## Where on Earth are we going?

Kristie L. Ebi, Ph.D., MPH Stanford University

*Global Health in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Medical Faculty Heidelberg 14 September 2012* 



#### Guatemala



# **Climate: What You Expect**



## Weather: What you get



# Climate

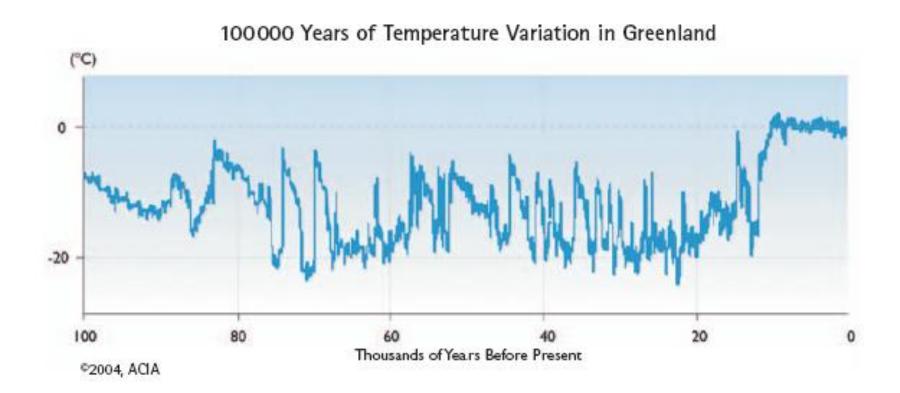
## Variability

- Short-term fluctuations around the average weather
- Includes ENSO (El Nino Southern Oscillation)

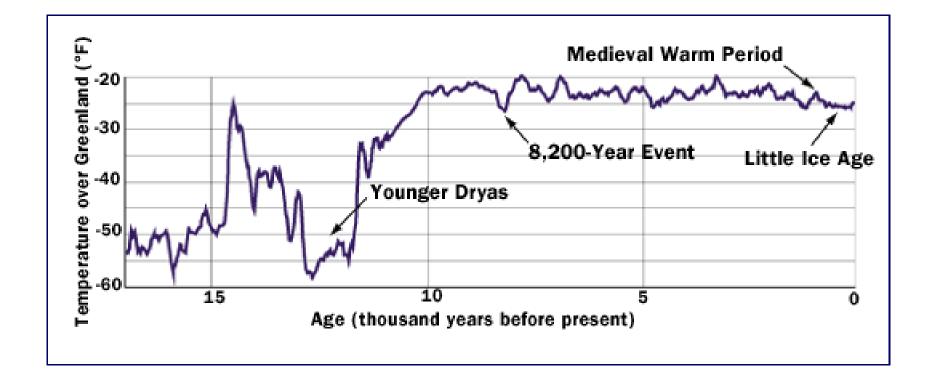
# • Change

- Operates over decades or longer
- General Circulation Models (GCMs) / Earth System Models (ESMs)
  - Scenarios, NOT predictions
  - Downscaling / spatial issues

