



# Celebrating International Day of **WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

Planet IPE | August 2024



# MD Speaks

“The Earth is the mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it.”

-White Elk.

There is a close-knit community of 456 million indigenous people living worldwide, which plays a crucial role in preserving cultural diversity and protecting natural environments.

Each year on August 9, “International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples” focuses on raising awareness about the needs of indigenous communities who speak most of the world’s languages and possess a wealth of traditional knowledge. Despite their rich history and valuable contributions, they often face significant challenges and marginalization. Our shared responsibility is to build a safer, healthier, and more sustainable future for them and be the backbone for these warriors working to develop a better ecosystem.

Supporting the 2024 theme of “Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change for Self-determination,” we can create pathways to encourage and empower Indigenous youth. It will promote their self-determination through cultural preservation and advocacy, help them sustain their languages, traditions, and practices, and effectively advocate for their rights. By doing so, we can foster a global community that values and respects their contribution and align ourselves with Agenda 2030, which promises to “leave no one behind.”



Ashwajit Singh

Founder & Managing Director, IPE Global





# Indigenous Population Worldwide

MAPPED

## The World's Indigenous Peoples

1 "Indigenous Peoples" has no official definition by the UN due to diverse identities and histories. Instead, organizations utilize a modern understanding of traits including *self-identification, historical continuity with pre-settler societies, distinct systems and culture, and a commitment to preserve heritage and environments.*

Here's a look at the latest available population distribution of the estimated **476 million** Indigenous Peoples around the world.

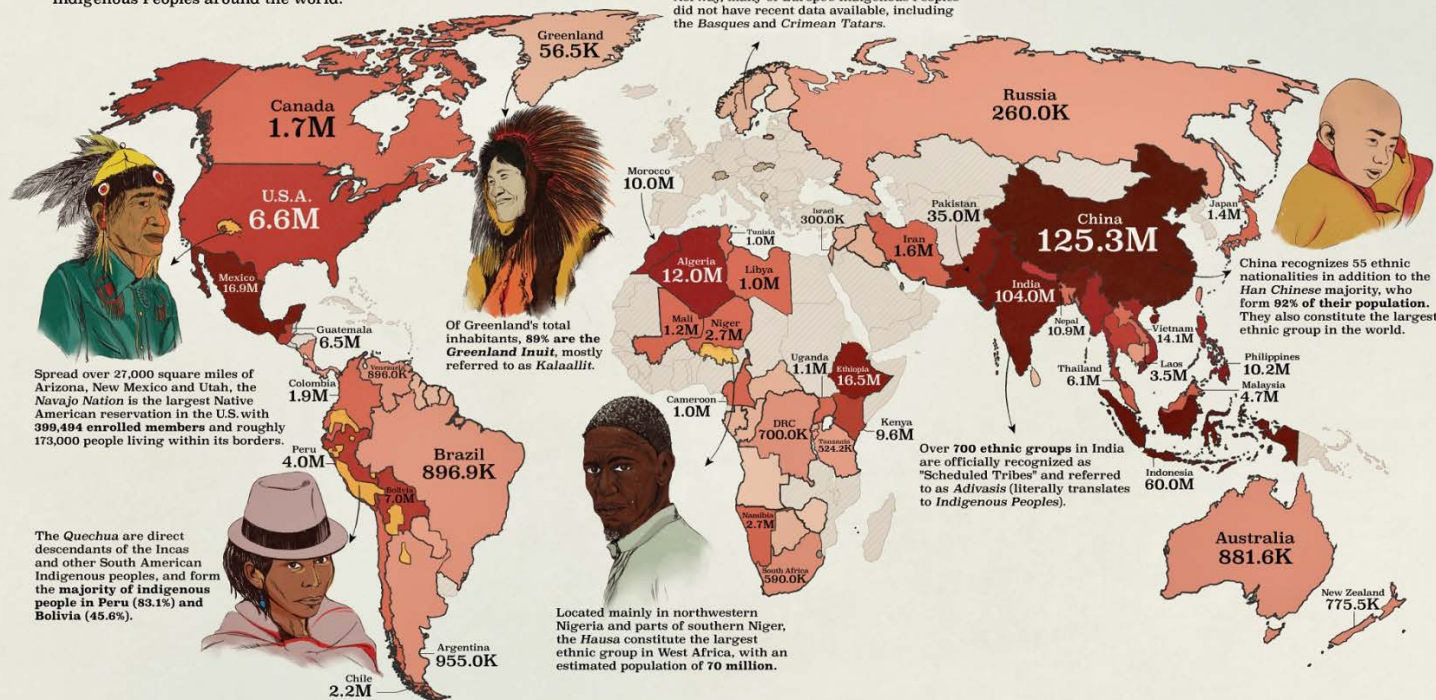


While Indigenous Peoples comprise 6% of the world's population, their lands and territories constitute at least 28% of the global land surface including unique ecosystems and vital biodiversity.

