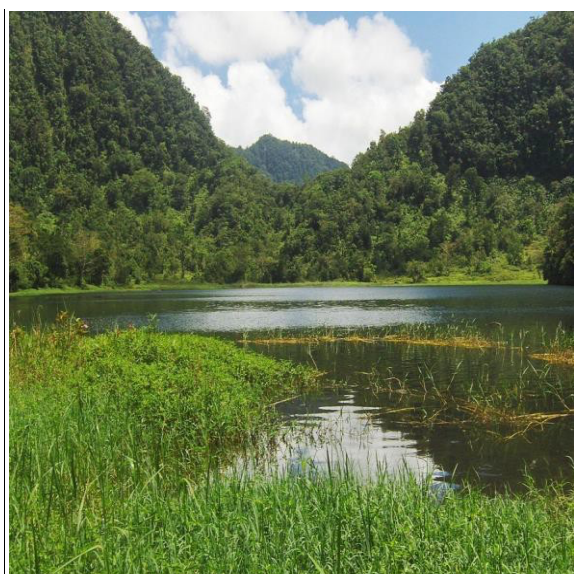


Union of the Comoros
Unity - Solidarity - Development



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Tourism and Handicrafts



**DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION AT THE
LEVEL
NATIONAL (Updated NDC)
Summary Report**

2021-2030

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	lii
SUMMARY: CDN approach.....	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	2
Location.....	2
Population and economy	2
Climate.....	2
Vulnerability to climate change	2
MITIGATION	3
Mitigation ambition	3
Evolution of emissions and removals: NAC scenario.....	4
Emissions projection with mitigation measures	4
Sectoral distribution of mitigation	5
Mitigation effort	6
Prioritization of actions	7
ADAPTATION	7
Vulnerability.....	7
Adaptation strategy	8
GENDER APPROACH.....	10
Context	10
Involvement of women in development processes	10
Women's vulnerability to the effects of climate change	11
Gender and climate change.....	11
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	12
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION.....	12
Key success factors	12

ACRONYMS

AEPA	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
AFD	French Development Agency
SMAC	Global Climate Change Alliance
AP	Protected area
CC	Climate change
GrOW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
	Nationally Determined Contributions
NAC	Normal Business Course (BAU)
CNSC	National Climate Change Committee
QUIET	Indian Ocean Commission
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPAD	Partners for Development Conference
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
CRDE	Rural Economic Development Centre
DGEF	Environment and Forestry Branch
GHG	Greenhouse gases
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Development Index	HDI Human
IMF	Microfinance Institutions
IPF	Women's Participation Index
LEAP	Long range Energy Alternatives Planning
VNM	Measurement, reporting and verification
MW	Megawatts
ODD	Sustainable Development Goal
ILO	International Labour Organization
PACC	Climate Change Action Plan
PAN	National Adaptation Plan Process
PANA	National Climate Change Adaptation Action Programme (ECP)
	Emerging Comoros Plan 2030
SIDS	Small island developing state
GDP	Gross domestic product
PNEEG	National Policy on Gender Equity and Equality
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RRC	Disaster Risk Reduction
SCA2D	SONEDE accelerated growth and development strategy
	National Water Management and Distribution
Company M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
TCN	Third national communication
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry

Summary: CDN approach

parameter	Revised NDC
Lens Type	% decrease in GHG emissions and increase in CO2 removals relative to the baseline scenario (normal course of business or NAC, i.e., no action mitigation). The two scenarios diverge from 2018 onwards because the NDC scenario includes the measures already in place after 2015 implemented by the Comoros, planned as early as NDC 1.
Perimeter	The territory concerned covers the three islands of the Union of the Comoros: Anjouan, Grande Comoros, Mohéli
Gases covered	Carbon dioxide (CO2); Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O) ; F-gases (HFCs)
Target year	2030
Implementation period	2020-2030
Objective of the NDC:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 47% increase in net well - a 23% reduction in 2030 of its greenhouse gas emissions, excluding LULUCF, compared to the reference
PRG	The GWPs of the IPCC Second Assessment Report are used, consistent with the work of the Third Communication and the BUR. GWP CO2 = 1 , GWP CH4 = 21 , GWP N2O = 310
Sectors covered	Energy, industry, agriculture, LULUCF, waste
Key categories:	<p>Energy: <i>Power generation</i> <i>Industry</i> <i>Truck driver</i> <i>Marine (Navigation, Fishing)</i> <i>Aviation</i> <i>Residential</i> Commercial :</p> <p>Industry : <i>Lubricant and solvent</i> <i>Refrigeration and air conditioning</i></p> <p>Agriculture: <i>Livestock</i> <i>LULUCF</i> <i>cultivated</i></p> <p>soils: <i>Drills</i> <i>Cropland</i> <i>Grassland and savannah</i> <i>Wetland</i> <i>Settlements</i> <i>Other land</i></p> <p>Waste: <i>Waste</i> <i>water</i> <i>storage</i></p>
Emission in 2030 (CNA): Reference scenario	-1,260 kt CO2eq KtCO2Eq (excluding LULUCF)
Methodology for estimating emissions	The methods of the IPCC 2006 are applied

INTRODUCTION

Comoros' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are negligible at the global level and represent about 0.001% of global emissions. However, the Union of the Comoros is keen to contribute to the international effort to combat global warming by pursuing its objective of being a carbon sink and promoting sustainable development.

