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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CHALLENGE PROGRAM FOR ADAPTATION INNOVATION
UNDER THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND AND THE LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES FUND**

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its 24th meeting in June 2018, the LDCF/SCCF Council endorsed the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Operational Improvements as a basis for programming resources under the LDCF and the SCCF from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022.¹ The Programming Strategy included the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, an open competition based on a call for proposals to identify innovative proposals with potential for significant adaptation and resilience benefits with an emphasis on entrepreneurship in the adaptation and climate resilience space.
2. In line with this Programming Strategy, the GEF Secretariat prepared an information document for the 25th LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2018 on resource allocation, application modality and eligibility, pre-selection criteria for proposals and financial terms for the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation.²
3. Based on the aforementioned Council documents, on August 1, 2019 the GEF Secretariat announced a Call for Proposals for a US\$10 million Challenge Program, with the objective of catalyzing innovation to harness the potential of private sector actors. As of December 2019, nine proposals out of 388 concept submissions have been selected as finalists to move towards project concept development and approval.
4. The objective of the LDCF and SCCF's engagement with the private sector is to harness the potential of private sector actors to achieve the global goal on adaptation for the Paris Agreement; to increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and variability in vulnerable developing countries; and support their efforts to build adaptive capacity. By focusing on innovation and learning for private adaptation solutions, the Challenge Program aims to test and validate potentially scalable, bankable or otherwise fundable investment approaches, business models, partnerships and technologies.
5. This information document presents an update on progress to date of the Challenge Program by the LDCF and SCCF, including an analysis of submissions, next steps, as well as reflections and considerations for possible future programming.

OVERVIEW OF ALL SUBMISSIONS

6. The response to the call for proposals was highly positive. During the open period of 30 days, from September 1 to 30, 388 concepts were submitted by 343 different organizations.³

¹ GEF, 2018, [GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF and Operational Improvements](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.24/03.

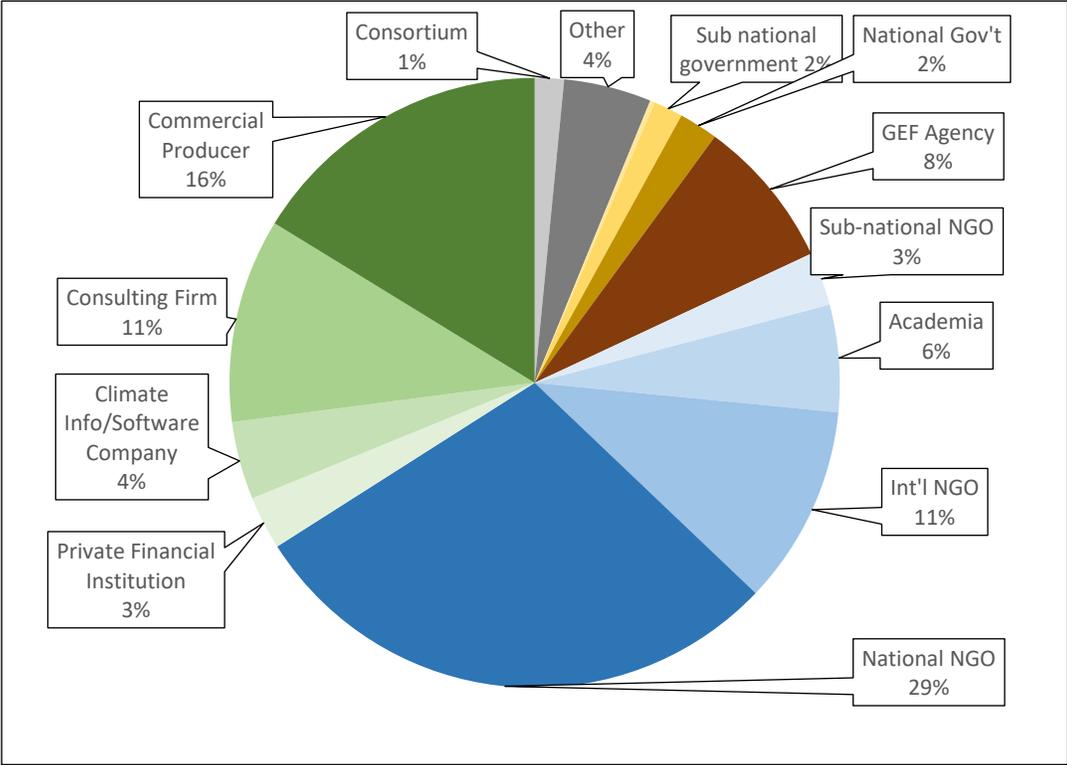
² GEF, 2018, [Update on the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/Inf.04.

³ The GEF received 402 submissions by e-mail. Fourteen of these were determined to be duplicate submissions. Therefore, the total number of unique concepts is 388.

The total value of resources requested from the LDCF and SCCF through this Challenge Program was approximately US\$550 million.⁴

7. Of the 388 concepts, 357 (92 percent) were submitted by proponents who are not GEF Agencies. Figure 1 details the breakdown of submissions by proponents. 132 (34 percent) of the concepts came directly from private sector entities, of which 63 (16 percent) were from commercial producers, 42 (11 percent) from consulting firms, 16 (4 percent) from climate information and software companies, and 11 (3 percent) from private financial institutions.

