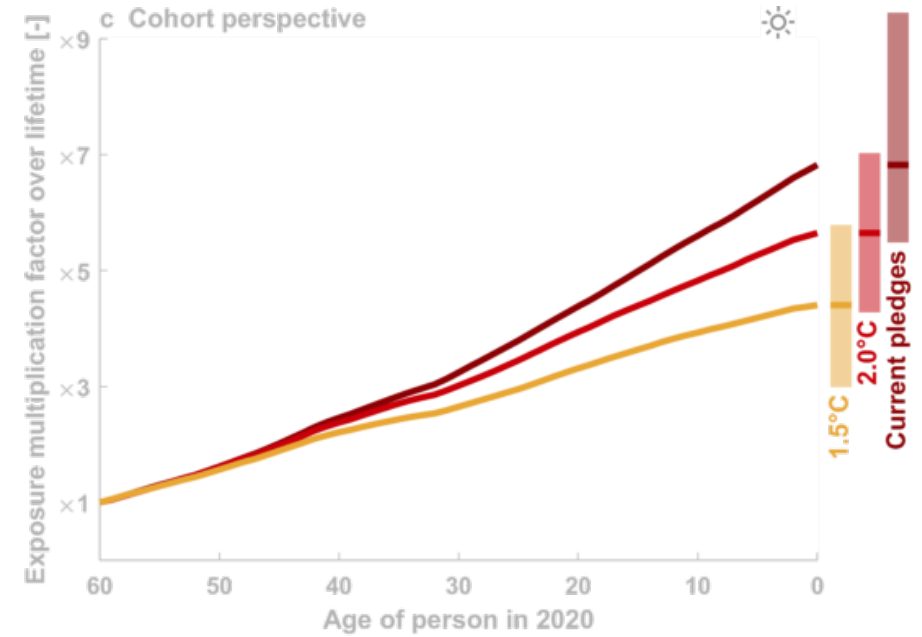
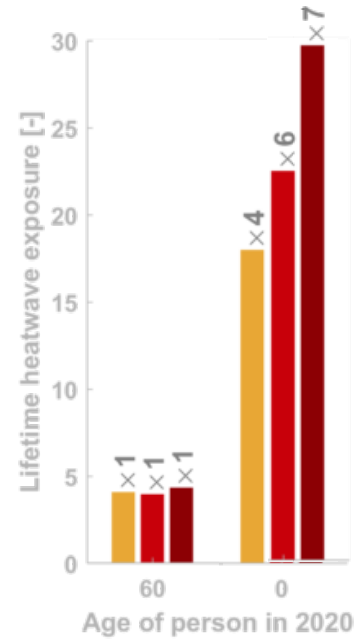
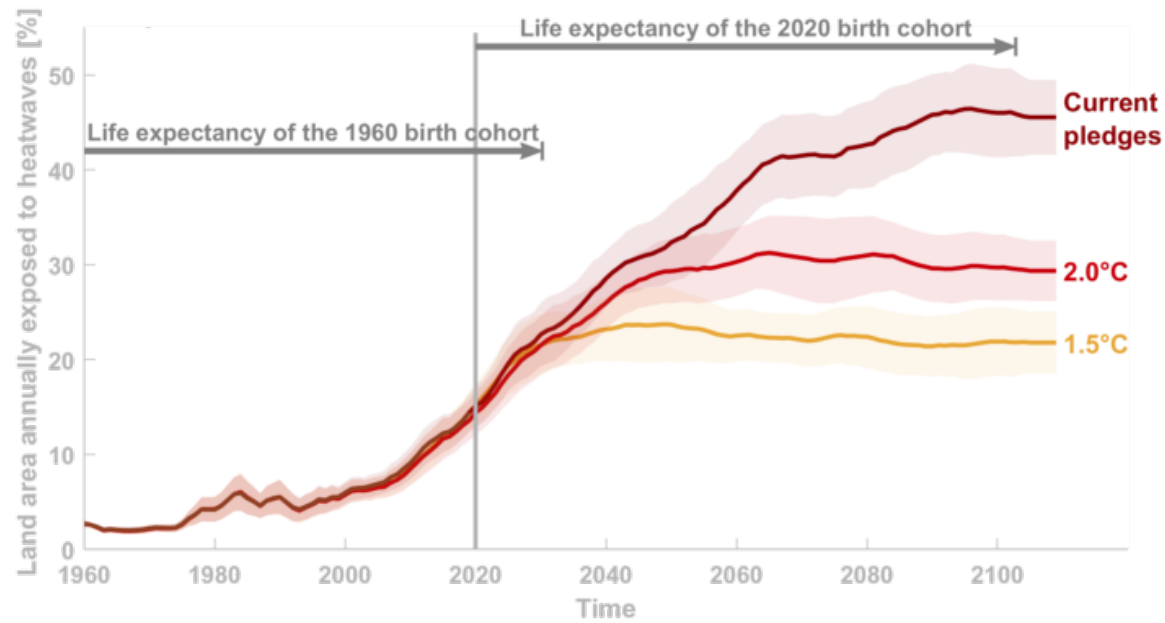


