**Hospitals**
Prepare for influx of patients, and house most sensitive wards (e.g., maternity, emergency) on lower floors. Prioritize keeping patients, computer systems, medical equipment, and medicines cool.

**Building Construction**
Reduce heat risk in buildings by orienting to reduce exposure to direct sunlight, improving insulation, installing blinds on windows, planting trees across western-facing windows and ventilating buildings in the evening when temperatures are cooler.

**Energy Management**
In preparation for high demand, develop peak energy management plan and ensure backup energy for critical infrastructure.

**Water Services**
Install (or repair) public drinking water fountains and water spray parks to keep residents cool and hydrated.

**Green Roofs**
Install vegetated layer on roof surface to provide shade, remove heat from the air, and reduce roof surface temperatures.

**Compact Development and Car-Free Zones**
Encourage higher-density planning to reduce auto dependency. Designate areas as accessible only by public transport, foot, and/or bicycle to reduce heat from car emissions in city centers.

**Increase Reflectivity**
Paint surfaces (e.g., roofs, building sides) white or a light color and replace asphalt with reflective or permeable pavement to decrease heat absorption.

**Urban Greening**
Develop parks and open spaces by increasing vegetation and landscaping, and planting trees along streets, walkways, and between buildings to increase shade and decrease heat absorption.

**Benefits from Urban Planning**
- Moderates city temperature
- Reduces heat risk inside buildings
- Mitigates heatwave impacts/effects
- Manages flooding and water runoff during storms
- More cost effective than disaster response

This document does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the US government. USAID Adaptation Thought Leadership and Assessments (ATLAS) project, January 2020.