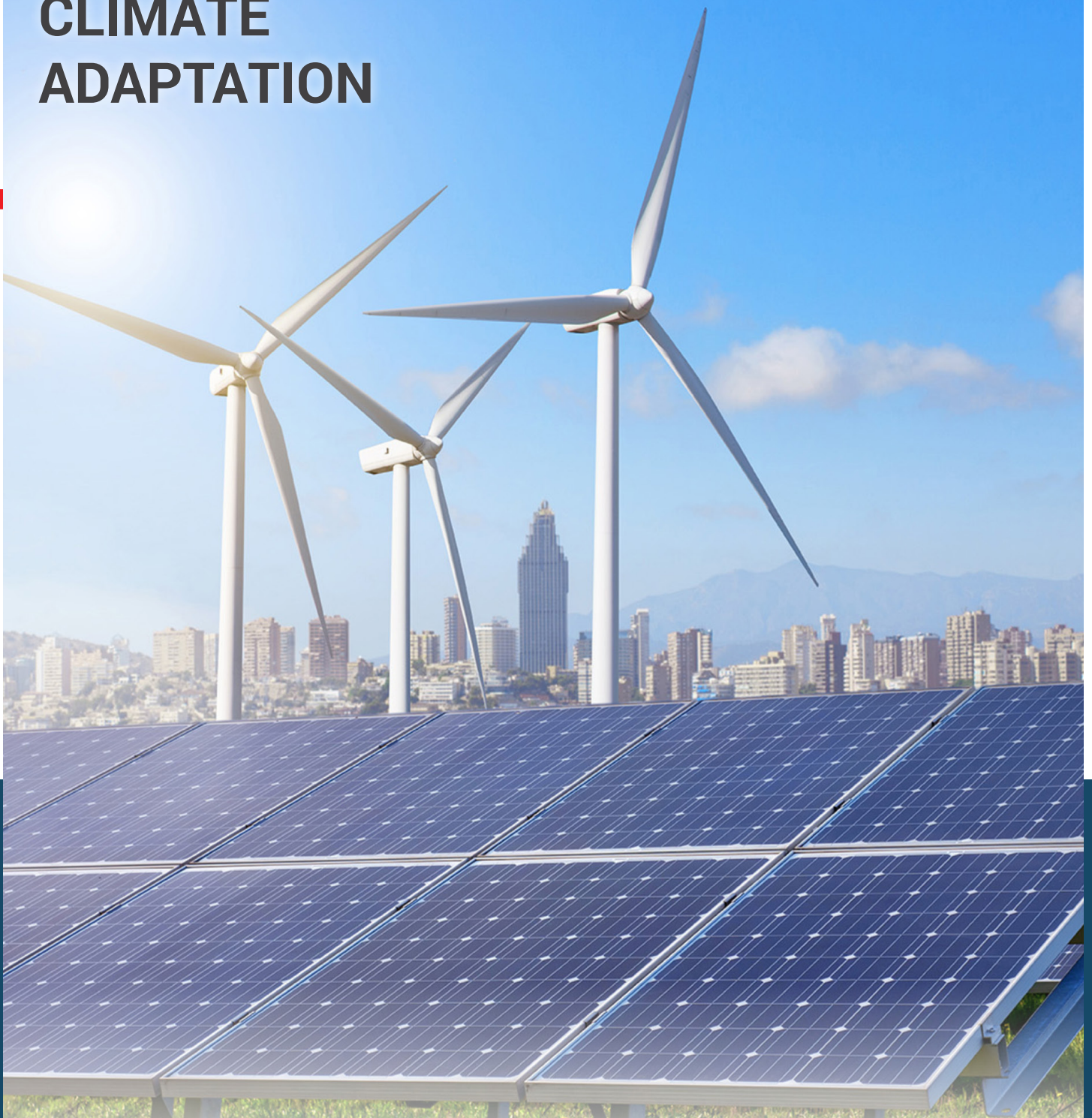


CLIMATE ADAPTATION



We are committed to climate proofing the future for a cleaner, healthier world by providing solutions to manage environmental liabilities, strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change.

