Antalya Communiqué of the Third Annual Cooling Ministerial: Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling

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

Recognizing the growing urgency of addressing extreme heat and sustainable cooling together to protect people, strengthen the resilience of essential systems and services, and avoid increasing energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions,

Recalling the United Nations Secretary General's Call to Action on Extreme Heat which recognized extreme heat as deadly and increasingly disruptive to economies, and called for coordinated action to protect the most vulnerable populations and workers, and strengthen the resilience of economies and societies,

Recalling further the Global Cooling Pledge launched by COP28, its collective ambition to expand access to sustainable cooling while reducing cooling-related emissions across all sectors, and the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling (IGCC) and EPIC Facility including EPIC Deploy at COP30 to guide its implementation,

Building on the Belém Communiqué on Extreme Heat adopted at the second Cooling Ministerial Roundtable at COP30 and the Beat the Heat implementation drive launched by the COP30 Presidency and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Cool Coalition,

Hereby:

1. ***Express*** **appreciation** to the Government of Singapore for co-hosting the Global Cooling Pledge Assembly from 15 to 18 September 2026 which brought together 200 participants, including 60 countries; to Brazil and the United Arab Emirates for their leadership as IGCC Co-Chairs; and to the COP28, COP29, COP30 and COP31 Presidencies for sustaining political momentum on heat resilience and sustainable cooling;

2. ***Welcome*** the Singapore Assembly Outcome Document, "*Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling for All - The Path Forward*," (Refer to Annex 1), and its three outcomes: strengthening the ecosystem for action, advancing a shared agenda on heat resilience and sustainable cooling, and accelerating country-led delivery;

3. ***Welcome*** the proposal of the Assembly to develop the ***Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap*** (Refer to Annex 2) as a voluntary, country-led effort to support governments to protect people from heat, strengthen the resilience of critical systems, and meet climate goals. The Roadmap will be open to all countries on equal terms, irrespective of whether they are signatories to the Global Cooling Pledge;

4. ***Invite*** all interested governments to participate in the co-development of the Roadmap through an open consultation and testing process in 2027, including by nominating representatives to a Roadmap Advisory Group, with a view to presenting the Roadmap at COP32;

5. ***Welcome*** the IGCC Workplan 2027 to 2028 and its thematic action areas, and invite participating governments and partners to signal which action areas they will join or lead, noting that participation of non-signatory countries does not imply endorsement of the Global Cooling Pledge, and invite partners and funders to support the effort with expertise and finance;

6. ***Welcome*** the proposal by the Government of Brazil, as IGCC Co-Chair, for the ***Antalya-to-Addis Declaration on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling*** (Refer to Annex 3) as a basis for open consultation with all interested governments, with a view to its endorsement at COP32;

7. ***Invite*** UNEP, as secretariat of the Cool Coalition, together with the Government of Singapore and Brazil, to facilitate the co-development of the Roadmap and the proposed Declaration with countries and in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities and partners such as ILO, IRENA, FAO, WMO, WHO and UNDRR;

8. ***Resolve*** to work towards progress on the IGCC workplan, the development of the Roadmap and the endorsement of the annexed Declaration, at COP32 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2027, as a contribution to stronger, more coherent international action on heat resilience and sustainable cooling.

Welcomed at Antalya, Türkiye, on 16 November 2026.

Annex 1 - Singapore Assembly Outcome Document: Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling for All – The Path Forward

This Outcome Statement is issued by the co-hosts of the Assembly: The Government of Singapore and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in consultation with the country co-chairs of the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling (IGCC), Brazil and the UAE, and reflects the principal messages, shared directions and actions emerging from the Global Cooling Pledge Assembly 2026. It does not constitute negotiated text. Participation in the Assembly does not imply endorsement of the Global Cooling Pledge.

Access the document online here.

The Global Cooling Pledge Assembly 2026 was held in Singapore from 15 to 18 September 2026. More than 230 delegates met, including representatives from 60 countries, subnational governments, international organizations, industry, financial institutions, philanthropy, civil society, academia and other partner to strengthen international cooperation on heat resilience and sustainable cooling as well as to advance implementation of the Global Cooling Pledge.

