

### Content



- 1. Why?
- 2. What?
- 3. Evaluation
- 4. Next steps





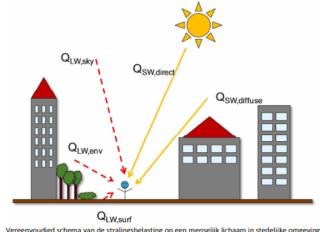


#### Climate change

- More heavy rainfall with high intensity
- More heat waves

1910 – 1990: 1 heat wave every 4 years

From 2015: 1 heat wave every year (RMI)



Vereenvoudigd schema van de stralingsbelasting op een menselijk lichaam in stedelijke omgeving

#### Urban heat island

- High concentration of roads and buildings  $\rightarrow$  decrease in cooling capacity
- -Summertime: 8-9 °C difference between city and rural area (current climate)



## 1) Why forecasting heat in Antwerp?

### Famous heatwave end of July 2019

	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7
National heatwave									
Antwerp local heatwave									







More heatwaves → more heat stress

- Vulnerable people = young children, elderly and people with medical issues

-Summer 2003: 2300 heat related mortalities in Belgiur

-Summer 2010: 2400 heat related mortalities in Belgiur.

-For Antwerp: estimated 80 DALY's (VITO)

Hittegolven

#### In ons land vielen tijdens en vlak na hittegolven 716 doden meer

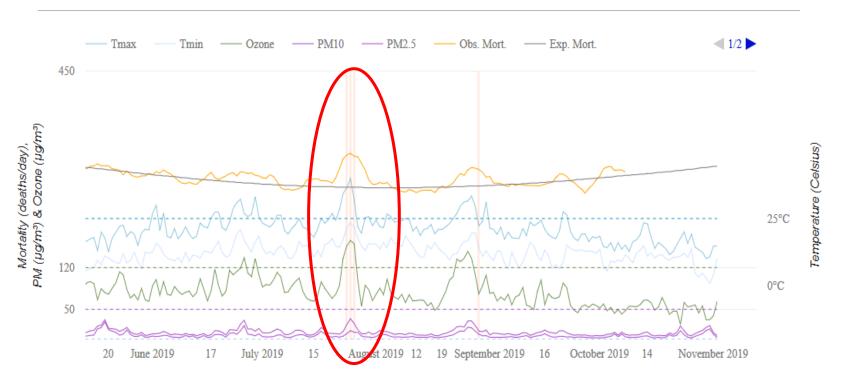


Afgelopen zomer werd het erg warm en dat betekende extra strandplezier, maar oo

Source: De Morgen (3/10/2016)



## 1) Why forecasting heat in Antwerp?







-Since 2014: monitoring station in city centre + forecasting model running

Scope: test forecasting heat and how to communicate

Heat wave predicted: alarm system starts +

Mails to "Antwerp Hazard Officer" and Flamish Health

Department

Bron: Ecohuis

-Problem: what is the impact? Do we reach the right groups?



Temperatuur voorspelling



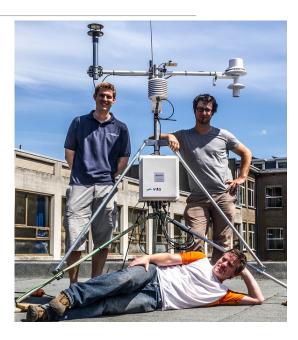


2018: Smart city hype had reached Antwerp

"Which urban challenges can we tackle with technology?"

Our heat problem seemed to fit in this idea!

- -Ingredients:
  - Realtime data
  - Forecasting model
  - Need for interactive communication



Challenge: How can technology help to communicate fast and effective to the most vulnerable people?

## 2) What: Pilot – "Urban Heat Alarm"





## 2) What: Pilot – "Urban Heat Alarm"





#### Drink 8 glazen water per dag

Drink meer water dan gewoonlijk: minstens 1,5 liter in rust. Zo bouw je een vochtreserve op. Drink regelmatig en vóór je dorst hebt. Kleurt je urine donker of plas je minder dan gewoonlijk? Dan drink je te weinig.



#### Vermijd inspanning

Bewaar je inspanningen voor de koelere momenten van de dag (de ochtend en de avond) of train in een gekoelde ruimte.

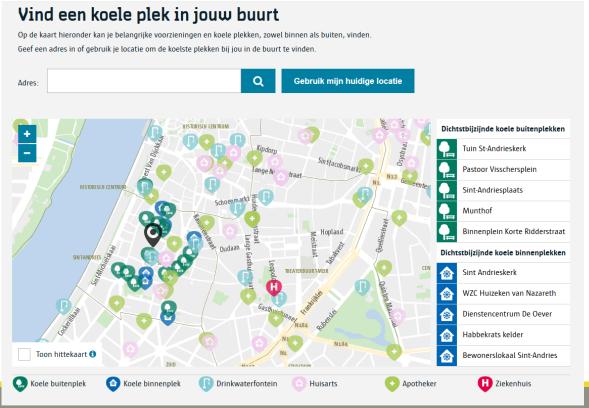


#### Zoek de koelte op

Blijf zo veel mogelijk in de schaduw. Bezoek koele plekken in de stad (park, bibliotheek, dienstencentrum, overdekt koopcentrum, kerk, moskee of synagoge). Neem een lauwe douche, een voetbad of een frisse duik in een zwembad.







Cool spots mapped togethes with local community

- usual suspects: little parks...
- basement local youth organisation, church,...

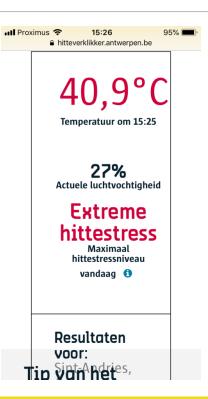
### 2) What: Pilot – "Urban Heat Alarm"





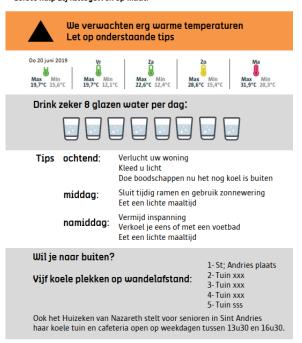
Hittegolf voorspelling Шe verwachten een lokale hittegolf, houd rekening met onderstaande tips.

Een hitteslaa kan gevaarlijk



#### Hitteverklikker – Sint Andries

Eerste hulp bij hittegolven op maat!













# 3) Did the Heat Alarm pilot perform well?

	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7
National alarm					X	X	X	X	
VITO alarm		X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
National heatwave									
Antwerp local heatwave									



## 3) Did the Heat Alarm pilot have an impact?

Did we reach the right people?

Did they change their behaviour?

Evaluation with different user groups

- Elder people
- Caretakers
- Policy makers

#### Outcome:

- -The pilot was useful
- -Improvement is possible



Picture: Victoriano Moreno

### 4) How can we make it better?



#### -Content

- Heat = complex
- Different definitions of a heat wave

#### -Communication

- Difficult to reach people
- Embed warning in regular messages (KMI) to have more impact

#### -Technical issues

- Collaboration between different technical partners was not always easy
- Working with realtime data