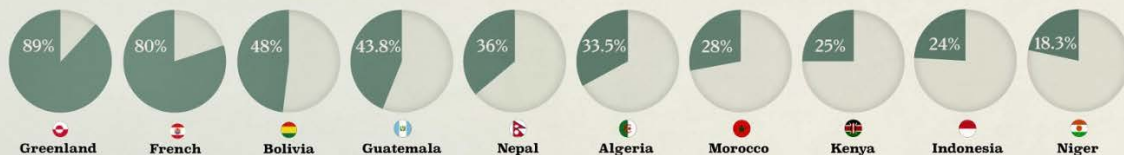
### Indigenous Population by Country/Territory

0-100,000	100,000-1M	1M-5M	5M-10M	10M-20M	>20M	N/A data
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Besides the Sámi of Finland, Sweden and Norway, many of Europe's Indigenous Peoples did not have recent data available, including the Basques and Crimean Tatars.



### Country/Territory with the Largest Share of Indigenous Peoples



By Bhabna Banerjee

Source: International Work Group For Indigenous Affairs Report 2010-2022, World Bank

# Editors Note



**Tanya Singh**

Senior Director, IPE Global

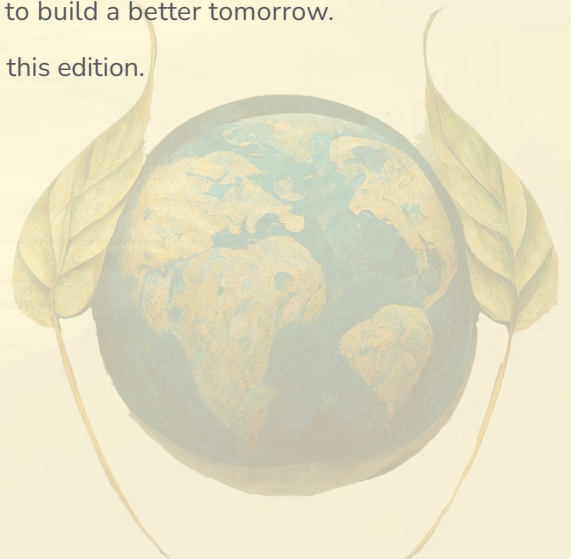
“Two ears of green leaves facing each other and holding a globe-like planet Earth.”

The imagery aptly symbolizes how the world's Indigenous peoples maintain a harmonious relationship with nature. The green leaves represent the vitality and growth fostered by this community, emphasizing their role in preserving biodiversity, while the globe signifies global presence and the interconnectedness of their cultural practices.

The “International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples” recognises their contribution and impact in improving world issues, such as promoting mother nature. This edition focuses on how raising awareness about the people, culture, and their importance to the world can cultivate greater respect, understanding, and collaboration among everyone.

At IPE Global, we recognize the critical role that indigenous communities play in fostering a resilient and inclusive future. Our initiatives promote development that honours and integrates their knowledge for better environmental and social outcomes. Further, our efforts are aligned with the 2024 theme of “Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change for Self-determination.” We continuously strive to empower youth as agents of positive change by supporting their leadership, innovation, and self-determination to build a better tomorrow.

Hope you enjoy reading this edition.