Delegates expressed appreciation to the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment of Singapore for hosting the Assembly and to the IGCC, and to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change COP29, COP30 and COP31 Presidencies for sustaining political momentum on extreme heat and sustainable cooling and accelerating implementation of the Global Cooling Pledge.

Delegates also recognized Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and Ms. Dong Mingzhu, Chairwoman of Gree Electric Appliances, as the inaugural 2026 Cool Leaders awarded by the UNEP-led Cool Coalition, in recognition of their leadership and innovations in advancing sustainable cooling and heat resilience across sectors.

The Assembly welcomed The Gambia as a new signatory to the Global Cooling Pledge, bringing the total number of signatories to 76, as well as the mobilization of new government and philanthropic support to accelerate implementation of the Pledge.

The Assembly and IGCC welcomed progress by Pledge signatories in translating commitments into measurable action on the ground. The Assembly recognized this progress as a catalyst for scaling ambition, solutions and partnerships, and for building momentum among countries and partners.

The Assembly and the IGCC sent a clear message: **heat resilience and sustainable cooling must be addressed together** to reduce heat exposure and cooling demand, while bringing together efforts by governments to deliver on climate and development commitments. Success will ultimately be measured by whether more people are protected from dangerous heat, more communities and critical systems remain resilient, and growing cooling needs are met sustainably and affordably for all.

The Assembly delivered three main outcomes.

I. An Eco-system for supporting Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling.

The Assembly:

Recognized and expressed appreciation to the Government of Singapore for serving as the inaugural host of the Assembly and convening governments, subnational authorities, international organizations, financial institutions, civil society, the private sector and other partners around sustainable cooling and heat resilience.

Noted that representatives from 62 countries, 21 subnational governments and over 150 partner organizations came together to strengthen cooperation, share solutions and support accelerated action to expand thermal safety and advance heat resilience and sustainable cooling together.

Recognized progress in the implementation of the Global Cooling Pledge as a collective voluntary framework for Signatory countries to expand access to thermal safety while working together to reduce the climate impacts of cooling.

Welcomed the engagement of other participating governments in the broader heat resilience and sustainable cooling agenda;

Recognized the important contribution of partners and organizations supporting countries through EPIC (Enabling Pledge Implementation in Cooling) requests, including through technical assistance, capacity building, project development and access to finance. **Welcomed** the announcement of EPIC Deploy call for proposals for pilot projects in five countries focusing on industry and the cold chain.

Encouraged partners to respond to existing and new EPIC requests and support Signatory countries in translating the Global Cooling Pledge into concrete and scalable action;

Welcomed the proposed IGCC Workplan 2027–2028 as a practical framework for cooperation among willing Pledge signatories and other participating countries and partners in facilitating knowledge exchange, identifying collaboration opportunities, supporting implementation, and mobilizing technical and financial resources in a flexible, demand-driven manner. **Noted** that participation of non-Signatory countries in this Workplan is highly welcomed, and does not imply endorsement of the Global Cooling Pledge;

Invited the relevant delivery partners to provide practical guidance to Signatory countries on developing and implementing EPIC requests, including arrangements for coordination with national focal points, applicable procedures and eligibility criteria, and available technical assistance, project development support and access to finance, in accordance with each mechanism's mandate.

Welcomed the collective interest in strengthening and maintaining the Assembly as a platform for political dialogue, peer learning, partnerships and implementation on heat resilience and sustainable cooling.

Encouraged continued engagement with complementary initiatives, partnerships and mechanisms to strengthen synergies, coordination and implementation, including the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, its Kigali Amendment and Multilateral Fund, as the agreed international framework for the phase-down of HFCs and associated measures related to cooling, as well as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC).

Invited governments, subnational authorities and partners to bring experience, evidence, good practices, technologies, financing approaches and scalable solutions to COP31 and COP32, to share lessons, strengthen cooperation and accelerate implementation.

Encouraged participants to use COP31 and COP32 to demonstrate progress, address implementation gaps and strengthen partnerships on extreme heat and sustainable cooling;

Welcomed the commitment of the COP Troika to maintain momentum on heat resilience and sustainable cooling across successive COP Presidencies and encouraged strengthened continuity and coordination throughout the COP process, ensuring that commitments and lessons are carried forward and that the heat resilience and sustainable cooling agenda remain integrated across climate, development, health, energy and resilience agendas;

Welcomed the invitation to work collectively to contribute inputs on country needs, priorities and actions on heat resilience, sustainable cooling, and/or Global Cooling Pledge implementation to inform the second Global Stock Take 2026-2028.

