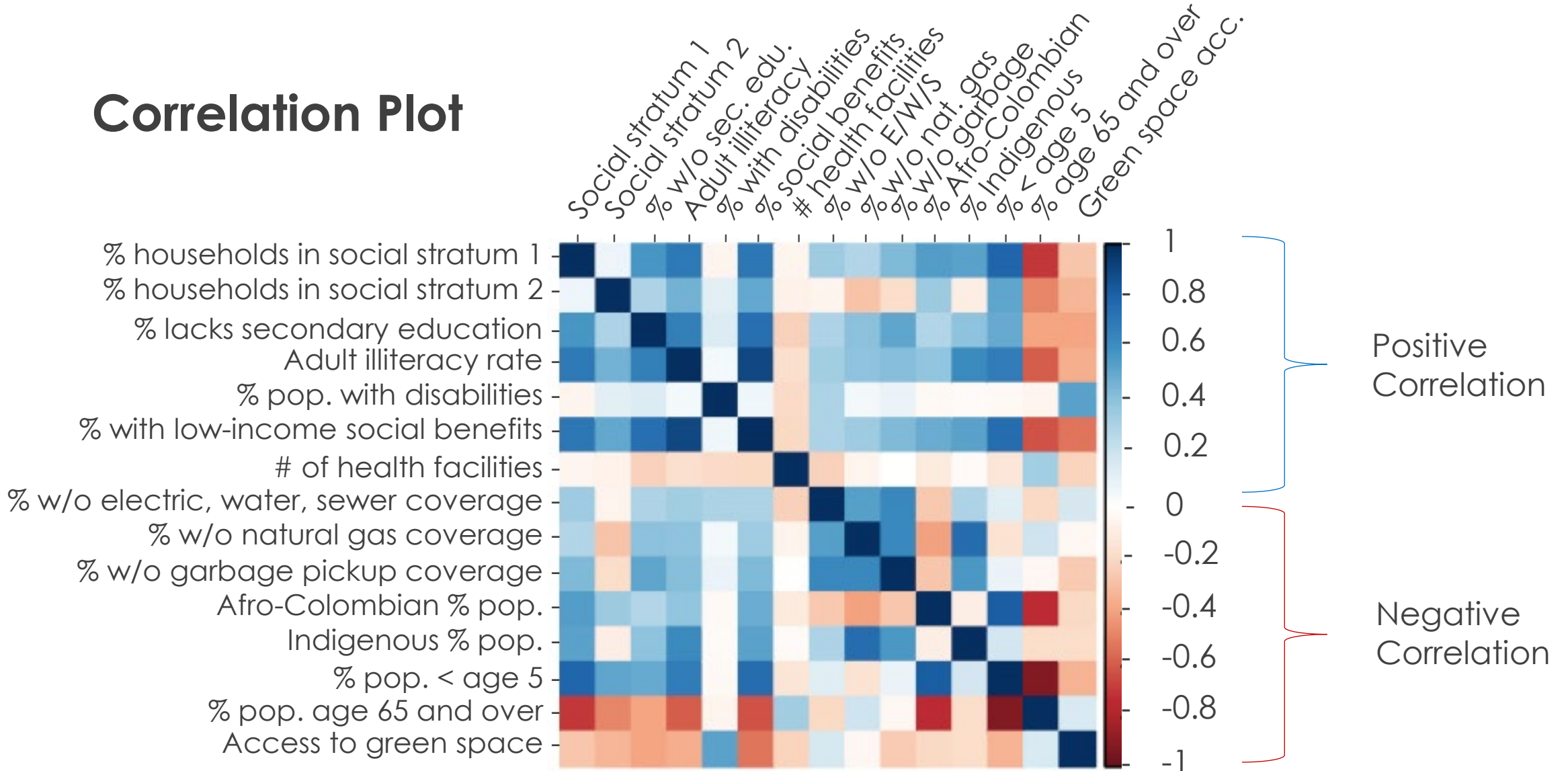
Analysis

Normalized Data
and Ran PCA in R
Studio

Visualized PCA
Results in R Studio

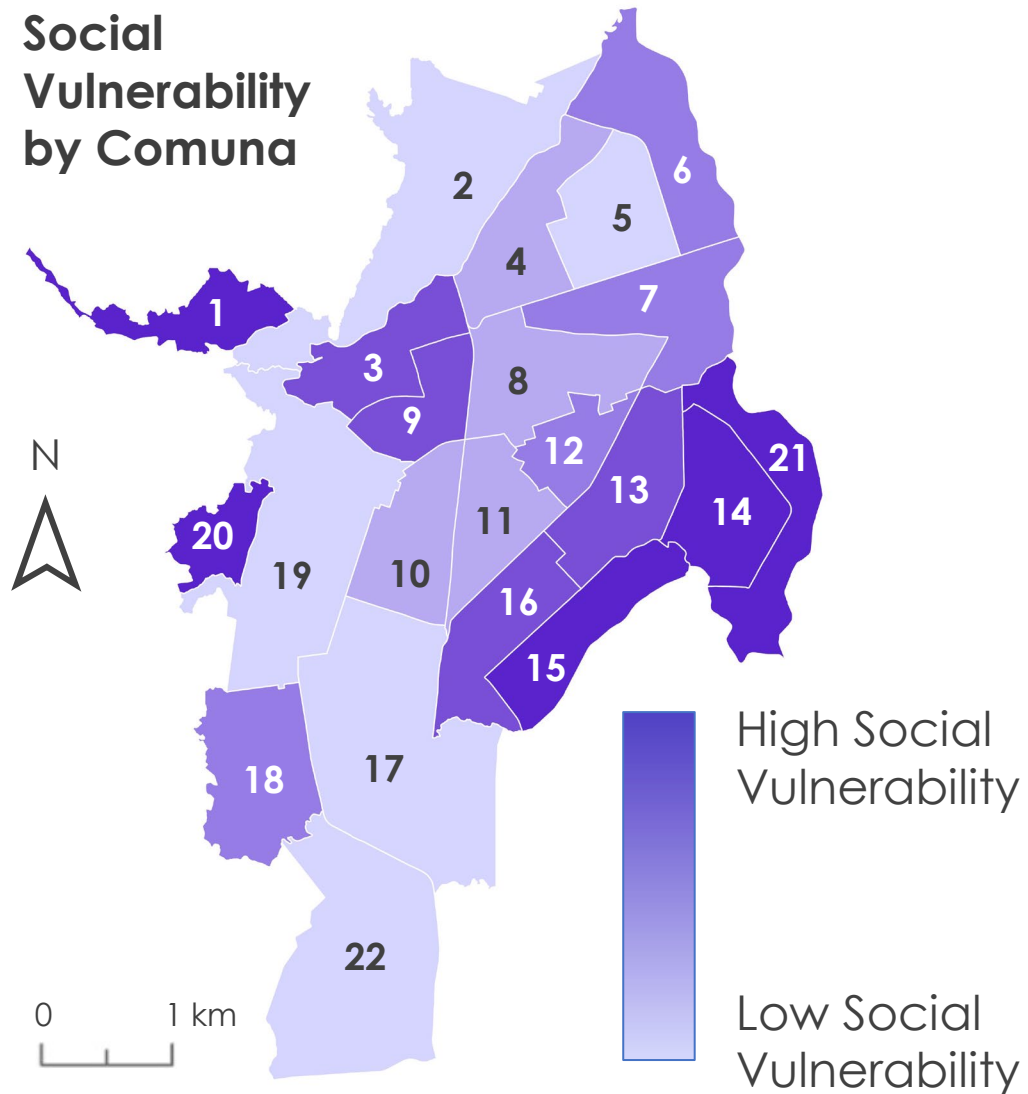
