16 July 2020 – OEWG 42 Side Event - #ThisIsCool

Launch of the Cooling for All solutions campaign & Chilling Prospects, Tracking Access to Sustainable Cooling 2020

Special thanks to the Cooling for All funders:

KIGALI COOLING EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

CIFF CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

OVERVIEW

- THIS IS COOL
- COOLING FOR ALL AND COVID-19
- THE PRODUCTIVITY PENALTY
- GLOBAL TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS
  - INDIA CASE STUDY
- SUSTAINABLE COOLING SOLUTIONS & THIS IS COOL
- Q&A

WHO IS PRESENTING | Four members of SEforALL's Cooling for All team

Sejla Mehic

Moderator

Ben Hartley

This Is Cool

Cooling and COVID-19

The Productivity Penalty

Alice Uwamaliya

Global Trends in Cooling Access

Alvin Jose

India Case Study

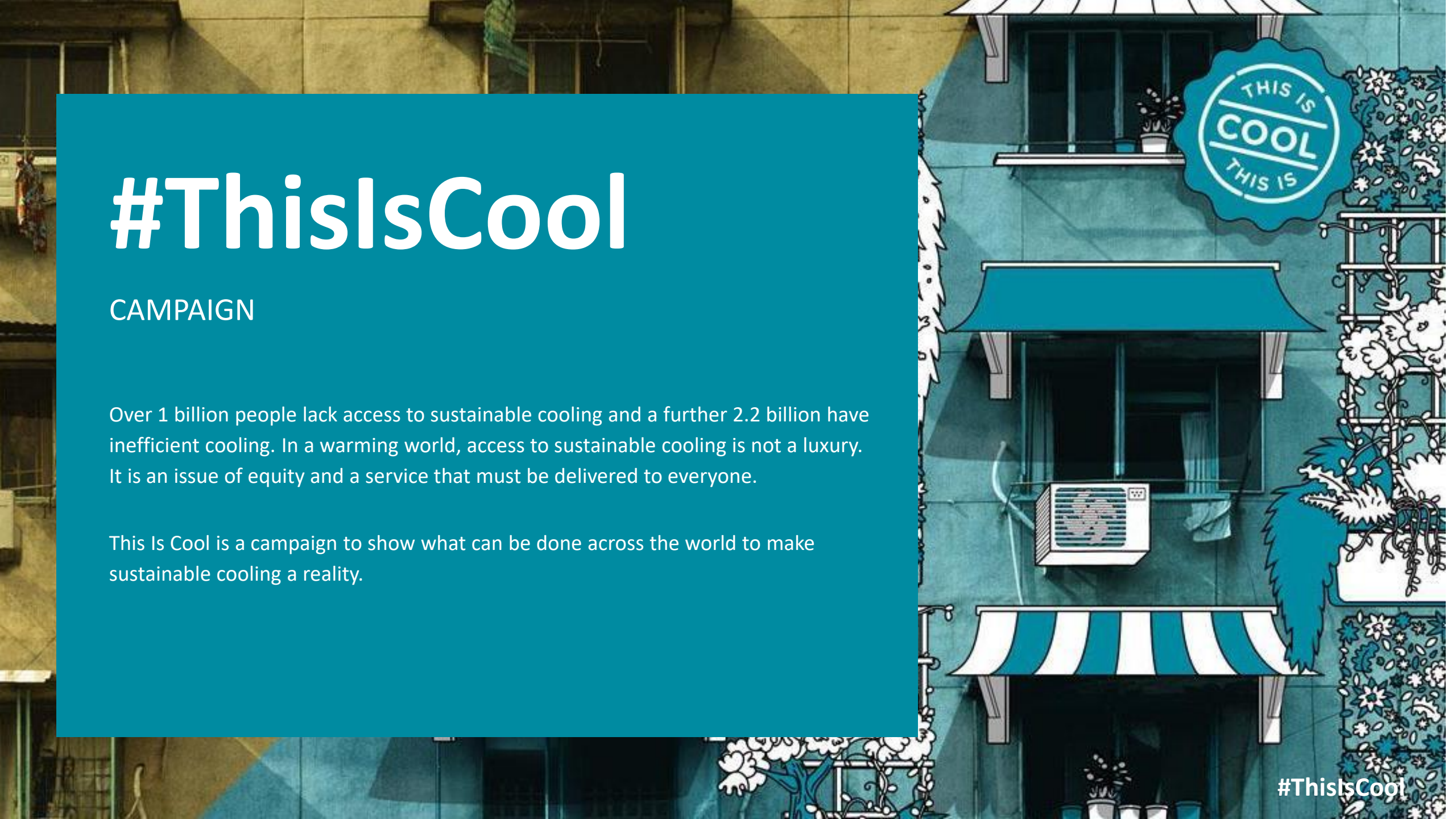
Sustainable Cooling Solutions

#ThisIsCool

CAMPAIGN

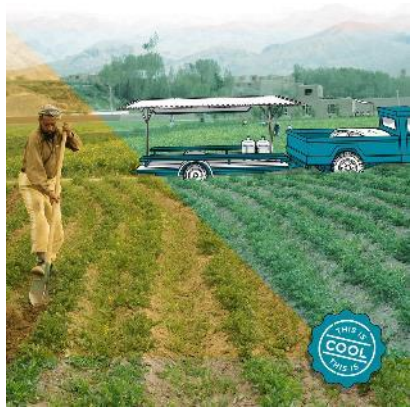
Over 1 billion people lack access to sustainable cooling and a further 2.2 billion have inefficient cooling. In a warming world, access to sustainable cooling is not a luxury. It is an issue of equity and a service that must be delivered to everyone.

This Is Cool is a campaign to show what can be done across the world to make sustainable cooling a reality.



SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

We have a bank of social media assets written and formatted to cover a range of topics from health security, productivity and urban planning to passive cooling, final mile and transportation. Everything has been created to spread the word.

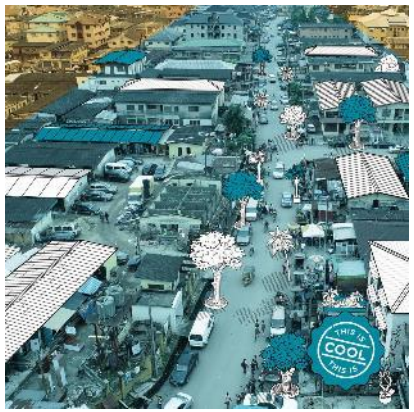


PORTABLE SHADE

Productivity

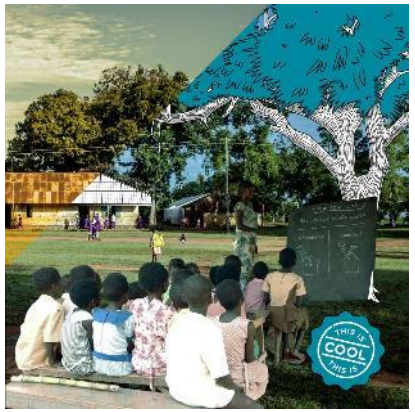
PASSIVE COOLING

Transition



COOL ROOFS

Urban planning



COOL SCHOOLS

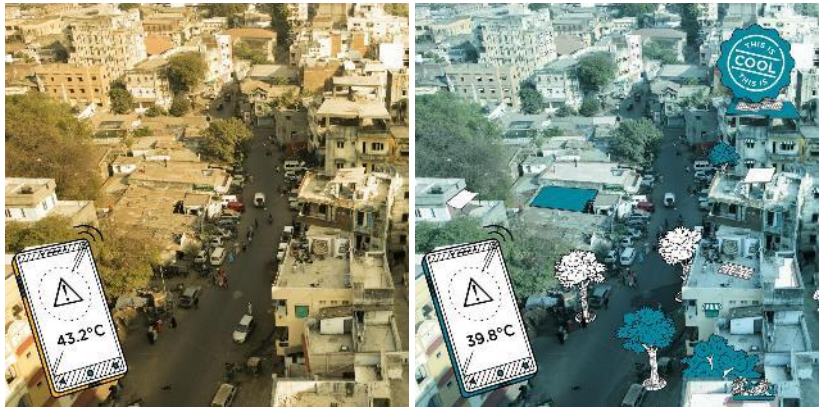
Heat stress

TRANSPORTATION

Food security

IMAGES TELL THE STORY

Each post and topic has a selection of photography and graphics designed to start a conversation about the importance of sustainable cooling for all.

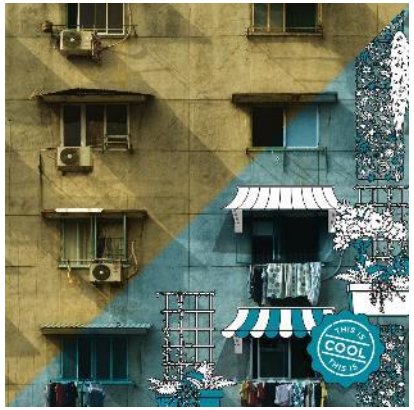


URBAN PLANNING

Heat action plans

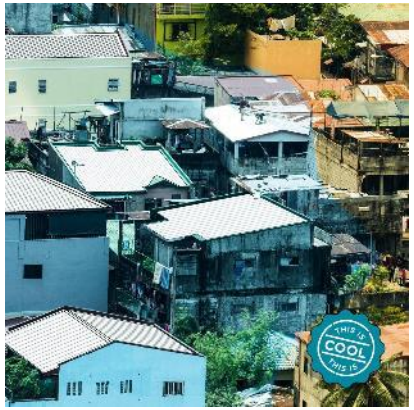
HEALTH SECURITY

Final mile



PASSIVE COOLING

Simple solutions



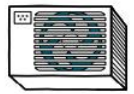
COOL ROOFS

Urban design

GRAPHICS AND STICKERS BRING IT TO LIFE

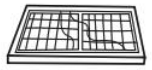
Use our interactive assets to highlight changes and solutions that can Implemented easily in your business or community.

BIG FAN
[VIEW ANIMATION]



5* AC
[VIEW ANIMATION]

TREE
[VIEW ANIMATION]



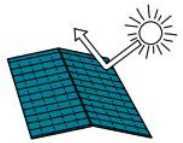
PV PANEL
[VIEW ANIMATION]

COOL BOX
[VIEW ANIMATION]

