

Passive Design, Construction, and Cooling for a Hotter Planet

19 November 2025, 11:00-12:30 Belém local time

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Opening Remarks



Hubert Nsoh Zan
**Assistant Manager on Energy Efficiency
Regulation,
Energy Commission of Ghana**



Special Remarks



H.E. Dr. Chuop Paris
Secretary of State,
Ministry of Environment of Cambodia

Keynote Speech



Kazunao SHIBATA

**Deputy Director-General / Group Director for
Environmental Management and Climate
Change, Global Environmental Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)**



Special Address



Dr. Luong Quang Huy
**Head of Division of GHG Emission
Management & Ozone Layer Protection,
Department of Climate Change, Ministry
of Agriculture & Environment, Viet Nam**

Niger College Passive Cooling Project



Inspiration presentation (recording)

Toby Pear

Associate,
Article 25

[Click here for the recording video](#)

Collège Hampaté Bâ - Article 25

19 November 2025



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SOCIALE
POUR
L'HABITAT**
Les Hn, l'habitat en Mouvement

Collège Hampaté Bâ, Niger

An exemplar school for the Sahel



Article 25





An exemplar project...

Use of local, laterite stone





Laterite

An exemplar project...



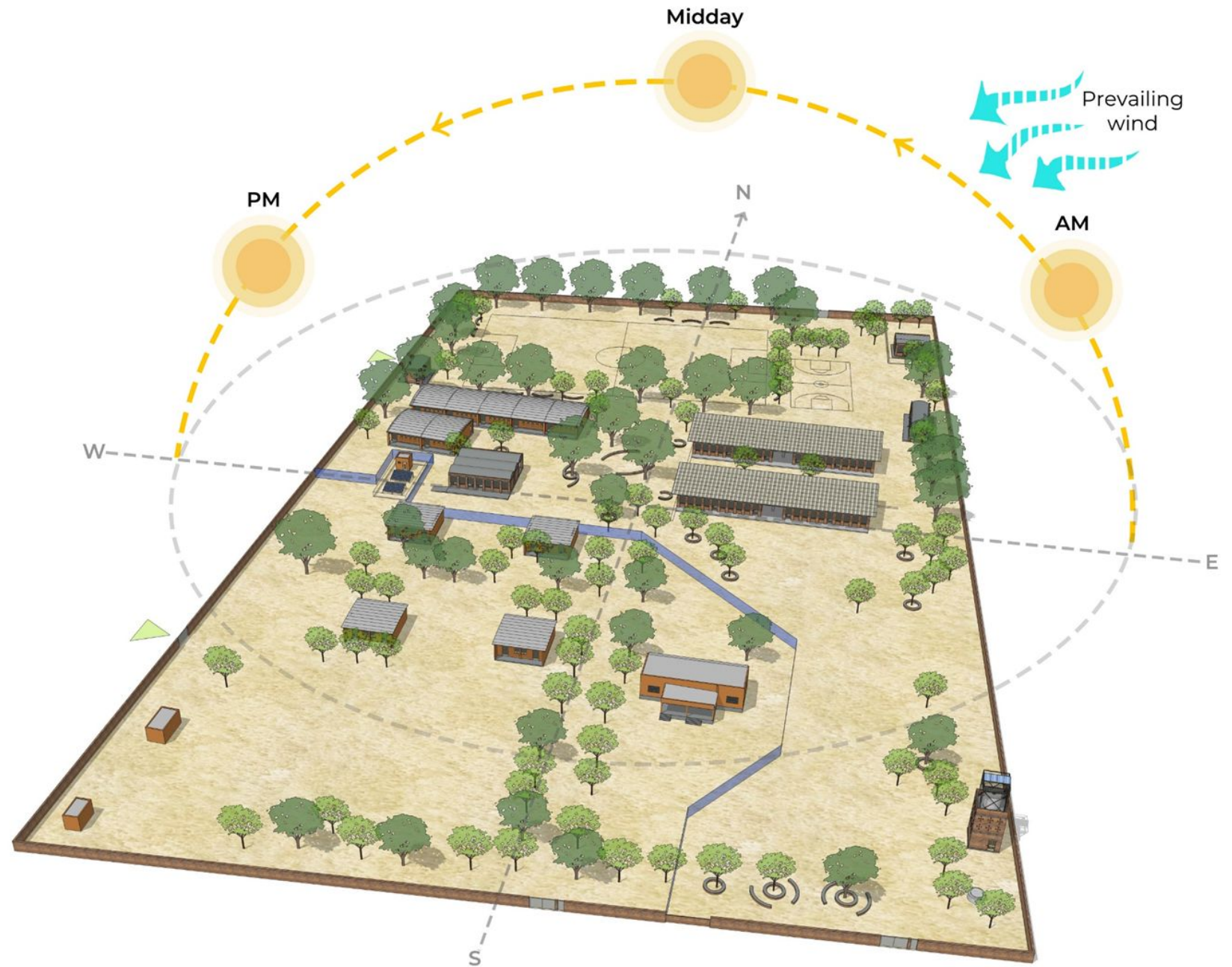
Passive Design

Passive Design

Orientation & Form

Natural Ventilation

Thermal Mass

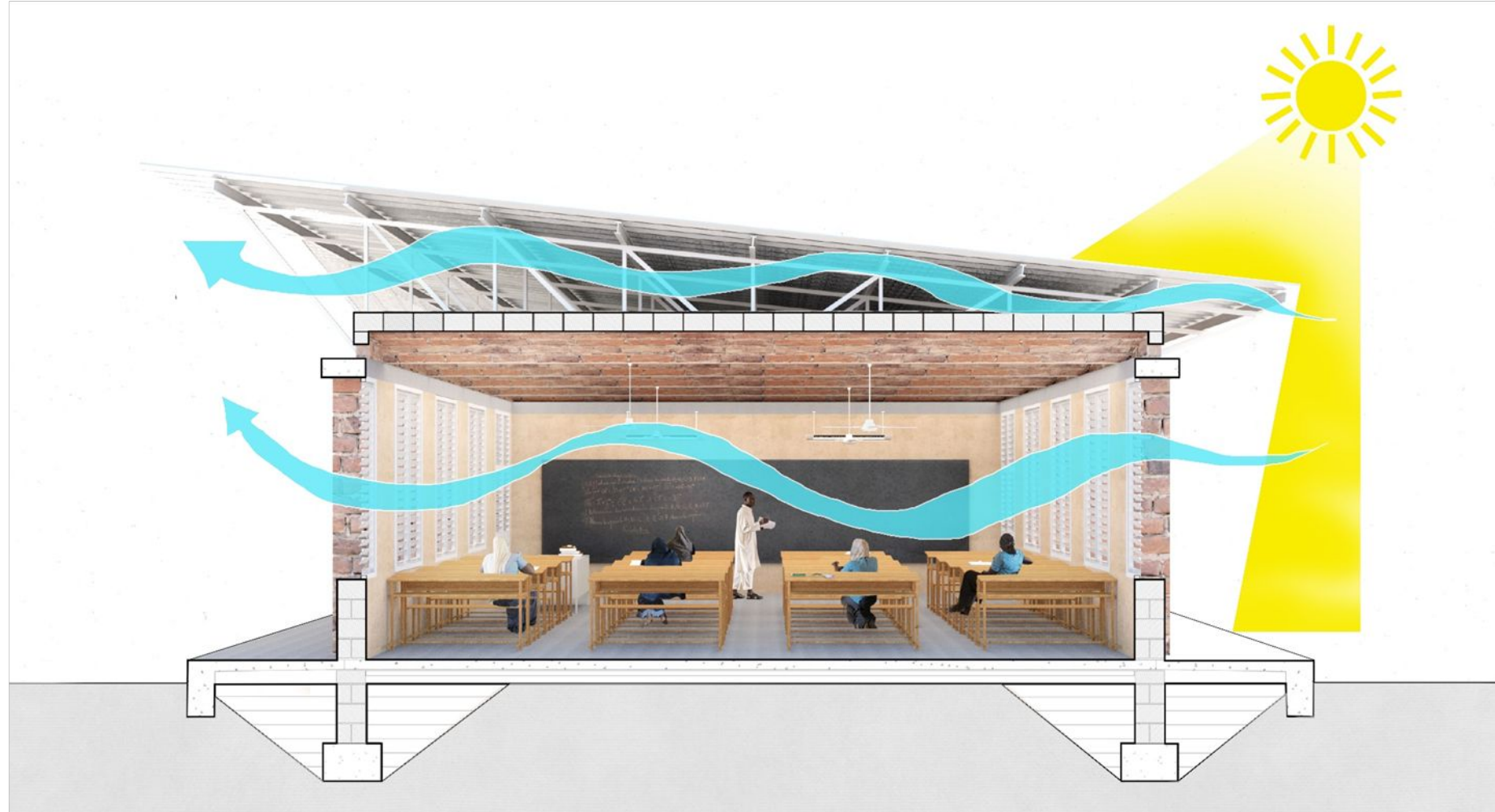


Passive Design

Orientation & Form

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Natural Ventilation

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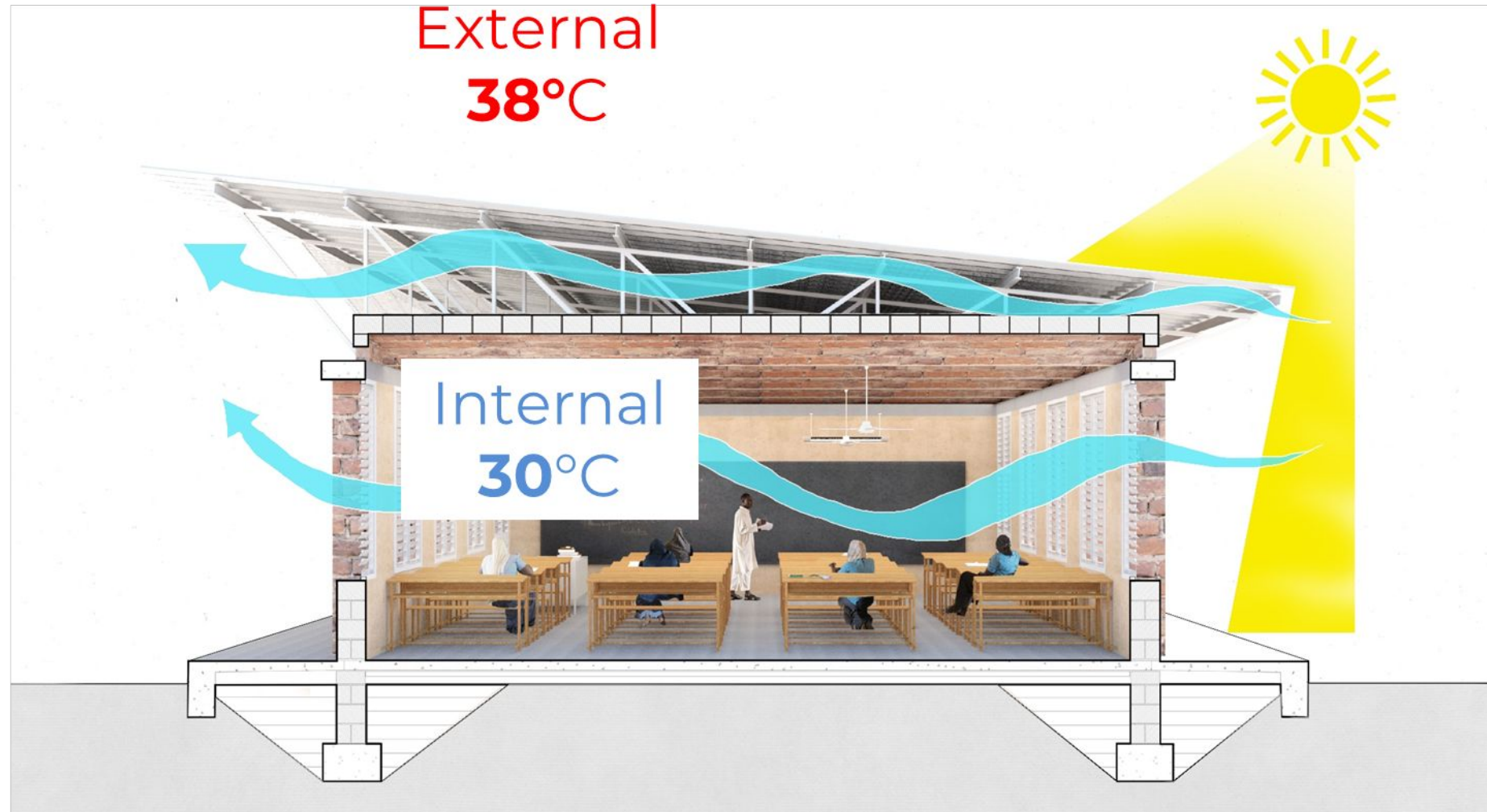


Passive Design

Orientation & Form

Natural Ventilation

Thermal Mass











[Click here for the recording video](#)

Passive Cooling Working Group Activities Highlight (recording)



Gennai Kamata
Associate
Programme Officer,
UNEP GlobalABC &
Cool Coalition



Dr. Sanyogita Manu
Passive Cooling
Specialist
UNEP



Dr. Lorenzo Pagliano
Full Professor, Building
Physics,
Politecnico di Milano



Dr. Zahra Jandaghian
Research Officer,
National Research
Council of Canada
& Co-chair CIB TG97

Natural Ventilation



Fan Design Strategies



Passive Cooling Cambodia



Cool Surfaces



Nature-based Solutions



Lock-in Effect



Passive Cooling Repository

<https://globalabc.org/passive-cooling-global-case-studies>

Special Thanks:

- CEPT University (India)
- Masons Ink (India)
- SEforALL (Rwanda)
- French Government (France)
- Article 25 (Niger)
- Mahindra Lifespaces (India)
- LOD (China)
- SPACECOOL (Japan)