## **100,000 Years of Temperature** Variation in Greenland

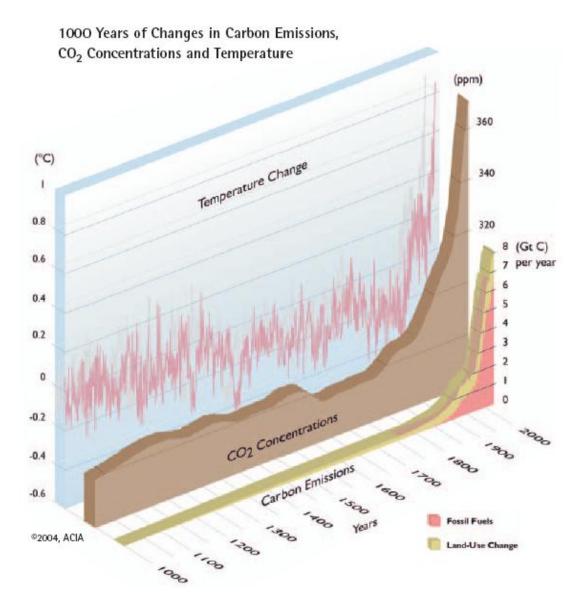


## Temperature Over Greenland Over Past 17,000 Years

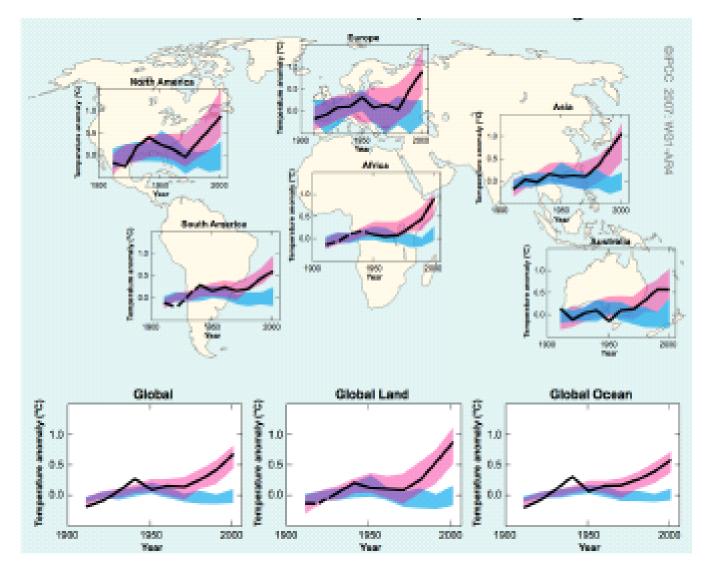


Alley, RB. The Two Mile Time Machine 2000

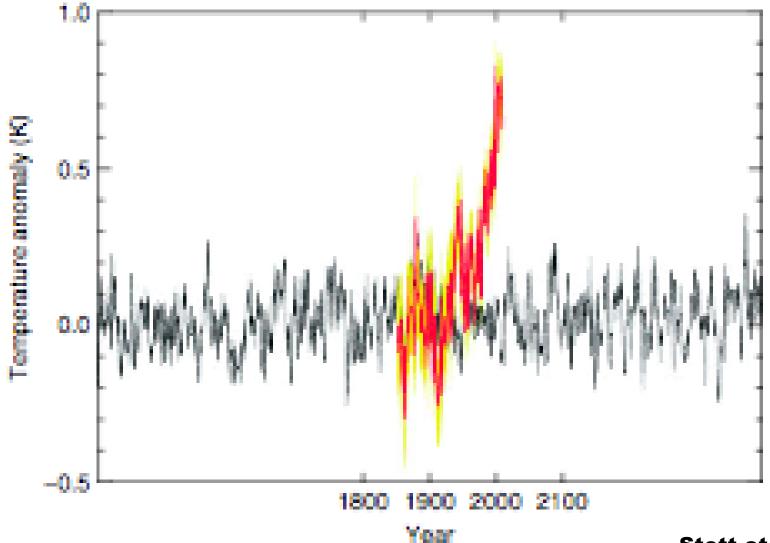
#### **1000** Years of Changes in Carbon Emissions, CO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations & Temperature



