# Setting the scene: What do future climate scenarios mean for air quality and health around the world



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### **Major Health Risks Associated with Climate** Change

Increasing Levels of Carbon Dioxide and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

Rising Temperature

Rising Sea Levels

Increasing Extreme Weather Events







#### Demographic, Socioeconomic, Environmental, and Other Factors That Influence the Magnitude and Pattern of Risks

Geography Ecosystem change Baseline air and water quality Agricultural and livestock practices and policies

Warning systems Socioeconomic status Health and nutritional status Access to effective health care

#### **EXPOSURE PATHWAYS**

Extreme Weather Events

Heat Stress

Air Quality Water Quality and Quantity

EXAMPLES OF HEALTH OUTCOMES

Food Supply and Safety

Vector Distribution and Ecology

Social Factors



- Injuries · Fatalities
- · Mental health effects



Heat-related illness and death



- Exacerbations of asthma and other respiratory diseases
- Respiratory allergies
- Cardiovascular disease



- Campylobacter infection
- Cholera · Cryptosporidiosis
- · Harmful algal blooms
- · Leptospirosis



- Undernutrition
- · Salmonella food poisoning and other foodborne diseases
- · Mycotoxin effects



- Chikungunya
- · Dengue
- · Encephalitis (various forms)
- · Hantavirus infection
- · Lyme disease
- · Malaria
- · Rift Valley fever
- · West Nile virus infection
- · Zika virus infection



Physical and

mental health effects of violent

forced migration

context-specific

(complex and

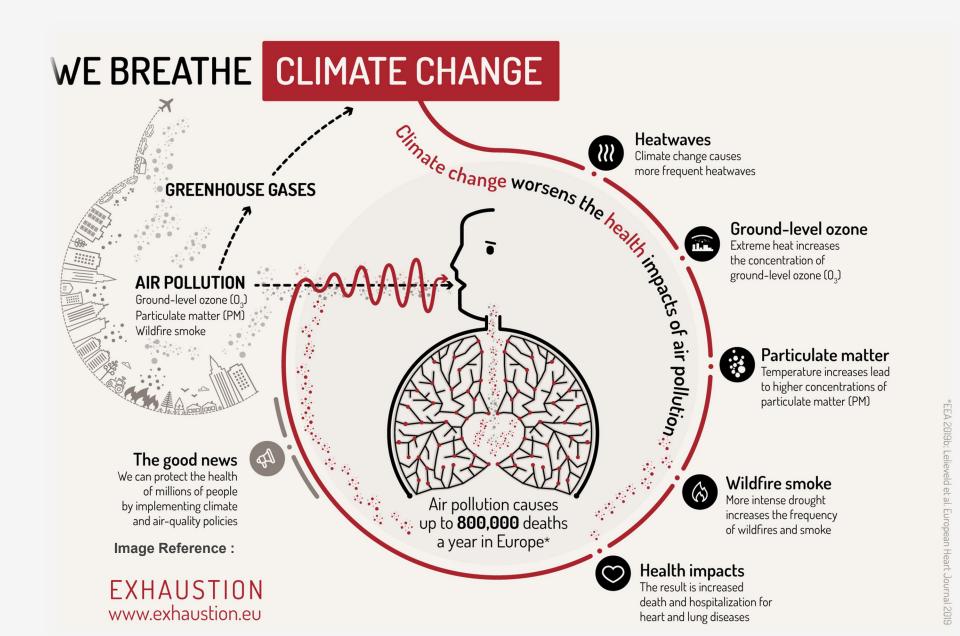
risks)

conflict and

Courtesy: George Luber, CDC

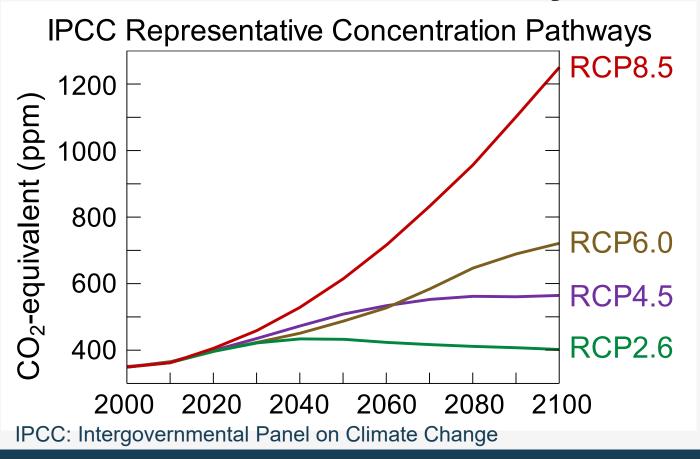
(Haines and Ebi *NEJM* 2019)