- GBPN (India)

COMPLETED PROJECT



Project: CEPT NZEB: A Living Laboratory

Site: Ahmedabad, India

Contact: Rajan Rawal, Professor, CEPT University
<rajanrawal@cept.ac.in>



Project: Snehadaan (Vocational Training Center)

Site: Bengaluru, India

Contact: Rosie Paul, Co-founder and Principal
Architect, Masons Ink
<admin@masonsinkstudio.com>



Project: Single Home

Site: Kigali, Rwanda

Contact: Tilly Lenartowicz, Senior Officer, Sustainable
Energy for ALL <tilly.lenartowicz@seforall.org>



Project: Bioclimatic terminal: extension of the Roland-Garros airport in La Réunion

Site: Sainte-marie, France

Contact: Lilian Delamarre, Responsible Adjoint
service Communication <l.delamarre@a-i-a.fr>



Project: James Baldwin Multimedia Library and Refugees' Centre

Site: Paris, France

Contact: Philippe Madeo, CEO, Atelier Philippe
Madeo <madeo@madeo.net>



Project: Cheerville (Vocational Training Center)

Site: Bengaluru, India

Contact: Rosie Paul, Co-founder and Principal
Architect, Masons Ink
<admin@masonsinkstudio.com>



Project: College Amadou Hampate Ba

Site: Niamey, Niger

Contact: Toby Pear, Associate, <toby-pear@article-25.org>



Project: Norrsken Kigali House

Site: Kigali, Rwanda

Contact: Tilly Lenartowicz, Senior Officer, Sustainable
Energy for ALL <tilly.lenartowicz@seforall.org>

Anton Larsen, Principal, Mass Design Group,
<alarsen@mass-group.org>



Project: Mahindra Zen

Site: Bengaluru, India

Contact: Mahesh Kanak, Manager (Sustainability),
Mahindra Lifespace Developers Limited
<kanak.mahesh@mahindra.com>

Passive Cooling Repository

<https://globalabc.org/passive-cooling-global-case-studies>

Table of Contents:

- Project Description
- Climate Analysis
- Passive Cooling Details
- Active Cooling Details
- Performance Data
- Financial Data
- Operationa/maintenance
- Lesson learnt/recommendations
- Visual aids (drawings, etc.)
- Contact



• Case Study Title: Vocational training centre - *Snehadaan*



Project Name	Snehadaan
Location	Carmelaram, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Climate Zone	Tropical Savanna Climate/ @RGQ@D: Zone 3A (Warm-Humid)
Latitude/Longitude	12°54'06.3"N 77°43'00.5"E
Building Type	Public/ educational - vocational training centre
Floor Area [sqm]	168 square metres
Building Height [m]	5.40 M
Number of Storeys	1
Completion Year	2018
Project Team	Architects: Rosie Paul, Sridevi Changali and Shubha B A

mock-up experiments and other research-based experiments could be included as case study, aside from actual building construction projects if similar information could be provided.