# THE HIDDEN TRIBES

In the depths of the ancient land,  
Where the rivers flow and mountains stand,  
Live the keepers of the primal lore,  
The Indigenous, whose roots run deep and pure.  
Their stories are etched in bark and stone,  
A heritage that the winds have known.  
Yet in modern and civilised life,  
Their voices are muted, and no one hears their plight.  
In the council halls and city streets,  
Their presence fades, as history repeats.  
The old ways, the wisdom of the land,  
Ignored, dismissed, slipping from hand.  
Yet in the heart of every native child,  
Burns a memory, a spirit wild.  
Of ancestors who walked with grace and pride,  
Who spoke with nature, side by side.  
Their resilience, a flame that won't expire,  
In the face of greed, they stand entire.  
For every tree cut, a song remains,  
A whisper of hope amidst the pains.  
Their culture is rich, their spirits are strong,  
They've survived storms, endured so long.  
And now, as the time has changed  
The world begins to see their face,  
To the rivers, mountains, and skies above,  
A people of peace, a people of love.  
In their whispers, a powerful roar,  
For the earth, they stand strong and endure



Poem contribution by Gracie,  
Daughter of Sudarshan Panda

# "International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples"

## History

By resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994, the United Nations General Assembly decided that the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples shall be observed on 9 August every year



## Significance

Indigenous Peoples' Day honours the past, present, and futures of Native peoples. The holiday recognizes the legacy and impact of colonialism on Native communities, and it also celebrates the cultures, contributes, and resilience of contemporary Native peoples



## Indigenous Communities

There are an estimated 476 million indigenous people in the world living across 90 countries. They make up less than 5 per cent of the world's population but account for 15 per cent of the poorest. They speak an overwhelming majority of the world's estimated 7,000 languages and represent 5,000 different cultures



## Theme 2024

"Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change for Self-determination"





# Indian Indigenous Insights

The biggest groups of Indigenous Peoples are in the seven northeastern states of India and in the “central tribal belt” that runs from Rajasthan to West Bengal. India has laws and constitutional rules, like the Fifth Schedule for central India and the Sixth Schedule for parts of northeastern India, that acknowledge the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their land and self-rule.

To raise awareness about the plights of the indigenous population, 9th August has been observed as an ‘International Day of World’s Indigenous People’, and at the same time recognizing their contribution and achievement.

With that in mind, let us look at a few more of the tribal cultures in India, and see what we can learn from them:



## Bishnoi Tribe

(Primarily in the states of Rajasthan, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab & Gujarat)

**The tribe is one of the protectors of animal and plant life in India.** They dedicate their entire lives to caring for distressed animals.

## Khasi Tribe

(Primarily in the states of the eastern part of Meghalaya, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills)

While most women are still struggling for basic rights, a tribe in the northeastern state of Meghalaya is paving the way for an alternative societal structure. The Khasi are a few of the remaining matrilineal societies left in the world

In Khasi society, **the youngest daughter inherits ancestral property and wealth**, while men live in the residence of their wives, and take the names of their mothers.



## Bison-Horn Maria Tribe

(Primarily in the states of Garhichioli District in the state of Maharashtra. Some also live in Madhya Pradesh)

The tribe in Chattisgarh has eliminated sexual crimes of all manner **Widow re-marriage and sex education** have always been the norm in this society, which could be the reason behind the lack of sexual crimes. According to the members of the tribal community, they can't remember the last time they heard about marital discord or domestic abuse in their society.





# Our Work Around the Theme



## The World Bank II Sub-National Public Expenditure Review (PER) in Health, Ethiopia (2019-2020)

The primary objective of the Sub-National Public Expenditure Review (PER) is to analyze recent fiscal developments in Ethiopia within the context of investments in the health sector to **achieve universal health coverage through the provision of promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services for all including the marginalized.**

As part of the study, we analyzed the trends, levels, and composition of health spending at regional and Woreda levels, both on and off-budget resources; assessed the efficiency of health spending, including allocative efficiency and technical efficiency on issues related to budget execution, financial management information systems in the health sector and productivity of health services at regional, Woreda and health facility level; assessed equity of public and external resources, including resource allocation patterns of block-grants and external funding at regional and Woreda level; provided recommendations to improve domestic resource mobilisation as well as equity and efficiency of public and external expenditures; recommended ways to improve financial management systems and budget execution at the lower level administration. The study also focused on equity aspects, including gender equity.







## Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM), Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand, and The World Bank Funded Technical Support Agency under Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a flagship program of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) aimed at **improving livelihoods of rural youth with a special focus on disadvantaged groups** including the SC/ST/women and other minority communities. It aimed to impart market led training to ensure the employability of youth and emphasizes partnership-based skilling and placement delivery.