ALERT

WHITEWASH

GREEN WALL

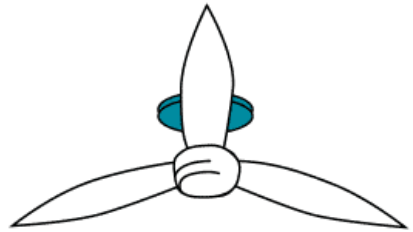


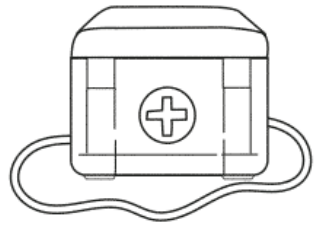
COOL ROOF

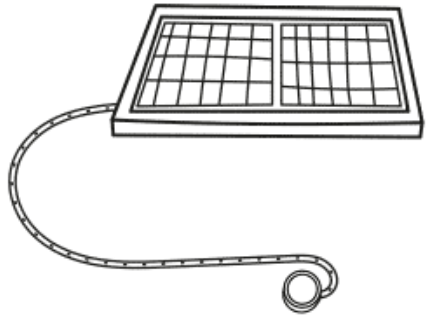
E-BIKE

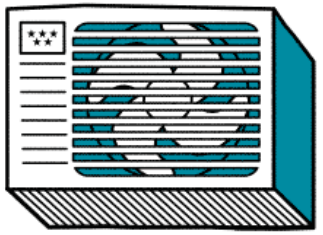
MOBILE COOLING

SHADE

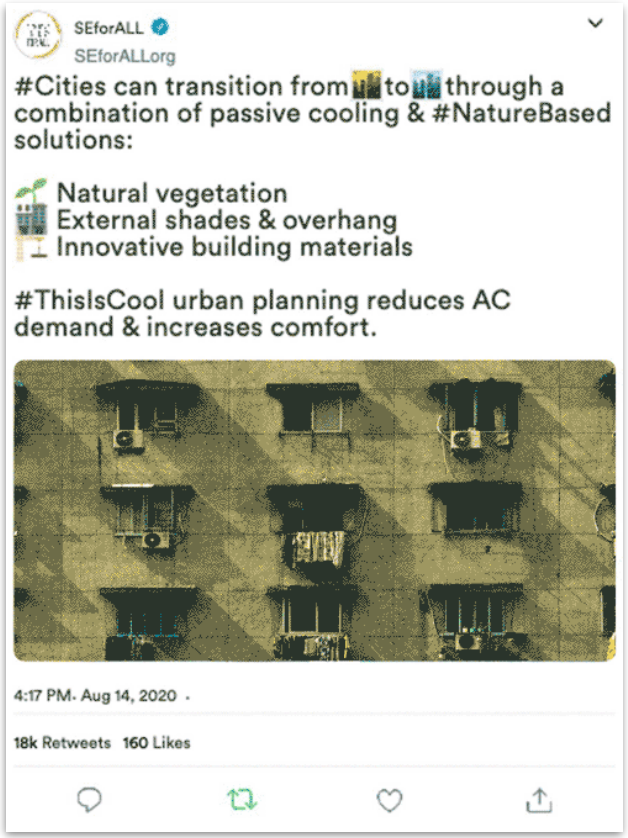


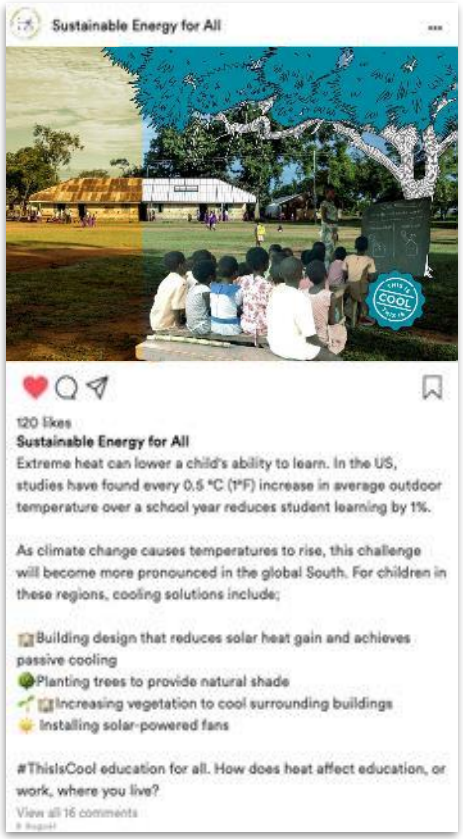


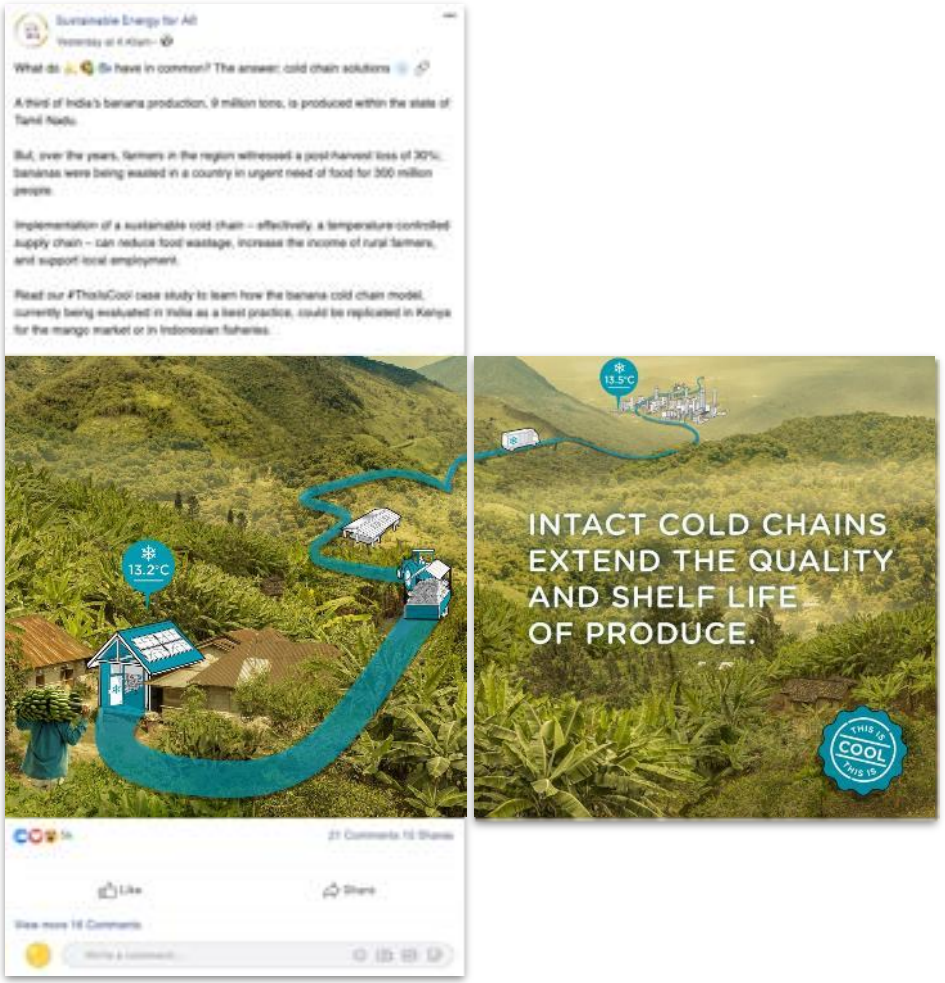




SOCIAL POSTS IN ACTION







SIMPLE ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE TODAY

1. **Rethink your approach to cooling**

   Our resources include tools and assets to help you reconsider your cooling choices to improve lives, reduce emissions and be more efficient.

2. **Learn why sustainable cooling is so important**

   Ensure you know why sustainable cooling matters and understand why it is so important to build a stronger, more resilient world.

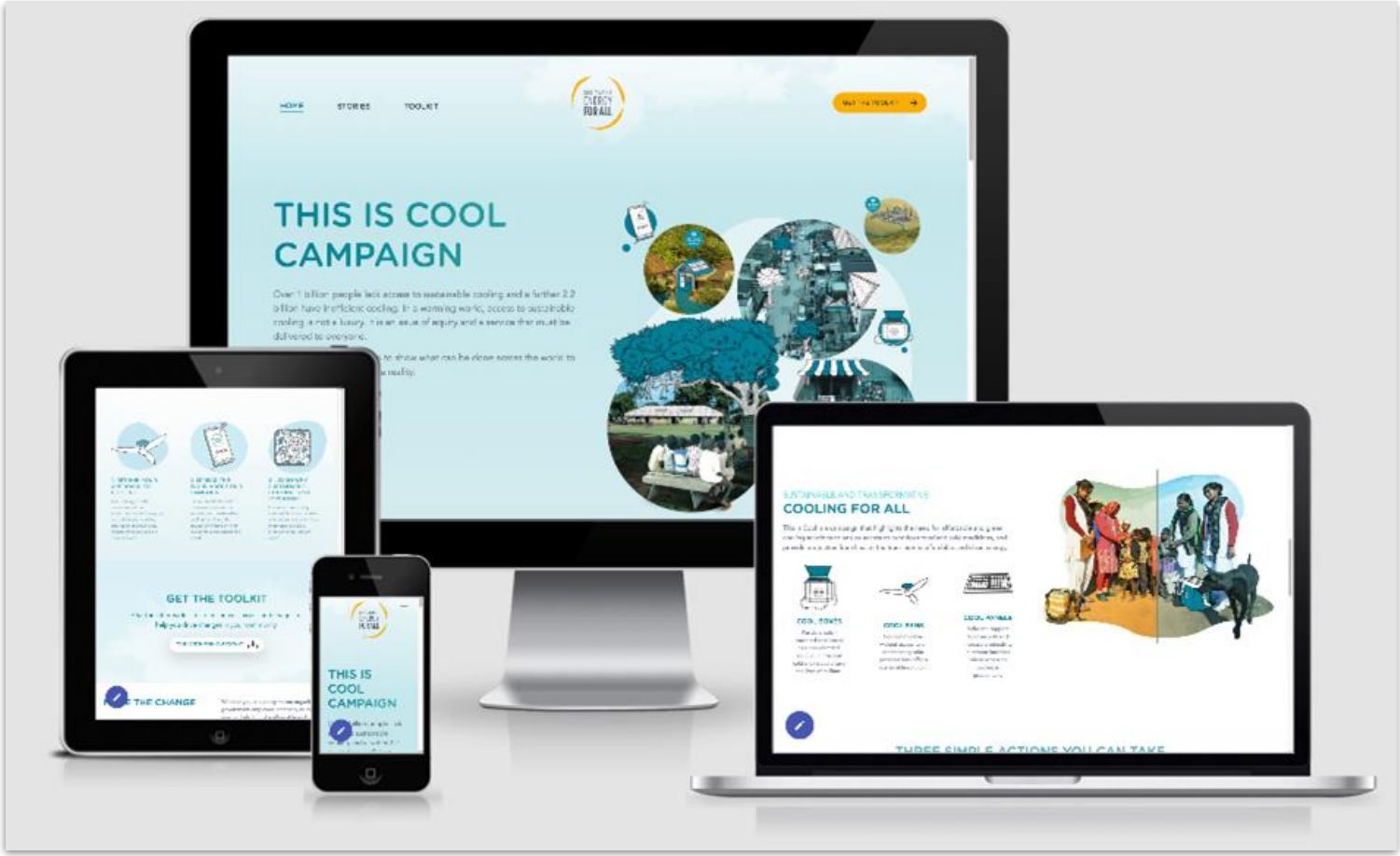
3. **Spread the word with the campaign**

   Use our toolkit to start a conversation about the importance of sustainable cooling for all and the impact it will have on high risk communities across the world.

CAMPAIGN WEBSITE

Our microsite is a great place to access everything you need to start a conversation about the importance of sustainable cooling for all.

- Case studies
- How-to toolkit
- Social media assets
- Image library
- Stickers, gifs and animations



#ThisIsCool

Go to

thisiscool.seforall.org

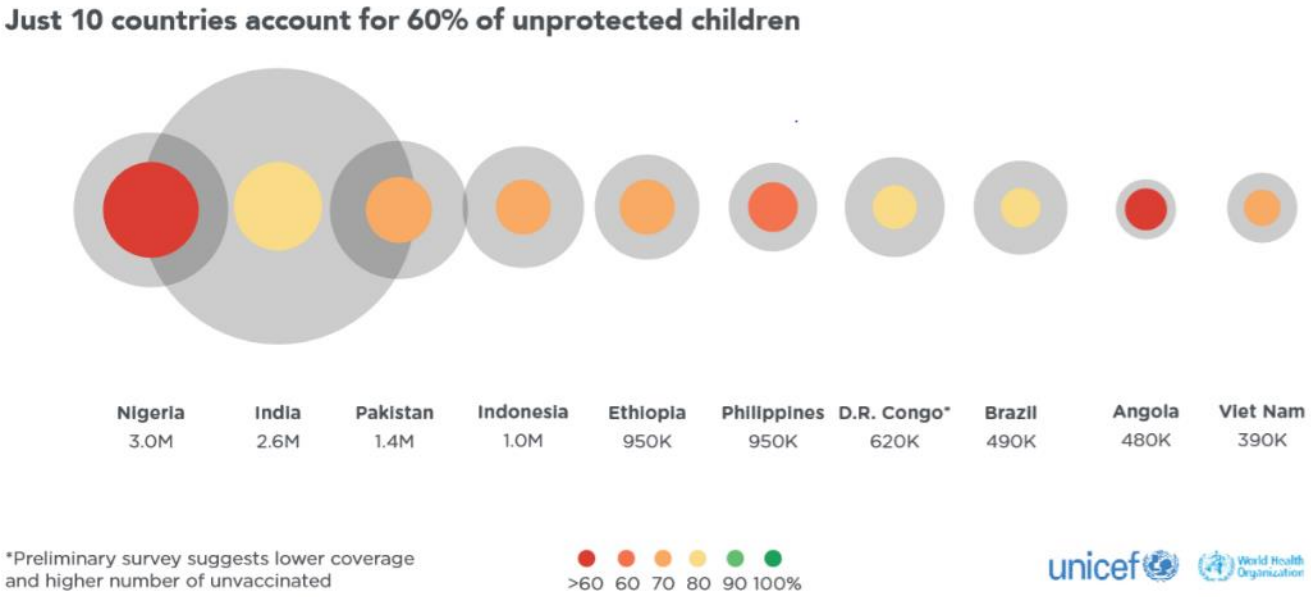
COOLING FOR ALL AND COVID-19

Challenges in vaccine delivery before and during the pandemic

By early April 2020 13.5 million people in LDCs had already missed routine vaccinations

By May, 80 million people were at risk due to immunization interruption

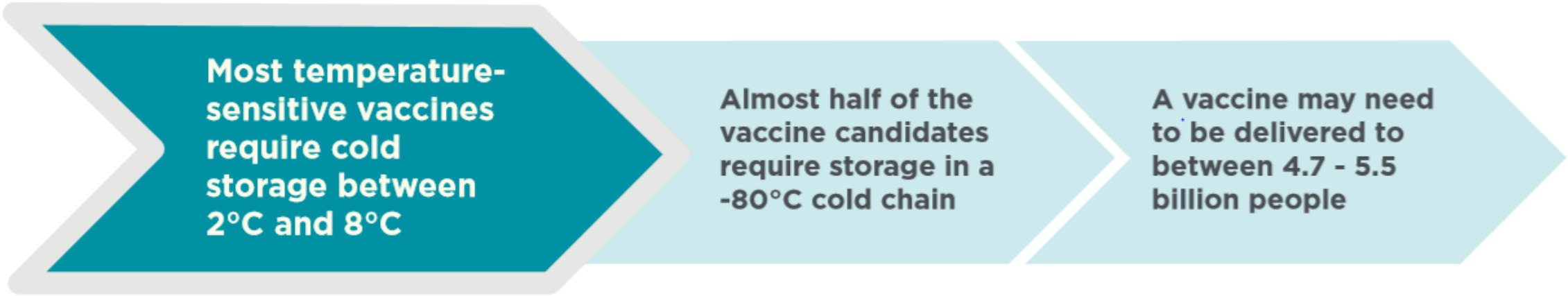
Over time, 117 million children are at risk of missing a vaccine against measles



- In 2018, DPT3 vaccine coverage was 86%, and only 76% in Africa
- Of the 10 countries that account for 60% of unvaccinated children, **five are in the critical nine for access to cooling**

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020, GAVI, Measles and Rubella Initiative, UNICEF, WHO

Cold chain to deliver a vaccine



- Only 10 percent of health facilities in Gavi-supported countries were equipped with the recommended cold chain equipment
- Unreliable electricity access further compounds the challenge of powering cold chain. **Across Sub-Saharan Africa only 28% of healthcare facilities enjoy the reliable electricity supply**
- Other challenges include transport and delivery capacity at the last mile and communications challenges with vaccine campaigns

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020, COVID Vaccine Tracker, World Bank

CHILLING PROSPECTS 2020 | COOLING FOR ALL AND COVID-19

Nutritional preferences

- Nutritional preferences in Asia favour fresh foods that require cold chain
- In India, for example, 34 percent of households reported that they now anticipate spending 20 percent of their income or more on fresh food than they did prior to the pandemic, with that number increasing to 52 percent after

COUNTRY	INDIA	INDONESIA	THAILAND
% of respondents selecting stable availability of fresh food products among top 3 factors for store selection	39%	41%	34%
Anticipated consumption of fresh foods during COVID-19 (% of households reporting an increase in spending of 20% or more)	34%	31%	23%
Anticipated consumption of fresh foods after COVID-19 (% of households reporting an increase in spending of 20% or more)	52%	30%	14%
Production of milk, meat, seafood, fruit and vegetables lost due to lack of cold chain	18%	22%	22%

Nutritional preferences and food loss due to lack of cold chain

Malnourishment

Prior to the pandemic, 135 million people, including 73 million in Africa, were facing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity

In poor countries, calories from nutritious foods are often as much as 10-times more expensive than cereals or grains in caloric terms, and vulnerable groups typically prioritize less nutritious foods with higher caloric value when income is reduced

Should the pandemic produce a reduction on global GDP between 2 percent and 10 percent, **the number of undernourished people in net-food importing countries could increase from 14.4 to 80.3 million**

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020, McKinsey & Company, Food Security Information Network, FAO

