

Union of the Comoros
Unity - Solidarity - Development



**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, the Environment, Tourism and
Handicrafts**



**CONTRIBUTION DETERMINED AT
NATIONAL (updated CDN)
Summary report**

2021-2030

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEP	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation		
	AFD	Agence française de développement	
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance		
Protected	area		
CC	Climate	change	
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
CN	Business as usual (BAU)		
CNCC	National Committee on Climate Change		
Indian Ocean	Commission		
COP	Party conference		
CPA	Development Partners Conference		
CPDN	Provisional contributions determined at national level		
	CRDEC	Rural economic development centre	
	DGEFD	Directorate-General for the Environment and Forests	
GHG	Greenhouse gases		
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	HDI	Human Development Index
MFIs	Microfinance institutions		
WPI	Women's Participation Index		
	LEAP	Long range Energy Alternatives Planning	
MNV	Mesure	, notification and verification	
MW		Megawatts	
SDGs	sustainable Development Goals		
ILO	International Labour Organization		
	Climate Change Action Plan		
NAP	National Adaptation Plan	process	
	PANA	Programme d'action national d'adaptation au changement climatique	
PCE	Plan Comores émergent 2030		
	SIDS	Small Island Developing States	
GDP	Gross domestic product		
	PNEEG	Politique nationale d'équité et d'égalité de genre (National Gender Equity and Equality Policy)	
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction		
	SCA2D	Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement	
SONEDE	Société nationale de gestion et de distribution de l'eau	M&E	monitoring and evaluation
TCNT		Third national communication	
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)		forestry

Summary: CDN approach

parameter	Revised CDN
Type of lens	% reduction in GHG emissions and increase in CO ₂ absorption compared with the reference scenario (Business as Usual or BAU, i.e. without action) mitigation measures). The two scenarios diverge from 2018 onwards, as the CDN scenario incorporates measures already implemented after 2015. implementation by the Comoros, as provided for in CDN 1.
Perimeter	The territory concerned covers the three islands of the Union of the Comoros: Anjouan, Grande Comores and Moheli.
Covered gases	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) ; Fluorinated gases (HFCs)
Target year	2030
Implementation period	2020-2030
Objective of the CDN :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a 47% increase in the net well - a 23% reduction by 2030 in its greenhouse gas emissions, excluding LULUCF, compared with the emissions in the scenario of reference
GWP	The GWPs of the IPCC's Second Assessment Report are used, in line with the work of the Third Communication. and the BUR. PRG CO ₂ =1 ,PRG CH ₄ = 21 , PRG N ₂ O =310
Sectors covered	Energy, industry, agriculture, LULUCF, waste
Key categories :	Energy : <i>Power generation</i> <i>Industry</i> <i>Road</i> <i>Maritime (shipping, fishing)</i> <i>Aviation</i> <i>Residential</i> Commercial : Industry : <i>Lubricants and solvents</i> <i>Refrigeration and air conditioning</i> Agriculture : <i>Farming</i> <i>Cultivated soils</i> LULUCF : <i>Drill bits</i> <i>Cultivated land</i> <i>Meadow and savannah Wetland</i> <i>Settlements Other land</i> Waste : <i>Waste water storage</i>
Emissions in 2030(CNA) : reference scenario	-1,260 kt CO ₂ eq KtCO ₂ Eq (excluding LULUCF)

**Methodology for estimating
emissions**

The 2006 IPCC methods are applied

INTRODUCTION

The Comoros' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are negligible at global level, representing around 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 becoming a carbon sink and promoting sustainable development.

By ratifying the Paris Climate Agreement 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 with a baseline scenario).

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

- New orientations for national development policies and strategies, such as the Plan Comores Emergent and the strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development,
- New priorities and costs for priority climate-related investments,
- Analysis of new sectors and gases to be considered and included in greenhouse gas inventories

