IGCC Workplan 2027-2028

Finalised following the 2026 Global Cooling Pledge Assembly, Singapore, and welcomed by participating countries at the Third Annual Cooling Ministerial on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling, COP31, Antalya, Türkiye, November 2026.

Background

The first Workplan of the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling (IGCC) translates the 2030 Pledge Implementation Strategy into a programme of collective action for 2027 and 2028, designed to actively engage signatory and observer countries, alongside partners. It provides a framework for Pledge signatory countries and other participating governments to cooperate on heat resilience and sustainable cooling, mobilize finance and technology, advance national and subnational cooling action plans, deliver market transformation and strengthen the place of heat resilience and sustainable cooling within global climate, energy and/or development processes.

The Workplan's five Action Areas have been developed through country consultations, including support priorities requested through the first cycle of national (and sub-national*) requests to the Enabling Pledge Implementation for Cooling Facility (EPIC). This has been further shaped by the outcomes of the Global Cooling Pledge Assembly 2026, hosted by Singapore and UNEP. The Workplan offers a programmatic approach for willing countries, cities and partners, bringing together those interested in sharing experiences, developing partnerships, and advancing on-the-ground action according to their priorities and capacities.

For countries that have not yet signed the Global Cooling Pledge, their participation in this Workplan and the activities are warmly welcomed. Involvement does not imply endorsement of the Global Cooling Pledge but rather an intergovernmental cooperation on priority areas with a community of willing countries and selected stakeholders. Across five Action Areas, the Workplan treats heat resilience and sustainable cooling as one integrated agenda. It connects adaptation and mitigation, reducing heat exposure and vulnerability with the aim of meeting growing cooling needs sustainably, affordably and with lower emissions. Implementation will be aligned with existing national frameworks, institutions, plans and financing streams. The Workplan aims to build on ongoing activities and strengthen connections across them, while avoiding parallel processes and additional reporting burdens.

Each Action Area sets out an objective, the collective actions that countries and partners can undertake, a delivery matrix of priority activities, expected outputs and intended outcomes. Activities are sequenced against major intergovernmental milestones through 2027 and 2028, including the Subsidiary Bodies meetings of the UNFCCC, COP32 and COP33, building on the outcomes of COP31. A review of the Workplan will be carried out in the annual IGCC meetings and the Second Global Cooling Pledge Assembly anticipated in 2028.

UNEP, as the host of the Cool Coalition Secretariat, will continue to provide coordination, technical and programmatic support across all Action Areas with interested countries through its implementation mechanisms, including through the EPIC Facility for early-stage technical assistance to support delivery of national commitments, the Beat the Heat implementation drive to advance joint national and subnational implementation, the Manufacturing Platform for industry and supply side engagement, and the Global Cooling Watch report for evidence and progress.

A key mechanism for coordinating this support is the Country and Partner Dialogues. Convened by the Secretariat in response to requests submitted through the EPIC Facility, these country-led processes bring together relevant government ministries, technical partners, local institutions and potential financing partners around nationally identified priorities. They help translate individual technical assistance requests into coordinated country workplans, align partner contributions, clarify institutional responsibilities and strengthen national ownership of implementation.

How the Workplan and each Action Area are organized:

- **Objective:** towards what result(s) each Action Area works over the Workplan period;
- **Collective actions:** what signatory and non-signatory countries can commit to do together, with UNEP support as secretariat of the Cool Coalition;
- **Delivery matrix:** priority activities, expected outputs and intended outcomes, sequenced against time-period;
- **Indicators:** measures to indicate progress across each Action Area.

Action Area 1: Flagship Initiative – Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap

Participating Countries: *Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, State of Uttar Pradesh (India), Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, UAE and United Kingdom*

Interested Partners: *ASEAN Centre for Energy, ARUP, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), SEforALL*

Objective

Develop a country-led Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap that provides a common architecture for:

- Governance and institutional coordination
- Risk and vulnerability assessment
- Heat resilience and cooling solutions
- Investment prioritization
- Monitoring and outcome tracking
- National implementation pathways

Countries strengthen heat resilience by integrating sustainable cooling and heat action across existing national frameworks, improving coordination, accelerating implementation, and reducing vulnerability to extreme heat. The flagship deliverable is the *Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap,* a country-driven, modular, decision-making architecture that guides governments in assessing heat and cooling risks, identifying implementation priorities, strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, and aligning existing national frameworks, plans and investments. The roadmap bridges heat resilience and sustainable cooling agendas, supports national adaptation, mitigation and development objectives, and enables countries to translate ambition into coordinated implementation and with meaningful, measurable outcomes.