# Climate change, extreme events, & climate victims

**Prof. Dr. Wim Thiery**

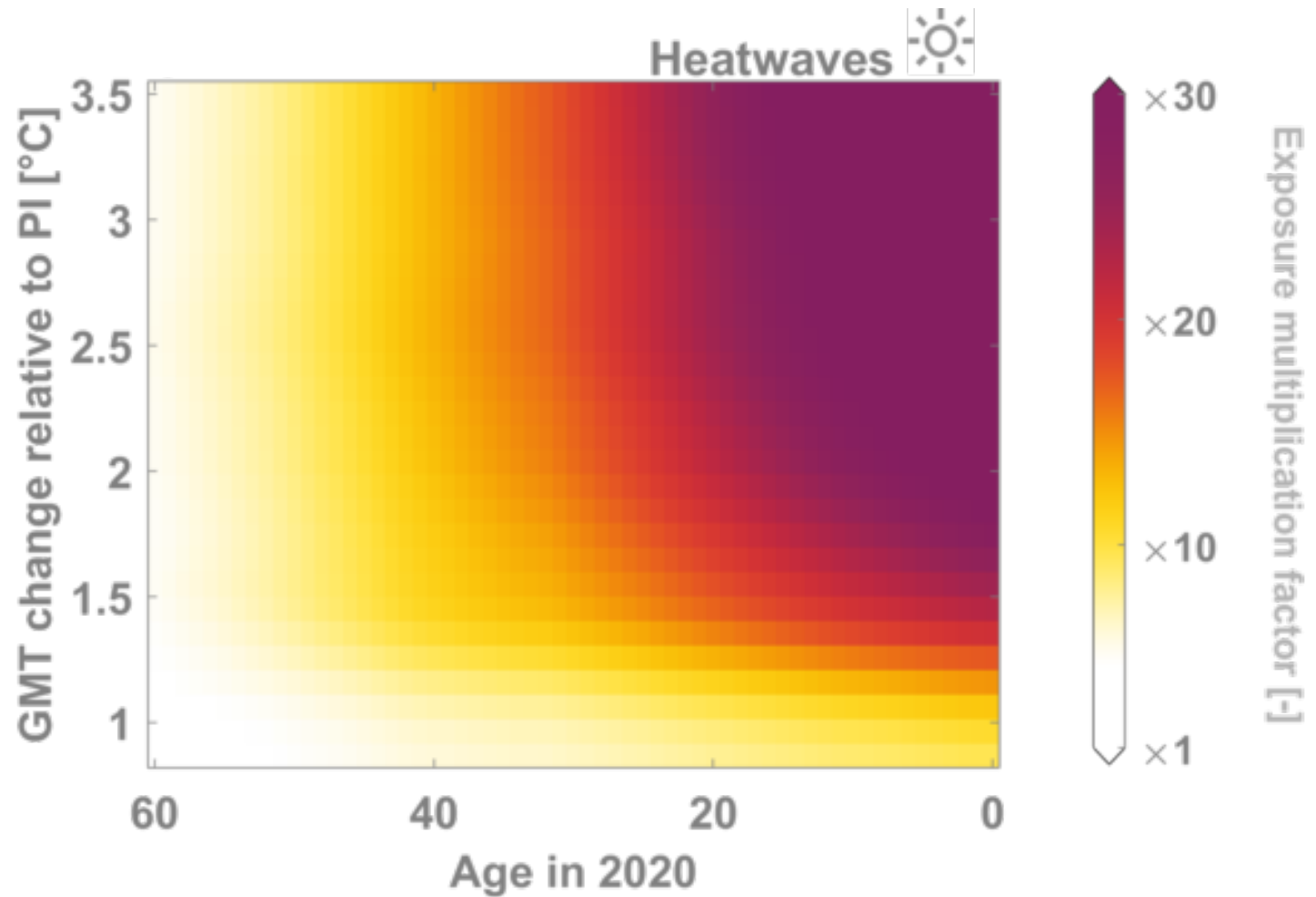
# The idea

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



(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)

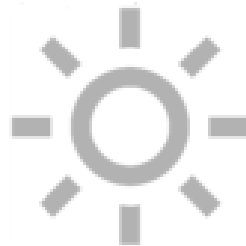
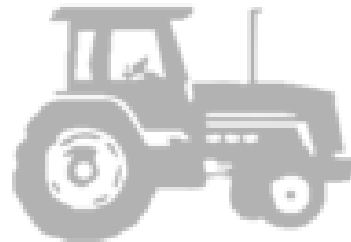
# Burning embers for the kids



(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)

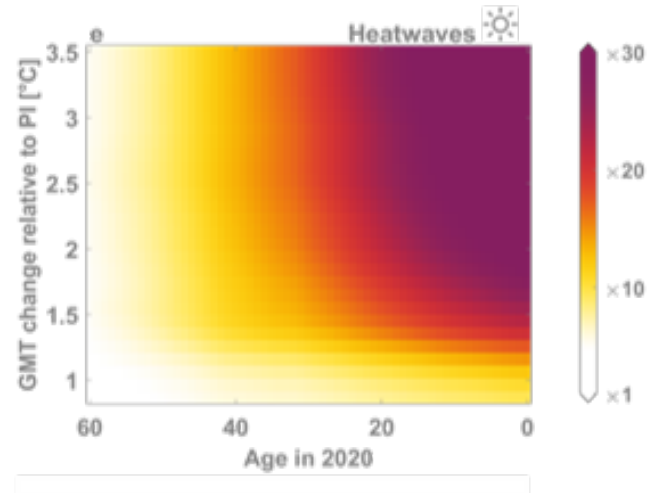
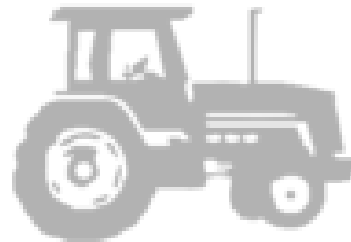
# Six impact categories