Finding social distance as temperatures rise

- On 28 April 2020, at the height of the pandemic, Delhi recorded its highest temperature of the year at 43.7°C, eclipsing the previous hottest day of 42.1°C five days earlier on April 23
    - Later in May, nearly 80 migrant workers in India died of starvation or heat stress while moving from crowded cities to their home villages
- Many vulnerable groups are susceptible to both heat stress and COVID-19
- Inhabitants of dense urban centres with limited green space have amongst the worst COVID-19 outcomes due to pre-existing exposure to air pollution and high rates of non-communicable diseases
- Inhabitants of slums and informal urban settlements will not be able to stay indoors during a heatwave due to an inability to cool their homes

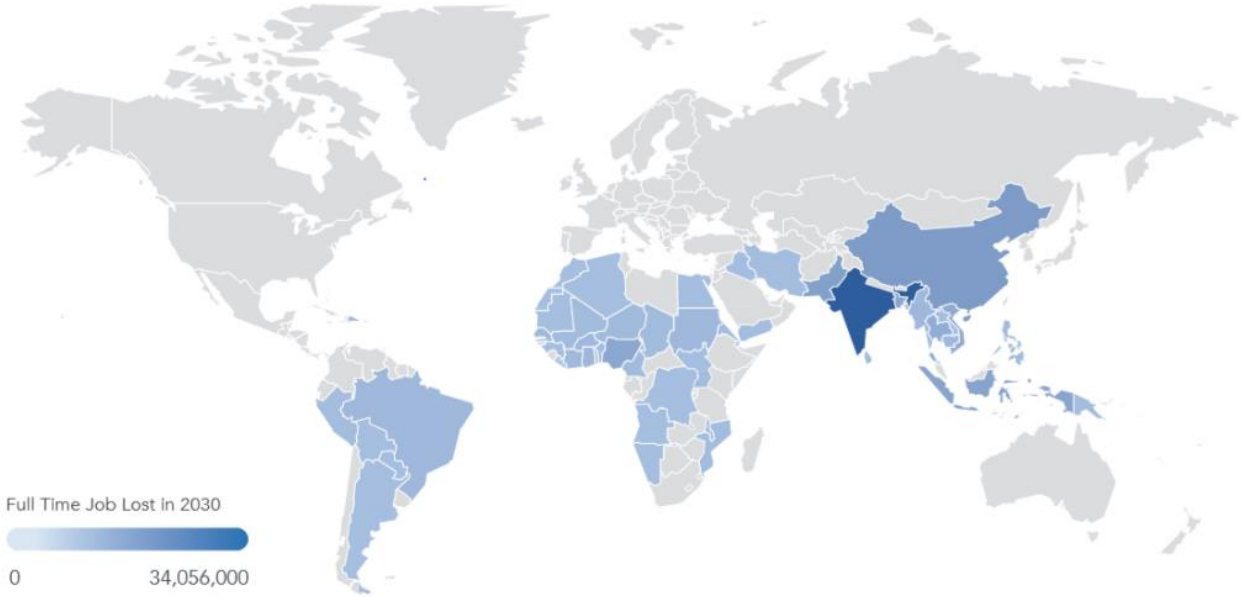
Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020, Global Heat Health Information Network

THE PRODUCTIVITY PENALTY

CHILLING PROSPECTS 2020 | THE PRODUCTIVITY PENALTY

It will be developing economies, and the sectors that support their growth, that face the most significant **productivity penalty** due to a lack of access to sustainable cooling, in particular:

- Outdoor and migrant works, who are more vulnerable than others
- Women, who make up 50% of the agricultural labour force in Sub-Saharan Africa, but face a wage gap of 15-60%



In 2019 ILO estimated that by 2030 the global economy would suffer lost productivity worth USD 2.4 trillion annually due to heat stress, the **equivalent of 80 million full-time jobs**.

- **73.7 million jobs** will be lost in **high impact countries** for access to cooling
- **The critical nine** countries for access to cooling account for **57.6 million job losses**

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), Chilling prospects 2020

All maps were produced by SEforALL and they are based on the UN Map of the World, which can be found here: https://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/world.pdf

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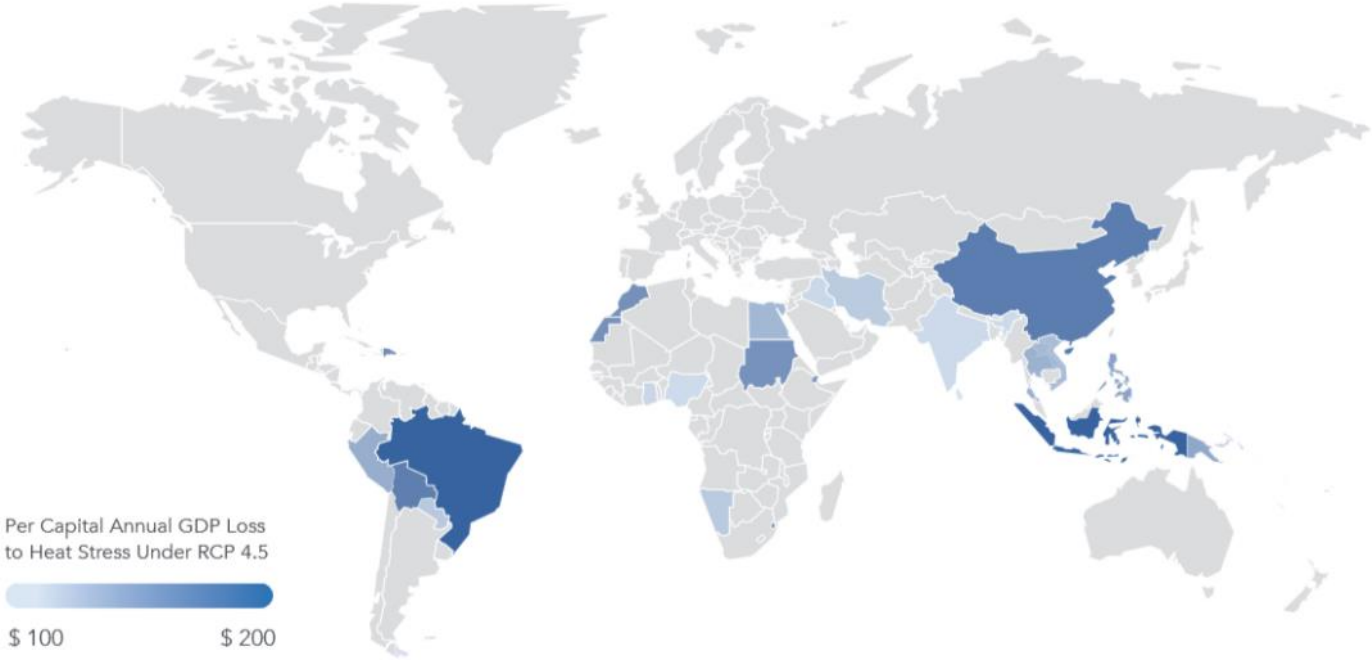
CHILLING PROSPECTS 2020 | THE PRODUCTIVITY PENALTY

Productivity losses

- Across 54 high impact countries, the estimated annual economic loss due to heat stress is currently **USD 630 billion**

- In the critical nine for access to cooling, the annual economic loss **is USD 517.5 billion**



In GDP per capita terms, **23 high-impact countries already exhibit losses over USD 100**

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), Chilling prospects 2020
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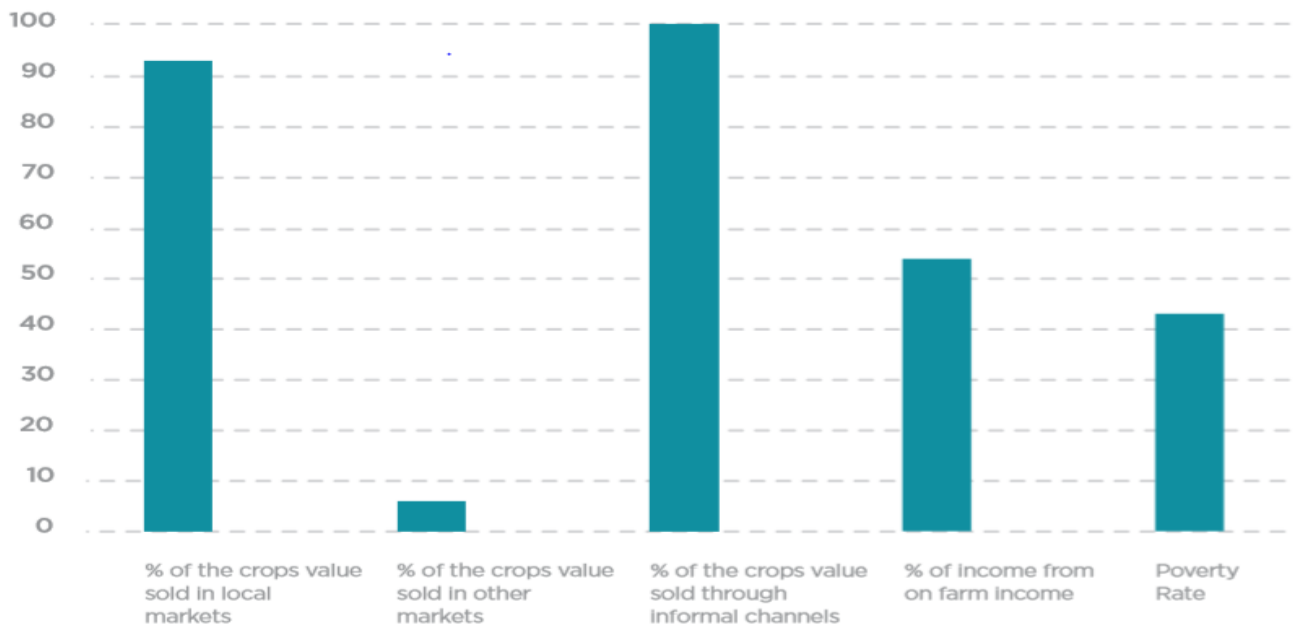
Case study: Nigeria's agricultural sector

- Nigeria relies on agriculture for 66.5% of GDP
- 80% of farmers are smallholder
- 3.36% annual productivity loss due to heat in the sector
- 31% of rural Nigerians have access to basic electricity services

Indicators of a lack of access to cooling

- Strong preference for sale of crops locally and through informal channels
- Low energy access rates that enable access to electrical cooling



Markets and Income for Smallholder Farmers in Nigeria in 2013

Source: Chilling prospects 2020, Sabo et al (2017), Tracking SDG 7, FAO

GLOBAL TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS

POPULATIONS IDENTIFIED IN CHILLING PROSPECTS | POPULATION AT RISK

RURAL POOR

- Likely to be subsistence farmers without access to an intact cold chain;
- may lack access to electricity and properly stored vaccines.

URBAN POOR

- May have some access to electricity, but live in housing of poor quality;
- may have a refrigerator, but food often spoils due to intermittent power.

LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME

- May purchase an affordable thus likely inefficient air conditioner or refrigerator that raises energy consumption and GHG emissions.

MIDDLE INCOME

- May be able to afford a more efficient air conditioner or minimize its use;
- may move to energy efficient housing and working environments.

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

ACCESS TO COOLING | LEVEL OF RISK

HIGH RISK

- No access to electricity
- Income below poverty line
- Poor ventilation and construction
- No access to refrigeration for food
- Farmers lack access to controlled cold chains
- Vaccines exposed to high temperatures

MEDIUM RISK

- Access to electricity
- Lower income levels
- Ability to run a fan, buildings constructed to older standards
- Food is refrigerated
- Farmers have access to intermittently reliable cold chains
- Vaccines may have exposure to occasional high temperatures

LOW RISK

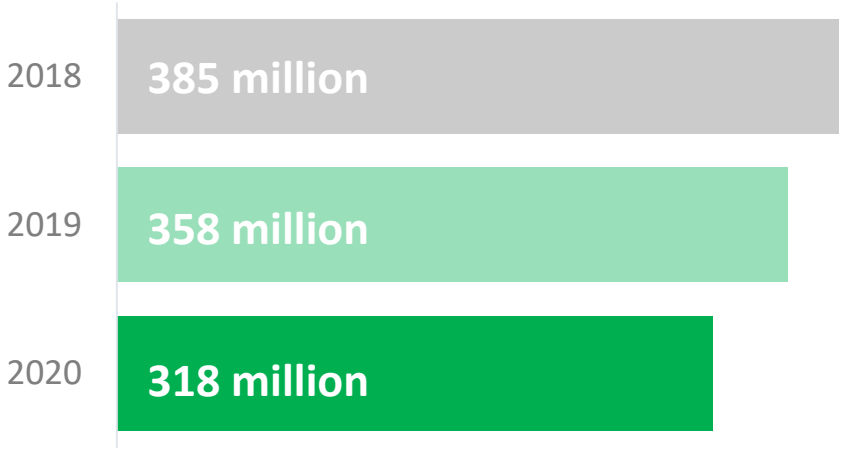
- Full and stable access to electricity
- Middel income and higher
- Well built home, can include insulation, passive design, air conditioning
- Food is refrigerated reliably
- Farmers goods and vaccines have well controlled cold chains

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

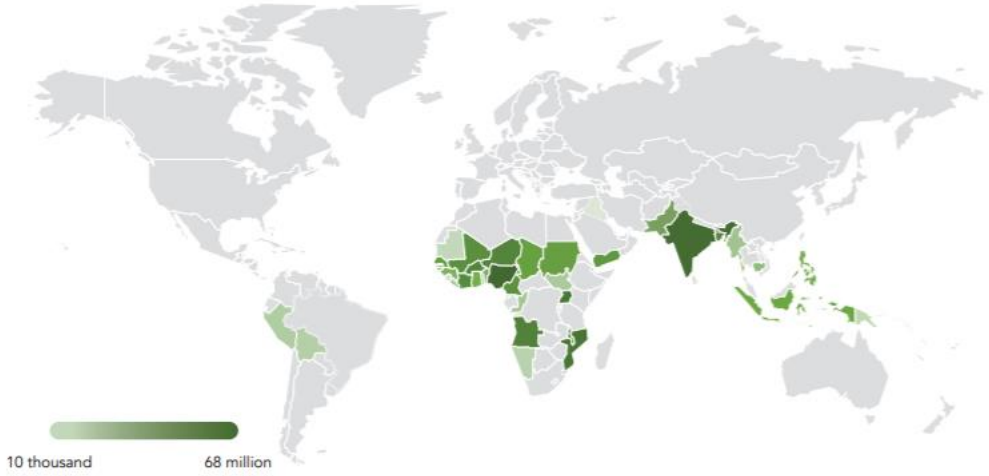
TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT HIGHEST RISK