Collective actions

- National governments co-create the *Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap,* including through contributing their experience, successes, challenges and shaping the way forward across governance, sectors, solutions and outcome indicators.
- UNEP convenes sustained country and stakeholder engagement processes to support the integration of heat resilience and sustainable cooling into a cross-cutting national framework that includes climate mitigation plans, national adaptation plans, heat/health, urban development, disaster risk reduction, energy, water and food security.
- National governments establish or strengthen cross-ministerial coordination mechanisms to develop and implement integrated Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Actions, building on existing national plans, avoiding duplication and using the Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap as a guiding framework.
- Countries, including GCP signatories, and technical partners contribute implementation experiences, case studies and evidence to continuously strengthen the Roadmap and accelerate replication across regions.
- Countries explore bilateral and multilateral cooperation, where applicable, to identify shared priorities and establish common areas of synergies, strengthening multinational collaboration.

Delivery matrix

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time Period
1.1.	Country co-development and stakeholder engagement	Engagement with selected countries, subnational governments, universities and technical partners; country consultations; evidence review; national workplan informing Roadmap development; compilation of country experiences, successes and challenges; opportunities for joint initiatives and peer learning between countries	Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap is developed by countries for countries and reflects real implementation needs, governance realities and sectoral priorities	2027

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time Period
1.2.	Development and launch of the Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap	Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap developed and endorsed by participating countries; modular framework covering governance, risks and priority sectors, solutions and indicators; pilot national applications; implementation lessons and case studies	Countries have access to a practical framework that connects heat resilience and sustainable cooling priorities and supports integrated planning and implementation	2027 by COP32
1.3.	National application and implementation support	Country-specific Roadmap applications; national implementation pathways; vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms; alignment guidance with existing plans and NCAPs; peer-learning products	National governments accelerate adoption of integrated heat resilience and sustainable cooling approaches, reduce institutional fragmentation and strengthen implementation capacity	2027-2028

Indicator(s)

1. **Roadmap co-developed and endorsed:** Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap co-developed with participating countries and endorsed by them at COP32, with at least 10 countries and sub-national governments contributing experience and case studies (activities 1.1, 1.2).
2. **Roadmap applied:** At least 5 countries or sub-national governments applying the roadmap by the end of 2028 to align existing plans or to establish or strengthen cross-ministerial coordination (activity 1.3).

Action Area 2: National and multi-level planning and assessments

Participating Countries: *Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe and State of Maharashtra (India)*

Interested Partners: *CoolUp, GIZ, UNDP, World Bank Group*

Objective

Support countries to translate national cooling commitments and priorities into coordinated implementation, policy measures and investment. This includes strengthening existing NCAPs and related national plans, and supporting countries developing new plans to establish clear pathways for implementation and financing.

Collective actions

- Support countries to strengthen and operationalise existing NCAPs or to develop new NCAPs and integrate sustainable cooling priorities into NDCs, NAPs and KIPs, with a focus on policy implementation, institutional coordination and measurable delivery.
- Advance operationalization of national sustainable cooling commitments, including through targeted technical assistance delivered via the EPIC Facility.
- Engage in intergovernmental or South-South collaboration on NCAP successes, challenges and innovations on governance and coordination, financing, and implementation.
- Upon request, involve subnational governments in the national planning process, ensuring National Cooling Action Plans include provisions that reflect subnational needs and priorities, and channels for subnational plans and inputs to feed into the national process.
- Advance subnational heat resilience and cooling action through the Beat the Heat implementation drive, supporting cities to develop and implement Heat Action Plans, expand urban green and blue spaces, and promote sustainable public procurement

