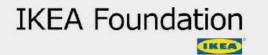
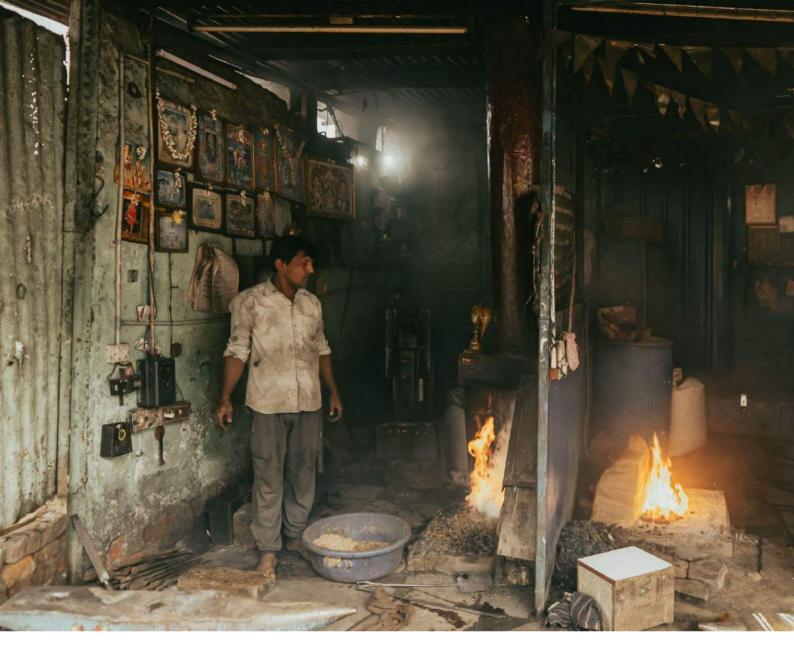
Cool Roofing Solutions

Passive integrated design strategies against heat stress

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- 02: The Built Environment Approach
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The agenda of climate change, in the last decade, has moved from being a footnote to a primary heading. The IPCC report states that climate-related risks to livelihoods, health, and human security are projected to increase as the planet warms by 1.5 degrees. (IPCC 2022)

A study conducted across households in eight countries stated that households spend between 35% and 42% more on electricity when they adopt air conditioning World Economic Forum 2020). As temperatures increase around the world, cooling is emerging as a new, basic need – even in countries that traditionally have not previously required such appliances. That puts an additional burden on families who might not be able to afford the most efficient appliances and could result in spending being diverted away from food or education towards cooling. Evidence from the ground through consultations for this report also point towards other indirect expenditures from the poor due to lack of appropriate, affordable and efficient cooling technologies. This has been in the form of loss of productive hours, loss of efficiency in livelihood, as well as long-term impacts on health and well-being.





The role of passive cooling is often underestimated in optimising the need for cooling solutions. The Economist Intelligence Unit on the Power of Efficient Cooling (The Economist 2020) illustrated through extensive modelling on the financial and environmental costs of energy supply if electricity demand from space cooling is not reduced. It states that:

- Without the implementation of sustainable cooling solutions, countries aiming to meet net zero emissions in 2050 are likely to miss those targets by up to eight years.
- Efficient cooling can expedite the transition to net zero at a lower cost, as well as providing benefits for all stakeholders, including governments, consumers and the power sector itself, given the right incentives

However, in the context of the poor, turning towards passive technologies for cooling solutions also results in reduced recurring expenditures on energy bills, productivity loss, income loss and health burden. Cooling solutions available today primarily respond to a society where supply of energy is not a constraint.

Poorer populations are facing the impact of heat stress in multiple different ways and need cooling solutions today in order to adapt and overcome increasing challenges of food security, livelihood and health. If the existing cooling solutions are deployed in order to meet their urgent demands, it will not only result in future burden (due to unoptimised solutions), but also result in increased pressure on the planet due to increased emissions. There needs to be a greater understanding of the cooling needs, the factors that influence these needs and the role of passive and active cooling solutions to create a new spectrum of solutions.





'Direct heat stress' cases account for about 10% and up to 90% account for 'indirect heat stress'. While direct heat stress affects people who are directly exposed to the sun during peak summer days, the striking fact about indirect heat stress is that it affects persons who remain indoors and are not directly exposed to the sun. These effects include circulatory overload, kidney failures, dehydration, etc. which causes hospitalisation and even deaths in some cases and yet they are almost never recorded as heat stroke effects.

