

# **Coupling future-oriented climate and socio-economic development : the city of Bonn**

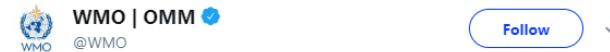
**Wiriya Puntub**

Forum der ArcGIS-/ ArcView-Usergroup NRW, 27.09.2019

Geschoßbau I, Senatssitzungssaal (R. 503),

August-Schmidt-Str. 6, 44227 Dortmund

# Human heat vulnerability



A day which will make #weather history, says @dwd\_presse. #Germany set a new national temperature record (provisional figure) of 42.6°C in Lingen, defeating the old record by 2.3 °C. There were 25 weather stations above 40 °C #heatwave

(Vorläufige) neue Temperaturrekorde für Bundesländer am heutigen Donnerstag, 25. Juli 2019			
42,6 °C	Lingen	Niedersachsen	
	alt: 39,1 °C	Lingen (24.7.2019)	
41,2 °C	Tönisvorst-Duisburg-Baerl	Nordrhein-Westfalen	alt: 40,1 °C Weilerwist-Lommersum (12.8.2003)
40,6 °C	Trier-Petrisberg	Rheinland-Pfalz	alt: 39,9 °C Neuenahr/Bad-Ahrweiler (24.7.2019)
40,4 °C	Kahl/Main	Bayern	alt: 40,3 °C Kitzingen (5.7.2015)
40,2 °C	Frankfurt/Main-Westend	Hessen	alt: 39,6 °C Frankfurt/Main-Westend (7.8.2015)
40,2 °C	Neunkirchen-Wellesweiler	Saarland	alt: 40,0 °C Saarbrücken-Burbach (24.7.2019)

11:42 AM - 25 Jul 2019

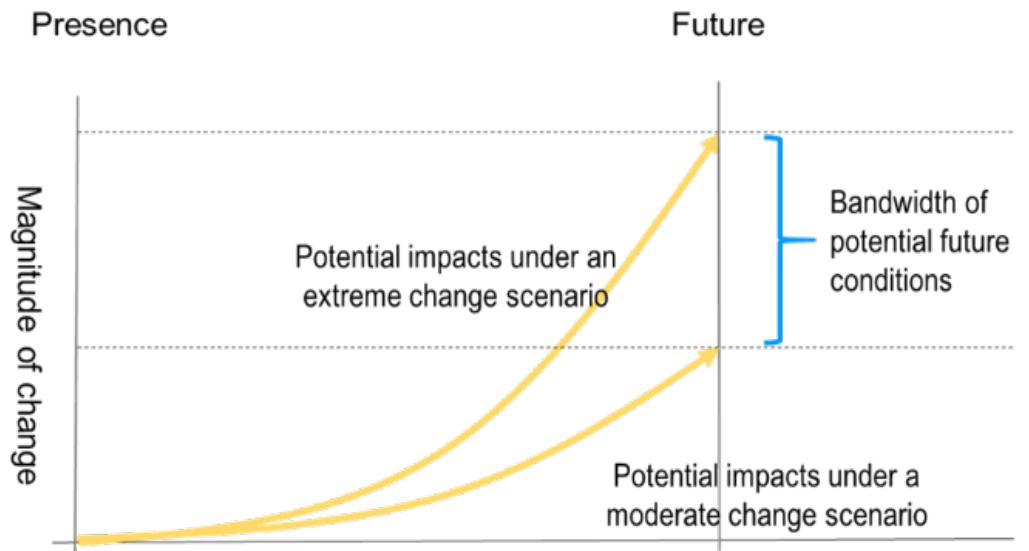
129 Retweets 133 Likes



<https://twitter.com/WMO/status/1154461870675365888>

## Socio-economic factors

- Poverty (urban poor)
- Elderly
- Population density
- Children (under 6-year-old)



#### Strategic decisions:

- Adaption to be based on precautionary principle/extreme change scenario or just a moderate scenario?

#### **Selection of adaptation measures:**

- What are necessary actions if an extreme change becomes a reality?
  - What are suitable no-regret measures?
  - What is about conflicts and synergies of adaptation with other trends like demographic change?

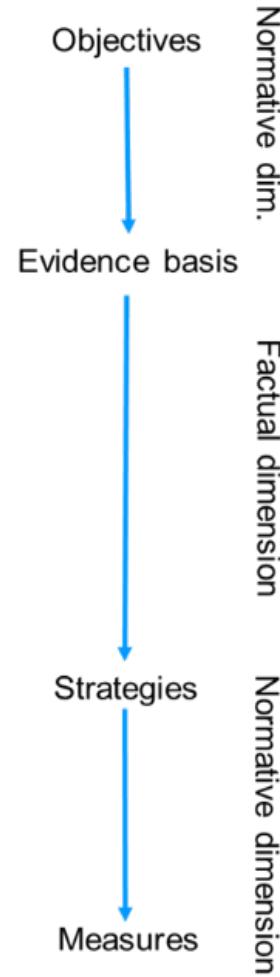


Figure 1: Parallel modelling approach. Source: Greiving et al (2018)

