

**Responses provided to comments received on the draft synthesis report regarding the Development of Baseline Information and Indicators for the project: Adapting Water Resource Management in the Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change**

Comments	Responses provided
<b>Relevance of indicators</b>	
<p><u>Indicator 4:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Could you explain why it is difficult for households to estimate how much water they use? I would have expected households to know this.</li> <li>2. Criteria #8: “If women and old people are the main people in charge of water collection, access to collected water inside households is difficult to assess”. Could you explain why this would be? I will be forwarding the report to our gender consultant to take a look at your assessment of this indicator vis gender sensitivity.</li> <li>3. Could you confirm that the indicator 4 ratings were obtained during the VRA-focus group work.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See answer provided p. 5, indicator 4, criterion 1: This is mainly due because water is used at the household level and because several members of a household could be responsible in collecting water from the river or boreholes. Furthermore, several different types of containers are used to collect water and it is currently not possible to monitor the types and number of containers used to collect water per household and per day.</li> <li>2. It requires face-to-face interviews with a number of women.</li> <li>3. Yes, these ratings were obtained during the organized VRA-focus groups, derived from answers collected during these groups, but also from the field visits to water access points.</li> </ol>
<p><u>Indicator 5:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criteria #1: You have raised 3 questions here. But two of the questions we know the answers to, don't we? The period being considered is 2011 – 2014, as per the CEO endorsement request endorsed by the GEF Sec. The precise area are the two pilot sites – Bandasamlini &amp; Lingoni – Pomoni. Are these details not specific enough?</li> <li>2. A similar question mark is raised under criteria #5.</li> <li>3. Criteria #8: Is it true that both men and women carry out the same agricultural activities? So they will be equal beneficiaries from the adaptation measure? I was a bit surprised that you have redefined the indicator in terms of vegetable products. What about production of staples such as grains?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We agree with the overall period being considered. The question referred to the agricultural production cycle periods. Are we talking about agricultural production on an annual basis? Or a specific production cycle (as for example, more than two tomatoes production cycles can be completed annually in this region). Farmers are harvesting 2 to 3 times a year the same plots, so the question here is related to the period to be considered: average yearly output? Or over a production season? If so, what season? We also agree with the overall area considered for this indicator. However, Bandasamlini is a large area, while Lingoni and Pomoni are two specific villages. Bandasamlini &amp; Lingoni – Pomoni are large mountainous areas, with no clear borders, so it is very hard to estimate precisely what agricultural plots should be considered in or out. Moreover, many of those plots are within the forest, very hard to access to, and sometimes even unknown. The project would have to identify the specific zones where activities will be implemented, as activities won't be able to target all agricultural zones included in these three areas.</li> <li>2. The same answer applies to the fifth criterion.</li> <li>3. Each family has small agricultural plots and we have seen many of them</li> </ol>

	<p>working together. It doesn't mean there is no division of labour, but the outputs of the production are the same.</p> <p>As mentioned in the baseline, the main two agricultural productions are tomato and potato in Bandasamlini and tomato and onions in Lingoni-Pomoni. The 2 zones are specialized on vegetable products. There is no grain production. Other products are sweet potato and cassava, mostly for self-consumption. People are really focusing on vegetables to get an income.</p>
<p><u>Indicator 7:</u> Criteria #1: you say that the indicator is not specific because the area under consideration is not specific. But we know that we are working in two pilot sites on this kind of intervention: Bandasamlini &amp; Lingoni – Pomoni. How much more specific do we need to be in describing the pilot sites?</p>	<p>As already mentioned above, these pilot sites are large and the project won't be able to implement activities in all forest zones of these pilot zones. Since there is no land registry, there is no clear border of where e.g. Bandasamlini starts and ends. The areas are mountainous with forest cover in some parts, mixed with agricultural plots and villages. It makes it very complicated to assess e.g. which of the mountain tops around shall be considered as within Bandasamlini or not. It is therefore necessary to precisely identify the specific forest areas in each pilot site where reforestation activities will be conducted.</p>
<p><u>Indicator 8:</u> I couldn't see how the proposed modification of the indicator makes it any easier to measure, as % need to be derived from absolute numbers.</p>	<p>Ok. See modification in the text.</p>
<p><b>Baseline data</b></p>	
<p><u>Modified indicator 3:</u> Could you aggregate the total numbers of policy makers and planners.</p>	<p>See answer provided p. 10: Overall, the total number of policy-makers and planners is 49.</p>
<p><u>Modified indicator 8:</u> you have estimated that 10% of decision makers and less than 5% of the population in the pilot sites are aware of climate change vulnerability and adaptation responses. Could you explain how these estimates were arrived at?</p>	<p>These estimations were derived from the VRA-focus groups conducted, and interviews conducted with policy makers and planners at the Energy and Water Directorate, the Environment Directorate, MaMwe, ANACM, and the directorates for environment and water at the island level. See the list of persons interviewed provided in Annex 2.</p>
<p><b>Definition of outputs for delivery of outcome targets</b></p>	
<p>Thank you for a thorough review. It seems clear that the project team will need to carefully re-think the outputs and budgets needed to deliver the outcome targets. Some budget lines are over-estimated, and others are incomplete or under-estimated. Your analysis will provide useful guidance for the inception process.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Annexes</b></p>	
<p>Could you attach as an annex a description of the tool used for the VRA, including how you applied it in Comoros (e.g. numbers of people</p>	<p>Please see Annex 4 in the final report.</p>

interviewed, numbers of focus groups, challenges, lessons learned).	
Could you also do a <b>spell check</b> . There were a couple of spelling errors I found on pgs 5 and 9.	done