Mobilising Climate Finance for Just and Inclusive Transition

Achieving climate goals requires not just ambition, but equitable access to financial resources. Our work focuses on mobilising climate finance that supports vulnerable communities, promotes social equity, and ensures no one is left behind in the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future. We facilitate strategic partnerships, unlock innovative financing mechanisms, and align investments with national and global climate priorities to drive sustainable, inclusive development.

Developing Financing Pathways to Support Low-Carbon Targets Implementation, 2025-2026

Project Background

India's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions continue to rise with sectoral variations and regional disparities shaping the country's transition to a low-carbon economy. As India strives to meet its climate commitments, this development aims to support sustainable growth, reduce emissions, and attract private investments through targeted financial interventions. At the national level, the project is currently developing a comprehensive financing framework to mobilise investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate mitigation.

This framework will:

- Provide a structured approach to deploying financial instruments such as green bonds, carbon pricing and offset markets to attract private sector participation while fostering public-private partnerships for long-term sustainability.
- Ensure a just transition for communities reliant on carbon intensive industries, minimising livelihood disruptions and creating sustainable pathways for industries and workers to adopt clean energy technologies.
- Establish a climate finance readiness framework, identifying financial gaps in energy sector and designing mechanisms to bridge these gaps effectively.

Our Role

We are supporting the Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change (DoFE&CC) Government of Odisha as a Technical Support Unit (TSU) in enhancing its climate finance readiness. By integrating innovative financing mechanisms, equity considerations and sustainability principles, the project plans to empower Odisha to attract climate investments, strengthen resilience and develop scalable models that harmonise industrial growth with climate action.

LUCA – Strategic Climate Finance Advisory Services, 2023-2024

Project Background

Leading Urban and Climate Action (LUCA) intends to receive consultancy services around strategic, process related and technical issues of climate finance, in particular the mobilisation of private capital as well as sustainable urban and infrastructure development.

Our Role

- Provided conceptual and strategic process support towards a global climate finance initiative aimed at systematically mobilizing private capital for climate-relevant investments in emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs).
- Delivered technical advisory services on topics related to (subnational) climate finance, climate-resilient infrastructure, urban development, and climate policy.
- Supported advanced advisory inputs on existing BMWK-supported climate finance initiatives such as LUCI, CCFLA, NUCAP, the Gap Fund, and NDCP—ensuring their conceptual development and alignment with evolving priorities.
- Identified and promoted strategic interlinkages across climate finance instruments and mechanisms, enhancing coherence and impact across projects and global initiatives.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Support for the Climate Action of a Resilient Asia (CARA) Programme, 2024-2029

Project Background

FCDO is supporting the Climate Action for a Resilient Asia (CARA) programme. Designed as a regional programme supporting governments, regional institutions, cities, vulnerable communities and the private sector across the Indo-Pacific to increase the resilience of economies and vulnerable communities to climate change; improve the health of natural ecosystems; and promote low carbon growth and development in the region. CARA intends to do this through six thematic partnerships centred around

Climate Finance, Policy and Planning	Community-Based Adaptation	Water Resource Management/Security
Nature-based Solutions (NbS) & Landscapes	Urban Resilience	Weather and Climate Information Services

Our Role

As the MEL Support Unit for the CARA programme, we are responsible for delivering seven key outputs aligned with the overarching objectives of enhancing climate resilience, strengthening evidence-based policymaking, and ensuring accountability for climate finance investments:

