

Climate change, extreme events, & climate victims

Prof. Dr. Wim Thiery

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- Research Professor, VUB (2017-pres.)
- Forbes 30 under 30 (2017)
- EGU Arne Richter Award (2023)
- FWO Scientific Award Climate Research (2024)
- 2x IPCC Author (2019; 2021)
- 122 scientific articles (GS h-index 49)
- 20 Science/Nature-family articles in last 5 years
- Research Interest Score > 99% of ResearchGate members







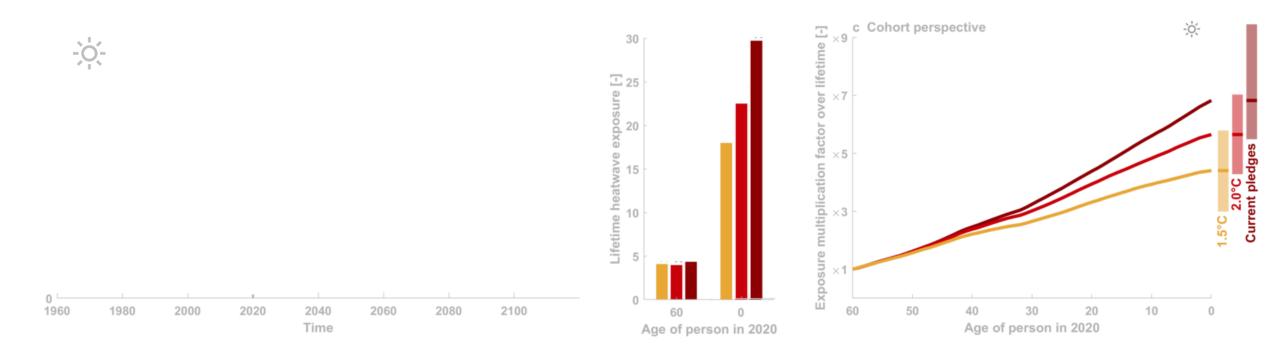






The idea

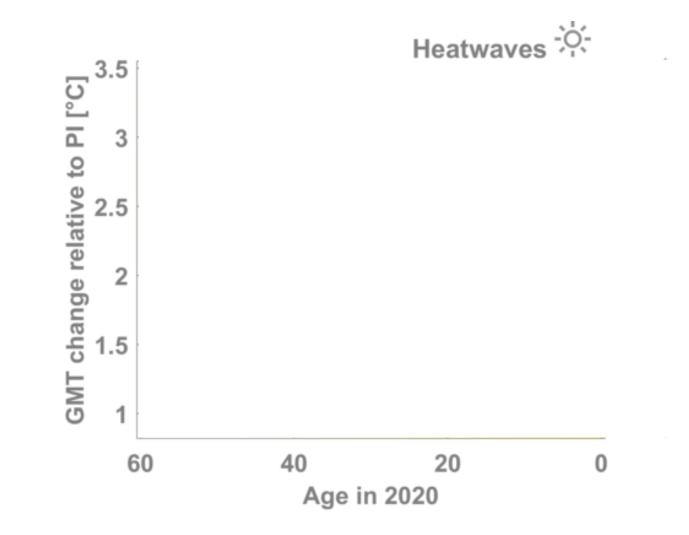
Integrate exposure of an 'average person' to extreme events across lifetime



(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)



Change in lifetime heatwave exposure



(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)



