COMMUNICATING HEAT RISK

EXPERIENCES FROM C40'S COOL CITIES NETWORK

INTRODUCTION

As the climate crisis deepens, extreme heat events are becoming more intense and frequent around the world. This has brought heat to the forefront of the conversations around climate change adaptation, as city governments are increasingly concerned about the health of their residents during extreme heat periods. Effectively communicating heat risk - especially to the most heat-vulnerable communities - is therefore essential for limiting the impact of that climate risk.

This document is a summary of the conversations and materials shared by C40's Cool Cities Network working group of seven North American C40 cities: **Boston, Miami, New York City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Toronto and Washington DC.** The aim of this working group was to convene technical climate adaptation staff and communications advisors from Cool Cities Network members in the North America region to discuss best practices for communication responses to intense heat events.

The discussions took place in May and June 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversations between cities not only covered ways to generally communicate about heat risk, but also how COVID-19 and associated city interventions could impact a city's heatwave response initiatives and community outreach. As an output of this working group, C40 developed a **"Home Cooling Tips" communications toolkit** that all Network cities are free to use.

Why is it important to communicate about heat risk?

1. Heat risk is often underestimated by the general public. Heatwaves are among the most dangerous and deadliest of natural hazards, but rarely receive adequate attention because their health impacts and death tolls, as well as their impacts on other urban areas, such as infrastructure, energy, or crime, are not always immediately obvious.

2. Communicating about health risk during a heatwave and encouraging simple risk aversion actions (hydration, seeking shade etc.) through different communications channels can be very effective in reaching different heat-vulnerable groups. However, City governments also need to implement long-term urban cooling strategies through nature-based solutions, shading, built-material choices, etc. to lower temperatures city-wide.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Use existing channels and local messengers:** Build strong relationships with local community groups and leaders that can help spread the message.

- **Diversify communcation channels**, with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable: Not all modes of communication (e.g., social media) are reaching the most vulnerable (e.g., the elderly). So choose outreach channels appropriately.

- **Highlight environmental injustice:** Collect data and showcase how heat is impacting populations in urban areas differently. This helps make the case for cooling actions in high-risk areas.

- **Connect heat events with climate change**: Demonstrate how rising temperatures and more heatwaves in your city are connected to greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Foster collaboration** between communications professionals and technical heat/adaptation experts: Bring together both expertises to create the most effective communications strategies.

- **Piggyback on existing public outreach programmes**: Other departments and initiatives might already distribute municipal newsletters, run volunteer programmes or have telephone helplines established. Rather than setting up heat-specific outreach programmes, think of how efforts can be combined!

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WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK

City-led communications campaigns can be a powerful tool to inform vulnerable groups about heat risk and ways to stay cool. The groups most vulnerable to extreme heat are the elderly, children, outdoor workers, those with medical pre-conditions (e.g., heart or respiratory diseases), racial and ethnic minorities and lower-income communities. Reaching those different groups requires a multi-faceted outreach strategy.

Which communication channels are available for cities to best reach different groups?

SOCIAL MEDIA

Who is the audience? People who receive and share information digitally; generally younger audiences
Pros: Large numbers of impressions; cost-effective strategies available to increase followers
Cons: Content can sometimes get lost or forgotten; some people don't have smart mobile devices or computers; requires some moderation of comments and replies

RADIO

Who is the audience? All residents, particularly home-bound people; workers who listen to radio on the job
Pros: Generally cost-effective advertising; remains a good platform for alerts, particularly with emergencies
Cons: Difficult to convey messages in shorter amount of time

TELEVISION

Who is the audience? All residents, particularly home-bound people
Pros: Reaches many residents; news programs run throughout the day to syndicate messages
Cons: Ads are expensive

WORKSHOPS

Who is the audience? Vulnerable communities; people who are engaged in community groups
Pros: Good for two-way communication; Community feels involved
Cons: Reach is reduced because of lower participation numbers

NEWSPAPERS

Who is the audience? All residents
Pros: Trusted source of information
Cons: Many people are getting their news from digital sources and other media like TV

FLYERS / POSTERS

Who is the audience? Active communities where people interact regularly and use local services
Pros: Designs can help grab attention; people can take them home
Cons: Hard to measure impact