1. Project Description

Project Overview

The project was built to promote an inclusive workshop space for imparting training and mentoring for People Living with HIV (PLHIV). Located in the suburbs of Bengaluru, the project comprises a candle-making workshop with ancillary spaces, including a display unit, a shop, and a seminar hall, envisioned as an inclusive space to showcase the charitable trust's various activities. The building was designed to sit nestled in between the existing trees on the site. A plot of approximately 180 square meters was demarcated within the 40468.6 square

Passive Cooling Guidelines (ongoing)

The guidelines aim to

- 1) **policy-makers** wishing to develop or update their building energy code to incorporate passive cooling
- 2) **design practitioners** working on building design, construction and operation on the ground

The guidelines are aimed for **tropical regions whose cooling demand is dominant.**



Chapter 1
Design and Operation of Passive
Cooling Strategies



Chapter 2
Performance Indicators for Energy and
Comfort, Climate Analysis Tools



Chapter 3
Building and Cities Codes, Policy
Perspective, Guidance

Passive Cooling & NbS Workshop

<https://cibworld.org/nbs-passive-cooling-workshop-recap/>

Together with CIB, Passive Cooling WG organised a workshop to discuss the potentials and way-forward of passive cooling and Nature-based Solutions in Purdue University, USA.



World Building Congress 2025

May 19-23 Purdue University, USA

wbc2025.cibworld.org

Passive Cooling: A First Line of Defence

- Heat risk rising across tropical regions
- Cooling demand outpacing access, affordability & grid capacity
- Mechanical cooling alone is insufficient & inequitable
- Passive cooling enables resilience, equity & lower emissions
- But it does not occur automatically
- Regulations shape layout, orientation, shading & airflow at scale



Traditional cooling wisdom meets a new era of extreme heat: Passive cooling remains the first line of defence

(Image Source: Prabhu B Doss, Flickr Commons: CC-BY-NC-ND-2.0)



Chapter 1 at a Glance: Scope of Strategies

- Strategies arranged across four thematic categories and two spatial scales — connecting city form and building detail
- Over twenty strategies addressing solar control, natural ventilation & material response in warm-humid climates
- Provides design guidance applicable to neighbourhoods, buildings & façade-level interventions

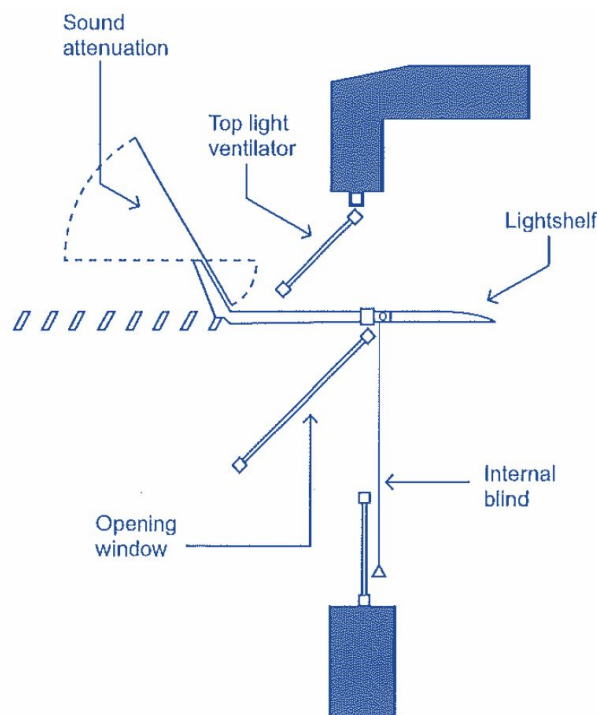
	Neighborhood/ City	Building
Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orienting Streets to Reduce Heat Gain Orienting Streets to Enhance Ventilation Locating and Orienting Public Spaces for Comfort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orienting Buildings for Solar and Wind Optimization Designing Fenestration to Minimize Solar Gain and Maximize Daylighting and Air Movement
Shading and Surface Treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing Setbacks and Overhangs for Mutual Shading Applying Cool and Smart Surfaces in Public Spaces Shading Streets with Vegetation and Built Structures Providing Street Shading with Temporary or Fabric Structures Integrating Water Bodies for Microclimate Cooling Incorporating Parks and Urban Forests for Shading and Cooling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing Green, Cool, or Smart Roofs and Walls Providing External Shading for Windows Shading Buildings with Strategically Placed Trees Ensuring Daylight Access While Minimizing Solar Heat Gain
Urban and Built Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Low-Rise, High-Density Urban Fabric Designing Public Squares and Gardens for Cooling Integrating Blue-Green Infrastructure for Urban Heat Mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shaping Building Massing to Reduce Heat Gain and Enhance Ventilation Zoning Interior Spaces Based on Thermal Needs Designing Semi-Outdoor Thermal Buffer Spaces Enabling Cross Ventilation Through Building Layout Using Stack Ventilation for Vertical Air Movement Facilitating Night Cooling Through Operable Openings Enhancing Comfort with Passive Evaporative Cooling
Material and Construction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insulating Walls and Roofs to Reduce Heat Transfer Using Thermal Mass to Moderate Indoor Temperatures Designing High-Performance Windows and Glazing



Inside a Strategy: Linking Design and Policy

Framework applied to every strategy

- What the strategy is
- How it works
- Common variations
- Implementation guidance
- Pitfalls to avoid
- Climate zone suitability
- Microclimatic considerations
- Synergies with other strategies
- Retrofit applicability
- **Performance-oriented note for policy-makers**



A contemporary example of a single opening designed to serve several functions: sun protection, ventilation, reflection of light for better distribution of daylight, and the reduction of noise transmission (Koch-Nielsen, 2013).

Example: External Shading for Windows

DESIGN SUMMARY

- Fixed or adjustable devices – overhangs, fins, louvers, or vegetation – block direct solar radiation.
- Reduces cooling loads & glare while maintaining daylight and ventilation.
- Key design points:
 - Size for solar geometry
 - Use durable, reflective materials
 - Integrate with window system
- Climate focus: Essential in hot-humid & hot-dry regions; combine with natural ventilation.

Policy Guidance

- Mandate solar-control metrics in codes, e.g., $SHGC \leq 0.25-0.62$; $U\text{-factor } 1.8-3.0 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, (BEE, 2024).
- Provide credits/incentives for adaptive or dynamic shading.
- Integrate façade & urban-design provisions in planning rules.
- Support training and compliance programmes for inspectors & practitioners.

Koch-Nielsen, H. (2013) *Stay Cool: A Design Guide for the Built Environment in Hot Climates*. London: Routledge.

BEE (2024a) *Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (for Commercial and Office Buildings)*. New Delhi, India: Bureau of Energy Efficiency, p. 227.



