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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for the Comoros (2022-2026)**

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## **I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**

1. Since 2010, Comoros has experienced accelerated economic growth, reaching 3.7 per cent in 2018. The country joined the lower-middle-income category in 2018 and the medium human development category in 2019 (Human Development Index 0.554, 156<sup>th</sup> of 189 countries). Nevertheless, in 2019, 37.3 per cent of Comorians were living in multidimensional poverty and 42.4 per cent were below the national poverty line.<sup>1</sup> Progress remains fragile due to: (a) the volatility of growth and its undiversified base; (b) low exploitation of regional integration opportunities and the potential of green and blue economies; (c) ecological fragility and high vulnerability to climate change and shocks; (d) the country's limited adaptation and mitigation capacity; and (e) lack of preparedness, response and recovery from disasters,<sup>2</sup> as the passage of Cyclone Kenneth and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have recently demonstrated.<sup>3</sup> In addition, global governance indicators suggest that this is an area requiring additional attention. Comoros is ranked 38<sup>th</sup> of 54 countries in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, having lost 2.6 points between 2010 and 2019.

2. There are important gender disparities in Comorian society; for example, women have a Human Development Index and gross national income of 0.519 and \$2,300, compared to 0.583 and \$3,885 respectively for men.<sup>4</sup> More than 82 per cent of actively employed women work in the informal sector<sup>5</sup> and women are underrepresented in political bodies (only 16.7 per cent of seats in Parliament, 6 per cent of the Government's Cabinet Ministers and 28 per cent of local authorities' cabinet members). Young people face high unemployment (38 per cent in the 18-35 age group are unemployed),<sup>6</sup> are insufficiently trained in sectors with growth potential and there is little support for young entrepreneurs. Persons with disabilities are largely ignored and their needs neglected (more than 60 per cent have never attended school and 67.3 per cent are economically inactive).<sup>7</sup>

3. The country's 2019 development strategy, the Plan for an Emerging Comoros (Plan Comores Emergent (PCE)), acknowledges these challenges while capitalizing on the country's economic and ecological potential and young labour force, aiming to make it an emerging country by 2030. The plan targets five areas driving sustainable growth: (a) tourism and handicrafts; (b) blue economy; (c) financial and logistic services; (d) modernized agriculture; and (e) industrial niches to diversify the economy. Infrastructure, human capital and digital technology are identified as catalytic priorities. Moreover, the PCE integrates the interrelated challenges of climate change, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity conservation, thereby placing ecological transition at the heart of the sustainable development of Comoros.

4. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) articulates the contribution of the United Nations system to the Government's vision for development and advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Comoros. The UNDP contribution is based on its comparative advantages and integrator role. UNDP will be lead agency for the UNSDCF "planet" pillar and play a major role in the "prosperity" and "peace/governance" pillars. UNDP will also make an important strategic contribution to aid coordination. It will be at the forefront of analysis on emerging challenges including post-

1. UNDP Human Development Report, 2020.

2. Common Country Analysis, 2020.

3. The Global Climate Risk Index 2021 lists Comoros as 16th most at risk out of 180 countries and 59th for lack of capacity to adapt to climate change.

4. Human Development Report, 2020.

5. National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (Institut Nationale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSEED)), Comorian Market Study (2016).

6. INSEED, 1 2 3 Study, Phase 3 (2014).

7. UNDP, Case Study: Disability-inclusive COVID-19 response and recovery (2021).

COVID-19 recovery, the blue economy, integrated digital transformation and climate finance.

5. UNDP will build on its reputation as an effective and reliable partner of State and non-State actors and on its new development approaches ("Next Generation UNDP"). It will support sustainable development in Comoros and the implementation of the UNSDCF by:

(a) Promoting integrated multidimensional and multisectoral development approaches including around resilience and economic transformation;

(b) Capitalizing on the UNDP global network of expertise, competencies and knowledge to build local capacities and draw on lessons learned from similar contexts;

(c) Mobilizing priority partnerships integrating civil society and the private sector around innovative financing and new business models;

(d) Supporting digital transformation and launching high-potential pilots, including through mainstreaming technological innovation for climate-resilient agriculture, disaster resilience, energy transition, resilient water supply, integrated waste management and entrepreneurship, in collaboration with regional accelerator labs and through the establishment of a local accelerator lab;

(e) Promoting the empowerment of women, creation of new opportunities for youth and socioeconomic integration of persons with disabilities and the consideration of their rights and needs;

(f) Capitalizing on its presence on all islands;

(g) Expanding efforts for regional integration, supporting the establishment of South-South and triangular cooperation through the Comorian International Cooperation Agency and promoting technology and knowledge transfer in strategic sectors. For example, in terms of South-South and triangular cooperation, Benin, India, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia and South Africa will be involved in climate-smart and digital agriculture; Morocco in water management; France, Japan, Madagascar, Turkey and the United States of America in disaster resilience; Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles in circular economy; Iceland, Kenya and New Zealand, in geothermal energy; and France, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia in development finance.

