400-1,500 words article

Argument: we need to recognize heatwaves as man-made hazards that can become man-made “disasters”. Recommend Heat Health Action Plans that incorporate HHWS. What seems novel now will become a regular part of our lives and future generations lives - the sooner we create and put such plans into action, the more lives will be saved.

Outline:

1. Current status of heat - recently experienced heatwaves stats and nature article. (Man-made hazards). (Hazard)

The last few weeks of heat waves has been just another reminder of the growing threat that climate change poses to human health. Extreme heat was recorded from Arizona to Pakistan, forming an almost perfectly horizontal latitudinal band around the world. Here are a few numbers: Spain experienced the warmed spring since the beginning of the 21st century with several locations breaking both daytime and nighttime records. Granada airport recorded 106.7F on June 17th, Madrid airport 104.2F. Cuers and Toulon in France broke daytime records, reaching 99.7F and 95.5F. In addition to daytime records, nighttime temperatures were record high in Montpellier and Marseille France. Arizona saw temperatures reach 118F in Phoenix, shutting down the city’s international airport, and 115F in Tucson - which lasted for three days straight. Las Vegas, NV tied its record of 117F, Needles, CA recorded a record of 125F, and Death Valley reached 127F. United Arab Emirates experienced 123F heat in Mezairaa and parts of Iraq 122F. A month ago, Turbat Pakistan reported a temperature of 129F.

The impact of these high temperatures can be devastating on a community - yet all injuries and deaths from extreme heat are preventable. Some of the most shocking figures on heat related mortality comes from developed nations, most likely a result of having the infrastructure to monitor ED visits. Athens Greece had over a 1,000 heat-related deaths in 1987 after a heatwave reached

* 1. Chicago 1995 - 739 heat-related deaths
  2. Europe 2003 - 70,000 heat-related deaths
  3. Russia 2010 - 50,000 heat-related deaths

1. Vulnerability - intersections of the following factors
   1. Poorest
      1. No AC
      2. Most likely to be in UHI/areas without parks
   2. Isolated
      1. Elderly
      2. Mental illness
   3. Exploited
      1. Workers
   4. Physiological
      1. Psychotropics
      2. Obesity
      3. Children
2. Response (States and regions recognition and putting resources towards HHAP/HHWS)
   1. Short-term (HHWS)
   2. Long-term (vulnerability reduction, and mitigation)
3. Future outlook / sense of urgency