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Heatwaves are a significant but widely underestimated risk. Extreme heat events in cities can cause mortality spikes of up to 14%,<sup>1</sup> as well as lower workforce productivity and damage to infrastructure such as roads and rail lines. Today, extreme heat impacts around 68 million people globally.<sup>2</sup> This number is expected to increase 15-fold to around a billion if global heating reaches 2°C, while a 4°C rise would mean that nearly half the global population is affected.<sup>3</sup> Unmitigated, urban heat could cost cities up to 11% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2100.<sup>4</sup>

#### At a Glance

Heatwaves cause spikes in mortality, reduce workforce productivity and cause damage to infrastructure like roads and rail lines, among other impacts. Global heating of 2°C would mean a 15-fold increase in the global population affected by extreme heat.

Measure urban heat and assess local

Adaptation: www.c40knowledgehub.org. These impacts are different for health and critical infrastructure.

# Improve Communication of Heat Health-Relevant Information

## New Orleans

To improve the usefulness of the City's data tools, the city should integrate all the heat-related data it has into one publicly accessible, centralised location that shows mapping of heat vulnerability data, locations of hospitals, tree canopy cover, and locations of green spaces and cooling amenities.

Improve data tools o

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