



First report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement

Information and country case studies on challenges, gaps, and opportunities		
<i>Means of Implementation</i>	<i>Challenges</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>
Adaptation to climate change	mitigation	sustainable life
Sustainable management of natural resources at the center of all sectorial policies	mitigation	sustainable life
Two priority projects in the field of risk reduction and integrated coastal zone management (with additional funding needs of 46 million Euros / 22.5 billion KMF)	Mitigation	sustainable life
Establishment of a proactive national waste management policy and the development of a specific strategy for mobilizing global funding	Change	sustainable life
Facilitate government access to green finance in the future	Radical change	sustainable life
Establish coordination between the different sectors and the lack of integration of the environmental issue as a transversal subject	mitigation	sustainable life
plans to capitalize the "Environmental Fund for Protected Areas of the Comoros	mitigation	sustainable life
Establish an integrated vision of environmental and climate issues	Mitigation	sustainable life
Provides for preparations for natural disasters and negative impacts on economic activities which are largely dependent on the rich Comorian flora and fauna.	Mitigation	sustainable life

The Union of the Comoros is highly exposed to the vagaries of climate change, such as intensifying storms, floods, droughts and rising sea levels. Significant shortfalls, even representing a real investment that creates jobs and preserves the resources of the primary sector and biodiversity.

The damage caused by climate change could exceed the value of the Comorian GDP as early as 2021. The government forecasts an 84% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2030 and estimates that a total investment of US \$ 675 million is necessary to reach it. While 10% can be financed by the national budget, it is essential to complement investments with innovative external financing that links climate financing with socio-economic development objectives. This requires the preparation of national capacities to allow good management and access to this type of financing.



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More information on the call for evidence can be found at:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NeedsReport_CallforEvidence_Oct30_1.pdf