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

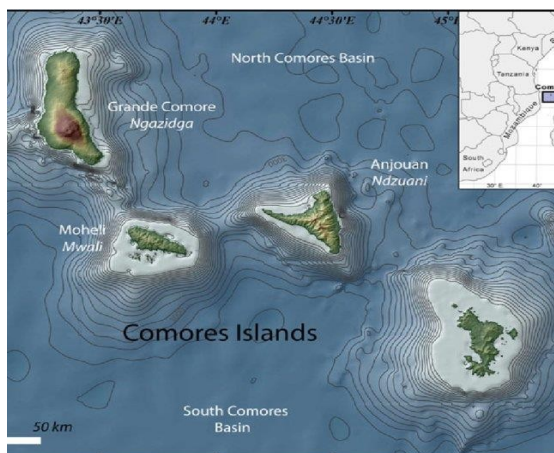
Gender mainstreaming in the implementation of this new NDC reflects the Comorian government's concern to take better account of the important role that Comorian women play in many sectors that are strongly impacted by climate change, such as agriculture, water and forest management, health and disaster risk reduction, as well as the specific impacts that they suffer as a result of 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 planned to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions are nevertheless conditional on obtaining international funding.

1. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1.1. Geographical location



Situated 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 around 30 to 40km and they are isolated by underwater trenches over 3,500m deep. The country lies on the main route of the oil giants, which transport 30% of the world's oil production from the Middle East to South Africa.

From the Orient to Europe and America, this represents almost 5,000 tanker voyages a year.

1.2. Population and economy.

The Comorian population is estimated at 832,³²²¹ and varies significantly from one island to another. The country is densely populated, with almost 400 inhabitants per km² concentrated in the main coastal towns. The population is relatively young (56% under 20) and predominantly rural (70%).

With a gross national income per capita of \$1,360, the Union of the Comoros has just joined the group of lower-middle-income countries, according to the World Bank's latest ranking for 2019. The primary sector (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) accounts for 46% of GDP, compared with 12.4% for the secondary sector, and provides 57% of total jobs, 62.7% of which are held by women, and 90% of operating revenue² .

1.3. Climate

The Union of the Comoros has a humid tropical climate influenced by the ocean, with two seasons:

- A warm and humid southern summer season, from mid-November to mid-April, with an average temperature of around 27°C at lower altitudes, with highs between 33 and 35°C and lows around 21° and 24°C.
- a cool, dry southern winter season from mid-June to mid-October, with an average temperature of 23°C at lower altitudes and highs of between 27 and 29°C.

1.4. vulnerability to climate change

The country is particularly vulnerable to climate change, like all the other Small Island Developing States (SIDS): analyses of meteorological data have shown the existence of climate disruption, manifested by a gradual decrease in rainfall, a rising trend in annual temperature, a rise in sea level, increased aridity and more drought.

¹World Bank (2018), (<https://www.donnes.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 droughts has increased slightly and constitute the main hazards impacting the Union of the Comoros. Combined with the anthropogenic pressures (deforestation, land degradation, sand extraction, obsolete agricultural practices, etc.) exerted on natural resources, these hazards are likely to seriously compromise the development efforts undertaken by the country in recent years and increase the vulnerability of certain ecosystems and groups of already fragile populations. Without ambitious measures, the cost of climate-related impacts was estimated in 2014 at 836 million US dollars between now and 2050³, i.e. an average annual cost over the period of 23 million US dollars, which, in relation to GDP in 2019⁴ would represent 1.9%.

The vulnerability study carried out in 2018 estimated the losses caused by damage from natural disasters deemed to be 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 various events due to a lack of data.

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

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

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

2. ATTENUATION

2.1. Mitigation ambition

Through this revised NDC, the Union of the Comoros plans to achieve a net reduction in its GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, of 23% and an increase in its net CO₂ sink of 47% by 2030 compared to the reference scenario. The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at €902 million, of which €96 million (5%) is unconditional.