II. A Shared Agenda on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling.

The Assembly:

Noted the Belém Communiqué on Extreme Heat, adopted at the COP30 Ministerial on Delivering the Global Cooling Pledge by 72 Signatories at that time, which underscored the urgency of coordinated action across climate, health, energy and development agendas, with sustainable cooling treated as essential infrastructure;

Recognized extreme heat as one of the defining development and resilience challenges of the 21st century, affecting health and human welfare, labour productivity, education, food and water security, infrastructure, energy systems, ecosystems and economic stability.

Recognized heat risk management and sustainable cooling as essential to protecting people and strengthening resilient communities and critical systems;

Underlined the critical role of cities and regions in addressing extreme heat and delivering sustainable cooling, and called for coordinated, multi-level and whole-of-society action across relevant sectors, supported by stronger cooperation among national and subnational governments;

Recognized the role of climate-responsive planning, passive cooling and building renovation in reducing heat exposure and cooling demand, alongside efficient cooling equipment where needed, with attention to social and affordable housing, schools and healthcare facilities, and to both upfront and operating costs.

Noted the invitation from Brazil, as IGCC co-chair, to all participating governments at the Assembly to join a *Declaration on Heat Resilience in a Warming World* to strengthen the global response to rising heat and advance sustainable cooling;

Welcomed the announcement by countries and partners to co-create a Global Heat Resilience Roadmap for a Warming World as a guiding, modular framework to bridge existing heat resilience and sustainable cooling efforts, support countries to assess heat and cooling risks, identify implementation priorities, strengthen cross-sectoral coordination, and support existing local and national climate and development efforts and obligations.

Welcomed that the proposed guiding framework will be co-created with countries accounting for local climatic conditions, exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, and building on existing national plans and institutions.

Encouraged countries to integrate relevant components of the guiding framework into existing programmes, coordination mechanisms and monitoring arrangements, according to national circumstances and capacities, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of planning and reporting requirements.

III. Turning priorities into country-led delivery.

The Assembly:

Welcomed the formation of thematic action coalitions, supported by UNEP, to co-design and accelerate implementation of heat-resilience and sustainable cooling priorities as outlined during the Assembly, including through *Enabling Pledge Implementation for Cooling (EPIC) Facility* requests;

Welcomed the offer of sustained Country Dialogues on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling as a UNEP-led mechanism to translate national priorities and EPIC requests into cross-ministerial workplans developed by national governments and in consultation with relevant partners;

Welcomed the launch of the Manufacturing Platform, a new voluntary initiative that brings together governments and manufacturers to increase the availability of efficient cooling equipment and accelerate the transition towards low- and ultra-low-Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerants.

Welcomed the launch of the Nature for Cooling Challenge, as a global UNEP-led Cool Coalition programme with the Global Environment Facility and Sustainable Energy for All, initially supporting

Brazil, Cambodia and Côte d'Ivoire to scale nature-based approaches to heat resilience and sustainable cooling;

Welcomed efforts to leverage the UNEP-led Cool Coalition as a multistakeholder platform for implementation, supported by the existing delivery mechanisms including the *EPIC Facility*, *EPIC Deploy,* the *Manufacturing Platform* and the *Beat the Heat implementation drive*;

Welcomed 55 country-led requests through the EPIC Facility for support in preparation of Heat Resilience Roadmaps, National Cooling Action Plans and Investment Roadmaps, passive cooling and green building codes, minimum energy performance standards, district cooling policies, cold chain, demand flexibility, integration of renewables and other implementation support;

Welcomed new delivery partnerships in response to EPIC country requests including with SEforALL, UNDP, and CLASP.

Welcomed the presentation of the UAE-led Global Energy Efficiency Alliance (GEEA) and its potential role as a complementary implementation platform to help connect country-led energy-efficiency and sustainable cooling needs with relevant technologies, technical expertise, financing and implementation partners, supporting opportunities to move from identified needs towards pilots, validation, deployment and scale.