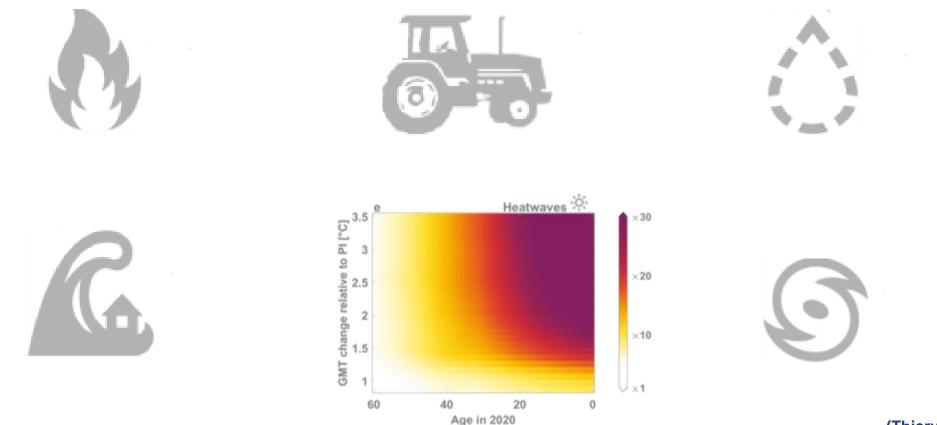
Six impact categories 15 ISIMIP2b models, 273 global-scale projections



(Lange et al., 2020 EF)



We repeat the analysis of all 6 climate extremes

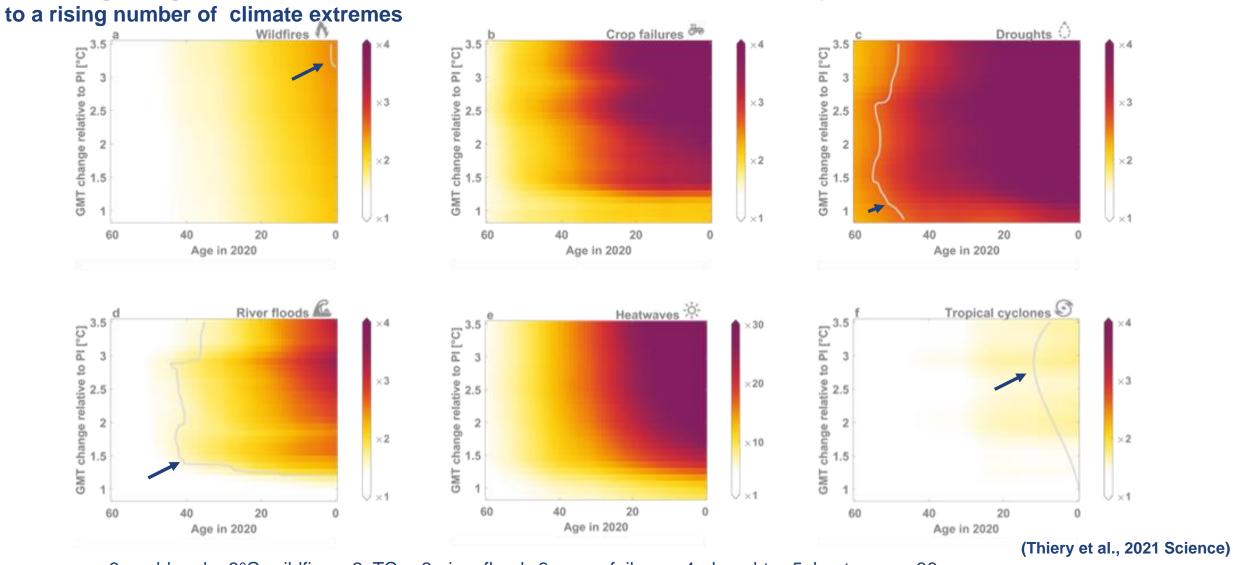


(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)

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Younger generations will be disproportionately exposed