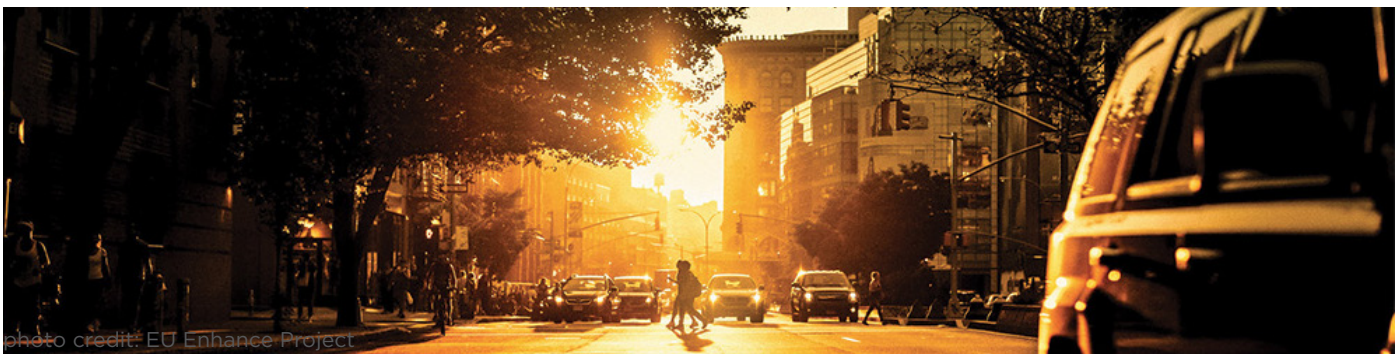


photo credit: EU Enhance Project

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK
CITY EXAMPLES - NORTH AMERICA

BOSTON

- The Boston Public Health Commission and Office of Emergency Management have robust **heat-health educational materials** (e.g., multilingual info flyers for various vulnerable populations), which the Environment Department helps distribute.
- The "**Get Read, Be Safe, Stay Healthy**" (RSH) programme helps the residents to prepare before, during, and after hazards by providing toolkits, and educational skilled based information. RSH provides the intersection of emergency management, public safety, public health, with the focus on climate. The programme has been effective with teaching the "Whole Community" in 11 languages, including Braille, and MP3.
- The Environment Department partnered with the **311 telefone line Constituent Service Center** to provide representatives information about how to respond to heat risk and relief questions from residents.
- **"Alert Boston" programme** – City sends heat emergency alerts (and info on cooling centres, etc.) to people via SMS or email.

FURTHER INFO

- City of Boston's "Keeping Cool in the Heat" webpage, features tips & facts, safety video, multilingual factsheets (available in English, Arabic, Chinese, Cape Verdean Kreyol, French, Haitian Creole, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Vietnamese) and info on places to stay cool
- "Get Read, Be Safe, Stay Healthy" emergency preparedness programme & individual online learning course
- Emergency Alert program sign-up
- Boston "Preparing For Climate Change" webpage & strategy

MIAMI


Photo credit: Scott Keating

FURTHER INFO

- "Miami's Vulnerability to Extreme Heat" webpage
- "Miami Forever Climate Ready" webpage & strategy

- **Webpage** on "Miami's Vulnerability to Extreme Heat" provides overview of risk
- Communicating about heat has previously been strongly linked to electricity and power issues, as well as hurricanes.
- City often **partners with traditional media**, such as newspapers and TV, to talk about heat issues.
- All assisted living facilities (e.g., seniors centres) are required to have backup power, ACs can still function during power outages.
- The Communications Department has introduced a new **resilience newsletter**, sent out twice a month, that details climate and urban resilience programmes and initiatives occurring citywide.
- **Outreach via foodbanks** distributing climate hazards risk info (esp. for hurricanes) with food bags.

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK
CITY EXAMPLES - NORTH AMERICA

FURTHER INFO

- The Cool Neighborhoods NYC Strategy - A Comprehensive Approach to Keep Communities Safe in Extreme Heat
- Hazards Mitigation Site
- Cool It! NYC - online map of cooling features available to the public during heat emergencies
- The NYC Heat Vulnerability Index understand the distribution of heat and health risks across NYC neighborhoods
- "Beat the Heat" webpage provides easy-to-navigate information about how New Yorkers can stay cool, safe, and informed during the summer heat season.