The State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand, is a State-level nodal unit that implements DDU-GKY in Uttarakhand, India.

IPE Global worked as a Technical Support Agency (TSA). It provided technical assistance to SPMU, Uttarakhand, for the overall program management of skill development initiatives in the state and enabled effective implementation of DDUGKY at each district/block level. IPE supported in achieving the training and placement targets of USRLM, streamlining the IT and MIS systems, helping in the development of annual action plans, development of monitoring and evaluation programs, setting up migration support centers, and overall achievement of program goals of the department.



# Impacting Lives on the Ground



## Flights of Hope – Journeys of Compassion with My Drone!

Transporting critical provisions to the distant reaches of Arunachal Pradesh, including vital COVID-19 vaccines, essential blood samples, and imperative emergency medical equipment, I had not foreseen the enduring influence my proficiency in drone operations would wield

upon my community amidst the pandemic's grip. Trained as a drone pilot under the Medicines from the Sky project by SAMRIDH\* supported Redwing Labs, there was a sense of pride as the only woman in my area flying drones at par with men!

NIKH JASMINE

East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh

\*SAMRIDH, supported by USAID, is India's first healthcare-focused blended finance facility. It aims to improve access to affordable and quality healthcare services for the vulnerable. <https://samridhhealth.org/>



300 Mn+ mobilised as capital pool





## Nature's Triumph – Resilience Rises

Hailing from a region in Ethiopia prone to natural disasters, occurrences of droughts and floods were all too familiar. The combination of unregulated development and poverty led to pervasive issues such as soil erosion, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and degradation of water and rangeland resources. This downward spiral deepened our economic hardships. However, the implementation of Nature-based Solutions (NbS)\*

by Triple Line marked a turning point. Through enhanced biodiversity and the adoption of 'green solutions' in lieu of conventional 'grey infrastructure,' the landscape underwent a transformative shift, rendering us resilient 'sponge cities.' These initiatives empowered women like myself to generate income through eco-friendly enterprises, fostering a sense of security, stability, and pride within me.

“ The introduction of green solutions in the cityscapes of Ethiopia transformed my daily life and unlocked new livelihood opportunities. ”

Afia Kebede  
Kochere, Ethiopia

\*Triple Line was appointed by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to identify opportunities for the application of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for key urban areas in Ethiopia.



# National Symposium on How India Can Address Climate Extremes

August 2024

Knowledge Partner



**CLIMATE  
TRENDS**

# Issue Brief Release of “Managing Monsoon in a Warming Climate”

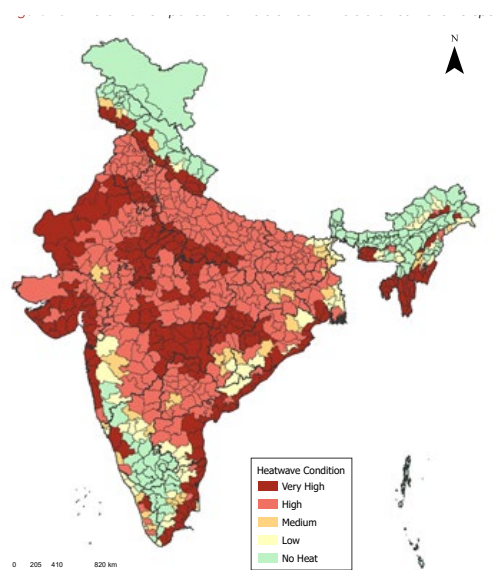


(L-R) Krishna S Vatsa (Member NDMA), Tim Curtis (Director and Representative UNESCO South Asia Regional Office), Amit Prothi (Director General, CDRI), Benno Boer (Chief - Natural Sciences Unit, UNESCO), Ashwajit Singh (Founder & M.D. IPE Global), Abinash Mohanty (Sector Head - Climate Change and Sustainability, IPE Global), Ananya Singh (Associate Manager – Climate Change & Sustainability IPE Global), Shivangee Paul (Senior GIS Engineer, ESRI), Vishal Sharma (General Manager, ESRI India), Gunjan Jain (Engagement Lead, Climate Trends)

## OVERVIEW

The “Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate” issue brief, developed by IPE Global and Esri India, addresses the pressing issue of climate change and its impact on India. As global temperatures rise and atmospheric humidity increases, heatwaves have become more frequent and intense, particularly in tropical regions like India. This brief delves into the projected increase in heatwave intensity and prevalence, which could affect 8 out of 10 people in India by 2036 if current trends continue. The study highlights how these rising temperatures are altering the monsoon season, extending summer-like conditions, and exacerbating extreme rainfall events. Through a detailed regional assessment, the brief identifies heatwave hotspots across India and provides actionable recommendations to mitigate the socio-economic and environmental risks posed by these extreme weather events.