1 Reviewing and refining the overall CARA level monitoring framework	We are leading the review and refinement of the CARA monitoring framework during the Inception Phase to ensure its effectiveness in tracking portfolio-level outcomes, particularly those aligned with climate adaptation and mitigation goals under the ICF (International Climate Finance) framework.
2 Reviewing results/ monitoring frameworks of individual CARA components	Through a light-touch assessment of partner-level MEL systems, we are offering strategic inputs to align these frameworks with CARA's theory of change and with FCDO's climate finance priorities, ensuring partner interventions contribute coherently to overall CARA objectives and ICF KPIs.
3 Independent Monitoring	We are providing continuous support to CARA implementing partners to report annual data on results framework indicators, including FCDO's ICF KPIs (e.g., GHG reductions, resilience impacts, and finance mobilised). Also ensuring data quality, synthesised evidence into annual reviews, and enabled transparent and accurate climate finance reporting. Special attention was given to tracking gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)-responsive impacts of climate finance.
4 Targeted, Need-based MEL support to CARA Implementing Partners	We are delivering timely technical advice to implementing partners to ensure their MEL systems remained adaptive to evolving climate finance priorities and capable of demonstrating outcome-level changes. This advisory support helped optimise the impact of climate finance investments by enhancing the responsiveness and rigour of results measurement.
5 Produce Evidence and Learning	We are developing high-quality evidence products and knowledge outputs to assess what works in the delivery of climate interventions across CARA's thematic areas. Using systematic analytical approaches, IPE's learning products contribute to the global climate finance evidence base and inform more effective future investments. IPE also designed and implemented a Knowledge Dissemination Strategy to ensure wide accessibility of this learning.
6 Sharing of Evidence and Learning	We have designed and maintained the CARA knowledge portal to serve as a transparent platform for accessing programme information, results, and lessons learned. The portal supports FCDO's commitment to open, evidence-driven climate finance programming.
7 Facilitate Coordination among CARA Components/Partners	Playing a central role in convening partners, fostering coordination, we are encouraging cross-learning to ensure climate finance resources were deployed efficiently and strategically across CARA's portfolio. This coordination is helping avoid duplication, maximise synergies, and reinforce a shared vision for climate resilience.

Mapping Industrial Readiness to Climate Change, 2024-2025

Project Background

While the discourse on climate change impacts in India has gained momentum, evidence-based research focused on industrial resilience remains limited. This gap has hindered timely and informed actions by key stakeholders particularly within the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors and to integrate climate risk considerations into their strategic and operational planning.

This project aims to address this gap by evaluating physical climate risks to Indian industries using geolocation-based climate models, combined with financial risk mapping and climate scenario analysis. The initiative seeks to inform both policy and practice by highlighting how climate change could affect industrial assets, supply chains, and competitiveness particularly in climate-sensitive sectors.

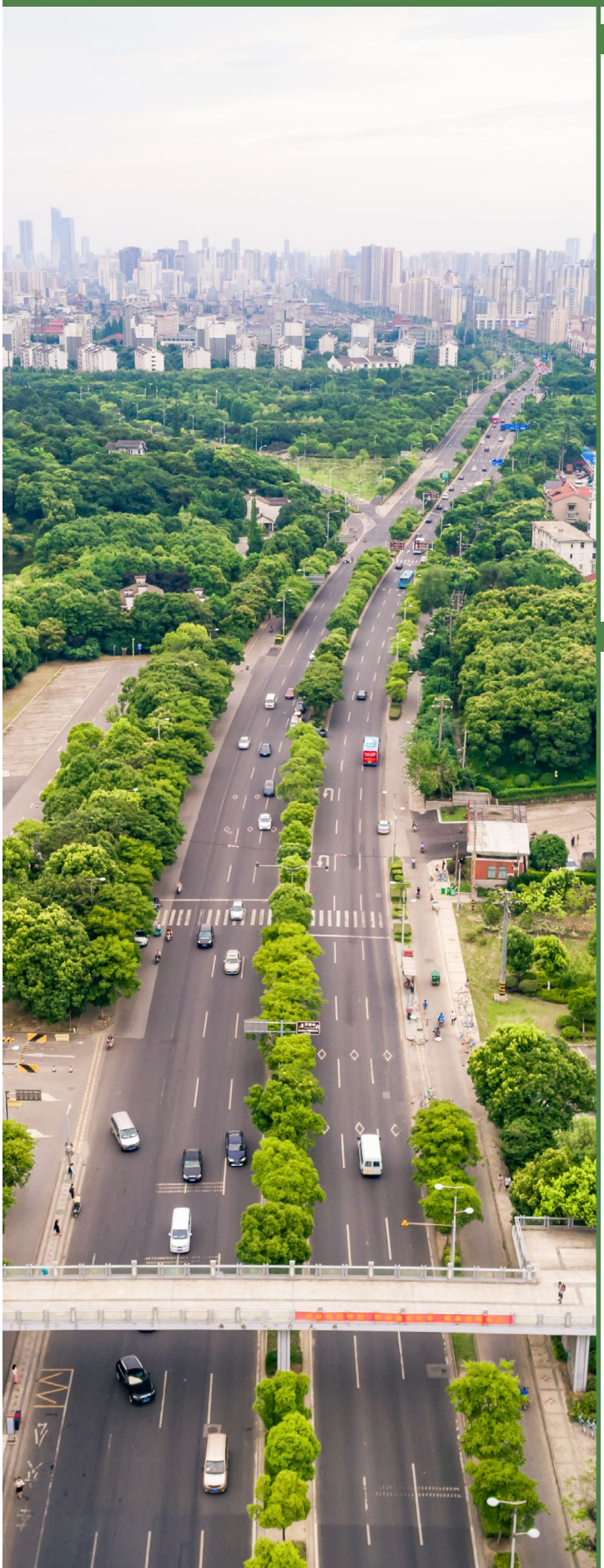
Our Role

We are leading this strategic assessment, and aims to:

- Map industrial vulnerability and readiness to climate change using spatially disaggregated physical climate risk data (floods, heatwaves, sea-level rise, etc.).
- Conduct climate scenario analysis and stress testing to assess potential disruptions to industrial operations under different global warming trajectories.
- Identify sector-specific and geography-specific risk hotspots, and recommend resilience measures tailored to India's industrial ecosystems.
- Integrate financial risk mapping to evaluate exposure to climate-related financial risks
- Propose strategic climate finance pathways, including:
    - Green industrial transition financing mechanisms to support retrofitting and resilience-building in MSMEs and industrial clusters.
    - Blended finance models to leverage concessional and commercial capital for industrial climate adaptation projects.
    - ESG-aligned investment frameworks and disclosure tools to help industries attract sustainable finance and meet compliance under BRSR (Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting).
    - Technical assistance on accessing international climate funds and private finance for resilience-enhancing technologies and infrastructure.

By combining physical risk analysis with climate finance strategy, we are enabling India's industrial sector to transition toward a climate-resilient and finance-ready future, aligned with national climate goals and global investor expectations.

Climate Readiness Index (India) – Sub National Decision Support System, 2024-2025



Project Background

As India advances its climate transition agenda, there is a growing need to assess the preparedness of states in adopting low-carbon pathways. However, existing data gaps, fragmented implementation, and limited decision-support tools have hindered sub-national climate action. This project seeks to bridge that gap by developing an evidence-based framework to measure, compare, and accelerate climate readiness across India's top 10 greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting states which includes Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

The study builds on a multi-dimensional understanding of climate preparedness capturing systemic, financial, and technological readiness while addressing critical questions around renewable energy adoption, policy bottlenecks, and climate finance mobilisation. The ultimate goal is to equip stakeholders at the sub-national level with actionable insights and tools to fast-track low-carbon transitions.

Our Role

We led the design and implementation of a comprehensive Climate Readiness Index (CRI) that integrates Low-Carbon Pathways through the Climate Readiness Index–Decision Support System (CRI-DSS) a first-of-its-kind, AI-powered, scenario-based platform. The CRI-DSS was developed to assess and accelerate the low-carbon transition across India's top 10 greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting states. This dynamic, data-driven tool enables policy and investment decision-making by evaluating sub-national readiness across the following three critical dimensions: Systemic Readiness, Technological Readiness, and Financial Readiness.

Systemic Readiness – assessing the strength of governance structures, policies, and institutional coordination to implement climate strategies.

Financial Readiness – analysing existing and potential climate finance mechanisms at both state and central levels to support renewable energy and low-carbon infrastructure.

Technological Readiness – evaluating the technical capabilities of states, with a focus on solar infrastructure and workforce development.

Together, these dimensions offer a holistic understanding of each state's capacity to adopt renewable energy solutions and implement climate-resilient strategies.

Cities and Infrastructure for Growth Ghana (CIG Ghana): Scaling up and Improving Urban Services, 2022-2023

Project Background

The programme focused on addressing the growing challenge of urban flooding in Ghana by producing advanced flood modelling, identifying both soft and hard infrastructure interventions, and providing strategic guidance for mobilizing climate finance to support the implementation of resilient urban infrastructure. The initiative aimed to build long-term climate resilience in urban areas through technically sound and financially viable solutions.

Our Role

We provided technical assistance during the second phase of the CIG Ghana programme, with a specific focus on integrating climate finance into urban resilience planning. This involved conducting detailed flood risk assessments, designing targeted adaptation interventions, and identifying appropriate climate finance instruments to support the implementation of these solutions.

We offered strategic advisory services to enhance the climate finance readiness of infrastructure proposals, enabling them to align with the requirements of both international and domestic climate finance mechanisms (such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and Ghana's national climate funds). Additionally, we worked to strengthen institutional capacities for structuring bankable and climate-resilient urban development projects, supporting Ghana's broader climate adaptation and infrastructure goals.