NEW YORK CITY

- The "**Be-a-Buddy" initiative** that is part of "Cool Neighborhoods NYC" aims to prepare communities for extreme heat events through climate health education, provide wellness checks for at-risk individuals, and enhance social cohesion as neighbors help and check on each other during heat waves.
- Through **Cool It! NYC,** the City increases the number of cooling features available (320 additional spray caps to fire hydrants) to the public during heat emergencies, particularly in neighborhoods that face dangers of high heat. An online map gives up-to-date information on the closest sprinklers and water fountains.
- The NYC Emergency Management Department's "**2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan**" webpage includes interactive tools to educate the public on the different climate hazards that pose a risk to the city and assist city agencies with hazard mitigation investments.
- The City has organized multiple **heat-focused webinars for community emergency networks,** civic associations, and faith-based organizations.

PHILADELPHIA

- Philadelphia's Department of Public Health & Office of Emergency Management are leading on messaging during heat health emergencies using **social media, street posts, posters** etc.
- Philadelphia Corporation for the Aging (PCA) has a **heat-telephone line** that any resident can call during a heat heath emergency to get health and safety tips and to talk to medical professionals to discuss conditions and illnesses made worse from the heat. The Heatline is promoted on different news channels.
- The community engagement project "**Beat the Heat Hunting Park, A Community Heat Relief Plan**" started in summer 2018 to address heat & equity issues. In close interaction with local residents through interviews and workshops, the City developed a Community Heat Resiliency Plan for a specific neighbourhood based on residents' needs.
- **Greenworks Review Magazine**: annual publication on Philadelphia's progress towards becoming a sustainable city for all. Heat-adaptation actions and messaging are included.

FURTHER INFO

- Summary presentation slides of Philadelphia's heat communications
- Example online/social media outreach of OEM during heatwave
- PCA's "Heatline"
- Greenworks Magazine 2019 (p. 26ff. for heatwave article)
- Community Heat Resiliency Plan "Beat-the -Heat -- Hunting Park"
- Beat-the-Heat --Toolkit to replicate in other neighbourhoods

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK
CITY EXAMPLES - NORTH AMERICA

PHOENIX

- "**Summer Heat Safety**" programme includes digital and printed materials featuring information on outdoor physical activities, ACs, parks & shaded spaces and cooling centres. The flyers are added to a monthly print newsletter sent to every household that has a water&solid waste account. This campaign also includes Take A Hike, Do It Right, which provides hikers with information about heat safety and are posted at trailheads in parks and preserves.
- "**We're Cool" heat relief outreach**: working with large volunteer groups to increase awareness about public cooling refuges and hydration stations, especially among low-income transit users, homeless and transient populations, and other vulnerable groups. Volunteers hand out maps of the City's cooling refuges and bottles of water. Through the summer months, the map of all the citywide hydration and cooling stations are available at transit locations, libraries and other city locations. These sites are labeled with a Heat Relief Network decal.
- Phoenix Fire Department is leading on public messaging about heat health impacts.

FURTHER INFO

- Phoenix's Summer Heat Safety Program with heat info and resources
- Video & article about "We're Cool" outreach programme
- The county-wide Heat Relief Network, of which Phoenix locations compose the majority, has an interactive map where residents can find the location and type of cooling center nearest them

TORONTO

FURTHER INFO

- "Staying Healthy in Hot Weather" webpage with advice on beating the heat, locations of cooling centres, etc.
- Heat Relief Communications for buildings

- Toronto Public Health has various online resources available around heat risk and cooling centres.
- All **apartment buildings are required by law to provide messaging** about either a cool room in the building or the nearest publicly available cool space,
- The City also does specific **outreach to vulnerable populations, such as people experiencing homelessness, on heat days**. The City has a street outreach programme for heat, providing water bottles and directing people to cool locations or drop-in programmes that have AC.

