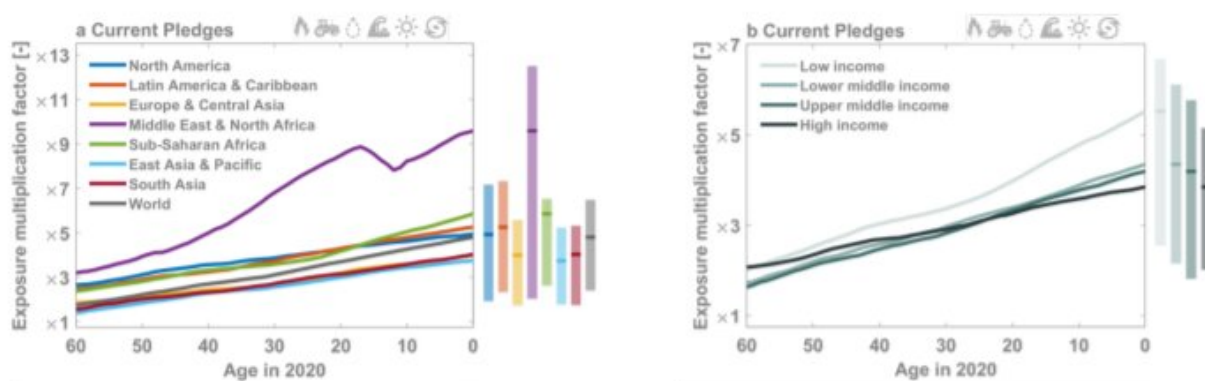


Study: Climate change is disproportionately affecting children

September 27 2021



Uneven distribution of lifetime exposure. All-category exposure multiplication factors across birth cohorts under the current pledges scenario for a range of (a) geographic regions and (b) income groups (see fig. S4 for the region definitions (112)). The factors are computed relative to the mean exposure of a reference person with year-1960 life expectancy under pre-industrial climate conditions. The kink in the curve for the Middle East and North Africa for cohorts below 20 years in 2020 can be explained by the sudden drop in life expectancy for these cohorts in Iraq and Syria. Credit: DOI: 10.1126/science.abi7339

International research led by Prof. Wim Thiery of the VUB research group BCLIMATE shows that children are to face disproportional increases in lifetime extreme event exposure—especially in low-income countries. Under current climate policy, newborns across the globe will on average face seven times more scorching heatwaves during their lives

than their grandparents. In addition, they will on average live through 2.6 times more droughts, 2.8 times as many river floods, almost three times as many crop failures, and twice the number of wildfires as people born 60 years ago.

"Our results highlight a severe threat to the safety of young generations and call for drastic emission reductions to safeguard their future," says Thiery, [climate scientist](#) at VUB and lead author of the study.

The Fridays for Future movement led by the world's youth has drastically increased awareness around the importance of [climate](#) change mitigation for future generations. Next to school strikes and protest marches, young people are now also suing their governments, for instance for violating their fundamental rights under the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.

First study to bridge climate science and demography

Scientifically, aspects of climate change like droughts or heatwaves are often studied by comparing different [time](#) windows or discrete levels of warming. However, this ruling paradigm in climate and impact research has so far not quantified how younger generations will experience a different climate change burden. Current research therefore insufficiently grasps how the climate change burden differs across generations and countries.

Bridging between climate science and demography, the international research team now for the first time quantified lifetime exposure to droughts, heatwaves, crop failures, river floods, tropical cyclones, and wildfires. They computed lifetime exposure for every generation born between 1960 and 2020, and this for every country in the world and for every global warming scenario between today's 1 degrees Celsius and 3.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial. To this end, the team generated an

unprecedented collection of climate change impact simulations and combined these with future global temperature trajectories and demographic information on life expectancy, population density, and cohort size.

The results show that for a 3 degrees Celsius global warming pathway, a six-year-old in 2020 will experience twice as many wildfires and tropical cyclones, three times more river floods, four times more crop failures, five times more droughts, and 36 times more heatwaves relative to a reference person living under pre-industrial climate conditions. Under a 3.5 degrees Celsius warming scenario, children born in 2020 will even experience 44 times more heatwaves.

At and above 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming, lifetime exposure to heatwaves, crop failures, droughts, and river floods for people born after 1980 is unmatched by pre-industrial climate conditions.

"This basically means that people younger than 40 today will live an unprecedented life even under the most stringent climate change mitigation scenarios," says Thiery.

Regional differences

Behind these global numbers hide important regional variations. Young generations in low-income countries will face by far the strongest increases with a more than fivefold increase in overall lifetime extreme event exposure. While 53 million children born in Europe and Central Asia since 2016 will experience about four times more extreme events under current pledges, 172 million children of the same age in sub-Saharan Africa face an almost sixfold increase in lifetime extreme event exposure, and even 50 times more heatwaves.

"The combined rapid growth in population and lifetime extreme event

exposure highlights a disproportionate climate change burden for young generations in the Global South," adds Thiery. "And we even have strong reasons to think that our calculations underestimate the actual increases that [young people](#) will face."

Youth summit and COP26

With the UNFCCC Youth Summit running 28–30 September in Milan and with COP26 upcoming in Glasgow end of October, international climate negotiations are gaining critical momentum.

"Limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius instead of following current policy pledges substantially reduces the intergenerational burden for extreme heatwaves, wildfires, [crop failures](#), droughts, tropical cyclones, and river floods," says Prof. Joeri Rogelj, climate change expert at Imperial College London and co-author of the study. "The results of the study published in *Science* and the accompanying report curated by the NGO Save The Children therefore highlight the utmost need to ramp up ambitions and embark on immediate action."

"Our results underline the sheer importance of the Paris Agreement to protect young generations around the world," adds Thiery. "If we manage to drastically reduce our emissions in the coming years, we can still avoid the worst consequences for children worldwide. At the same time, a sobering message for the youth in low-income countries emerges, where incredibly challenging extreme events are robustly projected, even under the most stringent of climate action futures."

More information: Wim Thiery et al, Intergenerational inequities in exposure to climate extremes, *Science* (2021). [DOI: 10.1126/science.abi7339](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abi7339)

Provided by Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Citation: Study: Climate change is disproportionately affecting children (2021, September 27)
retrieved 3 May 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2021-09-climate-disproportionately-affecting-children.html>

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