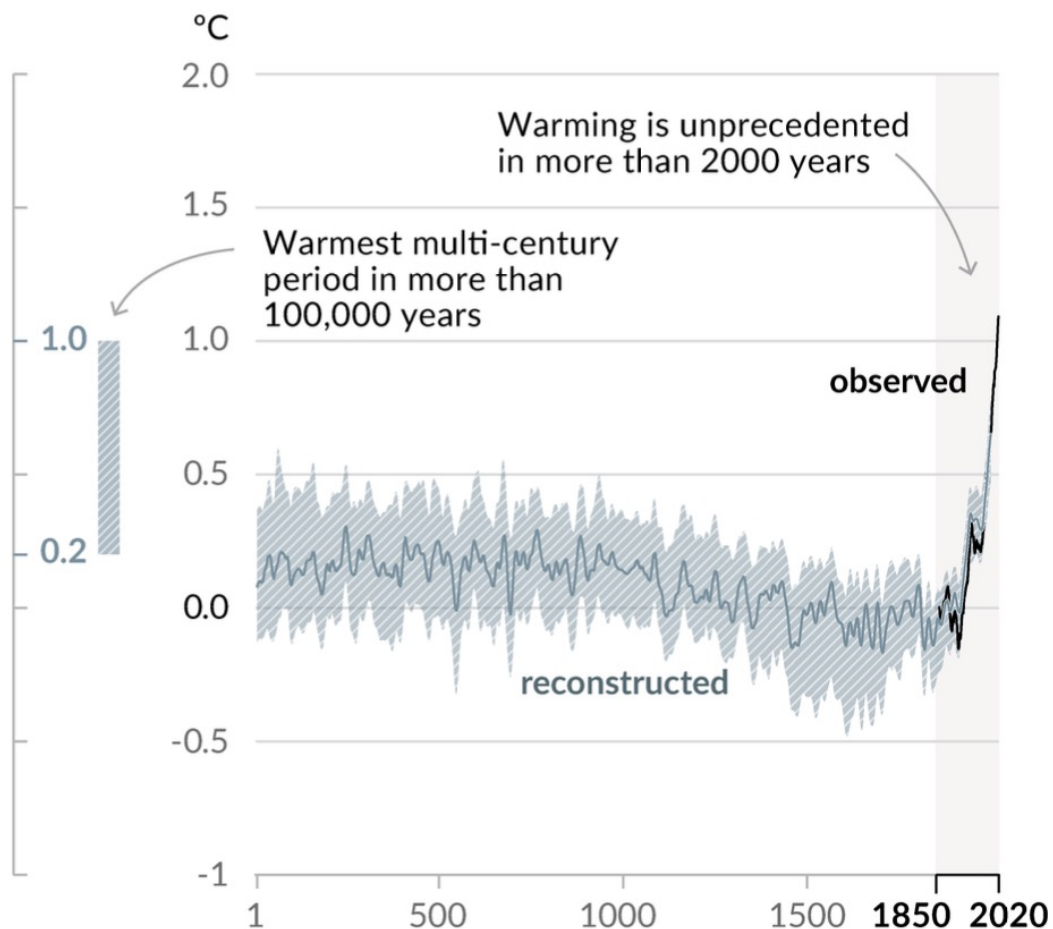


Causes and Projections of Heatwaves in Bangladesh

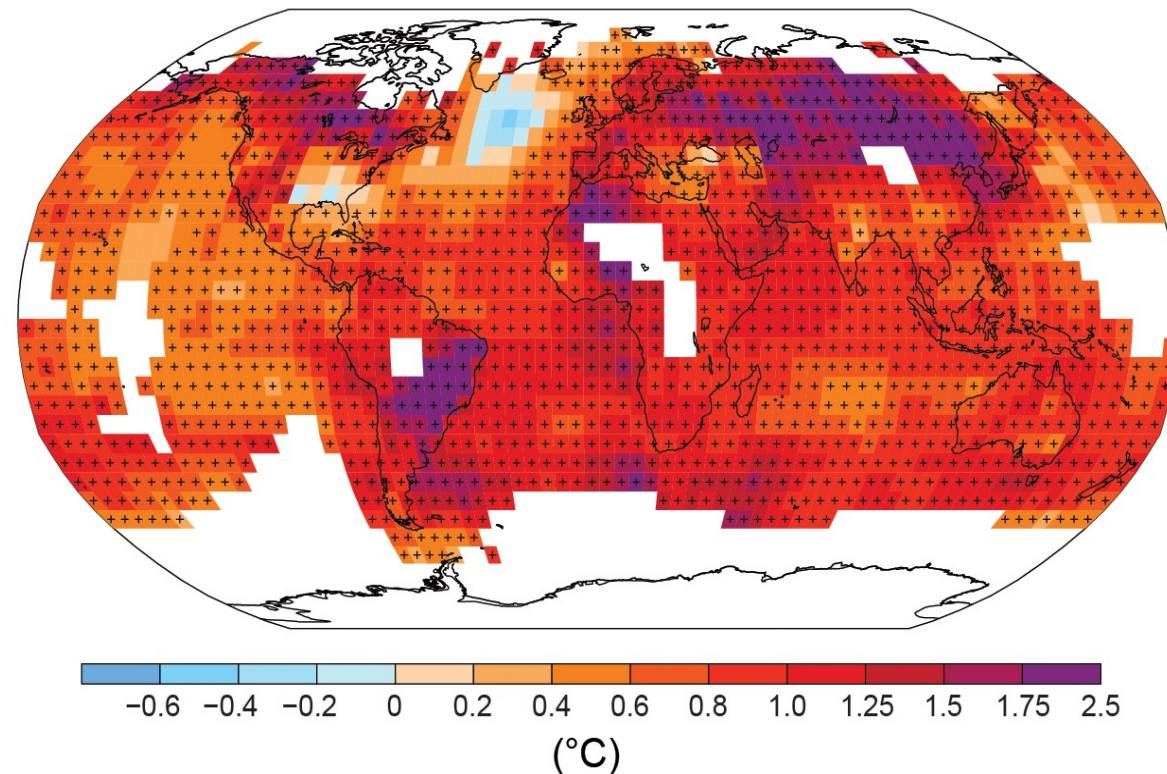
Yeonwoo Choi & Elfatih A. B. Eltahir

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

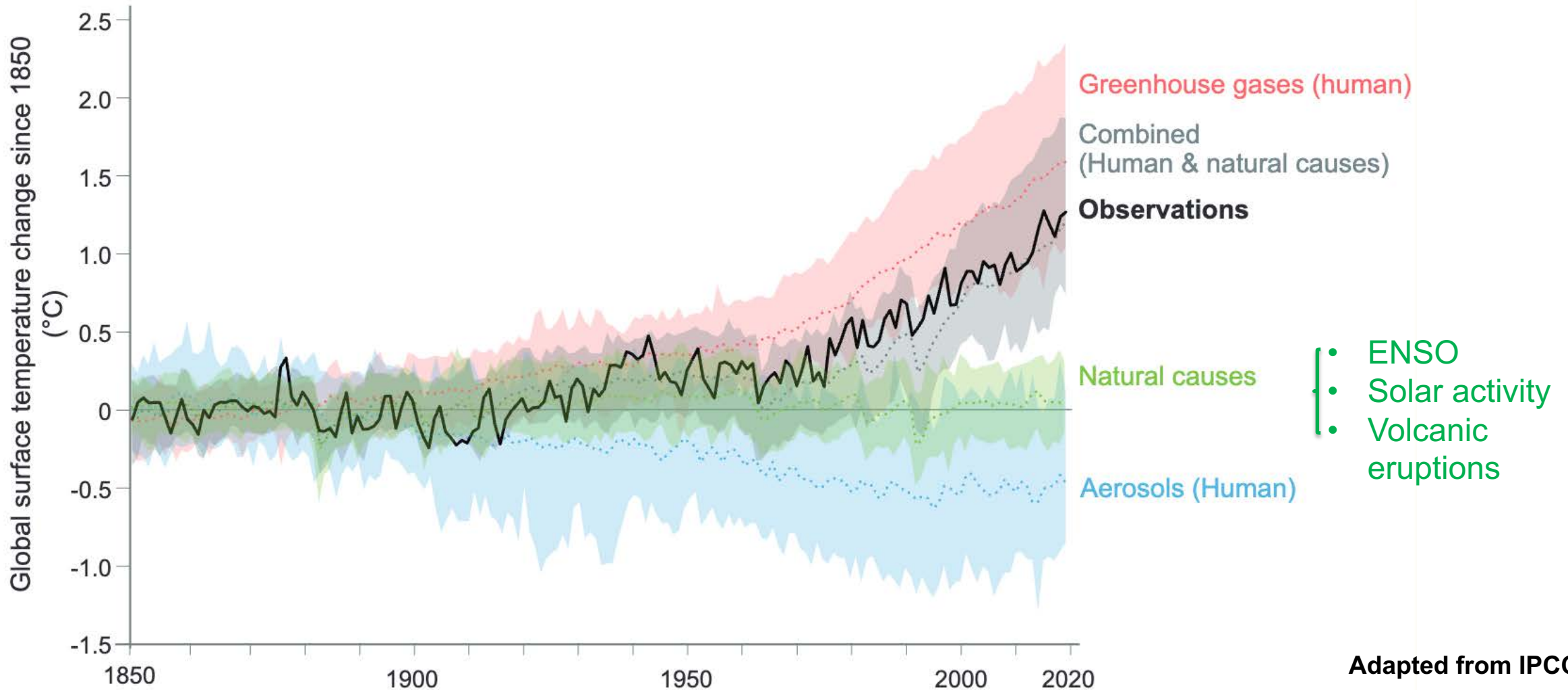
Observed Global Warming



**Global surface temperature
adapted from IPCC AR6**



Adapted from IPCC AR5

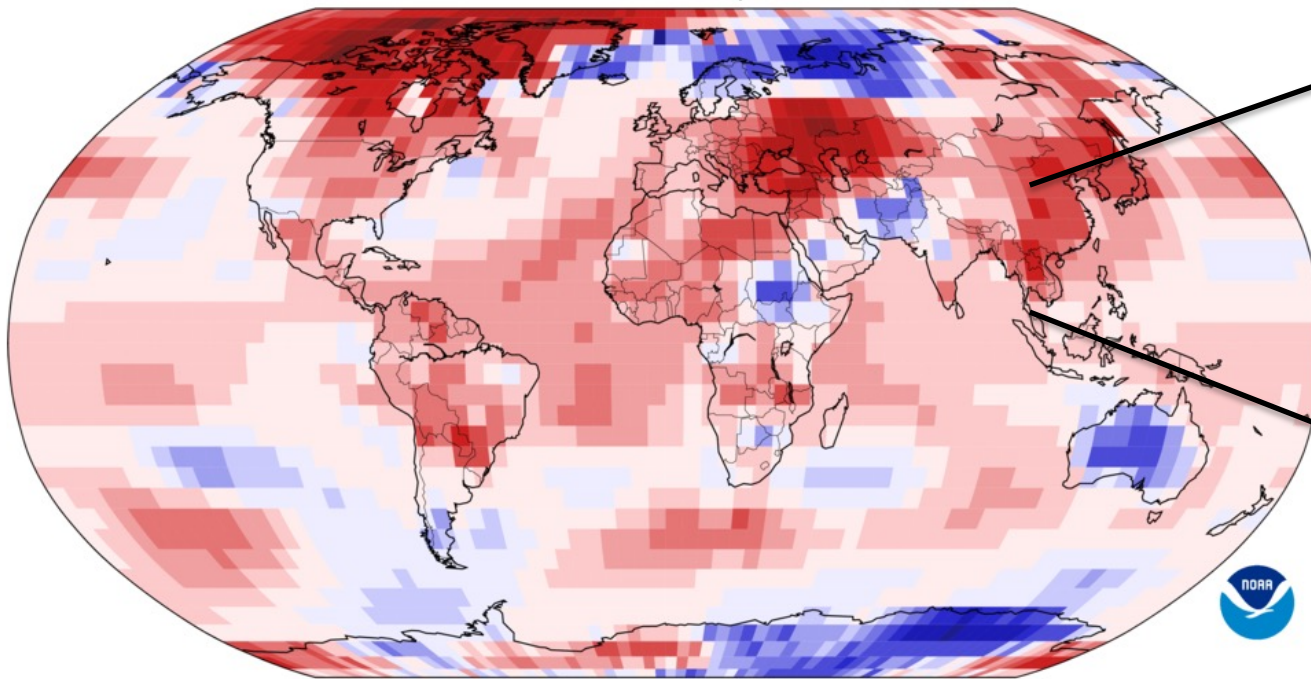


Adapted from IPCC AR6

Bangladesh Heatwave: Characterization

Land & Ocean Temperature Departure from Average Apr 2024 (with respect to a 1991–2020 base period)

Data Source: NOAA GlobalTemp v6.0.0–20240508

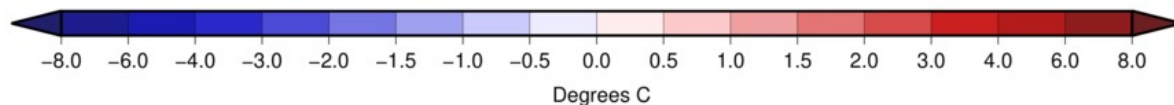


ASIA
Asia had its third-warmest Apr and 10th-warmest Jan–Apr on record.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Record warm Apr in much of Southeast Asia and a heatwave with high temperatures exceeding 100–110°F affected many areas from India to southeast China and the Philippines.