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

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

2.2. Emissions and removals: Business as Usual (BAU) scenario

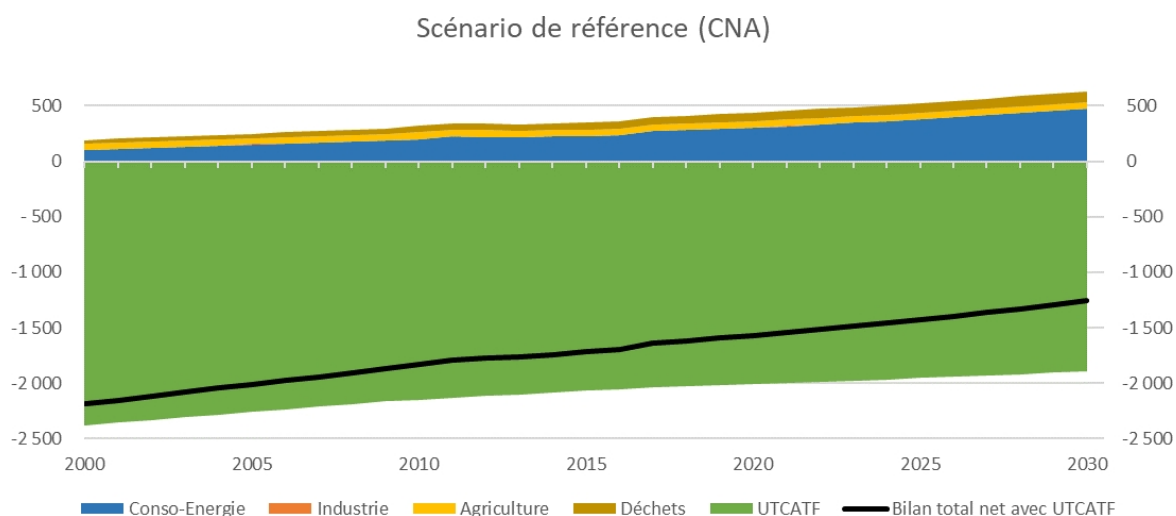


Figure 1: GHG emissions according to the NAC scenario ($ktCO_2Eq$)

The Union of the Comoros has a net carbon-neutral balance, according to the CNA scenario, of around -1,260 $ktCO_2Eq$ in 2030: the carbon sink offsets all the emissions from the other sectors.

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

Without emission mitigation measures, under a Business as Usual scenario, the net balance could rise from -1,714 $kt CO_2Eq$ in 2015 to -1,260 $kt CO_2Eq$ in 2030.

2.3. Projected GHG emissions with mitigation measures: CDN scenario,

Although the net emissions balance is negative (NAC scenario), the Union of the Comoros still has strengths and potential to reduce its GHG emissions over the next decade. The graph below illustrates the share of mitigation achieved through the reduction of LULUCF emissions compared to a NAC scenario.

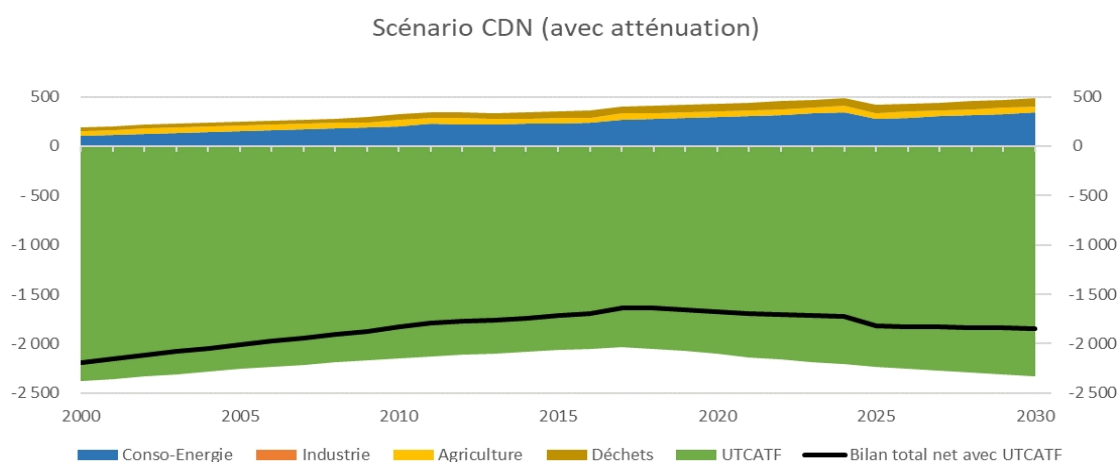


Figure 2: GHG emissions according to the CDN scenario ($ktCO_2Eq$)

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

2.4. Sector breakdown ielle d'atténuation

Priority mitigation actions (reducing emissions and increasing removals in carbon sinks) to be implemented to strengthen low-carbon development and **conditional on international financing**, are presented in the table below.