#### Climate Change and Air Pollution



### Climate change Scenarios

# Representative Concentration Pathways



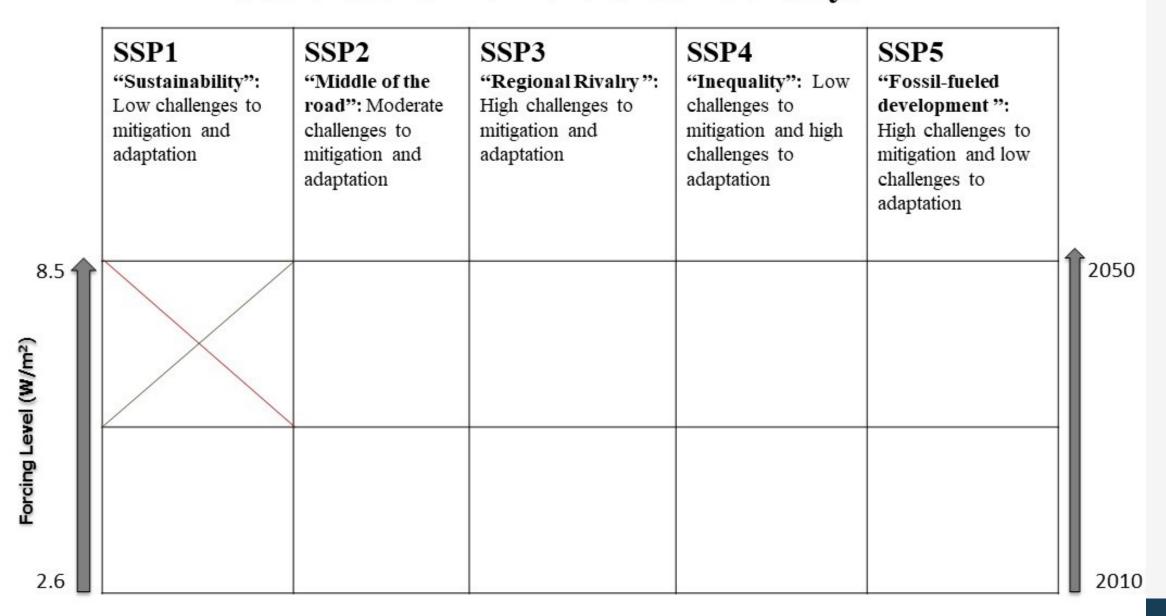
# **Shared Socioeconomic Pathways**



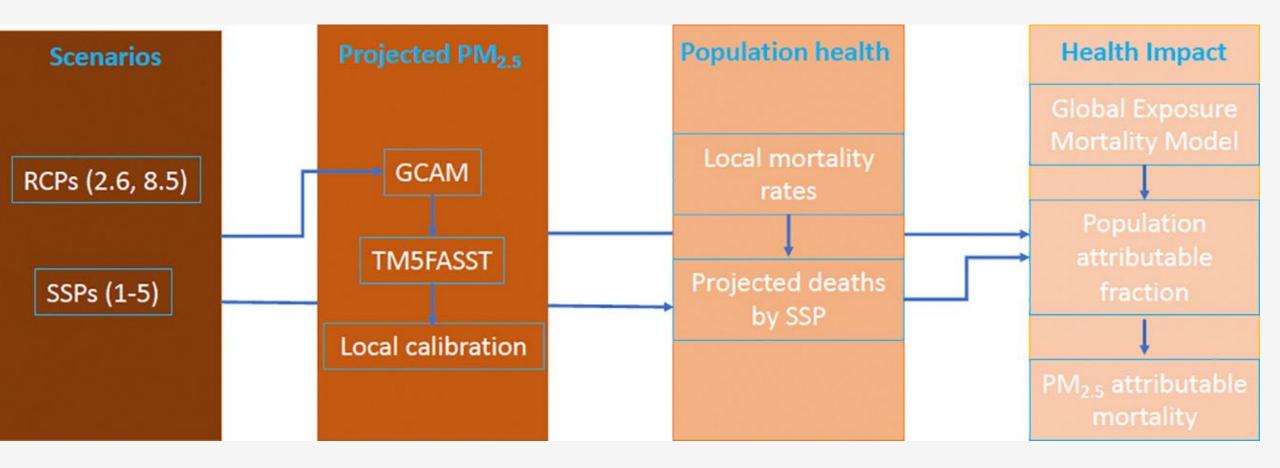
for adaptation

Brian C. O'Neill eta; GEC 2017

#### Socio-economic Reference Pathways

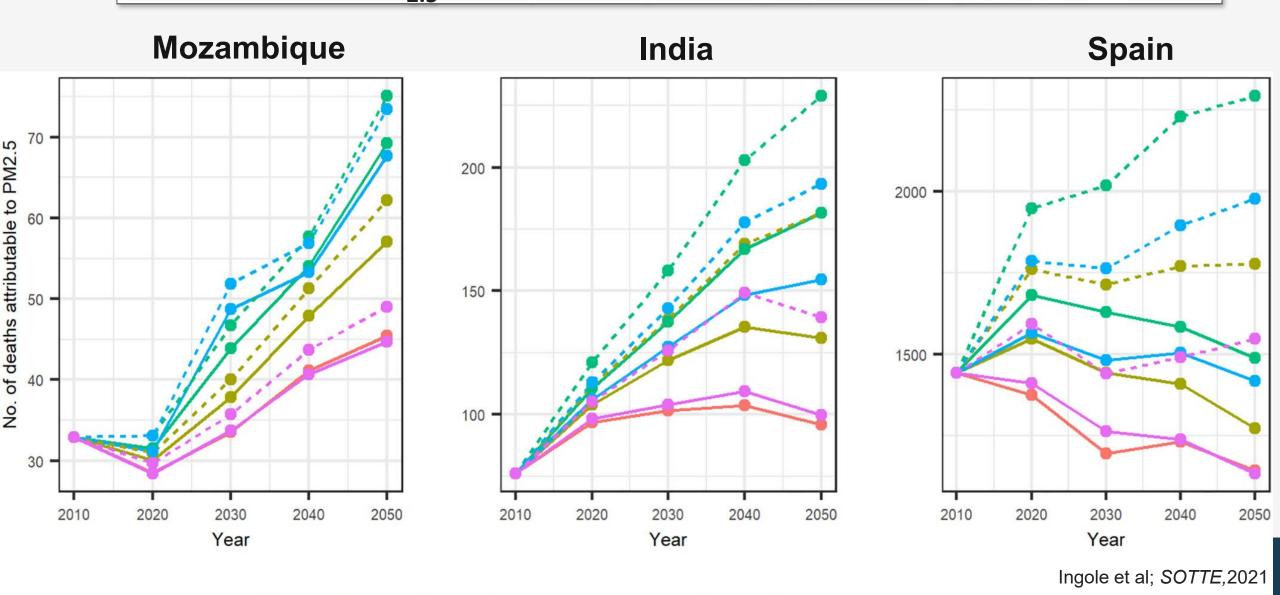


#### **Modelling Framework**



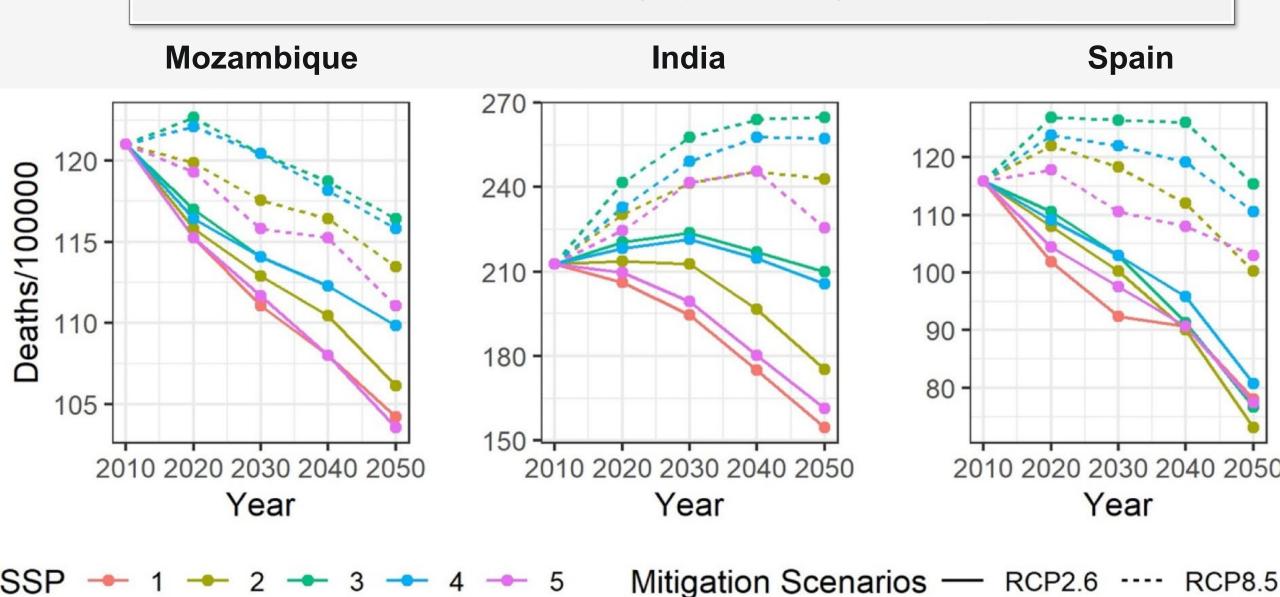
Ingole et al; SOTTE,2021

#### Projected premature mortality burden attributable to PM<sub>2.5</sub> incorporating demographic change



Mitigation Scenarios — RCP2.6

### Projected premature mortality burden attributable to PM<sub>2.5</sub> assuming no demographic change



## What do climate change scenarios mean for air quality and health?

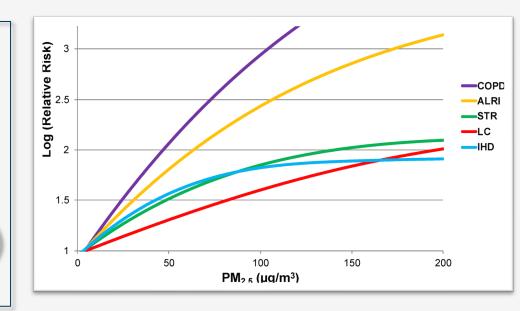