RURAL POOR: APPROXIMATELY 318 MILLION

- Likely to be subsistence farmers without access to an intact cold chain
- May lack access to electricity and properly stored vaccines



40 million



- Significant **increase in rural energy access** that can provide energy for fans or refrigerators
- Positive trend in electrification, with major improvements in **India**
- Increased vulnerability in **Bangladesh and Angola**

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

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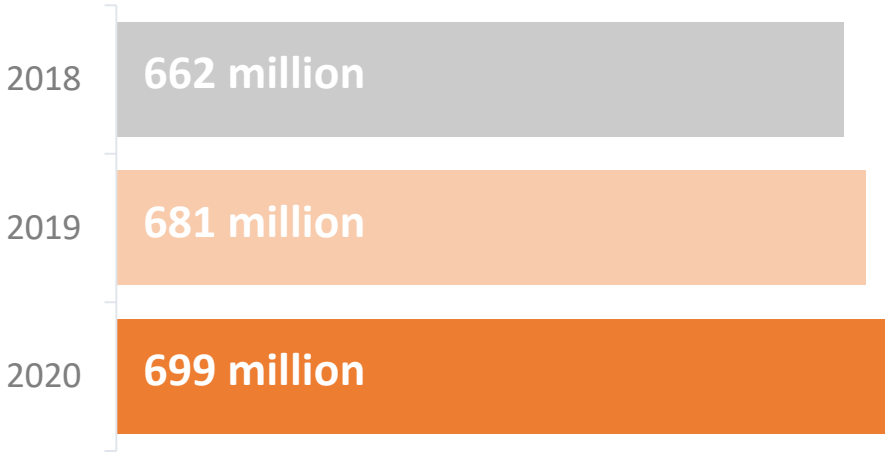
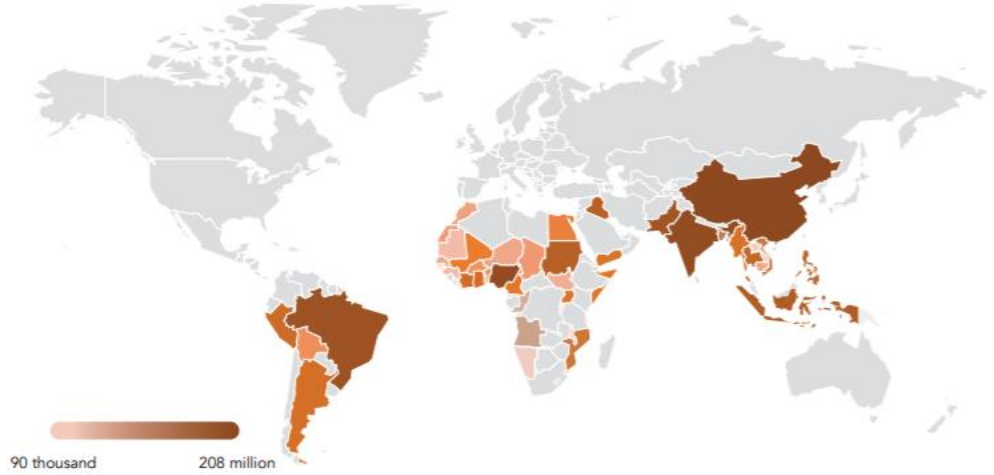
TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT HIGHEST RISK

URBAN POOR: APPROXIMATELY 699 MILLION

- May have some access to electricity, but live in housing of poor quality
- May have a refrigerator, but food often spoils due to intermittent power



18 million



- Continued urbanization and fast-growing cities in Asia and Africa
- Alarming trend in countries where **more than 50% of urban population is at risk** (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Yemen)

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

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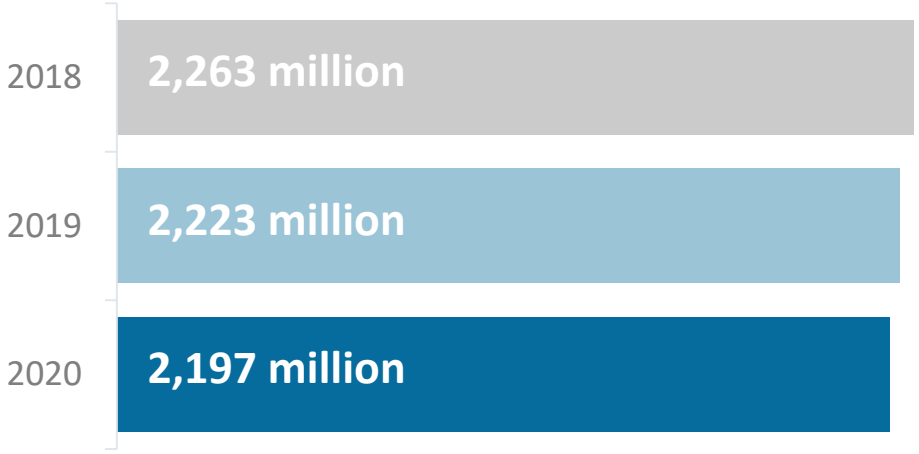
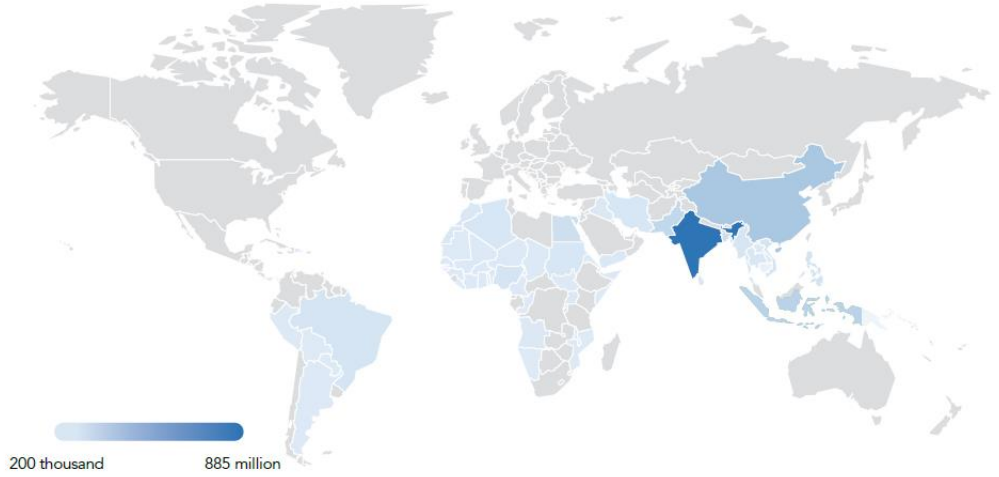
TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT MEDIUM RISK

LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME: APPROXIMATELY 2.2 BILLION

- May purchase an affordable thus likely inefficient air conditioner or refrigerator that raises energy consumption and GHG emissions



26 million



- Risk of purchasing less-sustainable cooling devices associated with income growth and lower prices for entry-level units

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

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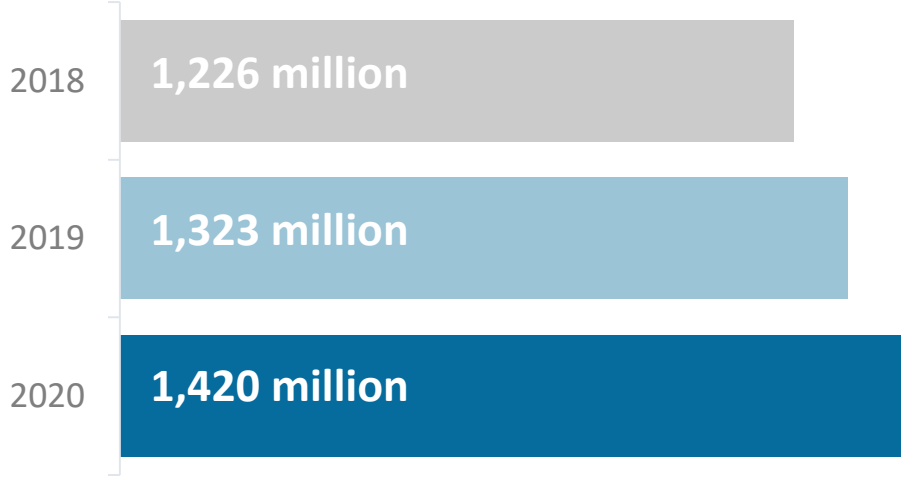
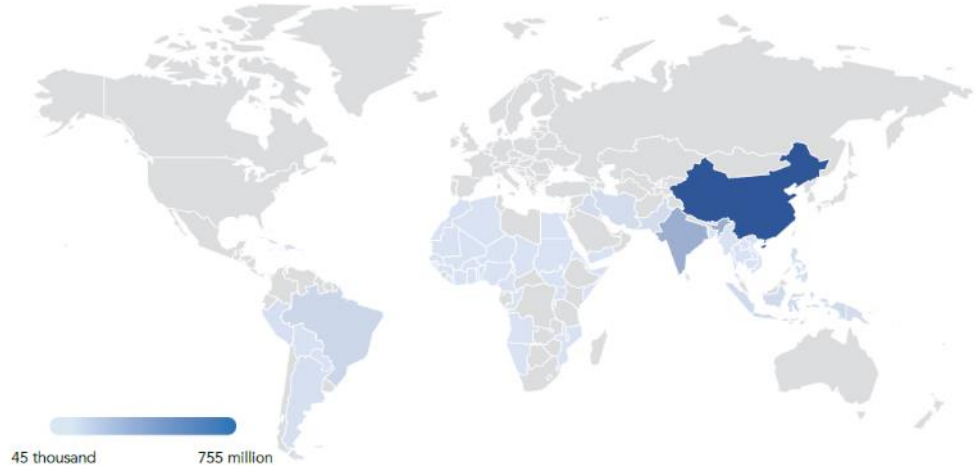
TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT LOW RISK

MIDDLE INCOME: APPROXIMATELY 1.4 BILLION

- May be able to afford a more efficient air conditioner or minimize its use;
- May move to energy efficient housing and working environments



97 million



- Increased purchasing power and growth of an established middle class
- COVID-19 may challenge purchasing power in the future

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

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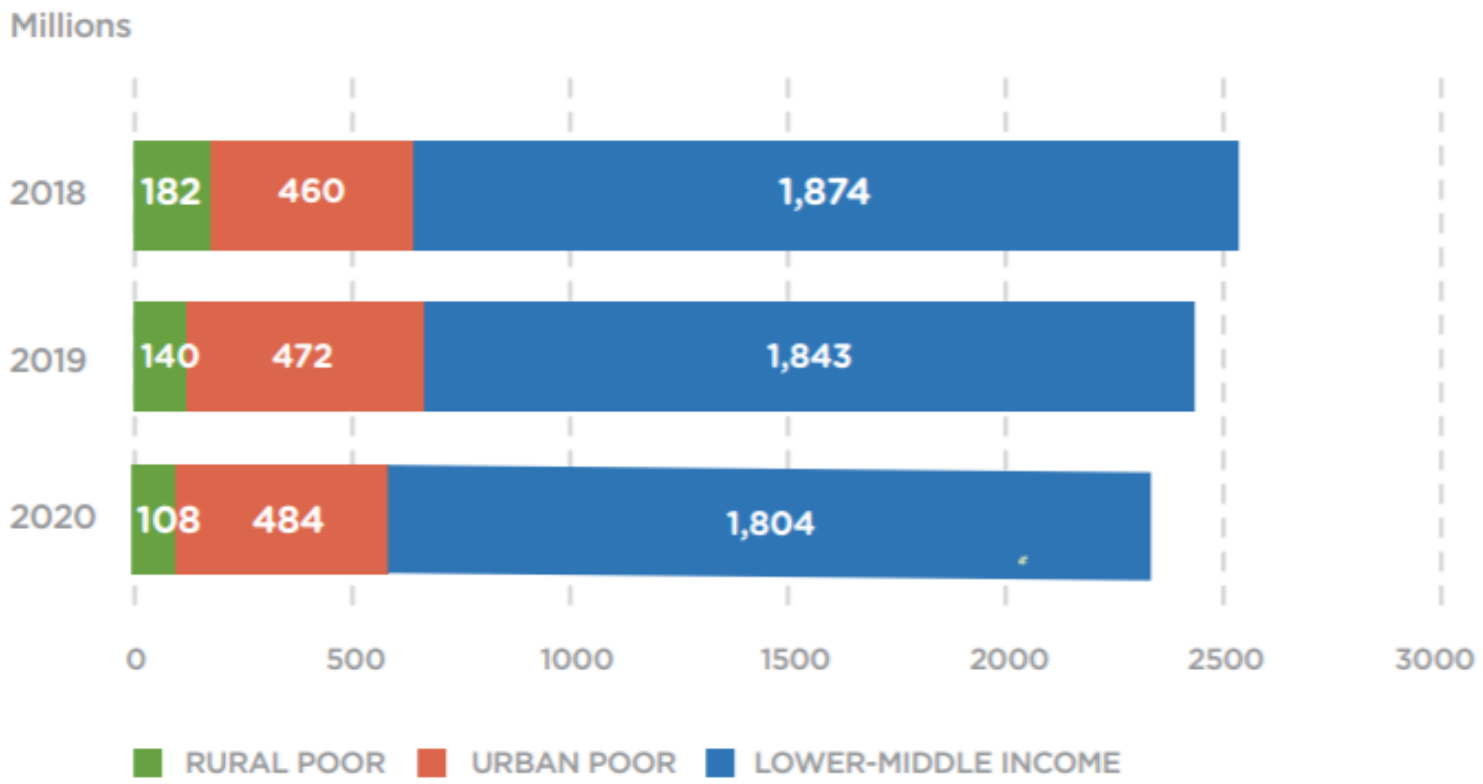
TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT RISK