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK
CITY EXAMPLES - NORTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, DC

FURTHER INFO

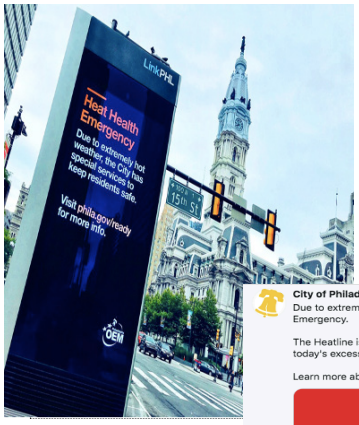
- Online information on heat risk
- "Alert DC" application

- During intense heat events, the City increases **communication about cooling centres** (online map). A telephone line and transportation assistance to cooling centers is available.
- **"Alert DC" app** allows residents to receive emergency alerts, notifications and updates directly from the District of Columbia's public safety officials.
- The City uses the **heat island & vulnerability map** to talk about disparities and how heat has different impacts on people. Together with the tree canopy map, the heat vulnerability index is helpful in communicating about heat, and making the case for more heat relief action.
- DC also does outreach with direct mail through adding info with utility bills (2-3 times per year).
- It has also been useful to not only talk about the health risk of heat, but also how it impacts infrastructure, energy or crime.

photo credit: Ralph Freso/Getty Images

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK
CITY EXAMPLES - NORTH AMERICA

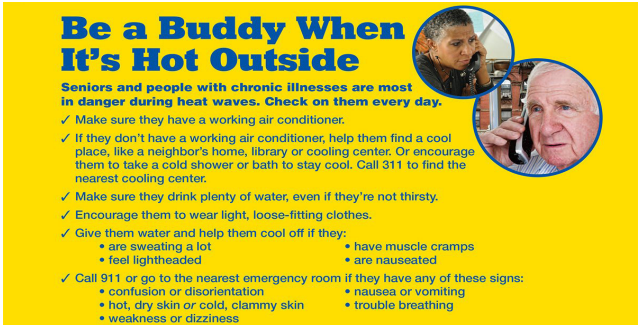
EXAMPLES OF CITIES' OUTREACH MATERIALS



PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON

NYC



PHOENIX

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE HEAT RISK
INTERNATIONAL CITY EXAMPLES

BUENOS AIRES - WORKSHOPS

The City's "Adaptation Against Heat Waves" programme is an awareness campaign targeted at elderly people to raise public awareness through workshops and mass communication on heat risks. Since 2017, the City has convened 3.806 people at workshops that offer information on climate change and heatwaves. Additionally, 202.155 telephone communications were made, 116.256 emails and 11.200 text messages were sent.

PARIS / ATHENS - HEAT APP

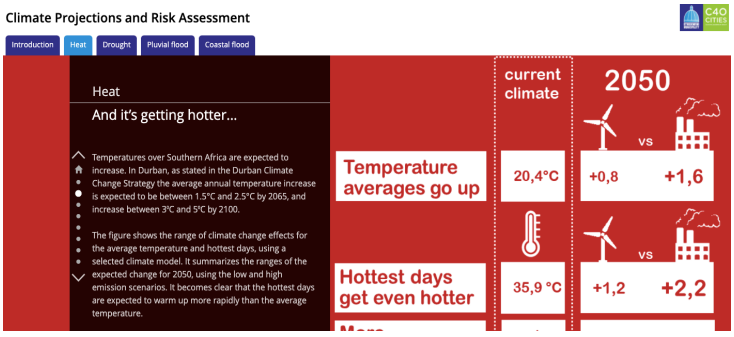
Paris and Athens have used the EXTREMA mobile app during heatwaves. The app evaluates the real-time personalised health risk of the user at their location, and if high, it alerts them and provides recommendations and routing instructions to the nearest cooling centres. An online dashboard providesinformation and tools to the authorities to manage heat hazards: (1) next day alerts, (2) current hazard maps, and (3) an information management tool for the cooling centres.

RIO DE JANEIRO - ENGAGING CHILDREN THROUGH GAMES

With Rio's "participa.rio" online platform, the City engages people on various urban sustainability topics with interactive information, graphics, expert videos, school curriculum materials etc. The platform also hosts various online games to bring the topics of sustainability and heat closer to children in a fun way.