Delivery matrix

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time Period
2.1.	Advance development and implementation of NCAPs into NDCs, NAPs and other planning frameworks, developing targeted guidance in response to emerging priorities.	National plans advanced; targeted guidance and knowledge products developed, including for small island developing States.	Strengthened national policy and planning frameworks for sustainable cooling.	2027
2.2.	Translate national cooling priorities into sequenced, costed and finance-ready actions, drawing on the UNEP-WBG Cooling Financial Assessment Framework (CFAF) where relevant, to support implementation of the NCAP and NDCs	National Cooling Action Plan and NDCs are translated into finance-ready pipelines with IFIs; upon request, countries connected with technical partners and potential sources of finance; lessons documented and shared.	Countries move from national planning to investment priorities and unlock finance for implementation of NDCs and cooling action plans	2027-2028
2.4.	Strengthen subnational implementation and multilevel cooperation through Beat the Heat, including supporting local Heat Action Plans, passive cooling, nature-based solutions and sustainable cooling procurement	Additional cities supported; city-level actions advanced; platform for best practices and peer-to-peer learning and exchange; multi-level national implementation frameworks on heat and cooling	Increased delivery of heat resilience and sustainable cooling solutions at city level.	2027 - 2028
2.5.	Facilitate South-South and regional exchange on NCAP design and implementation, responding to country demand.	Regional/peer NCAP exchanges convened.	Faster, lower-cost NCAP development through shared experience.	2027-2028

Indicator(s)

1. **NCAPs implementation and policy delivery:** Number of countries supported through EPIC to operationalise existing NCAPs, develop new NCAPs, or integrate cooling priorities into other national frameworks (e.g. NDCs, NAPs or KIPs), with defined policy actions, institutional responsibilities and clear implementation and financing pathways. (activities 2.1, 2.2). *Baseline: 25 of 72 Pledge signatories have NCAPs*
2. **Sub-national delivery**: At least 2 NCAPs developed or updated through EPIC that include sub-national provisions, and atleast 5 additional cities and states supported with heat assessments or Heat Action Plans through Beat the Heat (activities 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)

Action Area 3. Market Transformation and deployment for sustainable cooling

Efficient Cooling Appliances and Equipment

Participating Countries: *Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Germany, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Türkiye and United Kingdom*

Interested Partners*: BASE (Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy), Clean Cooling Collaborative (ClimateWorks Foundation), Danfoss, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), GREE Electric Appliances, GIZ, Montreal Protocol (Ozone) Secretariat, Politecnico di Milano, SEforALL, UNDP*

Passive Cooling

Participating Countries: *Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Somalia, Türkiye and Viet Nam*

Interested Partners*: ASEAN Centre for Energy, ARUP*

Cold Chain

Participating Countries: Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda and Somalia

Objective

Provide countries with support across sustainable cooling solutions and heat resilience to help transform their markets, in collaboration with industry and/or finance aligned with national priorities

Collective actions

- Collaborate on regional or sub-regional guidelines and country-to-country experience sharing, for integrating passive cooling into building codes, standards, planning and procurement, finance, capacity building and demonstration of solutions
- Demonstrate the value and cost-effectiveness of passive cooling solutions (for e.g., building-envelope improvements) alongside fans and nature-based cooling, through their integration into real-estate development portfolios, social housing programmes, schools, healthcare, agrifood and disaster management funds. Showcase their potential to reduce long-term cooling demand, improve thermal comfort and deliver replicable solutions that attract sustained public and private investment.
- Engage manufacturers, incl. GCP signatories (e.g. Carrier, Danfoss, Trane, GREE), through the Manufacturing Platform to communicate national deployment and policy needs. Share forward policy trajectories (MEPS, labelling, refrigerant requirements, procurement criteria) and deployment needs with manufacturers through the Manufacturing Platform. Use Platform information on product availability and commitments as one input to the timing and implementation of these requirements.
- Contribute government and civil society technical expertise to the Manufacturing Platform's Technical Advisory Group, advising on the requirements applied in assessing manufacturer commitments and reviewing in aggregating the commitments submitted each year.
- Exchange replicable country case studies on cooling technology deployment, covering MEPS, labelling, testing, sustainable procurement, enforcement, compliance verification and market surveillance, measures to address inefficient equipment being displaced into markets with weaker requirements, and refrigerant transition to low- and ultra-low-GWP alternatives, including servicing capacity, LRM and Kigali Amendment alignment.
- Collaborate on generating evidence and sharing learnings for mainstreaming and scaling up emerging technologies through EPIC Deploy and other demonstration projects, with a priority focus on renewables-based cooling, demand flexibility, cold chain, district cooling and cooling as a service (CaaS), data centre cooling and resilient cooling for health systems and critical infrastructure.