## Global and Continental Temperature Change



## **Observed Global Mean Temperature Change 1850-2008**

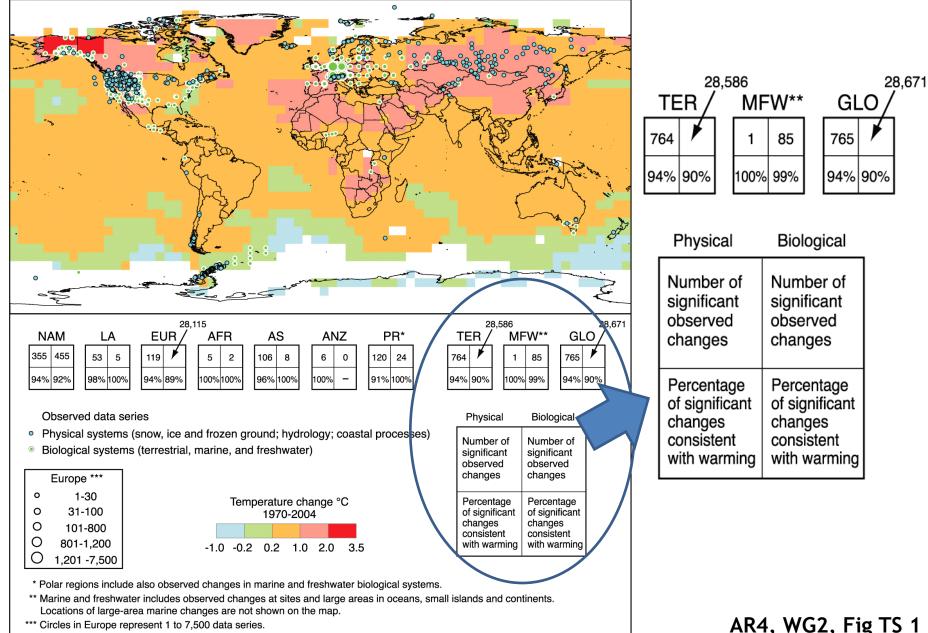


Stott et al. 2010

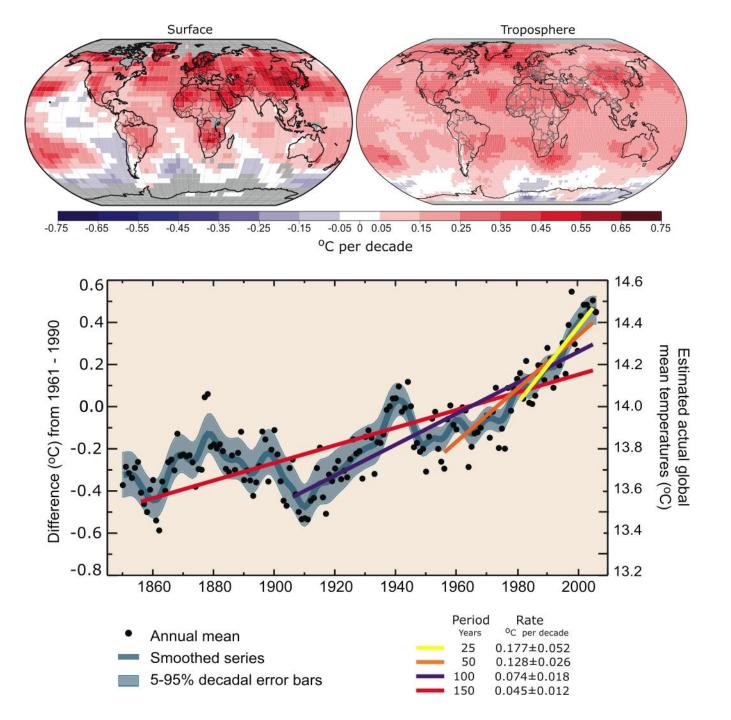
# **Evidence (Fingerprints) From:**

- •Temperature
- Precipitation
- Ocean heat content
- Atmospheric moisture
- Arctic sea ice

#### Changes in physical and biological systems, 1970-2004: Statistical support for human influence.

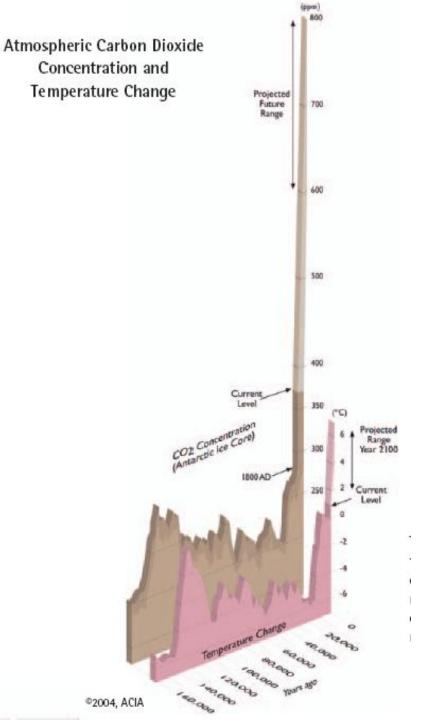


\*\*\* Circles in Europe represent 1 to 7.500 data series.