ETHEKWINI (DURBAN) - ONLINE RISK ATLAS

eThekwini Municipality developed an interactive publicly accessible platform showing spatial representation of the city's climate risks - The Durban Story Map. It provides user friendly information on climate change adaptation projections for the city, including high level recommendations for different neighbourhoods on how to better adapt to heat.



CHALLENGES CITIES FACE

During the working group discussions, the cities also identified similar challenges they face when communicating about heat risk.

LACK OF HEAT RISK AWARENESS

Cities in generally warmer climates sometimes experience a degree of apathy from the general public towards heat risk, as hotter weather is being perceived as normal. This indifference to heat risk can be dangerous, especially for vulnerable populations. Heat campaigns therefore need to be explicit in communicating about what temperatures are no longer normal and when heat adaptation measures are needed.
--> For further reading, the University of Adelaide (Australia) has published the report "Communicating about heatwaves: Risk perception, message fatigue, and threat normalisation"

COMMUNICATING ABOUT OTHER HEAT IMPACTS

Traditionally heat communication is focused around the human health impacts, but other impacts are increasingly being studied and should be considered in heat risk campaigns. For example, highlighting how different types of urban infrastructure, such as streets, rails or energy grids (due to increased cooling demand), are affected by extreme temperatures and can have cascading impacts on other urban systems.
--> For more info on how heat (and other climate hazards) impact different urban sectors, check out these C40 Adaptation-Integration Guides.
--> For more info and studies on the relation between heat and crime rates, read more here.

CONSISTENT LANGUAGE OF HEAT ALERTS

When communicating about heat risk, it is important for a city to streamline the language and make it clear the difference between "extreme heat day," "heatwaves," "deadly heat day," "dangerous heat day," etc. Although those heat alert thresholds might be different in cities due to different climates, cities in the same national context should consider using similar terminology.
--> For more info on how to determine a heatwave activation threshold, see WHO/WMO's "Heatwaves and Health: Guidance on Warning-System Development" report (2015)

INTERNAL COORDINATION

To achive effective heatwave response management, different city departments (e.g. emergency response, fire brigade, environment/sustainability departments) need to be in close collaboration to avoid mixed messages and stremline public outreach.

COVID-19 AND HEAT COMMUNICATIONS

Cities recognised the need to scale up communications about heat risk to raise awareness of heightened vulnerabilities to hot weather during the COVID-19 pandemic. The compounded risk of heat and COVID-19 puts additional pressure on emergency response and healthcare systems, and cities are therefore updating their heat-health action plans and communications strategies. **Please keep in mind that the main topics, concerns and suggested actions raised by cities below are still in progress and dependent on local circumstances.**

REACHING THE MOST VULNERABLE

Challenge: How to reach home-bound individuals who are particularly vulnerable to heat as well as COVID-19?

- Build on COVID-19 community-based support networks (e.g., for food distribution) to check on elderly.
- Do as much outreach as possible via phone, newsletters, and virtual check-ins.
- Perform home visits only with full PPE.

CHANGING OF MESSAGING

Challenge: How to avoid conflicting messaging? (e.g., "Stay inside due to COVID-19 vs. go outside due to heat")

- Adjust public messaging in close collaboration with public health agencies.
- Be explicit about social distancing when proposing heat relief outside.
- Focus messaging on indoor cooling opportunities (See toolkit on next pages.)

ADJUSTING INDOOR & OUTDOOR COOLING CENTRES

Challenge: Networks of cooling centres might not be able to run at full capacity during the pandemic, due to closure of public buildings and social distancing.

- If possible, open a few emergency cooling centres with strict social distancing enforcement. Provide clear communication on who is allowed inside (full PPE for staff).
- Open up more outdoor cooling spaces, e.g. dedicated areas in parks, tents on sidewalks, parking lots, or yards of public buildings.

ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Challenge: How to ensure households can afford air conditioning and do not have their electricity shut-off?

- Expand energy assistance programmes (e.g., LIHEAP in the US) to assist lower-income households in meeting their immediate home energy needs.
- As some programmes are managed at national or state levels, partnering with neighbouring cities to access additional funding is effective.