AND OMAN
Some rain storms with as much as 100 mm of rain in 24 hours.

Adapted from NOAA

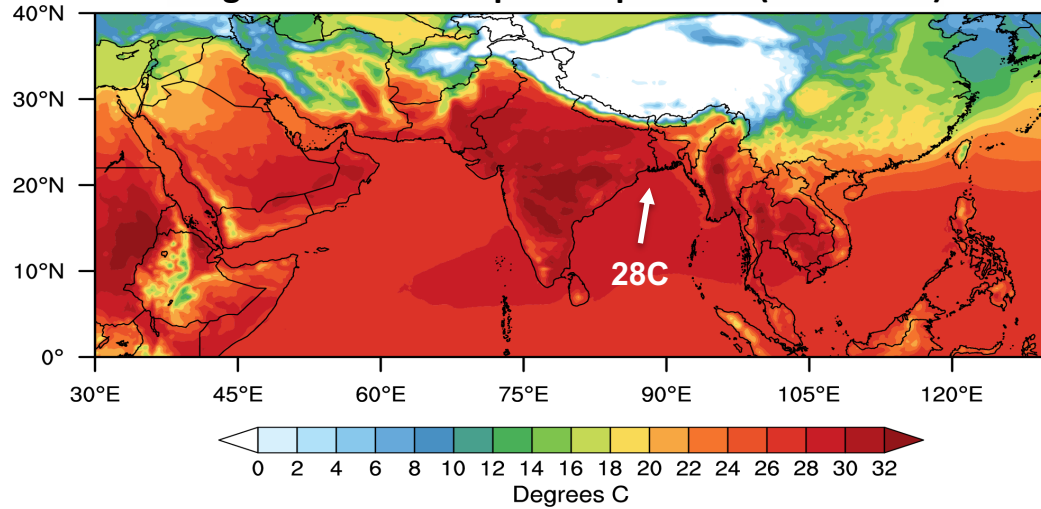


National Centers for Environmental Information

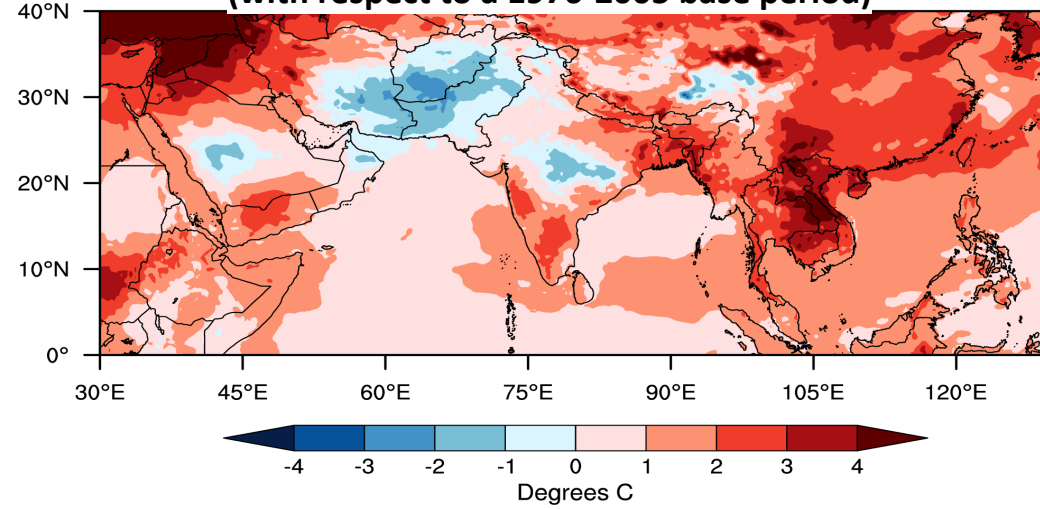
Map Projection: Robinson

Extreme heat event in April 2024

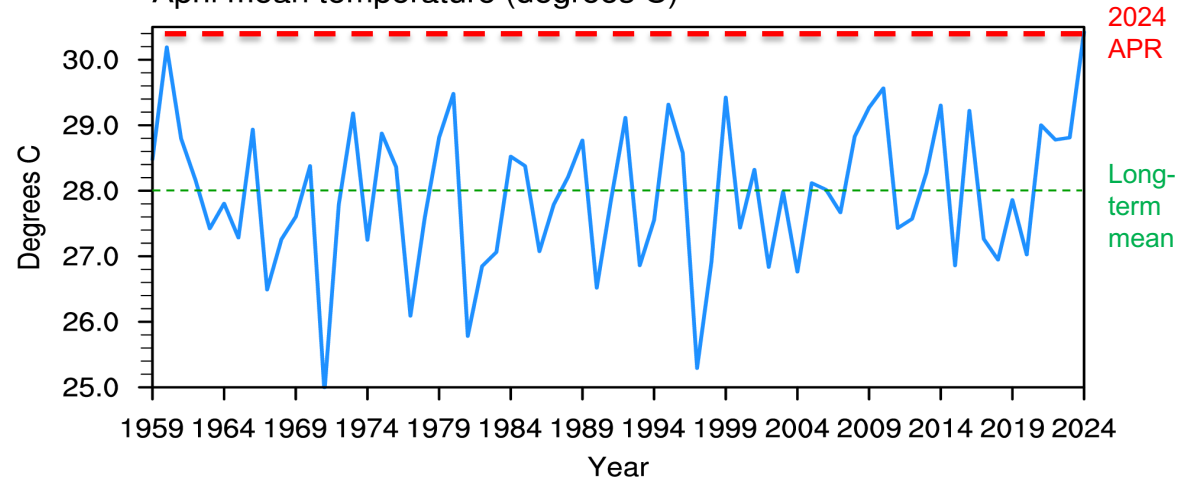
Long-term mean of April temperature (1976-2005)



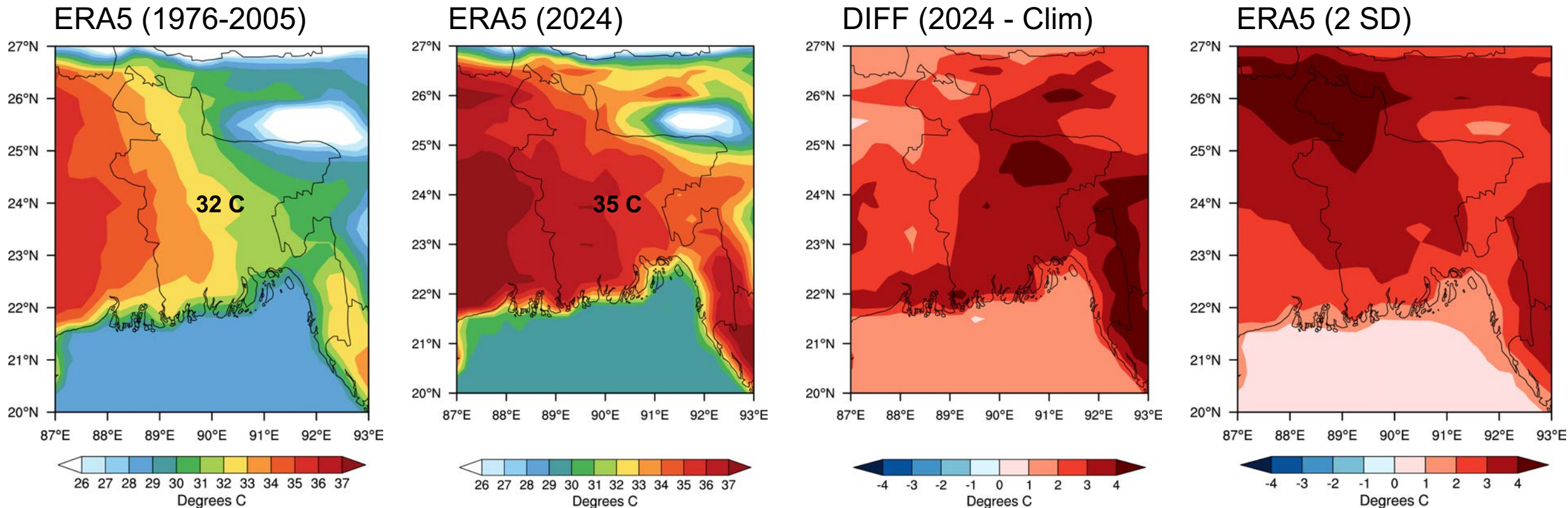
Monthly Temperature Anomaly for April 2024 (with respect to a 1976-2005 base period)