(h) Promoting the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

6. The proposed programme reflects the lessons learned from the independent evaluation of the preceding country programme, which recognized the progress made and the value added by UNDP. The evaluation recommended that UNDP: (a) strengthen its governance portfolio; (b) consolidate support to energy transition, promoting sectoral partnerships; (c) increase national ownership and continue efforts to strengthen the capacities of national counterparts and partners; (d) replicate successful pilot experiences and significantly involve communities; (e) review development financing and support increased aid effectiveness whilst capturing new funding including remittances; and (f) develop a realistic theory of change. The proposed programme, and the UNSDCF to which it is aligned, also build on lessons learned from the evaluation of the previous United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

## **II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

7. The proposed programme is the result of a national consultation process involving government, civil society and other development partners, building on inclusive dialogue around the UNSDCF. The process helped to identify how the United Nations system could complement the work of other partners. It is based on the principles of integrated United Nations programming and the comparative advantages of UNDP. At the request of the United Nations country team, UNDP took a lead role in the elaboration of the Common Country

Analysis and the facilitation of related consultations. In line with the UNSDCF, the programme is fully aligned with the African Union and Southern African Development Community Agenda 2063, the ecological and economic agenda of the Indian Ocean Commission, the UNDP Strategic Plan, the strategic offer of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa) Pathway and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). It also contributes to the priorities set in the PCE and the Government's 2020–2024 Interim Development Plan which constitute the national frameworks for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

8. The programme is fully aligned with the three development settings of the Strategic Plan: eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and build resilience to shocks and crises. The six UNDP signature solutions are also integrated in a cross-cutting manner to achieve the programme's results.

9. The theory of change underpinning the programme is as follows:

(a) If ecological resilience and resilience to climate change and natural disasters are enhanced through the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable provision of ecosystem goods and services, capacity-building and management, through the adoption of adequate mitigation and adaptation measures, i.e., integrated coastal zone management and the promotion of sustainable habitats with a small environmental footprint.;

(b) If the Comorian economy is more competitive, inclusive and creates sustainable jobs and added value as part of the emergence of an entrepreneurial ecosystem that further develops the potential of the green, blue and circular economies and agroecological value chains in an environment conducive to public and private investment;

(c) If State and non-State institutions, including the private sector and civil society organizations, are fully involved and more efficient, accountable and transparent in a context of improved access to information, and if social cohesion and citizen participation are at the heart of public action;

(d) Then, by 2026, the Comorian population, particularly the most vulnerable, will be more resilient and will enjoy shared prosperity in a dynamic of accelerated ecological transition, digital innovation and improved governance;

(e) Because the country will have reduced its vulnerability to climate change and disasters, slowed the loss of biodiversity, valued ecosystem services and put its economy on a path of sustainable forward-looking growth upheld by more competent public and private institutions that are gender-sensitive and support the rights of all Comorians and maintain social cohesion;

(f) Provided that the population and the authorities take ownership of the objectives of this programme, that political leadership is transformational and adheres to the principles of sustainable development, that the country realizes the relevant structural investments planned in the PCE, and that the effects of climate change and crises do not exceed the resilience of the population, the State and its infrastructure and environment.

10. This programme is built on three interrelated Sustainable Development Goal pillars (planet, prosperity and peace) and will contribute to the UNSDCF outcomes described below.

11. UNSDCF outcome 1: By 2026, State and non-State actors and the Comorian population, especially the most vulnerable, are more resilient to climate change, natural disasters and crises and ensure sustainable and integrated management of land and marine ecosystems and associated ecosystem goods and services, in a context of promoting sustainable habitats with a small environmental footprint.