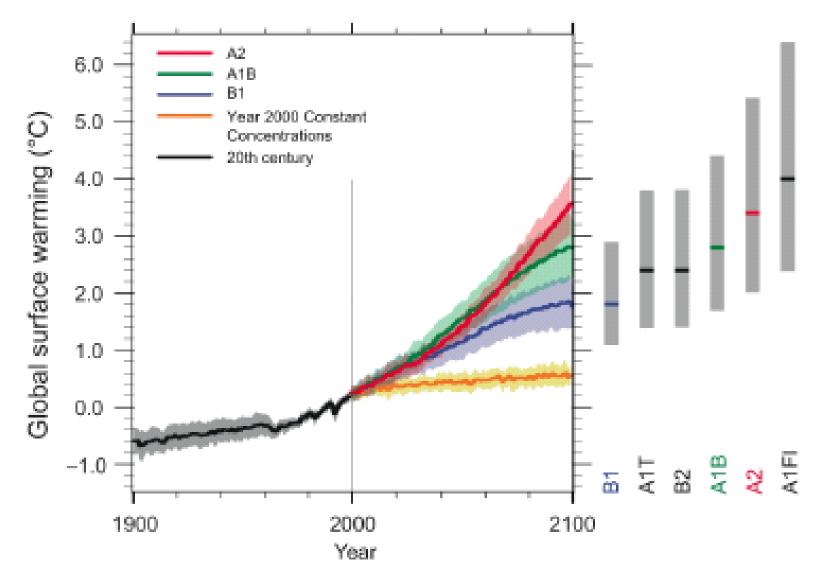


**Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Concentration and Temperature Change:** 

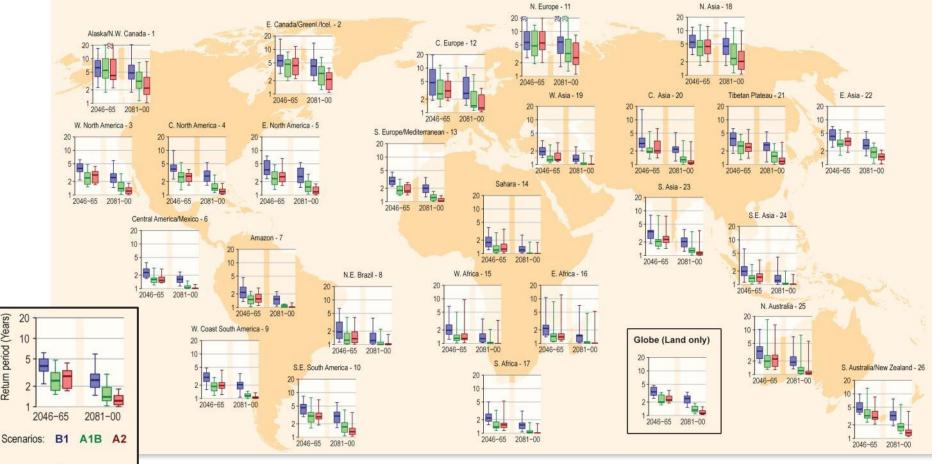
**Projected Concentrations** of CO<sub>2</sub> During the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Are 2-4 Times **Pre-Industrial Levels** 