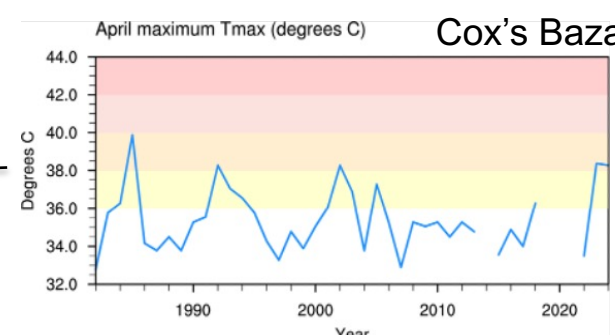
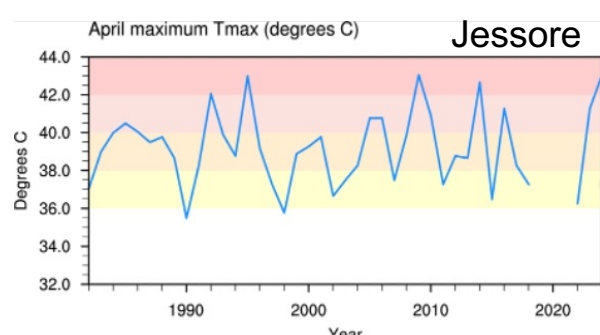
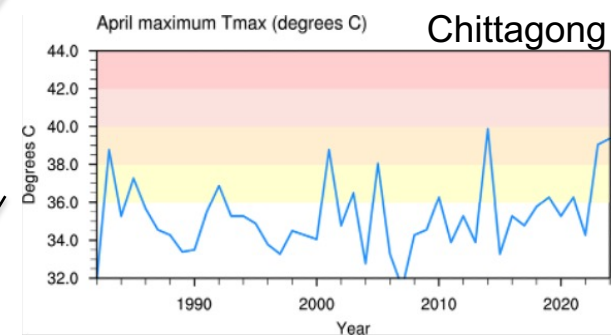
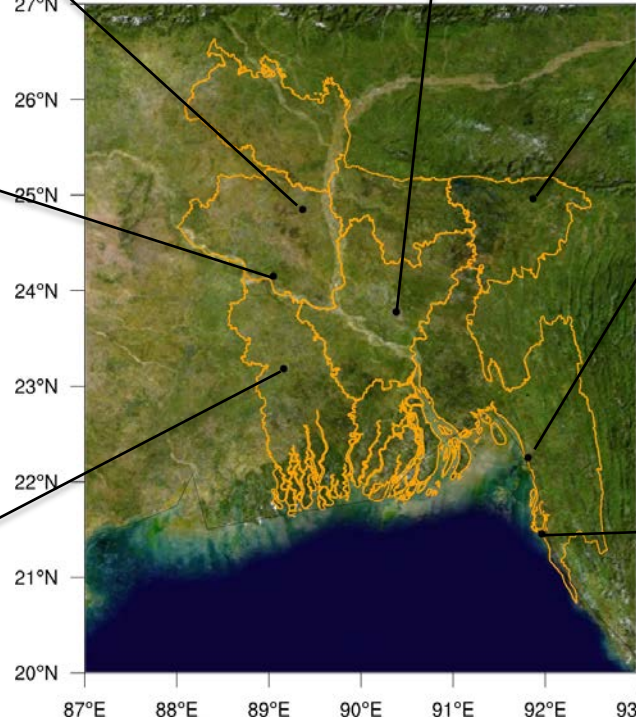
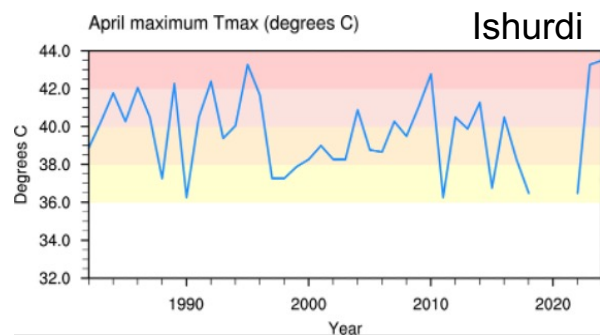
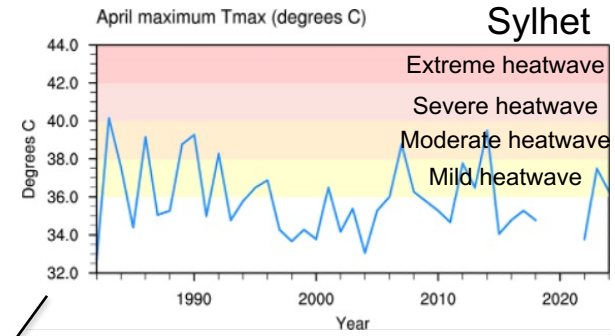
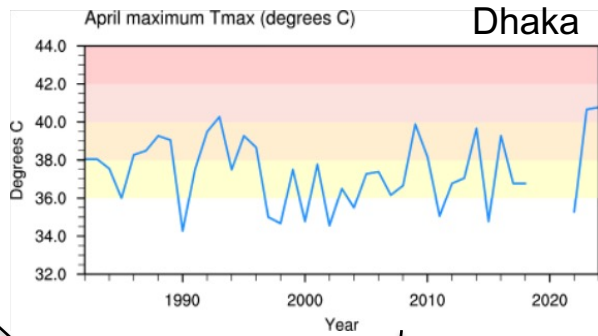
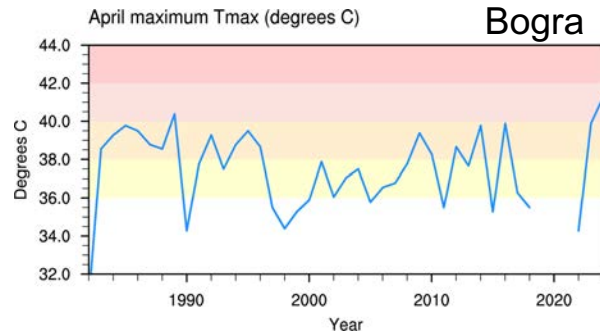
April mean temperature (degrees C)



Monthly mean of daily maximum temperature (degrees C)

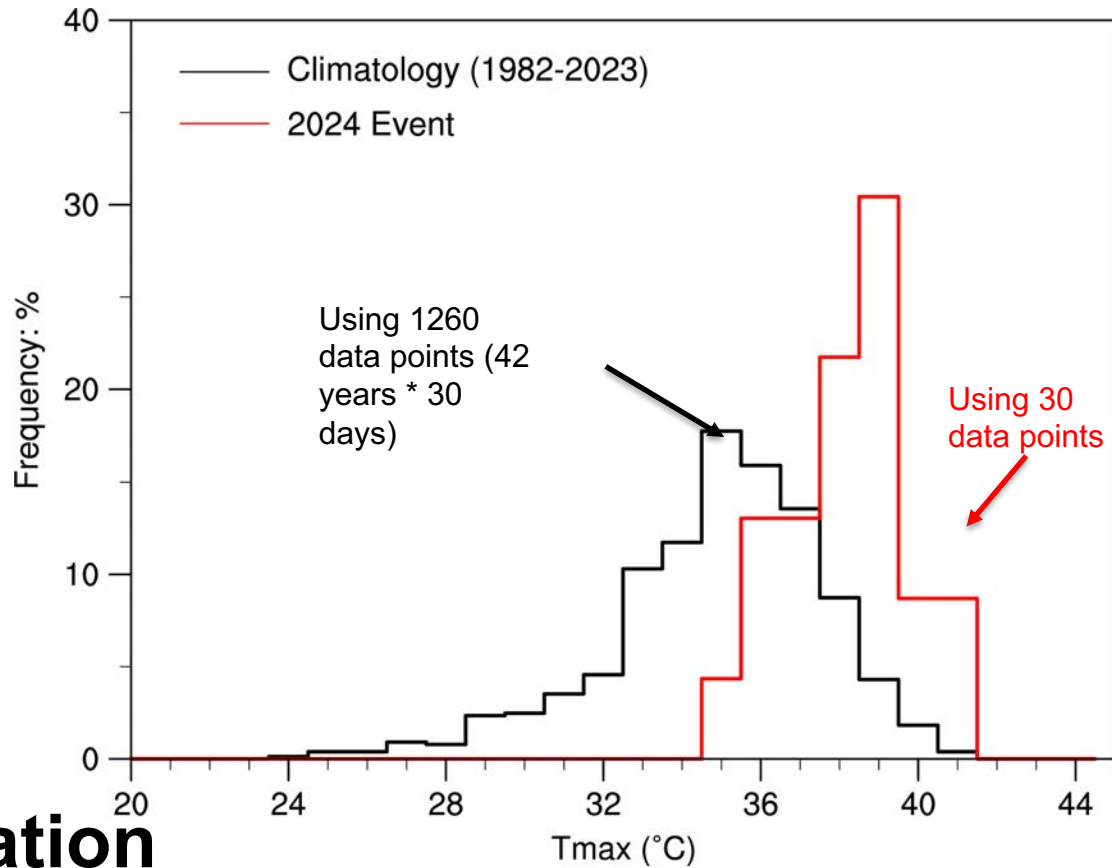


Monthly Maximum of Daily Maximum Temperature in April

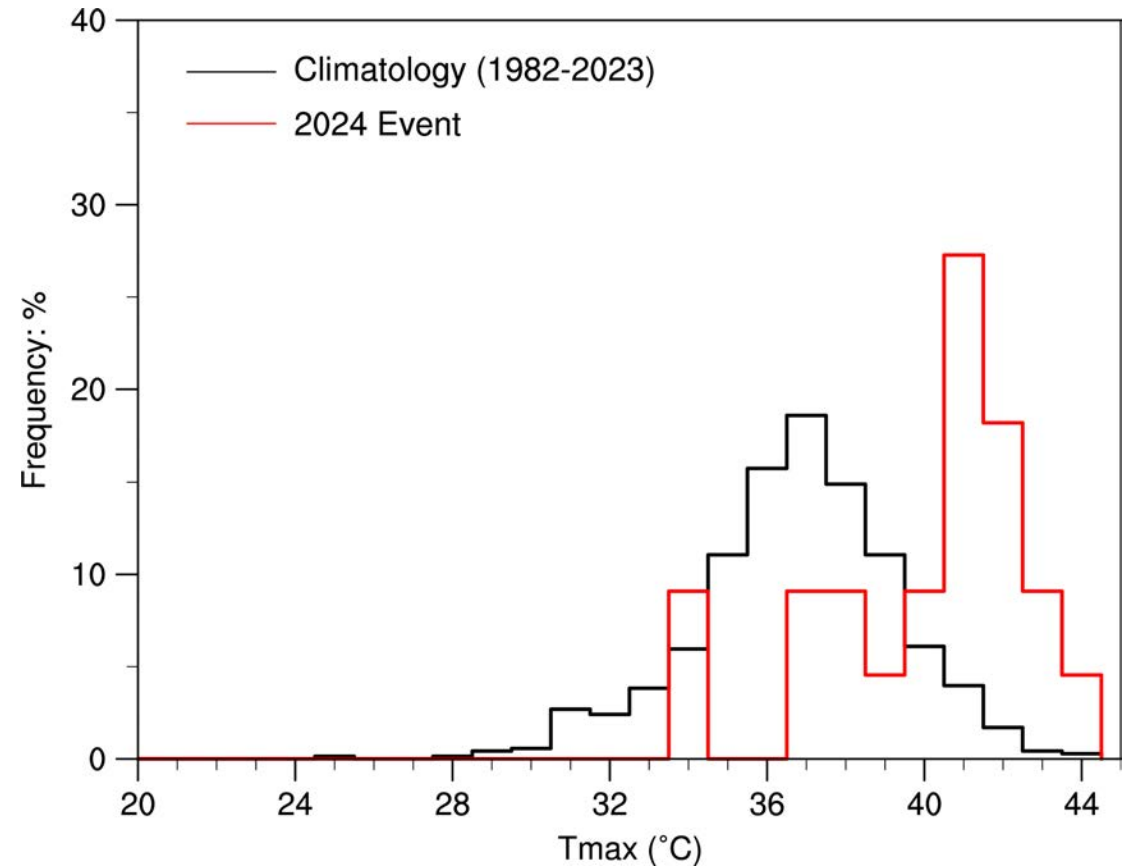


Station Data

Dhaka



Jessore

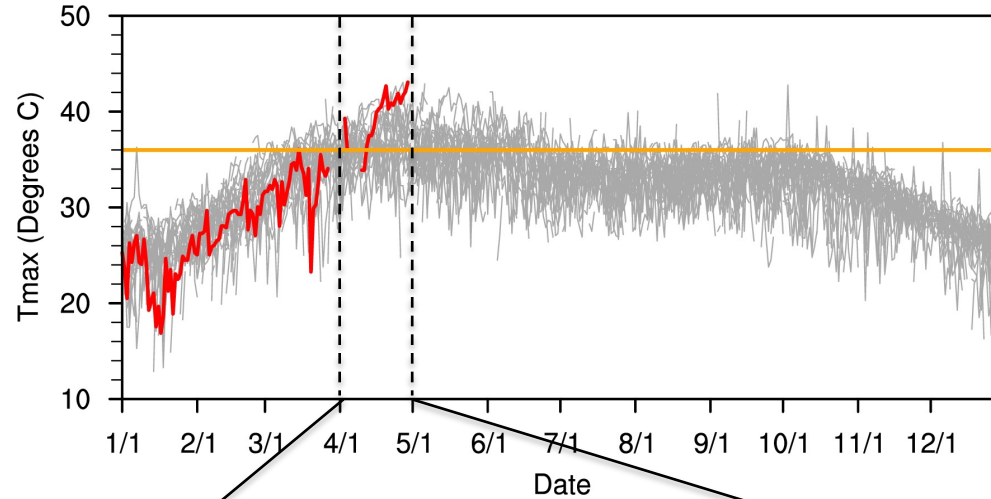


Station Data

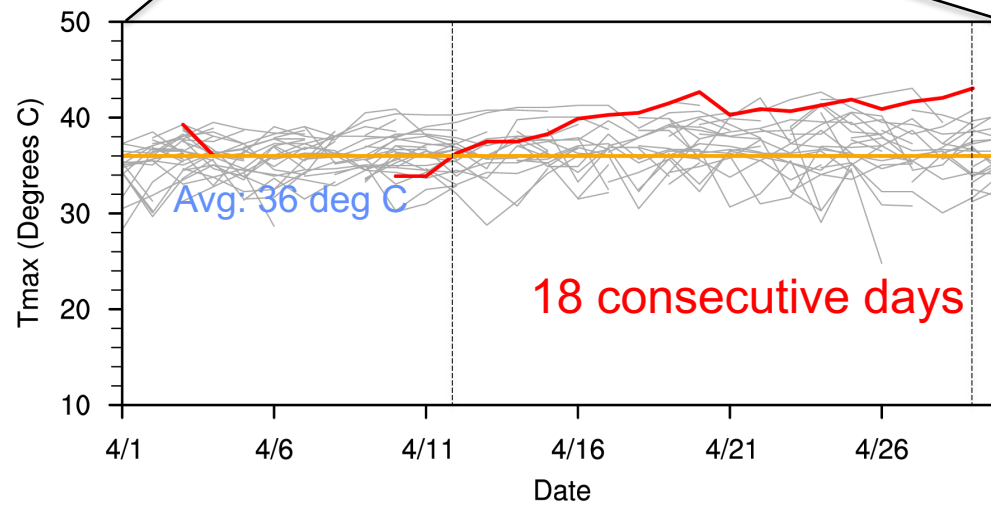
Using daily maximum dry-bulb temperature for April during the period 1982-2023.