15 ISIMIP2b models, 273 global-scale projections



(Lange et al., 2020 EF)

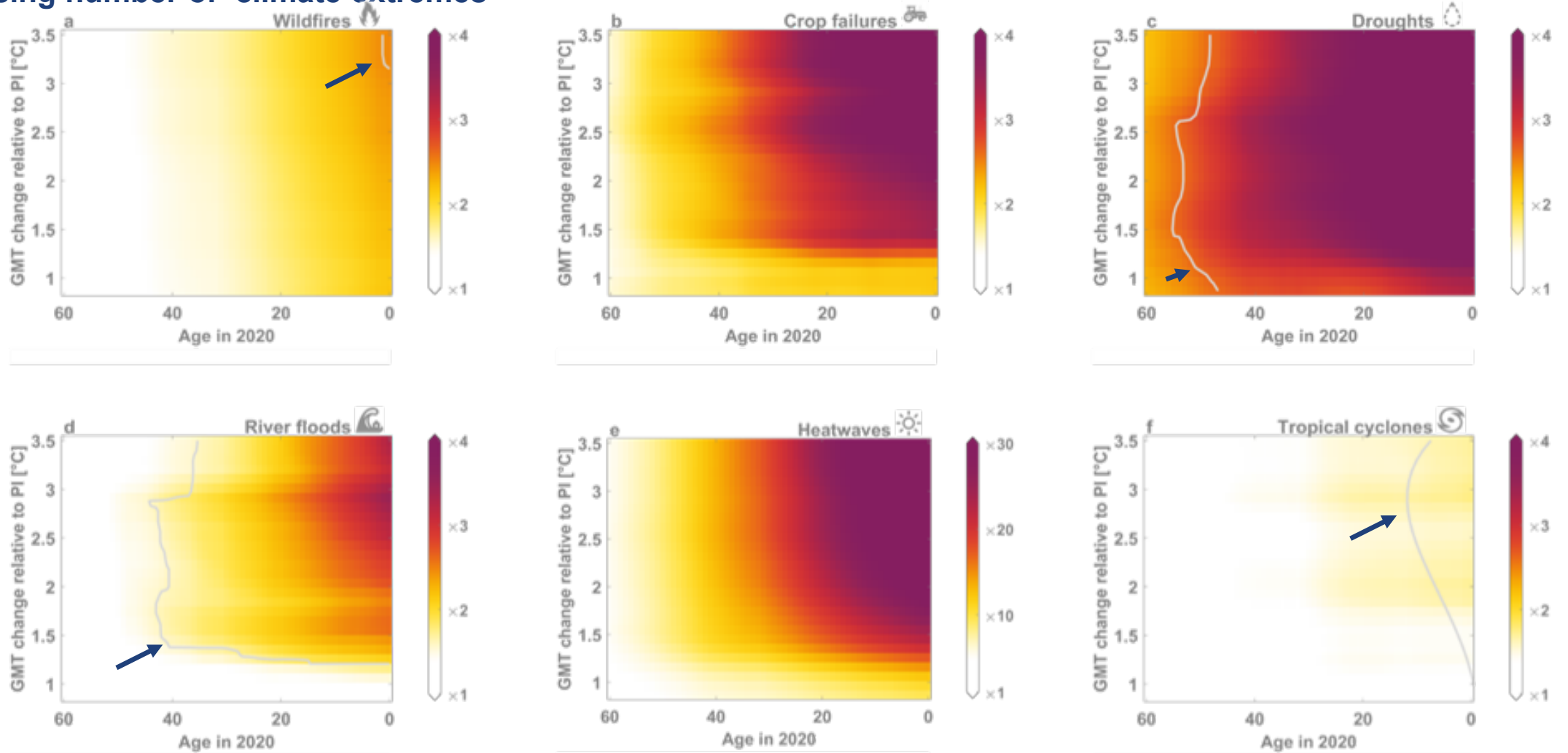
# Six burning embers



(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)