Figure 1: Breakdown of All Submissions by Type of Proponent



8. Concepts were submitted to this Challenge Program from countries in all eligible regions. The geographic distribution of the concepts submitted is by far the greatest for Sub-Saharan Africa, with 214 (55 percent) coming from this sub-region. 145 (37 percent) of the submissions were from least developed countries (LDCs), and 29 (7 percent) were from small island developing States (SIDS). A detailed breakdown of the regional distribution of all 388 project concepts submitted is available in the annex.

9. The substantive focus of the concepts submitted vary among different innovation strategies and sectors. The primary innovation strategy type for each concept is categorized

⁴ Twelve of the submissions did not specify the desired funding amount from the LDCF and/or SCCF. For these submissions, the mid-point between the lower and upper limits of eligible amounts was used to calculate the total amount requested of \$550 million.

based on the typology indicated in Figure 2 below. The most common primary innovation strategy was supply chain resilience, with 128 submissions (33 percent), of which a large share (99, 26 percent) were food production compared to all other sectors combined (29, 7 percent).

10. The second most common primary innovation strategy for concepts submitted was small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) incubation and acceleration, totaling 108 of 388 submissions (28 percent), of which 17 (4 percent) included a post acceleration financing element and 91 (23 percent) did not. The concepts focused on SME incubation and acceleration that included post acceleration support with an objective of accessing capital investment tended to be viewed as more innovative and sustainable by the review committee. The third-most common category was innovative technology deployment and commercialization, with 91 (23 percent), of the proponents.

11. Despite broad acknowledgement of the significant potential to catalyze investment in adaptation by incorporating climate risk management considerations into commercial lending practices⁵, only 20 (5 percent) of the submissions had this as a primary strategic focus, of which 15 (4 percent) focused on transforming lending practices and 3 (1 percent) on microfinance provision for adaptation. Moreover, 1 percent had a primary focus on insurance. With regards to sectoral focus, the most common was agriculture, with almost two thirds (246 of 388, 63 percent) of concepts submissions having agriculture as either a primary or secondary sector focus. A detailed breakdown of sectoral focus is provided in the annex.

REVIEW AND SELECTION OF PROJECT CONCEPTS

12. The resource allocation for the first round of this Challenge Program was \$10 million, of which \$5 million is from the LDCF and \$5 million from the SCCF.⁶

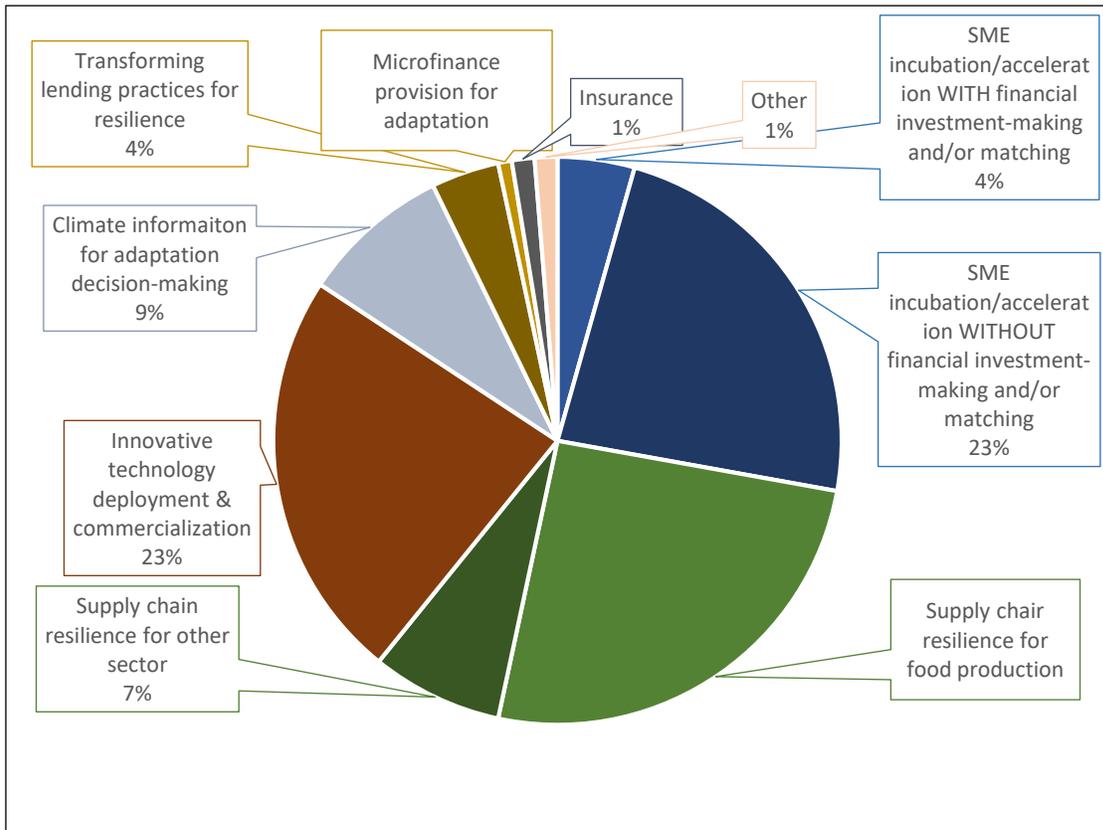
13. All 388 submissions were reviewed by multiple GEF Secretariat staff, based on the pre-selection criteria indicated in the Call for proposals. The criteria include the following:

- (a) Project/program quality;
- (b) Equitable distribution of funds among eligible countries and regions;
- (c) Degree of innovation;
- (d) Potential to catalyze private sector for climate change adaptation at scale; and
- (e) Support for priority sectors and themes.

