

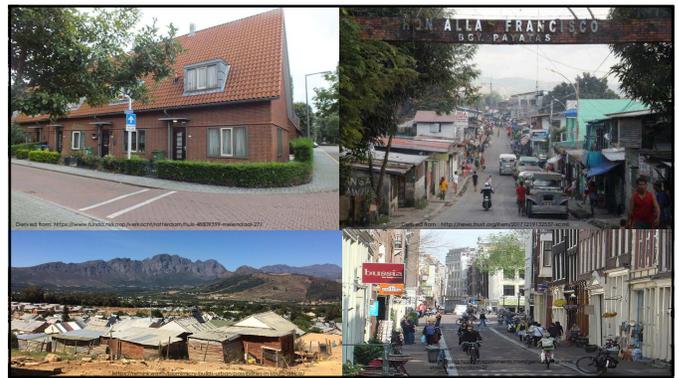
### City Scan Method

Research results of a new method in climate adaptation: the International City Scan Method

**Rick Heikoop & Floris Boogaard**

Research results of a new governance method in climate adaptation; the International City Climate Scan Rotterdam.

Logos: PROVA, CDI, UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN, SANBI, National Institute for Environmental and Urban Research, Adaptation, International Office for Water, International Office for Water, International Office for Water



### World Urban Areas 2018

World Population Distribution: 2018 (URBAN BY POPULATION & RURAL)

Urban (50,000+)	54.8%
100,000-49,999	15.4%
50,000-99,999	6.9%
10,000-49,999	4.4%
5,000-9,999	1.2%
1,000-4,999	4.4%
100-999	8.3%
Rural (Pop. Urban)	45.2%

Current World Population **7,630,554,997**

view all people on 1 page >

Derived from: <http://www.demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf>

### Weather related loss events worldwide

Weather related loss events worldwide 1980 - 2014

Number of events

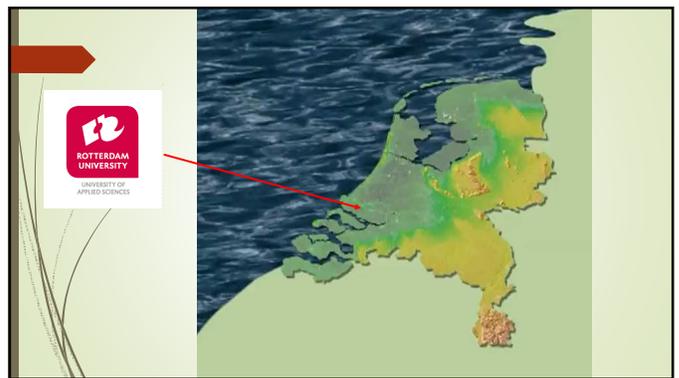
Loss events worldwide 1980 - 2014

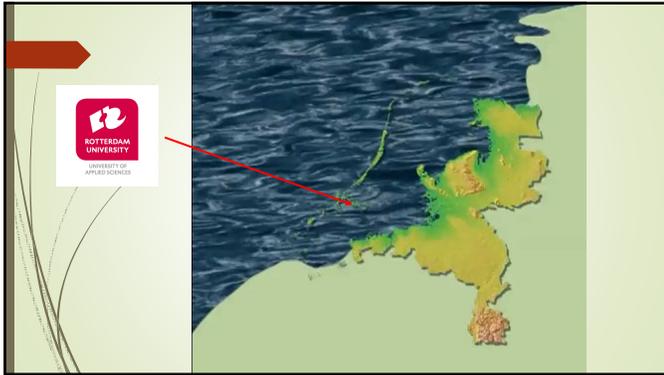
Percentage distribution

Loss Events	Percentage
21,766 Loss events	100%
Overall losses** US\$ 4,280bn	100%
Insured losses** US\$ 1,100bn	100%

Legend: Meteorological events (blue), Hydrological events (orange), Climatological events (green), Other (red)

according to Peter Hoeppe from insurance company Munich RE, derived from: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283975372\\_trends\\_in\\_weather\\_related\\_disasters\\_-\\_losses\\_for\\_insurers\\_and\\_society\\_in\\_europe](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283975372_trends_in_weather_related_disasters_-_losses_for_insurers_and_society_in_europe)





**2/3 of the Netherlands prone to flooding and 25% below sea level.**

The Netherlands above and below sea level

- dunes and beach 200 m
- between 0 and 1 m
- below sea level
- above 1 m

Lowest point is 6,74 meter below sea level

Retrieved from [www.hydrobiol.wur.nl/about/holland-geography/](http://www.hydrobiol.wur.nl/about/holland-geography/)