Sector	Contribution to the country's total mitigation efforts ($KtCO_2Eq$) in 2030	Number of measures	Associated cost (€ million)
Energy	131	5	300
Agriculture	-	2	Not estimated
Waste	15	2	22,4
UTCATF	443	6	47,2
Total	589	15	369,6

Table 1. Conditional mitigation actions

Energy

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

Agriculture

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

Given the dynamic growth in production, there are no plans to consider a reduction in livestock numbers in this NDC. On the other hand, it is possible to reduce imports of mineral and organic fertilisers and encourage the use of local organic fertilisers.

Waste

The treatment of waste (mainly food waste) is a major challenge, as it is still insufficiently collected and treated. The associated actions are improving collection and developing biogas and composting.

Land use, land use change and forestry

LULUCF is a key sector, accounting for the CO_2 absorbed as trees grow (forestry, arboriculture, agroforestry), but it also generates emissions (wood collection, deforestation, burning).

Mitigation actions in this sector will also help to strengthen the adaptive capacities of the Comorian population.

2.5. Mitigation effort

The graph below illustrates the share of mitigation achieved through the reduction of emissions excluding LULUCF compared to a business as usual (BAU) scenario. Over the period 2015-2030, 843 kt CO_{2eq} of cumulative emissions are avoided by implementing mitigation actions.

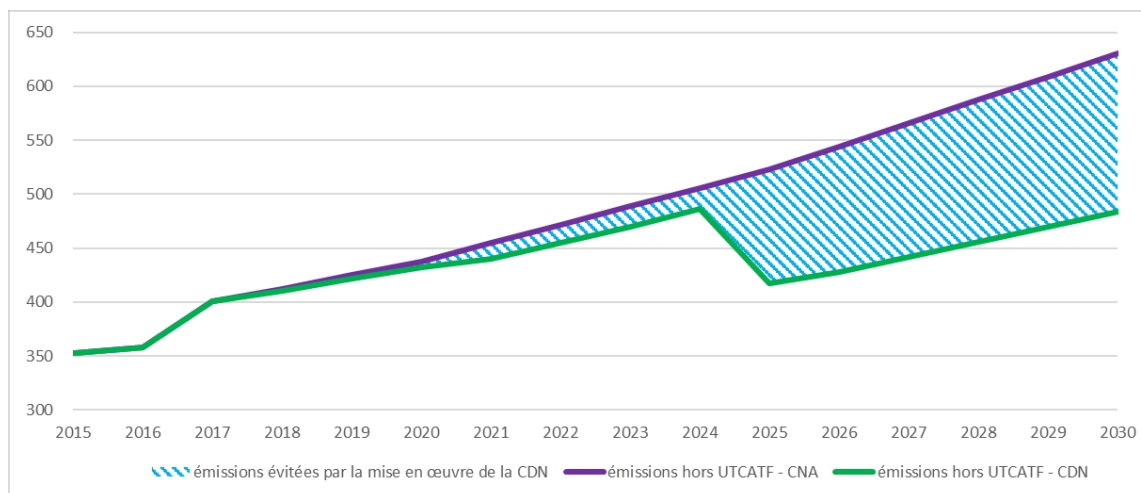


Figure 3: Comparison of the NAC and NDC scenarios for the balance for all sectors (excluding LULUCF) (in kt CO_{2eq})

The additional absorptions obtained thanks to the actions of the CDN scenario in the LULUCF sector are presented in the graph below. Over the period 2015-2030, 3,103 kt CO_{2eq} of cumulative additional absorptions are made possible by the implementation of mitigation actions.