Workspaces, houses, institutions characterised by heat trapping building materials, poorly ventilated spaces and those with an additional source of heat along with increasing external temperatures owing to climate change creates conditions for indirect heat stress. To cope with the extreme working and living conditions, the need and demand for active cooling techniques increase. And energy demand for the same is mostly met with expensive and unsustainable sources of energy. This reliance on energy sources increases the energy bills and thus exacerbates the financial condition of the people.





Broadly, the thermal quality of a habitat and the optimised use of the cooling source determines how much energy is needed to ensure the well-being of the household. Factors that broadly affect the space cooling needs are as following:

• Climate, or the climatic zone (dictating temperature, humidity, rainfall), can play a significant role in influencing the energy needs.

• **Roofing:** Roofing, in tropical habitats, constitutes 70% of the total heat gain. Most poorer habitats and institutions (in urban and rural geographies) use metal or asbestos sheet roofs which is a heat trapping material.

• Activities: Drudgery driven physical activities or use of active heat source as in forges, stoves etc also determines the heat stress and thus, the design of the intervention.

As mentioned earlier, poor households use their homes for livelihood activities and cooling solutions in this case also need to include:

- Interventions that reduce the physical drudgery and improving productivity
- Interventions that extract heat from the heat generating sources



Simple interventions like careful selection of roofing materials, building technology, building layouts, increasing the building height, addition of roof fenestrations or openings, active cooling mechanisms using renewable energy solutions, etc. would be the ideal solutions in low resource settings.



Cool Pottery shed in Puri, Odisha for cyclone resilience

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Solution Matrix for Cool Roofs

Solutions >	Roof slabs	Insulated roof panels	False ceilings	Insulation layers	Surface finishes
	Exterior	Exterior	Interior	Interior	Exterior
Sector Example	Modular roof systems	Puf panel	PVC	Thermal wraps	Tiles
	Hollow clay blocks	EPS sheets	Gypsum board	Eco panel	Cool roof paints
Housing	~	~	~	~	~
Workspaces	<	~	~	~	~
Animal Shelters	~	>		~	~
School & other education facilities	~	>	~		~
Healthcare Institutions	~	~	~		~

-



Project locations



States:

- 01: Assam 02: Karnataka 03: Arunachal Pradesh 04: Meghalaya 05: Jharkhand 06: Odisha
- 07: Gujarat 08: Maharashtra 09: Bihar 10: West Bengal 11: Madhya Pradesh 12: Manipur



Solutions.

Case Studies

Name - Rabia

Address - Amalapur, Bidar Occupation - Tailoring Technology - Passive cooling technology Monthly Income - INR 3,000 - INR 4,000 No. of Family Members - 8

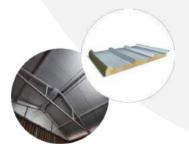




Before

After

Insulated roof panel Material - PUF Panel



Area of the house - 210 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"With the previous roof, we weren't able to use the room during the afternoons. It used to get too hot. With this new roof, it's much cooler inside and we're able to use the space throughout the day"

~ Rabia Begum

Project done in partnership with Samarasa



Name: Hemalatha

Address: Amalapur, Bidar Occupation: Tailoring Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 3,000 - INR 5,000 No. of Family Members: 3





Before

After

False ceiling Material - PPGI sheet + PVC False ceiling



Area of the house - 140 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"It used to get really hot and uncomfortable before. Now, with the installation of the ceiling, it's very comfortable. I can work better and my daughter can study better because of the better environment."

~ Hemalatha

Project done in partnership with Samarasa



Name: Jasmin

Address: Valdodi, Bidar Occupation: Cook Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 8,000 No. of Family Members: 5

Highest temperature recorded in Bidar in 2022 is 43°C





Before

Roof slab Material - Hollow Clay Hourdi blocks



Area of the house - 200 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"Installing the hourdi blocks for our roof has made our house really cool. Before, under our tin sheet roof, it used to be very hot. Now, it's so cool and comfortable inside that we don't even need to switch on the fan."