By ratifying the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Union of the Comoros reaffirmed its commitment to limit its GHG emissions through its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted in September 2015. This first NDC set an emissions reduction target of 442 kt CO₂eq in 2030 (compared to a baseline scenario).

This document constitutes the revised NDC of the Union of the Comoros by 2030. It is the result of an inclusive and transparent process, which lasted just over a year, helping to raise the country's ambition in the fight against climate change by taking into account:

- New orientations of national development policies and strategies such as the Emerging Comoros Plan and the strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development,
- New priorities and costs for climate-related priority investments,
- Analyses of new sectors and gases to be considered and integrated into greenhouse gas inventories

At the same time, the country will continue its socio-economic development in accordance with the Head of State's vision of making the Comoros "an emerging country by 2030 resilient to shocks in all dimensions of sustainable development".

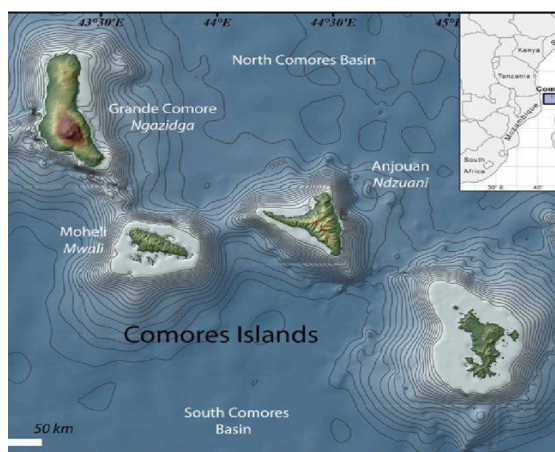
The integration of the gender dimension in the implementation of this new NDC reflects the Comorian government's concern to better take into account the important role that Comorian women play in many sectors strongly impacted by climate change such as agriculture, water and forest management, health, disaster risk reduction as well as the specific impacts they suffer through their roles and responsibilities which differ from those of men in Comorian society.

However, successful implementation of the NDC requires putting in place the necessary institutional arrangements and working towards success factors to address the constraints encountered.

Given its limited resources, the actions to mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions are nevertheless conditional on obtaining international financing.

1. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1.1. Location



Located in the Indian Ocean at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel between the shores of Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar (43 and 45.5 degrees east longitude and -10.5 and -13.5 degrees south latitude), the Comoros archipelago is made up of 4 volcanic islands (Ngazidja: 1148km², Mwali: 290km², Ndzouani: 424km² and Maoré: 370km²). The distance between them is about 30 to 40km and are isolated by submarine trenches more than 3500m deep. The country is on the main route of the oil giants that transport 30% of the world's oil production in the Middle East.

Orient to Europe and America, i.e. nearly 5000 tanker trips per year.

1.2. Population and economy.

The Comorian population is estimated at 832,322 inhabitants¹ and varies significantly from one island to another. The country is densely populated, with nearly 400 inhabitants per km² concentrated in the main cities of the coast. The population is relatively young (56% is under 20 years old) and is predominantly rural (70%).

With a gross national income per capita of \$1360, the Union of the Comoros has just joined the group of lower-middle-income countries, according to the latest 2019 ranking by the World Bank. The primary sector (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) contributes 46% of GDP compared to 12.4% for secondary education and provides 57% of total jobs, of which 62.7% are held by women and 90% of operating income².

1.3. Climate

The Union of the Comoros is characterized by a humid tropical climate under the influence of two-season oceanic climates:

- A hot and humid austral summer season, from mid-November to mid-April with an average temperature of around 27°C at low altitude and highs ranging from 33 to 35°C and variable lows around 21° and 24°C
- a dry and cool austral winter season from mid-June to mid-October with an average temperature of 23°C at low altitude and maximums ranging between 27 and 29°C.

1.4. Vulnerability to climate change

The country is particularly vulnerable to climate change, like all other small island developing states (SIDS): analyses of meteorological data have shown the existence of climate change which is manifested by a gradual decrease in rainfall, an increasing trend in annual temperature, a rise in sea level, increased aridity and more drought.