Thematic Focus



Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Planning



Climate Resilient Infrastructure Designs



Decarbonising Economy through Renewable Energy



Mainstreaming Climate in Policy, Plans and Programmes



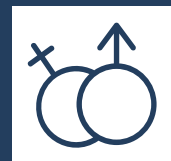
Climate Mitigation - Reduction of GHG Emissions (Forest Monitoring Systems)



Forest Governance & Land Tenure Rights



Disaster Risk Reduction and Promotion of Nature based solutions



Gender Mainstreaming in ECC Policies and Programmes



Adapting Cities for Climate Resilience



Mainstreaming Climate Action for Sustainable Tourism

Geopolitical boundaries are being breached

by climate change around the planet. Climate change has an impact on the social and environmental factors that determine health, such as clean air, safe drinking water, enough food, and secure housing. In addition to shifting weather patterns, it is negatively affecting our ability to ensure global food and water security, eradicate poverty, and achieve sustainable development.

We recognise the need to accelerate climate action for a sustainable future. We regularly work with clients to design and implement solutions that help companies turn environmental risks into competitive advantages. We assist policymakers, governments, private corporations, and other institutions in improving their operations by identifying and utilising climate innovation, assessing climate risks, raising public awareness of the issue, and integrating climate adaptation into daily activities.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE WITH OUR WORK

DFID

Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth in India (ICRG) Programme, India

ICRG was a 43-month Technical Assistance (TA) Programme commissioned by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) that aimed to support the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. Selected from 2500 blocks under the special focus of MGNREGA by the Government of India, the ICRG programme was implemented in 103 blocks in the states of Bihar, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh. The programme aimed to ensure that the most vulnerable sections in selected geographies were able to tackle the impact of climate extremes. Facilitating a better understanding of climate factors, capacity building of field practitioners, and improving the design of the work being undertaken, ICRG synergized its resources with MGNREGA in building climate resilience of the most vulnerable to achieve improved quality and climate resilient assets.

2016-2020



35000+

people trained on climate proofing MGNREGA assets



18,000+

MGNREGA and Line Department functionaries trained



27

Training Modules & Guidebooks developed



2015-2017

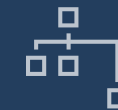
The World Bank

Preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) and Shoreline Management Plan for Odisha, India

The Government of Odisha, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI), and the World Bank, initiated the ICZMP project. The project aimed to ensure sustainable development and management of coastal resources, perpetual maintenance of high levels of biodiversity, and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas. This included critical habitats such as Bhitarkanika National Park and Chilika Lagoon, both RAMSAR sites, as well as sustainable management of livelihoods such as coastal fisheries and coastal tourism. The project also envisaged protection of the coastal zone from extreme weather events like storms and cyclones, promoted sustainable tourism and infrastructure development, and use of natural resources with active community participation, including capacity building of all Project Executing Agencies (PEAs) on ICZMP frameworks. The project area is 10,000 square kilometres on both the landward and seaward sides. Out of this area, two pilot stretches from Gopalpur to Chilika and Paradip to Dhamra were taken up as ICZMP stretches.



GIS-Based Database Creation
to analyse potential for damage to people and property due to coastal hazards



Conceptual Modelling
to understand coastal behaviour to comprehend past, present, and potential future hazards



Sectoral Plan development
with focus on coastal sectors of highest priority, considering all sectoral aspects



Land Vulnerability Mapping
for analysing potential for damage to people and property due to coastal hazards



Shoreline Management Sub Plan creation
to provide broad management strategies for delineated sediment cells



Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan creation
to access all coastal features and provide implementation strategies in consultation with all stakeholders



DFID

Evaluation Management Unit for the Forestry, Land Use and Governance (FLAG) Programme, Indonesia

FLAG was a £32.5 million, 3-year programme to support action to reduce the rate of deforestation and peatland degradation in Indonesia. We developed and implemented an evaluation framework that supported evidence-based decision making to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation in Indonesia. The framework was in accordance with the UK government's efforts to avoid climate change impacts, which would set back global calls for poverty reduction.



Generated
12.1 million
tonnes of avoided CO₂e



Prevented **20,958**
hectares of deforestation and
forest degradation



Reduced GHG emissions
from an area of **33,000**
hectares of peatlands



Aga Khan Foundation II Longitudinal Study to Assess the Impact of Organic Farming on Farm Incomes, Environment and Cotton Productivity in the Nimar Region of Madhya Pradesh (2021-2023)

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme in India with funding from the Laudes Foundation has been supporting an organic cotton farming programme in three districts of the Nimar Region in Madhya Pradesh where cotton is a major crop and a key source of income for the predominant tribal communities.

In this context, the Aga Khan Foundation commissioned us to conduct a longitudinal study (collecting data from 2021, 2022 and 2023 cropping cycles) to:

1. Assess the comparative impact of organic and conventional cotton farming, in terms of farm incomes, cotton productivity, environmental impact (water, soil, carbon emissions) and the overall quality of life of cotton farming families in Madhya Pradesh's Nimar region
2. Identify the key determinants of cotton productivity (e.g., seed quality, access to irrigation, soil type/ soil health, access to other inputs) and the contribution of these key determinants to the productivity of organic cotton and conventional cotton.