12. The UNDP contribution will focus on: (a) the protection and development of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, knowledge and capacities to conserve biodiversity; (b) the creation of a biodiversity trust fund; (c) the sustainable management of ecosystem goods and services, including in particular a resilient water supply and sustainable access to clean and affordable

energy; and (d) strengthening the technical, technological and financial capacities required for disaster preparedness and response at all levels, including strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for coordination and integrated disaster management as well as knowledge and understanding of the interrelationships between disasters, climate hazards and biodiversity conservation.

13. UNDP will work the following United Nations agencies on the issues of access to water, waste management, environment and sustainable habitats: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

14. UNSDCF outcome 2: By 2026, the Comorian population, especially the most vulnerable, enjoys shared prosperity, built on a more competitive and inclusive economy, on renewed public-private partnerships and in a perspective of sustainable growth oriented towards the sectors of the future (green, blue and digital economy).

15. The UNDP contribution will focus on: (a) the establishment of an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem in growth sectors (green, blue, circular and digital economies) supported by strengthened public-private partnerships; (b) promotion of socially, economically and environmentally engaged youth; (c) women's social, political and economic empowerment; (d) scaling-up of successful experiences in climate-smart agriculture and agricultural diversification, including innovative solutions focused on adaptative techniques and technologies; (e) social coverage of rural communities in areas of concentration; and (f) creation of an enabling environment to drive economic transformation post-COVID-19.

16. Partners include FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Centre, UNICEF, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UN-Women, working on the blue and green economies and social protection.

17. UNSDCF outcome 4: By 2026, public institutions are more inclusive, efficient, accountable and resilient and strengthen citizen participation in public life, social cohesion, human rights, gender equality and democracy.

18. The UNDP contribution is based on: (a) the establishment of platforms and innovative tools (including digital) that promote active citizen engagement in decision-making, inclusive dialogue with elected officials and social cohesion; (b) strengthened capacities of civil society for advocacy based on accessible, disaggregated and reliable data; (c) strengthened operational, technological and technical capacities to improve development planning and management in a context of institutional efficiency and accountability; and (d) the use of "big data" including around platforms for aid coordination, foreign direct investment and trade integration.

19. Partners will include the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN-Women around citizen participation and social cohesion.

20. The achievement of the results for this programme cycle is based on seven factors for success: (a) a multisectoral approach to maximize impact and promote the adoption of socially and economically innovative, gender-sensitive and ecologically responsible solutions, coupled with "top to bottom" and "bottom-up" approaches to ensure ownership at all levels; (b) promotion of the fourth industrial revolution and digital transformation, including using innovation and digital technology as vectors of opportunity, efficiency and inclusion in all aspects of the economy, governance and society, building on the legislative and regulatory frameworks developed with UNDP support; (c) promotion of a human rights-based approach, leaving no one behind and the promotion of differentiated approaches by

targeting vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons with disabilities, people vulnerable to climate change); (d) lessons learned from previous evaluations and scaling-up of successful experiences; (e) use of regional integration as a platform for new opportunities, particularly for youth and women; (f) the effective appropriation of the small island developing States offer as a reference programmatic framework and the underlying opportunities including access to blue finance; and (g) taking into account the challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from the management and socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.

21. In synergy with the interventions of other partners, the programme will build on and strengthen partnerships with technical and financial partners, including the European Union, World Bank, African Development Bank and the French Development Agency.

22. This programme will also serve as a platform for partnerships with the catalytic funds of the United Nations, bilateral and multilateral partners, financial institutions, vertical funds and South-South cooperation, as well as partnerships with the private sector and diaspora. UNDP will collaborate with the national Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber of Agriculture, national agencies, public utility services, private companies, women's organizations and networks, civil society, microfinance and research institutions and incubation structures.

23. Because the evaluation of the previous country programme indicated that national State and non-State partners wish to be more involved in the formulation and implementation of projects, the participatory dynamic initiated during the formulation of the proposed programme will be maintained and strengthened in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes. The evaluation also suggested that UNDP continue national execution for most of its projects to strengthen national capacities for results-based management and foster national ownership. UNDP will build on the recommendations from the result of the micro-assessment of implementing partners of United Nations projects and programmes conducted in 2020 through the harmonized approach to cash transfers, and relevant recommendations from the latest national implementation audits to accelerate the gradual ownership of the programme by national implementing entities.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

24. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

25. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

26. The country office will use the UNDP quality assurance standards and social and environmental risk management and strict accountability mechanisms. The enterprise risk management framework will guide the design and implementation of the portfolio.