# ZURES

FUTURE-ORIENTED VULNERABILITY AND RISK ANALYSIS AS A TOOL TO PROMOTE THE RESILIENCE OF CITIES AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURES

Zukunftsorientierte Vulnerabilitäts- und Risikoanalyse als Instrument zur Förderung der Resilienz von Städten und urbanen Infrastrukturen

**Project duration:** Sep 2016 – Nov 2019

## Project objective:

- To develop new methods and instruments for future-oriented urban vulnerability and risk assessment regarding heat stress - taking into account social transformation processes

**Study Area:** the city of Bonn and Ludwigsburg



Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



**FONA**  
Sozial-ökologische  
Forschung  
BMBF



IRPUD



**STADT.  
CITY.  
VILLE.  
BONN.**

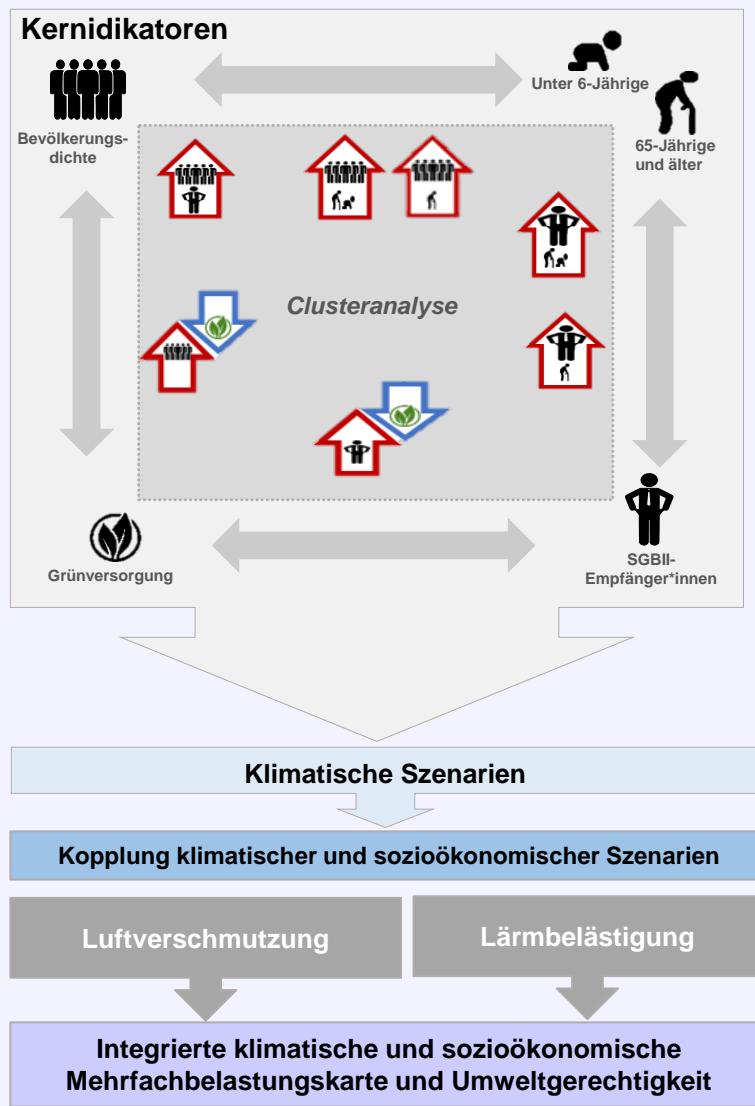


## Key questions

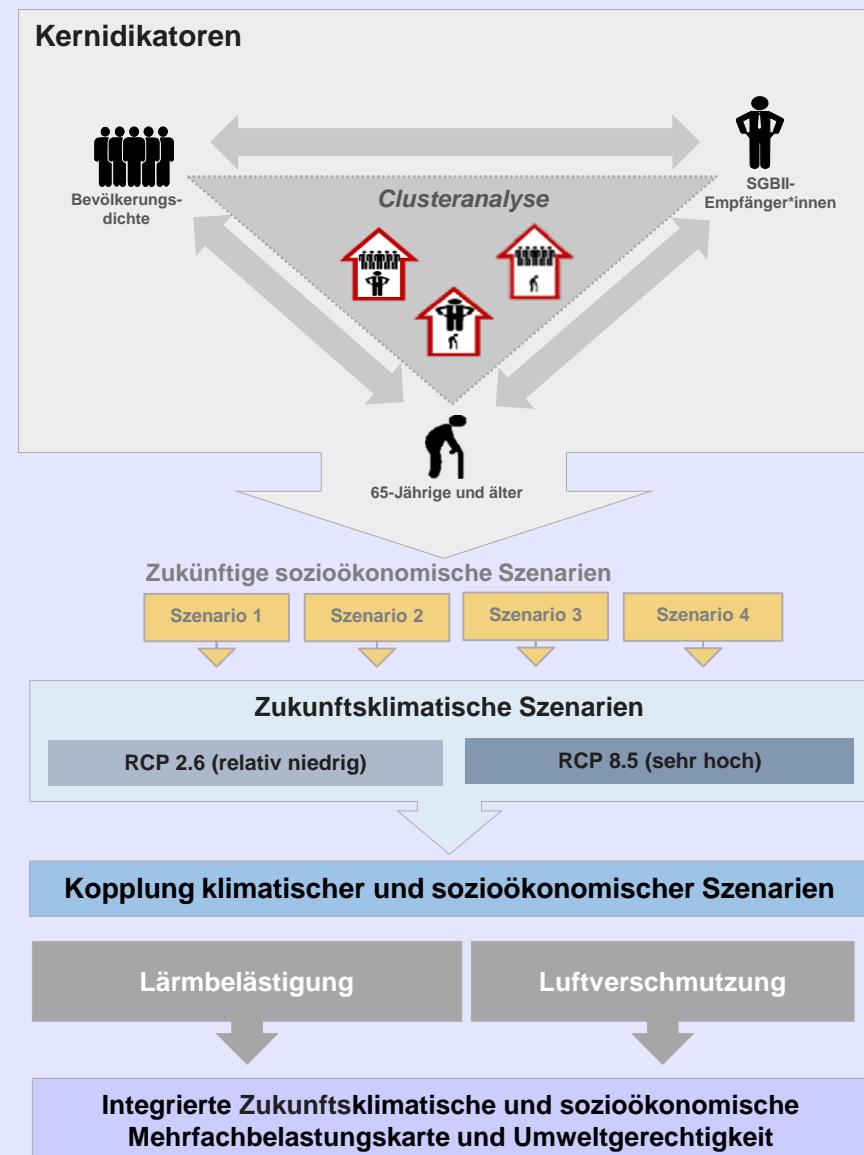
- How to assess climate change (heat stress) in growing medium-sized cities?
- How do future climate change and urbanization interact?
- How do different population groups perceive heat stress?
- What methods and indicators can be used to develop scenarios for human vulnerability at the very local scale?
- How to link local scenarios of human vulnerability and climate?
- What is the added value of the information for decision making?

# Socio-economic vulnerability of the city of Bonn

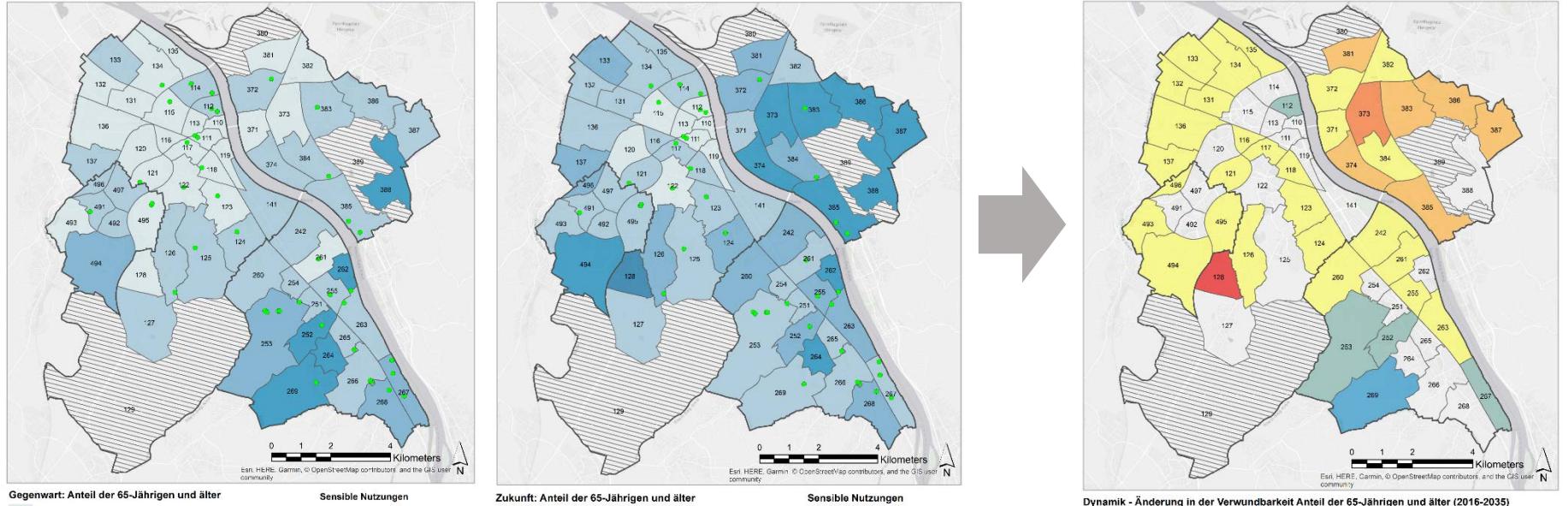
## Gegenwart



## Zukunft



# Capturing changes (dynamic)



2016

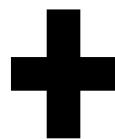
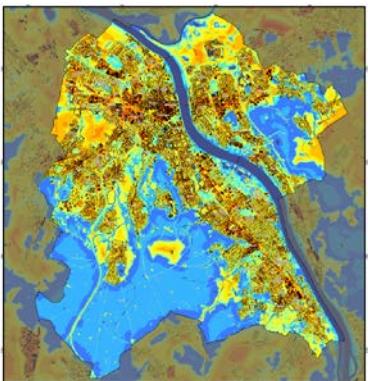
2035