~ Jasmin

Project done in partnership with Samarasa



Name: Jagdevi

Address: Chimkod, Bidar Occupation: Agriculture Labour Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 4,000 - INR 6,000 No. of Family Members: 5

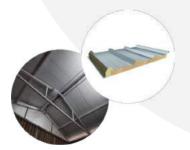






Before After

Insulated roof panel Material - PUF Panel



Area of the house - 140 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"This roof has made it really comfortable in my house. During summers, it's cool inside and during winters, it's warm. This really helped when my daughter came back when she was pregnant. I was able to give her a place to stay comfortably."

~ Jagdevi

Project done in partnership with Samarasa



Name: Nirmala

Address: Mugad, Dharwad Occupation: Roti making Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 6,000 - INR 10,000 No. of Family Members: 3







Before

Roof slab Material - Hollow Clay Hourdi blocks



Area of the house - 173 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"It used to get very hot and smokey before. Working was difficult due to this. Getting the roof replaced and adding more windows has made the space very comfortable. We can work for longer now."

~ Nirmala



Name: Vittala

Address: Mugad, Dharwad Occupation: Roti making Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 8,000 No. of Family Members: 4



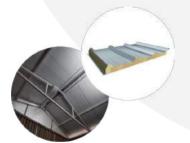




Before

After

Insulated roof panel Material - PUF panel



Area of the house - 257 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"The (cool) roof and the turbo ventilator has made my workspace very comfortable. I can work throughout the day. The skylight has made it bright and I don't need to switch on the lights during the day anymore."

~ Vittala



Name: Mahadevappa

Address: Garag, Dharwad Occupation: Potter Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 4,000 - INR 10,000 No. of Family Members: 5







Before

After

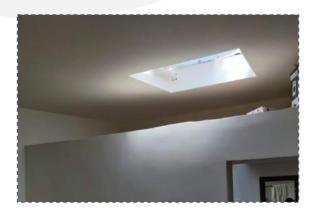
False ceiling Material - PPGI sheet + Gypsum False ceiling



Area of the house - 600 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:







"My workspace is more comfortable to work in now. It is cool and bright and I'm able to work for longer without getting very tired."

~ Mahadevappa



Name: Mahadevi

Address: Kelgeri, Dharwad Occupation: Home based petty shop Technology: Passive cooling technology Monthly Income: INR 5,000 - INR 8,000 No. of Family Members: 4



recorded in Dharwad in 2022 is ster-

Highest

temperature

Before

Surface finish Material - White Tiles



Area of the house - 520 Sq. ft. Recorded Temperature within the space:

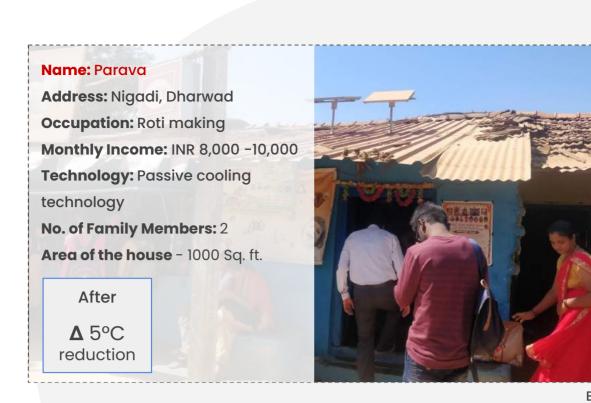






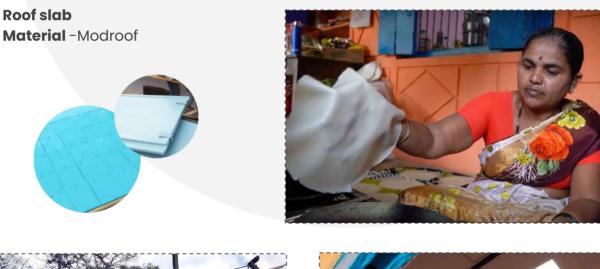
"When I was first introduced to this roof white tiling, I was skeptical on it's benefits. Now, after it was completed, I have felt very comfortable inside the house. Days when it used to get very hot in the previous years are very comfortable and cool now." ~ Mahadevi

NELCO



Before

After







"After the upgradation of my workspace, I am very comfortable working the long hours to run my business. This has allowed me to diversify and open my own Khanavali (eatery) as an extension to my home."