# Younger generations will be disproportionately exposed

to a rising number of climate extremes



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

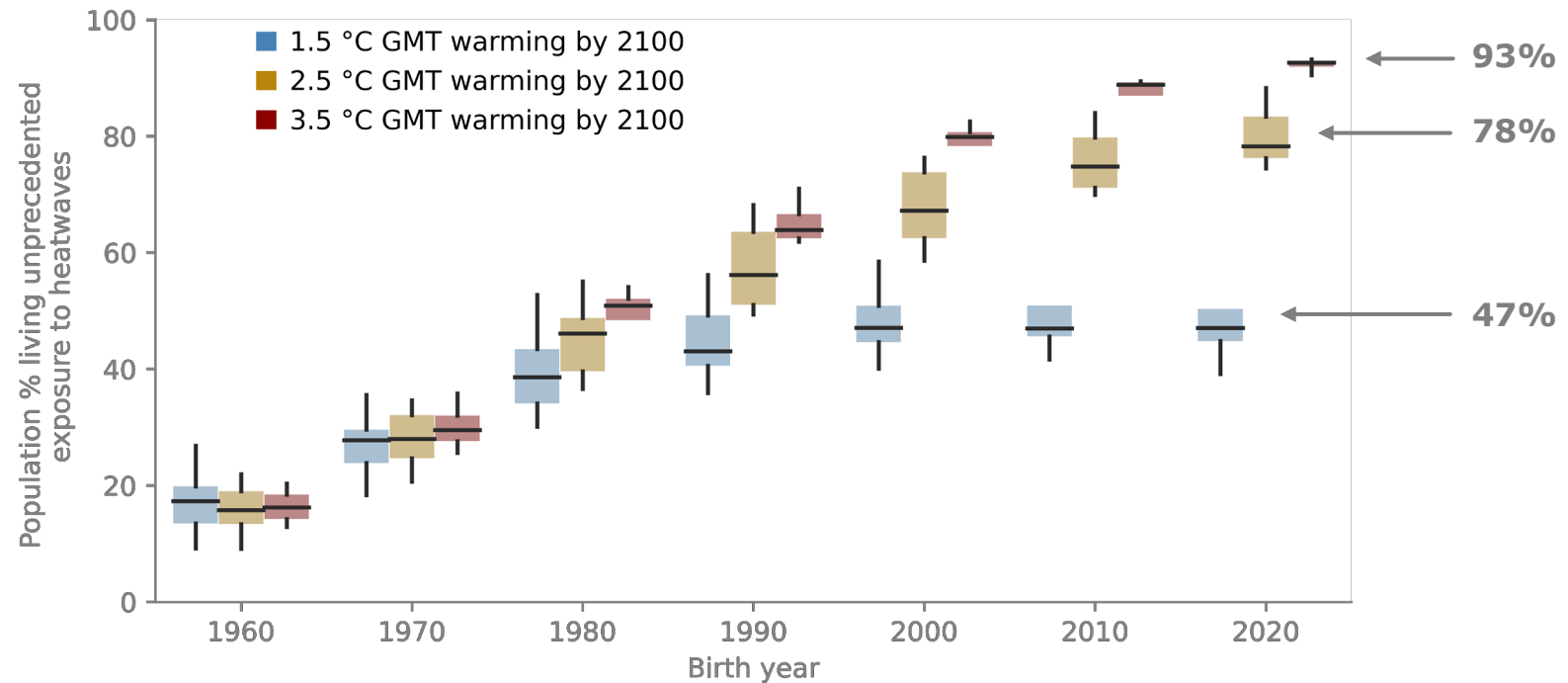
(Thiery et al., 2021 Science)

## Results applied to this situation:

- Per degree of additional warming, children born in 2020 will experience 10,4 additional heatwaves across lifetime (Thiery et al., 2021 Science)
- For a global warming of  $0.00023\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  , children born in 2020 will experience 0.0024 extra heatwave across lifetime (i.e. average for every child born that year)
- 131 702 400 Children born in 2020 → On average, 314 370 Children born in 2020 will experience one extra heatwave
- Just one example, Calculation can be repeated for every birth cohort and each of the 6 extreme event categories (all best estimates)