changes

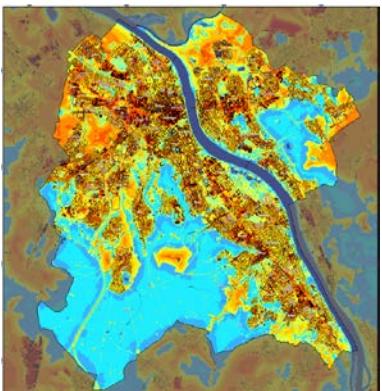
# Climate factors

## Future climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

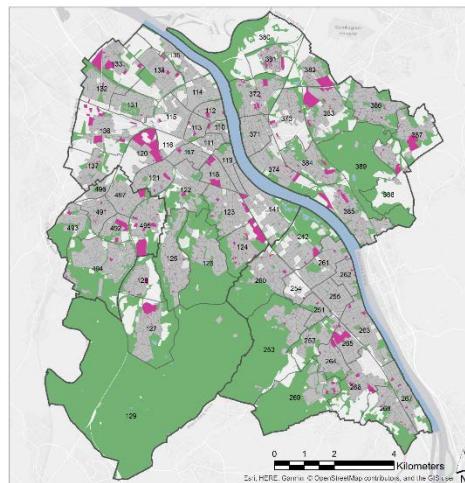


RCP 8.5

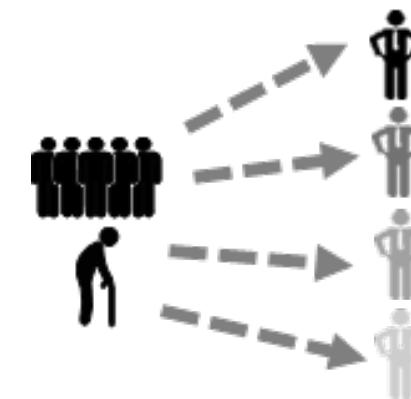


# Non-climate factors

## Future socio-economic scenarios



FNP



Equally spread of SGB 2 recipients

40% of new housing reserved for SGB 2 recipients

SGB 2 recipients live in the least expensive area

40% of new housing in the least expensive area reserved for SGB 2 recipients

Biotopische Situation am Tag um 14 Uhr  
Physiologisch Äquivalente Temperatur (PET)  
in °C in 2m ü. Gr.

Bonn: RCP2,6 Δ +0,5 | RCP8,5 Δ +2,0

Flow over Irregular Terrain with  
Natural and Anthropogenic Heat  
Sources = FITNAH

Auftraggeber: Stadt Bonn

STADT  
CITY  
VILLE  
BONN  
Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen  
Amt für Umwelt, Verbraucherschutz und Landesagentur  
Rathaus Platz 2  
53111 Bonn

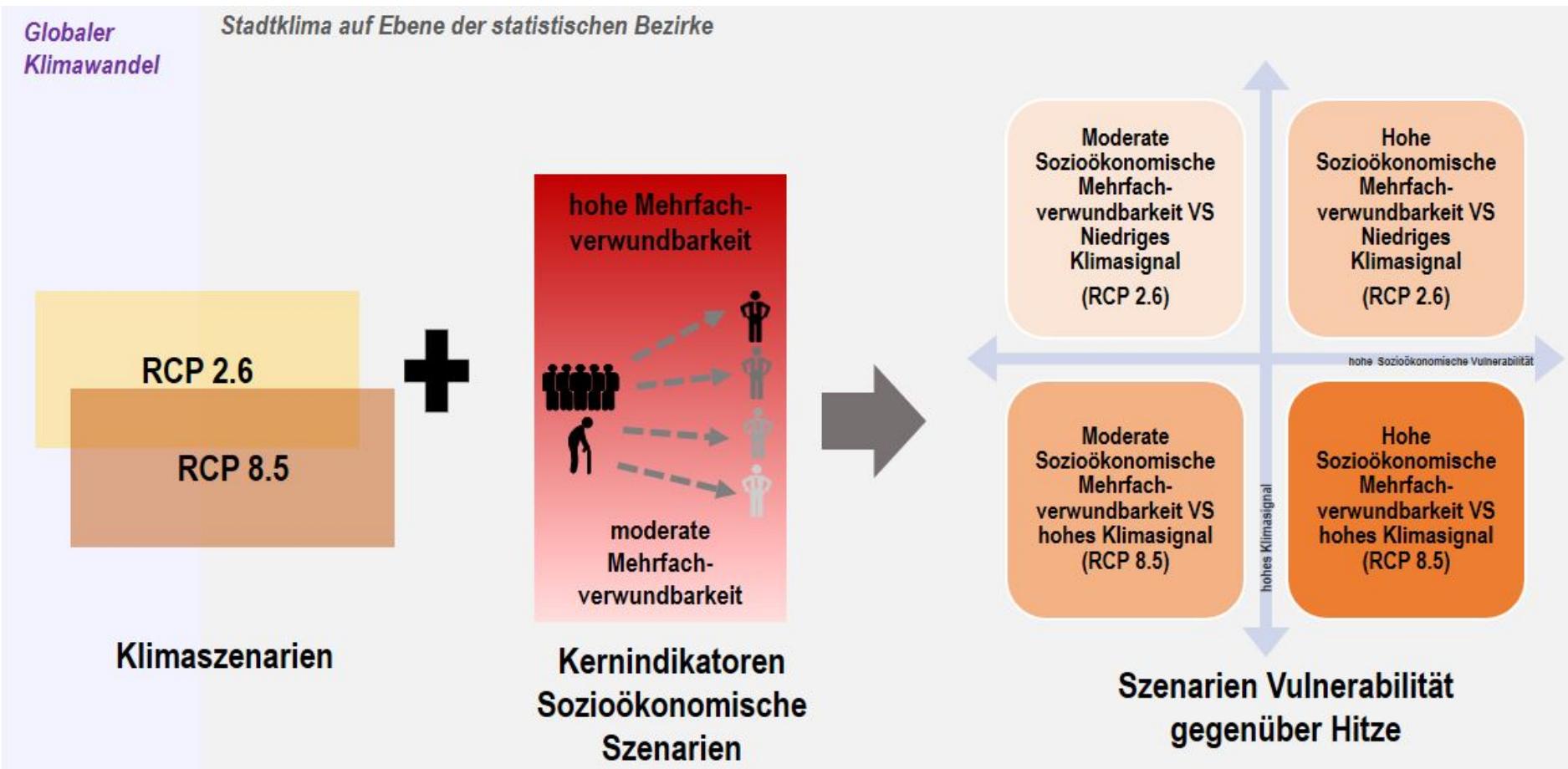
Auftragnehmer: GEO-NET Umweltconsulting GmbH