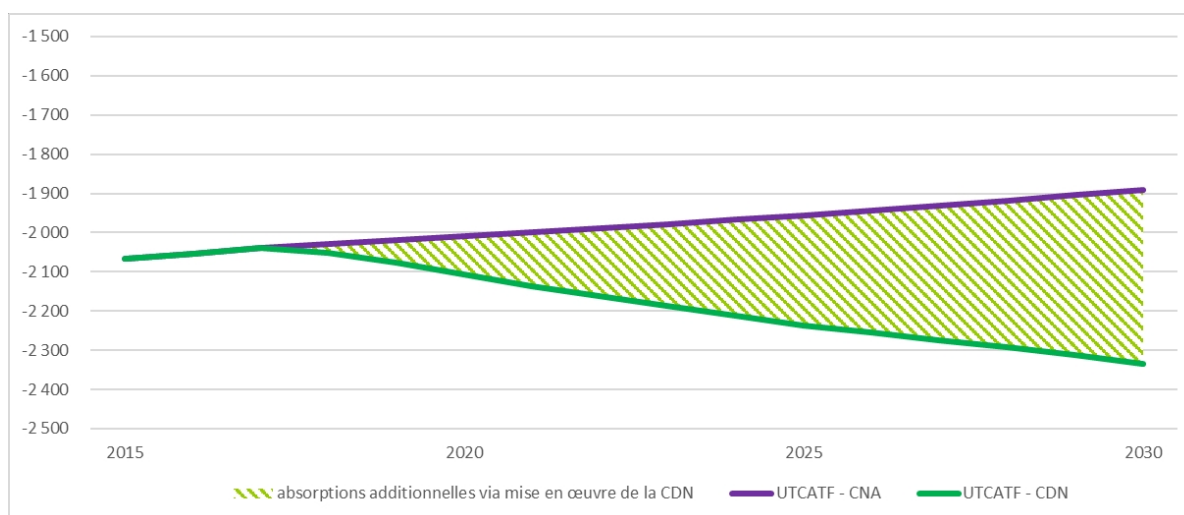


Figure 4: Comparison of LULUCF NAC and NDC scenarios and additional removals (in kt CO_{2eq})

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

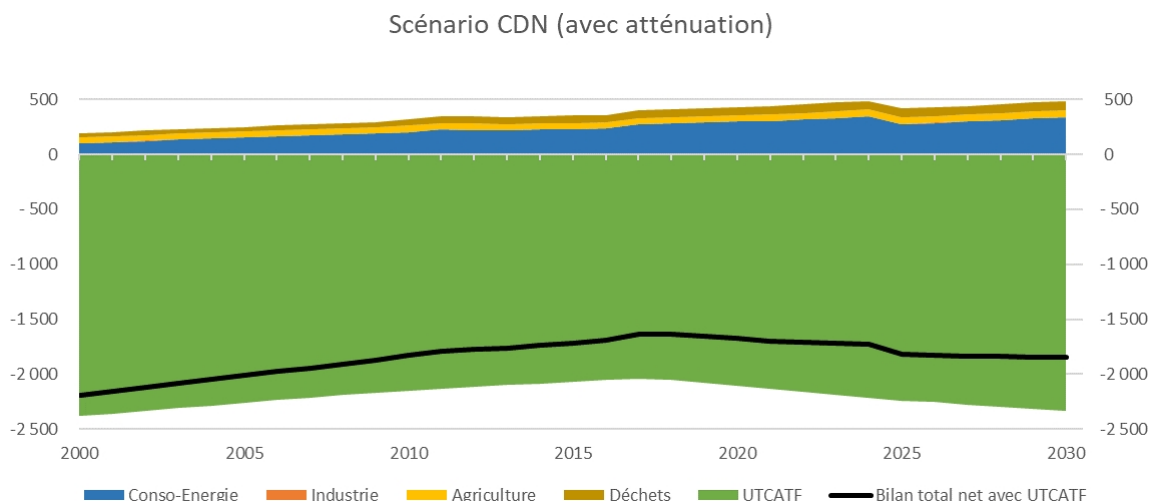


Figure 5: Emissions and removals under the CDN scenario (in kt CO₂eq)

2.6. Prioritisation of actions

Certain mitigation actions are **priorities in the short term**, as they are necessary for the implementation of other projects:

- consolidation of the electricity network to reduce losses ;
- reducing the use of fuelwood, utility wood and industrial wood, by promoting other energy sources, protecting forest areas and promoting imported wood;
- Reducing the use of residential firewood, in particular by using efficient wood burners;
- improving waste collection (awareness-raising, collection and treatment sites).

The **other short- and medium-term priority actions** with significant mitigation potential are as follows:

- Continued development of photovoltaic power plants;
- the launch of a first geothermal tranche (exploratory drilling and exploitation drilling);
- afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, arboriculture ;
- Increase and effective and efficient management of protected areas, in particular forests, to limit deforestation, timber harvesting and burning;
- composting organic waste.

3. ADAPTATION

3.1. Vulnerability

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

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

Sea levels in the Indian Ocean region have risen by between +1 and +6 mm/year since 1992. Sea levels are also expected to rise by 4 mm per year over the next fifty years, corresponding to a potential average rise of 20 cm by 2050, twice as much as the rise observed over the last hundred years (20 to 25 cm).