Consecutive heat-wave days

Jessore

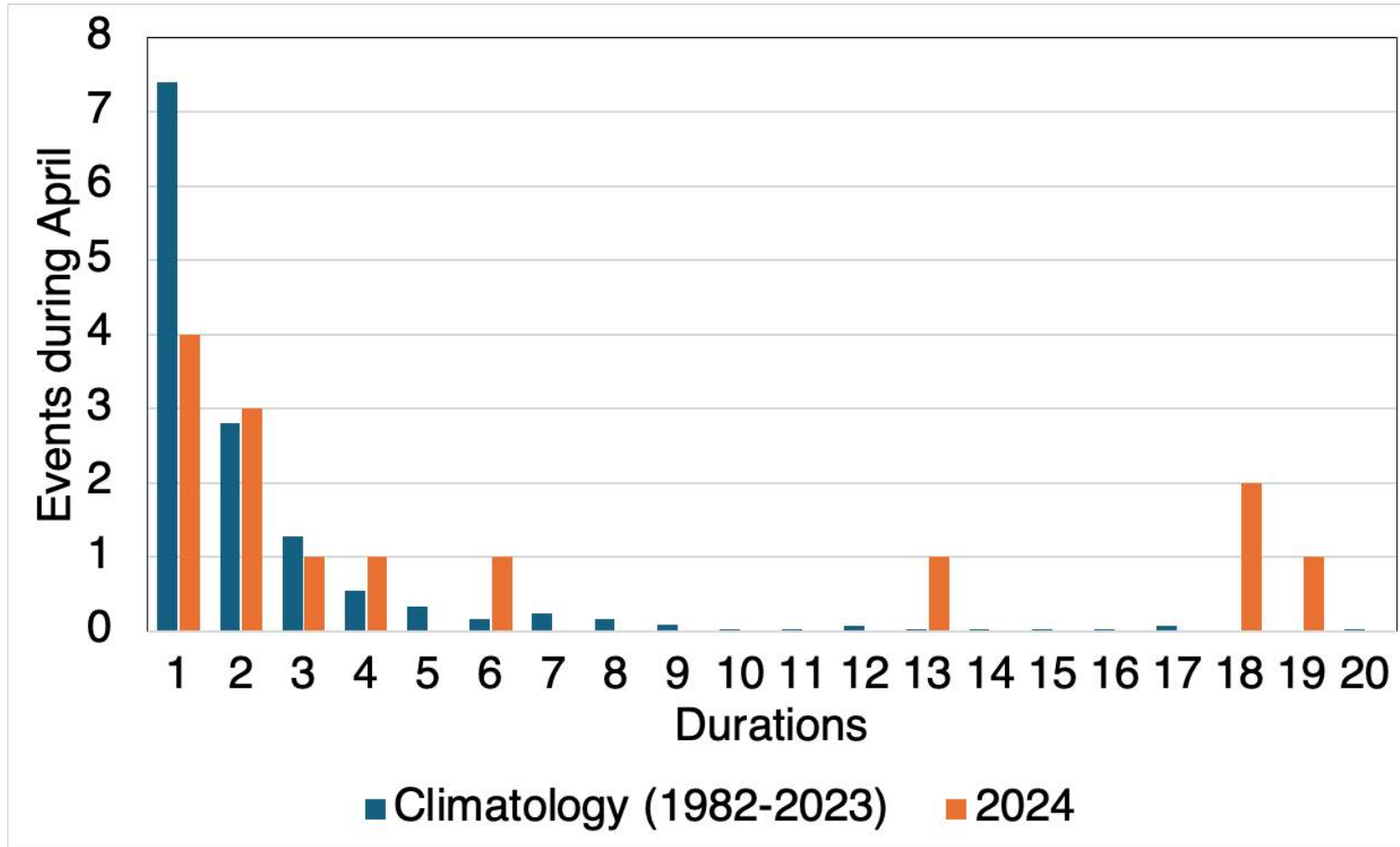


Mild heatwave (36 deg C)



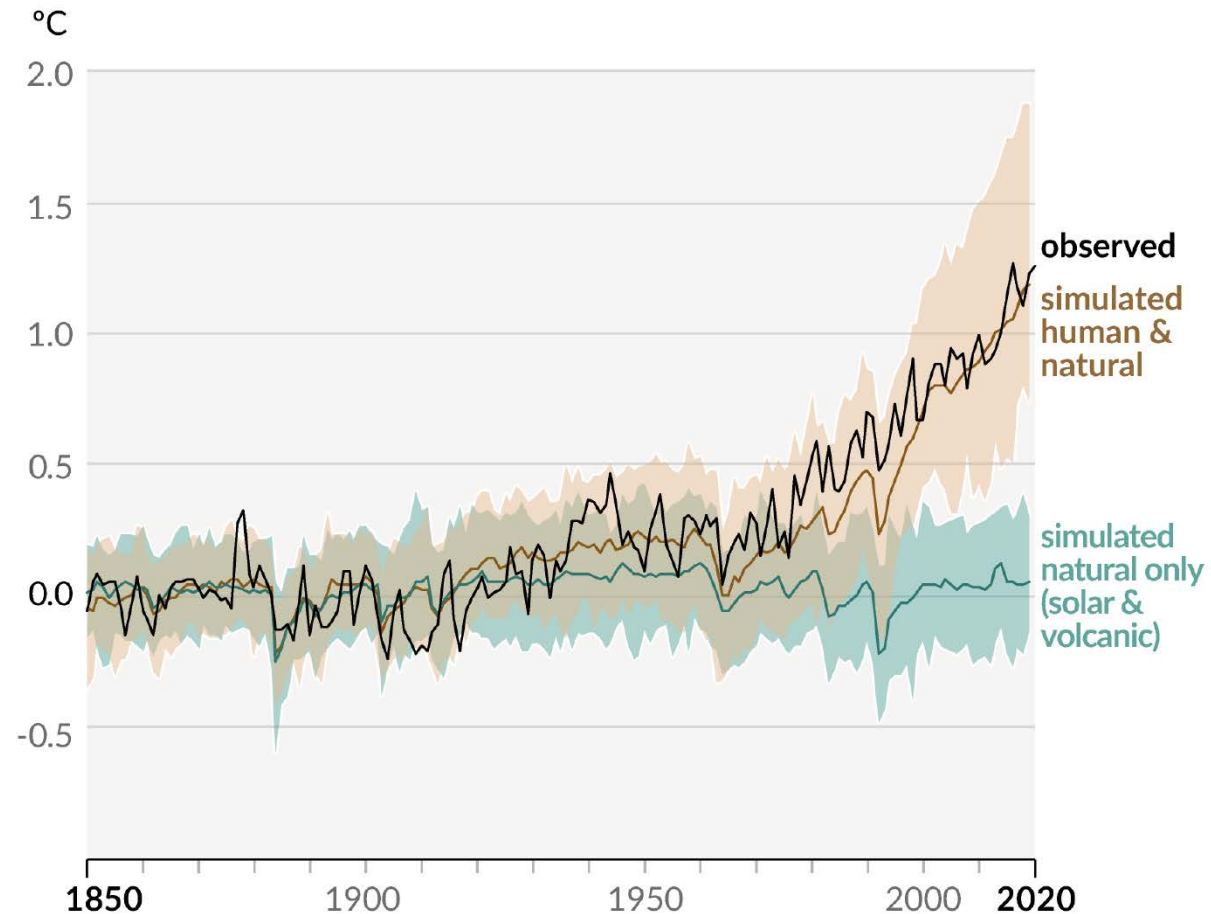
Mild heatwave (36 deg C)