Second Strengthening Social Resilience Programme in Bangladesh 2024-2026

Project Background

The programme will conduct a comprehensive review of existing social protection programmes of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) Government of Bangladesh to assess their capacity to adapt to climate change and natural disasters. It will also analyse the policy and regulatory landscape to identify obstacles hindering the integration of climate adaptation into social protection programs.

Our Role

We are strengthening the climate resilience of Bangladesh's social protection programmes through adaptive planning, policy analysis, gender-responsive and pro-poor adaptation strategies, integration of early warning systems and disaster risk financing, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and robust monitoring and evaluation. The initiative aims to build equitable, climate-resilient systems benefiting vulnerable communities, especially women.

As a part of this programme, we have led the planning and assessment of social protection systems for climate adaptation, analysed policy barriers, developed gender-responsive, pro-poor adaptation strategies, integrated early warning systems and disaster risk financing mechanisms, and designed capacity building modules. We have also conducted monitoring and impact assessments, facilitated multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange, and advanced climate finance readiness by identifying financing needs and opportunities, supporting the development of investment frameworks, and strengthening access to climate finance for social protection programming especially for the Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP) workfare programme.

Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Sector Project (AHURP) Sustainable Green Finance Support (SCF), 2020-2024

Project Background

The Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Sector Project (AHURP) aims to transform the highly climate-vulnerable and heavily polluting peri-urban "ger" areas of Ulaanbaatar into low-carbon, climate-resilient, and affordable eco-districts. The project seeks to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, while enhancing the liveability, adaptive capacity, and climate resilience of Ulaanbaatar. A core component of the project is the establishment of a Sustainable Green Finance mechanism through the Eco-District Affordable Housing Fund (EDAF) to support green, inclusive, and climate-smart investments in the housing and urban renewal sectors.

Our Role

We provided technical assistance for the Sustainable Green Finance Support (SCF) component of the AHURP, with a strong focus on enabling climate finance readiness, institutional development, system strengthening, and capacity building. The engagement included the following key areas:

Phase 1-A: Establishment of EDAF

- Drafting policy and internal documents to operationalize the Eco-District Affordable Housing Fund (EDAF)
- Developing guidelines to ensure smooth and accountable flow of climate finance from EDAF to selected commercial banks

Phase 1-B: Project Implementation Support

- Providing institutional and operational support across financial and procurement systems to enable efficient deployment of climate finance
- Developing and regularly updating key internal policy documents (CAM, FAP, RMP, QACP) to align with climate finance standards
- Designing and implementing the EDAF Management Information System (EMIS) and monitoring frameworks (PPMS)
- Establishing robust quality assurance and control systems, risk management frameworks, and financial management tools
- Supporting procurement of climate-resilient goods, works, and equipment
- Ensuring environmental and social safeguards compliance, including preparation and reporting on gender and social action plans, ESG frameworks, and due diligence
- Conducting institutional and business process analyses and implementing targeted capacity development and training activities

Phase 2: Sector and Financial System Strengthening

- Supporting sector capacity development and policy reforms to integrate climate resilience and low-carbon development goals
- Developing and promoting green financial products (e.g., green mortgages, equity loans, securitization instruments) aligned with climate finance frameworks
- Designing an investor outreach strategy and a sustainable green investment label to mobilize private sector participation in climate finance
- Developing standards, guidelines, and regulatory frameworks for green project qualification and selection to ensure climate finance alignment

Assessing the Attributional Correlation between Heat Risks and Extreme Rainfall Events, 2024

Project Background

The study assessed current and projected population exposure to heat risks in India, with key findings presented in the issue brief "Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate." developed by IPE Global and Esri, India. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) underscores the rising climate vulnerabilities across India particularly in high-GDP states driven by intensified heatwaves and erratic monsoon patterns. These compound risks threaten infrastructure, health systems, and livelihoods, highlighting the urgency of robust climate adaptation planning.