Welcomed expanded city- and regional-level action through the Beat the Heat implementation drive, including Google's commitment to provide heat-planning data to 50 cities; UN ESCAP's technical analysis and baseline assessments; and Singapore- and UNEP-led capacity-building for 17 cities.

Welcomed partnership with philanthropies like the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, ClimateWorks Foundation, through its Clean Cooling Collaborative program, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and Sequoia Climate Foundation to help countries and cities implement sustainable cooling solutions.

Recognised the importance of strengthening end-of-life management of cooling equipment and refrigerants, including collection, recovery, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal, and noted the potential role of extended producer responsibility (EPR) and other appropriate approaches in supporting such systems.

Annex 2 - Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap: Protecting people, keeping the lights on, delivering on our climate goals in a warming world

Ministerial invitation | COP31, Türkiye | From Antalya to Addis

Heat now threatens lives, power systems and economies in every region. Hundreds of thousands of people die from heat every year. Nearly two billion people still lack adequate cooling. When heat peaks, grids are pushed to the edge, and a power failure can become both a public heat-health emergency and negative economic impacts for all kinds of systems. Countries are already acting with heat, health, cooling, refrigerant and efficiency plans. What Ministers lack is one shared way to see, on the hottest day, what will keep people safe and services running, and what that means for energy and emissions.

Ministers are invited to lead that response. Governments are invited to build the Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap together: a country-led effort, owned by governments, to protect people, keep the lights on and protect the climate. It builds on the COP28 Global Cooling Pledge and COP30 Beat the Heat Implementation Drive which brought subnational government commitments to the Pledge, the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling which convened for the first time at the Singapore Cooling Assembly. It is open to every country, whether or not it has signed the Pledge. The approach will be designed and tested with countries in 2027 and is intended to be presented at COP32.

Participation is voluntary and nationally determined. Welcoming the Roadmap creates no new commitment, target or obligation. Each country sets its own priorities, ambition and pace.

The Roadmap is offered as a shared deliverable from COP31 to the COP32 Presidency. The draft Antalya to Addis Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Declaration is put forward alongside this invitation. Governments may consider the Declaration and the Roadmap together or separately.

1. Why now: heat resilience and cooling must be planned together

Heat is putting people, services and economies at risk, and the risk is growing. Governments are responding through heat, health, early warning plans, National Cooling Action Plans, Kigali implementation plans, and energy efficiency strategies. These efforts are essential, but they are rarely connected through a common assessment of risk and priorities.

Heat-health plans identify who is most at risk, but do not necessarily identify which cooling investments will protect them and what it means for emissions. Cooling plans focus on access, efficiency, emissions, but are not necessarily organized around the people, places, and essential services most exposed to extreme heat. What is missing is a way to bring these agendas together, so decisions about heat, cooling and energy infrastructure reinforce rather than undermine one another. No existing plan shows, in one place, what will keep people safe and services running on the hottest day and what that means for energy and emissions.

Without this, the default is to install more conventional cooling. Heat protection follows purchasing power, not risk. People who can't afford AC stay exposed. Schools, hospitals, care homes, food systems remain vulnerable. Grids will be under the most strain just when demand peaks, power failure become health emergencies. AC drives more growth in electricity demand than data centres (IEA 2026). Even with Kigali compliance and BAU efficiency gains, cooling emissions double by 2050 and 3 billion people remain unprotected (UNEP 2025).

The question for Ministers has changed. It is no longer "how much cooling do we need?" It is "**how do we keep people safe and systems running while achieving our climate goals?**"

2. The opportunity: from ambition to delivery

Countries have already shown what shared ambition can do. Through Global Cooling Pledge, launched at COP28, 76 countries are working together to expand access to cooling, cut cooling and improve

efficiency of new air conditioners. Progress from Pledge Signatories is real including: a strong jump in signatories from 7 to 32 integrating passive and nature-based cooling into building codes; 53 have updated MEPs for room air-conditioners and 49 for refrigerators, with several markets reporting over 50% inverter AC penetration; 50 signatories include cooling in NDCs, up to a dozen in 2022. Governments also set up the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling at COP30 to keep this work going, the EPIC technical facility and manufacturing platform for implementation; and the Secretary-General and the G7 have called for action on extreme heat and sustainable cooling.