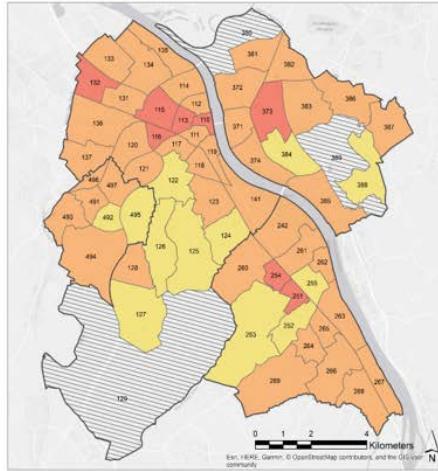
Göde Pfeilstraße 1a  
30419 Hannover  
Tel.: 0511/9347200  
Email: info@gonet.de  
Internet: www.gonet.de

Hannover, November 2016

# Integration of future climate and socio-economic scenarios



# Integrated future socio-economic scenarios and climate scenarios of the city of Bonn



RCP 2.6 - Moderate Sozioökonomische

yellow  
orange  
red

■

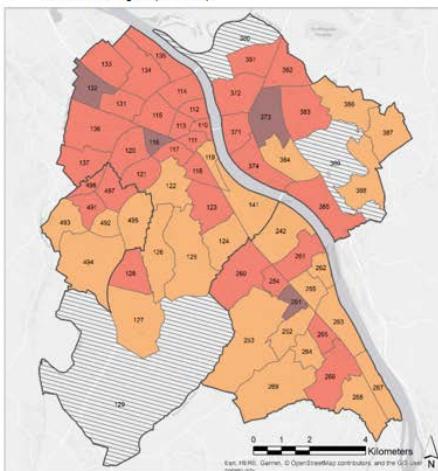
- Moderate Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- Niedriges Klimasignal (RCP 2.6)

Sonstiges



Stadtgebiet Bonn

- Moderate Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- hohes Klimasignal (RCP 8.5)



RCP 8.5 - Moderate Sozioökonomische

orange  
red  
dark red

■

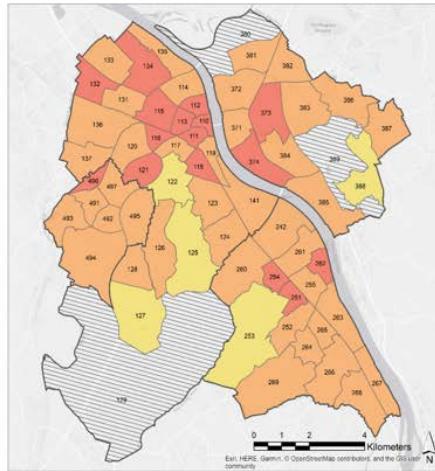
■

- sehr hoch
- aufgrund weniger Einwohner\*innen nicht in die Analyse einbezogen

Sonstiges



Stadtgebiet Bonn



RCP 2.6 - Hohe Sozioökonomische

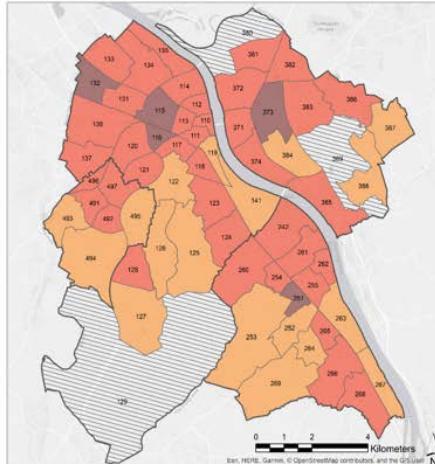
yellow  
orange  
red

■

- Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- Klimasignal (RCP 2.6)