To view full report, [please click here](#)





## Key Highlights

- Rising global temperatures and increased humidity are leading to more frequent and intense heatwaves, especially in India.
- The study reveals an extended summer season in India, overlapping with the monsoon, leading to extreme rainfall and heatwave events.
- The study provides data showing that 84 per cent of Indian districts are extreme heatwave hotspots, with 70 per cent also experiencing erratic rainfall.
- The policy brief identifies specific district-level hotspots in coastal, plain, and hilly regions most affected by heatwaves.



(L-R) Kachina Chawla (Chief - Health Systems Strengthening Division, USAID), Himangi Bhardwaj (Head-Health and Lifesciences, British High Commission), Neha Kumar (Head South Asia Program Climate Bonds Initiative), Benno Boer (Chief - Natural Sciences Unit, UNESCO), Jayashree Nandi (Assistant Editor, Hindustan Times), Jui Joshi (Director and Senior Partner, Climate Collective)



# Media Coverages

## Economic Times Kolkata

### Over 70% of Districts Prone to Extreme Rainfall: Study



**New Delhi:** Over 84 per cent of Indian districts are prone to extreme heat waves and 70 per cent of those are witnessing increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, a study by IPE-Global and GIS company Esri India said on Tuesday.

The study projects that eight out of 10 Indians will be exposed to extreme events by 2036.

IPE Global, Climate Change and Sustainability Practice, Head Abinash Mohanty, said that the current trend of catastrophic extreme heat and rainfall events is a result of 0.6 degree Celsius temperature rise in the last century.

"Recent Kerala landslides triggered by incessant and erratic rainfall episodes and the cities getting paralysed with sudden and abrupt downpour is a testament that climate is changed. Our analysis suggests that 8 out of 10 Indians will be highly exposed to extreme events by 2036," Mohanty said.

According to the study, the frequency, intensity, and unpredictability of these extreme heat and rainfall events have also risen in recent decades.

"The IPE Global study found that more than 84 per cent of Indian districts can be considered extreme heatwave hotspots, of which around 70% have witnessed incessant and erratic rainfall more recurrently (in last three decades) in the last three decades in the monsoon season (JAS).<sup>71</sup> India has witnessed a 15-fold increase in extreme heat wave days across the march-April-May (MAM) and June-July-August-September (JJAS) months in the last three decades. —PTI

## Deccan Chronicle-Chennai

### Report: Over 84% Indian dists prone to extreme heat waves

UP, MP, Raj, Guj & Tripura top 5 heatwave hotspot states in 2013-22

**New Delhi, Aug. 6:** More than 84 per cent of the districts in India are prone to extreme heat waves, and 70 per cent are experiencing a rise in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, according to a new analysis.

The report, "Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate" by the independent developmental organisation IPE Global Ltd. and Esri India Technologies said the country was experiencing extreme weather conditions during the June-September monsoon.

Abinash Mohanty, head of the climate change and sustainability practice at IPE Global Ltd. said, "Our analysis suggests eight out of 10 Indians will be highly exposed to extreme events by 2036."

"Embracing hyper-granular risk assessments and establishing climate risk



People shift their belongings amidst waterlogging at the Sangam area in Prayagraj on Tuesday.

observers should become a national imperative to safeguard Indian agriculture, industry and large-scale infrastructure projects from the vagaries of climate change," he Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tripura were the top five heat wave hotspot states in this decade," the report said. It said 74 per cent of dis-

tricts in the coastal regions, 71 per cent in the plains, and 65 per cent in the hills had "high to very high" exposure to extreme heat waves.

Districts in the plains and hills experienced a 38 per cent increase in heat wave days during the 2013-22 decade, while coastal districts recorded a 30 per cent rise, it added. It also noted that the decade recorded fewer cumulative heat wave days compared to the previous two decades.