¹World Bank (2018), (<https://www.donnees.banquemondiale.org>),

²Union of the Comoros: Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2015)

At the same time, the frequency of extreme climatic and meteorological events such as tropical storms, floods, heat waves and drought episodes have increased slightly and constitute the main hazards impacting the Union of the Comoros. Combined with anthropogenic pressures (deforestation, land degradation, sand extraction, obsolete agricultural practices, etc.) on natural resources, these hazards are likely to seriously undermine the country's development efforts in recent years and increase the vulnerability of certain already fragile ecosystems and populations. Without ambitious measures, the cost of climate-related impacts was estimated in 2014 at US\$836 million by 2050³, i.e. an average annual cost over the period of US\$23 million which, compared to 2019 GDP⁴, would represent 1.9%.

The vulnerability study carried out in 2018 estimated the losses caused by the damage caused by natural disasters considered major at 0.39% of average GDP over the period 1980 – 2017. However, this figure is an average over the period considered and does not reflect the heterogeneity and overall damage caused by the different events due to the absence of data

Agriculture and biodiversity are the sectors most vulnerable to climate change, followed by forests, coastal areas, fisheries, water resources, health, and economic and social infrastructure.

Other sources of the country's vulnerability are related to:

- an incidence of poverty⁴ that varies from island to island and appears to be higher in rural areas;
- unemployment estimated at 3.7% in 2018 but which particularly affects young people (8.5%) and women (4.06%),
- relatively high population growth (2.24% in 2018)² but which is nevertheless lower than that of GDP (3.43% in 2018)³.

2. MITIGATION

2.1. Mitigation ambition

The Union of the Comoros provides, through this revised NDC, for a net reduction in these GHG emissions, excluding LULUCAT, of 23% and an increase in its net sink of CO₂ removals of 47% by 2030 compared to the reference scenario. The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at 902 million euros, of which 96 million euros is unconditional, i.e. 5%.

² World Bank, (<https://www.donnees.banquemonddiale.org>).

³ World Bank, (<https://www.donnees.banquemonddiale.org>).

2.2. Evolution of emissions and absorptions: normal business course scenario (CNA)

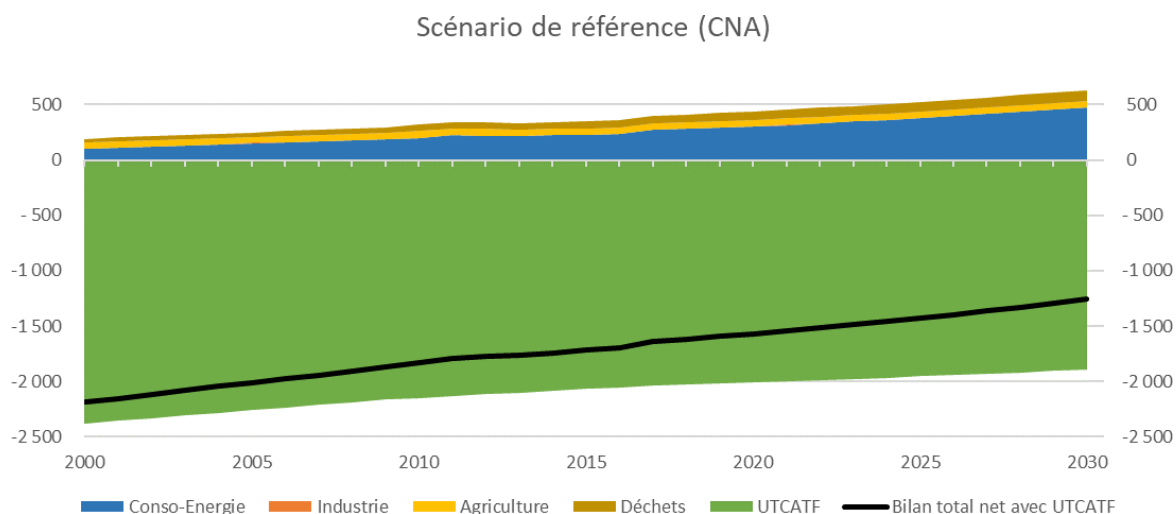


Figure 1: GHG emissions under the ANC scenario (KtCO2Eq)

The Union of the Comoros has a net carbon neutral balance, according to the CNA scenario, of around -1,260 ktCO2eq in 2030: the carbon sink offsets all emissions from other sectors.

The sectors that currently emit the most are the energy, agriculture and waste treatment sectors.

Without emission mitigation measures, under a normal course scenario, the net balance could fall from -1,714 kt CO2eq in 2015 to -1,260 kt CO2eq in 2030.

2.3. Projection of GHG emissions with mitigation measures: NDC scenario,

Although the net emissions balance is negative (CNA scenario), the Union of the Comoros still has assets and potential to reduce its GHG emissions over the coming decade. The graph below illustrates the share of mitigation achieved through non-LULUCF emission reductions compared to an NAC scenario.