Countries want to take the next step. Progress on emissions, access, and efficiency is real. What governments need now is a way to start from heat risk and cooling demand: who is most exposed, which measures will protect them, and what those measures mean for the power grid and climate.

The Roadmap is that step. It builds on the Pledge and the evidence behind it and does not replace or reopen either. It is open to every country on equal terms. Science shows this can be done with smart design, nature, efficient equipment and cold chains and cleaner refrigerants, countries can keep people safe and still cut emissions. The Roadmap will help each country apply these measures to its own heat risks, grid and critical services, and budget.

3. Three outcomes: protect people, keep the lights on, protect the climate

Protect people (thermal safety). Can people stay safe during extreme heat, at home, at work, in schools and care facilities, and on the way between them?

Keep the lights on (system resilience). Can the services a country depends on keep working under heat stress, including hospitals, food and medicine cold chains, energy, water, transport and informal and outdoor work?

Deliver on climate goals (mitigation and adaptation). Can both be achieved without driving up emissions? Can countries strengthen heat protection and the resilience of key services while cutting cooling emissions? How can this deliver on the Belém Indicators?

Together, these outcomes connect adaptation and mitigation. They protect people, and essential systems while ensuring that the solutions do not deepen the climate challenge. Mitigation is also a test for every measure under all three outcomes: no measure should lock in high-emission cooling. Countries determine their own priorities, ambition and pace of progress within this same framework.

4. What the Roadmap will give countries

One principle guides it: reduce heat exposure and cooling demand first, use passive and low-energy approaches where they work, and meet the remaining need with efficient equipment, low-warming refrigerants and clean energy. The Roadmap provides a common method that countries apply to their own context, each works through 3 steps and ends with 3 outputs.

Step	The question	What the country gets
1. See your heat risk and cooling demand	Who and what is most exposed, now and in future, and what does rising cooling demand mean for the grid?	A picture of heat risk and cooling demand
2. Find your archetype and choose heat resilience and sustainable cooling measures	How does your exposure (scale of challenge) compare with your capacity to respond (governance, technology, finance)? Which countries have similar archetypes for exchange? Which measures should come first?	A prioritized heat resilience and sustainable cooling pathway
3. Get projects ready	What will it cost, and how can it be financed?	A guide to investment: early wins, indicative costs and financing options, so that projects are ready for funders.

Archetypes are groups of countries with similar exposure and capacity. They help countries share lessons and help partners target support. They are descriptive, not rankings.

5. How we get started: led by countries

Ministers set the direction. A Ministerial Group with countries from different regions, signatories and non-signatories together, would guide the work and speak for the Roadmap in the run-up to COP32.

It builds on what exists. The Roadmap works through the Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling (IGCC) and the Global Cooling Pledge community of practice including its various delivery mechanisms set up by countries (see: Singapore Cooling Assembly Outcome Document). Non-signatories can participate as IGCC partners. No new governance structure is created. Each government names a focal point, UNEP serves as secretariat and technical partner, leveraging the Cool Coalition, working with a scientific group to develop the Roadmap.

The path is open and tested at the same time. The method is built through an open consultation in 2027. At COP31, ministers welcome the proposal and any country, or partner can submit data, indicators, case studies and comments. A first draft of the archetypes follows in early 2027. In mid-2027, anchor countries from different regions and income levels test it on real data, and regional exchanges check that the archetypes make sense in different contexts. A second open round reviews the revised version in late 2027. At COP32, the Country Group reports back and the Roadmap is presented as a first edition framework any country can use, to be refined as data and national experience grow.

7. An invitation to ministers

We invite ministers to take four visible steps at this Ministerial:

1. **Welcome the proposal** to develop the Roadmap as a voluntary, country-led effort, to be presented at COP32.
2. **Name a national focal point** to take part in the co-design, if not a member of IGCC.
3. **Join the Ministerial Advisory Group** or nominate a representative.
4. **Offer your country as an anchor country** for 2027, if it suits your national priorities
5. **Consider the draft Antalya to Addis Heat Declaration**, put forward alongside this invitation, together with the Roadmap or separately.

Partners and funders are invited to back the effort with expertise and investment.

Welcoming or taking part in the Roadmap does not require or imply signing the Global Cooling Pledge and creates no target or obligation for any country. The Roadmap is open to all countries on equal terms.