CITY CASE STUDY

New York City developed a plan to address the converging threats of COVID-19 and extreme heat, installing 74,000 air conditioners for low-income seniors and at-risk New Yorkers and successfully petitioning the State's Public Service Commission to provide financial assistance with summer utility bills for low-income New Yorkers to lower the barrier to access life-saving cooling at a time of significant economic strain. The City's focus on providing affordable and equitable access to in-home cooling will keep New Yorkers safe from the heat this summer and for years to come. Additionally, heat messaging has been included in NYC Emergency Managements's biweekly COVID-19 call for community partners.

For more info, C40 collaborated with the *Global Heat Health Information Network* to develop an informational series to help local decision-makers be more informed about how to manage the health risks of hot weather during COVID-19. See here.

“HOME COOLING TIPS” MESSAGING TOOLKIT

Given the context of COVID-19 and cities’ interest in communicating about how people can seek heat relief while staying indoors over the summer months, C40 developed this “Home Cooling Tips” messaging toolkit. The toolkit’s aim is to make people aware of the compounded risks of heat and COVID-19 and promote some easy, low-tech and low-cost measures residents can take to stay cool in their homes.

The Toolkit is made of a heat/COVID-19 fact sheet, media talking points, as well as 9 indoor cooling graphics (to be used for social media or printing). **The resources are available in English and Spanish**. **All these materials are free to use for C40 cities and can be co-branded**. The resources are available on C40’s Knowledge Hub and please reach out to C40 (Regina Vetter, rvetter@c40.org) if your city has questions about using the materials.

FACTSHEET

PREPARANDO TU HOGAR PARA LAS OLAS DE CALOR

A medida que el clima más cálido y los días de calor extremo se vuelven más intensos y frecuentes debido al cambio climático, es importante saber qué medidas puedes tomar para mantenerte seguro y saludable. A continuación, proporcionamos una lista de acciones para ayudar a mantenerte a ti y a tu hogar fresco, a un costo mínimo, moderado o sin costo.

ESTRÉS TÉRMICO

El estrés térmico por calor puede afectar a cualquiera, pero ciertas poblaciones son particularmente vulnerables, incluidos los ancianos, las personas con afecciones médicas preexistentes y los trabajadores esenciales que trabajan al aire libre.

Los síntomas del estrés por calor incluyen:

Mayor temperatura corporal
Piel caliente, roja, seca y / o húmeda.
Pulso rápido y fuerte
Dolor de cabeza
Mareo
Náusea
Confusión
Desmayo

Si no te sientes bien, busca ayuda médica. Contacta a tu proveedor médico o servicios de emergencia, o acude a una sala de emergencias.

CALOR Y COVID-19

La pandemia de COVID-19 aumenta los riesgos para la salud causados por el calor intenso en nuestra ciudad. Muchos de nuestros residentes están siguiendo medidas para quedarse en casa y nuestros vecinos más expuestos al COVID-19 también son vulnerables a las enfermedades relacionadas con el calor.

PROTECCIÓN CONTRA EL CALOR

Cuando busques alivio de calor fuera de tu hogar, asegúrate de mantenerte a 6 pies (1,5 m) de distancia de otros en parques y espacios públicos. Solo visita los centros de enfriamiento si es absolutamente necesario.

Del mismo modo, es importante tener en cuenta los riesgos del calor interior. Aquí hay algunas soluciones para mantenerte fresco en interiores:

SIN COSTO — Si la calidad del aire exterior no es mala, **abre las ventanas y puertas en fachadas opuestas para ventilar temprano en la mañana y en la tarde** cuando las temperaturas exteriores sean más bajas.

SIN COSTO — Durante el día, **cierra las ventanas y persianas**, especialmente aquellas que dan al sol, y **apaga la iluminación artificial** y los dispositivos eléctricos tanto como sea posible.

SIN COSTO — Come comidas más ligeras, **usa técnicas de cocción** que no liberen mucho calor o **vapor**, y evita usar el horno.

BAJO COSTO — Bebe suficiente agua.

BAJO COSTO — Si tienes aire acondicionado, limita la corriente de aire en puertas y ventanas para mantener el aire fresco adentro.

COSTO MEDIO — Coloca cortinas o persianas en las ventanas que dan al sol.