27. The significant level of risk of most of the programme's implementing partners requires UNDP to provide appropriate expertise, while strengthening their capacities and paying particular attention to the sharing of responsibilities within the national execution modality. The establishment and coordination of an inclusive national dialogue framework and conflict prevention mechanisms will help to mitigate the risks of political instability and conflict.

28. Risks related to resource availability are managed through a realistic approach to programming based on secure resources and building on the resource mobilization momentum of the country office during the current cycle. The principles of flexibility in planning and resource allocation will be based on a systematic analysis and assessment of the overall context and risks.

29. In order to limit the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and other shocks on the allocation of human and financial resources, UNDP will strengthen its support for the prevention and coordination of the response. It will also directly address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 across the programme including through the targeting of those worst impacted by the crisis.

30. To optimize the efficiency of interventions and manage fiduciary risks, the financial supervision of programme/projects and the evaluation of implementing partners will be strengthened. The principles of the United Nations Global Compact will be carefully applied.

31. Given the intensification and increase in the frequency of extreme weather events and the high vulnerability of Comoros to disaster risks, the country office has put in place a business continuity plan which outlines the full range of responses to assessed risks, including relocation. UNDP will also use, when appropriate, mechanisms for coordinating national and subnational multisectoral responses as a means of risk mitigation.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

32. The UNDP performance monitoring system will be harmonized with that of the UNSDCF and with the United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards (2019). UNDP will actively participate in the UNSDCF thematic and results groups. Programmatic achievements will be reviewed annually and outputs reviewed semi-annually through a budgeted and integrated evaluation plan. The programme will be subject to a final evaluation in 2026.

33. Project steering committees will be fully inclusive of vulnerable groups identified during the design phase. They will monitor their progress and risks annually or more often. Results of participatory evaluation will be systematically shared to improve the implementation of current and future projects. Joint monitoring missions will be organized with national counterparts and donors.

34. To address the shortcomings identified by the independent country programme evaluation, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be built on a strengthened data collection and statistics system. The results-based management will be improved through an inter-agency project supporting the development of disaggregated data (age, gender, type of disability, island). Furthermore, the office has established a monitoring and evaluation system, including the creation of a specialist position. A budgeted results-based communication plan will be implemented to ensure visibility of the results of UNDP and partners. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the approved evaluation plan.

35. UNDP will ensure that a system for classifying activities by their contribution to the promotion of gender equality is included in projects and programmes. The country office is engaged in the Gender Equality Seal certification.

36. The country office will maximize recent investments in new technologies to make its monitoring and evaluation system more efficient and proactive.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for the Comoros (2022-2026)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR GOALS:</b> <b>Interim Development Plan (2020–2024):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable management of the environment by strengthening the protection of the natural resources and biodiversity, the fight against climate change and the improvement of waste management</li> </ul> <b>Plan Comores Emergent (PCE) Catalyst 2:</b> Upgraded infrastructure for an efficient economy				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1:</b> UNSDCF outcome 1: By 2026, State and non-State actors and the Comorian population, especially the most vulnerable groups, strengthen their resilience to climate change, natural disasters and crises, and ensure sustainable and integrated management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems as well as ecosystem goods and services while promoting sustainable habitats with a small environmental footprint.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES 2 - Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development and 3- Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</b> <b>Signature solutions 3</b> (Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies), <b>4</b> (Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet), <b>5</b> (Close the energy gap) and <b>6</b> (Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUT (Including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS/PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Proportion of the Comorian population with sustainable access to drinking water for domestic and productive sector usage and sanitation due to resilient supply infrastructures, disaggregated by gender and geographic <b>Baseline:</b> 15% <b>Target:</b> 75%  <b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Proportion of the population with access to electricity. <b>Baseline:</b> 46% (2017) <b>Target:</b> 76%  <b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Area of forest ecosystems, mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds <b>Baseline:</b> Primary (14,291.8 ha) and secondary (3,273.1 ha) forest cover = Total 17,564.9 ha; Mangroves: 197.25 ha; seagrass beds: 6,030 ha; reef cover	<b>Source:</b> Ministries of Environment and Economy reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Source:</b> National Electricity Company of Comoros / Ministries of Environment and Economy reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Source:</b> General Directorate of Water and Forests reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual	<b>OUTPUT 1.1: Capacities of State and non-State actors, particularly decision makers and communities living in protected areas, are improved to understand the fundamental importance of ecosystems, ecosystem goods and services, and to support their conservation, management and sustainable use.</b>  <b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Net loss in area of ecosystems of primary and secondary forests, mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds <b>Baseline:</b> Primary (14,291.8 ha) and secondary (3,273.1 ha) forest cover = total 17,564.9 ha; mangroves: 197.25 ha; seagrass beds: 6,030 ha; Reef cover (30,000 ha of which 18,000 ha healthy) (2020) <b>Target:</b> No net loss <b>Data source:</b> National Agency for Protected Areas, annual  <b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Average abundance and biomass per unit surface area of fish and invertebrates within marine protected areas <b>Baseline:</b> Abundance 80 individuals / 100 m <sup>2</sup> ; Biomass 256 g / m <sup>2</sup> (2020) <b>Target:</b> Abundance 120 individuals / 100 m <sup>2</sup> ; Biomass 350 g / m <sup>2</sup> <b>Data source:</b> National Agency for Protected Areas, annual	<b>National</b> Sectoral Directorates (Environment, Civil Security, Energy, Meteorology)  Commissariat for Solidarity and the Promotion of Gender  Comoros Environmental Fund  University and research institutes (volcanology, agriculture, fisheries and the environment)  Geological Bureau of Comoros  National company in charge of the exploitation and distribution of water  National Electricity Company of Comoros  Centre for Emergency and Protection Operations  Directorate of Energy, Mines and Water	<b>Regular resources:</b> 4,000,000  <b>Other resources:</b> 74,000,000