Passive Design, Construction, and Cooling for a Hotter Planet

19 November 2025, 10:30-12:00 Belém local time

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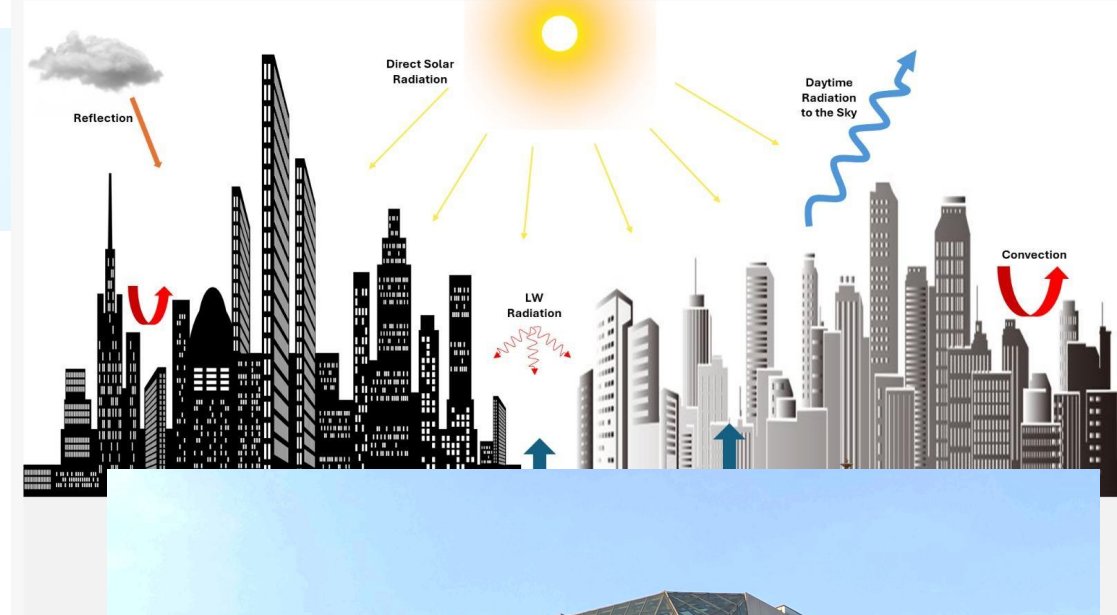
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Passive Cooling Guidelines

Chapter 2, Indicators

Chapter 3, Codes and policies

We need a **precise common language**, to translate successful technical and legislation examples from one jurisdiction to another

Such common **“translation language” exists, in international standards (e.g. ISO 52000).**

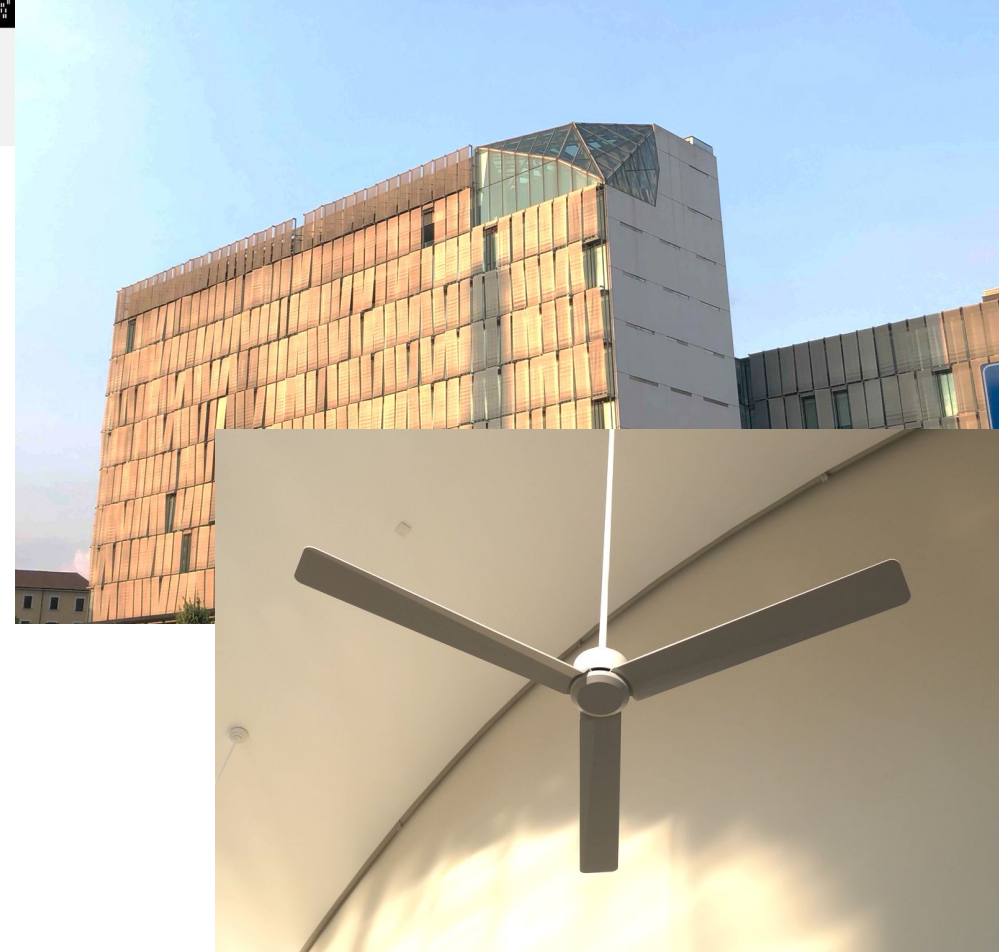
It allows to **transfer lessons learned**, leaving at same time **each country free to choose its own speed** in improving performance levels

In the guidelines we present examples of codes at 3 levels:

Urban (not discussed in this presentation)

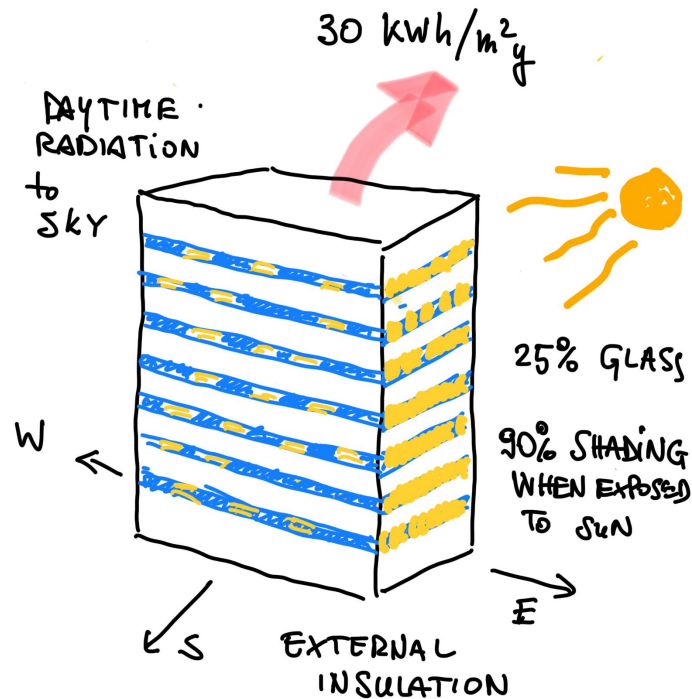
building

personal



Energy need for (heating or) cooling = heat to be extracted from a thermally conditioned space to maintain the intended space temperature conditions (standard ISO 52000)

Performance of the building envelope in avoiding heat penetration into the space. Under different names, in building codes of Morocco, Serbia, British Columbia, Vancouver, Toronto,...



« energy needs » Can be further reduced by passive systems such as Nocturnal ventilative cooling or Earth to air heat exchangers or evaporative cooling

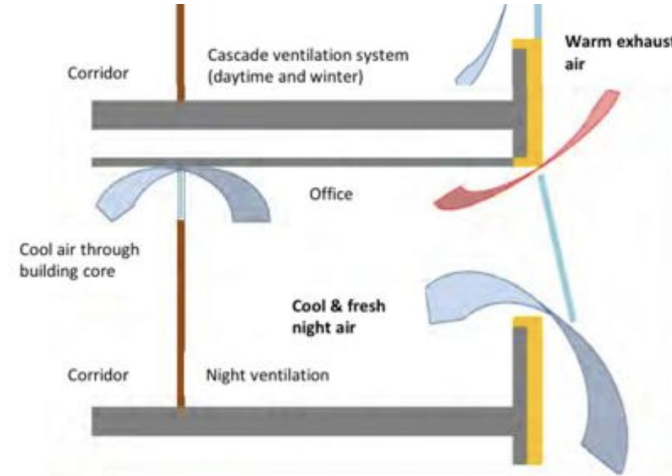
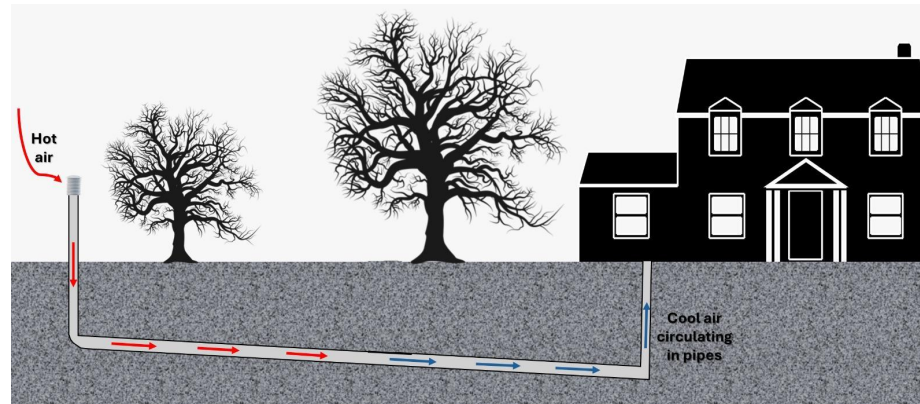


Fig. 7 VENTILATIVE COOLING PRINCIPLE, SOURCE: PASSIVHAUS INSTITUT, EDITED: e7



Remaining low « energy needs », if any, can be supplied by efficient active systems such as heat pumps, thus reducing total primary energy

10 kWh/m²y

By increasing the % of renewables in the national energy mix the non renewable primary energy used at the source can be lowered

6 kWh/m²y

Standard EN ISO 52000: “The use of

only one requirement,

e.g., the numeric indicator of primary energy use,

can be misleading.