The decade's most impactful extreme heat event occurred in 2015, the second deadliest after the 1960 event. The analysis suggested that during the March-May period and the subsequent June-September monsoon, districts in the plains experienced the maximum number of heat wave days.

—PTI

## Millennium Post

### IMD: Should utilise Met's improved forecasts to save lives and property

IMD's current rainfall prediction accuracy is 80-90% for 24 hrs

OUR CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI:** India Meteorological Department chief M. Venkatesh Prasad on Tuesday said the agency's heavy rainfall forecasts have improved by 30 to 40 per cent over the past five years and should be utilised to minimise loss of lives and property during extreme precipitation events.

His remarks came amid claims by the Kerala government about the India Meteorological Department's (IMD) failure to predict extreme rainfall, which triggered a series of landslides in the Varghese district on July 30, leading to the death of 226 people.

"There has been a 30 to 40 per cent improvement in India Meteorological Department's heavy rainfall prediction accuracy over the last five years, and it could further improve by 10 to 15 per cent in the next five to seven years with the augmentation of the observation network and numerical modelling systems," Mohapatra said.



Officials during a rescue operation of a landslide-hit area of Wayanad in Kerala.

Vijayan last week said the IMD had only issued an "orange alert" in Wayanad ahead of the landslides. However, the district received more than 772 millimetres of rainfall, which was extremely higher than what was predicted by the IMD.

Mohapatra said there has been immense progress in managing adverse weather-related disasters in India during the monsoon due to improved systems in early warning systems and the delivery of weather and climate-related information to different stakeholders, including the general public and disaster managers.

## Hindustan Times

### India logs extreme humid heat even during monsoon

More than 84 per cent of Indian districts are prone to extreme heat waves, and 70 per cent of those are witnessing increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, a study by IPE-Global and GIS company Esri India said on Tuesday.



Officials during a rescue operation of a landslide-hit area of Wayanad in Kerala.

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## The Daily Guardian

### 'Over 70% of Indian districts prone to extreme rainfall'

**NEW DELHI:** Over 84 per cent of Indian districts are prone to extreme heat waves and 70 per cent of those are witnessing increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, a study by IPE-Global and GIS company Esri India said on Tuesday. The study projects that eight out of 10 Indians will be exposed to extreme events by 2036.

IPE Global, Climate Change and Sustainability Practice, Head Abinash Mohanty, said that the current trend of catastrophic extreme heat and rainfall events is a result of 0.6 degree Celsius temperature rise in the last century. "Recent Kerala landslides triggered by incessant and erratic rainfall episodes and the cities getting paralysed with sudden and abrupt downpour is a testament that climate is changed. Our analysis suggests that 8 out of 10 Indians will be highly exposed to extreme events by 2036," Mohanty said.

According to the study, the frequency, intensity, and unpredictability of these extreme heat and rainfall events have also risen in recent decades. "The IPE Global study found that more than 84 per cent of Indian districts can be considered extreme heatwave hotspots, of which around 70 per cent have witnessed incessant and erratic rainfall more recurrently (in last three decades) in the last three decades in the monsoon season (JJAS).<sup>71</sup> India has witnessed a 15-fold increase in extreme heat wave days across the march-April-May and June-July-August-September months in the last three decades and the last decade alone has witnessed a 19-fold increase in extreme heat wave days. In October-December, more than 62 per cent of heatwave-prone Indian districts have been witnessing erratic and incessant rainfall, the report said. The increase in atmospheric temperatures and humidity increases the likelihood of heatwaves globally, especially in tropical regions.

AGENCIES

## Business World

### Climate Change Intensifies Monsoon Extremes in India, Study Finds

The Economic Times | 7 August 2024 | 10:10 AM



A recent study has revealed that over 84 per cent of Indian districts are now exposed to extreme heat waves, with 70 per cent experiencing increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events. The study, titled "Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate," conducted by IPE Global and Esri India, was released at an event at UNESCO Auditorium in Delhi. The event was presided over by Dr. G. K. Srinivas, Director and Representative of UNESCO World Heritage Office for South Asia, Krishna S. Vaidya, Member of the National Disaster Management Authority, and Ashwini Singh, Founder & Managing Director of IPE Global.

