The Temperature-Related Mortality Case Study in Blue-Action

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together with

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> Blue-Action Kick-Off Meeting Berlin, Germany, January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017



# Initiatives and Programs at ISGlobal

(www.isglobal.org/en/)





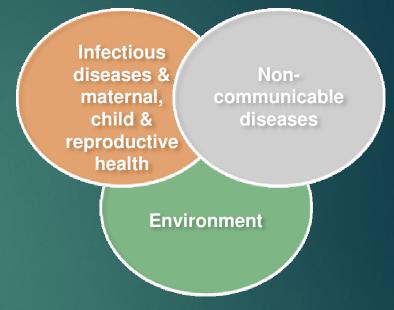
Urban Planning, Environment and Health Initiative







Antibiotic Resistance Initiative







Malaria Elimination Initiative Maternal, Child

and Reproductive Health Initiative

#### ISGlobal's Climate and Health Program

(former IC3's Climate Dynamics and Impacts Unit)

#### **<u>Temperature-Related Mortality</u>** (TRM):

Ballester et al. *Nature Communications* 2, 358 (2011) –
Ballester et al. *Nature Climate Change* 6, 927-930 (2016) –

#### Dengue:

– Lowe et al. The Lancet Infectious Diseases 14, 619-626 (2014) –

#### <u>Cholera</u>:

Pascual et al. Science 289, 1766-1769 (2000) –
Rodó et al. PNAS 99, 12901-12906 (2002) –
Koelle et al. Nature 436, 696-700 (2005) –

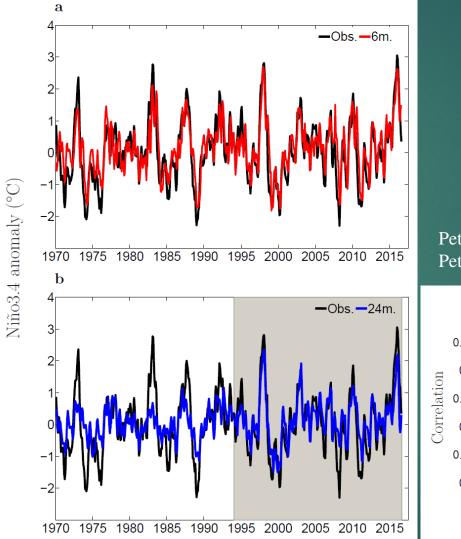
#### <u>Malaria</u>:

- Cash et al. *Nature Climate Change* **3**, 502-507 (2013) -

#### Kawasaki Disease:

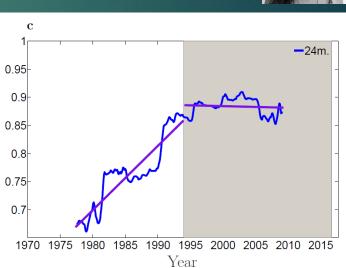
- Rodó et al. Scientific Reports 1, 152 (2011) –
- Rodó et al. PNAS 111, 7952-7957 (2014) –

### Climate predictability and health



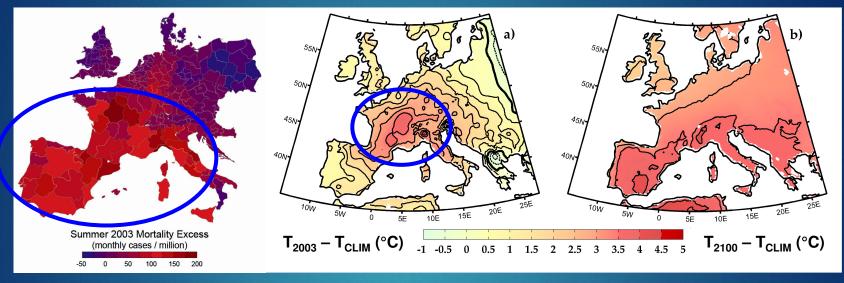
Long-range retrospective statistical forecast of the Niño3.4 Index (not operational!).