~~200~~ 30 kWh/m²y

15 kWh/m²y

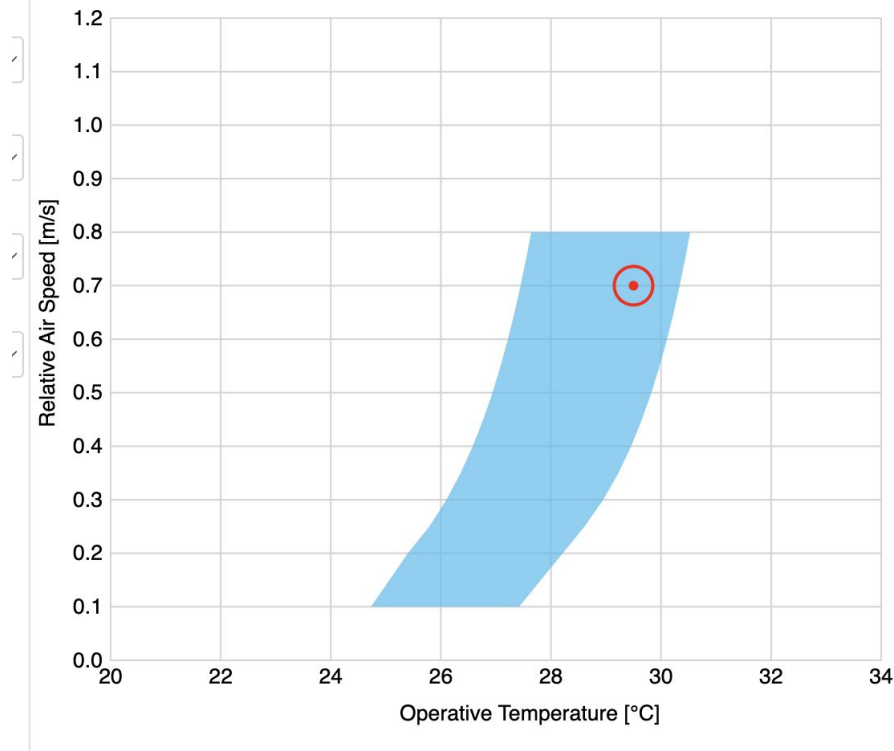
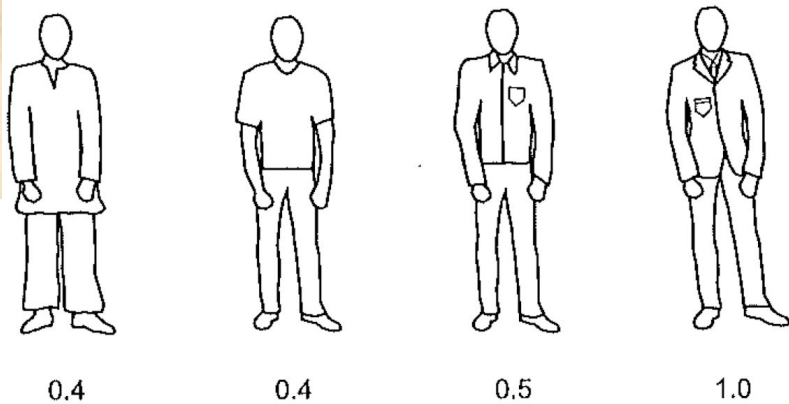
The choice of the **comfort scenarios** determines the comfort temperature felt by people and in turn the “energy needs for cooling”

Clothing and chairs with low insulation values

and air speed on skin (from natural ventilation and fans)

can offer full comfort even raising the set point to 28 °C and beyond, according to the « elevated air speed comfort zone method » of Standard ASHRAE 55.

Practiced e.g. by Cool Biz campaign by Japan Government and corporations since 2005



Panel Discussion

Moderator



Hubert Nsoh Zan
Assistant Manager
on Energy Efficiency
Regulation,
Energy Commission
of Ghana



Calvin Chong
Divisional Director for
Energy & Climate Policy,
Ministry of Sustainability &
Environment, Singapore



Monserrat Bodadilla
Leader of Resilience in
the Built Environment
EBP - CEELA Project



Zulfikar Yurnaidi
Head of the Energy
Modeling, Policy and
Planning Department,
ASEAN Centre for Energy



A/Prof HY William Chan
Special Advisor
ICLEI, & former Sydney
City Councillor and Chair
of Environment, Planning,
Heritage and Transport,
Australia

Singapore's Passive Cooling Strategies

Mr Calvin Chong

Divisional Director (Energy & Climate Policy)

Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, Singapore



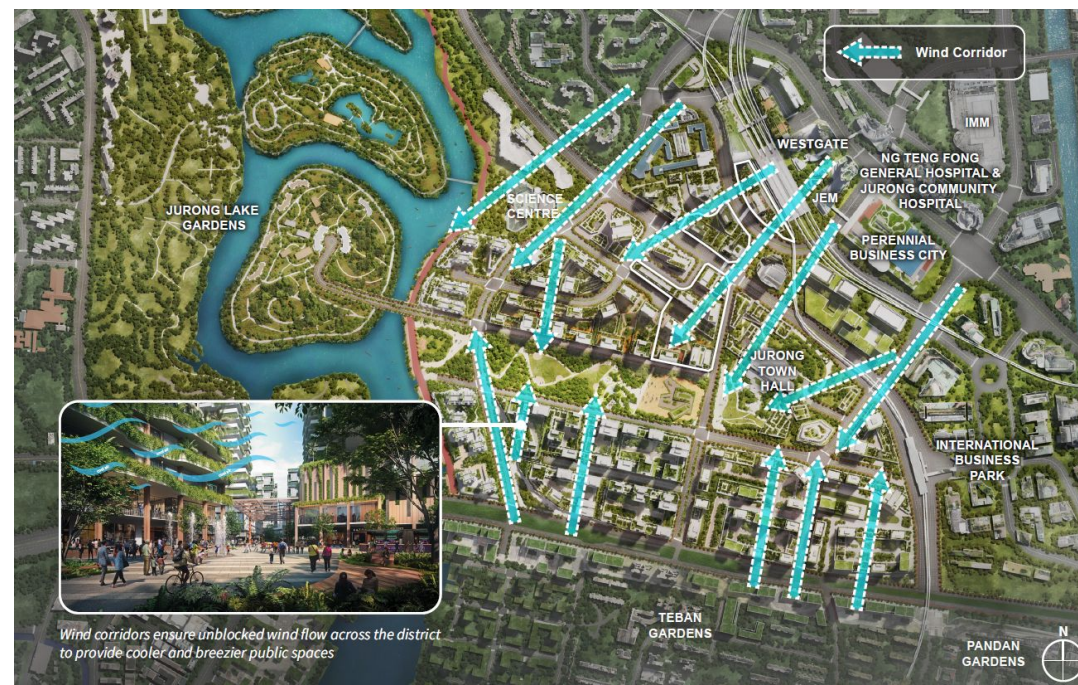
Singapore is an island, a city, and a country



We use urban design to maximise wind corridors and allow for natural ventilation



Marina South's climate-sensitive design



Wind corridors in Jurong Lake District

We intensify greenery and use cool materials



Integration of greenery into our urban landscape



Use of cool materials

We optimise active cooling in our buildings and increase community resilience



World’s largest underground district cooling system at Marina Bay

Managing Heat Stress

Heat stress occurs when our body is not able to cool itself sufficiently, and excess heat builds up, which may cause damage to the body. Warmer or more humid weather could lead to an increased risk of heat stress and related illnesses, such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke.