RESULTS: Social Vulnerability

Correlation Plot

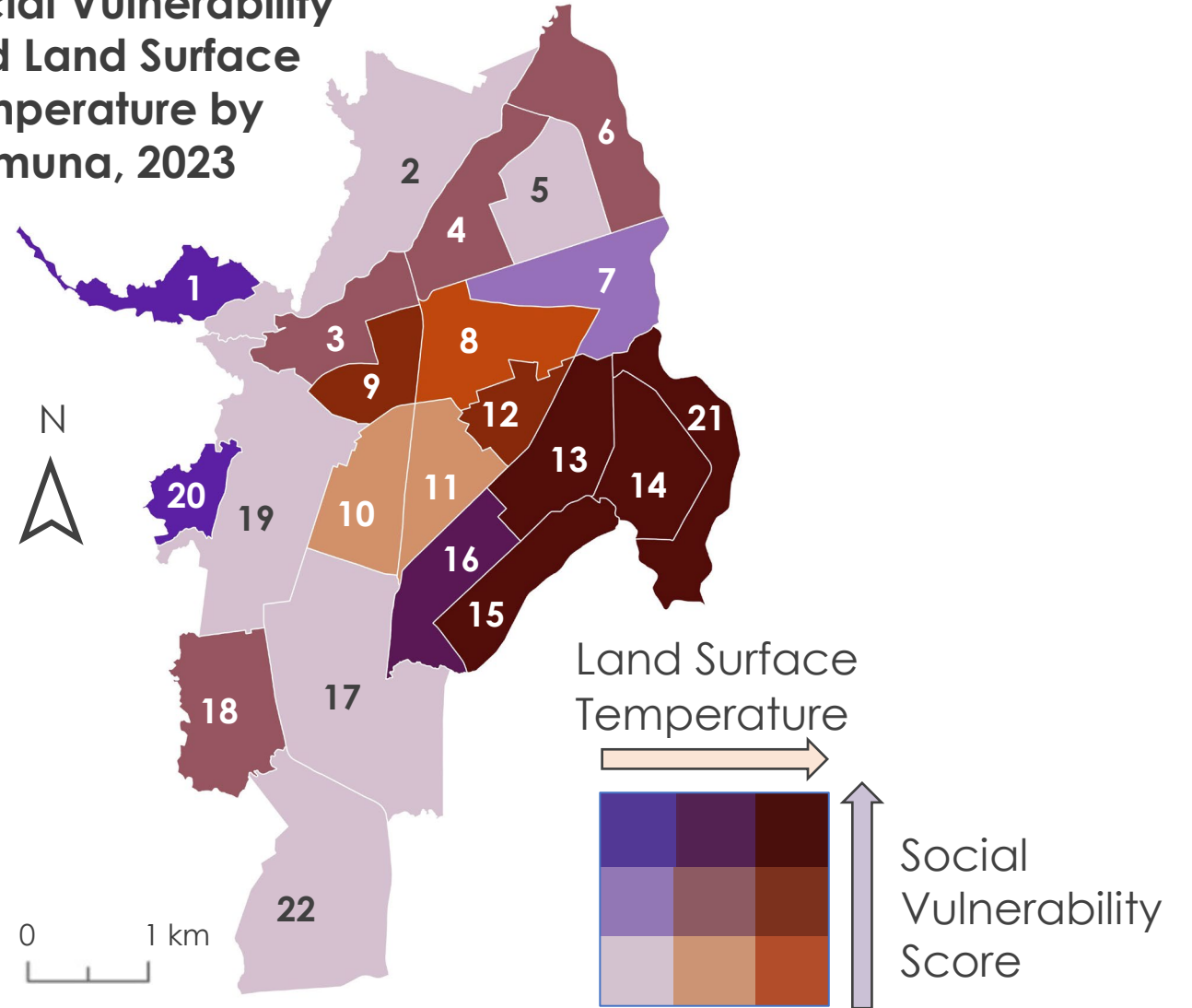


RESULTS: Social Vulnerability and Urban Heat

Social Vulnerability by Comuna



Social Vulnerability and Land Surface Temperature by Comuna, 2023



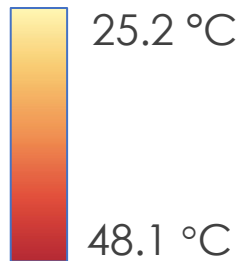
RESULTS: Social Vulnerability and Urban Heat