Our Role

In partnership with Esri India, we conducted a pioneering multi-decadal regional climatological analysis to examine the attributional correlation between rising temperatures and extreme rainfall events. The study aimed to:

- Generate empirical evidence on how global warming–induced temperature increases are intensifying rainfall extremes, contributing to a deeper understanding of compound climate risks in India.
- Map emerging heatwave hotspots and identify climate-vulnerable zones using advanced geospatial and climate modelling tools.
- Highlight the accelerating rise in temperature and humidity levels, which are increasing the frequency, duration, and severity of heatwaves
- Recommend actionable policy measures, including the establishment of a Heat Risk Observatory (HRO) to monitor, forecast, and respond to heat-related health and infrastructure risks at a granular level.
- Propose innovative climate finance solutions to bolster resilience, such as:
    - Blended finance models combining public subsidies, philanthropic capital, and private investment for heat-resilient infrastructure and early warning systems.
    - Risk pooling mechanisms and climate insurance products to safeguard vulnerable communities and MSMEs.
    - Mobilising climate adaptation financing through multilateral channels and national green funds to support Heat Action Plans and city-level resilience strategies.
- Advocate for the appointment of Heat Risk Champions to promote cross-sectoral coordination, enhance local awareness, and strengthen community-based adaptation.

Through this integrated approach, we contributed to advancing India's climate resilience agenda by linking science-based evidence, policy innovation, and strategic climate finance mobilisation.

Sustainable Access to Market and Resources for Innovative Delivery of Healthcare (SAMRIDH): Improving Healthcare Services for the Vulnerable, 2020

Project Background

India's first healthcare-focused blended finance facility, SAMRIDH focused on catalysing market-based solutions and innovations to improve access to affordable and quality healthcare services for vulnerable populations. The initiative leveraged blended finance to address systemic barriers in the healthcare ecosystem and enhance resilience to future health and climate-related shocks.

Our Role

Through this initiative, we addressed critical supply-side gaps in healthcare infrastructure to respond to immediate, medium, and long-term health emergencies. We accelerated the scale-up and adoption of innovative, market-driven health solutions and mobilised public and private resources to support high-impact healthcare delivery models.

Recognising the interlinkages between health and climate resilience, we actively promoted climate-smart healthcare systems by integrating sustainability measures, supporting green infrastructure, and incorporating climate risk considerations into health system strengthening efforts and explored and mobilised climate finance mechanisms including green bonds and impact investment instruments to build resilient, environmentally sustainable healthcare systems that can withstand future climate related and public health shocks.

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

Project Background

The Mobilising Investment (MI) project for NDC implementation focused on targeted interventions across seven 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 was to support both public and private sectors in creating enabling environments to mobilise private sector financing for NDC implementation. In Ethiopia, the project specifically aimed to de-risk investments, address institutional barriers, and scale up climate-aligned financing to accelerate the transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

Our Role

As part of this study in Ethiopia:

- Conducted a detailed climate finance readiness assessment to support the development of an investment platform and pipeline aligned with the Ethiopia IKI MI workplan. This included mapping existing financing flows and identifying opportunities to mobilise and leverage additional public and private climate finance for the mini-grid sector.
- Identified institutional and capacity gaps within key agencies such as the Ethiopian Energy Authority (EEA), Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU), and other relevant stakeholders that constrain access to climate finance and impede the development of bankable, low-carbon energy projects.
- Provided early-stage technical guidance for the design of de-risking instruments and innovative off-grid financial and business models to enhance the commercial viability of mini-grid projects. These models were geared toward unlocking climate finance from both domestic and international sources including blended finance instruments, green investment facilities, and concessional capital to support decentralised renewable energy solutions.

The work laid the foundation for sustainable financing structures that can attract long-term investments and foster scalable, climate-resilient energy transitions in Ethiopia.

LoCAL: Evaluating Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility in 14 countries across Asia, Africa and Asia-Pacific; Deep dives in Bhutan, Tanzania, Niger and Tuvalu, 2022