<p>(30,000 ha including 18,000 ha in good health)  <b>Target:</b> No net loss</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5:</b> Proportion of the population covered by natural hazard early warning systems, disaggregated by sex  <b>Baseline:</b> 18% (2020)  <b>Target:</b> 40%, of whom 20% women</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.6:</b> Number of local authorities that have adopted integrated coastal zone management plans that include less vulnerable urban areas and the promotion of sustainable habitats with a small environmental footprint.  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 12 of which 4 are led by women</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> General Directorate of Civil Security reports</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Land Use Planning Department reports</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Volume of funds mobilized for the conservation of biodiversity  <b>Baseline:</b> \$0 (2020)  <b>Target:</b> \$5,000,000  <b>Data source:</b> Comoros Environmental Fund, annual</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 1.2: The Comorian population, especially the most vulnerable groups, have access to sustainable water supply services for domestic and production purposes</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Proportion of the population benefiting from safely managed sustainable drinking water supply services, disaggregated by sex  <b>Baseline:</b> 15% (2017)  <b>Target:</b> 60%, of whom 50% women  <b>Data source:</b> National company in charge of the exploitation and distribution of water, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Number of gender-responsive mechanisms for the coordination and integrated management of water resources,  <b>Baseline:</b> 1 (2020)  <b>UNDP target:</b> 4  <b>Data source:</b> National company in charge of the exploitation and distribution of water, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3:</b> Proportion of farmers benefiting from resilient irrigation infrastructures in concentration areas, disaggregated by sex and age  <b>Baseline:</b> 22% (2020)  <b>Target:</b> 70%, of whom 50% women and 30% youth  <b>Data source:</b> National Strategic Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, annual</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 1.3: Solutions enabled for sustainable access to clean and affordable energy by rural and urban population</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Share of renewable energy in final electricity consumption  <b>Baseline:</b> 4% (2017)  <b>Target:</b> 30%</p>	<p>Banda Bitsi Association</p> <p>NGO Development of Forest Environment Management</p> <p><b>International:</b>  African Union  SADC  Climate Investment Platform  Climate Technology Centre  Network  Global Fund for Coral Reef  Stockholm International Water Institute  Geothermal Development Company  Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen)</p> <p>UN-Habitat  UNEP  UNICEF  WHO  FAO  UN-Women</p> <p>SIDS Dock  International Renewable Energy Agency  Africa Renewable Energy Initiative</p> <p>Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development</p> <p>Bilateral cooperation  (Governments of France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom)</p> <p>African Development Bank  World Bank</p>	
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		<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 10 <b>Data source:</b> Equipment and Territorial Planning, annual		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR GOALS:</b> <b>Interim Development Plan (2020–2024):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Relaunch the economy for 6% growth;</li> <li>○ Promote growth and improve the conditions and the lifestyle of the populations;</li> <li>○ Promote the rapid recovery of the economy and improve the flow of information within the population towards strong social cohesion; Ensure that the sub-sectors are drivers of socio-economic development</li> </ul> <b>PCE Catalyst 3:</b> Human capital that prepares for the future, PCE pillars 1/2/4 <b>PCE Catalyst 4:</b> Structural reforms for an enabling competitive environment				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2:</b> By 2026, the Comorian population, and in particular the most vulnerable, will enjoy shared prosperity, built on a more competitive and inclusive economy, on renewed public-private partnerships, and sustainable growth building on the sectors of the future (green, blue and digital economy)				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES 1-</b> Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions and <b>2-</b> Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development <b>Signature solutions 1</b> (Keeping people out of poverty), <b>4</b> (Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet), <b>6</b> (Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls)				
<b>Indicator 2.5:</b> Proportion of actors in agricultural value chains having adopted sustainable and safe practices, disaggregated by sex and geographic area <b>Baseline:</b> 5% (2014) <b>Target:</b> 30%  <b>Indicator 2.6:</b> Share of workers covered by a social protection system, disaggregated by sector, type of job, sex and vulnerability status <b>Baseline:</b> 20% (2020) <b>Target:</b> 35%  <b>Indicator 2.7:</b> Existence of an operational integrated waste management system <b>Baseline:</b> No <b>Target:</b> Yes	<b>Source:</b> Ministries of Agriculture and Environment reports FAO reports  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Employment / House of Employment Reports / ILO reports  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Environment Reports / National Agency for Integrated Waste Management reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual	<b>OUTPUT 2.1 National and subnational government enabled to develop and implement plans and strategies for the emergence of a forward-looking entrepreneurial ecosystem with a small ecological footprint</b>  <b>Indicators 2.1.1:</b> Number of regulatory frameworks for promoting entrepreneurship in the green and blue economy created to promote efficient, socially responsible companies with a small ecological footprint <b>Baseline:</b> 2 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 4 <b>Data source:</b> Annual report of the Ministry of Economy  <b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of incubation facilities specializing in female, youth and innovative entrepreneurship <b>Baseline:</b> 7 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 14 <b>Data source:</b> UNDP report  <b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Volume of financing mobilized with the support of UNDP for the structuring projects of the PCE  <b>Baseline:</b> \$0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> \$150,000,000 <b>Data source:</b> Development assistance database, annual	<b>National:</b> Ministry of Youth, Employment and Labour  Ministry of Health, Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Gender  Sectoral Directorates (Agriculture, Economics)  Rural centres of economic development  National Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment  National agencies (international cooperation, promotion of investment, digitalization and waste management)  General Commissariats (solidarity, planning, social protection and the promotion of gender)	<b>Regular resources:</b> 3,500,000  <b>Other resources:</b> 21,600,000