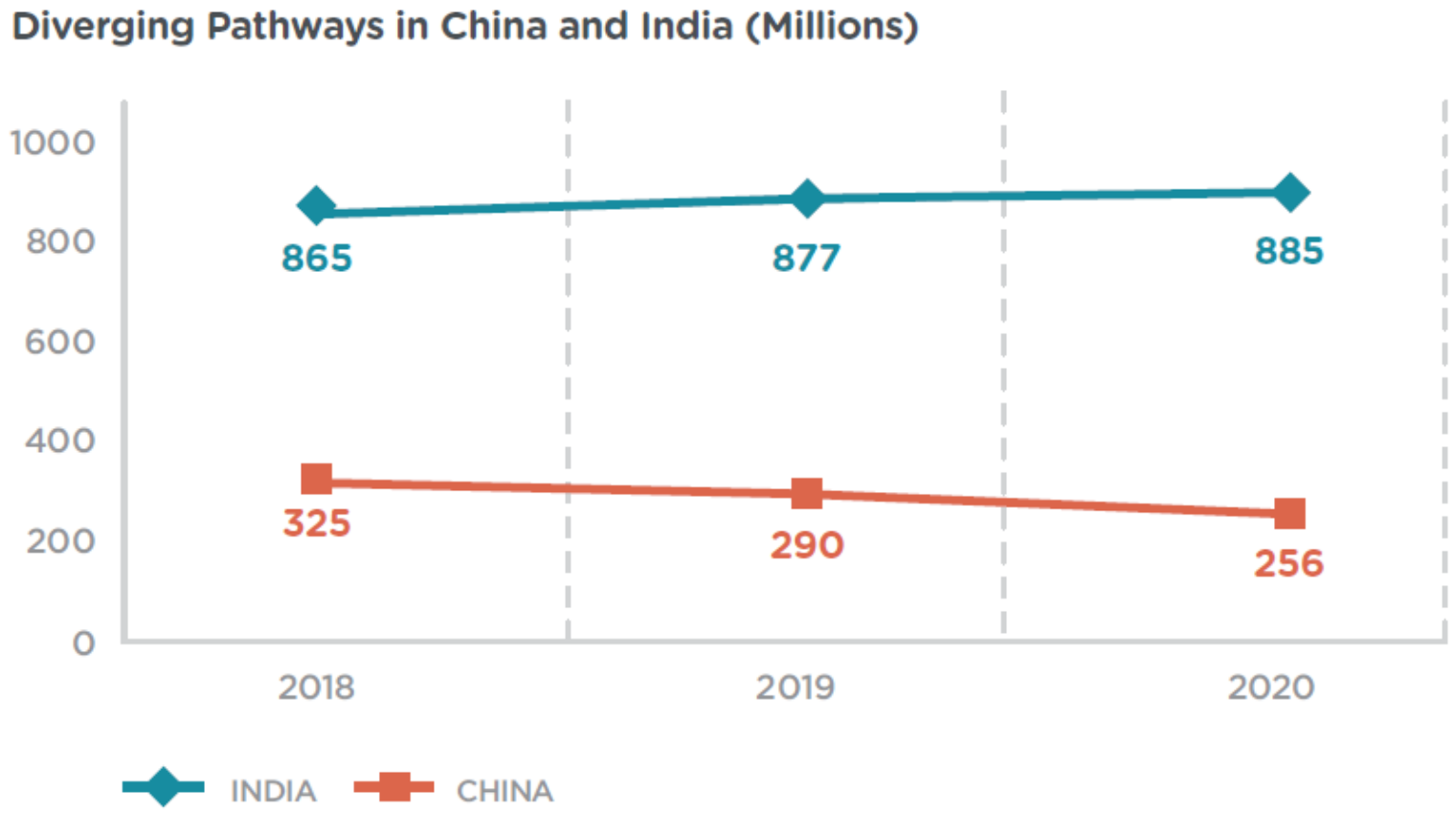
3-Year Trend: High Impact Countries in Asia and the Middle East



Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | DIVERGING PATHWAYS IN CHINA AND INDIA

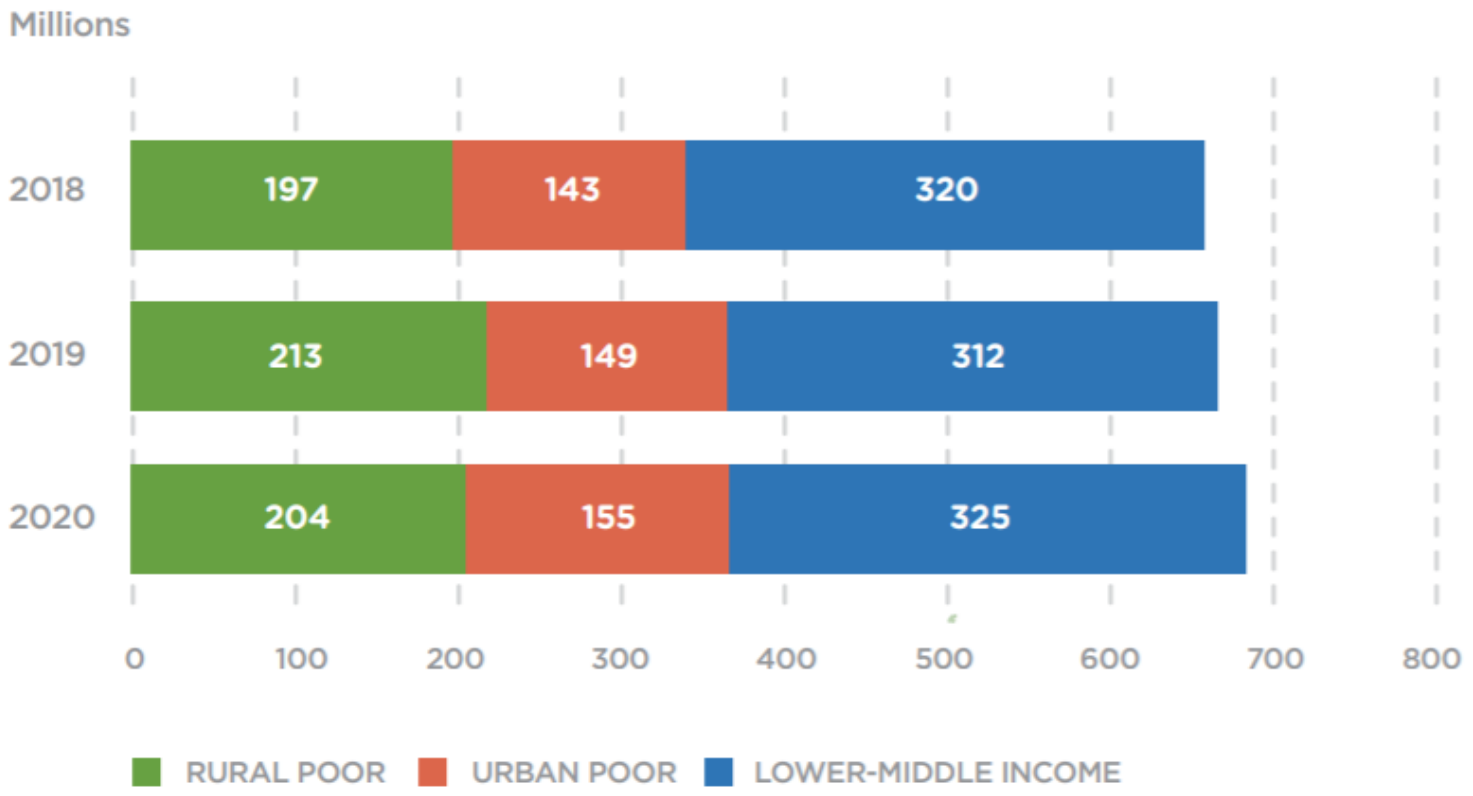
LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME POPULATION



Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT RISK

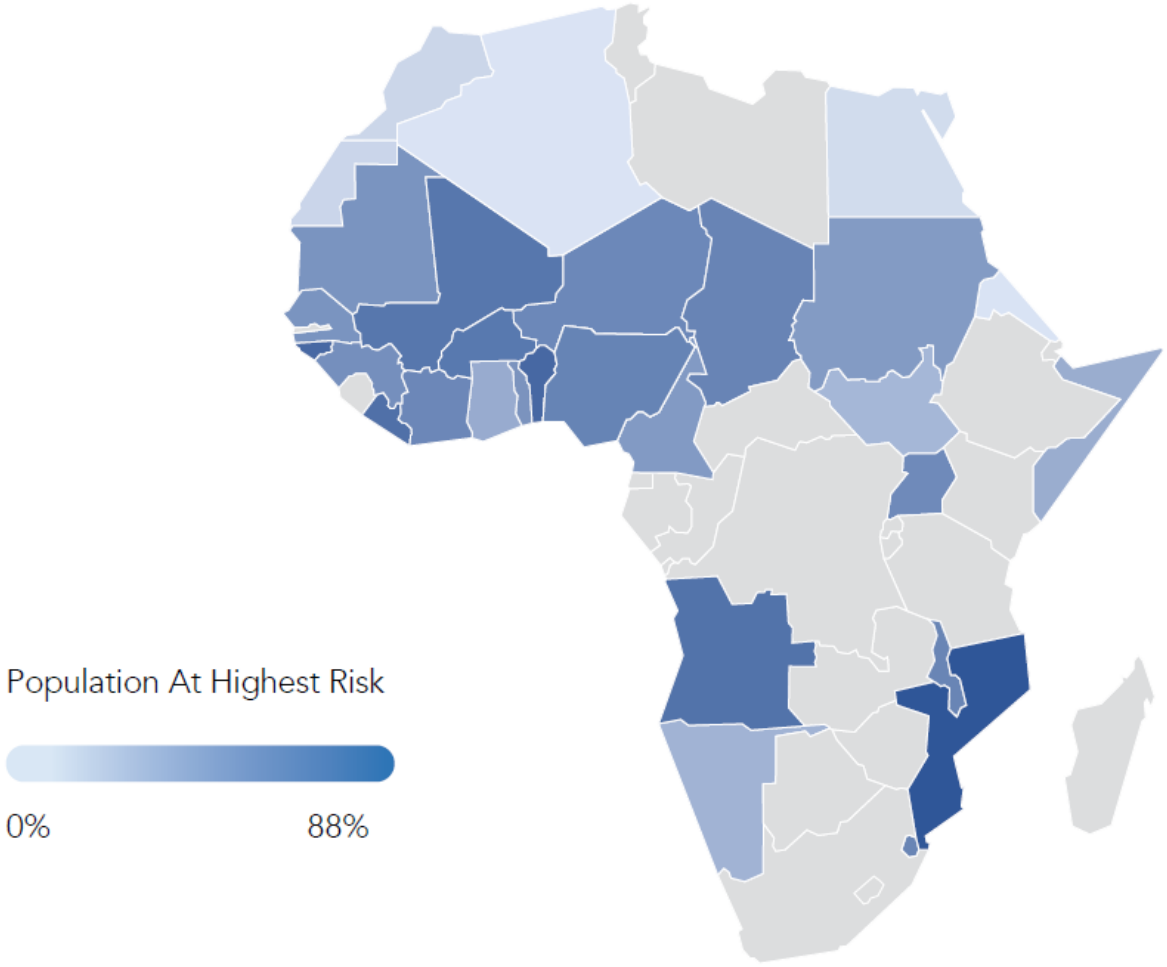
3-Year Trend: High Impact Countries in Africa



Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

SHARE OF POPULATION AT HIGHEST RISK 2020

Share of urban poor and rural poor combined, 2020

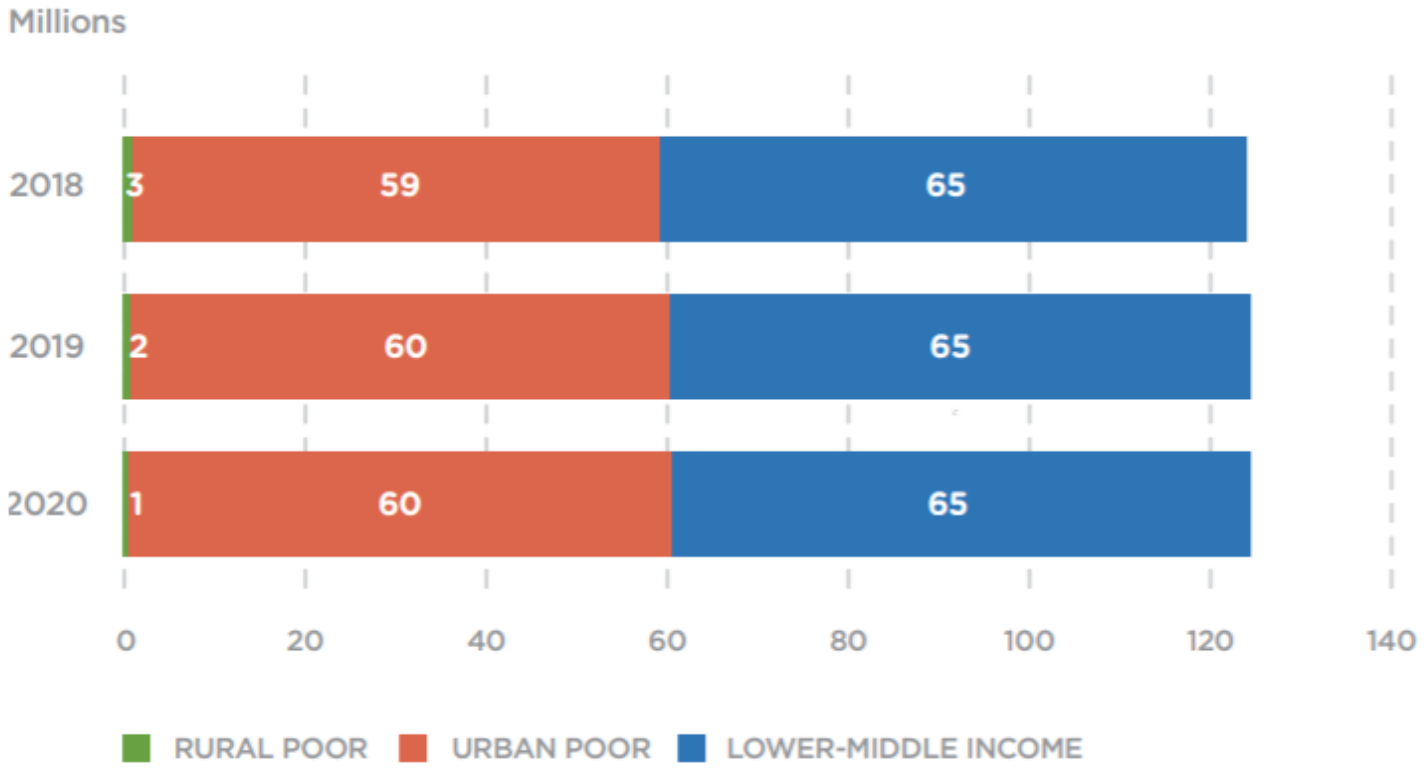


- Of the African countries identified as high impact, 10 still have **over 60 percent of their populations at highest risk** – Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique and Togo

- Overall, of the high-impact countries in Africa, **45 percent of their total populations are categorized as high risk**

TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | POPULATION AT RISK

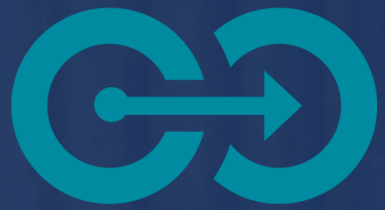
3-Year Trend: High Impact Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

1.02 billion remain at highest risk, compared to 1.05 in 2019 and 1.1 billion in 2018.