For this study, we have been using a 'follow-up longitudinal design (panel survey)' along with mixed-method data collection approach (quantitative: face to face interviews and qualitative: in-depth interviews and focused group discussions) following sequential explanatory design of data collection. Our detailed scope of work includes:

- Finalisation of the three farming cohorts for data collection across the three years (2021, 2022, 2023)
- Finalisation of the indicators and the process for collecting data for each of these indicators
- Mapping of primary and secondary data collection sources
- Comparative analysis of BT and non-BT cotton farms with respect to pesticide and chemical fertiliser consumption, water use, labour requirement, cotton productivity and incomes earned from cotton
- Comparative analysis of organic and BT cotton plots on soil
- Co-relation assessment and analysis of trends in cotton and other crop production and productivity across the years covering all seasons based on farmers' practices
- Identification of key determinants of cotton and contribution of these key determinants to the productivity of organic cotton and conventional cotton.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) II Final Evaluation of Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in 14 countries across Asia, Africa and Asia-Pacific; Deep dives in Bhutan, Tanzania, Niger and Tuvalu | (2022)

UNCDF designed the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in 2011 to promote climate change-resilient communities and local economies by establishing a standard, internationally recognised country-based mechanism to channel climate finance to local government authorities in developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries.

We were assigned by UNCDF to conduct the Final Evaluation of the LoCAL Global Portfolio. The evaluation was done at three levels:

- a. Macro Level (Portfolio and Global Level)
- b. Meso-Level (National Level)
- c. Local Level (Local Government Institutions & beneficiaries) against the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria.

As part of this evaluation, we:

- Assisted UNCDF and its development partners to meet their accountability and learning objectives.
- Supported the capacity development of UNCDF's partner LDC governments in the areas of climate finance and climate adaptation.
- Supported ongoing attempts by LoCAL and its funders to capture good practice and lessons to date.
- Informed updating of UNCDF global strategies for Local Development Finance. A theory-based evaluation approach with contribution analysis (assessment against rubrics and strength of evidence) with mixed methods data collection will be used to collect evidence from various sources.

In addition to the portfolio evaluation, we also undertook in-country deep dives in 4 countries, namely, Bhutan, Niger, Tanzania and Tuvalu.

A key output of the Climate Finance Innovators Project is to develop a Funding Proposal (FP) for the GCF to mobilise financing for the proposed activity "Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of Ethiopia".

This activity seeks to strengthen rural climate resilience in Ethiopia through sustainable extraction of water from deep aquifers with solar PV for productive and potable use in semi/arid Southwestern Oromia and Northeastern Amhara regions.

Triple Line has been engaged to suggest recommendations for improving the project design. The explicit objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions & increase community resilience through sustainable access to clean water. Other key activities of the project includes:

- Developing a feasibility study in support of a GCF funding proposal as described above.
- Consult with key stakeholders, including through field work, and update the feasibility study in an iterative process according to the needs and requirements from the GCF and Ethiopian stakeholders.
- Engage in a regular coordination within the project team responsible for preparing the GCF proposal.

Perspectives Climate Group GmbH II Feasibility Study on Climate-resilient community access to safe water in Ethiopia (2021-2022)



EACDS II Investing in Forests and Nature (INAFOR) (2021-2022)

Investing in Forests and Nature (INAFOR) design is about supporting effective forestry and land use with the goal of reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions through the promotion of nature-based solutions to climate change. Specifically, the supplier will support the UKCCU and the Government of Indonesia to identify suitable interventions that can be packaged coherently within a single programme based on a thorough assessment of their viability, value for money and likely impacts for both climate change as well as local livelihoods.

Triple Line has been engaged to provide technical advice on practical options on how best to deliver the new programme along with different organisations and actors. This will inform the design of the INAFOR. The three phases include:

Phase 1: Inception and theory of change

Phase 2: Modes of intervention: options appraisal

Phase 3: Programme delivery: Appraisal of governance and delivery partner options

The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
India II Preparation of Strategy Document & DPR for
Establishing State Climate Change Knowledge Centre of
Uttar Pradesh (UP), India (2021)

GIZ, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), partnered with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) in implementing Indo-German Technical Cooperation projects on Climate Change through Climate Adaptation and Finance in Rural India (CAFRI) project. The Directorate of Environment (DoE), Government of UP initiated various activities with technical support of GIZ under the CAFRI project to achieve the targets defined in the State Action Plan on Climate Change including the establishment of a "State Knowledge Centre on Climate Change" (SKCCC) under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC).