Station
Data



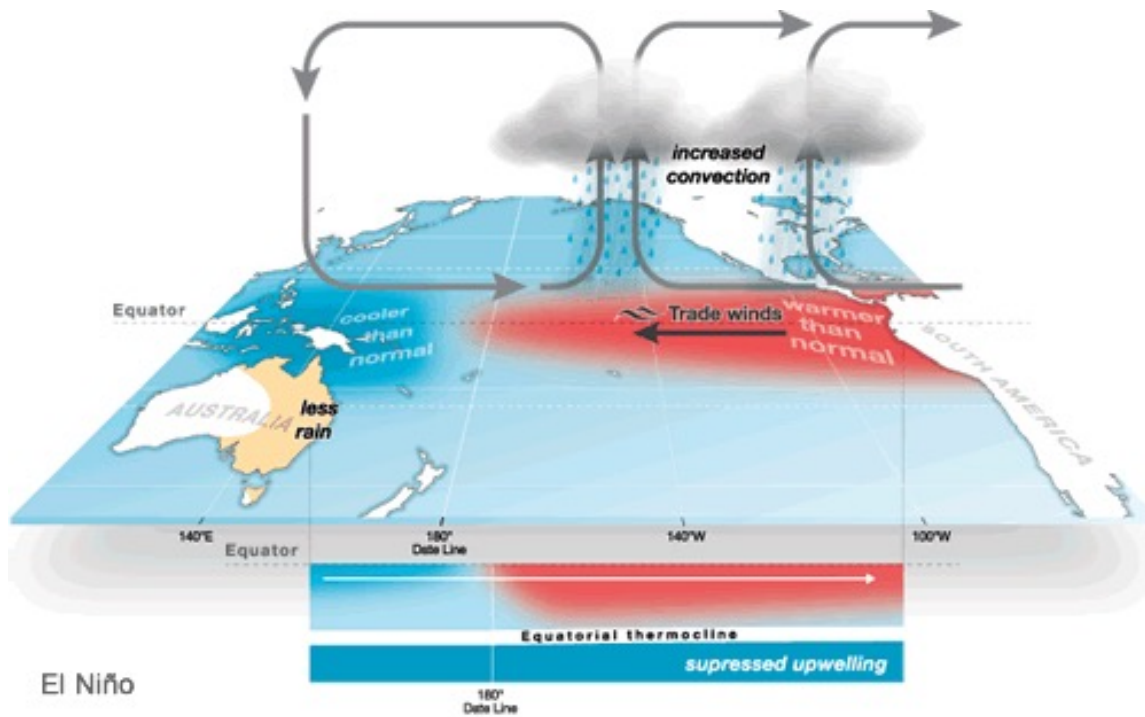
**Station
Data**

Bangladesh Heatwave: Causes

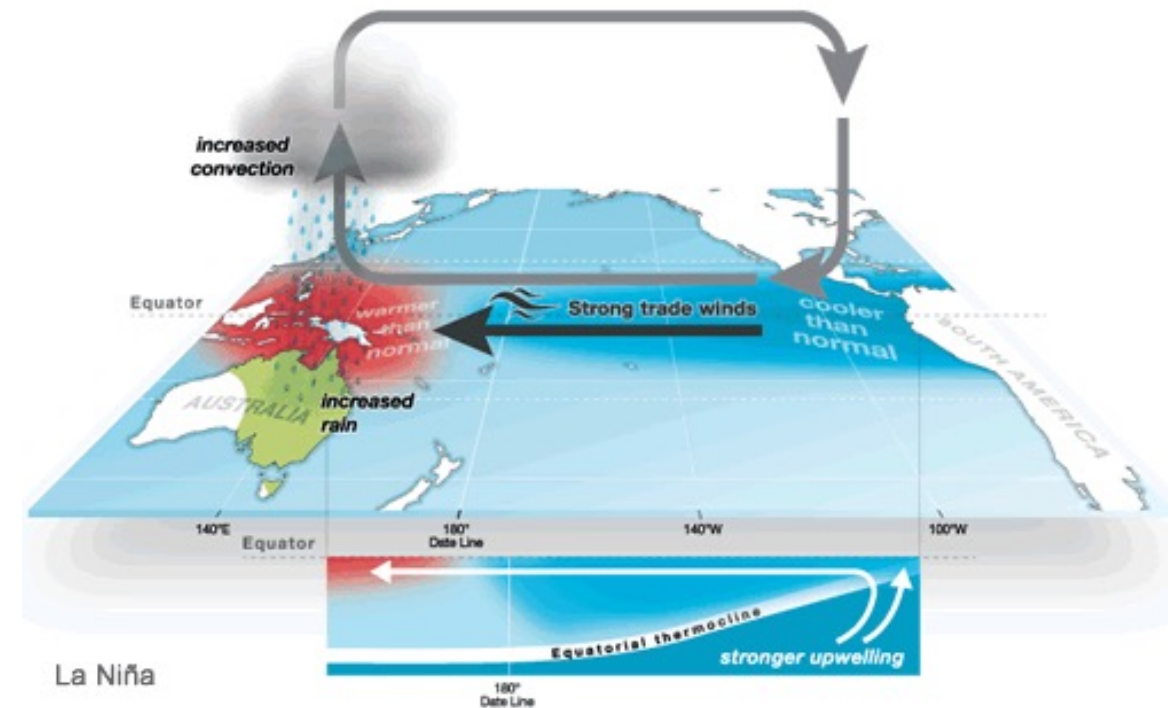


Adapted from IPCC AR6

El Nino

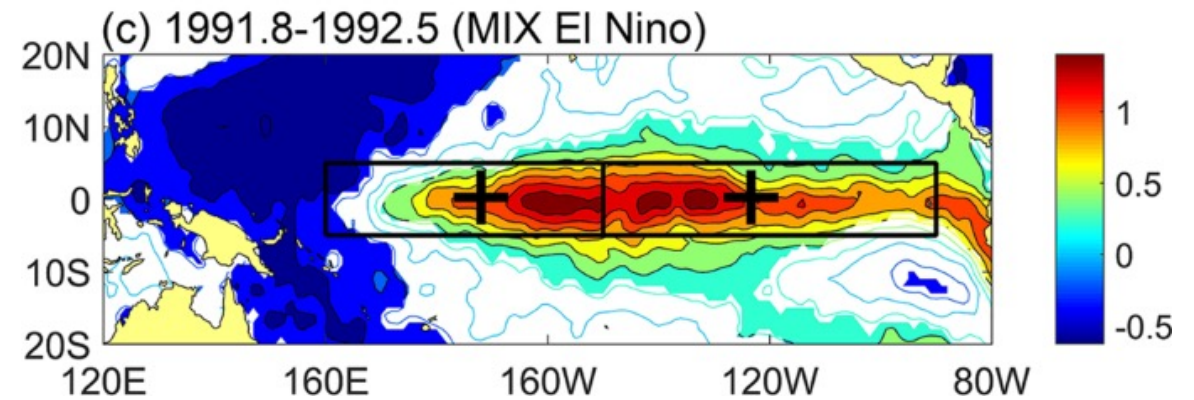
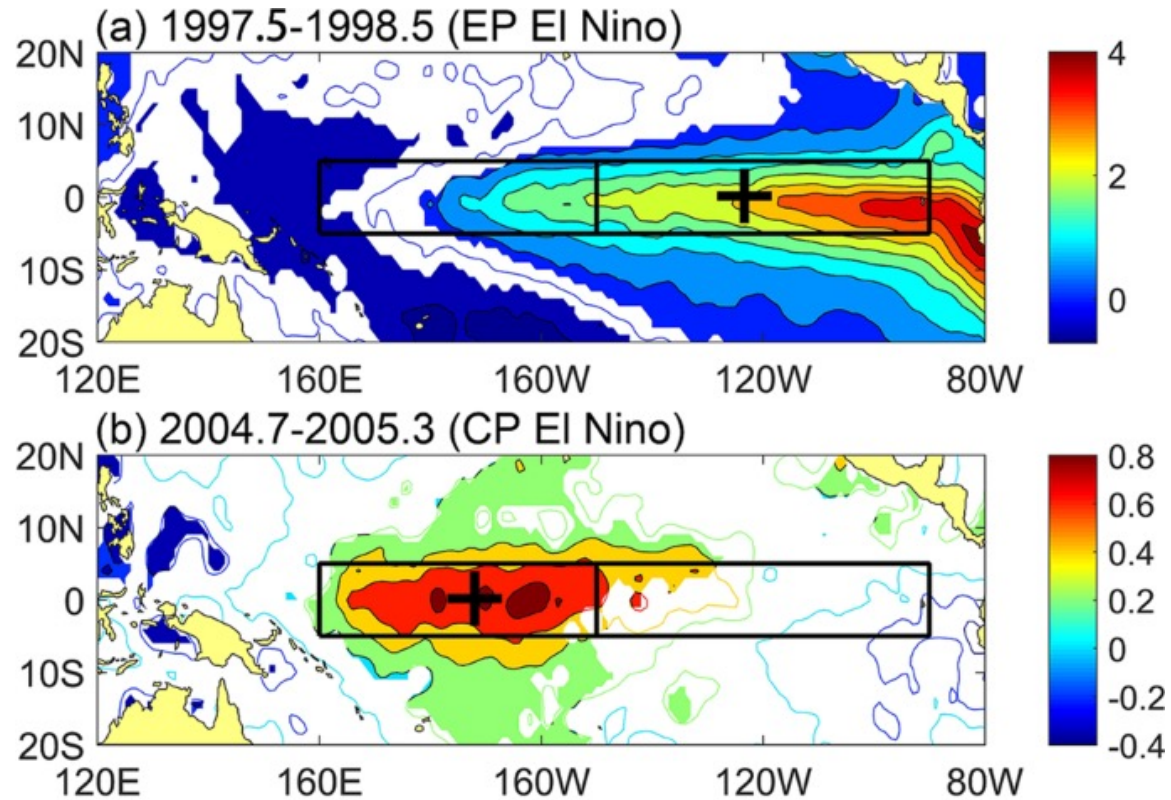


La Nina



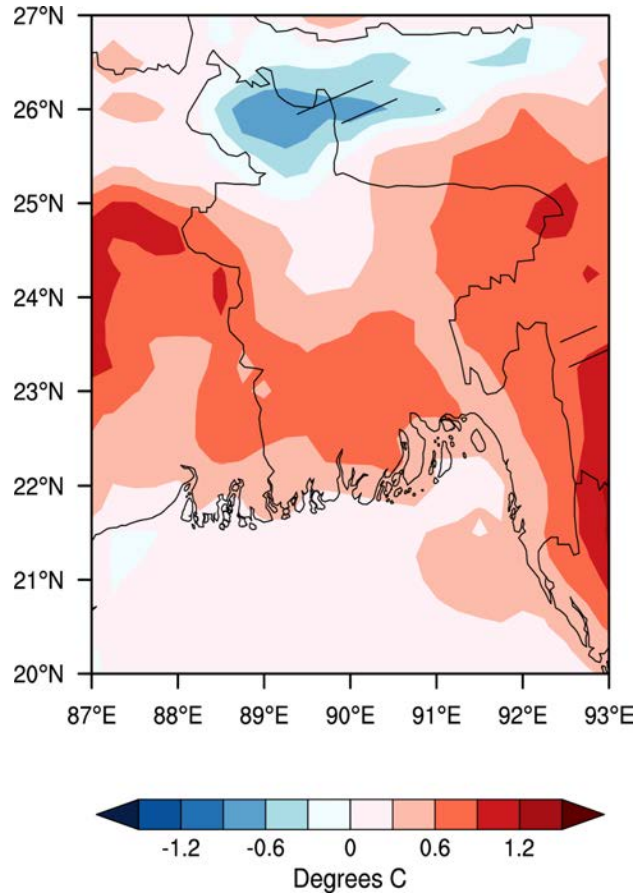
Adapted From Web of Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Different Types of El Nino

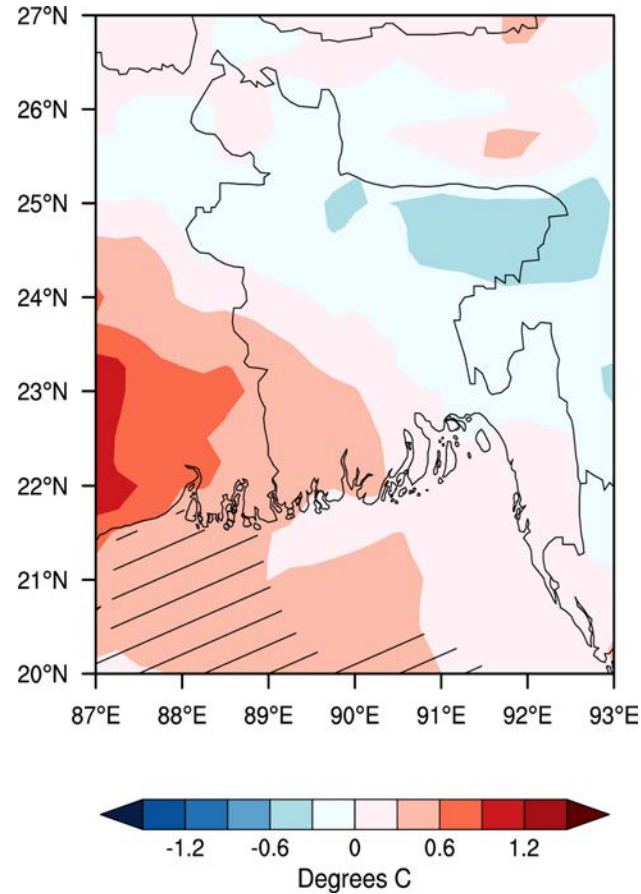


From Zhiyuan Zhang et al 2019

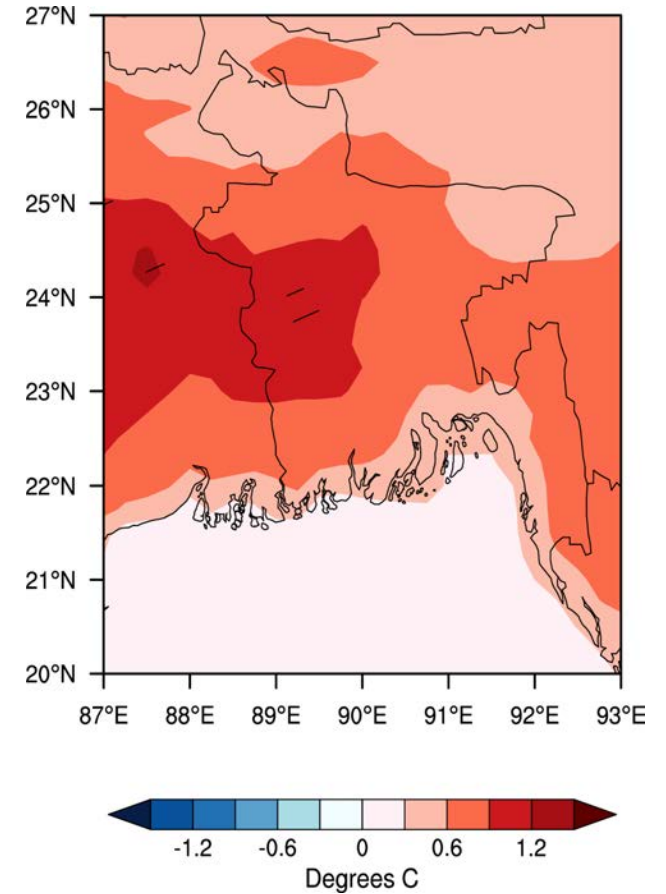
CP El Nino (3 events)