The findings come at a crucial time as climate change-induced anomalies disrupt traditional weather patterns. India has seen a 15-fold increase in extreme heat wave days during the March-May and June-September periods over the last three decades, with the last decade alone witnessing a 19-fold surge. Monsoons are now marked by extended summer-like conditions, interrupted only by unpredictable and severe downpours.

## The Hindu

THE HINDU

### NEWS IN NUMBERS

Cases filed against sitting ex-legislators and politicians by ED

**132** The ED filed 15 Enforcement Case (ECRs) in 2019, 28 in 2020, 26 in 2021, 34 in 2022, 26 in 2023 and three in 2024 (till July 31).

The increase in the price of vegetable thali in India

**11** per cent. The average cost of a vegetable thali in India, which consists of 11 vegetables, pulses, tomatoes and potatoes, rice, dal, curd and salad was ₹12.6 per plate in July 2024 against ₹12.6 per plate in June 2024.

Amount of loans written off by banks in last five financial years

**9.9** lakh crore. The Minister of State for Finance Pankaj Chaudhary said during 2023-24, banks loan write-off was at ₹1.20 lakh crore, as against ₹2.08 lakh crore in the previous fiscal.

The share of Indian districts that are prone to extreme heat waves

**84** per cent. According to a report by IPE Global Limited, 84 per cent of Indian districts are experiencing a rise in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events.

Manipur's proposal to the MHA for Cyclone Remal damages

**371** crore. The cyclone and subsequent flooding in Manipur has caused extensive damage to homes, agriculture, and infrastructure, with an estimated cost of ₹371 crore.



# 'More than 70% of Indian districts are exposed to extreme rainfall events'

TOD NETWORK  
NEW DELHI

Over 84 per cent of Indian districts are susceptible to extreme heat waves, while 70 per cent of the areas are also experiencing increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, according to a study by IPE Global and Esri India.

According to a press release, the study highlights a rise in both the occurrence and severity of these extreme weather events over recent decades. India has seen a fifteenfold increase in extreme heat wave days during the March-April-May and June-July-August-September periods over the past 30 years,

with the last decade alone showing a threefold increase.

Additionally, the study indicates that the monsoon seasons are now characterized by extended summer-like conditions on non-rainy days. Abinash Mohanty, Head-Climate Change and Sustainability Practice at IPE Global and the author of the study, said, "The current trend of catastrophic extreme heat and rainfall events are a resultant of 0.6 °C temperature rise in the last century. El Nino is gaining momentum and making its early presence felt across the globe with India facing the extreme events turbulence more in patterns than waves."



He added, "Recent Kerala landslides triggered by incessant and erratic rainfall episodes and the cities getting paralyzed with sudden and abrupt downpour is a testament that climate is changing. Our analysis suggests that 8 out of 10 Indians will be highly exposed to extreme events by 2036 and these numbers peak of volumes. Embracing hyper-granular risk assessments and establish climate

risk observatories should become a national imperative to safeguard Indian agriculture, industry, and large-scale infrastructure projects from the vagaries of climate change".

Agendra Kumar, Managing Director, Esri India, said, "The increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in conjunction with intense precipitations are causing significant impacts on lives,

livelihoods, and infrastructure. A holistic, data-driven approach is essential for informed policy decisions, climate adaptation, and resilience. GIS technology, with advanced spatial analysis tools and the ability to integrate a variety of data, enables a comprehensive understanding of the impact of climate from economic, social, and environmental perspectives.

He further said, "Decision-makers in government can use it for resilient infrastructure planning & development, disaster management, and citizen engagement. Businesses can integrate climate insights for better strategic planning and building high-

er resilience in supply chains and business operations. GIS technology is already the core foundation of various disaster resilience programs, infrastructure, utilities, natural resources management, and missions like smart cities, AMRUT, National Water Mission, and Clean Ganga, among others.

"At Esri India, we continuously work towards enabling our partners and end users with the latest technology, tools, and data, so that they can use mapping and location analytics to manage the impacts of climate change in their efforts to build a sustainable future for all", Kumar said. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Manipur are experiencing the combined impact of extreme heat stress and heavy rainfall. The IPE Global study reveals that over 84 per cent of Indian districts are classified as extreme heat-wave hotspots, with approximately 70 per cent of these districts also facing frequent and erratic rainfall during the monsoon season (June-September) over the past 30 years.