# Fraction of global population

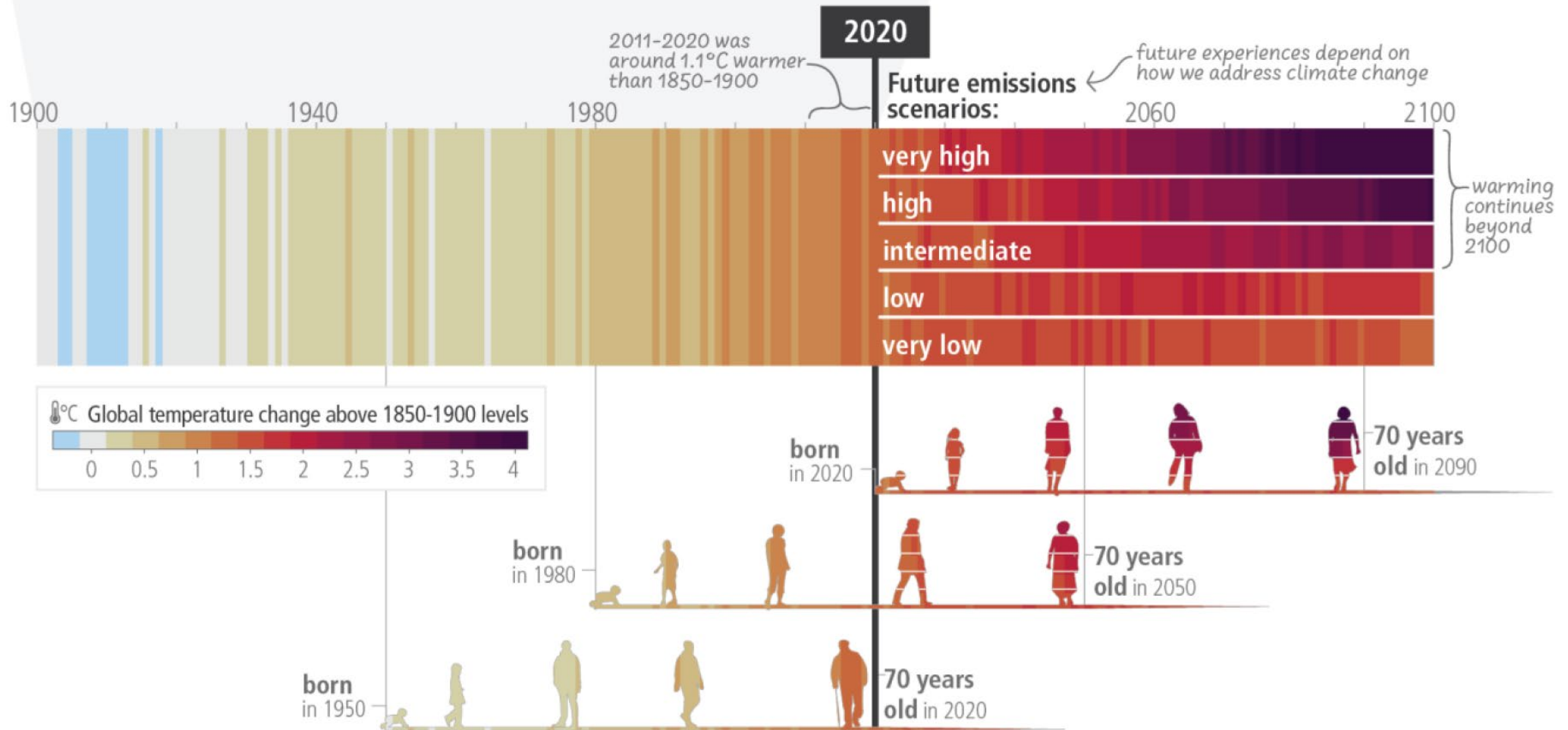
facing unprecedented heatwave exposure



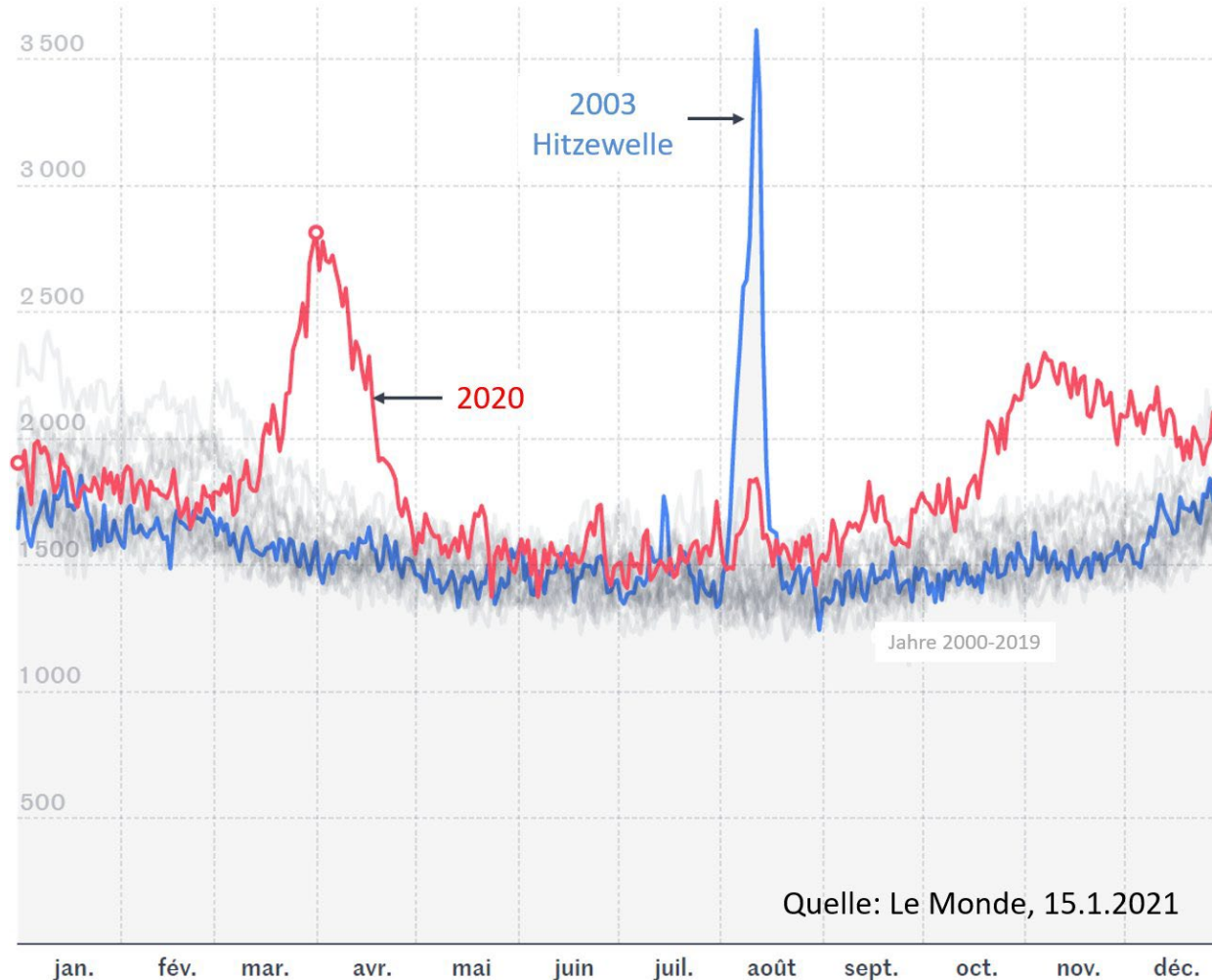
(Grant et al., in review.)