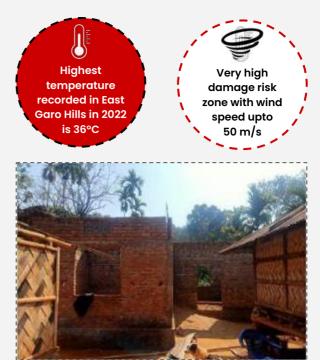
~ Parava

Project done in partnership with SKDRDP



Name: Gonen

Address: Tanal apal, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya Occupation: Farmer Monthly Income: INR 7,000 Technology: Cyclone resilient roofing No. of Family Members: 4 Area of the house – 370 Sq. ft.



Before

False ceiling + Insulation layer Material -Onduline roofing with marine plywood panels, air gap for insulation





Project done in partnership with DC Office. EGH







Name: Tangsin

Address: Tanal apal, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya Occupation: Farmer Monthly Income: INR 7,000 Technology: Cyclone resilient roofing No. of Family Members: 4 Area of the house – 370 Sq. ft.



Before

After

Roof slab Material -Precast slab and height increase









Project done in partnership with DC Office. EGH

Name: Pilseng

Address: Tanal apal, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya Occupation: Farmer Monthly Income: INR 7,000 Technology: Cyclone resilient roofing No. of Family Members: 5 Area of the house – 520 Sq. ft.



Before

False ceiling + Insulation layer Material - Onduline roofing with marine plywood panels, air gap for insulation









SELCO

Project done in partnership with DC Office. EGH

Name: Lakshmi

Address: Rajiv nagar, Ahmedabad Space: Convenience store Monthly Income: INR 5,000 - 8,000 Technology: Bamboo corrugated sheet roofing Area of the house - 100 Sq. ft.

Insulated roof panel

Material -Bamboo corrugated sheet



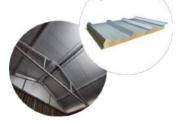
Name: Ashramshaala

Address: Gadat, Navsari, Gujarat Space: Residential school Technology: Passive cooling technology Area of the house - 800 Sq. ft.

After

Δ 3°C reduction

Insulated roof panel Material -PUF panel



Projects done in partnership with Mahila Housing Sewa Trust







Before

Highest temperature

recorded in Ahmedabad in

2022 is 45.8°C



Name: Shilpa

After

Δ4°C reduction

Address: Mandya Space: Dairy Farm Technology: Passive cooling technology Area of the house - 750 Sq. ft.



Before

After

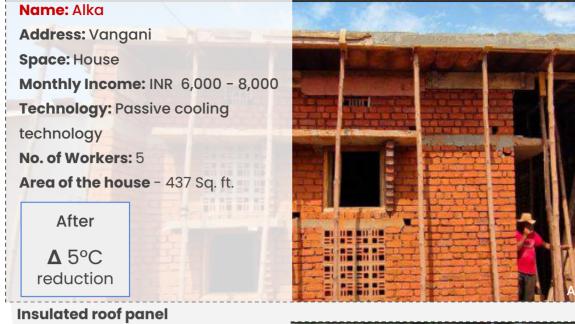
Insulated roof panel Material - Mangalore tile roofing and height increase



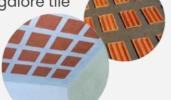








Insulated roof panel Material -Filler slabs with Mangalore tile



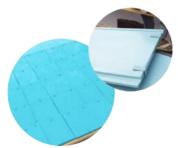


Name: Punam

Address: Bhuiyan Toli, Ranchi Occupation: Daily Wage Worker Space: House Monthly Income: INR 3,000 Technology: Passive cooling technology No. of Workers: 4 Area of the house - 221 Sq. ft



Roof slab Material - Modroof



1: Project done in partnership with Habitat for Humanity 2: Project done in partnership with Mahila Housing Sewa Trust







Before

After

Roof slab + Air conditioner

Material -Brick Bat Coba Slab roof + Solar Air Conditioner with battery back up







Yellapur Labour rooms: A set temperature range (22.8°C-29.3°C) is required within the labour room for safe and comfortable delivery. To maintain this above temperature range, the installation of an energy-efficient Air Conditioner (AC) is done to cool the space during extreme heat situations.





