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

Draft welcomed 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 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,

Taking note of the UNEP's Global Cooling Watch report (2025), which highlights the rapidly growing risks of extreme heat on lives, livelihood, and 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, and 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.