		<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2: Vulnerable populations, in particular, youth, women, and people living with disability are enabled to access and benefit from the positive impacts of the development of the green blue and circular and digital economies</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Number of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives led by youth, women and people living with disability created  <b>Baseline:</b> 836 (2019)  <b>Target:</b> 300, of which 150 led by women, 200 by youth, 20 by persons with disabilities  <b>Data source:</b> Comoros Investment Promotion Agency, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2:</b> Number of people benefiting economically from the collection and recycling of waste, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability situation  <b>Baseline:</b> 200 (2020)  <b>Target:</b> 850 of whom 425 women, 600 youth and 85 persons with disabilities  <b>Data source:</b> National Integrated Waste Management Agency, annual</p>	<p>National Tourism Office of Comoros</p> <p>Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture</p> <p>Platforms for Youth and Women Entrepreneurs</p> <p><b>International:</b></p> <p>The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives / Canadian International Development Agency</p> <p>International Trade Centre  ILO  FAO  UNICEF  UNIDO  UN-Women</p>	
		<p><b>OUTPUT 2.3: Technical capacities of key actors in the agro-ecological value chains, in particular women, youth and people living with disabilities, are strengthened to access digital technologies and develop resilient, innovative agricultural solutions</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.1:</b> Number of farmers across all agricultural value chains using resilient techniques and technologies for increased productivity, disaggregated by sex, age, sector of activity  <b>Baseline:</b> 4,202 (2020), of whom 1,986 women  <b>Target:</b> 8,824, of whom 4,500 women and 2,000 youth  <b>Data source:</b> National Strategic Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.2:</b> Proportion of rural households in key focus areas covered by a basic social protection scheme  <b>Baseline:</b> 7% (2020)  <b>Target:</b> 50%</p>	<p>India, Brazil and South Africa Facility</p> <p>French Development Agency</p>	