Furthermore, more than 62 per cent of heatwave-prone districts are seeing erratic and persistent rainfall during the months of October, November, and December.

The rising atmospheric temperatures and humidity con-

tribute to the global increase in heatwaves, particularly in tropical regions.

Ashwajit Singh, Founder and Managing Director- IPE Global, said, "Recently United Nations Secretary- General Antonio Gutierrez issued a 'Call to action on extreme heat in response to the deadly impacts of rising temperatures all over the world' and India is not insulated. Climate and development pathways are intricately linked."

He added, "Nearly all countries of the Global South are faced with the challenge of having to improve living conditions for a large proportion of their people and simultaneously adapt to the consequences of climate change.

## Economic Times - Delhi

### Over 84% Districts Prone to Extreme Heatwaves: Report

New Delhi: More than 84% of districts in India are prone to extreme heatwaves and 70% are experiencing a rise in the frequency

and intensity of extreme rainfall events, according to a new analysis. The report, Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate

by the independent development organisation IPE Global and Esri India Technologies, said the country was experiencing ex-

tended summer-like conditions during the June-September monsoon. The report said UP, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tripura were the top five heatwave hotspot states

in the 2013-22 decade. It said 74% of districts in the coastal regions, 71% in the plains, and 65% in the hills had "high to very high" exposure to extreme heatwaves. —PTI

## Hans India - Hyderabad

# 70% Indian districts face extreme heat waves, rainfall events

HANS NEWS SERVICE  
NEW DELHI

OVER 80 per cent of Indian districts are susceptible to extreme heat waves, while 70 per cent of the areas are also experiencing increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, according to a study by IPE Global and Esri India.

A report titled "Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate" has revealed that over 84 per cent of the Indian districts are prone to severe heatwave and most of India's districts have been witnessing extremely humid heat even

during the monsoon months.

"We hypothesise that India is witnessing an extended summer season in the monsoon seasons beyond rainy days. We believe that, overall, India is witnessing an extended summer-like condition in the June, July, August, and September (JJAS) months," the report mentioned.

The extreme heat wave has increased 15 times across the March-April-May (MAM) and June-July-August-September (JJAS) months in the last three decades in India. Based on the data obtained from the Indian Space Research Organisation, India



Meteorological Department, and European Centre for Medium-Range Weather, the research team concluded that India faced a 19-fold increase in extreme heat in the last decade.

Abinash Mohanty, IPE Global climate change and sustainability practice head

who shared the study said that the extreme heat and rainfall are the result of a 0.6-degree rise in the temperature. The reports mention, "El Nino [associated with ocean surface warming in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean] is gaining momentum and making its early

presence felt across the globe with India facing the extreme events of turbulence more in patterns than waves."

Mohanty also stated that the landslides in Kerala are the result of incessant and erratic rainfall episodes. The sudden and abrupt downpours are the result of a testament that the climate is changing. The analysis also suggests that 8 out of 10 Indians are exposed to extreme events by 2036 and the numbers speak volumes.

He also embraced hyper-granular risk assessments establishing climate-risk observatories that should

become a national imperative protecting Indian agriculture, industry and large-scale infrastructure projects from climate change.

The extended summer-like situation is extending into the JJAS months in the country. Reports claim that districts in plain and hilly regions are more likely to witness these trends that will have deterrent impacts on lives, livelihoods and economic sectors. "These trends align with findings from various studies that show that land surface temperatures across India have been rising," the report added.

# Other Events

## Education & Skills Development

Facilitated a State Level Industrial Consultation in Baddi, Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with Baddi Barotiwalwa Nalagarh Industries Association (BBNIA) under the HPSPDP project funded by the ADB and implemented by Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN). Over 80 participants from member industries of BBNIA, academia, and government attended, with Hon'ble Minister of Technical Education, HP, Shri Rajesh Dharmani as the chief guest.



## Yaari - Induction

The YAARI project team convened in New Delhi for their orientation meeting, this three-day event began with comprehensive orientation sessions where participants delved into the project's goals, objectives, and anticipated outcomes, alongside an overview of compliance requirements







Credits: Team Corporate Communication

Tanya Singh, Shilpi Jain, Sapna Subba, Priyanka Nagpal, Priya Khurana, Punya Mishra

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