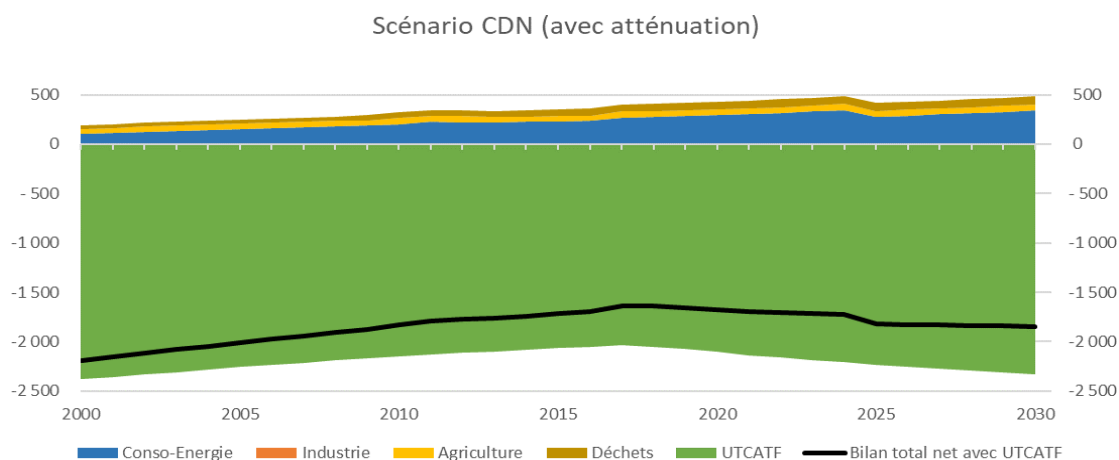


Figure 2: GHG emissions under the NDC scenario (KtCO2Eq)

Sectors with potential for mitigation include energy, LULUCF, agriculture and waste. The mitigation measures targeted by its sectors make it possible to slow the increase in emissions and increase carbon sinks, particularly in forests and on land in 2030 compared to the NAC scenario.

2.4. Sectoral distribution of mitigation

Priority mitigation actions (emission reductions and increased removals in carbon sinks) to be implemented to enhance low-carbon development, conditional **on international financing**, are presented in the table below.

Sector	Contribution to the country's total mitigation efforts (KtCO ₂ Eq) in 2030	Number of Measurements	Associated cost (in millions of €)
Energy	131	5	300
Agriculture	-	2	Not estimated
Waste	15	2	22,4
LULUCF	443	6	47,2
Total	589	15	369,6

Table 1. Conditional mitigation actions

Energy

The energy sector (energy production and consumption) has significant mitigation potential, in particular through the use of renewable energies, including photovoltaics and geothermal energy for electricity production and the reduction in the use of firewood in residential and industrial sectors.

Agriculture

Agriculture, a key sector of the Comorian economy, includes livestock activities (mainly cattle, goats and poultry), food crops and cash crops (ylang-ylang, vanilla, etc.). The sector's emissions come mainly from livestock farming, via enteric fermentation of cattle and manure management.

Given the growth of production, it is not envisaged that a decrease in livestock numbers will be considered in this NDC. On the other hand, it is possible to reduce the import of mineral and organic fertilizers to promote the use of local organic fertilizers.

Rubbish

The treatment of waste (mostly food waste) is an important issue, as its collection and treatment is still insufficient. The associated actions are the improvement of collection, the development of biogas and compost.

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

The LULUCF sector is a key sector, it allows CO₂ removals related to tree growth (forestry, arboriculture, agroforestry) to be accounted for, but it also generates emissions (wood collection, deforestation, burning).

Mitigation actions targeting this sector will also contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacities of the Comorian populations.

2.5. Mitigation effort

The chart below illustrates the share of mitigation achieved through non-LULUCF emission reductions compared to a normal course of business (NBB) scenario. Over the period 2015-2030, 843 kt CO₂eq of cumulative emissions are avoided through the implementation of mitigation actions.