Petrova et al. (2016) J of Climate Petrova et al. (2017) Sub<u>mitted</u>



### The Summer 2003 Heat Wave

Ballester et al. (2011) Nature Communications

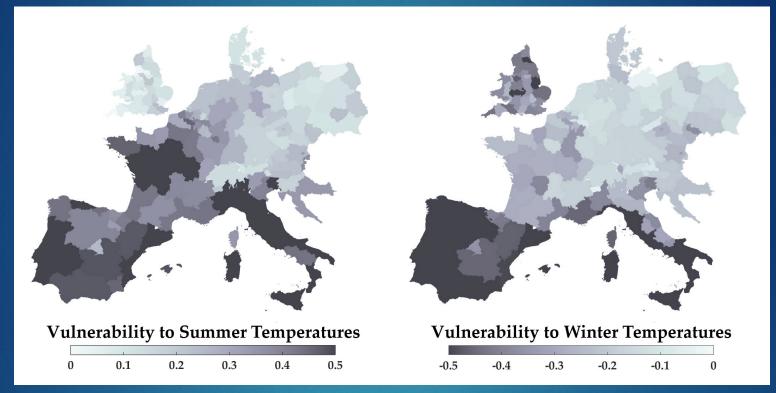


The record-breaking 2003 summer heat wave caused more than 70,000 additional deaths in western Europe. The centre of the heat wave was in France and Switzerland, but most of the excess mortality occurred in Spain (13.7%), France (11.8%) and Italy (11.6%).

The temperature anomaly was weaker than the projected for the end of the century.

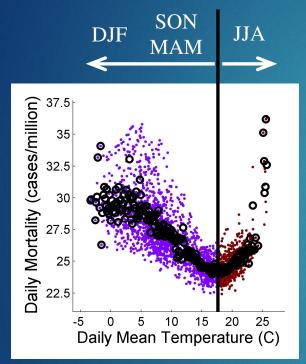
### The Importance of Preventive Plans

Ballester et al. (2016) Nature Climate Change



Global warming and changes in extreme events challenge public health services.
 <u>Preventive plans do save lives</u>: up to 4400 deaths in France during the 11-26 July 2006 heat wave (Fouillet et al. 2008).
 Seasonal climate forecasting provides an opportunity to anticipate TRM.

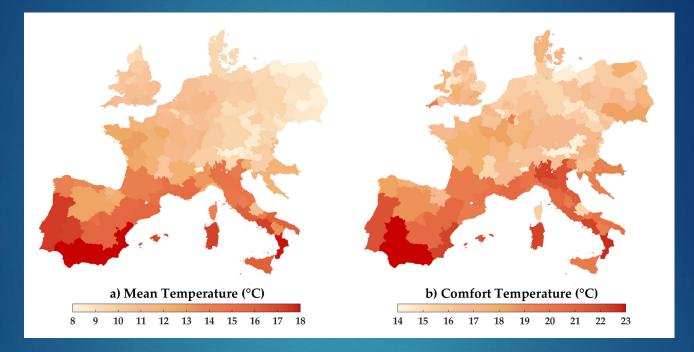
### Temperature-Mortality Relationship



Mediterranean Central and Northern Europe Daily Mortality (cases/million) **European Regions** -15 -10 15 20 30 35 40 -5 5 10 0 25 Daily Apparent Temperature (C)

Mortality increases for temperatures colder and warmer than the comfort temperature The characterization of the T/M relation in 166 regions allow the generation of a pan-European early warning system of heat stress risk

#### The Mortality Dataset in Europe



Daily numbers of deaths are available for <u>166 NUTS2</u> regions in <u>16 countries</u>.

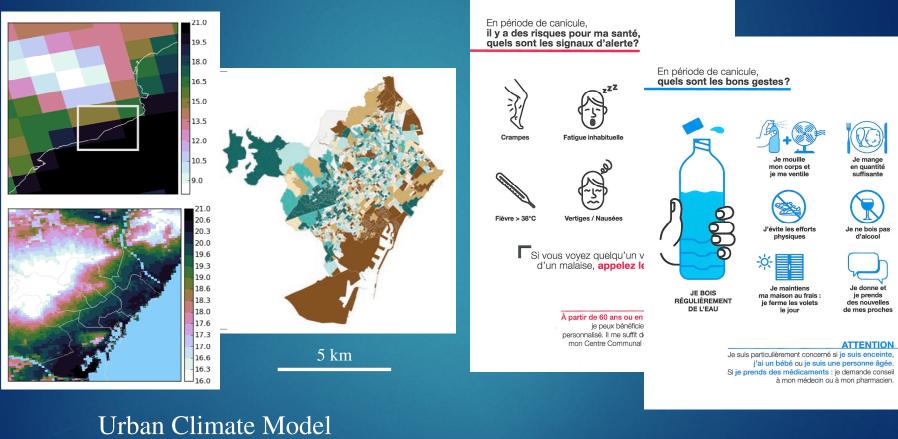
The dataset initially covered the 1998–2005 period, it has been recently updated to **1998–2010**.