Heat resilience cannot be delivered by one ministry, one sector or one solution. The Roadmap gives governments a shared way to decide what to deliver, protect people, keep systems running and meet growing cooling needs without deepening the climate challenge.

Annex 3 - Proposed Antalya-to-Addis Declaration on Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling

Draft for welcome at the Third Annual Cooling Ministerial, COP31, Antalya, 16 November 2026. Open for consultation by governments, with a view to endorsement at COP32 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2027.

Preamble

We the endorsing governments

Recognizing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the goals and principles of the Paris Agreement, and the outcomes of its first Global Stocktake, including the call to double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030,

Recognizing also the contribution of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Kigali Amendment to climate friendly and energy efficient cooling, and the value of coherence between the Paris Agreement and the Montreal Protocol, in line with their respective mandates,

Recalling *the United Nations Secretary-General's 2024 Call to Action on Extreme Heat,* which recognized extreme heat as deadly and increasingly disruptive to economies and societies, and called for urgent and coordinated action to protect vulnerable populations, safeguard workers and strengthen the resilience of economies and societies, and ensure equitable access to sustainable cooling and passive measures,

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,

Taking note of the UNEP's Global Cooling Watch report (2025), which highlights the rapidly growing risks of extreme heat on lives, livelihood, critical infrastructure, and demonstrates that a comprehensive Sustainable Cooling Pathway, through passive cooling, hybrid and high efficiency equipment and sustainable cold chains, and an accelerated phase down of hydrofluorocarbons, could cut cooling emissions while extending cooling access to three billion more people,

Taking note *also of* the UNEP's *Limiting Overshoot* report(2026), which finds that as global temperature rise is set to exceed 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels within the next few years, climate risks and impacts, including extreme heat, will reach dangerous new heights, that the goal remains to return warming to 1.5°C or below, and that interventions advancing both mitigation and adaptation, such as passive cooling, should be prioritized,

[Taking note *of* the Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap 2027…],

Recognizing that the impacts of extreme heat fall disproportionately 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, that the way growing cooling needs are met will shape energy demand, emissions and the resilience and affordability of energy systems, and that extreme heat can disrupt essential services, making their resilience vital to national development and security,

Acknowledging that healthy ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, 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,

Hereby:

1. ***Declare*** our shared resolve to address heat resilience and sustainable cooling together, so that protecting people from heat does not deepen the climate challenge;

2. ***Embrace*** the guiding principle of reducing heat exposure and cooling demand first, using passive and low energy approaches where they work, and meeting remaining needs with efficient equipment, low global warming potential refrigerants and clean energy;

3. ***Advance*** three shared outcomes of *the Global Heat Resilience and Sustainable Cooling Roadmap: protecting people: through thermal safety; ensuring resilience of* essential systems and services under heat stress; and *delivering on our climate goals*, while respecting each country's choice of its own priorities, ambition and pace;

4. ***Support,*** as appropriate, and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capacities, the co-development and voluntary application of the Roadmap, as a country-led means of translating these outcomes into action, and to reflect heat resilience and sustainable cooling in national planning;

5. ***Encourage*** the integration of heat considerations into the design and management of critical infrastructure, public services, urban development, disaster risk reduction, public health systems and workforce protection;

6. ***Encourage*** endorsing governments to contribute their experience on heat resilience and sustainable cooling to the second Global Stocktake and related processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in line with their respective mandates, and to promote coherence with action under the Montreal Protocol

7. ***Call for*** enhanced international cooperation to enable countries to act on heat resilience and sustainable cooling, and invite multilateral development banks, development partners, philanthropic organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders to align their support with country-led priorities;

8. ***Affirm*** that progress will be measured by results: more people protected from dangerous heat, more communities, economies and critical systems able to function during extreme heat, more people with access to thermal safety, and growing cooling needs met through sustainable and efficient pathways.

We invite all governments to join this shared effort, recognizing that responding to extreme heat requires collective action across countries, sectors and institutions, while respecting national circumstances, priorities and capacities.

This proposed Declaration remains open for consultation by all governments, facilitated by the Governments of Singapore and Brazil, with the support of UNEP with a view to endorsement at COP32 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2027.