Delivery matrix

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
3.1.	Create regional dialogues and frameworks to share learnings between regions and countries on passive cooling for heat resilience in public buildings and the built environment through building codes, standards and urban planning frameworks, and by explicitly embedding passive cooling materials into public works Schedules of Rates to enable direct procurement by engineers.	Replicable regional and country models; guidance and evidence on how to bring passive cooling at scale.	Wider adoption of passive cooling as a first-line response to rising heat and cooling demand	2027
3.2	Engage real-estate developers and/or schools, social housing developments, and vulnerable communities to jointly test and showcase proof of concept for fans, passive cooling and nature for cooling measures. Launch the Nature for Cooling Challenge and support the implementation of nature-based cooling in local context.	Demonstrate business models for fans, passive and nature-based cooling in different regions, and develop business incentives to scale up nature.	Scale up of public and private investment and philanthropy engagement for wider adoption of fans, passive cooling and nature for cooling	2027
3.3.	Launch and scale up the Manufacturing Platform, expanding manufacturer participation and delivering the first cycles of manufacturer commitments and progress reporting, and providing countries with supply-side information to inform policy design and to communicate technology needs to industry.	Additional participating manufacturers; manufacturer commitments on energy performance and refrigerant transition established with baselines and time-bound targets; annual Manufacturer Progress Reports; aggregate Platform reporting; non-confidential market availability information provided to countries on request; country and industry dialogues; partnership opportunities developed.	Better alignment between country needs and technology supply, and greater government confidence to set and enforce ambitious efficiency and refrigerant requirements.	2027

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
3.4	Constitute and convene the Manufacturing Platform's Technical Advisory Group, bringing together government representatives, partner organizations and civil society technical experts to advise on the requirements applied to manufacturer commitments.	Advisory Group constituted and convened; advice on minimum requirements and assessment criteria; annual review of the aggregate picture of manufacturer commitments.	Greater confidence among countries and partners in the credibility and comparability of manufacturer commitments.	2027 - 2028
3.5.	Accelerate transition to low- and ultra-GWP refrigerants, alongside improved energy-efficiency, LRM, and strengthen alignment with Kigali Amendment implementation.	Technical exchanges, including safety/building code barriers for ultra-low GWP refrigerants and energy efficiency; LRM, country and industry collaboration; capacity building priorities.	Faster refrigerant transition that captures efficiency gains and affordability.	2027 - 2028
3.6.	Generate evidence and demonstrate emerging solutions including demand flexibility, district cooling, cooling as a service, resilient cooling for health systems, efficient data center cooling, and sustainable cold chain (including renewable-powered refrigeration, low-GWP technologies and cold-chain service models) including through the EPIC Deploy and manufacturer demonstrations under the Manufacturing Platform.	Demonstration and case studies of scalable business cases deployment of sustainable cooling technologies, strategic cross-sectoral partnerships	Greater uptake of viable sustainable cooling technologies and business models.	2027-2028
3.7	Replicate and scale regional centres of excellence linked to national community engagement and implementation networks to strengthen sustainable cold chain ecosystems through capacity building, peer learning, technical	Regional centres of excellence and national community engagement and implementation networks, capacity building, demonstration	Stronger national and regional sustainable cold chain ecosystems that drive wider deployment,	2027-2028

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
	assistance, partnerships, investment facilitation and demonstration projects across food and health systems.	projects and sustainable cold chain deployment	investment and long-term market transformation.	

Indicator(s):

1. **Manufacturing Platform participation and commitments:** At least 3 additional manufacturers joining the Platform, with time-bound commitments on energy performance and refrigerant transition, and a first annual Manufacturer's Progress Report published using assessment criteria advised by the Technical Advisory Group by 2028. (Activities 3.3, 3.4).