While energy access lowers risk exposure, it does not necessarily imply enhanced access to cooling.

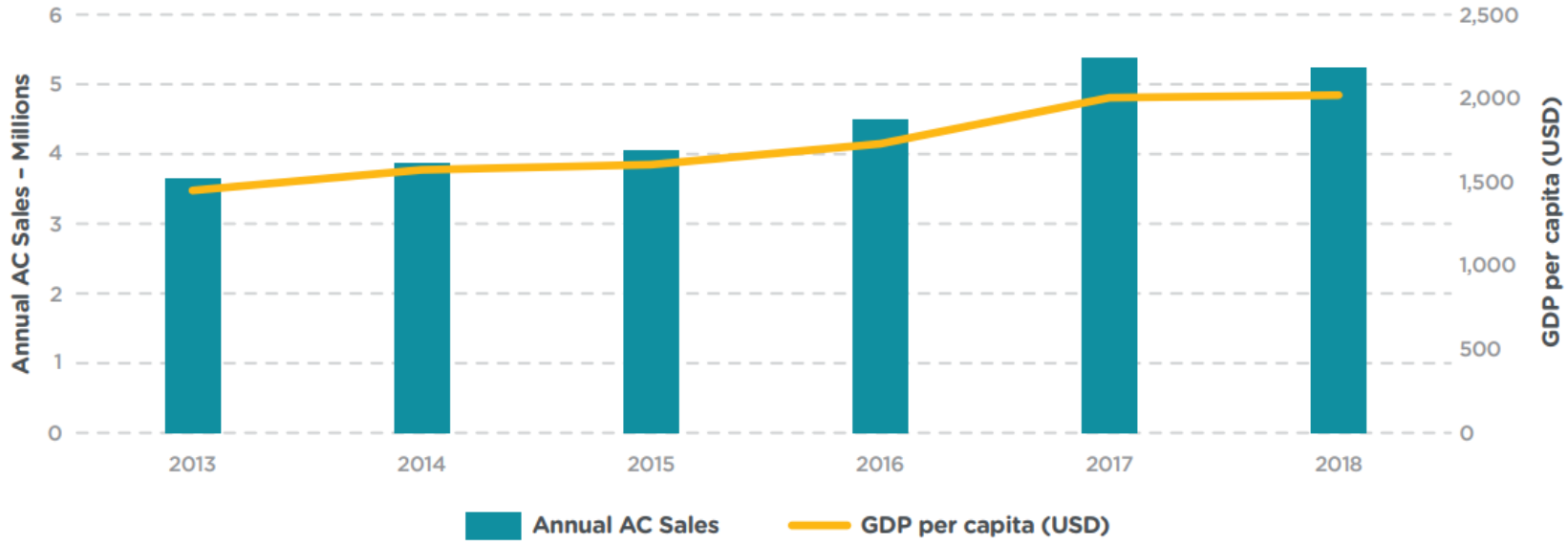


Changes in volume do not necessarily imply a transition from one population at risk to another.

INDIA CASE STUDY

Assessing Sub-national Cooling Vulnerabilities

The estimated annual AC sales is growing and closely follows the per capita income trends in India.

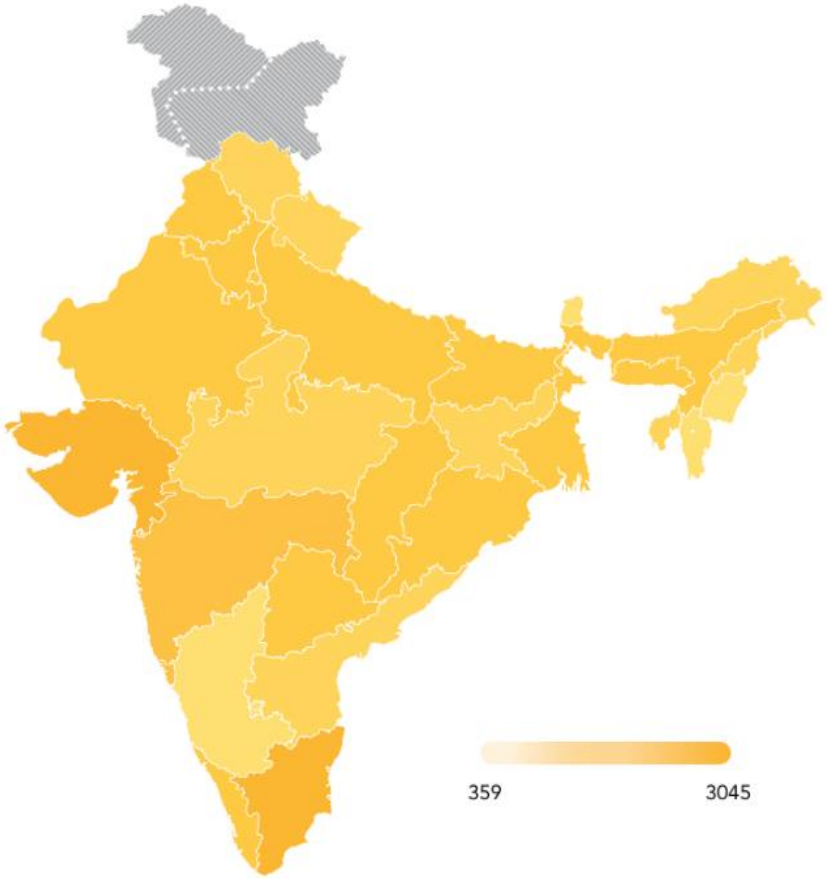


The rural poor population at risk due to lack of access to cooling has decreased significantly over 5 years, while there is a slow but steady growth in both urban poor population and lower middle income.

Risk Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rural Poor	198,836,743	146,482,572	129,511,367	94,960,997	63,093,075
Urban Poor	100,696,430	103,062,877	105,479,705	107,949,448	110,470,962
Lower-Middle Income	843,383,618	871,458,902	865,329,473	876,726,294	885,388,896

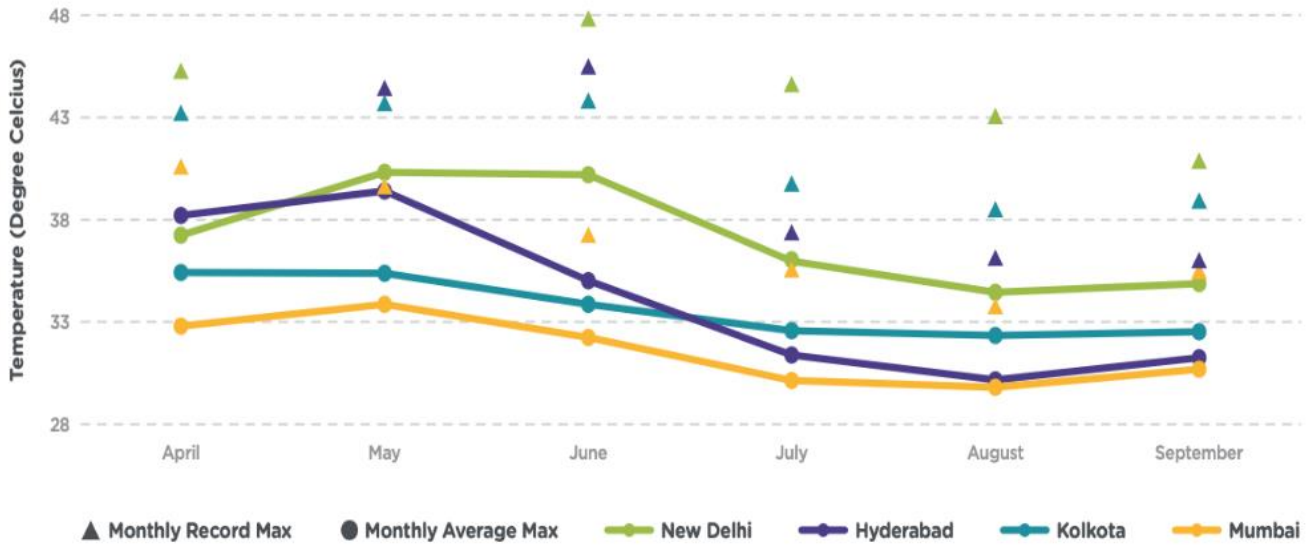
Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

Average Cooling Degree Days (CDDs) in India



Cooling Degree Days alone do not indicate risk to heat stress, and monthly temperature peaks are important to track, particularly in a warming planet.

- There are have been **22,383 deaths** due to **heat wave** incidents between **1992-2015**.
- India's **average temperature increased by 0.7 °C between 1901 and 2018** and by the **end of this century** the average temperature is expected to **rise by 4.4°C** - an estimated **42% increase in CDD**.
- Currently only **18 percent of Indian households own a cooling system** (air conditioner or cooler) and of these, only **10 percent have an AC unit**.



Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

All maps were produced by SEforALL and they are based on the UN Map of the World, which can be found here: https://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/world.pdf.

For India map, the dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on these maps do not imply, on the part of SEforALL, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Criteria to Determine Risk to Lack of Access to Cooling

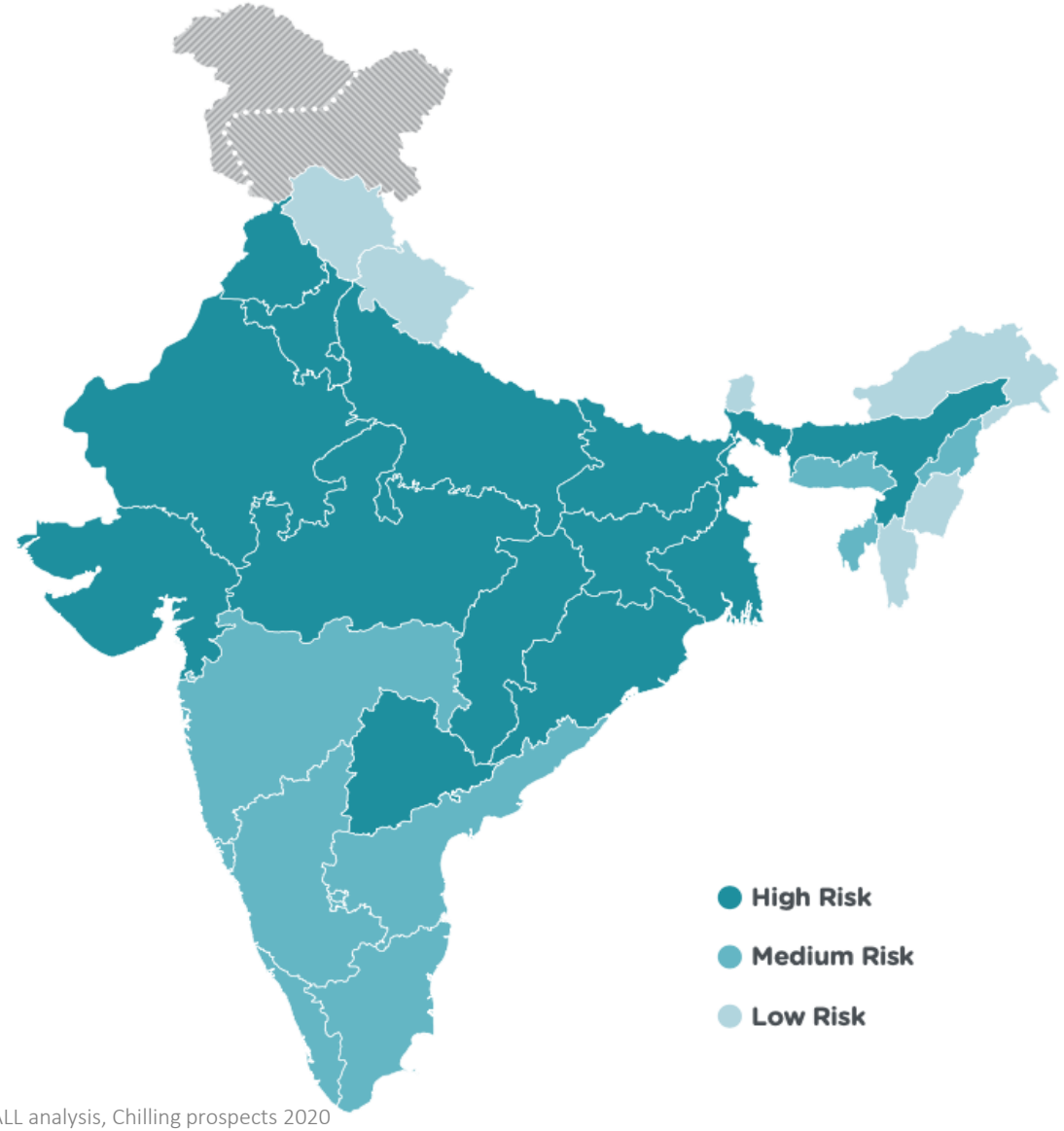
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Income per day	Less than $1.90/day	Between $1.90-$5.50/day	Above $5.50/day
Average maximum temperature	Above 35°C	Between 35°C and 25°C	Below 25°C
Cooling degree days	Above 1,900	Between 1,900 and 1,000	Below 1,000

Factors used for risk assessment of India States

- The criteria include income, average maximum temperature and CDDs, with criteria to indicate the level of risk. Initially, a state is considered high risk if two or more of the high-risk criteria are met.
- The initial rankings are then adjusted for ownership of cooling appliances (refrigerator, ACs and fans) to assess the overall vulnerability of each state.
- States with fewer cooling appliances, high average temperatures (or CDDs) and low income will have a higher risk than states with more cooling appliances, lower temperatures (or CDDs) and relatively higher incomes.