The updated database contains **<u>51,058,802 deaths</u>**.



# H2020 PUCS: Towards Local Scales

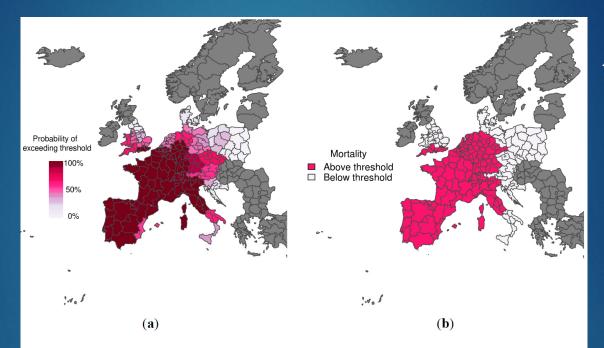
(SC5-01-2016-2017: Exploiting the added value of climate services, Demonstration of climate services, mid 2017 – end 2019)



(VITO's UrbClim) + Mortality in Barcelona Early Warning System of Local Heat Stress

### Early Warning System in EUPORIAS

(cmtool.euporias.eu/en/)



**Figure 2.** (a) Probabilistic map of exceeding emergency daily mortality thresholds (75th percentile of daily mortality distribution in the warm tail); (b) Corresponding observations during a heat wave scenario (1–15 August 2003). The graduated colour bar represents the probability of exceeding the mortality threshold (ranging from 0%, pale colours, to 100%, deep colours).

Example: August 1-15, 2003

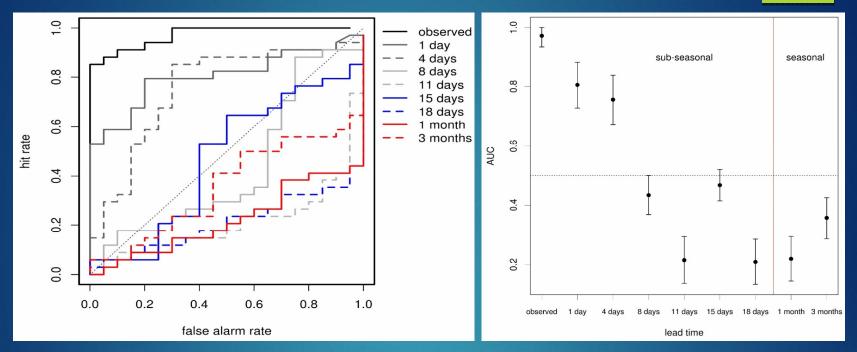


<u>First step</u>: retrospective probabilistic predictions using climate observations.

The predicted probability of exceeding the emergency threshold mimics the observed pattern.

### Early Warning System in EUPORIAS

(cmtool.euporias.eu/en/)



Example: August 1-15, 2003

Lowe et al. (2016) IJERPH

Second Step: retrospective probabilistic predictions using S2S climate forecasts.

Decreasing transition in skill between i) excellent predictions when using observed temperature ii) to predictions with no skill when using forecast temperature beyond one week. Climate predictability is the major limiting factor.

#### Climate Data Needs

Temporal resolution: Daily.

<u>Spatial resolution</u>: 0.50° is fine, 0.25° would be perfect.

<u>Variables</u>: Daily Mean 2m Temperature and Relative Humidity (or Dew Point Temperature).

<u>Optional variables</u>: Surface Winds and Daily Maximum/Minimum 2m Temperature.

<u>Forecast lead time</u>: From 1 day to 3 months. It would be great if multiple lead times are available.

Target seasons: All, but preferentially JJA.

Hindcasts: Yes, please!

Domain: Europe (15°W-25°E, 35°N-60°N). Please avoid huge global files.



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# Thanks!

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