Action Area 4: Mobilizing Finance and investment for Cooling and Heat Resilience Implementation

Participating Countries: *Bangladesh, Brazil, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Viet Nam, State of Lagos (Nigeria) and State of Uttar Pradesh (India).*

Interested Partners: *Asian Development Bank (ADB), GIZ, Temasek Foundation and World Bank Group*

Objective

Shift the focus from identifying financing barriers to mobilizing capital, strengthening engagement with finance institutions, expanding access to dedicated and blended instruments, embedding sustainable cooling and heat resilience in public financing and support or incentive schemes, and building the pipeline of investment-ready cooling projects needed to scale implementation.

Collective actions

- Advance a coordinated engagement strategy toward multilateral development banks and funds, including the Multilateral Fund, Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility, to establish dedicated cooling financing tracks and increase uptake of cooling in climate portfolios, and build capacity to develop investment-ready cooling project pipelines.

- Facilitate exchange on opportunities and enabling conditions for cooperation under Article 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement in support of sustainable cooling, while maintaining environmental integrity and alignment with national climate objectives.
- Exchange national approaches on green public procurement of cooling technologies and collectively advocate for the inclusion of sustainable cooling in national, regional and global finance taxonomies, and on country experience on cooling financing models, test cases and approaches to mobilizing private capital through a dedicated finance working group.
- Promote public support schemes and energy efficiency financing mechanisms to stimulate investment in sustainable cooling, including incentives, concessional financing and ESCO models that can address upfront costs and mobilise private investment, particularly for building retrofits and efficient cooling systems.

Delivery matrix

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
4.1	Explore Article 6.2 and 6.4 cooperation opportunities, including approaches through which Article 6.2 and 6.4 cooperation could help finance EPIC-identified cooling projects	Technical guidance and exchange; potential country cooperation concepts, pathways and next steps	Participating countries are better equipped to assess and pursue Article 6 cooperation for sustainable cooling, with promising project opportunities and potential international partnerships identified.	2027 by COP32
4.2.	Establish a dedicated finance working group to connect countries and financial institutions, exchange practical approaches to investment assessment, project preparation and financing, explore mechanisms to mobilise public and private	Finance working group operational; practical recommendations and country case studies on applying the CFAF, addressing financing barriers, and matching cooling investment	Enhanced country capacity to address cooling finance constraints and develop investment-ready programs; greater integration of	2027 - 2028

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
	investment, including public support schemes, energy efficiency financing and ESCO models. Guide application of the UNEP-WBG Cooling Financial Assessment Framework (CFAF).	priorities with appropriate financing mechanisms, including public support schemes and private-sector financing models.	sustainable cooling into financial institutions' investment strategies and portfolios, including those of MDBs.	
4.3	Strengthen engagement with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and International Finance Institutions (IFIs) to expand financing for heat resilience and sustainable cooling	GEF, GCF, MDB, IFI engagement strategy	Increased dedicated financing for heat resilience and sustainable cooling	2027-2028

Indicator(s)

1. **Finance working group established:** The finance working group fully operational by mid-2027, connecting participating countries with financial institutions, including MDBs, and sharing practical approaches to investment assessment, project preparation and financing activity (Activity 4.2).

2. **CFAF Methodology applied through EPIC**: The UNEP-WBG Cooling Financial Assessment Framework (CFAF) applied in atleast 2 countries through EPIC, with country case studies and recommendations on matching cooling investment priorities with financing sources. (Activities 4.2, 4.3)

Action Area 5: Scientific foundation, political coordination, and advocacy on sustainable cooling and heat resilience

Participating Countries: Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Maldives, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Singapore, UAE and Uruguay

Interested Partners: Ozone Secretariat

Objective

Strengthening the collective political momentum of Assembly delegates and the IGCC, evidence and coordinated advocacy to position heat resilience and sustainable cooling as one integrated agenda across global climate and development processes, supported by measurable progress and country implementation.