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020

TRENDS IN COOLING ACCESS | ASSESSING SUB-NATIONAL COOLING VULNERABILITIES IN INDIA



Results of risk assessment:

- **14 states** (including 1 union territory) **that have over 815 million people** at **high risk**
- **9 states that have over 300 million people** at **medium risk**
- **7 states** (including 1 union territory) **that have over 27 million people** at **low risk**
- Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh are 3 states with highest risk to lack of access to cooling

Source: SEforALL analysis, Chilling prospects 2020
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SUSTAINABLE COOLING SOLUTIONS

ACCESS TO COOLING | FROM COOLING NEEDS ASSESSMENT TO SOLUTIONS

THREE COOLING FOR ALL - COOLING NEEDS

COMFORT & SAFETY

FOOD & NUTRITION

HEALTH & CARE

COOLING SOLUTION APPROACH FOR OPTIMIZATION

TECHNOLOGY

SERVICES

POLICY

FINANCIAL

FOUR COOLING FOR ALL - COOLING SOLUTION PILLARS

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL NEEDS

COMFORT & SAFETY

Human Comfort, Productivity and Safety

Comfort & Safety includes the need for people to have access to cooling for living, learning, working and mobility. There are levels of need, including for human thermal comfort and associated well-being; for productivity and linked incomes; and safety and health in extreme weather conditions.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Food, Nutrition Security and Agriculture

Food & Nutrition includes the need for the agriculture sector to have access to cooling for food and nutrition security, rural incomes, and the agriculture cold chain.

HEALTHY & CARE

Health Services and Infrastructure

Health & Care includes the need for the health care sector to have access to cooling for safe medical clinics and the secure transport and storage of vaccines and medical products.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING SOLUTION APPROACH FOR OPTIMIZATION

PROTECT

Affordability
Safety
Reliability

Protect approaches and measures reduce the vulnerability of people, businesses and governments to heat by using cooling solutions that are affordable, safe and reliable.

REDUCE

Passive cooling
Urban planning
Building design
Nature

Reduce approaches and measures reduce the need for active or mechanical cooling solutions, and include using planning and design to reduce or even avoid the demand for active cooling.

SHIFT

Cooling approach
System type
Refrigerant type
Energy source

Shift approaches and measures are those where simply a change of approach can deliver energy or emissions savings, such as through the use of renewable energy, natural refrigerants or conservation measures.

IMPROVE

Equipment efficiency
Operation efficiency

Improve approaches and measures include pure efficiency measures to achieve the same cooling service while using less energy (i.e. not using energy conservation measures).

LEVERAGE

Partnership
Cooperation
Collective impact

Leverage approaches and measures support the achievement of a collective impact that is greater than the sum of individual efforts through cooperation and collaboration.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL SOLUTIONS PILLARS

TECHNOLOGY

Passive
Active

SERVICES

Preparation
Operation

POLICY

Regulation
Information
Incentives

FINANCIAL

Funding
Finance
Fiscal

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

TECHNOLOGY | SERVICES | POLICY | FINANCIAL

Nature-based and Passive Technology Solutions

Shade		Umbrellas, overhangs, fins, external blinds, solar panels, & plants
Insulation		Roof and wall insulation, insulated windows, insulated containers
Reflection		Cool roofs, walls, vehicles, containers and other surfaces
Airflow		Natural ventilation, building or vehicle openings, exhaust
Water		Flowing water, mist, pools, rivers, lakes, ocean, heat sinks
Plants		Ground cover, green roofs, green walls, shade trees
Earth		Earth tunnel, earth berm, heat sinks
Thermal		Thermal mass, thermal storage

Nature-based and *passive* technology solutions include a combination of traditional or indigenous low-tech and modern high-tech solutions.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

TECHNOLOGY | SERVICES | POLICY | FINANCIAL

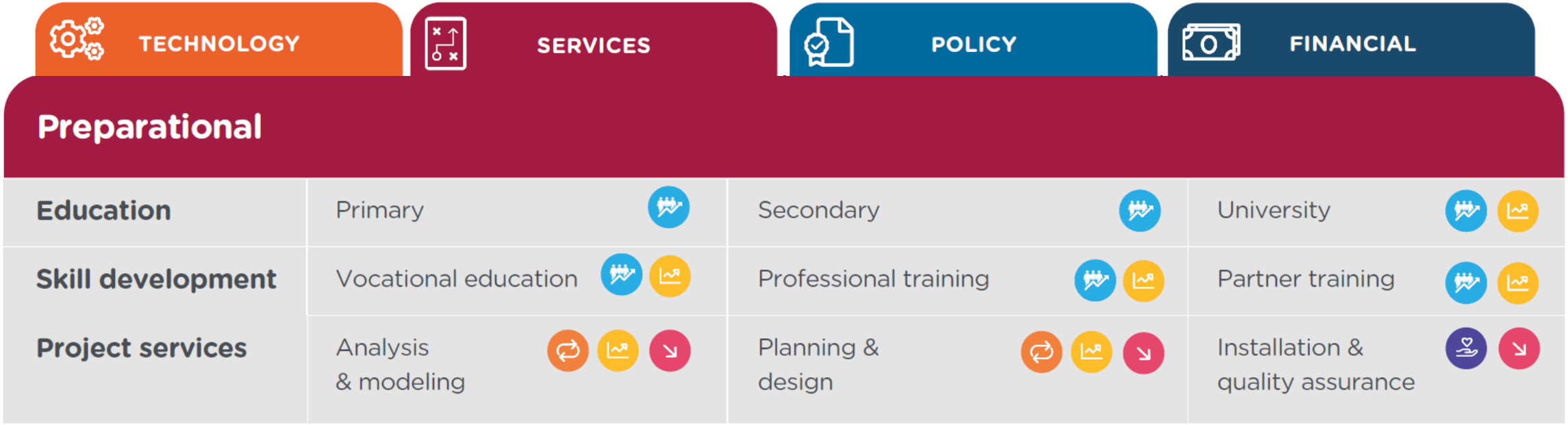
Active Technology Solution Sustainability Drivers

Device efficiency	The features of the device impact how efficient the technology is at delivering cooling (e.g. how it controls, makes, stores, moves and uses cold[7]).
Refrigerant type	The type of refrigerant impacts the global warming potential emissions from owning, operating and decommissioning a technology.
Energy source	The type and source of energy used by the technology impacts the emissions and in some cases the efficiency of the technology

Active technology sustainable cooling solutions are a much wider group of solutions that range from a simple fan to a large district cooling system. Each technology has a range of achievable sustainability, and those technologies that are more efficient and have a smaller emissions impact are often more sustainable than others.

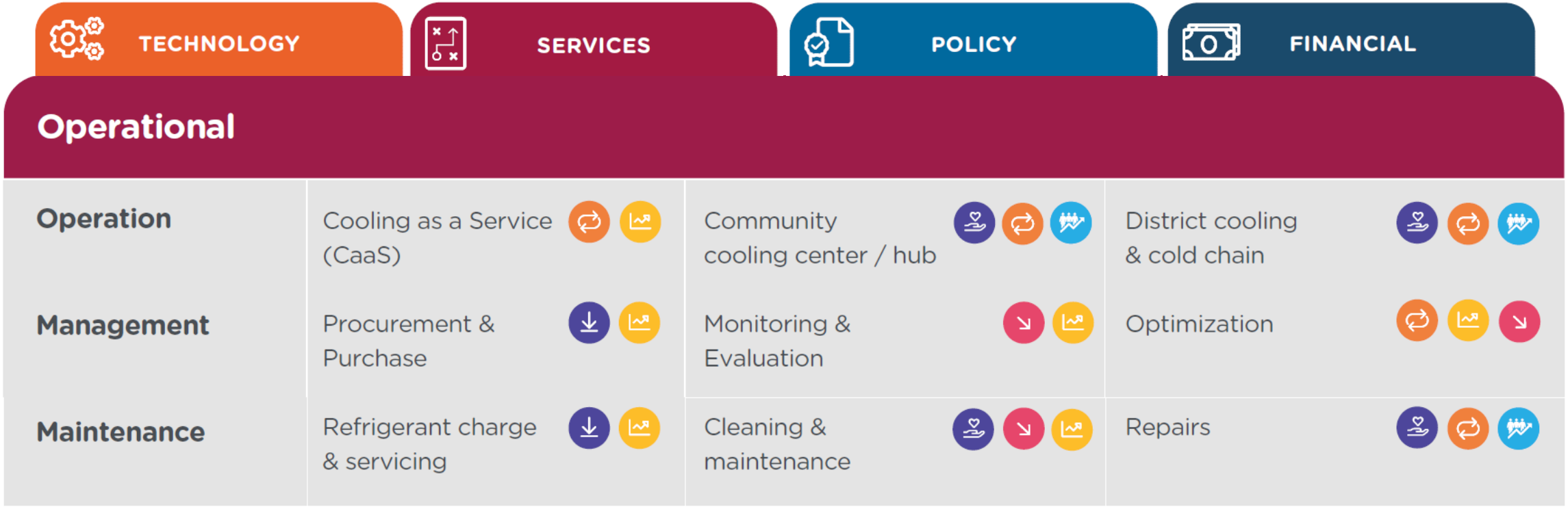
See the Centre for Sustainable Cooling Technology Landscape website for a broader list of technology types.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL SERVICES SOLUTIONS



Preparational services, including fundamental education, skills development and project services, are key to improving behaviour and long-term decision-making on cooling.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL SERVICES SOLUTIONS



Operational services include the direct operation of cooling services, the management that supports cooling services and the maintenance that ensures that cooling services and technologies are operating sustainably.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL POLICY SOLUTIONS

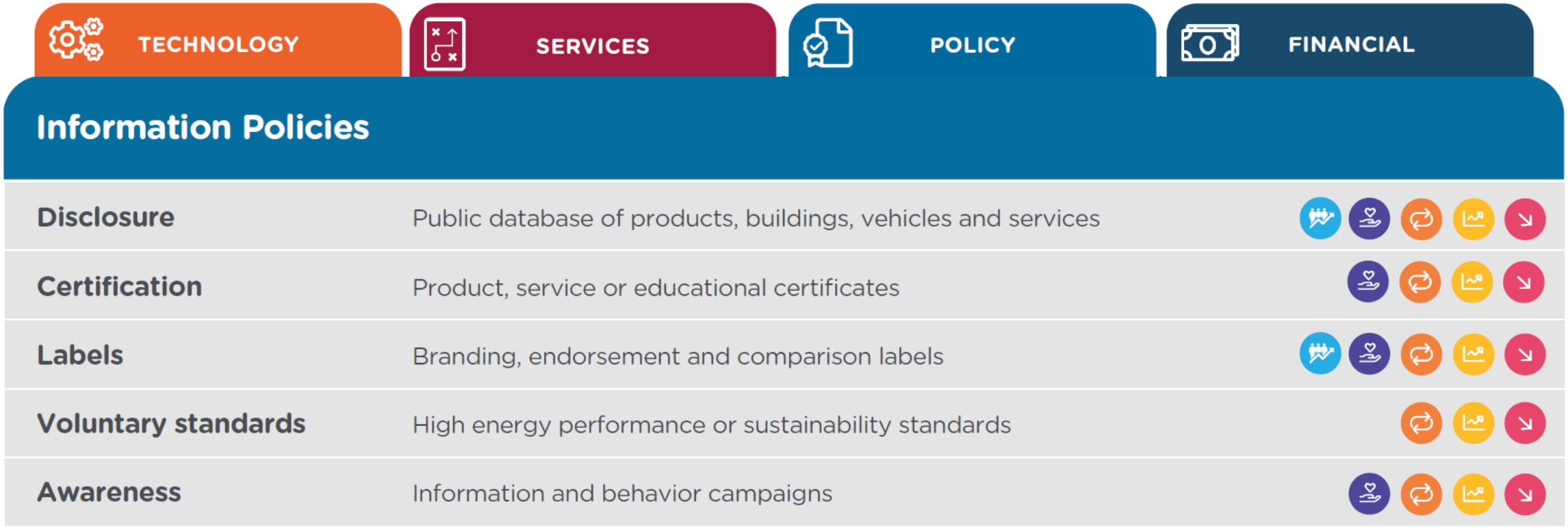
TECHNOLOGY | SERVICES | POLICY | FINANCIAL

Regulatory Policies

Codes	Building energy codes, planning and zoning codes
Standards	Minimum energy performance standards
Disclosure	Mandatory labels, certificates and public disclosure
Certification	Mandatory testing, benchmarking and certification
Evaluation	Mandatory audits and evaluation
Utility obligations	Regulation of utilities to support sustainable cooling
Public procurement	Minimum sustainability of government purchases
Import/export control	Minimum sustainability of imported and exported products

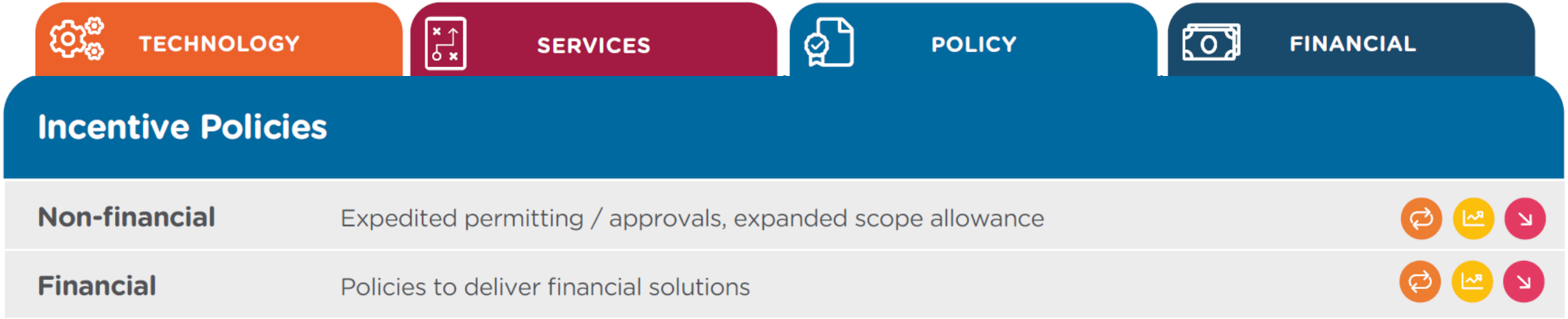
Regulatory policies can be one of the most effective measures but are often the hardest to adopt and implement, depending on the cultural context and enforcement procedures. While regulatory policies are often difficult to enforce when they are initially created, having the policy in place can support common understanding of what is more sustainable.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL POLICY SOLUTIONS



Information policies, including the use of voluntary information disclosure, certification, labels that indicate the level of sustainability, voluntary standards, and awareness-raising campaigns that inform people about cost-effective sustainable solutions enable more sustainable behaviour and support better decision-making.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL POLICY SOLUTIONS



Incentive policies can include both financial and non-financial incentives. While many first consider financial incentives to encourage people to purchase sustainable technologies or services, it is often the non-financial incentives that can be more sustainably delivered and achieve results. These policies should be considered in collaboration with the financial solutions that can enable private investment in sustainable solutions.