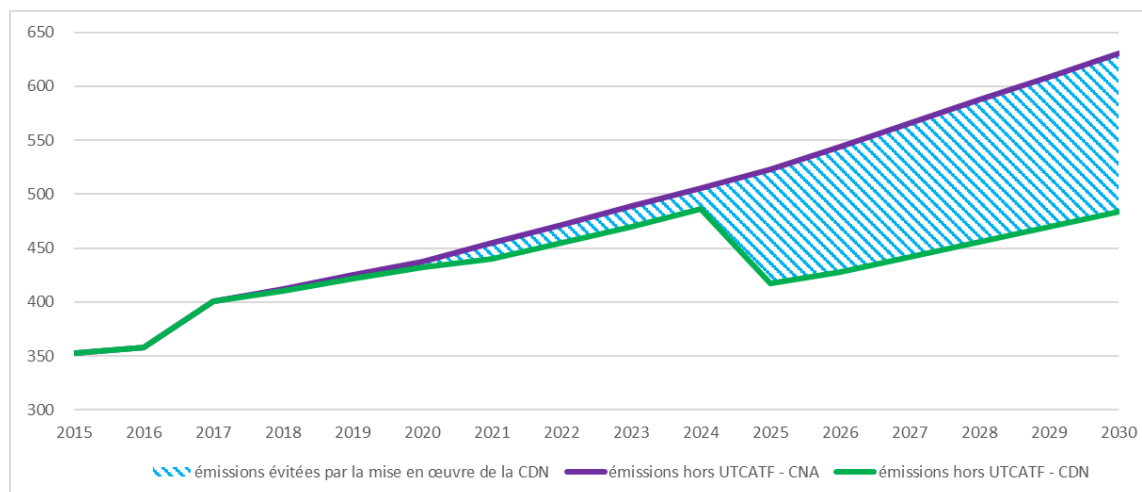


Figure 3: Comparison of the NAC and NDC scenarios for the all-sector balance (excluding LULUCF) (in kt CO₂eq)

The additional removals achieved through the actions of the NDC scenario in the LULUCF sector are shown in the graph below. Over the period 2015-2030, 3,103 kt CO₂eq of cumulative additional removals are made possible by the implementation of mitigation actions.

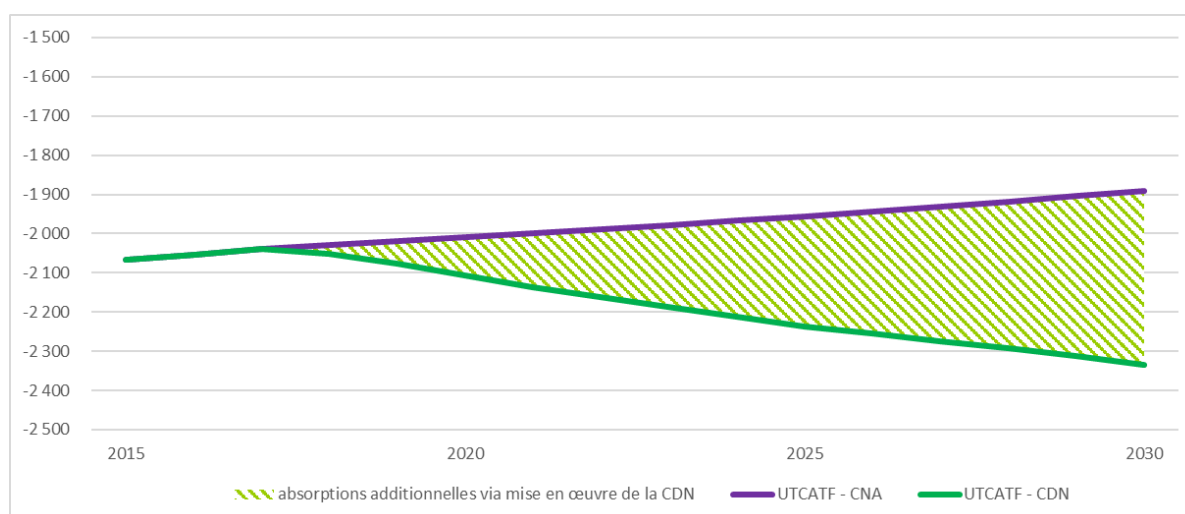


Figure 4: Comparison of the NAC and NDC scenarios for LULUCF and additional removals (in kt CO₂eq)

Finally, the graph below shows the evolution of emissions according to the NDC scenario, showing that the country would remain a net carbon sink.