### 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

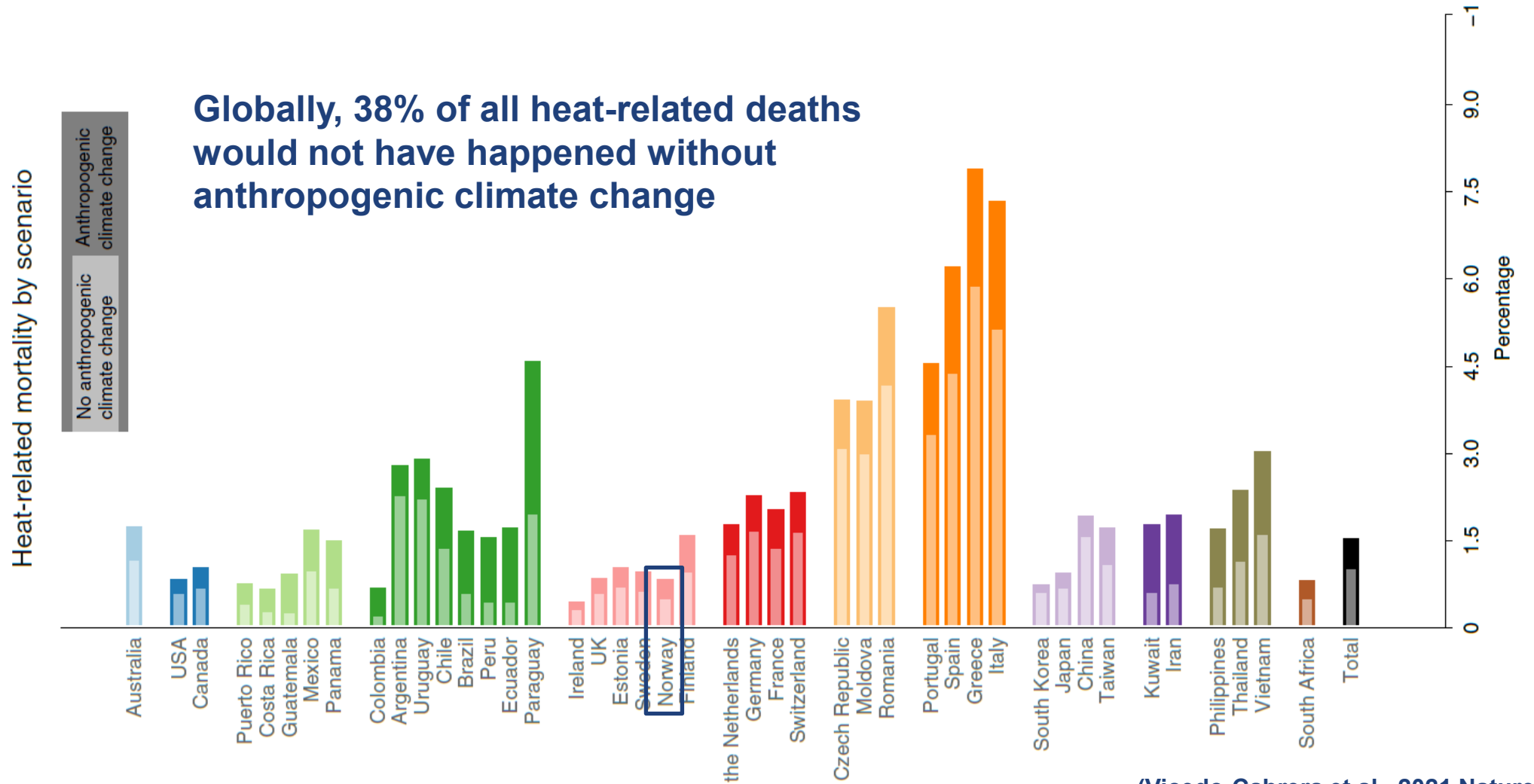


# Human mortality: 2003 summer heat wave (France)



- “We estimate it is very likely (confidence level >90%)<sup>9</sup> 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 ( $\pm 3$ ) deaths were attributable to anthropogenic climate change in London, and 506 ( $\pm 51$ ) in Paris.” (Mitchell et al., 2016 Env. Res. Lett.)