This rise in sea level, combined with coastal erosion, threatens coastal ecosystems, coastal forests, facilities and infrastructure, particularly roads, and most coastal communities.

The results of the vulnerability analyses carried out to date in Comoros show that the sectors most vulnerable to climate change are agriculture and biodiversity (very high vulnerability), forestry, coastal zones, 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 appended to this revised NDC.

This vulnerability is likely to increase for most of these sectors, which need to take urgent action to cope with 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 various sectors of the country's economy, the Union of the Comoros committed itself very early on to planning adaptation measures. Adaptation to climate change has thus been integrated into a number of public policy documents and national strategies, both general and sectoral: NAPA, National Communications, policy, strategy and National Action Plan on Climate Change.

In its revised general 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 sustainable management of natural resources and resilience, particularly in the agricultural sector and rural communities, to natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

Adaptation is also reflected in the ambition of the newly adopted Plan Comores Emergent 2030 (PCE), which aims to make Comoros "a country resilient to shocks in all dimensions of sustainable development" by 2030.

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

The participatory review of the NDC made it possible to update and flesh out the adaptation objectives, monitoring indicators and 2030 targets for the sectors identified as 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 the integration of adaptation and awareness-raising have also been prioritised. The table below lists the adaptation actions set out by sector.

Table 2. Adaptation actions by vulnerable sectors

Sector	Adaptation measures
Agriculture and livestock	Developing a climate-resilient and intelligent agricultural policy
	Development of agro-pastoral irrigation
	Setting up an effective early warning and intervention system throughout the country in the event of the emergence of new bovine or caprine diseases
Biodiversity and forests	Extension of the surface area with protected area status
	Extension of the reforested area
Fishing and coastal and marine ecosystems	Monitoring and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems
	Raising awareness and ensuring the safety of fishermen in the face of climatic hazards
Water resources	Population access to an improved water source
	Dissemination and adoption of the principle of integrated water resource management
Health	Developing a sustainable strategy to combat malaria and new emerging diseases such as COVID-19
	Development and implementation of a nationwide early warning and effective intervention system in the event of the emergence of new diseases.
Economic and social and social infrastructure	Development and implementation of economic and social infrastructure development plans that take climate change into account
	Rehabilitation of existing road infrastructure
RRC	Identification and mapping of areas vulnerable to natural disasters.
	Implementation of a system of building standards that takes disaster risk into account
Integration and awareness	Raising awareness of the impact of CC
	Capacity building at all levels on defining and implementing CC adaptation measures

Specific short- and medium-term actions and project ideas are identified for each sector in an accompanying implementation plan, with prioritisation of these actions and estimated costs given for each action/project idea.

4. GENDER APPROACH

4.1. Context

In addition to other human rights conventions, the Union of the Comoros ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 31 October 1994. It signed up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform adopted at the 4^{ème} 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 Gender Equity and Equality Policy (PNEEG), which aims to prioritise greater participation by women in economic development activities, in decision-making activities whether political, traditional or religious, in capacity-building for women and girls, in the right to education, in the right to health, in legal status and in the application of fundamental rights for 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". As a result, in 2017, the law on parity instituting a quota of at least 30% of women in elective and nominative offices was adopted to, among other things, encourage the political participation of women and their representation in electoral processes.

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

4.2. Involving women in the country's development process

In terms of gender equality, although women account for around half of the total population (49.6%), they are still under-represented at all levels, except in the agricultural sector, where they hold 63% of jobs in food production, market gardening and poultry farming. They may sometimes work in cash crops, but rarely in marketing, unlike in the fishing sector, where they are responsible for sales rather than production.

At the political level, since 2003, the Women's Participation Index (IPF) in Comoros has been 0.303⁴, which reflects the virtual absence of women in decision-making bodies. This is 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 tradition, which gives more power to men both in the family and in society in general⁵.

The informal economy plays a major role in job creation, income generation and production. According to ILO statistics⁶, the share of informal employment in total employment in 2019 is estimated at 89%, occupying 86% of men and 94% of women. Slightly more than 77% of women are in vulnerable employment, i.e. self-employed, mainly in agriculture and petty trade, or as family workers, compared with 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.

Around 40% of households are headed by single women (while only 2.8% are headed by single men).

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 MFI clients are women).

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

In rural areas, women's livelihoods depend to a large extent 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) are leading to a scarcity of resources, making it more difficult for women to carry out their activities.