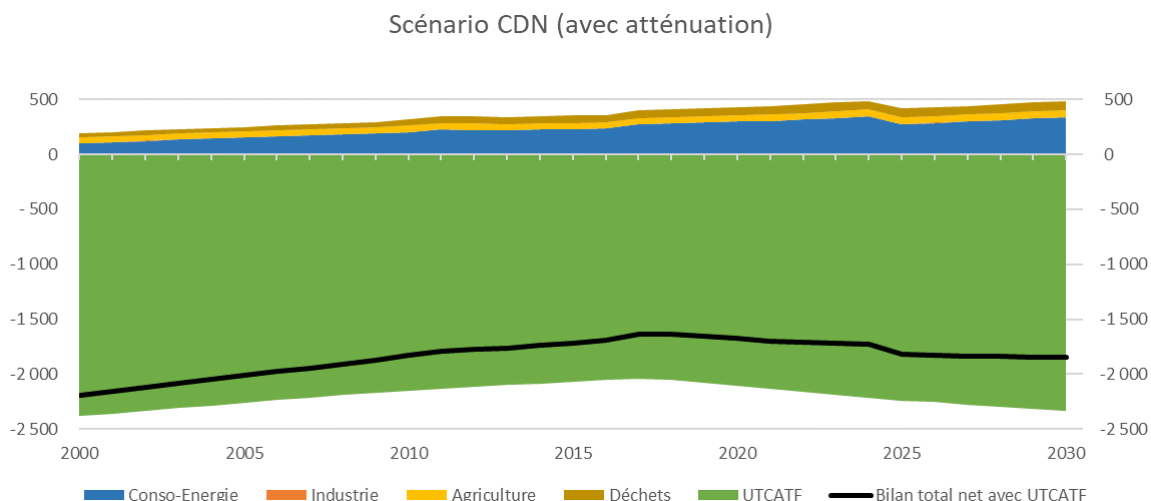


Figure 5: Evolution of emissions and removals according to the NDC scenario (in kt CO₂eq)

2.6. Prioritization of actions

Some mitigation actions are **priorities in the short term** because they are necessary for the implementation of other projects:

- consolidation of the electricity network to reduce losses;
- reduction of fuelwood, service and industrial wood, by promoting other sources of energy, protecting forest areas and promoting imported wood;
- Reduction of residential fuelwood, including the use of efficient wood burners;
- Improvement of waste collection (awareness, collection and treatment sites).

Other **priority actions in the short and medium term** that have significant mitigation potential are the following:

- the continuation of photovoltaic power plant development projects;
- the launch of a first geothermal phase (exploratory drilling and production drilling);
- afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, arboriculture;
- the expansion and effective and efficient management of protected areas, particularly forests, to limit deforestation, timber harvesting and burning;
- composting of organic waste.

3. ADAPTATION

3.1. Vulnerability

Projections obtained from the use of global climate models show an increasing trend in temperatures as well as an increase in the number of hot days. The average annual temperature is expected to increase by 0.8 (RCP 2.6) to 2.1°C (RCP 8.5) by 2060 and by 1.2 (RCP 2.6) to 3.6°C (RCP 8.5) by 2090.

Seasonal projections predict a decrease in seasonal rainfall, and an increase in rainfall during the rainy season.

Sea level has risen between +1 and +6 mm/year since 1992 in the Indian Ocean region. This sea level is also expected to rise by 4 mm per year over the next fifty years, corresponding to an average potential rise of 20 cm by 2050, twice as large as the rise observed over the last hundred years (20 to 25 cm).

This sea level rise, combined with coastal erosion, threatens coastal ecosystems, coastal forests, equipment and infrastructure, including roads, and most coastal communities.

The results of the vulnerability analyses carried out so far in the Comoros show that the sectors most vulnerable to climate change are agriculture and biodiversity (very high vulnerability), forestry, coastal areas, fisheries, water resources, health, and economic and social infrastructure (high vulnerability). An analysis of the vulnerability of each of these sectors is presented in the technical report annexed to this revised NDC.

This vulnerability is likely to increase for most of these sectors, which need urgent action to address the effects of climate change.

3.2. Adaptation strategy

3.2.1. General strategy

Aware of the costs and damages that the impacts of climate change could generate on different sectors of the country's economy, the Union of the Comoros embarked very early on in a process of planning adaptation measures. Adaptation to climate change has thus been integrated into certain public policy documents and national strategies, both general and sectoral: NAPAs, National Communications, policy, strategy and National Action Plan on Climate Change.

In its revised policy document for the period 2018-2021, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCA2D), the Comorian government intends to reconcile structural transformation and diversification of the economy with the sustainable management of natural resources and resilience, particularly of the agricultural sector and rural communities, in the face of natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

Adaptation is also found in the ambition of the newly adopted Emerging Comoros Plan 2030 (ECP), which aims to make the Comoros by 2030: "a shock-resilient country in all dimensions of sustainable development".

3.2.2. Revised and realistic targets to strengthen the country's resilience

The participatory review exercise of the NDC updated and expanded the adaptation goals, monitoring indicators and targets to 2030 for the sectors identified as the most vulnerable to CC in the Comoros (agriculture, biodiversity, forestry, fisheries and coastal and marine ecosystems, water resources, health, and economic and social infrastructure). In addition, the cross-cutting sectors of disaster risk reduction and integration of adaptation and awareness raising have also been prioritized. The table below lists the adaptation measures set by sector.