**Climateproof Cities: Rotterdam & Groningen**  
Both seats of the Global Centre of Excellence in Climate Adaptation (GCECA)

Groningen and Rotterdam will accommodate Global Climate Adaptation Centre

The international climate adaptation knowledge centre will be accommodated in Rotterdam and Groningen. These two cities have ranked in the Global Centre of Excellence on Climate Adaptation (GCECA) by jointly submitting the most convincing bid. Decisive factor for the selection committee was the location of the cities, their expertise on the impact of climate change, and their innovative office buildings. In February of this year, Dutch Environment Minister Duursma announced that the knowledge centre, to be set up in collaboration with the United Nations and Japan, will be established in the Netherlands.

ROTTERDAM UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Global Centre of Excellence in Climate Adaptation

Interreg North Sea Region

LinkedIn

**Challenges urban climate (change): The Netherlands**

examples of problems in the urban areas: **floodings, degradation of waterways, heatstress, drought leading to lower groundwater table and subsidence with results as damage of buildings**

waterquality

subsidence

heatstress

**Typical questions that the governments of these cities have are:**

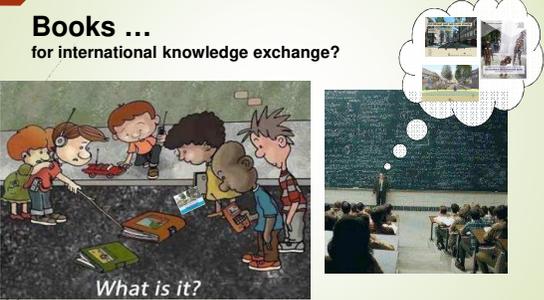
- How to raise awareness among communities?
- How to involve residents in the process of becoming a climate proof city?
- How to collect data – at street and neighborhood level (low-cost & low-tech)
- How to share Best Management Practices (BMP)?

**Books ...**  
for international knowledge exchange on climate adaptation?

Rotterdam Climate Initiative

ROTTERDAM CLIMATE PROOF

## Books ... for international knowledge exchange?



What is it?

## Tools international knowledge exchange tools



### The City Scan method was tested in different cities around the globe

- ✓ with groups of young professionals and stakeholders
- ✓ in rapid urban appraisals. (Philippines, Indonesia, Netherlands, Taiwan, ...)



tangible results of international city climatescans at the Philippines.  
Left: the wastetrap 'ongganisa', Manila. Right: bio-based floating islands for water quality improvement, Cebu.

### Method should:

1. raise awareness among citizens and other stakeholders about vulnerability,
2. contribute to capacity building among stakeholders
3. increase support for the implementation of climate adaptive measures at the local level.
4. A very important aspect of the method is the selection of 'the wicked problems' or challenges in the city where the City Scan will take place

### Definition of the method city scan:

after stakeholder analyses for climate adaptation scan of their city

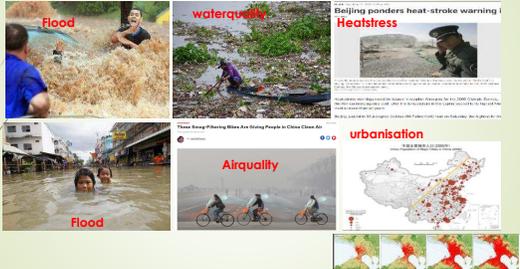
A City Scan should be:

- Addressing 'wicked problems'
- Quick scan (1/2 weeks)
- Participation quadruple helix
- Young professionals
- Linked to international projects
- Result: concrete data or insights
- low-cost, low-tech methodology
- Insight in vulnerability

- Innovative
- Multidisciplinary
- Field and interaction
- Evaluate and optimize
- **Tangible** end results
- **Method up scaled to other cities**
- **Education, participation, dissemination**

13-09-2018

### Global challenges in urban climate change: The wicked problems.....



**The City Climate Scan methodology: to Measure, Map, and Assess (MMA) different parameters that provide insight into the vulnerability of urban areas and neighborhoods.**

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For the Rotterdam City Climate Scan (September 2017), the following challenges were selected: **risk of flooding, heat stress, water quality (micro-pollutants and plastic waste) and air quality.**