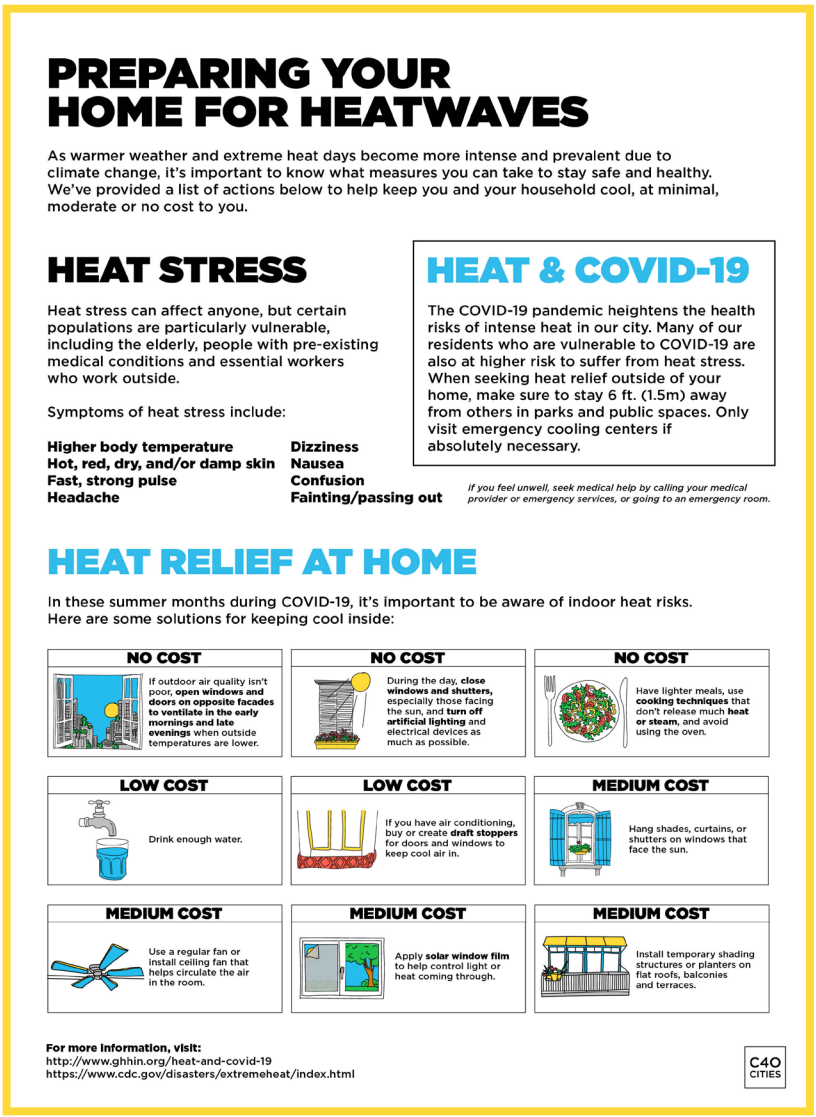
COSTO MEDIO — Use un ventilador, ya sea de suelo o de techo, que ayude a circular el aire en la habitación

COSTO MEDIO — Aplica **películas de control solar** en ventanas para ayudar a controlar la luz o el calor que ingresa.

COSTO MEDIO — Instala **estructuras temporales de sombra** o macetas en techos planos, balcones y terrazas.

Para más información visita:
http://www.ghhin.org/heat-and-covid-19
https://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/heat-and-health/es/
https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/index.html

C40 CITIES



PREPARING YOUR HOME FOR HEATWAVES

As warmer weather and extreme heat days become more intense and prevalent due to climate change, it’s important to know what measures you can take to stay safe and healthy. We’ve provided a list of actions below to help keep you and your household cool, at minimal, moderate or no cost to you.

HEAT STRESS

Heat stress can affect anyone, but certain populations are particularly vulnerable, including the elderly, people with pre-existing medical conditions and essential workers who work outside.

Symptoms of heat stress include:

Higher body temperature
Hot, red, dry, and/or damp skin
Fast, strong pulse
Headache
Dizziness
Nausea
Confusion
Fainting/passing out

if you feel unwell, seek medical help by calling your medical provider or emergency services, or going to an emergency room.