We were engaged to provide technical support to DoE, UP Government and GIZ in developing Detailed Project Document (DPR) for establishing SKCCC for UP. As part of the DPR, we defined the scope of work for SKCCC, organisation structure, detailed funding requirements and created a road map of activities both for short and long term.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), Government of United Kingdom II Early Formative and Impact Evaluations of the Climate Leadership in Cities (CLIC) Programme, Global (2018-2021)

CLIC aimed to support cities in developing countries to plan for, and implement, ambitious climate actions. It provided technical assistance to 15 megacities in Asia and South America to develop climate action plans consistent with the Paris Agreement. It supported 10 -12 cities develop investable business cases for climate action through the C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) and shared good practices, learning and knowledge with cities across the world, and facilitated funds for a global research and national advocacy component (in China and Mexico) to help remove barriers to city action.

We undertook formative evaluation of the governance structure, performance evaluation of delivery partners and impact evaluation of the CLIC programme's effectiveness in achieving direct outputs and progress towards medium term objectives, including an assessment of the likelihood of transformational change.



FAO (UN) II National Forest Monitoring System Programme (NFMS), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (2019)

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) measures the impact of anthropogenic activities on the emissions/absorption of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) related to land-use change. NFMS allows Government of Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to monitor land use, land cover and forest cover, and take informed policy decisions on reducing emissions from deforestation/ forest degradation for sustainable management of forest resources in DRC. In addition, it helps foster analysis and track progress made by REDD+ activities in forests on national scale and provide information essential for the country to meet reporting requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

We undertook the mid-term review of the NFMS in DRC for Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and provided recommendations for improving the programme.

UK Space Agency/Ecometrica || Forests 2020-Monitoring and Evaluation of the Indonesia Component of the Programme, Indonesia (2017-2021)

Implemented by a consortium of UK experts and international partners led by Ecometrica, Forests 2020 was a major investment by the UK Space Agency, as part of the International Partnership Programme (IPP), to help protect and restore up to 300 million hectares of tropical forests by improving forest monitoring in six developing countries through advanced uses of satellite data. It aimed to improve forest monitoring systems in partner countries (Indonesia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Ghana and Kenya) thereby supporting both REDD+, FLEGT and other aspects of forest governance and biodiversity conservation.

We provided monitoring and evaluation support (baseline, mid-term and final) to the Forests 2020 programme in Indonesia. This included reporting on progress against project plan and objectives, ensuring project outputs were effectively translated into outcomes (improved forest change, risk mapping and infrastructure adopted and mainstreamed within national forest monitoring systems), and, synthesised with International Climate Fund (ICF) forestry programmes in Indonesia.

Voices for Mekong Forests (V4MF) is a 5-year programme which aims to give local communities a voice and improve forest governance by strengthening the participation of non-state actors (NSAs) in the Greater Mekong Subregion. The overarching rationale of V4MF is that for forests to be sustained, forest landscape governance must be based on principles of inclusivity, requiring effective participation of non-state actors. The project recognises that many national, regional and global initiatives (FLEGT-VPA, REDD+) offer opportunities for NSAs to become actively involved in government-led forest landscape dialogues and decision-making processes. The transboundary focus of V4MF covers landscape across five countries – Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Triple Line was commissioned and conducted mid-term review of V4MF project to assess progress towards achieving project results and capitalise lessons on how it could further improve during the remaining duration of its implementation. This included assessing qualitative and quantitative achievements of the project, analysing relevance of project strategies, understanding assumptions and intervention logic/theory of change, analysing gender mainstreaming aspects and providing recommendations for the future direction of V4MF project.

The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) || Voices for the Mekong Forests Project: Mid-term Review, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (2019)



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Embassy of Switzerland || Design and Development of a Web based Geo-spatial Application on Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment for 12 Himalayan States, India (2019)

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), through Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) aimed to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in the Indian Himalayas by strengthening the capacities of Indian institutions in climate science, with a specific focus on glaciology and related areas. It also looked at building institutional capacities of Himalayan states in India on adaptation planning, implementation and policy.

We designed and developed a web-based geo-spatial portal on climate vulnerability at district and state level for 12 Himalayan states under IHCAP, a bilateral programme between Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India and SDC. The geo-spatial portal provides easy access to the vulnerability data and maps for use by different stakeholders in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) for adaptation planning. It presents climate change vulnerability information in a user-friendly interface, enabling planners and decision-makers to identify the climate hotspots and accordingly plan for adaptation to build resilience.