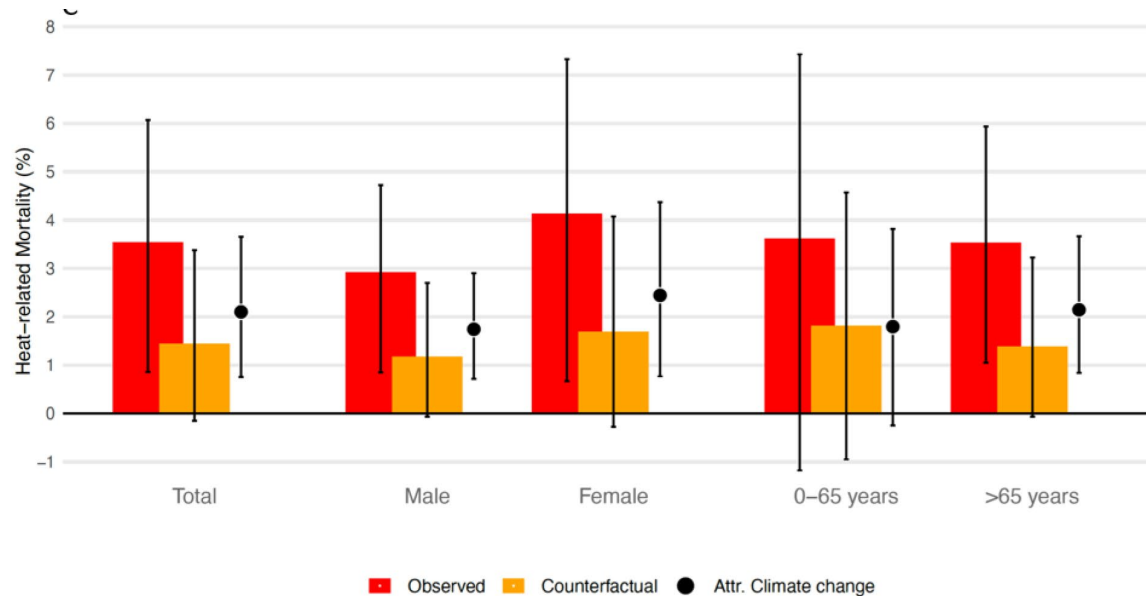
# Heat-related deaths, 1991-2018



(Vicedo-Cabrera et al., 2021 Nature Clim. Ch.)

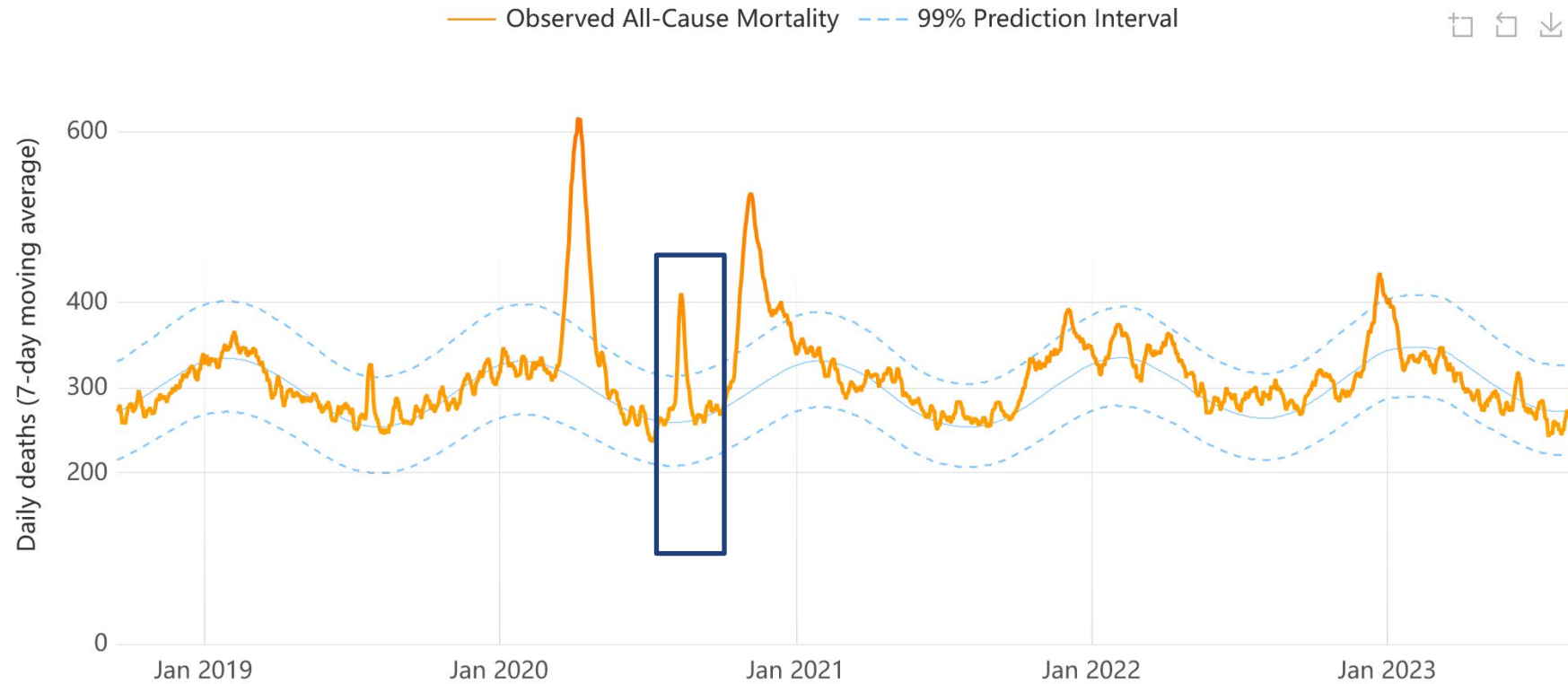
# The fraction in recent heatwaves is even higher

- Switzerland, summer 2022
  - “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.”