Women's limited access to economic and productive resources further undermines their ability to adapt to climate change.

Better access to renewable energy with appropriate technologies would provide access to energy services for lighting, cooking and productive activities that would reduce their workload and free up time for other tasks, including income generation.

4.4. Gender and climate change

Initiatives undertaken in recent years by the Comorian government, with the support of development partners, are helping to empower women by offering them more economic opportunities and income-generating activities. Efforts are also being made to ensure gender parity in capacity-building activities.

Specifically, the Comorian government has set up agricultural projects with an environmental impact, including the fight against climate change, in which 45% of the beneficiaries are women⁷. Women, like men, have been made aware of climate change issues, have received training and have had access to more effective agricultural tools and techniques. 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 to monitor and raise awareness among displaced populations of the various forms of abuse, violence and sexual exploitation, and 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 support structures that are adapted to and accessible for 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 to 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 all other vulnerable groups in the planning and decision-making process, as well as in capacity-building in terms of education, training and access to technology.

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

Gender-specific analyses will be carried out in order to gain a better understanding of the qualitative differences between women and men, girls and boys, and to take better account of the needs, rights and priorities of each. Monitoring will include the systematic collection of data disaggregated by sex and age in order to track the gender-sensitive impact of actions to combat climate change and the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming initiatives. Gender-specific baselines and indicators will be defined to monitor progress towards gender equity.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Union of the Comoros aims to consolidate existing mechanisms for collecting, sharing and monitoring data to assess 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 of which are affected by the issue of climate change on the one hand, and better mobilisation of its participants by limiting their number, on the other. Its prerogatives will also be re-examined. The validation of the feasibility study for the establishment of a national climate observatory and the mobilisation of the human and financial resources necessary for its operation will complete the institutionalisation of the collection, harmonisation, organisation, storage and facilitation of access to climate-related data, which ultimately constitute its vocation.

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

Adaptation measures will be monitored by the existing sectoral working groups. The establishment of a single, institutionalised and centralised monitoring system for the various technical and political aspects of the NDC is envisaged and should be supported rapidly. The results of this monitoring will be communicated to the stakeholders involved in implementing the NDC and to decision-makers (at local, sectoral and national level), enabling them to take corrective adjustment measures if necessary.

6. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Key success factors

Strengthened climate governance

The Union of the Comoros undertakes to make operational an intersectoral structure⁸ that brings together all the stakeholders concerned by the issue of climate change by allocating it 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 also undertakes to computerise and institutionalise the inventory, projection and monitoring system in order to avoid the loss of information between two financial years and to ensure continuity in the work carried out by different teams.

⁸ Members of the CNCC 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 effective implementation and efficiency of the actions planned within the framework of its contribution, the Union of the Comoros will establish a rigorous system for monitoring and evaluating the actions and the results achieved, which will also make it possible to adjust and possibly redirect the actions.

This system will be based on a comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) approach, and will apply to all the components making up the national GHG emissions mitigation strategy. The Comorian MRV system will be based on three main GHG components, namely :

- The *national GHG emissions inventory*, which will cover the regular preparation of GHG inventories, their reporting and verification;
- *The DSM of mitigation measures*, which will cover the implementation of the actions presented in the NDC and their impact in terms of reducing GHG emissions;
- *The MNV for support*, which will be responsible for monitoring, reporting and verifying 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 help it consolidate the efforts it has been making for over 20 years to combat climate change. International support in the form of funding, 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 budget of more than **EUR 1,301 million⁹** to successfully implement its NDC, i.e. an average annual amount of EUR 130 million, including **at least EUR 902 million for mitigation measures and EUR 399 million for adaptation measures**. Given its very limited resources, the Union of the Comoros cannot undertake these measures without the help of the international community, particularly in the context of the technological and financial support effort between countries promoted by the Paris Agreement, but also through the Green Climate Fund, funding from multilateral or bilateral partners, or other existing or future funding mechanisms, including from the private sector or from remittances from the diaspora.

A significant part of the projects that are part of the Comoros Emerging 2030 Plan (CEP) were presented at the Conference of Partners for the Development of 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 the conference, around US\$4.3 billion in financial commitments were announced, including US\$1.6 billion from bilateral and multilateral partners and US\$2.7 billion from private sector players.

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