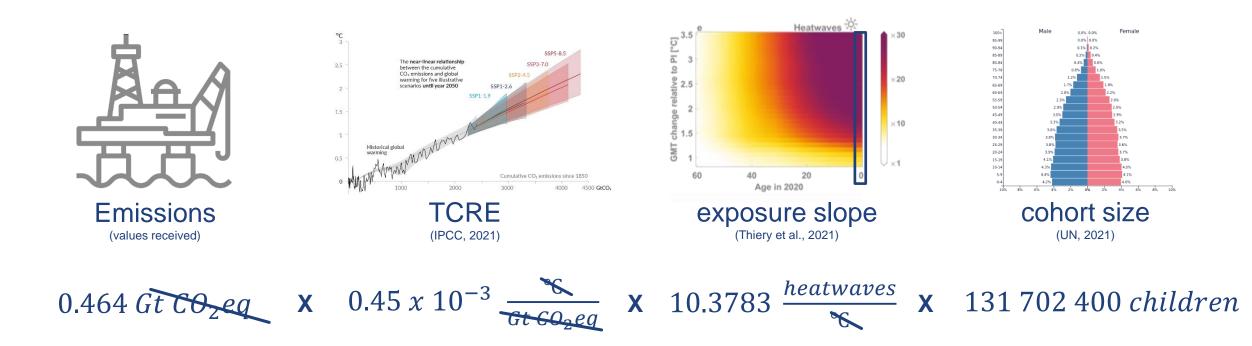
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e.g. 6-yr old under 3°C: wildfires x2; TCs x2; river floods 3x; crop failures x4; droughts x5, heatwaves x36

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On average, 285 397 Children born in 2020 will experience one extra heatwave



- This example calculation represents the 'best estimate'
- Just one example, calculation can be repeated for different emission values, birth cohorts and climate extremes
- This was done:
 - Tyrving, Breidablikk, Yggdrasil and combined
 - Annual and total values (only totals in this presentation)
 - Birth years 2010-2020
 - 6 climate extremes: heatwaves, droughts, crop failures, wildfires, tropical cyclones, river floods



<u> </u>	Number of children facing an additional heatwave due to the total emissions of Number of children facing an additional drought due to the total emissions of Number of children facing an additional crop failure due to the total emissions of Number of children facing an additional wildfire due to the total emissions of Number of children facing an additional tropical cyclone due to the total Number of children facing an additional tropical cyclone due to the total emissions of				
-	Birth year	Tyrving	Breidablikk	Yggdrasil	Combined
	2020	53	389	1633	2077
	2019	51	376	1581	2010
	2018	49	362	1519	1931
	2017	47	347	1458	1854
	2016	46	335	1406	1788
20	2015	44	322	1354	1722
——————————————————————————————————————	2014	43	312	1310	1665
	2013	41	301	1266	1610
	2012	39	288	1209	1537
	2011	37	275	1154	1467
	2010	36	262	1101	1400
	2 2010-2020	486	3569	14991	19061



 For example, 2 708 271 children born in the years 2010 to 2020 are expected to face one additional heatwave in their lifetime due to the total emissions of Tyrving, Breidablikk, and Yggdrasil combined

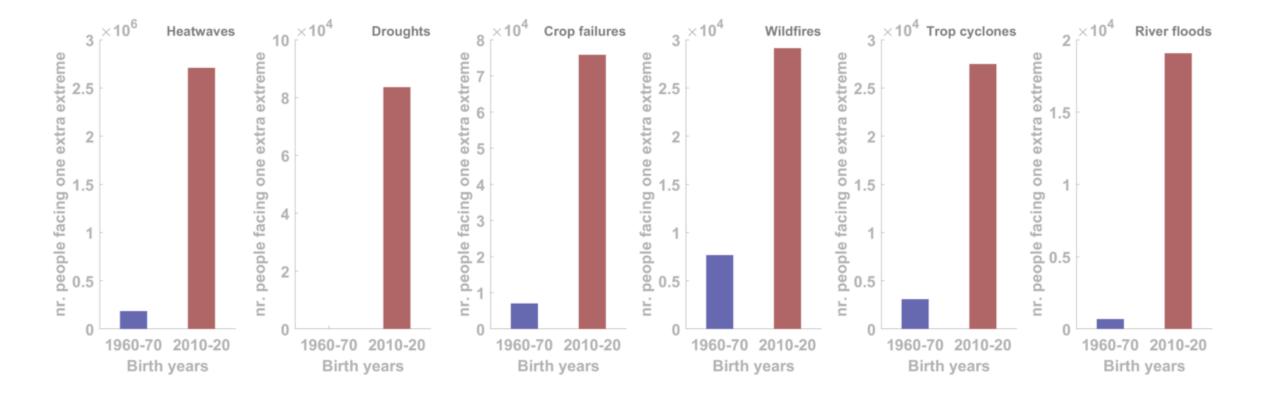
Analogously:

- 83 588 children are expected to face one additional drought
- 75 822 children are expected to face one additional crop failure
- 29 122 children are expected to face one additional wildfire
- 27 478 children are expected to face one additional tropical cyclone
- 19 061 children are expected to face one additional river flood



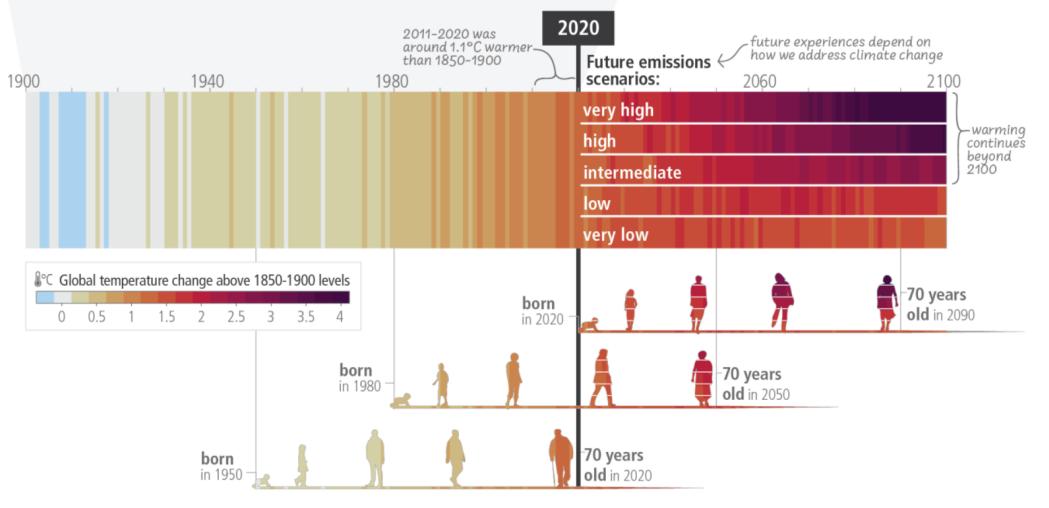
Additional exposure affects young generations disproportionally

as this is a larger group & as they will live more years under a climate affected by near-term emissions





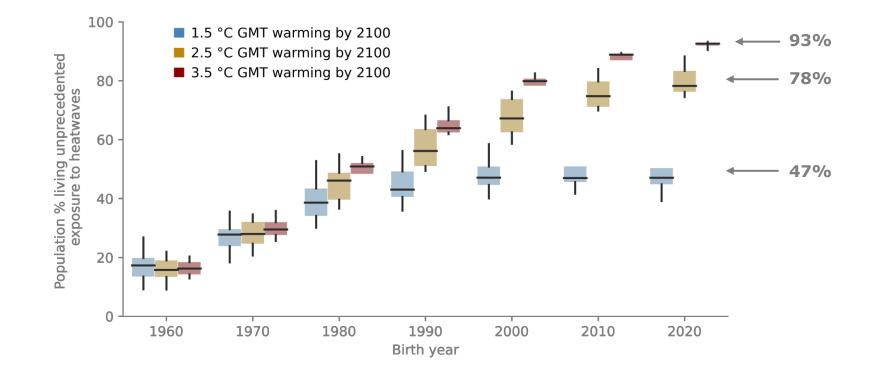
c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term





