

Annex: Update on the clarification questions:

(1) Baseline initiative: Has the baseline started implementation? Is the proposed LDCF project still justified based on additional costs of adaptation?

Yes, all the baseline initiatives started implementation. The proposed LDCF project is still justified on the additional costs of adaptation against the baseline and due to recurrent drought and anticipated climate change impacts in the lowlands of the country.

(2) Co-financing: Are the indicative sources of co-financing for the project still up to date?

Yes

(3) Other adaptation initiatives: Were any other adaptation projects or initiatives in the country implemented, or funding for them approved?

No

(4) Are any other projects overlapping with the approaches and/or targeted regions of the proposed LDCF project?

No

(5) Are other projects addressing similar adaptation needs?

No

(6) How is coordination ensured? Coordination with other relevant initiatives will be ensured through the Project Steering Committees at both National and local Woreda levels. These committees will have a broad representation of all concerned stakeholders and coordinate with relevant programmes and projects under implementation at national and local levels. Furthermore, the coordination with particularly relevant initiatives will take place through technical groups the project will set up for this purpose. (4) Country priorities: Have adaptation priorities changed in the country?

No

(7) Is the proposed LDCF-project still addressing the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs?

Yes, this project is fully consistent with NAPA priorities, please see section 6 on consistency with national priorities.

(8) Execution arrangement: Were there any changes related to executing partners or stakeholders?

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No

(9) Innovation: Is the proposed LDCF-project still innovative in its approach?

The project activities will be innovative in the context of Ethiopia's lowlands through the use of climate forecasts and decision-making tools such as agromet advisories which are new to most lowland communities. The downscale weather information will critically help both pastoralists and agro-pastoralist to make informed decision about when to plant, apply treatment or harvest. In addition, innovative

approaches to adaptive farming and agro-pastoralism such as crop diversification, will be implemented based on international best practices and through south –south experience exchange.

(10) Should the project target different sectors due to evolving country circumstances?

The targets are the same.

(11) Sustainability: Is project sustainability addressed through a separate output or a sustainability strategy, to reflect lessons from recent evaluations of LDCF projects?

The sustainability of the project lies with its strong ownership within the community and the implementation of climate resilient agricultural practices. Lessons and best practices from the recently completed “promoting Adaptation at the local level in Ethiopia” project will be used to strengthen the intervention. The project team will ensure that findings and recommendations put forward by independent program evaluations of LDCF project will be incorporated in the strategy and will ensure synergies and effective coordination with other related initiatives for greater impact.

For sustainability, the proposed lowland project will adapt best practices from the recently completed “the Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at the Local level project (PAA)”. One of the important lesson is the pass on system of the project benefits to the second and third beneficiaries. This for example entails that small livestock provided to one beneficiary will be passed on to other beneficiaries. Another aspect of sustainability will be the fact that most lessons have been integrated in the administration routine development planning and execution. According to the independent terminal evaluation” the PAA project initiatives have ensured that the community continues to benefit even after completion of the project. This is possible as the Woredas Development Plan has already mainstreamed the adaptation issues into the sector specific food security and land management programmes. The climate resilient green growth strategy prepared for Addis Ababa City has incorporated climate change risks and adaptation options for urban community. The strategy has integrated all vulnerable sectors relevant to city planning with mitigation and adaptation measures to be implemented by each sector of the city administration. The learning by doing approach by involving the beneficiaries, preparing the adaptation plans. The project had shared its implementation experiences and responses to the national and sub-national climate planning processes through the institutional coordination between relevant government ministries - MoEFCC, MoARD, NMA, and EPA.”

(12) Risks: Have there been any changes to risks, such as social unrest, instability, or political turnover?

There is no change in the project risk.