- Global scenarios related to societal development as well as climate action affected exposure to air pollution and premature mortality
- SSPs reflecting high challenges for adaptation caused by a combination of slow development, low education, high inequality, and weak institutions (SSPs 3 and 4) consistently resulted in the highest PM<sub>2.5</sub> attributable burdens
- Better spatial resolution of <u>current and projected air</u> <u>pollution emissions</u>, particularly in global regions with high uncertainties.
- 4. Improved vital statistics and <u>cause of death data</u> in many world regions including India and Sub-Saharan
- Importance of socioeconomic development and climate policy in <u>reducing the health burden from air pollution</u>



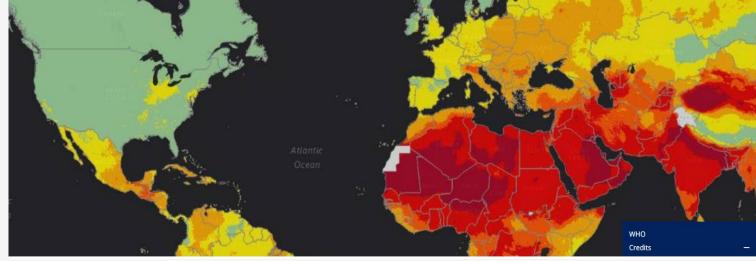
SSP: Shared socioeconomic pathways

#### Research and Policy Gaps?

- 1. Exposure-response function
- 2. Social inequalities
- 3. Data and research at local level
- 4. Science to policy gaps (Pathways?)







#### Data, Methods and Platform

#### Statistical framework

**METRICS:** Develop a transparent and globally generalisable framework for official statistics on climate change and health containing a series of appliable metrics

#### Online knowledge sharing platform

**DATA:** Develop a global reporting and knowledge-sharing platform and opensource toolset to facilitate high quality research and official statistics in line with the agreed framework



### Acknowledgement