Heat Stress Advisory for General Population for Prolonged Outdoor Activities		
LOW HEAT STRESS WBGT (°C) < 31	MODERATE HEAT STRESS 31 ≤ WBGT (°C) < 33	HIGH HEAT STRESS WBGT (°C) ≥ 33
Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue normal activities 	Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce outdoor activities Take regular breaks (indoors/under shade) 	Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise outdoor activities; stay under shade where possible Take more frequent and/or longer breaks (indoors/under shade)
Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrate normally 	Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink more fluids Monitor body for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness 	Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink more fluids Monitor body for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness Cool actively during breaks (e.g. sponging, pouring water over arms and legs)
Attire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear normal attire 	Attire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid multiple layers of clothing Use an umbrella or wear a hat 	Attire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid multiple layers of clothing Use an umbrella or wear a hat Wear lightweight and light-coloured clothing with thin and absorbent material

The Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) provides an indication of heat stress by taking into account the combined effects of:

 Air temperature
  Humidity
  Wind speed
  Solar radiation

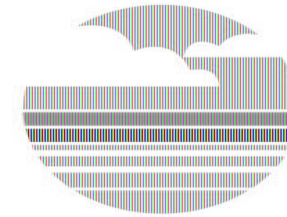
Effects Of Heat Stress Depends On The Individual

Personal factors such as our general health, level of activity and attire may also affect our risk level of heat stress. Hence, people more vulnerable to heat stress should exercise greater caution:



This advisory is to help the general public plan their prolonged, outdoor activities. Those who are engaged in specific activities should refer to the respective sectoral guidelines. For example, outdoor workers should refer to guidelines from the Ministry of Manpower, and students should follow the guidance of their schools. These guidelines do not apply to the SAF and the Home Team, as they adopt a comprehensive set of heat injury prevention measures that factor in the heat acclimatisation level of servicemen, intensity of training activity, and on-site medical support during the conduct of training.

Heat Stress Advisory for the general population undertaking prolonged outdoor activities



Thank you!

Panel Discussion

Moderator



Hubert Nsoh Zan
Assistant Manager
on Energy Efficiency
Regulation,
Energy Commission
of Ghana



Calvin Chong
Divisional Director for
Energy & Climate Policy,
Ministry of Sustainability &
Environment, Singapore



Montserrat Bodadilla
Leader of Resilience in
the Built Environment
EBP - CEELA Project



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Modeling, Policy and
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ASEAN Centre for Energy



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Heritage and Transport,
Australia

Panelist



Monserrat Bobadilla
**Leader of Resilience in the Built
Environment**
EBP - CEELA Project

Buildings and Cooling Pavilion



The average temperature in Latin American and Caribbean cities has risen by **1.5°C since 1950**.

70%

of workers in Latin America and the Caribbean are exposed to extreme heat.

48,000

people over the age of 65 died prematurely from heat-related causes in the region, in 2023.

How do we face this?

1

Integrated design in practice

- **14** Showcases
- **14** Design Charrettes
- **1** Open Tool to calculate energy efficiency performance and comfort
- **2** Minergie Neighborhood projects

2

Capabilities and knowledge

- More than **10,000** people trained
- An open **library**
- **3** active networks working with leaders in LATAM and implementing solutions for the region.

3

Regulatory Framework

- Building Energy Codes in **4** countries in the region
- Network with **50** Municipalities
- **Taxonomy** alignment
- **Co-creation** of incentive systems

Buildings and Cooling Pavilion

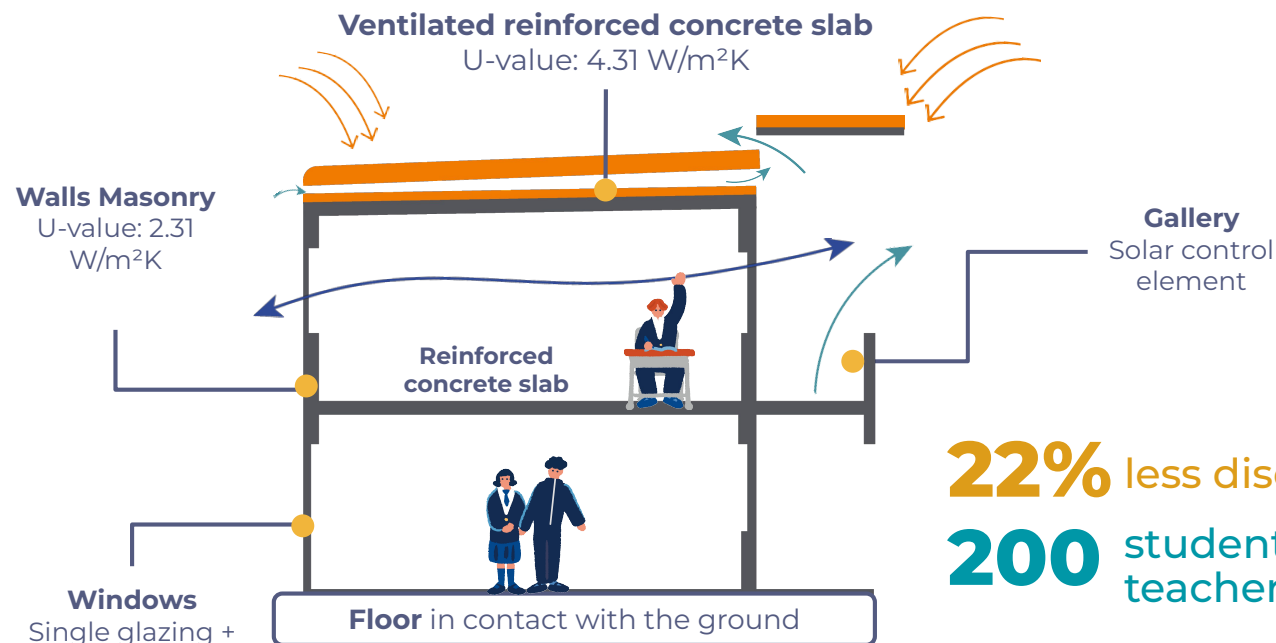


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Embajada de Suiza en el Perú
Cooperación Internacional - COSUDE
Hub Regional Lima



EBP



22% less discomfort
200 students and teachers benefited



"At times it got **so hot** that it made us **sleepy**, and we'd either **fall asleep** in class or **stop paying attention**."



#BuildingsCoolingPavilion

#BuildForClimate

#ActOnCooling

Thank you!

Learn more at



Panel Discussion

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Australia



Q&A

Closing Remarks



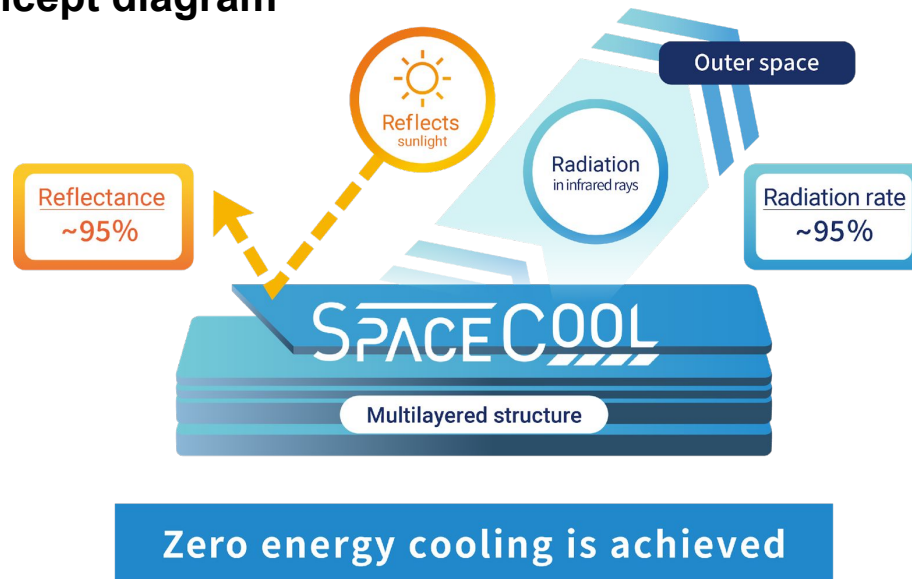
Takayuki Hosyuyama
Co-founder, Board Director and CSO,
SPACECOOL INC.