		<p><b>Data source:</b> National Strategic Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, Rural centres of economic development, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.3:</b> Number of people using digital tools and workspaces to support agricultural value chains, disaggregated by sex and age  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 40,000 of whom 20,000 women, 30,000 youth  <b>Data source:</b> Rural centres of economic development, Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.4:</b> Proportion of farmers in key focused areas with property rights or guaranteed rights to agricultural land, by type of right, disaggregated by sex  <b>Baseline:</b> 7% (2020)  <b>Target:</b> 25%, half of whom women  <b>Data source:</b> National Directorate of Agricultural and Livestock Strategies, annual</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR GOALS</b> <b>Interim Development Plan 2020–2024:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Guarantee the peace, security and stability of the country and consolidate democracy;</li> <li>○ Reform and modernize administrations for greater visibility, efficiency and quality, and for better career management;</li> <li>○ Promote equitable justice serving the country's emergence</li> </ul> <p><b>PCE Catalyst 1.</b> A reformed and more stable institutional framework</p>				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4:</b> By 2026, public institutions are more inclusive, effective, accountable and resilient, and strengthen citizen participation in public life, social cohesion, human rights, gender equality and democracy				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</b> <b>Signature solutions 2</b> (Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance), <b>6</b> (Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls)				
<b>Indicator 4.1:</b> Overall quality of national institutions (Africa Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) <b>Baseline:</b> 2.8 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 3.5  <b>Indicator 4.2:</b> Resource absorption rate <b>Baseline:</b> 48% (2019) <b>Target:</b> 80%	<b>Source:</b> World Bank Reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Source:</b> World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, AfDB reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual	<b>OUTPUT 4.1: The parliament and CSOs have adequate technical and technological capacities for innovative interaction and inclusive dialogue for effective participation of Comorian citizens in public life</b>  <b>Indicator 4.1.1:</b> Number of mechanisms and platforms for citizen engagement and participation of civil society, including women, in decision-making and legislative processes and promotion of social cohesion <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 5 <b>Data source:</b> Assembly of the Union of the Comoros, Comorian Platform for Citizen Watch, annual	<b>National:</b> Ministry of the Interior Assembly of the Union of the Comoros General Planning Commission Commissariat for Solidarity and the Promotion of Gender National Agency for Digital Development	<b>Regular resources:</b> 2,463,000  <b>Other resources:</b> 5,000,000

<p><b>Indicator 4.3:</b> Existence of operational medium-term sectoral expenditure frameworks <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 5</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.4:</b> Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranking <b>Baseline:</b> 160<sup>th</sup> <b>Target:</b> 130<sup>th</sup></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.5:</b> Ibrahim Index of African Governance <b>Baseline:</b> 38th place (2019) <b>Target:</b> 30th</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Ministry of Finance Reports <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Transparency International reports <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Mo Ibrahim Foundation reports <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.2:</b> Number of users of an integrated information system on democratic governance, social cohesion and the protection of rights and freedoms, disaggregated by sex, age <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) Target: 20,000, of whom 8,000 women and 14,000 youth Data source: Comorian Platform for Citizen Watch, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.3:</b> Number of CSOs using digital technologies and big data for public engagement Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 5 Data source: National Agency for Digital Development, annual</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 4.2: Operational, technological and technical capacities of public institutions at the national and local levels enabled to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability of the development planning and management systems</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.1:</b> Number of public institutions and non-state organizations with publicly available tools and information systems <b>Baseline:</b> 2 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 5 <b>Data source:</b> INSEED, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2:</b> Number of sector planning units set up and operational to improve development planning and coordination <b>Baseline:</b> 2 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 5 <b>Data source:</b> General Secretariat of the Government, annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.3:</b> Existence of an operational gender-sensitive integrated national financing framework <b>Baseline:</b> No (2020) <b>Target:</b> Yes <b>Data source:</b> Central Bank, annual</p>	<p>National Human Rights and Freedoms Commission</p> <p>Comorian Agency for International Cooperation</p> <p><b>Non-State:</b> Comorian Platform for Citizen Watch</p> <p><b>International:</b> UNFPA Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs OHCHR UN-Women World Bank European Union</p>	
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