## hohe Sozioökonomische Vulnerabilität

- Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- hohes Klimasignal (RCP 8.5)



RCP 8.5 - Hohe Sozioökonomische

orange  
red  
dark red

■

■

- sehr hoch
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Sonstiges



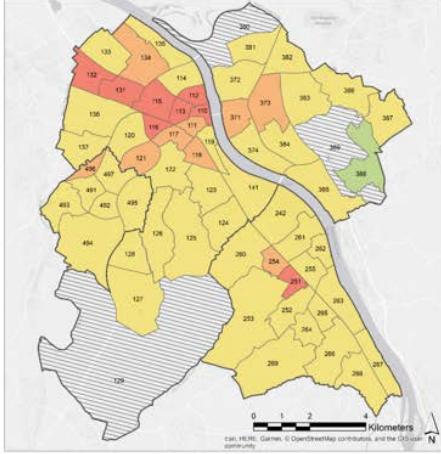
Stadtgebiet Bonn

Ellerviertel (nr.115),  
Bonn-Gueterbahnhof (nr.116)  
Neu-Tannenbusch (nr.132),  
Godesberg-Zentrum (nr.251) and  
Beuel-Ost (nr.373)

\*\*\*Ueckendorf (nr.128) is the area where has the biggest shifted from "very low" (present) to "high" (the worst case) in the future (due to Ü65&SGBII)

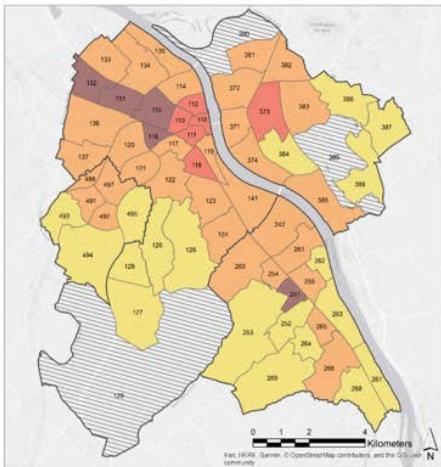
# Cluster-based approach

## High density with and limited financial capacity population group (Cluster 5)



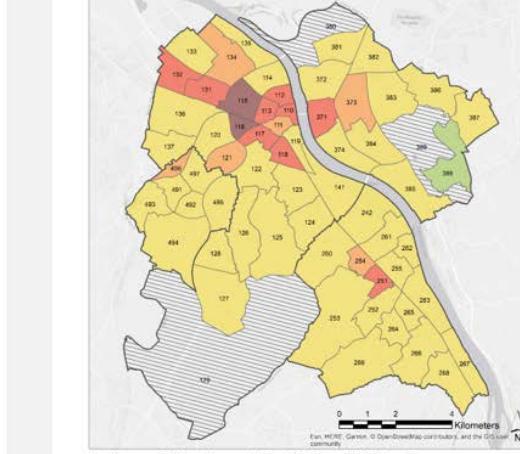
- Moderate Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- Niedriges Klimasignal (RCP 2.6)

- Moderate Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
  - hohes Klimasignal (RCP 8.5)



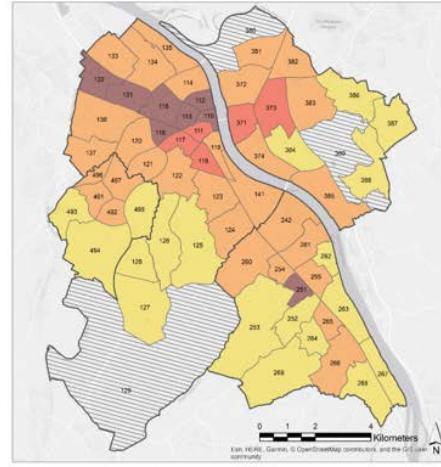
- Moderate Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- hohes Klimasignal (RCP 8.5)

hoher Klimasignal



- Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
  - Klimasignal (RCP 2.6)
- hohe Sozioökonomische Vulnerabilität**

- Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
  - hohes Klimasignal (RCP 8.5)