With every increment of warming

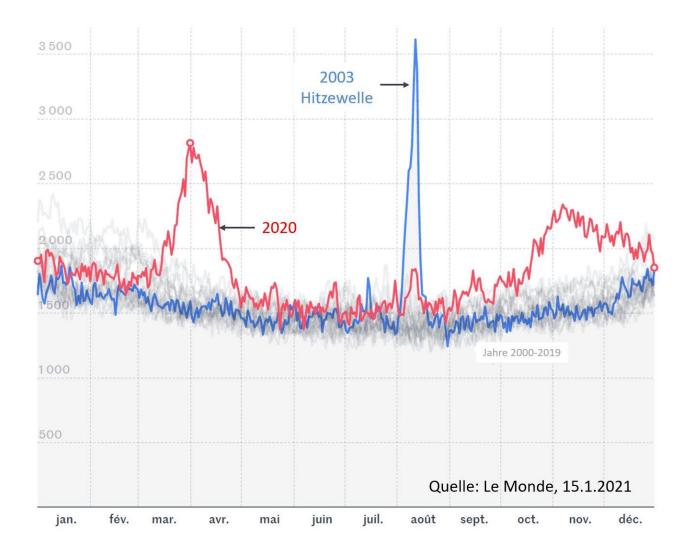
an increasing number of young people will experience an unprecedented number of extreme heatwaves



(Grant et al., in review.)



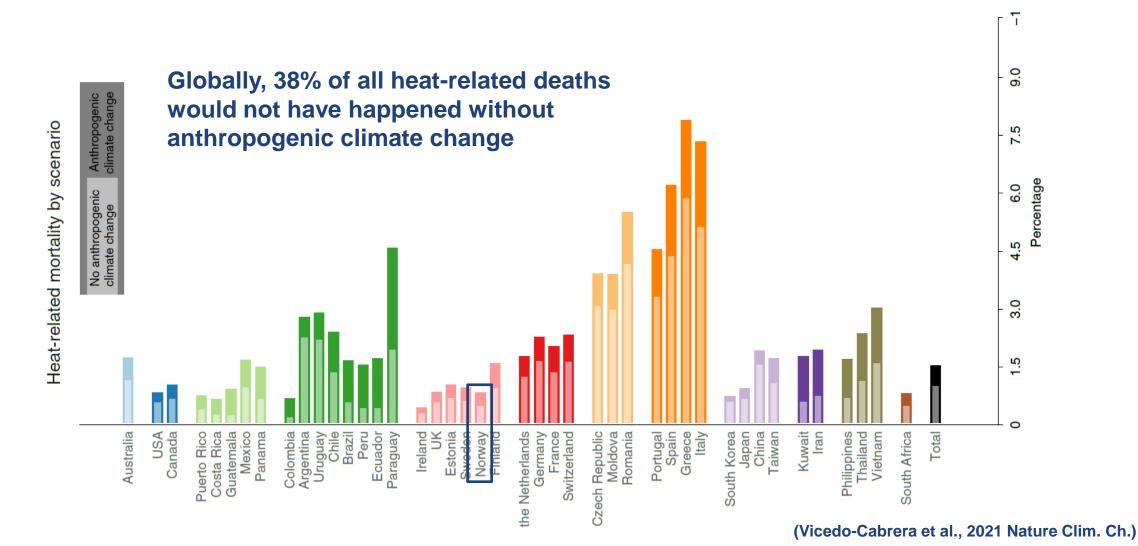
Human mortality: 2003 summer heat wave (France)



- "We estimate it is very likely (confidence level >90%) that human influence has at least doubled the risk of a heatwave exceeding this threshold magnitude" (Stott et al., 2004 Nature)
- "Out of the estimated ~315 and ~735 summer deaths attributed to the heatwave event in Greater London and Central Paris, respectively, 64 (±3) deaths were attributable to anthropogenic climate change in London, and 506 (±51) in Paris." (Mitchell et al., 2016 Env. Res. Lett.)



