The aim of CLUVA is to assess different hazards as a cascade effect of climate changes, to propose an innovative approach to vulnerability assessment and disaster reduction and innovative multi-risk modelling (Fig. 1). Five cities located in geographically and climatically different regions of the African continent and facing different risk problems have been selected for a demonstration and direct knowledge transfer of the methods developed in the project (Fig. 2). The selected test cities are located within or very close to regional moderate to high exposures to climate change related hazards.

The World Meteorological Organization has not issued a standard definition of heat wave and, in several countries, the definition is based on the temperature exceeded the threshold values defined by identifying the highest values observed in time series data in a specific area. Due to non standard definition of a heat wave, EuroHEAT project defines a heat wave as a period in which the maximum and minimum apparent temperatures (HI index), evaluated as proposed by R.G. Steadman (1984), are over the 90th percentile of the monthly distribution for at least two/three days. The data collected are daily data and in particular:

- Maximum, minimum and Mean Temperature
- Mean humidity

HI index has been evaluated by daily mean temperature and relative humidity. The value of the percentile threshold (90th percentile) has been computed considering a climatological base period (one decade) and the number of exceedance, for three consecutive days, has been evaluated for the years following climatological base period (more than one decade) (Fig. 3). The rate of exceedance represents an index of the heat-waves hazard and its increasing means that the incidence of heat waves is growing.

**REFERENCES**