⁵ Global Commission on Adaptation and UNEP Finance Initiative 2019, [Driving Finance today for the Climate Resilient Society of Tomorrow](#)

⁶ GEF, 2018, [Update on the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/Inf.04.

Figure 2: Breakdown of All Submissions by Type of Innovation Strategy



14. Eighty-two of the project concepts were shortlisted as having particularly high potential vis-à-vis the selection criteria. A technical review committee comprised of the initial reviewers as well as other Specialists in the GEF Secretariat conducted further review of the 82 shortlisted submissions and provided their individual scores and comments for each. A half-day review meeting involving the full review committee chaired by the LDCF/SCCF Manager was then organized, in which 82 shortlisted submissions were discussed individually. Outcomes of the full review committee were further refined in consultation with the Director or Programs. The outcome was a set of recommended finalists for consideration by the GEF CEO and Chairperson. Based on these recommendations, the nine project concepts have been invited to advance to the next stage, which involves PIF preparation and review following the normal LDCF and SCCF project review process for Medium Sized Projects (MSPs). This set of project concepts are seeking a total of \$10 million in GEF grant financing, of which \$5 million come from the LDCF and \$5 million from the SCCF. This set of nine selected project concepts is briefly described in paragraphs below.

SELECTED PROJECT CONCEPTS

15. *Resilience for Peace & Stability, Food and Water Security Innovation Grant Program* (GEF ID 10430); Global in LDCs; Agency: UNDP; proponent/partner: Global Resilience Partnership (GRP); LDCF project financing: \$1.15 million. The project will invest in climate adaptation-oriented SMEs and entrepreneurs in developing climate change adaptation business models focused on the nexus of resilience, fragility, and food and water security in LDCs. This fund will identify, incubate and seek investment for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in LDCs, particularly in conflict-affected countries. Innovative aspects include significant co-finance and replication opportunity is provided through the GRP, who has a successful track record of incubating entrepreneurs in delivering adaptation goods and services. This project has potential to share valuable learning on MSME incubation and acceleration in fragile and conflict-affected contexts and can benefit from learning with other projects for innovating financial sustainability through rotating grant or zero interest loan modalities.

16. *Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for Coral Reef Insurance* (GEF ID 10431); Regional in Asia and the Pacific; Agency: ADB; LDCF and SCCF project financing: \$1.4 million. The project will improve climate resilience of coastal businesses, communities and livelihoods in the Asia Pacific region through an innovative PPP model for coral reef insurance. This project builds on learning gained with The Nature Conservancy and other partners through insuring Mexico's Mesoamerican reef, and presents high innovation and impact potential by adapting and expanding this model to three countries in Asia and the Pacific, including one SIDS. It also provides strong potential for replication and scale-up insurance models for coral reefs and other natural assets more broadly.

17. *Reviving High Quality Coffee to Stimulate Climate Adaptation in Smallholder Farming Communities* (GEF ID 10432); Regional in African LDCs; Agency: IUCN; proponents/partners: NESPRESSO and Clarmondial; LDCF project financing: \$1.3 million. The project will develop and scale-up adaptation solutions for highly climate vulnerable small-holder coffee producers in LDCs in Africa. Farmers will be supported with a combination of technical assistance and training in climate adaptation options, business skill development, as well as access to market. Innovation and impact potential elements of this project include shaping supply chain resilience practices with a strategic partner that has a global reach. Impact potential also includes enhancing climate resilience of farmers in the origin areas. Replication potential involves building on and strengthening a tested approach that can be introduced in other LDC economies, many of which are active in coffee production.

18. *Piloting Innovative Financing for Climate Adaptation Technologies in Medium-Sized Cities* (GEF ID 10433); Global; Agency: UNIDO; proponents/partners: Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN); LDCF and SCCF project financing: \$0.8 million. The project will increase the resilience of medium-sized cities by adopting climate change adaptation solutions through improved capital expenditure planning and innovative private financing mechanisms. It will support selected cities in creating an enabling environment for investment in climate resilient solutions. Innovative aspects include strengthening capacity of medium-sized cities to develop financing mechanisms such as green municipal bonds and asset recycling. Potential for

replication in other cities based on learning gained exists through the CTCN consortium and network. This concept also enables the CTCN, which is the operative arm of the Technology Mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to collaborate with the GEF in a demand-driven manner.

19. *Blended Finance Facility for Climate Resilience in Coffee and Cacao Value Chains: CC-Blend* (GEF ID 10434); Regional in Latin America; Agency: UNEP; proponents/partners, Banco de Fomento Agropecuario; SCCF project financing: \$1.2 million. The project will support blended climate finance by developing a dedicated ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) credit line for micro, small and medium agricultural entrepreneurs in coffee and cacao value chains. UNEP will partner with regional development and commercial banks to provide training on EbA-specific lending methodologies, risk management and monitoring and reporting tools for strategic technical partners and agricultural entrepreneurs. Accessibility to finance for vulnerable populations will be increased by significantly reducing the typically high commercial interest rates of micro-finance, through guarantee and other financial arrangements with commercial lenders. This model of developing dedicated accessible credit lines for EbA through private sector financial intermediaries builds on approaches piloted by UNEP in the Latin America since 2012. Adaptation impact and innovation in development and delivery of lending products practices for EbA has strong potential to be scaled-up through this project via regional development banks, commercial banks (BNP Paribas) and micro-finance institutions banks in Central America.