Collective actions

- Advance the evidence base on heat resilience and sustainable cooling, including through annual Global Cooling Pledge progress reporting and the Global Cooling Watch Report 2028 as the flagship assessment modality to track progress, cooling-related emissions and access gaps to inform national planning and policy.
- Use annual evidence and progress reporting to inform IGCC meetings, the Annual Cooling Ministerial, COP engagement and the Global Cooling Pledge Assembly, creating a consistent cycle from evidence and accountability to political review, advocacy and implementation.
- Coordinate collective inputs to the Global Stocktake 2.0 and wider UNFCCC processes and strengthen alignment between Pledge implementation and Paris Agreement processes through high-level peer exchange platforms including the NDC Partnership, UNFCCC and its Regional Collaboration Centers and Technical Expert Meetings, so that heat resilience and cooling is reflected in NDCs, NAPs and long-term strategies.
- Elevate thermal safety, heat resilience and sustainable cooling as adaptation and resilience priorities across climate, health, urban, energy, biodiversity, land and development agendas, drawing on the Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap developed under Action Area 1.
- Develop and promote a common political and communications narrative that connects heat resilience and sustainable cooling across climate, health, urban, energy, biodiversity, land and development agendas, while allowing countries to tailor messages to national priorities.
- Strengthening alignment with the Montreal Protocol, Kigali Amendment and the Multilateral Fund, promoting coherent approaches to refrigerant transition, efficiency, technology, finance and capacity building.

- Mobilize high-level advocates, including Cool Leaders and Co-Chair countries, and use key political platforms including the Annual Cooling Ministerial, Global Cooling Pledge Assembly, COPs, AMCEN and the Clean Energy Ministerial to amplify shared messages, showcase implementation progress and sustain political momentum.
- Develop country models to create an improved understanding of the growth of cooling equipment stock (including refrigeration and air conditioning applications), the direct and indirect GHG emissions created by cooling equipment and the pathways to significantly reduce these emissions in achieving the pledge targets.
- Advance the *Antalya-to-Addis Declaration on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling* with interested countries to strengthen the global response to rising heat, advance sustainable cooling, and maintain continuity across successive COP Presidencies.

Delivery matrix

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
5.1.	Coordinate collective engagement toward the Global Stocktake 2.0, ensuring cooling and Pledge implementation are reflected in relevant UNFCCC discussions and emerging priorities.	Coordinated inputs and submissions across relevant milestones.	Heat resilience and sustainable cooling are recognized as an integral part of the global response assessed under the Paris Agreement	2027-2028
5.2.	Advance the scientific and accountability foundation on heat resilience and sustainable cooling including through annual Global Cooling Pledge progress reporting, the next Global Cooling Watch report, country-level modelling of cooling, and shared indicators.	Global Cooling Pledge progress reported annually; Global Cooling Watch 2028 published; country and city implementation case studies and evidence products developed to inform Global Stocktake submissions, IGCC	A common evidence and accountability base informs national planning, IGCC decision-making, ministerial engagement and the Global Stocktake.	2027-2028

	Priority activity	Expected outputs	Intended outcomes	Time period
		review and ministerial engagement.		
5.3.	Maintain political continuity across successive COP Presidencies (COP31-COP33), linking extreme heat and sustainable cooling through the Roadmap.	Joint political agenda; continuity from COP31 through to COP33.	Sustained political momentum and greater alignment between the heat and cooling agendas.	2027- 2028
5.4.	Deliver regional capacity building for climate negotiators and government officials, in partnership with UNFCCC negotiating groups and the Montreal Protocol community, including the Africa Group of Negotiators.	Workshops delivered across interested regions; training materials and briefing packages on sustainable cooling and the Pledge.	Stronger capacity to engage on heat resilience and cooling in UNFCCC and related processes; more informed and coordinated country positions.	2027-2028
5.5.	Coordinate high-level advocacy and communications to integrate heat resilience and sustainable cooling across major international climate and development forums, supported by Co-Chair countries, Cool Leaders and participating governments.	Joint statements, policy briefs, coordinated communications, country and city implementation stories, Cool Leaders interventions and high-level advocacy engagements.	Heat resilience and sustainable cooling are recognized as cross-cutting global resilience challenges, gaining greater political visibility and ownership, with implementation progress communicated consistently across global climate and development agendas.	2027-2028

Indicator(s)

1. **Political declaration and Global Stocktake:** Heat resilience and sustainable cooling reflected in coordinated inputs to Global Stocktake 2.0 by at least 10 countries. (Activities 51, 5.3)

2. **Evidence and accountability:** Annual Global Cooling Pledge progress reporting published biannually, and Global Cooling Watch 2028 published, drawing on country modelling and shared indicators. (Activity 5.2)