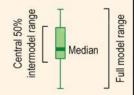


## **Global Average Surface Temperature**



## **Climate models project more frequent** hot days throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century

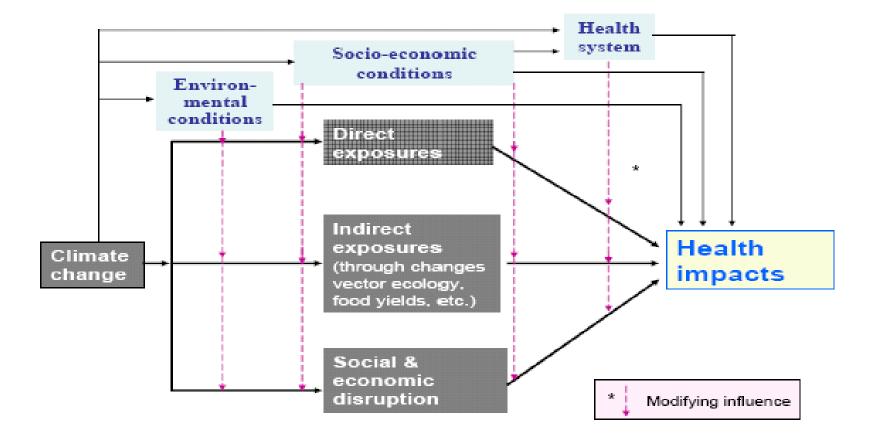




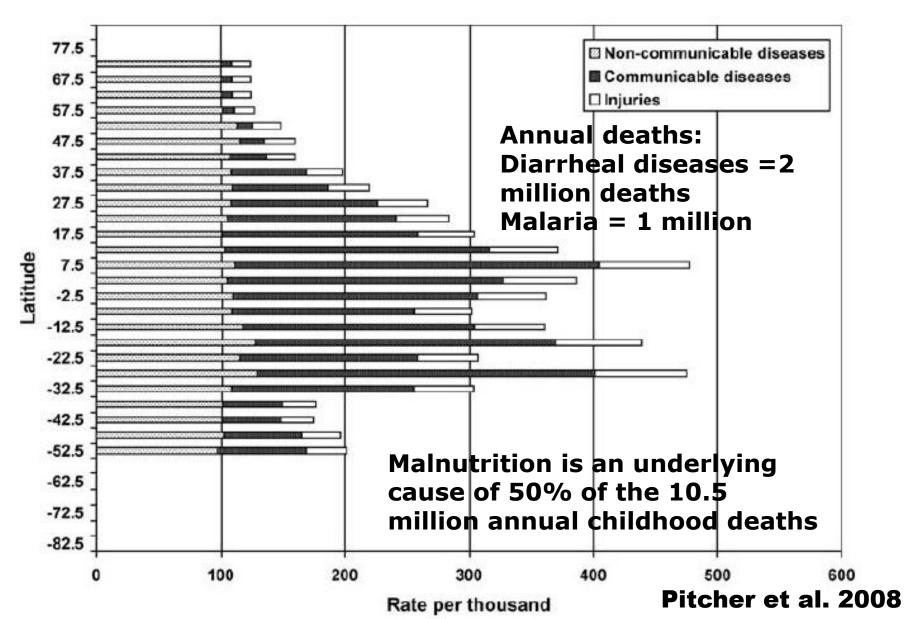
Return period (Years)