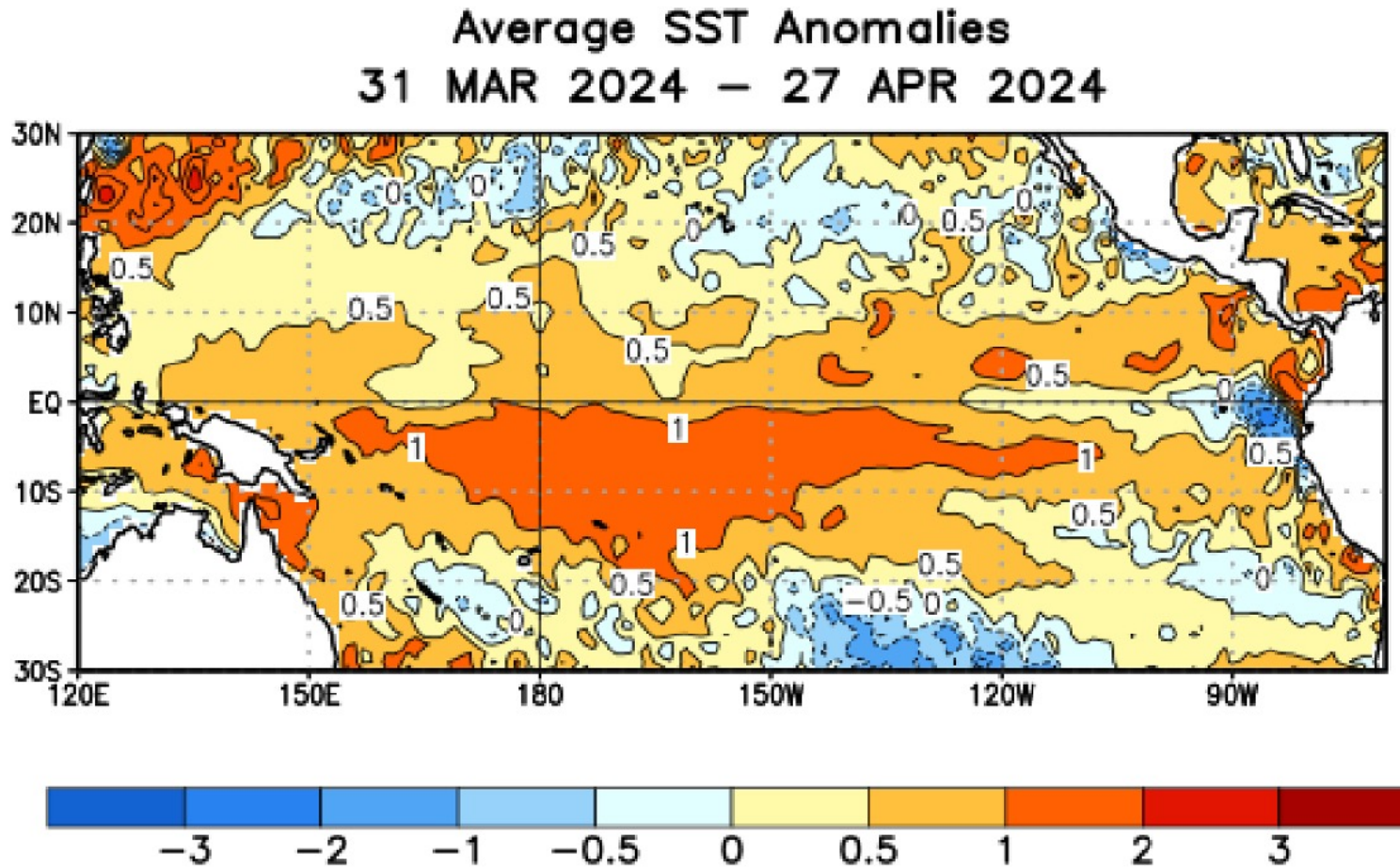


EP El Nino (5 events)



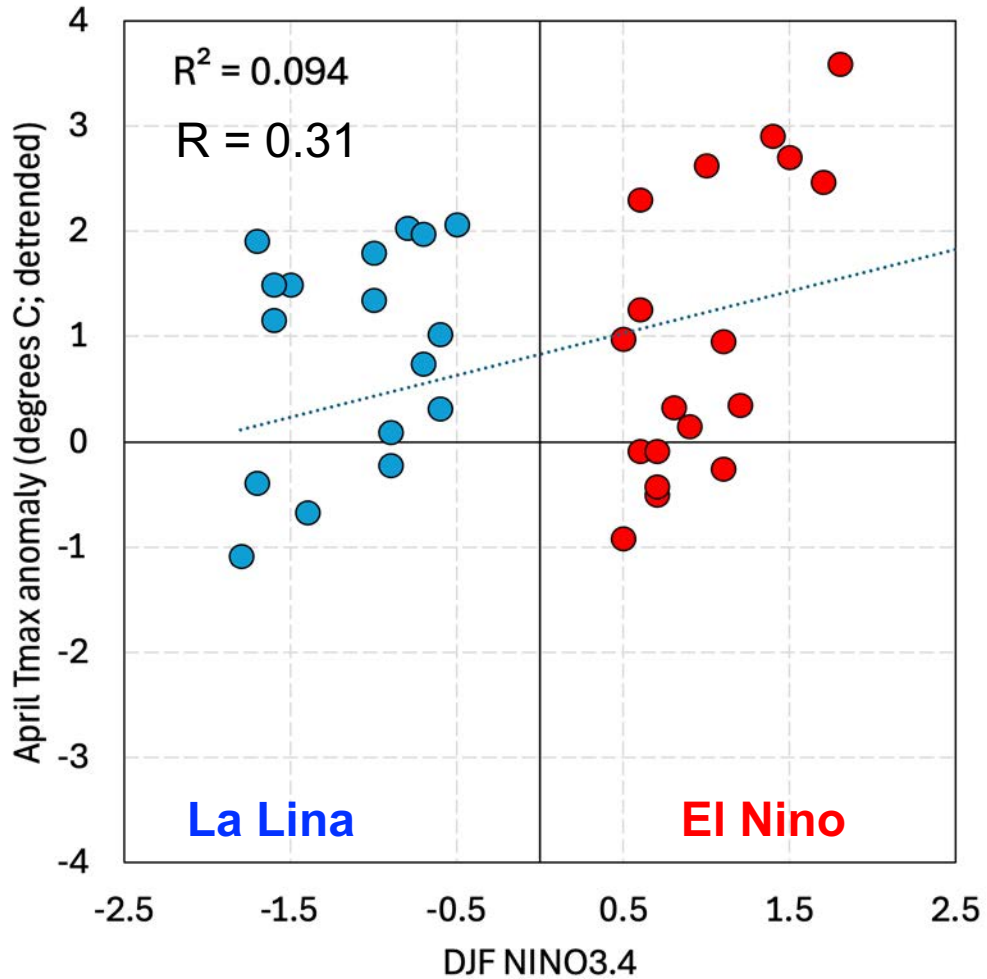
Mix El Nino (CP & EP) (15 events)



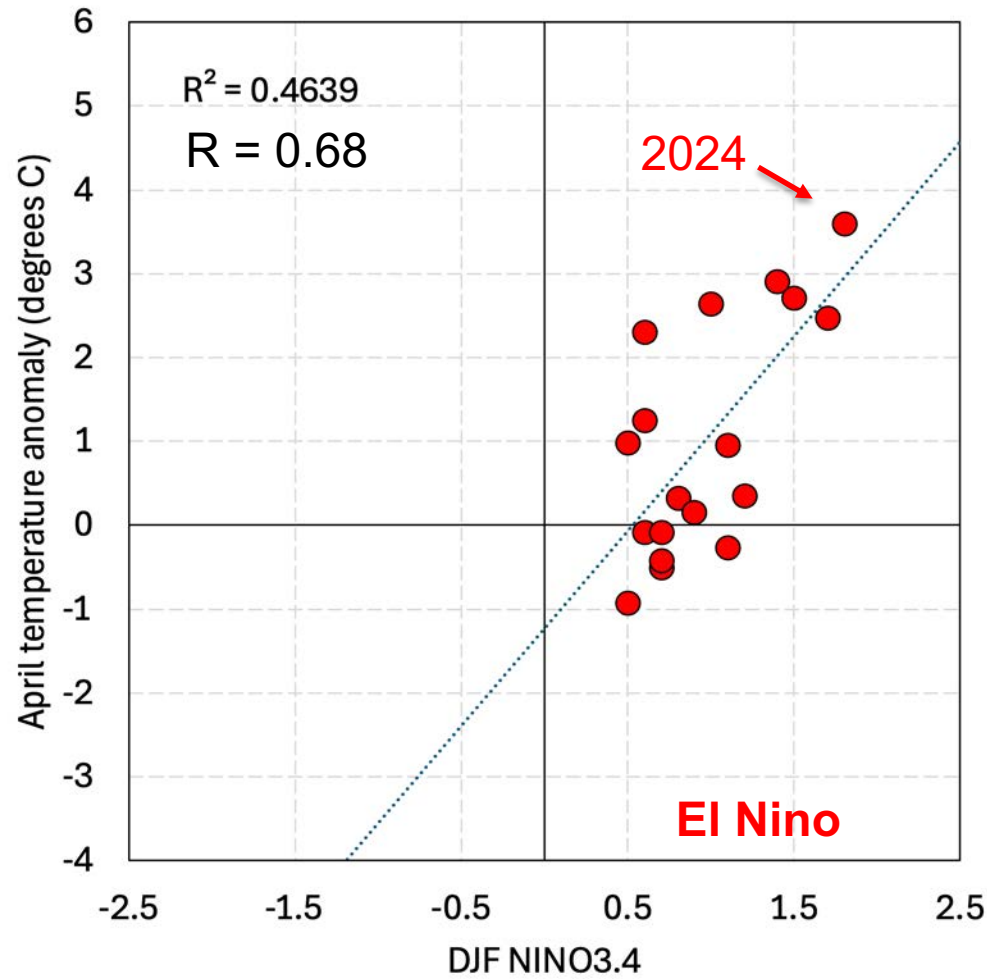


From CPC

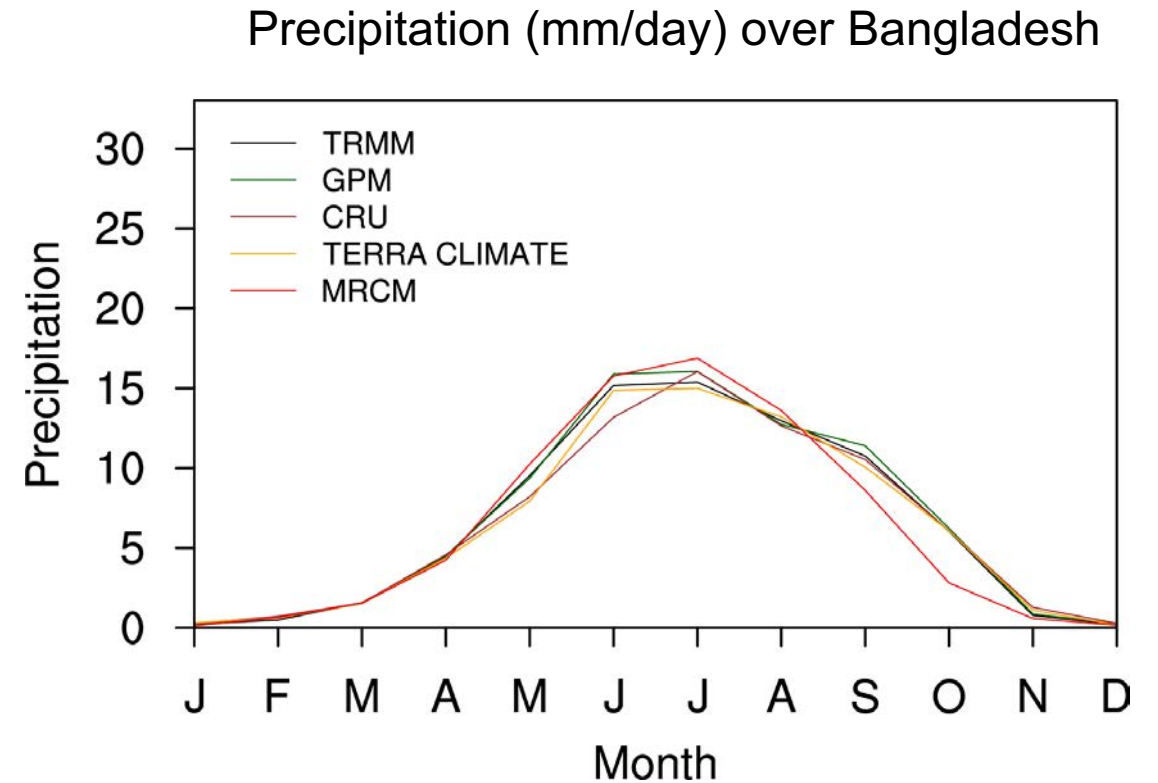
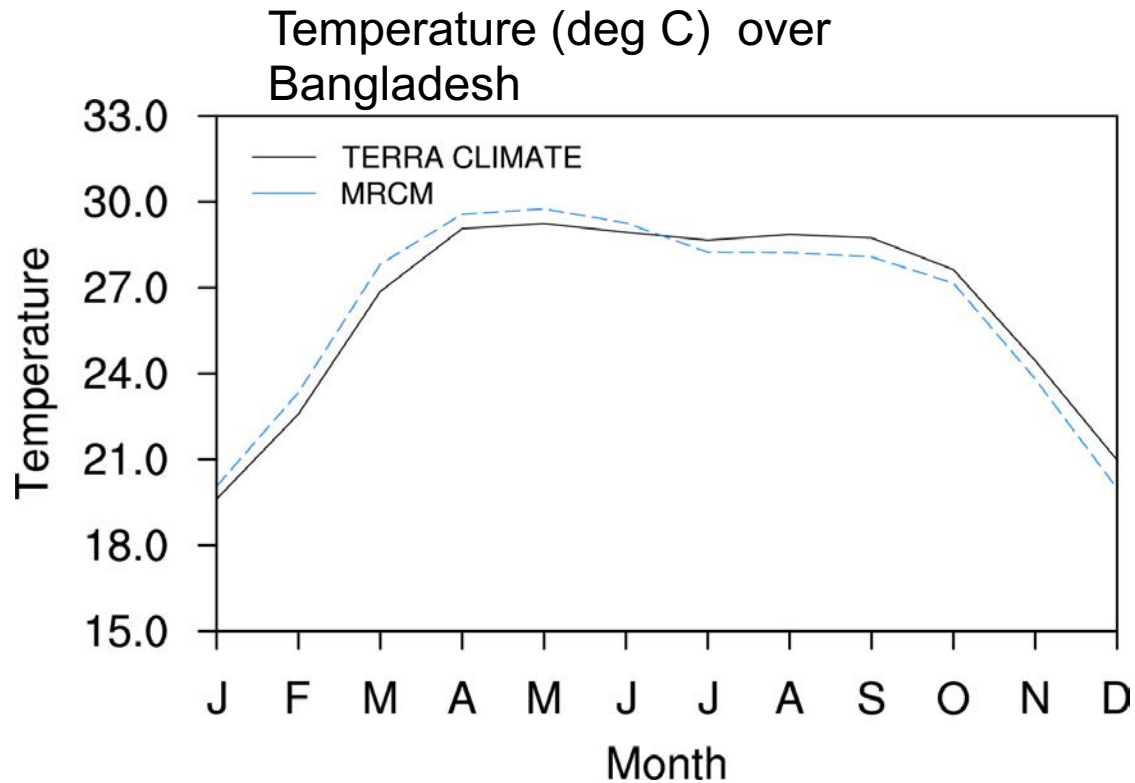
All CP & Mixed type **ENSO** events (36 events)