HEAT & COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic heightens the health risks of intense heat in our city. Many of our residents who are vulnerable to COVID-19 are also at higher risk to suffer from heat stress. When seeking heat relief outside of your home, make sure to stay 6 ft. (1.5m) away from others in parks and public spaces. Only visit emergency cooling centers if absolutely necessary.

HEAT RELIEF AT HOME

In these summer months during COVID-19, it’s important to be aware of indoor heat risks. Here are some solutions for keeping cool inside:

NO COST — If outdoor air quality isn’t poor, **open windows and doors on opposite facades to ventilate in the early mornings and late evenings** when outside temperatures are lower.

NO COST — During the day, **close windows and shutters,** especially those facing the sun, and **turn off artificial lighting** and electrical devices as much as possible.

NO COST — Have lighter meals, use **cooking techniques** that don’t release much **heat or steam**, and avoid using the oven.

LOW COST — Drink enough water.

LOW COST — If you have air conditioning, buy or create **draft stoppers** for doors and windows to keep cool air in.

MEDIUM COST — Hang shades, curtains, or shutters on windows that face the sun.

MEDIUM COST — Use a regular fan or install ceiling fan that helps circulate the air in the room.

MEDIUM COST — Apply **solar window film** to help control light or heat coming through.

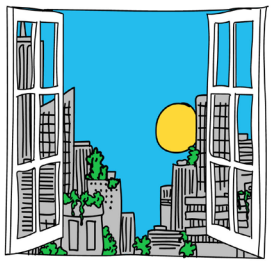
MEDIUM COST — Install temporary shading structures or planters on flat roofs, balconies and terraces.

For more information, visit:
http://www.ghhin.org/heat-and-covid-19
https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/index.html

C40 CITIES

HOME COOLING TIPS - GRAPHICS

HOME COOLING TIP C40 CITIES



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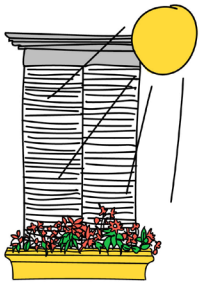

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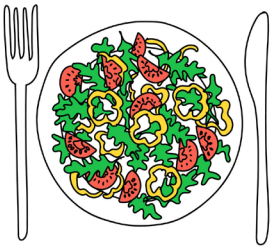

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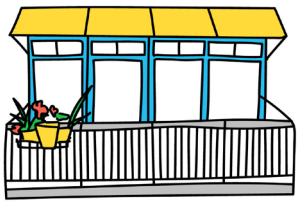
Have lighter meals, use cooking techniques that don't release much heat or steam, and avoid using the oven.

HOME COOLING TIP C40 CITIES



MEDIUM COST

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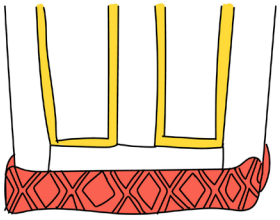
HOME COOLING TIP C40 CITIES



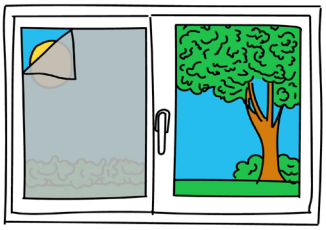
LOW COST

If you have air conditioning, buy or create draft stoppers for doors and windows to keep cool air in.

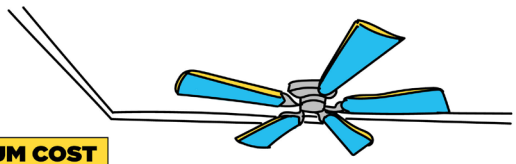
HOME COOLING TIP C40 CITIES

MEDIUM COST

Apply solar window film to help control light or heat coming through.



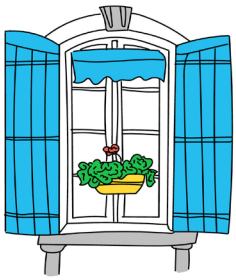
HOME COOLING TIP C40 CITIES



MEDIUM COST

Use a regular fan or install ceiling fan that helps circulate the air in the room.

HOME COOLING TIP C40 CITIES



MEDIUM COST

Hang shades, curtains, or shutters on windows that face the sun.

Acknowledgements

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