#### In many regions, the time between "20year" (unusually) warm days will decrease

## Pathways by Which Climate Change May Affect Human Health

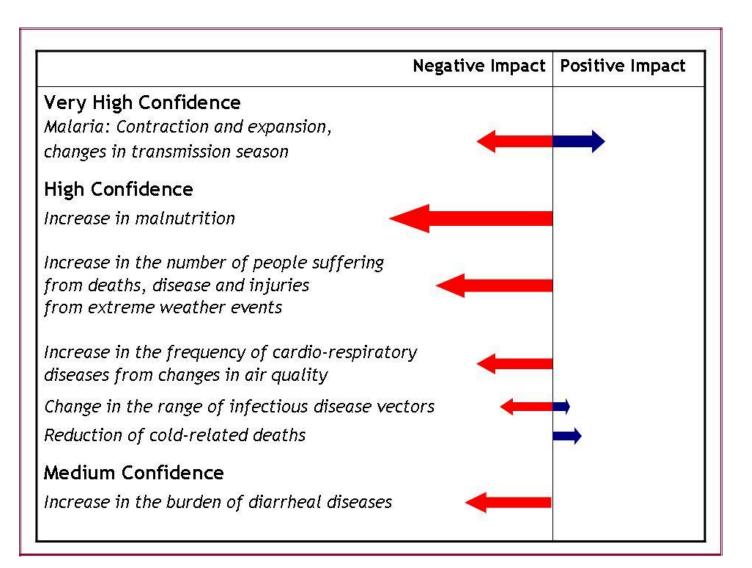


#### Sum of Years of Life Lost and Years of Life Lived with Disability





#### Direction and Magnitude of Climate Change Health Impacts

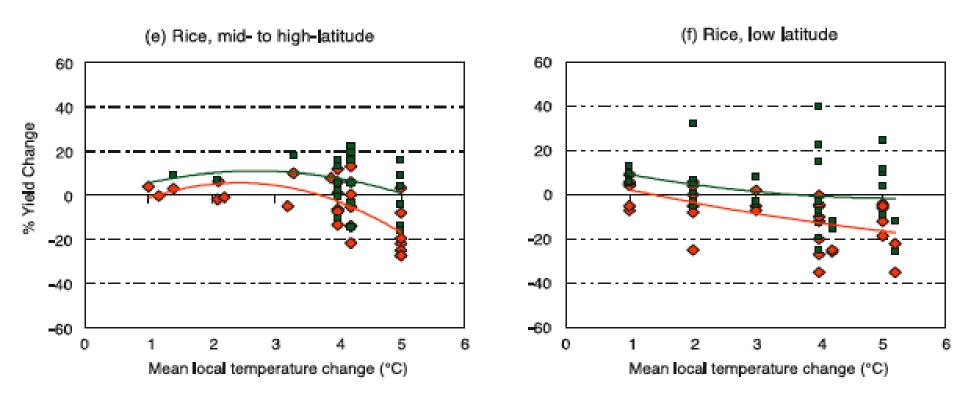


## **Weighted Risk Analysis of Climate Change Impacts on Infectious Diseases in Europe**

ge in Europe	High		Vibrio spp. (except V. cholerae O1 and O139)* Visceral leishmaniasis*	Lyme borreliosis*	Weighted high risk
Strength of link with climate change in Europe	Medium	CCHF Hepatitis A Leptospirosis Tularaemia Yellow fever Yersiniosis	Campylobacteriosis Chikungunya fever*Rift Valley fever SalmonellosisCryptospiridiosis GiardiasisShigellosisKirt Valley feverSumonellosisVTEC West Nile fever	Dengue fever TBE*	Weighted medium risk Weighted
Strength of link	Low	Anthrax Q fever Botulism Tetanus Listeriosis Toxoplasmosis Malaria	Cholera (01 and 0139) Legionellosis Meningococcal infection		low risk
		Low	Medium ential severity of consequence to society	High	

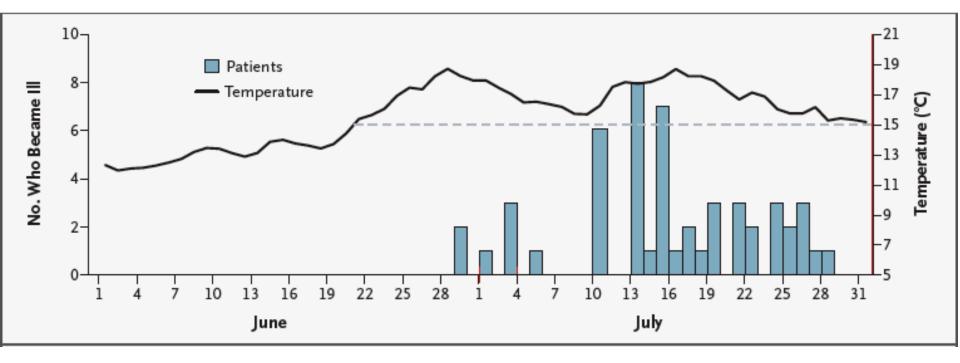
#### Lindgren et al. 2012

### Sensitivity of Rice Yields to Temperature Change



Easterling et al. 2007

# Vibrio parahaemolyticus Infections by Harvest Date and Mean Daily Water Temperature



McLaughlin et al. 2005

## Climate Change Impacts in 2030 under 750 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> Scenario (thousands of cases)

Estimated costs to treat the climate change-related cases = \$3,992 to \$12,603 million

	Diarrhea	Malnutrition	Malaria
Total	4,513,981	46,352	408,227
Climate change impacts	131,980	4,673	21,787
% increase	3%	10%	5%



Philip Wijmans, LWF/ACT Mozambique, March 2000

