

Proposed Antalya to Addis Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Declaration

Draft for welcome at the Third Annual Cooling Ministerial Roundtable on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling, COP31, Antalya, 16 November 2026, open for review, and for endorsement at COP32, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2027.

Preamble

We, Ministers and Head of Delegation representatives of the participating governments, meeting at the Third Annual Cooling Ministerial Roundtable on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling held on the occasion of COP31 in Antalya, Türkiye, on 16 November 2026,

Recognizing the purpose and long-term goals and principles of the [Paris Agreement](#), and the outcomes of its [first Global Stocktake](#)¹,

Recognizing the contribution of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Kigali Amendment to climate friendly and energy efficient cooling,

Affirming that this Declaration is voluntary, does not create legal obligations, and is without prejudice to the positions of any Party or to processes and negotiations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the Montreal Protocol,

Recalling the [Global Cooling Pledge](#) launched at COP28 in Dubai, and the collective aim of its signatories to reduce cooling-related emissions across all sectors by at least 68 per cent globally relative to 2022 levels by 2050 while expanding access to sustainable cooling, as well as the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling (IGCC) at COP30 as the governance mechanism of the Global Cooling Pledge,

Reaffirming the [Call to Action on Extreme Heat](#) issued by the United Nations Secretary General in 2024; the [Belém Communiqué on Extreme Heat](#), adopted at the second Ministerial Dialogue on the Global Cooling Pledge at COP30, which recognized heat as a defining climate risk and cooling as essential infrastructure alongside water, energy and sanitation; as well as the launch of the [Beat the Heat implementation drive](#) by the COP30 Presidency and the UNEP Cool Coalition,

Taking note of the [Global Cooling Watch 2025](#) and its “Sustainable Cooling Pathway” which evidences extreme heat as among the deadliest and fastest growing climate risks, claiming an estimated half a million lives each year, and that its impacts on health, livelihoods, labor productivity, food and water security, infrastructure and ecosystems are intensifying as temperatures rise,

Welcoming the [Singapore Assembly Outcome Document](#) of the Global Cooling Pledge Assembly 2026 hosted by the Government of Singapore from 15 to 18 September 2026, and its directions for strengthening the ecosystem for supporting an integrated approach to heat resilience and sustainable cooling, and turning priorities into country-led delivery,

Recognizing also that the impacts of extreme heat fall disproportionately on developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and on those most exposed, including outdoor and informal workers, older persons, children, pregnant persons, persons with disabilities and low-income urban communities,

Recognizing further that heat resilience and sustainable cooling are two sides of the same challenge, and that the way in which growing cooling needs are met will shape energy demand, emissions, resource use, and the resilience and affordability of energy and cooling systems; and that extreme

¹Report of the first GST Outcome [\[click here\]](#).

heat can disrupt and that extreme heat can disrupt essential services and systems, making their resilience vital to national development and security,

Acknowledging that healthy ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, grasslands, watersheds, mangroves, agricultural landscapes and urban nature, reduce heat exposure and strengthen water and food security, and that action on heat resilience can reinforce synergies among the Rio Conventions,

Emphasizing that enhanced and accessible technical assistance, finance, technology transfer and capacity building, are essential to enable developing countries to act on heat resilience and sustainable cooling,

Hereby,

1. **Welcome** the Global Roadmap on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling for a Warming World as a voluntary and country led framework to help countries assess heat risks across people, ecosystems, infrastructure and economies; identify vulnerabilities in critical systems; strengthen governance and preparedness; and develop nationally appropriate pathways for heat resilience and sustainable cooling; and *launch* an open, inclusive and country led process to develop it jointly, with a view to its launch at COP32;
2. **Recognize** the three proposed Roadmap objectives, namely thermal safety for people from heat; system resilience, ensuring that critical infrastructure, essential public services, supply chains and economic activity continue to function safely and reliably as heat intensifies; and reducing the emissions associated with meeting cooling needs, which together offer a common basis for setting priorities while respecting the choice of each country for its own pathway;
3. **Recognize** that strengthening heat resilience contributes to public health, economic productivity, food and water security, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development;
4. **Consider**, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capacities; to participate in the joint development of the Roadmap; to reflect heat resilience and sustainable cooling in national planning, including national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions and national cooling action plans;
5. **Encourage**, as appropriate and according to national circumstances, the integration of heat considerations into planning, design and management of critical infrastructure, public services, urban development, disaster risk reduction, public health systems and workforce protection measures;
6. **Call for** enhanced international cooperation and support, including finance, technology, technical assistance and capacity building, to enable developing countries to act on heat resilience and sustainable cooling, and *invite* multilateral development banks, development partners, philanthropic organizations and the private sector to align resources with the priorities and requests of countries;
7. **Recognize** the role of existing international, regional and national initiatives in supporting implementation of heat resilience and sustainable cooling priorities, including the Global Cooling Watch for evidence, the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling and Cool Coalition for governance, the Beat the Heat implementation drive for national to local action, and EPIC, the implementation mechanism of the Global Cooling Pledge, for matching country requests with technical and financial support;
8. **Encourage** participating governments to contribute their experience on heat resilience and sustainable cooling to relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the second global stocktake, work on the global goal on adaptation, and the just transition work programme, in line with their respective mandates, and to promote coherence with action under the Montreal Protocol;
9. **Open** this Declaration for endorsement by all governments, and *invite* [the Government of Singapore, as host of the 2026 Global Cooling Pledge Assembly,] with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, to facilitate consultations and the endorsement process in the year ahead;
10. **Affirm** that success will be measured not by the number of declarations or initiatives, but by whether more people are protected from dangerous heat, more communities' economies and critical systems are able to withstand and function during periods of extreme heat, more people have access to thermal safety, and growing cooling needs are met through sustainable and efficient pathways.

Welcomed at Antalya, Türkiye, on 16th of November 2026.