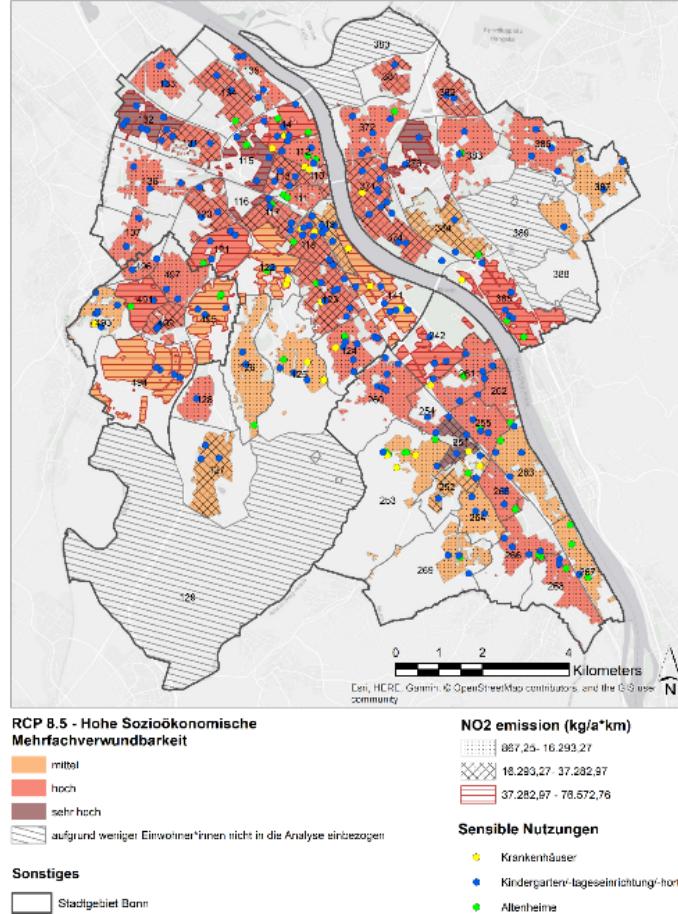
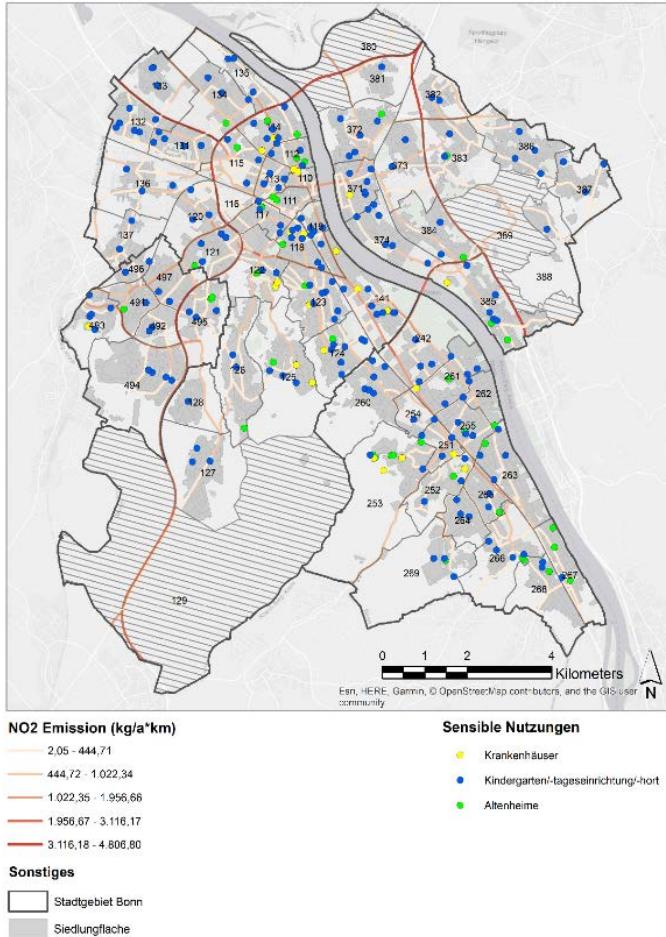
- Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwundbarkeit
- hohes Klimasignal (RCP 8.5)

**The strong influence of both population density and SGB 2 recipients core indicators:**

- Zentrum-Rheinviertel (nr.110),
- Wichelshof (nr.112),
- Ellerviertel (nr.115),
- Bonn-Gueterbahnhof (nr.116),
- Alt-Tannenbusch (nr.131),**
- Neu-Tannenbusch (nr.132),**
- Godesberg-Zentrum (nr.251) and
- Beuel-Ost (nr.373)

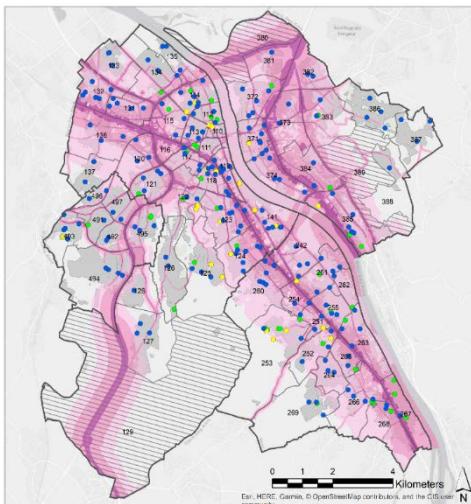
# **Integration with environmental justice issue**

# Air pollution



Hotspots: Ellerviertel (115), Bonn-Gueterbahnhof (nr.116), Neu-Tannenbusch (nr.132) and Beuel-Ost (nr.373).