20. *Adaptation Accelerator Program: Building Climate Resilience through Enterprise Acceleration* (GEF ID 10435); Global for LDCs; Agency: Conservation International (CI); LDCF project financing: \$1.15 million. The project will catalyze investment in adaptation focused SMEs through adaptation accelerators in LDCs. The project provides entrepreneurship incubation and acceleration involving mentorship, training, and capital investment for 40 SMEs, comprising a combination of early and mid-stage companies who deliver adaptation goods and services. Examples include local business commercializing localized adaptation technology innovations to address water shortage or flooding, such as water capture tanks, solar pumps, predictive stormwater data, and drip irrigation. Further examples include enterprises that deliver adaptation technology solutions for addressing shifting weather patterns, such as precision agriculture input provision, vertical farming, drone and agronomic advisor services. The project has a high potential for impact, innovation and replication, as well as knowledge sharing with other SME and finance-oriented projects. It will also benefit from CI's entrepreneurship incubation expertise, as well extensive impact investors network and investment network.

21. *Investing in Climate Resilience for the Land4Impact Fund* (GEF ID 10436); Global; Agency: WWF-US; proponent/partner: South Pole; LDCF and SCCF project finance: \$1.3 million. The project will catalyze private sector investment in SMEs to achieve adaptation impacts, involving smallholder farmers and indigenous peoples. Up to \$20 million will be mobilized in corporate investment in two years, with plans to scale up to \$60 million in five years. Interest and profits will be re-invested in new adaptation projects. Innovative elements include the strategy to mobilize large-scale private investment for localized adaptation action, as well as the financial

sustainability model. There is significant potential for complementarity and learning with the Adaptation Accelerator Program and the Resilience for Peace and Stability Programme.

22. *Financial Tools for Small Scale Fishers in Melanesia* (10437); Fiji and Papua New Guinea; Agency: WWF-US; proponent/partner: Willis Towers Watson; SSCF project financing: \$1.15 million. The project will improve resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change, including major shock events, in vulnerable coastal small-scale fisher communities. This involves entrepreneurship incubation and access to finance for climate resilient practices of artisanal fisheries, in partnership with Willis Towers Watson, a private insurance provider and financier. This project involves innovative linkages between financial literacy and increased adaptive capacity of indigenous and local communities through access to capital, insurance and other financial products.

23. UAVs/drones for Equitable Climate Change Adaptation: Participatory Risk Management through Landslide and Debris Flow Monitoring (Project ID 10438); Colombia and Latin America Region; Agency: CAF; Proponent/Executing partner: MIT Environmental Solutions Initiative; SSCF project financing: \$0.5 million. The project will advance equitable adaptation to climate change by reducing vulnerability and increasing resiliency in Mocoa through innovative technology development of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs or drones) for community-based landslide and debris flow monitoring and risk projection. The climate information generated will be accessibly packaged for use by municipal and national planners, as well as financial decision makers including micro-finance institutions. Replication potential exists for broader application in Colombia and elsewhere in Latin America, specifically with project GEF ID 10434 and others through this Challenge Program.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PROJECT CONCEPTS

24. The selected concepts are being developed by a wide array of GEF Agencies, and catalyzes engagement of private sector and new partners. Eight GEF Agencies are involved in the Challenge Program as Implementing Agencies. They include: ADB, CAF, CI, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, WWF-US. For WWF-US, this is the first time to engage in LDCF/SCCF projects. Several private sector and other partners are also involved in this program, many of whom are engaging directly as proponent or execution partner for the first time with the GEF. These include at least three different commercial financial institutions; a commercial producer; a consulting firm, an academic institution; and two multi-sectoral actors. For some concepts, the GEF Secretariat facilitated the dialogue to establish partnership between the original proponent and GEF Agencies, as described further below.

25. Careful consideration was given to ensure regional balance among eligible countries and regions, in line with the pre-selection criteria. Of the nine project concepts selected as finalists, two are focused in Africa; two are focused in Latin America; and two are focused in Asia and the Pacific. In addition, three project concepts have a global focus.

26. These concepts are selected also to provide innovative adaptation support to LDCs and SIDS, in line with the GEF-7 Adaptation Programming Strategy. Two projects are supported

exclusively with LDCF resources, while three projects are supported exclusively with SCCF. Four projects are supported with a combination of both LDCF and SCCF resources. Two projects explicitly seek to address special concerns of SIDS and LDC SIDS.

27. The selected concepts also support a range of innovation strategies. The approach to support multiple innovation strategies is taken to generate enhanced opportunities for generating and sharing knowledge. Of the nine project concepts selected, three focus on innovation through SME incubation and post incubation; two focus on innovation through insurance and other financial products; two focus on innovation through supply chain resilience; one focuses on innovation through de-risking lending and microfinance; and one focuses on innovation through deployment of technology for adaptation decision-making.

28. Due to the universal nature of the call for proposals, a majority of proposals submitted were from entities that were not GEF Agencies. Some of the proposals selected finalists were initially submitted directly by a proponent that is not a GEF Agency. For these proposals, the GEF Secretariat identified GEF Agencies with potential to serve as an Implementing Agency, based on comparative advantage, regional coverage, and recent relevant programming. The Secretariat then facilitated the discussion between the GEF Agencies and the concept proponent regarding the possibility of partnerships on a voluntary basis. Based on dialogue, partnerships were successfully established to develop and submit all relevant projects. This approach may be a viable option to support for innovative concepts that would not have been considered by the GEF under normal programming practices, which in itself could be considered innovative. This practice also had the benefit of drawing on the experience and expertise of GEF Agencies to ensure efficiency and consistency in adhering to GEF policies and procedures, with also a potential to enhance their portfolio with innovative initiatives.

29. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the GEF provided review and comments on the final nine concepts. These comments were communicated to the respective Agencies to help inform the design and preparation of the PIFs and funding proposals.

30. All nine projects concepts are currently being prepared as PIFs or one-step approval funding proposals, as per the normal LDCF and SCCF review and approval process for MSPs. The concepts were submitted through the GEF Portal by November 11, 2019, by the relevant Agencies in close coordination with proponents, Operative Focal Points (OFPs) of relevant countries and other relevant actors. All submissions had received a first round of written review from the GEF Secretariat via the GEF Portal on or before November 15, 2019. Given the innovative nature of these projects, the Secretariat has maintained close communication with GEF Agencies, project proponents, and other actors throughout this process to ensure high quality technical design.

31. Combined with high interest and number of submissions, this Challenge Program was only able to invite nine out of 388 (2.3 percent) of submissions to advance, for 1.8 percent of the approximately \$550 million requested.

32. Project concepts that were not selected to proceed were notified of the outcome, and were invited to consider other possibilities for support through GEF-7 programming areas or other opportunities. Efforts were made to provide written and verbal feedback to as many project proponents as possible on strengths and limitations of the concepts they submitted. Several of the unsuccessful project concepts merit strengthening for further consideration for possible GEF investment in the future, either as a next round of the Challenge Program or as a regular LDCF/SCCF project.

33. The selected concepts were announced as finalists on December 11, 2019, in an event at the 25th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP25) to the UNFCCC, in Madrid, Spain. This event was held at the GEF-GCF Joint Pavilion, and the GEF press release is available.⁷ In this event, project proponents shared the innovative nature of the selected concepts for catalyzing private investment in adaptation. Impact potential and gaps from the wealth of concepts received through this program were also discussed. Current and emerging approaches for private sector innovation for adaptation as also explored. With a view to peer-to-peer learning, several Agencies, proponents, government representatives and other partnership involved in the selected project concepts met on the margins to COP25 to share strategies, methods and learning gained so far leading towards the development of these projects. Several proponents of project concepts that were not selected to advance also engaged in this event and discussion, which was appreciated by the GEF Secretariat as an opportunity to foster learning and to build momentum in this area of work.

REFLECTIONS AND LOOKING FORWARD

34. GEF-7 Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF and Operational Improvements calls for enhancing private sector engagement as a key dimension of its three objectives.⁸ The project concepts selected, and possibly some that were not selected, have the potential to make an important contribution to addressing objectives and challenges articulated in this GEF Strategy when further developed and implemented. For example, the GEF ID 10430 proposal is designed to advance the aspect of the second strategic objective dedicated to engaging “private sector players and considerations when mainstreaming adaptation and resilience”⁹, by piloting approaches to adaptation enterprise incubation and acceleration in fragile and conflict-prone contexts. This requires integration and mainstreaming with other development and conflict management actors, and is increasingly important as the portion of countries and vulnerable populations in fragile and conflict prone contexts is known to be rapidly increasing. Several of the nine projects described above advance the aspect of objective three focused on fostering enabling conditions that crowd in the private sector for effective and integrated climate change adaptation.

⁷ GEF PRESS RELEASE, [WINNERS OF GEF CHALLENGE PROGRAM FOR ADAPTATION INNOVATION ANNOUNCED](#)

⁸ GEF, 2018, [GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF and Operational Improvements](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.24/03. Page 28.

⁹ Ibid, page 28.

35. There is also strong correlation to the two pillars of private sector engagement in adaptation and resilience as outlined in the LDCF and SCCF strategy for GEF-7 and the project concepts selected this Challenge Program. For example, pillar I highlights the importance of enhancing investment opportunities in adaptation with and through the private sector partners by supporting entrepreneurship development, incubators, seed funding and venture capital approaches, to create and seize emerging private sector opportunities to reduce climate change vulnerabilities.¹⁰ Projects GEF ID 10435 and 10436 seek to achieve this through SME incubation, acceleration, and post acceleration finance and market development, including models for greatly financial sustainability of GEF financing for adaptation through use of revolving funds or zero interest loans. Moreover, pillar II of includes enhancing understanding, action and support on, among other things, risk assessment and management, risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions.¹¹ Projects GEF ID 10431 and 10437 aim to design viable insurance models bring in commercial insurance providers and investing for insuring natural assets that a crucial for the resilience of coastal communities, economies, and businesses.

36. The Challenge Program has been successful in attracting and engaging a range of new partners. These include commercial financial institutions, large-scale agriculture commodity managers, SME fund managers, and commercial insurance providers who are proponents, executing partners, or otherwise involved in the projects selected to advance. The overwhelming response from 343 different institutions suggests this Challenge Program approach has the potential to encourage innovative ideas from a diversity of actors. Partnerships with these new actors, when proven successful and impactful, may hold promise for achieving the objectives of the Programming Strategy on Adaptation for GEF-7, as well as the GEF 2020 Strategy.¹²

37. The Challenge Program is also testing a practical way for organizations who are not GEF Agencies to present their ideas with the GEF Secretariat, and potentially gain investment for implementing their ideas in partnership with Agencies. While this Program is still in its early stage, preliminary indications are that this approach may be a useful model to engage an increasing spectrum of actors in presenting and developing GEF projects.

38. Recommendations to be considered are as follows:

- (a) Explore possibilities to increase support for systemic approaches to adaptation for greater impact through this Challenge Program. This is important given the broadly recognized opportunity for transformative adaptation impact through investment in system-level approaches.
- (b) Encourage a greater diversity and balance of strategies to catalyze private sector innovation for adaptation, by providing clearer guidance about the types of approaches that may be supported. This is particularly important to attract more project concepts for transforming adaptation practices and investment through

¹⁰ Ibid, page 29.