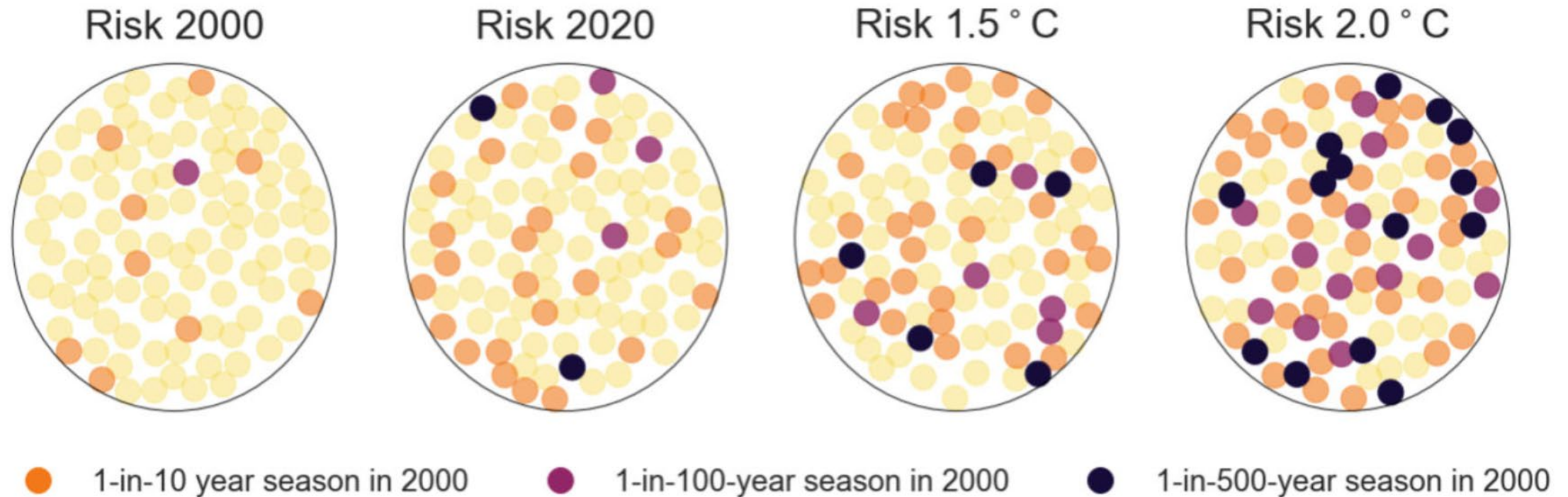


(Vicedo-Cabrera et al., 2023 *Env. Res. Lett.*)

# Belgium



# Risk of heat-related mortality is rising rapidly



(Lüthi et al., 2023 Nature Comm.)



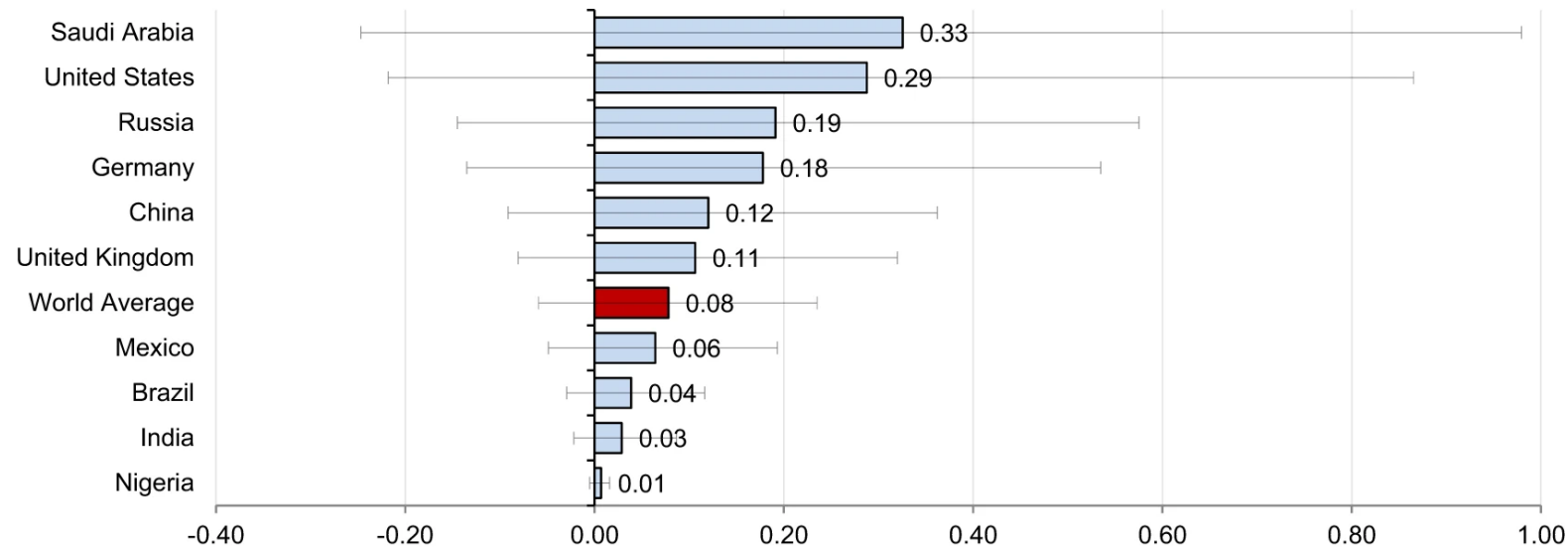
# The mortality cost of Carbon

“4,434 metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2020 [...] causes one excess death globally in expectation between 2020-2100”

A

**Excess Deaths Per Average Citizen's Lifetime Emissions if All Added in 2020**

*Baseline Emissions Scenario;*



Best estimate:

- 0,4633 GT CO2 eq (Combined) → 104 488 people dying prematurely somewhere in the world between 2020-2100
- 0,365 GT CO2 eq (Yggdrasil) → 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
- 0,0113 GT CO2 eq (Tyrving) → 2 548 people dying prematurely somewhere in the world between 2020-2100

# Climate change, extreme events, & climate victims

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