All CP & Mixed type **El-Nino** events (18 events)

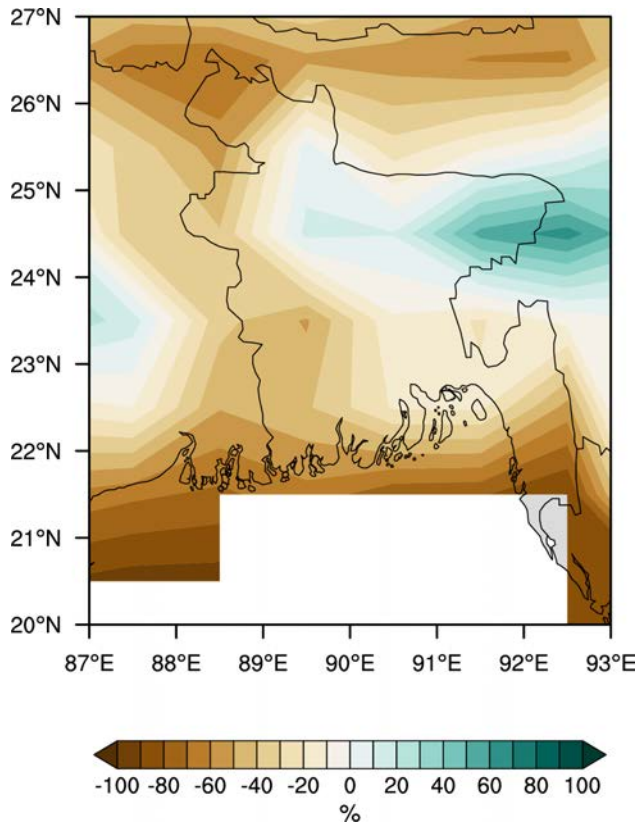


- ❖ Temperatures peak in April to November.
- ❖ Dry conditions persist from November to April.

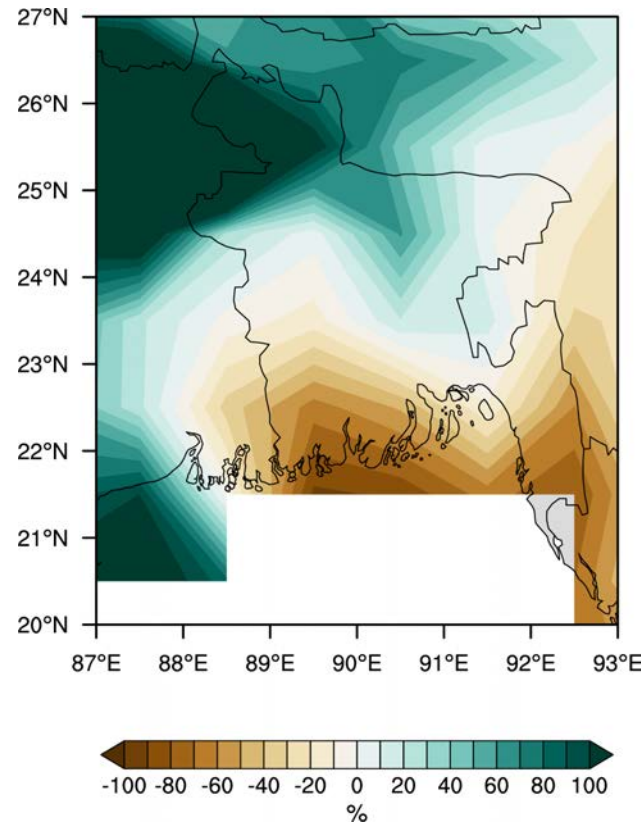


Less rain contributes to drier conditions, less evaporation, causing land to heat up