The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) II IGEN-Access - Scoping Study for Agriculture-Energy Nexus in Rural Areas of Delhi (2018-2019)

The Indo-German Energy Programme – Access to Energy in Rural Areas (IGEN-Access) is a bilateral cooperation project carried out by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Government of Germany and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. The objective of IGEN-Access is to create a conducive environment for rural renewable energy enterprises to make energy services easily accessible to the rural population.

We conducted a scoping study to examine the existing scenarios of agriculture and livelihood, and usage of energy. As part of study, we identified sustainable agricultural and livelihood diversification practices and recommended options for enhancing income from agriculture and allied services by increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in the Kapasheda and Najafgarh sub-divisions of New Delhi.

WHO II Action Plan to Enhance Climate-Resilient Health Facilities at the Hospitals in Madhya Pradesh, India (2019)

WHO in partnership with the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) supported a study “Action Plan to Enhance Climate-Resilient Health Facilities at the Hospitals in Madhya Pradesh.” The underlying principle of the study was to assess climate change risks to healthcare facilities and identify adaptive management strategies to build resilience.

As part of the action plan, we prepared a guidance document for the public healthcare facilities at the district and block levels to help them better deal with the challenges of climate change. This document provided guidance on critical infrastructure, electricity, clean drinking water, food service delivery, waste disposal and treatment.

The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) II Develop Training Modules and Capacitate State Government Stakeholders on Sector wise Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities, Mizoram, India (2019)

Climate Change Adaptation – North Eastern Region of India (CCA-NER) is a bilateral cooperation arrangement between the Governments of India and Germany. Working with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDoNER), Government of India at the national level, it supports four north-eastern states (Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Mizoram) in their efforts to enhance the climate resilience of rural communities.

We developed training modules and supported the Government of Mizoram in building the capacity of its various stakeholders at different levels on sector-wise climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities. We also facilitated orientation towards State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) - 2 which was developed keeping in mind the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with formulation of adaptation strategies at the local level.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Embassy of Switzerland II Preparation of Climate Adaptive Plans for 5 Districts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim for Climate Resilient Development (2019-2020)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) aimed to integrate climate actions into state planning, benefitting local communities in India by strengthening capacities of state nodal agencies on climate change, and focusing on sectoral departments to plan and undertake specific interventions in climate-sensitive sectors which affected large sections of vulnerable communities in these states.

We undertook preparation of climate resilience plans for five districts (3 in Madhya Pradesh – Tikamgarh, Dewas, Gwalior; West Sikkim in Sikkim and Pauri Garhwal in Uttarakhand). In addition, we supported the respective state governments in building the capacities of state nodal agencies on climate change and sectoral departments in scaling up the climate resilience plans and integration with the ongoing schemes/ programmes.

SouthSouthNorth (SSN) II Mobilising Investment for NDC Implementation-Understanding the Ethiopian Regulatory Environment in Relation to Mini- Grids, Ethiopia (2018-2019)

The Mobilising Investment (MI) project for NDC implementation was a 3-year project focused on interventions within seven target countries: Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Peru, Philippines and Vietnam, supported by the Federal Government of Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI). The overarching objective of the project was to support public and private sector to create favourable conditions for private financing of NDC implementation in Ethiopia by de-risking investments and increasing the scale of demand.

We conducted a study to set up platform for the investment case development to further the Ethiopia IKI MI workplan. As part of the study, we identified the capacity constraints within the Ethiopian Energy Authority (EEA) and the Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) and other relevant stakeholders. We provided initial insights into factors required to develop different off-grid financial and business models to ensure that off-grid energy is viable for the investors and financiers in Ethiopia.



Making Development a Ground Reality

IPE Global is committed to impacting lives with a human touch. We are a leading global advisory & implementation organisation which partners with governments, businesses, and leaders in the society to create a better world for all.

Our business model integrates people, technology, and innovation to create value for all our stakeholders. Integrating **Human Development, Inclusive Growth & Resilience and Good Governance** in all our sectors, we bring to the table bespoke solutions.

We are an ISO certified organisation with a focus on quality and integrity to empower growth and drive positive change in the development space.

Global Expertise. **Applied Locally**

Headquartered in India with five international offices in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Philippines, and United Kingdom, we have been creating a lasting impact through our tailor-made solutions for over two decades.

100+

Countries

1100+

Global Team

1000+

Projects Delivered

600 M+

People Reached

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