hoshu@spacecool.jp

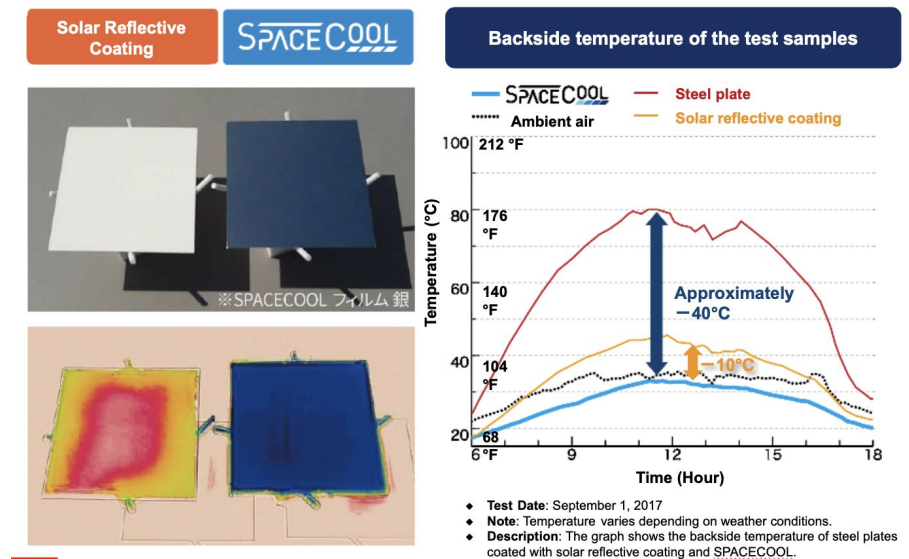
Radiative cooling materials already exist

SPACECOOL Products have a higher solar reflectance than conventional solar reflective paints or glaciers. As a material that readily undergoes radiative cooling, it nearly eliminates solar heat gain.

■ Concept diagram



■ Basic test result



■ Daytime radiative cooling material

SPACECOOL Products

- Self-Adhesive Film
- Magnet Sheet
- Membranes

= Higher solar reflectance
+ High radiation



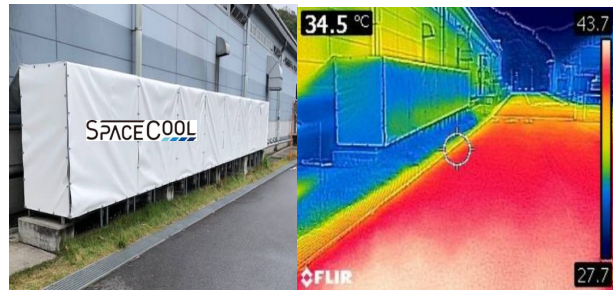
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reflectance



Installation examples and Effect categories

Installation of SPACECOOL, you can combat heat stress.
As a result, user will get the benefits of four effect categories.

Power & Cost Savings, CO2 Reduction



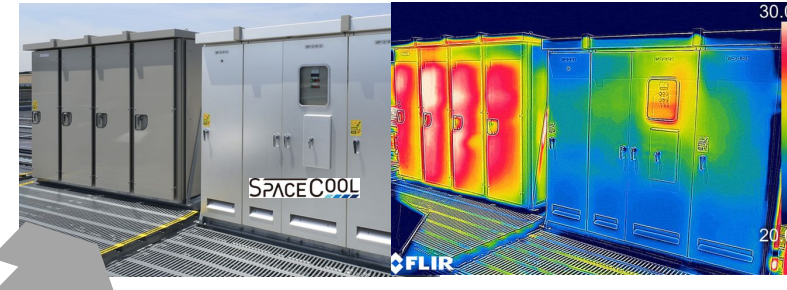
AC/HVAC Outdoor Units



Telecom Station

Prevent Equipment Failure

Increase Reliability & Reduce OPEX



Power Distribution Board & Cubicle



Gas Supply Control Panel

Heat Mitigation

Improve Working Environment Power & Cost Savings, CO2 Reduction



Simple Container Workers House

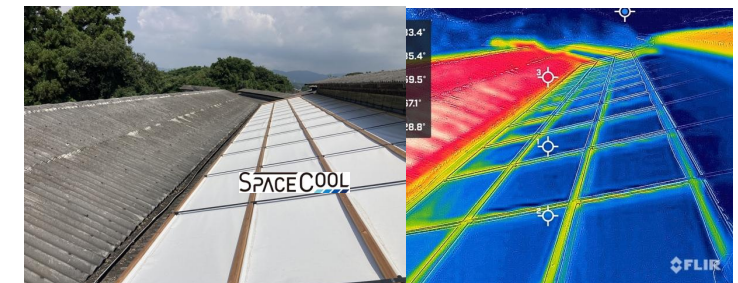


Corrugated Metal Roof

Enhance Productivity



PCS for Solar Panel

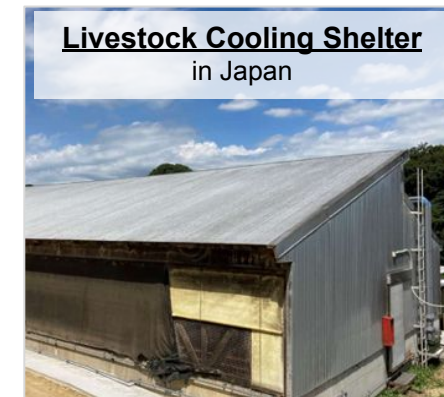


Livestock Facility

Passive radiative cooling is more useful for heat problem.

Radiative cooling materials are particularly useful among passive cooling methods.

- For those living in simple containers, they get a comfortable living space.
- Medical tents gain enhanced cooling performance and increased comfort.
- For athletes, they get good sports facilities and help lower core body temperature.
- Sun umbrellas make walking easier.
- Not only humans, but livestock like pigs also thrive more easily.



Power savings and CO2 reduction effects from individual adaptation for each HVAC are limited. Radiative cooling materials can enhance the thermal performance of roofs and rooftop. Large-scale installation could make it a viable mitigation strategy. SPACECOOL can provide adaptation , Policy makers can upgrade adaptation to mitigation.

Radiative Cooling Solution



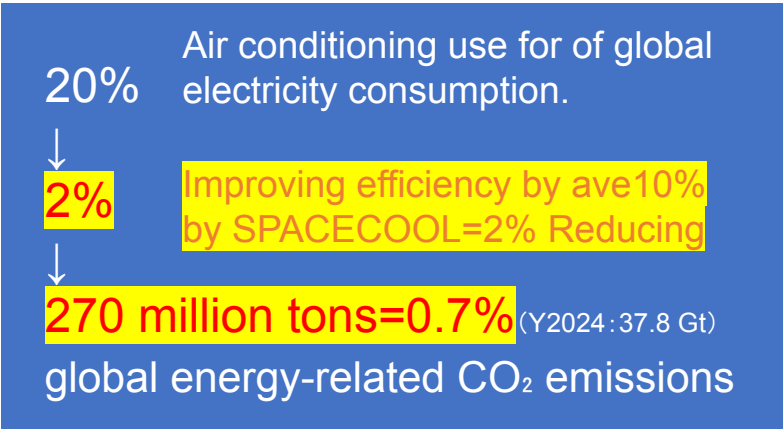
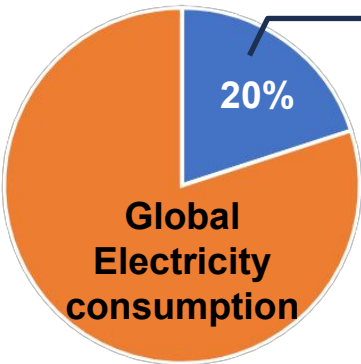
Result on metal roof, Rooftops
Simulation→Set Policy



warehouses, schools, hospitals,
buildings, commercial facilities

Result & Simulation

Improving Air Conditioning Efficiency on Business
→3 to 18% reduction in power consumption in Japan
→Ave16% reduction in power consumption in Thailand