Table 2. Adaptation actions by vulnerable sectors

Sector	Adaptation actions
Agriculture and livestock	Development of a resilient and climate-smart agricultural policy
	Development of agropastoral irrigation
	Establishment of an effective early warning and response system throughout the country in the event of the emergence of new bovine or goat diseases
Biodiversity and forests	Extension of the area with protected area status
	Extension of the reforested area
Fisheries and coastal and marine ecosystems	Monitoring and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems
	Raising awareness and securing fishermen in the face of climatic hazards
Water Resources	Public access to improved water source
	Dissemination and adoption of the principle of integrated water resources management
Health	Development of a sustainable strategy to combat malaria and new emerging diseases such as COVID-19
	Development and implementation of an effective early warning and intervention system throughout the country in the event of the emergence of new diseases.
Economic infrastructure and social	Development and implementation of planning/development of economic and social infrastructure integrating climate change
	^a Rehabilitation of existing road infrastructure
RRC	Identification and mapping of areas vulnerable to the risk of natural disasters.
	Implementation of a system of building standards that takes into account disaster risks
Integration and awareness	Awareness of the impacts of CC
	^a Capacity building at all levels on the definition and implementation of adaptation measures at the CC

Specific short- and medium-term actions and project ideas are identified for each sector in an annexed implementation plan, with a prioritization of these actions and a cost estimate, given for each action/project ideas.

4. APPROACH GENDER

4.1. Context

The Union of the Comoros ratified, in addition to other human rights conventions, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 31 October 1994. It adhered to the Beijing Declaration and Platform adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995 and was one of the first African countries to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2004.

In 2008, the country adopted a National Policy on Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) which aims to give priority to better participation of women in economic development activities, in decision-making activities, whether political, traditional or religious, capacity building for women and girls, the right to education, the right to health, etc. the legal status and implementation of the human rights of women and girls.

The vision of the government of the Union of the Comoros is to "make the Comoros an emerging country by 2030, respectful of human rights, gender equality and promoting the rule of law". Thus, in 2017, the law on parity establishing a quota of at least 30% of women in elective and nominative positions was adopted to, among other things, encourage women's political participation and representation in electoral processes.

In 2018, the revised Constitution guarantees in its article 30 "the rights of women to be protected by the public authorities against all forms of abandonment, exploitation and violence. Through article 34, it recognizes their "right of access to political bodies of local and national representation" and in its article 36 it provides for "a fair and equitable distribution between men and women" in the composition of the Government.

4.2. Involvement of women in the country's development process

In terms of gender equality, although women represent about half of the total population (49.6%), they are still underrepresented at all levels, except in the agricultural sector where they hold 63% of jobs in the fields of food, vegetable and poultry production. They can sometimes work in cash crops but rarely at the marketing level, unlike in the fishing sector where they are in charge of sales and not production.

At the political level, since 2003, the Women's Participation Index (LPI) in the Comoros has been 0.3034, which reflects the virtual absence of women in decision-making bodies, which is said to be due to the heavy responsibilities imposed by the home, which leave them little free time to devote to public affairs, and to the weight of traditions, which recognizes more power to men both at the family level and in society in France. General⁵.

The informal economy plays a major role in the creation of jobs, income and production. According to ILO statistics⁶, the share of informal employment in total employment in 2019 is estimated at 89%, employing 86% of men and 94% of women. Just over 77% of women are in vulnerable employment, i.e. self-employed, mainly in agriculture and small trade, or as family employees, compared to 54% of men.

⁴ National Human Development Report (2006)

⁵Source: Independent Country programme evaluation of Union of Comoros, UNDP IEO, May 2019

⁶ "Women and men in the informal economy: a statistical overview", ILO, 2019.

About 40% of households are female single-parent households (while only 2.8% of households are headed by a single man).

Access to traditional bank credit is very limited for women entrepreneurs who are unable to meet the conditions required to obtain a loan. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), with their more flexible conditions, are the main alternative (50% of MFIs' clients are women).

4.3. Women's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

In rural areas, women's livelihoods depend largely on natural resources (water, forest products, agriculture) which are highly dependent on climatic hazards. The impacts of CC (land and forest degradation, erosion, water stress, natural disasters) lead to the scarcity of resources, making it more difficult for women to carry out their activities.

Women's lack of access to economic and productive resources further weakens their ability to adapt to climate change.

Improved access to renewable energy with the right technologies would provide access to energy services in lighting, cooking and productive activities that would reduce their workload and free up time for other tasks, including income-generating tasks.

4.4. Gender and climate change

Initiatives carried out in recent years by the Comorian government with the support of development partners are helping to strengthen women's empowerment by providing them with more economic opportunities and income-generating activities. Similarly, efforts are being made to ensure gender parity in capacity-building activities.

Specifically, the Comorian government has set up projects in the field of agriculture with an environmental impact, including the fight against climate change, in which 45% of the beneficiaries are women⁷. The latter, like men, have been sensitized on climate change issues, have received training and have had access to more effective tools and techniques in agriculture. The National Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has taken gender into account in the education and protection sector, which should result in the "establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and sensitizing displaced populations of the various forms of abuse, violence and sexual exploitation, the prevention of abuse, violence and sexual exploitation of children and women, the proper care of each of the vulnerable groups identified by providing the essential human and material resources and the establishment of basic protection and supervision structures adapted and accessible to vulnerable groups, particularly women and children".