¹¹ Ibid, page 30.

¹² GEF 2015, [GEF 2020: Strategy for the GEF](#).

the finance and insurance sectors, which hold great potential for creating systemic transformation to climate resilience.

- (c) Ensure all concepts submitted provide explicit information on the climate hazards and impacts they intend to address. Doing so can help ensure the concepts meet basic quality considerations including focus on adaptation impact, while also enabling a well-informed assessment of the projects' potential. This can be achieved to a large extent by the Secretariat providing a clear and simple template for proponents to use in preparing submissions.
- (d) If there is a subsequent Call for proposals under this Challenge Program, explore opportunities to support a higher percentage of submissions by increasing the scale of funding available, within the approved regional and global set-aside target of 10 percent for the LDCF, and also by encouraging regular LDCF/SCCF project development for some cases.
- (e) Conduct a periodic portfolio analysis of performance of projects and assess how the cohort of projects is supporting adaptation innovation, from the project approval/inception phase, throughout the implementation phase, and at the project completion date. Such analysis could help inform future programming potential.

39. A robust strategy of learning by doing, knowledge management and experience sharing will be undertaken through implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Each project will include a set of knowledge management activities to document and share learning on approaches and methods for catalyzing private sector innovation and investment for adaptation. As part of the effort to scale up the relatively modest investments made through the Challenge Program, learning gained from each project will be actively shared with other actors with potential to replicate and improve on the models tested. Furthermore, the project actors will be encouraged to take part in virtual and occasional in-person settings to share learning and provide 'peer assist' support. This shared learning will help strengthen the individual projects' business models, and contribute more broadly to the growing movement of private sector investment for climate change resilience and adaptation.

ANNEX: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ALL SUBMISSIONS

1. The figures below provide detailed information on the breakdown of all submissions by geographic distribution; ten most common countries; LDCs; and sector focus.

Figure 3: Breakdown of All Submissions by Region¹³

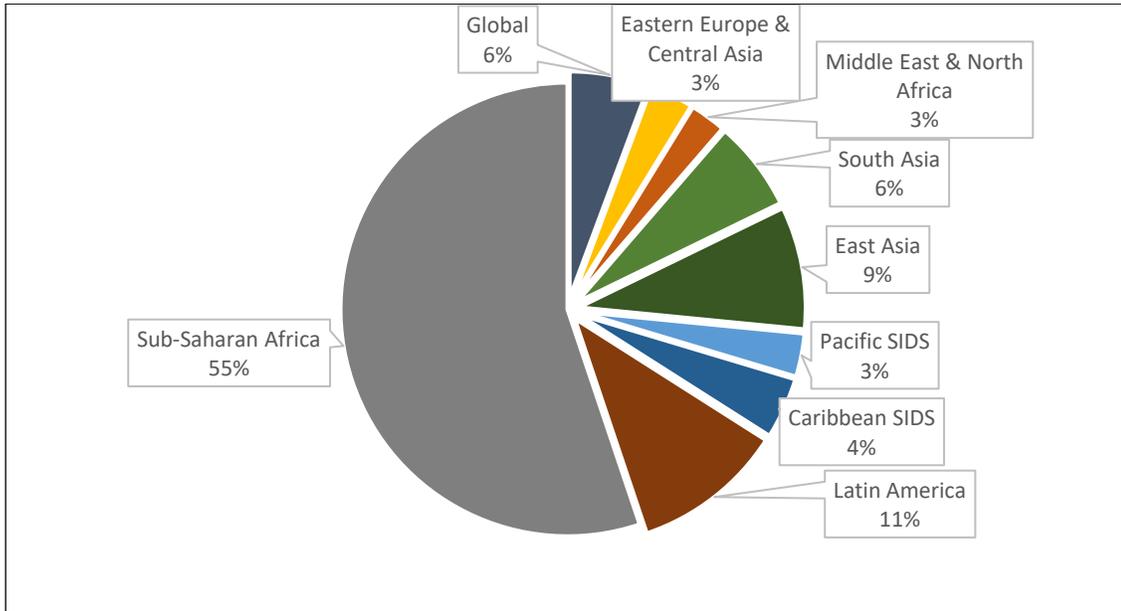
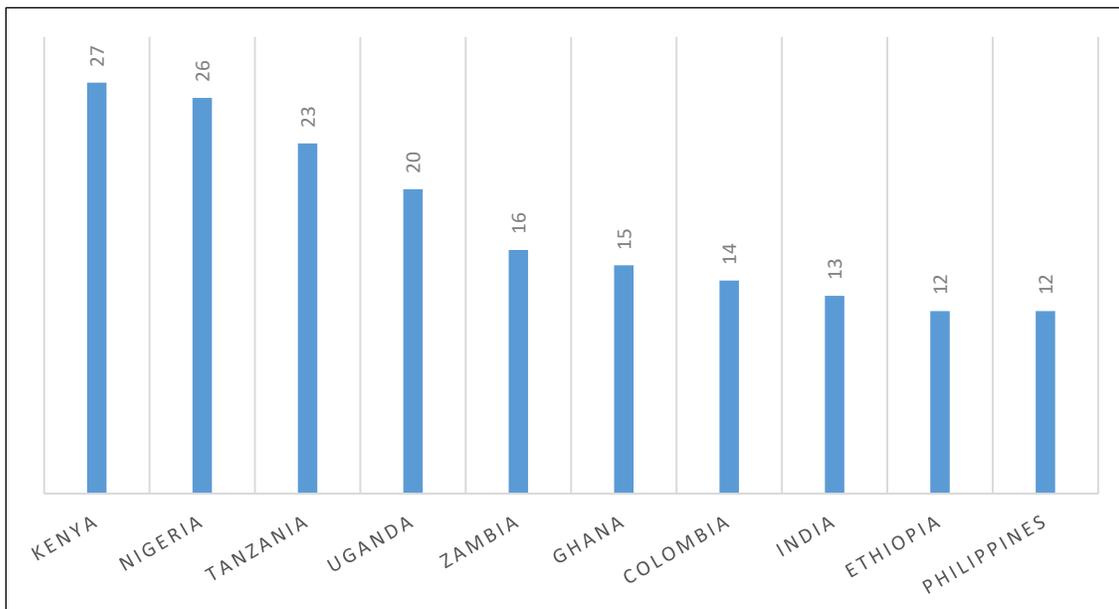