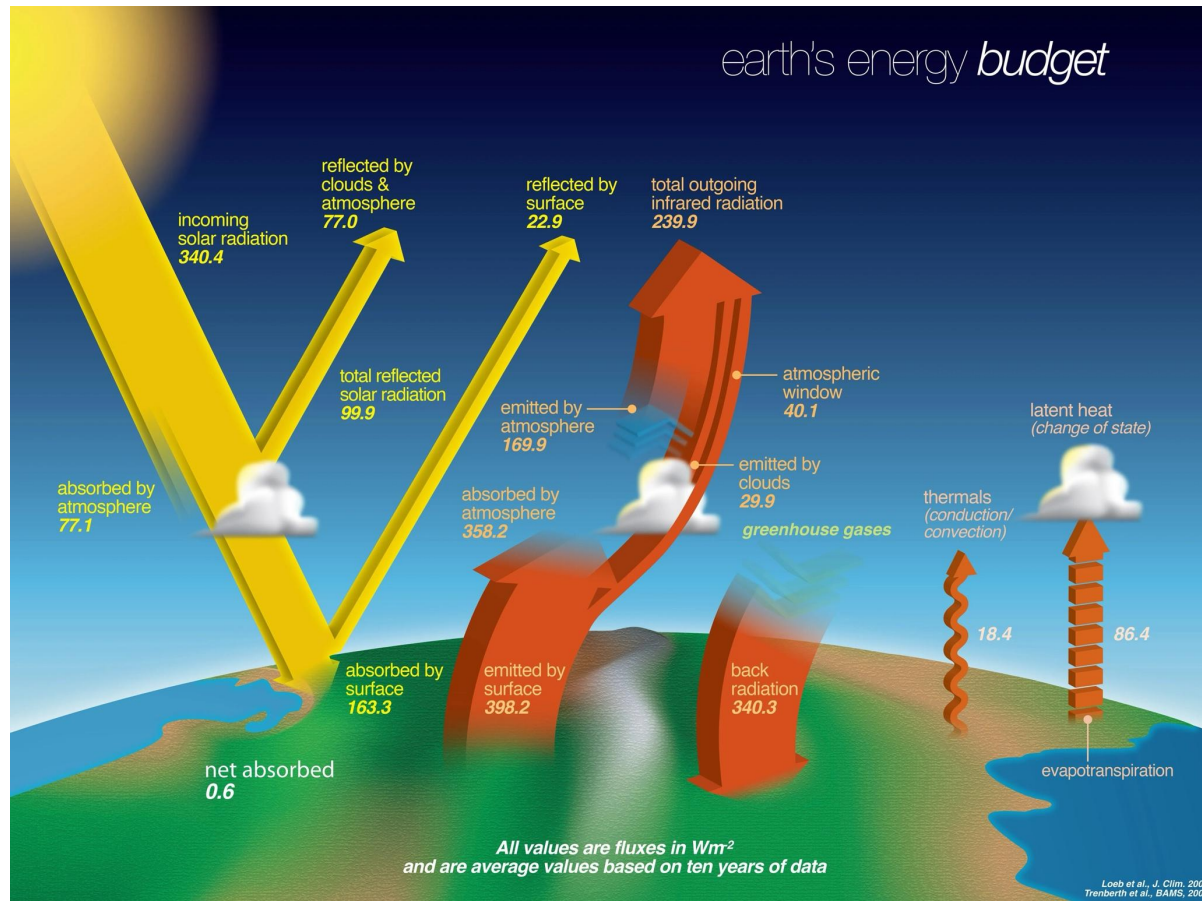


Strategic Options / Policy

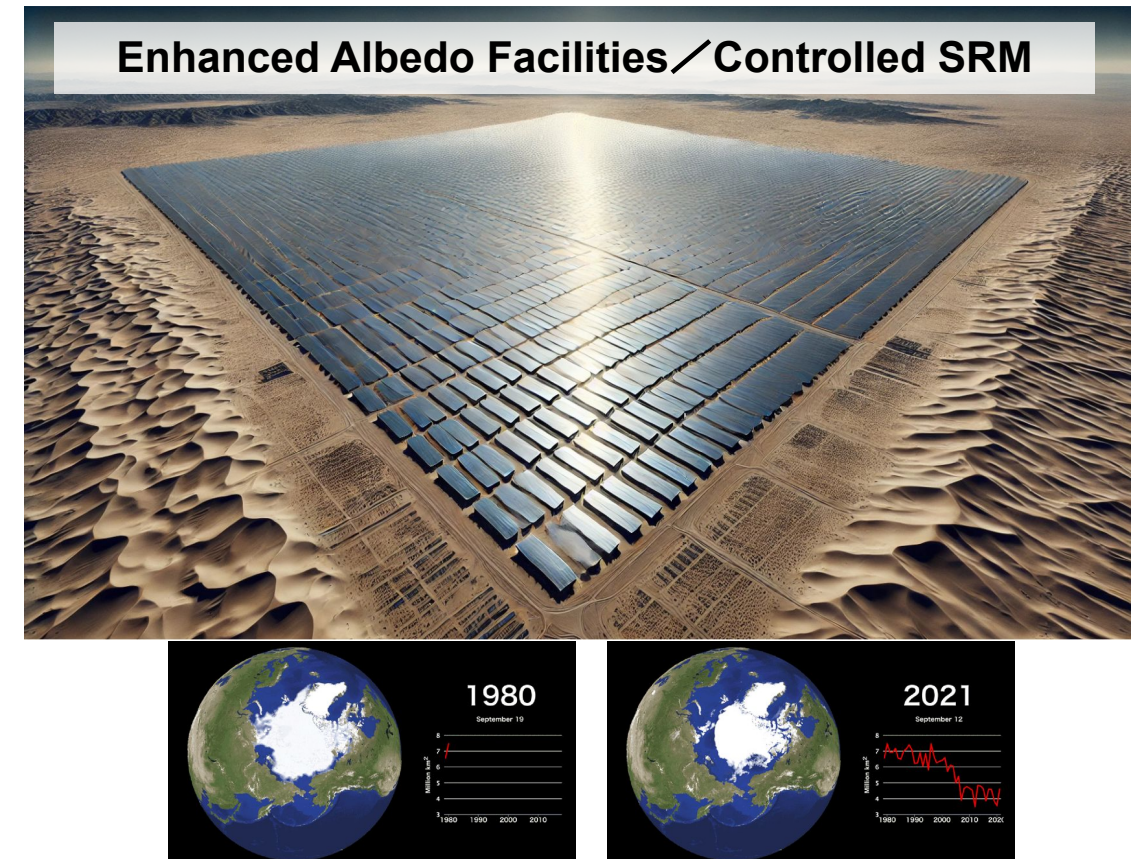
- Certification of Materials within the Economic Zone
- Establishment of Installation Standards
- Joint Demonstration in Large-Scale Implementation Areas
- Establishment of Implementation Subsidies for Private Companies
- Etc...

Potential for Controlled SRM

SRM (Solar radiation management), which falls outside both adaptation and mitigation. Achieving the 1.5°C target is becoming increasingly difficult, with tipping points looming. Distinct from conventional solutions, Increasing albedo (Earth's reflectivity) is also necessary. **Controlled SRM may be worth considering.** *not include with **un-controlled** SRM like aerosol.



Earth's energy budget describes the balance between the radiant energy that reaches Earth from the sun and the energy that flows from Earth back out to space. **Credits: NASA**



Arctic sea ice extent has decreased by 2.8 million km^2 .
Snow absorbs only 10-20% of sunlight, while water absorbs 90%.
Increase albedo (Earth's reflectivity) to compensate for the loss of Arctic sea ice.



Let's move mountain together !

**The public and private sectors can collaborate.
We can respond to climate change with adaptation and mitigation.
SPACECOOL member believes for THE FUTURE.**

SPACECOOL INC. CEO & CTO Masahiro Suemitsu

When you want to get sample, sample of sun-umbrella, discussion. Please contact us.



**SPACECOOL Europe GmbH
Alexander M. Schmoldt
alexander.schmoldt@spacecool.jp**



**SPACECOOL INC.
Terry (Tianhua) Ouyang
tianhua.ouyang@spacecool.jp**



Thank you!