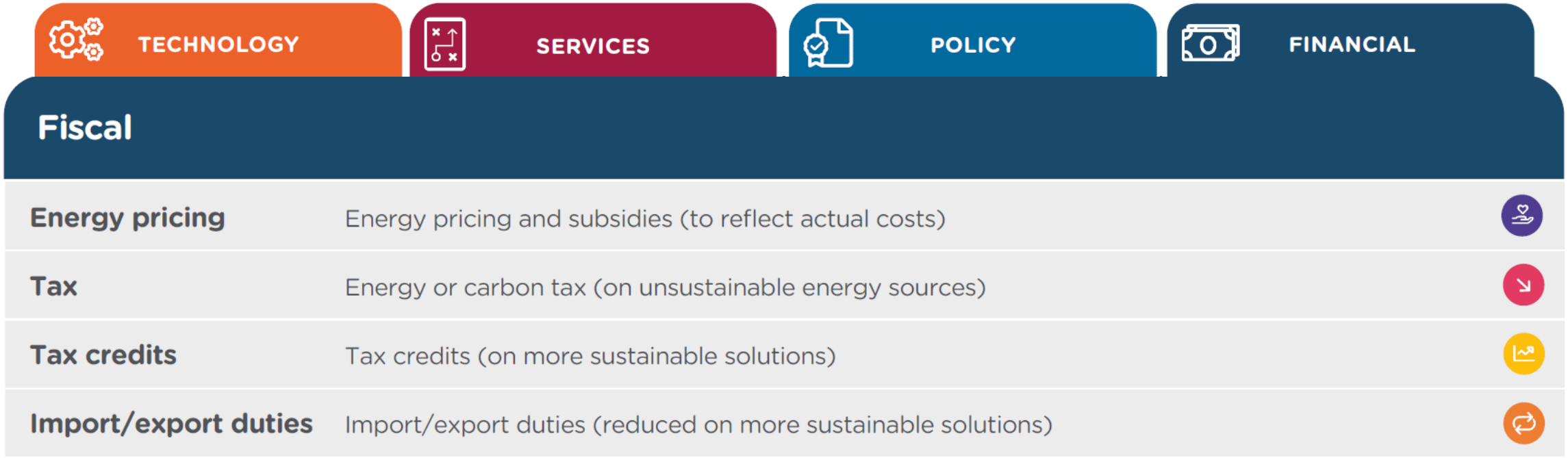
ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS

TECHNOLOGY | SERVICES | POLICY | FINANCIAL

Finance

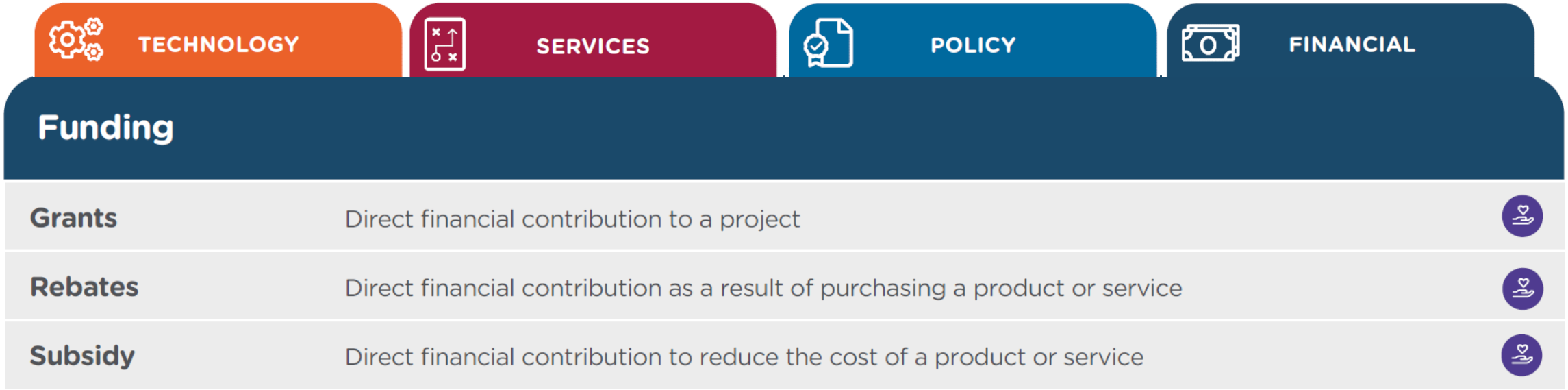
Loans	Credit lines / loans / subordinated loan
Risk sharing	Risk sharing / loan guarantees / insurance
Contracts	Energy performance contracting / service agreements
Bulk purchase	Government or ESCO or buyer's club
Leasing	Leasing
Repayment	On-bill or on-tax repayment
Equity	Equity investment
Bonds	Green bonds / corporate bonds
Investment funds	Sustainability or energy investment funds
Crowdsourcing	Community finance / crowdfunding

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS



Fiscal solutions enable governments to influence decisions and can entail either income or expense for the government.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS



Funding solutions, such as grants or rebates, can be expensive compared to the total impact received, when compared to finance solutions that directly recoup the funds used to support the purchase of more sustainable cooling technologies or services.

ACCESS TO COOLING | COOLING FOR ALL POLICY SOLUTIONS

TECHNOLOGY | SERVICES | POLICY | FINANCIAL

Regulatory Policies

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ACCESS TO COOLING | TOWARDS THE SOLUTIONS ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

COOLING SOLUTION APPROACH FOR OPTIMIZATION

THREE COOLING FOR ALL - COOLING NEEDS

COMFORT & SAFETY

FOOD & NUTRITION

HEALTH & CARE

TECHNOLOGY

SERVICES

POLICY

FINANCIAL

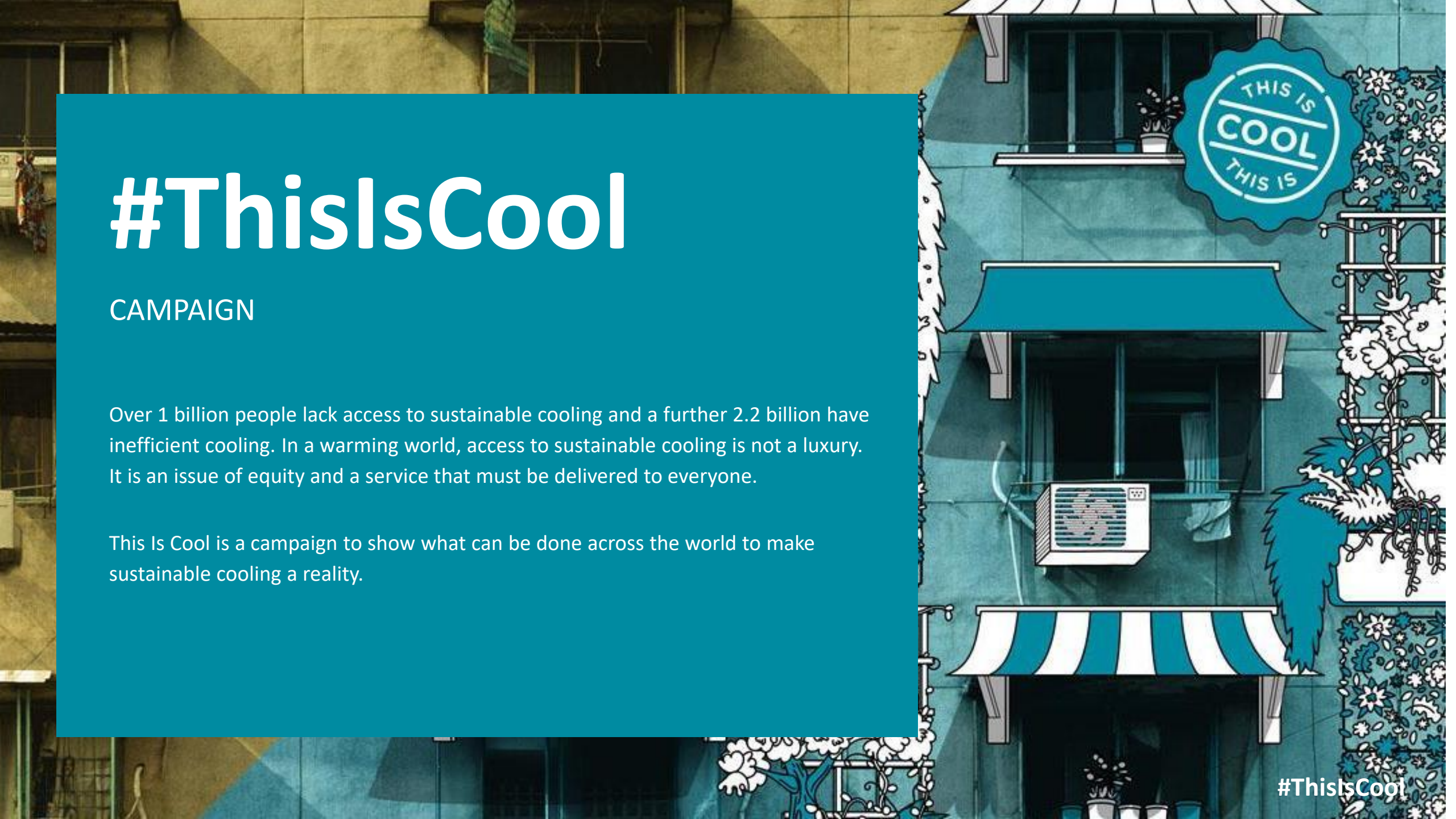
FOUR COOLING FOR ALL - COOLING SOLUTION PILLARS

#ThisIsCool

CAMPAIGN

Over 1 billion people lack access to sustainable cooling and a further 2.2 billion have inefficient cooling. In a warming world, access to sustainable cooling is not a luxury. It is an issue of equity and a service that must be delivered to everyone.

This Is Cool is a campaign to show what can be done across the world to make sustainable cooling a reality.



SIMPLE ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE TODAY

1. **Rethink your approach to cooling**

   Our resources include tools and assets to help you reconsider your cooling choices to improve lives, reduce emissions and be more efficient.

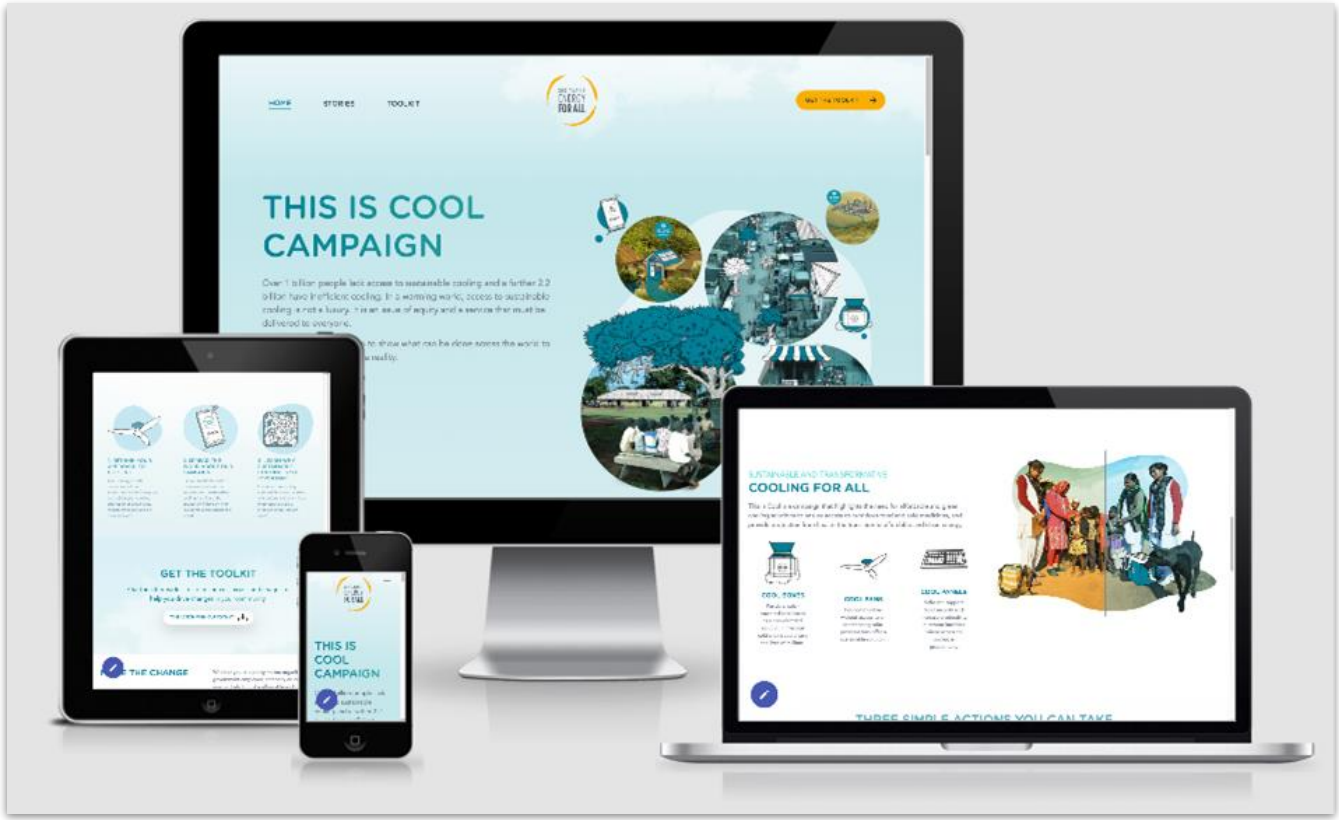
2. **Learn why sustainable cooling is so important**

   Ensure you know why sustainable cooling matters and understand why it is so important to build a stronger, more resilient world.

3. **Spread the word with the campaign**

   Use our toolkit to start a conversation about the importance of sustainable cooling for all and the impact it will have on high risk communities across the world.

#ThisIsCool



Go to

thisiscool.seforall.org

WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR FUNDERS & SUPPORTERS

KIGALI COOLING EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

CIFF CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

ClimateWorks FOUNDATION

AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

EUROPE INTEGRATION FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

CHARLES STEWART MOTT FOUNDATION

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ICELAND

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

IKEA Foundation

The ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Korea

TEA Transforming Energy Access

UKaid from the British people

UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION

WALLACE GLOBAL FUND
For a sustainable future

Q&A

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