Heat-related deaths, 1991-2018

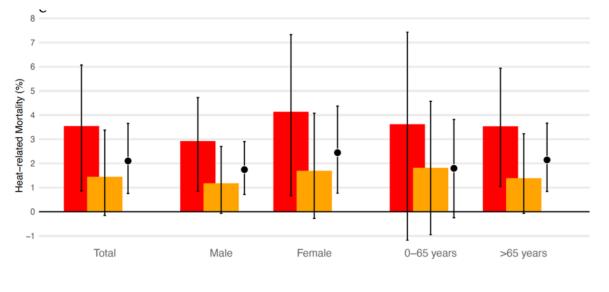


The fraction in recent heatwaves is even higher

Switzerland, summer 2022

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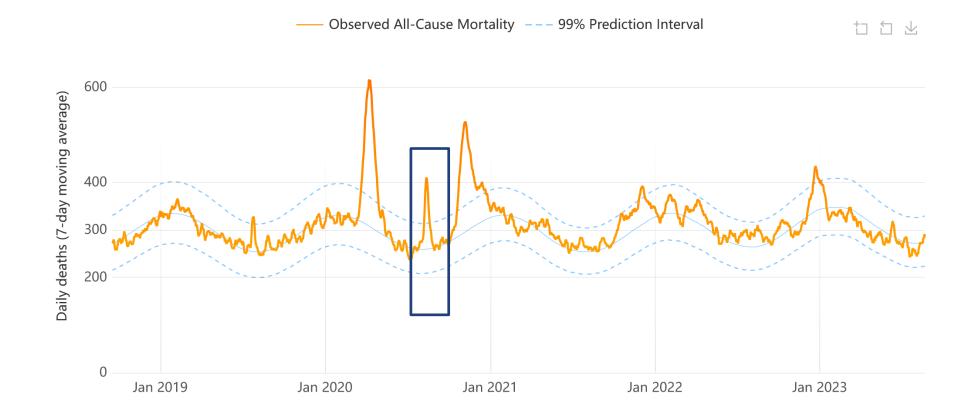
- "We estimate 623 deaths [151 1,068] due to heat between June-August 2022, corresponding to 3.5% of all-cause mortality."
- "More importantly, we find that 60% of this burden (370 deaths [133-644]) could have been avoided in absence of human-induced climate change."



Observed 🖸 Counterfactual 🗨 Attr. Climate change



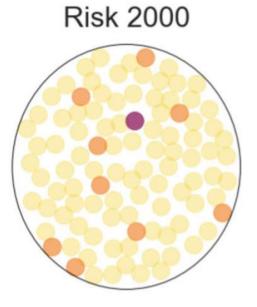
Belgium



"in the absence of human-caused climate change, almost 70% of this burden could have been prevented" (Tran, 2024)



Risk of heat-related mortality is rising rapidly





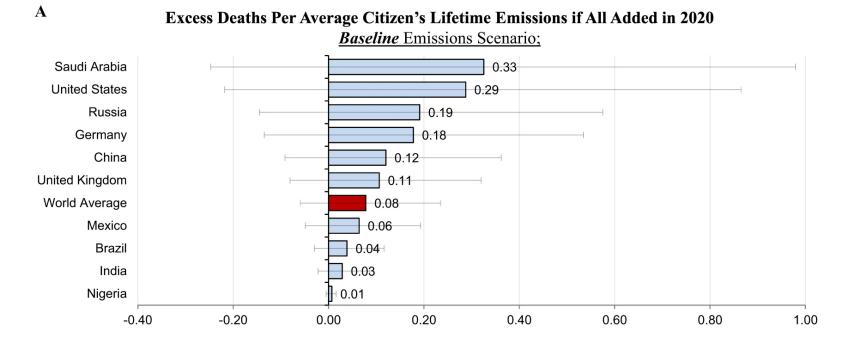
1-in-100-year season in 2000



1-in-500-year season in 2000

The mortality cost of Carbon

⁴.434 metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2020 [...] causes one excess death globally in expectation between 2020-2100"



Best estimate:

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0,012 GT CO2 eq (Tyrving)

0,464 GT CO2 eq (Combined) \rightarrow 104 645 people dying prematurely somewhere in the world between 2020-2100 0,365 GT CO2 eq (Yggdrasil) \rightarrow 82 318 people dying prematurely somewhere in the world between 2020-2100 0,087 GT CO2 eq (Breidablikk) - 19 621 people dying prematurely somewhere in the world between 2020-2100 2 706 people dying prematurely somewhere in the world between 2020-2100 \rightarrow



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