Land Surface Temperature, Urban Wetlands, and Green Spaces

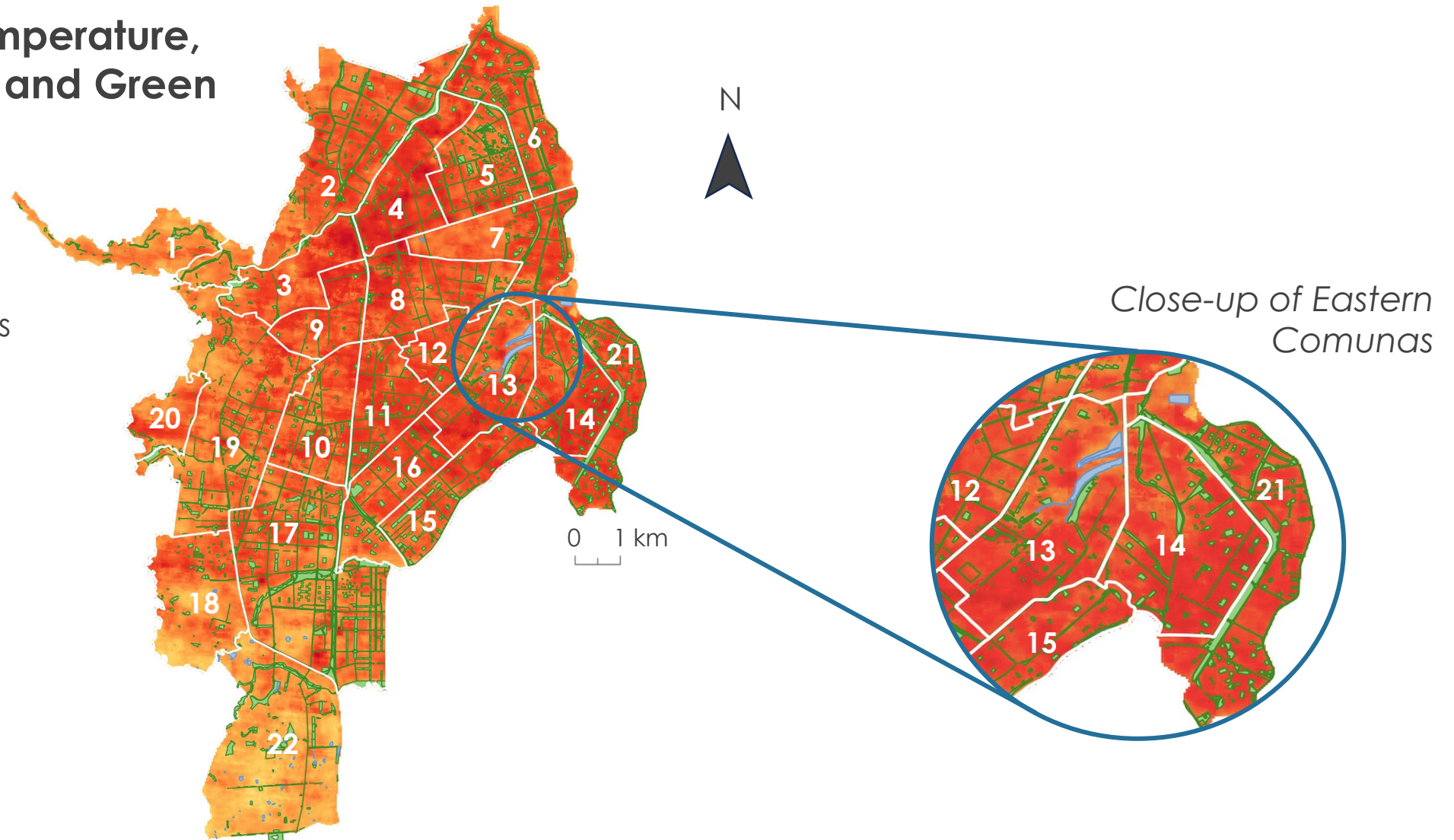
Land Cover

- Green Spaces
- Wetlands

Land Surface Temperature



- Comunas



LIMITATIONS



Cloud cover in
satellite data



Deep Learning
Model **trained**
with US data

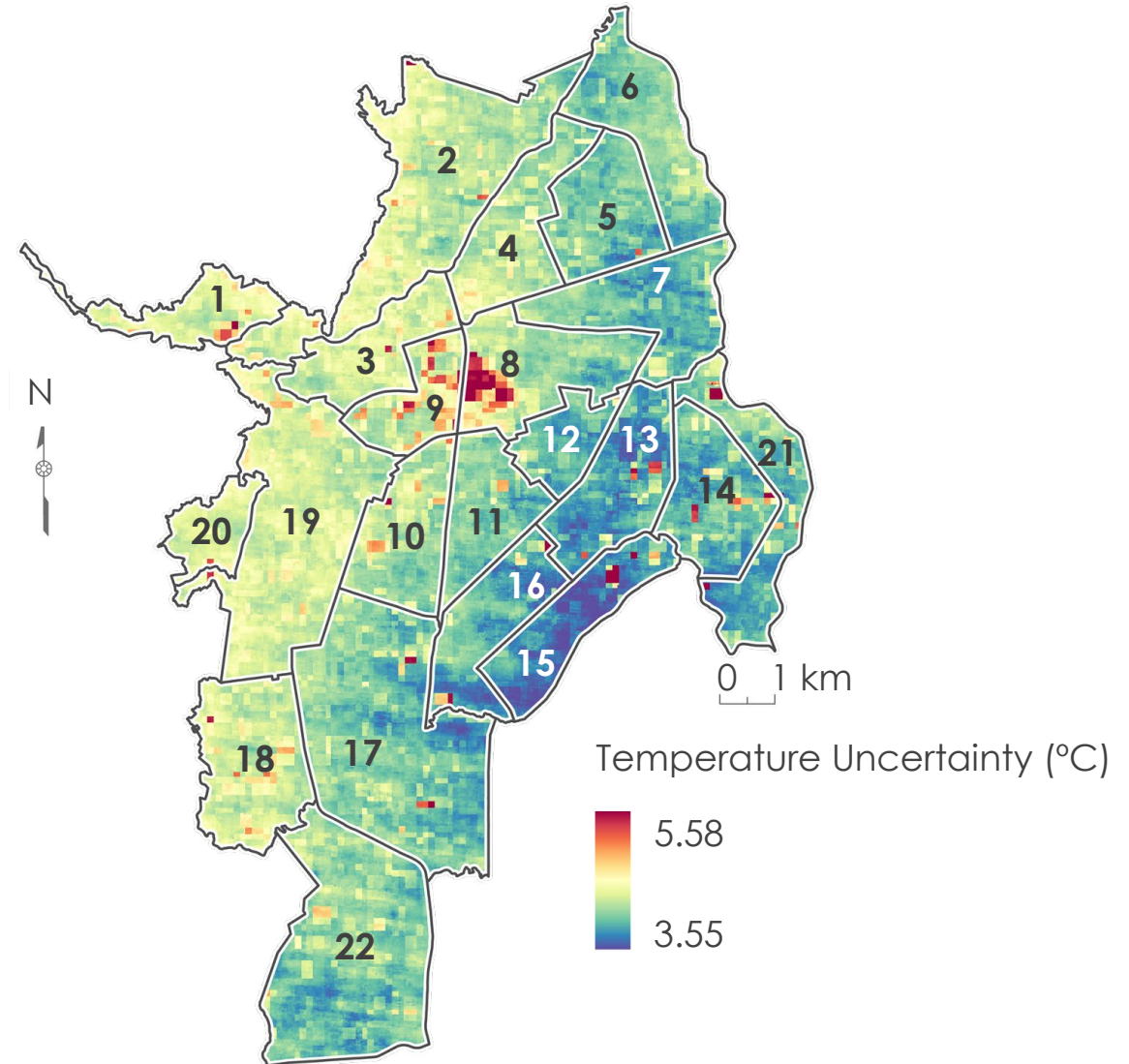


Years of availability
for some education
and health data

FEASIBILITY

Using NASA Earth observations in equatorial zones is limited by two major factors:

1. Minimal images to meet accuracy requirements
2. Temperature uncertainty



CONCLUSIONS

- Surface temperature varies according to land cover
- Amount of development significantly increases temperature
- Areas with less green space experience hotter temperatures and higher social vulnerability
- Highest need for expansion of green spaces and health facilities in Comunas 13-15 and 21
- Continued development exposes more individuals to high temperatures



Charco Azul

Image Credit: Viviana María Sánchez Escobar

Acknowledgments

The team would like to thank:

Partners: Fundación Dinamizadores Ambientales and Departamento Administrativo de Gestión del Medio Ambiente (DAGMA)

Advisors: Dr. Morgan Gilmour (NASA – ARC), Dr. Alexandra Christensen (NASA – JPL), Dr. Juan Torres-Pérez (NASA – ARC), Dr. Xia Cai (NASA – LaRC), Lisa Tanh (Esri)

Lead: Lauren Webster (California – Ames)

Fellow: Maya Hall (California – Ames)

Special thanks to the Spring 2024 Cali Urban Development I Team for their previous work on this project and the UHEAT Urban Development (Spring 2022) DEVELOP team for developing the UHEAT 2.0 Tool.

This material is based upon work supported by NASA through contract 80LARC23FA024. Any mention of a commercial product, service, or activity in this material does not constitute NASA endorsement. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and partner organizations.