# Noise pollution



**Lärmsituation - Tag (Lden)**

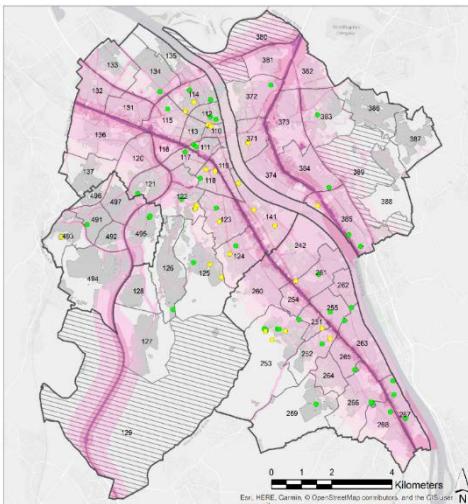
- >70 dB(A)
- 60-65 dB(A)
- 50-55 dB(A)

**Sensible Nutzungen**

- Krankenhäuser
- Kindergarten-/tagesseinrichtung-/hort
- Altenheime

**Sonstiges**

- Stadtgebiet Bonn
- Zukunft Siedlungsfläche



**Lärmsituation - Nacht (Lnight)**

- >70 dB(A)
- 60-65 dB(A)
- 50-55 dB(A)
- 45 dB(A)

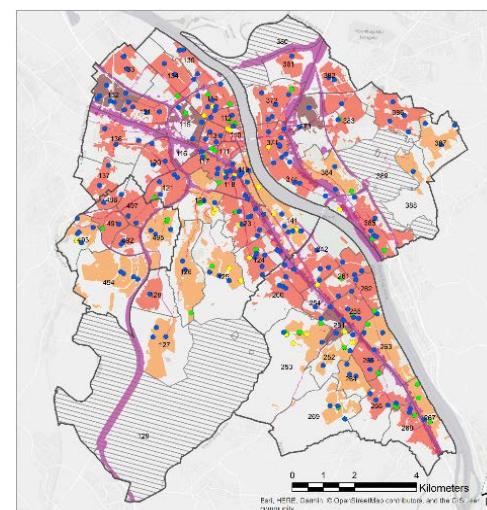
**Sensible Nutzungen**

- Krankenhäuser
- Altenheime

**Sonstiges**

- Stadtgebiet Bonn
- Zukunft Siedlungsfläche

Adapted from: <https://www.umgebungslärm-kartierung.nrw.de/>



**RCP 8.5 - Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwendbarkeit**

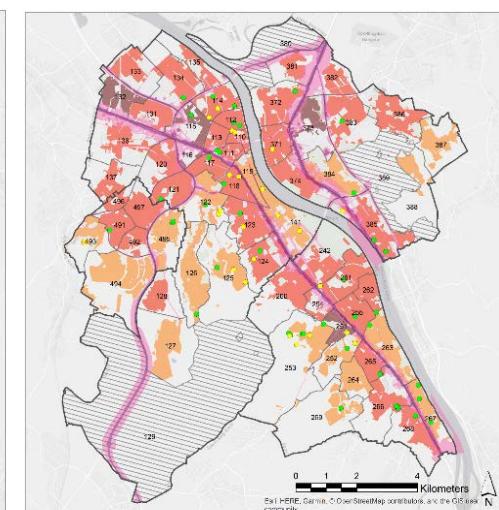
- mittel
- hoch
- sehr hoch
- aufgrund weniger Einwohner\*innen nicht in die Analyse einbezogen

**Sensible Nutzungen**

- Krankenhäuser
- Kindergarten-/tagesseinrichtung-/hort
- Altenheime

**Sonstiges**

- Stadtgebiet Bonn



**RCP 8.5 - Hohe Sozioökonomische Mehrfachverwendbarkeit**

- mittel
- hoch
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**Sensible Nutzungen**

- Krankenhäuser
- Altenheime

**Sonstiges**

- Stadtgebiet Bonn

## Hotspots (exposed social sensitive infrastructures):

- Bonn-Gueterbahnhof (nr.116),
- Godesberg-Zentrum (nr.251),
- Godesberg-Nord (nr.254) and
- Neu-Plittersdorf (nr.261)

# Conclusions:

## Key findings

- Application of parallel modelling approach in medium-sized city
- Hotspot identification (priority for actions)
- Capturing the dynamics of changes (over-time)
- Visualisation of policy impact
- Supporting urban development policy debate and promote risk-informed planning and investment

## Future work

- The utilization of smaller scale of the socio-economic dataset for more precisely hotspots identification (e.g. building block or household level)
- Collective behaviors of the inhabitants in correlation to heat vulnerability and environmental justice issue (night-day-time activities)



Photo by Pongsak Sarapukdee

# Thank you for your attention !

**Wiriya Puntub**  
Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin

Institut für Raumplanung (IRPUD)  
Technische Universität Dortmund

E-Mail: [wiriya.puntub@tu-dortmund.de](mailto:wiriya.puntub@tu-dortmund.de)