Project Background

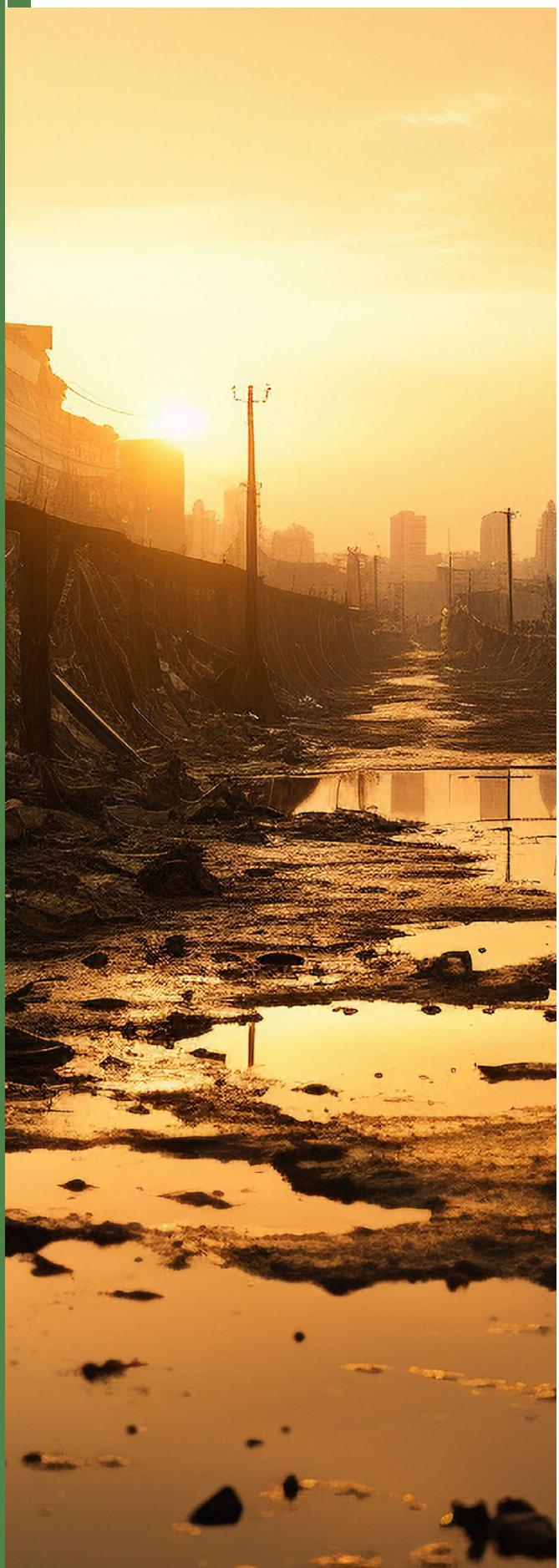
To build climate-resilient communities and promote local economies, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) designed the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in 2011. The initiative aimed to channel climate finance directly to local governments in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), enabling them to plan and implement climate adaptation measures that respond to local needs.

Our Role

We played a pivotal role in supporting the evaluation of LoCAL by strengthening the capacity of UNCDF's partner LDC governments in climate finance governance, public financial management for adaptation, and climate-responsive local planning. We also contributed to documenting good practices and lessons learned across the 14 countries, with deep dives in Bhutan, Tanzania, Niger, and Tuvalu.

These insights helped refine UNCDF's global strategies for Local Development Finance and informed future programming and resource mobilisation efforts to scale up climate finance for local adaptation.

South Sudan: Assessing Urban Disaster Risks and Investment Options for Urban Disaster Risk Reduction, 2024- 2025



Project Background

This project focused on evaluating climate-induced hazards and urban disaster risks in South Sudan, with the objective of informing resilient development planning. It involved identifying high risk regions and vulnerable populations, and analysing how climate related shocks such as floods, droughts, and extreme weather events pose threats to urban development outcomes. The study was designed to generate evidence-based insights through a structured assessment of climate hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and risk, followed by a comprehensive review of adaptation needs and resilience-building opportunities.

The outputs aim to support the World Bank and other stakeholders in mainstreaming climate resilience into urban planning, strengthening institutional capacities, and guiding the design of strategic investment plans, including those supported by climate finance.

Our Role

As part of this initiative, we

- Conducted a detailed climate hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and risk assessment, integrating geospatial and socio-economic data to identify urban hotspots most at risk of climate-related disasters.
- Delivered a comprehensive adaptation and resilience assessment, outlining priority measures to reduce climate and disaster vulnerability across urban systems such as housing, water infrastructure, drainage, and social services.
- Assessed investment options for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, focusing on scalable and context-specific interventions aligned with national priorities and World Bank frameworks.
- Integrated climate finance dimensions by:
- Identifying blended finance mechanisms and results-based financing opportunities to fund urban resilience investments.
- Proposing access pathways to global climate funds (such as the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund) for urban infrastructure projects.
- Recommending de-risking instruments and concessional finance structures to attract private capital into urban climate resilience efforts.
- Supporting the design of climate-smart investment pipelines that align with both donor and domestic financing frameworks.

Through this work, we contributed to strengthening the climate resilience of urban systems in South Sudan, enabling the World Bank and its partners to make informed, finance-ready decisions for long-term urban disaster risk reduction.

The Climate Change and Sustainability (CCS) practice at IPE Global is committed to climate proofing a low carbon future for a cleaner and healthier world by providing solutions to manage environmental liabilities, strengthening resilience and adapting to climate change.

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