Figure 4: Breakdown of All Submissions by 10 Most Common Countries



¹³ This regional categorization is based on World Bank Country and Lending Groups.

Figure 5: Breakdown of All Submissions by LDCs

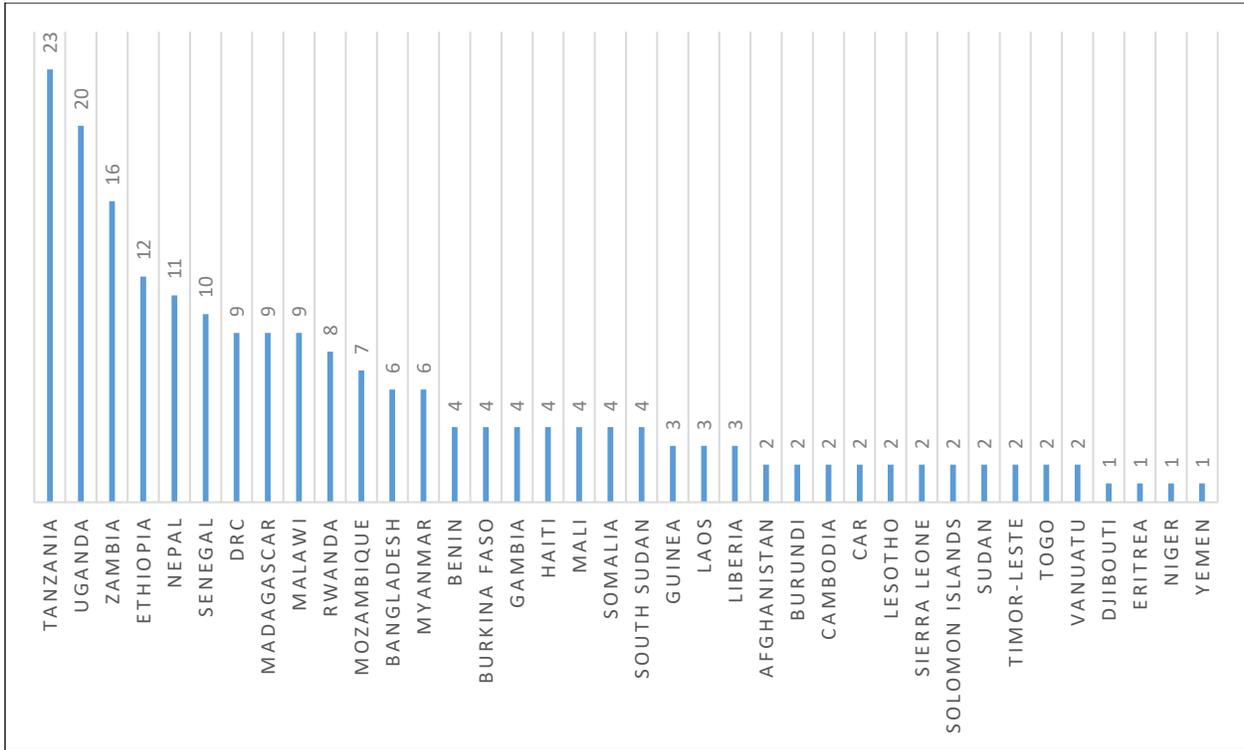
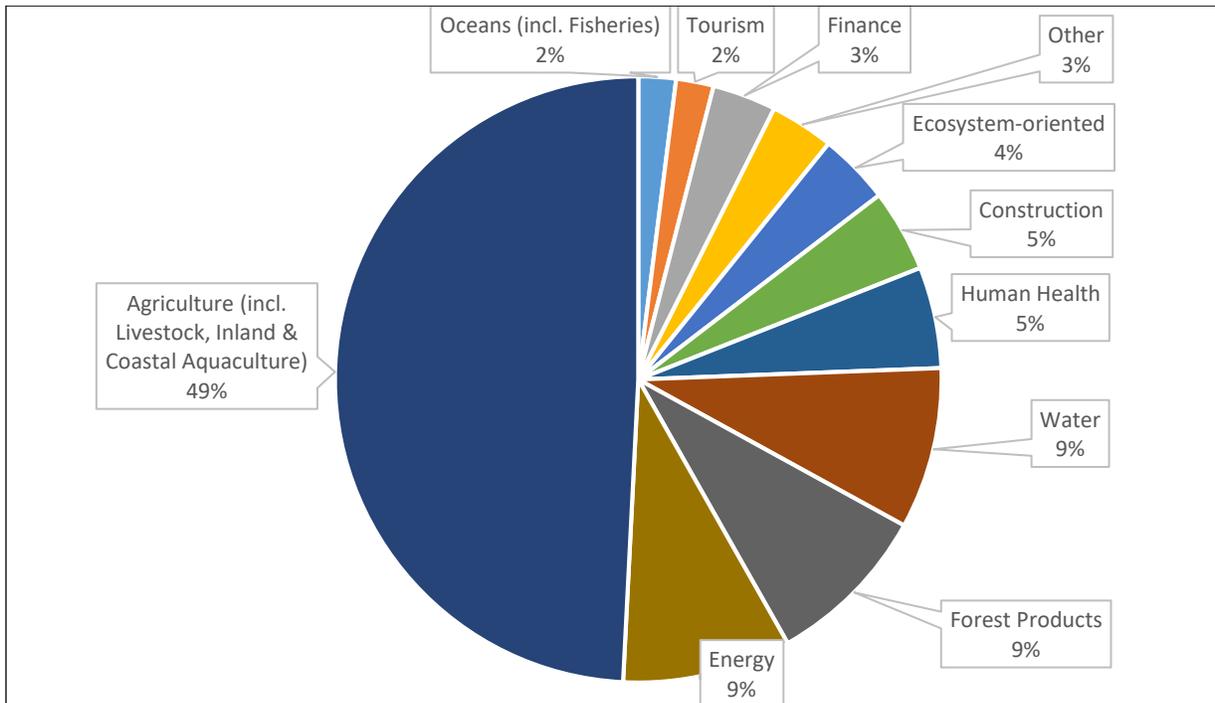
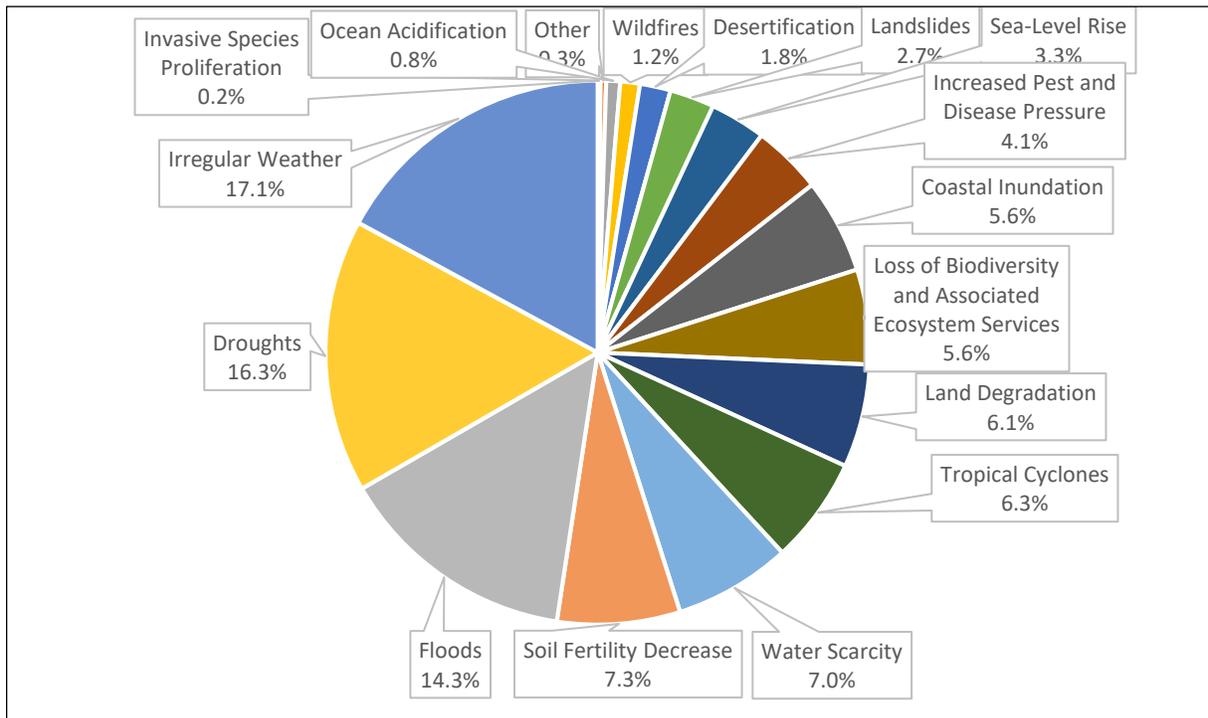


Figure 6: The Breakdown of Submissions by Sector Focus



2. The types of climate hazards and impacts that the concepts focused on address is detailed in figure below. Of the overall set of climate hazards and impacts the concepts address, the most common is irregular weather (103, 27 percent), followed by drought (98, 25 percent) and flooding (86, 22 percent). Note that most projects address multiple climate hazards and impacts. Specifying the climate problem and how the project would directly address it was viewed to be a fundamental element by the review committee. However, 76 (20 percent) of submissions did not indicate any climate hazard or climate impact that the project would address. Available information on these hazards, impacts and associated risks are a substantive focus of the project proposals that are being further developed for funding.

Figure 7: The Breakdown of Submissions by Climate Hazards and Impacts



3. Concepts submitted had a range in the funding amounts requested. Of the 388 concepts submitted, 105 (27 percent) requested the maximum amount of \$2 million (or greater) from the LCDF and/or SCCF through this Challenge Program. Twenty-one (5 percent) submissions requested below the minimum amount, which was \$50,000, and the balance were for an amount between these limits.

Figure 8: Breakdown of All Submissions by Budget