Before

After

Roof slab Material -Filler slab + Madras terrace





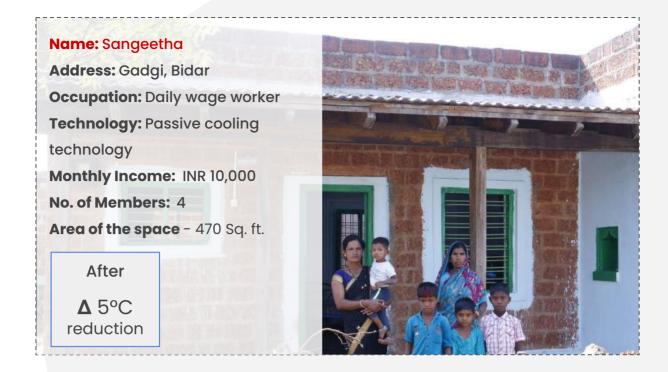
During COVID we were unable to live comfortably indoors which was very difficult for us before. Now it is nice and cool inside. We are able to open the windows also in the day. We are happy and comfortable enough even during the lockdown days.



SELCO

~ Rehana

Project done in partnership with Samarasa



After

Roof slab Material - Madras terrace





Project done in partnership with Samarasa







After

Roof slab

Material -Hollow Clay Hourdi blocks





Project done in partnership with INGRID









Air conditioner Material -Solar Air Conditioner with thermal back up





Name: Bhadoti PHC

After

24-26°C

Address: Bhadoti PHC, Rajasthan Space: Primary health centre Technology: Active cooling technology Area of the house - 511 Sq. ft.



Air conditioner Material -Solar Air Conditioner with thermal back up



Projects done in partnership with WISH Foundation





Name: Navrachit Slum school

Address: Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad Space: Slum school for migrant children Technology: Passive & Active cooling technology

Area of the space - 665 Sq. ft.

After

24-26°C



Before

After

Insulated roof panel + Air conditioner Material -PUF panel + Solar Air Conditioner with thermal back up



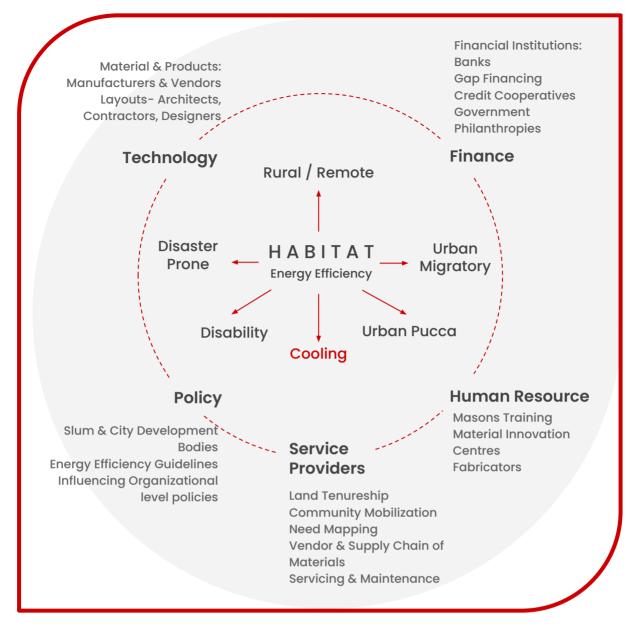




Project done in partnership with Navrachit Trust and Mahila Housing Sewa Trust







Ecosystem needed to Scale Cool Roofing

Creating an ecosystem to scale cool roofing solutions would create larger impacts among communities in heat stressed geographies. The ecosystem will introduce sustainable building materials and construction technologies that are productised and benchmarked with financial institutions like banks, credit cooperatives etc. Here conducive policies, subsidies will play a larger role in creating access to the technology. Capacitating and training personnel (masons, fabricators, carpenters, contractors, etc.) for green and cool jobs will also be critical. Creating awareness among communities on the benefits of these solutions towards their well being and health also becomes key in scaling such solutions.

As we are running out of time, to combat the 1.5 degree increase, all stakeholders must take urgent actions. The report presents various solutions ready to be scaled and replicated across geographies. Doing so will result in new trajectories of development for the poor, which builds ownership at the grassroot and innovates for local systems to be more resilient. It can be done, but the window to do it is small







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