Thus, the Union of the Comoros intends to continue its efforts to adopt a human rights and gender-sensitive approach in all its activities related to climate change and its revised NDC in particular, in accordance with decision 18/CP.20 of the Lima work programme on gender adopted by the Parties to COP 20 of the UNFCCC.

It is committed to improving the participation of women and any other vulnerable groups in the planning process, decision-making and capacity building in terms of education, training and access to technology.

⁷ Country report on progress in the implementation of the Beijing+25 Platform for Action; National Commission for Solidarity, Social Protection and the Promotion of Gender.

Gender analyses will be carried out to better understand the qualitative differences between women and men, girls and boys, and to better take into account the needs, rights and priorities of each. Monitoring will include the systematic collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data to monitor the gender-sensitive impact of climate change actions and the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming initiatives. Gender-specific baselines and indicators will be developed to monitor progress on gender equity.

5. ARRANGEMENTS INSTITUTIONAL

The Union of the Comoros aims to consolidate existing mechanisms for collecting, sharing and monitoring data for the evaluation of the implementation of the NDC.

Thus, the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) created by Ministerial Order No. 18-009 in 2018 will be reviewed in terms of its composition and size, in order to ensure greater representativeness of the sectors and different groups that make up Comorian society, all concerned by the issue of climate change on the one hand, and a better mobilization of its participants by limiting their number, moreover. Its prerogatives will also be reviewed. The validation of the feasibility study for the establishment of a national climate observatory and the mobilization of the human and financial resources necessary for its operation will complete the institutionalization of the collection, harmonization, organization, storage and facilitation of access to climate-related data, which ultimately constitute its vocation.

In terms of monitoring, the institutional mechanism put in place in the context of the preparation of the first biennial report and the third national communication on climate change for national GHG emission inventories will be strengthened.

As for adaptation measures, they will be monitored through existing sectoral working groups. The establishment of a single, institutionalized and centralized monitoring system for the various technical and political aspects of the NDC is envisaged and will need to be quickly supported. The results of this monitoring will be communicated to stakeholders involved in the implementation of the NDC and to decision-makers (at local, sectoral, national level) allowing them to take corrective adjustment measures if necessary.

6. MEANS IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Key success factors

Strengthened climate governance

The Union of the Comoros is committed to operationalizing an intersectoral structure⁸ that brings together all the stakeholders concerned by the issue of climate change by allocating the necessary human and financial resources so that it has the means to ensure effective and transparent management of the country's climate commitments.

It is also committed to ensuring the computerization and institutionalization of the inventory, projection and monitoring system in order to avoid loss of information between two years and to allow continuity in the work carried out by different teams.

⁸ CNSC members and those who will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the revised NDC if they are individuals
Different.

A robust monitoring and evaluation system

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation and effectiveness of the actions planned in the framework of its contribution, the Union of the Comoros will establish a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system of actions and results achieved, which will also make it possible to adjust and possibly reorient actions.

This system will be established using a comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) approach, and will apply to all components of the national GHG emissions mitigation strategy. The Comorian MRV system will be structured around three main GHG components, namely:

- The *MRV of national GHG emissions*, which will address the regular preparation of GHG inventories, their reporting and verification;
- The *MRV of mitigation measures*, which will focus on the implementation of the actions presented in the NDC as well as their impacts in terms of reducing GHG emissions;
- The *MRV of Support*, which will be responsible for monitoring, reporting and verifying the support received by the Union of the Comoros in terms of capacity building, technology transfer and financial support.

External financial and technical support

The Union of the Comoros is counting on the international community to consolidate the efforts undertaken for more than 20 years in the fight against climate change. Indeed, international support in the form of finance, capacity building and technology transfer is needed to accompany the implementation of the revised NDC:

Financial support

The Union of the Comoros will need an overall envelope of more than **€1,301 million⁹** to complete the implementation of its NDC, i.e. an average annual amount of €130 million, of which **at least €902 million for mitigation measures and €399 million for adaptation measures**. Given its very limited resources, the Union of the Comoros cannot undertake its measures without the help of the international community, in particular in the context of the technological and financial support effort between countries promoted by the Paris Agreement but also through the Green Climate Fund, the financing of multilateral or bilateral partners, or other existing or future financing mechanisms, including from the private sector or from diaspora remittances.

A significant part of the projects that are part of the Comoros Emergent 2030 Plan (ECP) was presented at the Conference of Partners for the Development of the Comoros (CPAD 2019) held in early December 2019 in Paris, with the support of France, the World Bank Group, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). At the end of this conference, about 4.3 billion US dollars in financial commitments were announced, including 1.6 billion by bilateral and multilateral partners and 2.7 billion by private sector actors.

⁹This is a minimum indicative estimate, as some costs could not be estimated.