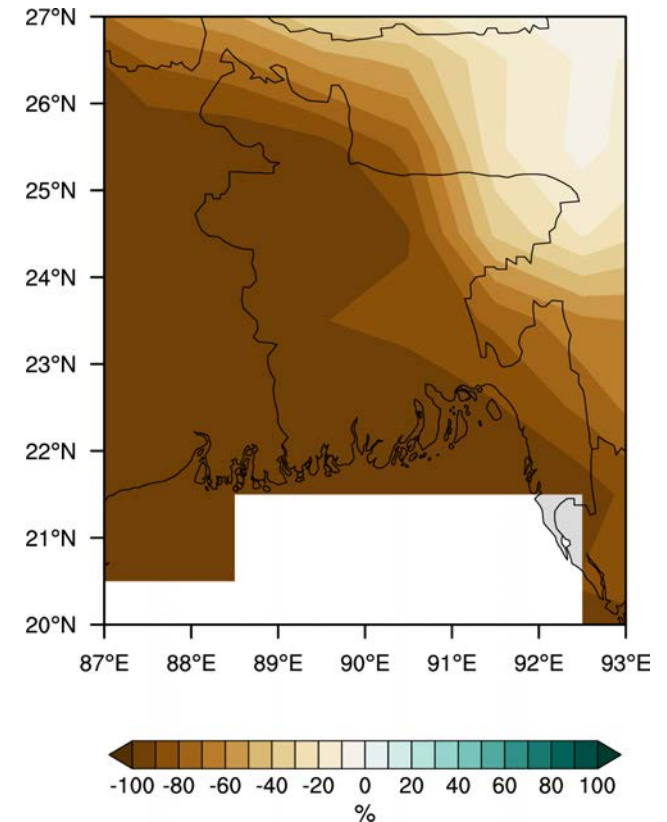
FEBRUARY



MARCH

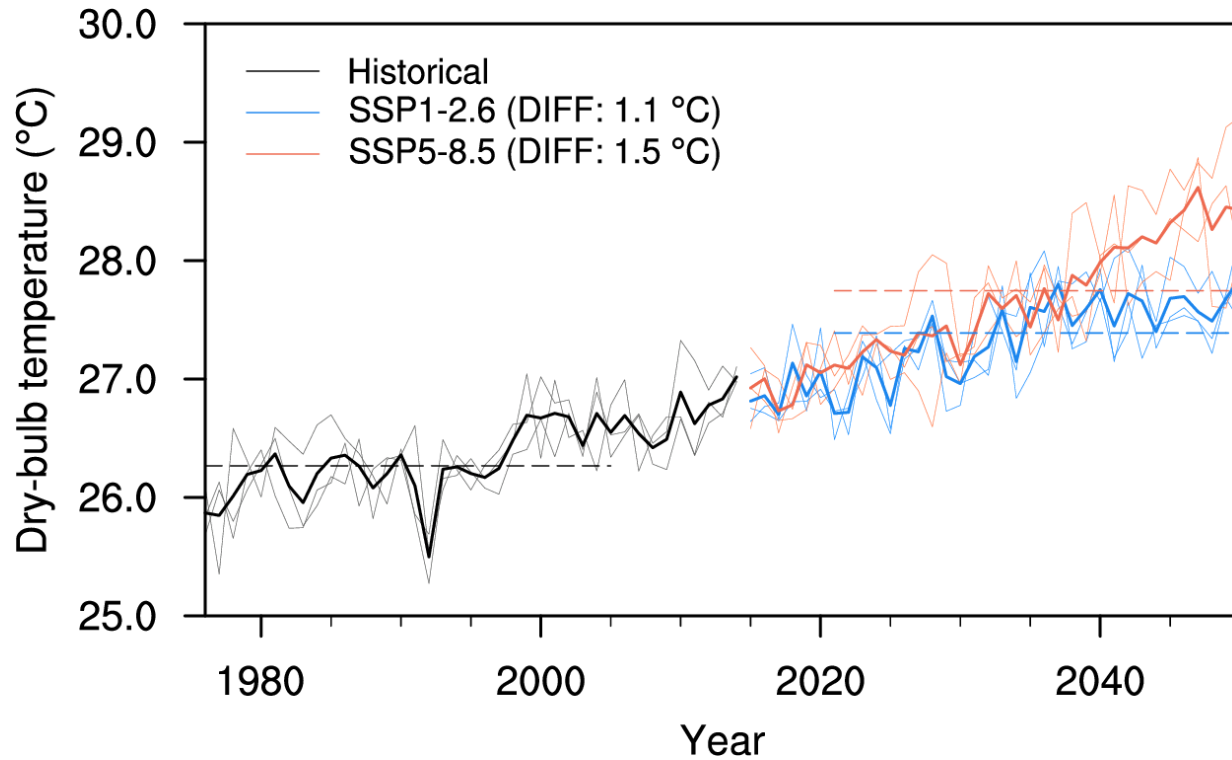


APRIL

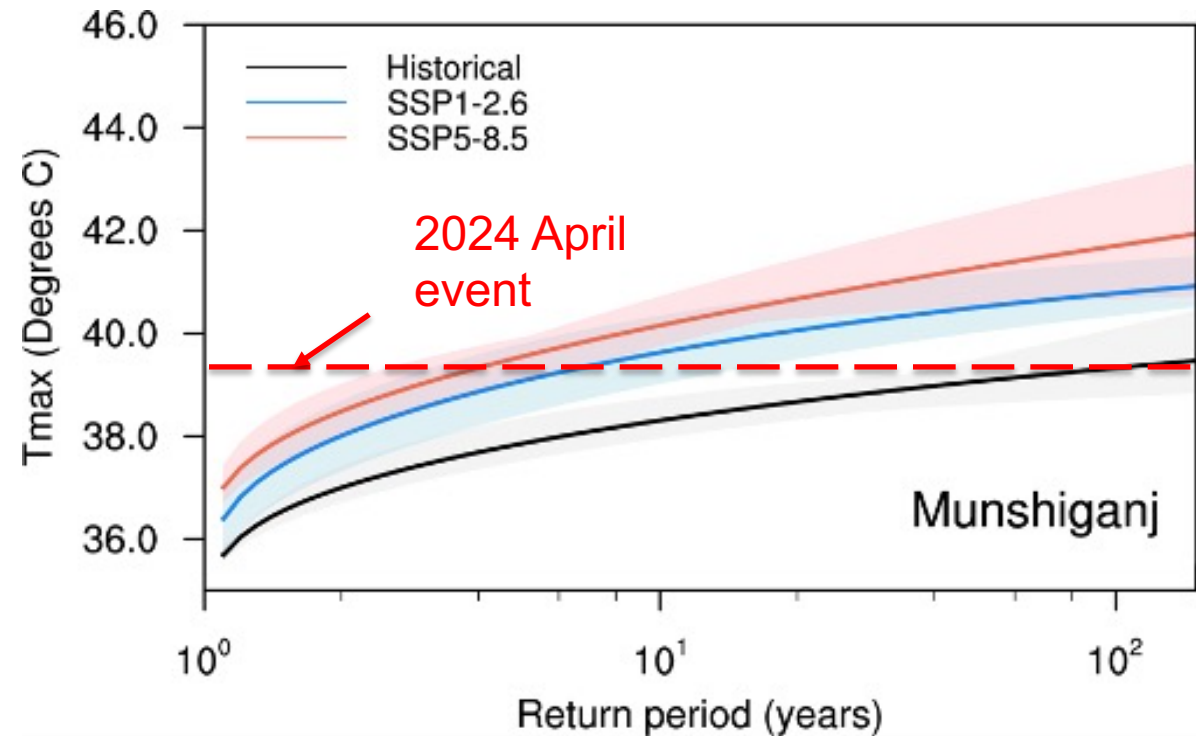


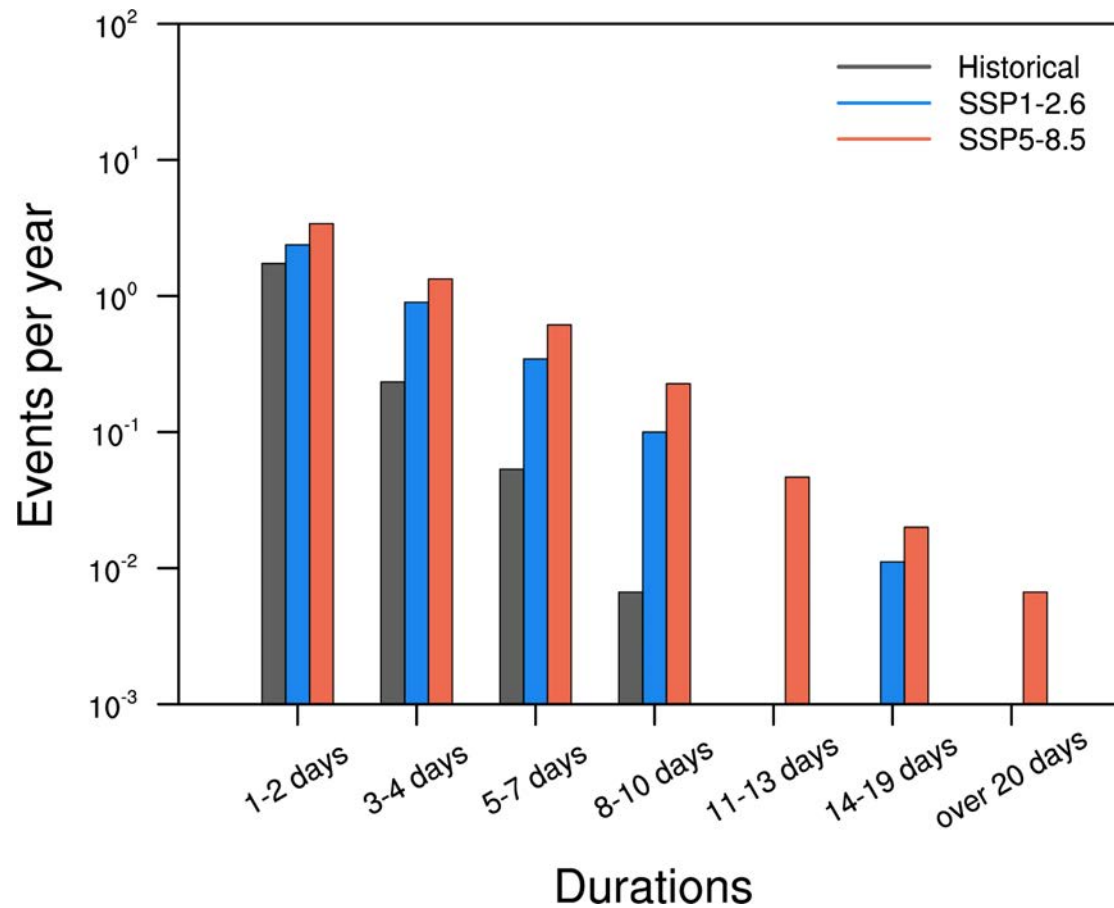
Bangladesh Heatwave: Projections

SW Bangladesh



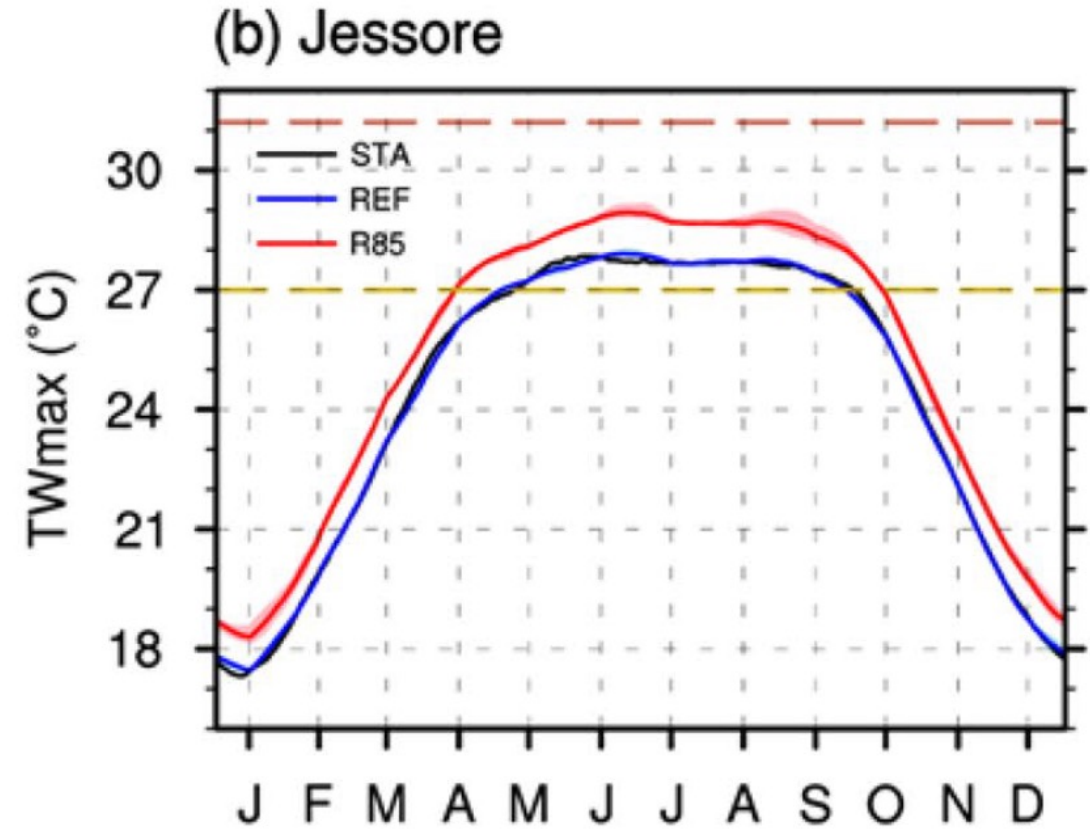
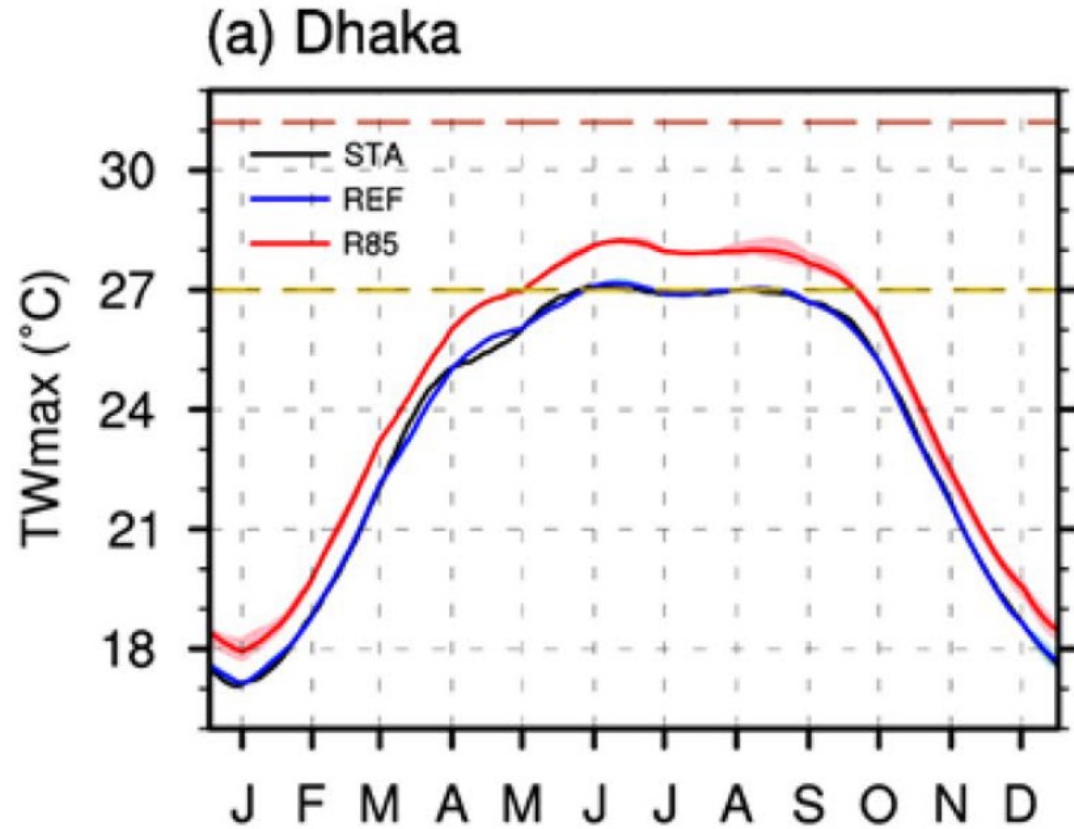
Return period





**MRCM
Projections**

Munshiganj



- **A glimpse of the future:** helps us better understand nature of likely impacts of climate change. Living laboratory. Ongoing experiment.
- **Seasonality of climate risks** : April-May is a transition season with significant risks, both related to water scarcity and dry heat extremes.
- **Vulnerability of population** : School closure is a good example of vulnerability of populations, particularly children, to climate shocks.
- **Increasing risk of climate change** : This extreme temperature is expected to become the norm in the next 30 years.
- **PROACTIVE adaptation:** underscore the need to develop proactive strategies to guide adaptation to climate change impacts.

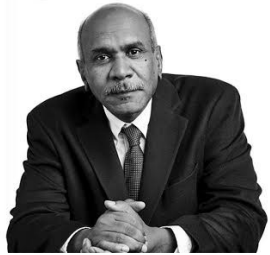
Jameel Observatory-CREWSnet

Reinventing Climate Change Adaptation

We are creating *proactive, integrated decision-support tools* and services that *empower frontline vulnerable communities* to *prepare for climate impacts* and *minimize losses*



Prof. Elfatih Eltahir



heat stress, precipitation, & hydrology

Dr. Deborah Campbell & John Aldridge



system integration & decision support technologies

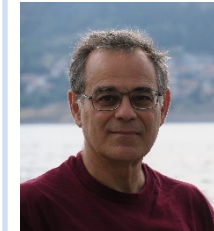
Dr. Adam Schlosser



land use characterization & analysis

New Collaborators

Dr. Michael Steckler

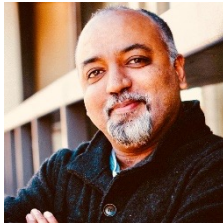


groundwater hydrology, sedimentation & subsidence

COLUMBIA CLIMATE SCHOOL
LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY

Dr. Sai Ravela

cyclone severity and frequency; coastal inundation and salinity



Dr. Laikath Ali, Tapas Chakraborty, Monir Khan



climate change intervention programming

Dr. Sergey Paltsev



natural resource economic analysis

Prof. Mushfiq Mobarak



economics in developing environments



Annajmus Sakib



Myisha Ahmad



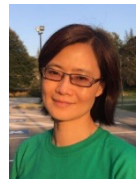
Yeonwoo Choi



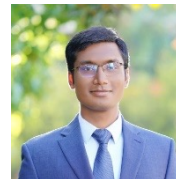
Katie Picchione



Jeff Liu



Xiang Gao



Islamul Haque



Claire Walsh



Austin Chadwick



Ashley Toombs



Shahanoor Kabir



Angelo Gurgel

Thank you