Challenge	Method	Results
<b>Urban floods</b>	Mapping flooding and infiltration opportunity measurements with 3D terrain model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measurements on infiltration capacity (see next paragraph) map with measurements</li> <li>Figure 1 and 2</li> <li>Map with heatmaps in the urban dense and green areas in the city</li> </ul>
<b>Heatstress</b>	Dynamic and static measurements of temperature on several surfaces in the urban dense area with heatcameras and sensors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maps with results of grab samples of nutrients in urban water</li> <li>30 scans of waterquality with continuous sensors with indication of pollutant levels</li> </ul>
<b>urban waterquality micro-pollutants</b>	Apps and laptops and underwater cameras with sensors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>optical insight in waste per m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>optimized method to be used at projects in Ambo (Indonesia) and Cebu City (Philippines)</li> </ul>
<b>urban waterquality macro-pollutants: plastic waste</b>	optical method: the type and amount of plastic waste is determined at time	

**video**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S2rLY48Vrs>

Impression city climatescan Rotterdam

124 weergaven

22-4-2018

**Airquality**

**Method**

**Results**

SENZA BOX

SENZA BOX is a portable air quality monitoring station. It is designed to be used in urban environments to monitor air quality in real-time. The device is small, lightweight, and easy to use. It can be used to monitor a wide range of air quality parameters, including particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and ozone (O3). The data is stored on a micro-SD card and can be accessed via a web interface or mobile app.

**(Plastic) waste**

**Method**

**Results**

Rotterdam

Rotterdam is a city in the Netherlands, known for its harbor and modern architecture. The city is also known for its efforts to reduce plastic waste. The City of Rotterdam has implemented various measures to reduce plastic waste, including banning single-use plastics and promoting recycling.

**Heat stress**

**Method**

**Results**

Heat stress is a condition that occurs when the body is exposed to high temperatures and humidity for a prolonged period. It can lead to dehydration, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Heat stress is a major public health concern in urban areas, particularly in the summer months. The City of Rotterdam has implemented various measures to reduce heat stress, including planting trees and creating green roofs.

**Waterquality**

**Method**

**Results**

Parameters that were assessed in Rotterdam are: urban water quality (several parameters such as: nutrients, ph, conductivity, temperature, turbidity, oxygen), and waste pollution (plastic waste).

### Floodmodels: infiltration capacity

#### Method



#### Results



The Infiltration Capacity of urban spaces were measured at multiple locations in the city. **The open green spaces show a 3-6 higher infiltration rate than paved areas.** From detailed flood maps and flood models, locations have been selected to **implement green and blue measures BMPs.**

### Map BMPs




### Map BMPs

More than 25 climate adaptation Best management practices (BMPs) mapped on [www.climatescan.nl](http://www.climatescan.nl).

Some of the BMP's have been tested: infiltration rates permeable pavements considered very low.

The discussion of this and other results in the triple helix consortium has led to a detailed strategy for the city to be more resilient.



### Dissemination



### Coming months

develop the method: storytelling and perception

**Streetlevel:**

- involve community:
- collect data and knowledge
- identify perceptions,
- interact with stakeholders in the community






### The Rotterdam City Scan was evaluated (triple helix partner)

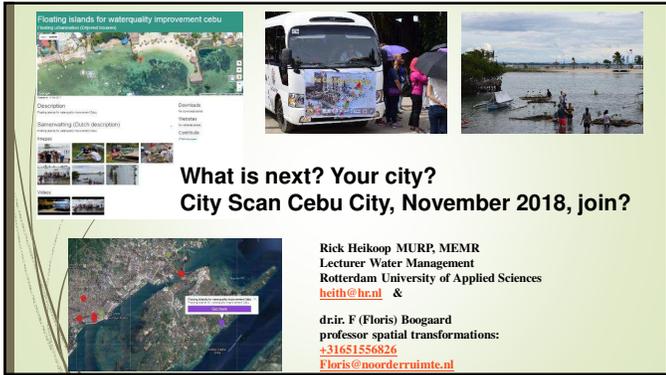
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- The conclusion is that the City Scan approach:
  1. helps policy makers and practitioners to gather valuable data for decision makers in a rapid appraisal at the neighborhood and city level.
  2. The results of the City Scan method provides insights, creates awareness and brings together stakeholders.
  3. The most valuable deliverable is the concrete and tangible results.
  4. The Method can be easily replicated to other cities

As a result of this positive evaluation, the City Climate Scan will be up scaled to a number of cities in Europe and Asia and other places..

**Is your city Interested?**

6/22/2018



**What is next? Your city?  
City Scan Cebu City, November 2018, join?**

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