

**Union of the Comoros: Action Plan for Implementation of the
2010–2014 Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy**

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are prepared by member countries in broad consultation with stakeholders and development partners, including the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF. Updated every three years with annual progress reports, they describe the country's macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in support of growth and poverty reduction, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing. This country document for the Union of the Comoros dated September 10, 2009, is being made available on the IMF website by agreement with the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.

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UNION OF THE COMOROS
UNITY - DEVELOPMENT – SOLIDARITY

PRESIDENCY OF THE UNION OF THE COMOROS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR PLANNING

**ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
2010-2014 POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY**

September 2009

PREFACE

This action plan was prepared with a view to implementation of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (PRGS). It presents the expected results and budget forecasts for implementing the priority programs adopted for the period 2010-2014. The choices made reflect the expectations of all participants in the PRGS process. Based on the participative diagnostic conducted in connection with the preparation of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, the Sectoral Technical Groups (GTS), which included participation of representatives from the islands and the Committees for Development Planning and Monitoring/Evaluation (COPSEDs), identified and budgeted thirty-two (32) priority programs. The choice of programs was also subject to discussions in the framework of technical workshops, at the level of the islands and the Union, as well as discussion and validation workshops at various levels.

The Government of the Union of the Comoros intends to support these priority programs, as its resources allow, and to implement the institutional reforms required to accelerate growth and poverty reduction. Through the practical implementation of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, the government intends to spare no effort to reach the objectives it has established, and in so doing to progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Comorian people firmly believe that, with the support of the international community, the challenges impeding the country's development process can be addressed. This action plan will make it possible to restore growth and to achieve sustainable poverty reduction in the Comoros.

President of the Union of the Comoros

/s/

Moroni, September 10, 2009

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTIV	Comorian Association of Veterinary Technicians and Nurses
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AFDB	African Development Bank
AGR	Income-generating activities
AIEB	Support for basic economic initiatives
AIMPSI	Moroni Prince Said Ibrahim International Airport
AMIE	UNDP Micro and small-scale enterprise support project
APSA	Association of Animal Health Professionals
APSP	Association for Private Sector Promotion
ASECNA	Air Navigation Safety Agency
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BCC	Central Bank of the Comoros
BDC	Banque de Développement des Comores
BIC	Banque pour l'Industrie et le Commerce des Comores
c.a.f.	Cost, insurance, and freight
CF or KMF	Comorian franc
CHN	National Hospital Center
CHR	Regional Hospital Center
CIPR	Regional Education Inspection District
CNAD	National Committee for Development Support
CNE	Caisse Nationale d'Épargne
CNLS	National Committee to Fight HIV/AIDS and Sexually-Transmissible Infections
COI	Indian Ocean Commission
COMACO	Compagnie de Manutention des Comores
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COPSED	Comités de Planification de Suivi-Evaluation du Développement [Committees for Development Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation]
CURE	Emergency Loan for Economic Recovery
DECVAS	Développement des Cultures Vivrières et Appui Sémencier [Development of Food Crops and Seed Support]

DFI	Decentralized Financial Institutions
DIJEC	Comorian comprehensive early childhood development
DOTS	Directly-observed treatment course (tuberculosis treatment strategy)
EAP	Environmental action plan
EBC	Budget and consumption survey
EDF	European Development Fund
EDS	Demographic and health survey
EFA	Education for All
EIM	Comprehensive household survey
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EU	European Union
EVF	Education for family living
EVIH	HIV/AIDS survey
FADC	Community Development Support Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEE	Water and electricity fund
FER	Road Maintenance Fund
FP	Family Planning
FR	Road Fund
GBCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
GTS	Sectoral technical group
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
HIV/AIDS	Human immune deficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HPI	Human Poverty Index
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KAP	Knowledge, attitude, and practice
MA – MWE	Comoros water and electricity company
MDEF	Medium-term expenditure framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MECK	Mutuelle d’Epargne et de Cr�dit ya Komori
MFI	Microfinance institutions
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NAP-EFA	National Action Plan - Education for All
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NICT	New information and communication technologies
NN	National network
ODA	Official development assistance
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
PNAC	National Autonomous Pharmacy of the Comoros
PNDRH	National Human Resource Development Plan
PNDS	National Health Development Plan
PNE	National Program on Environment
PNLP	National Program to Fight Malaria
PNLS	National Program to Fight AIDS
PNS	National Health Policy
POPs	Persistent organic pollutants
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRGS	Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
PRGSP	Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper
RGPH	General population and housing census
RH/FP	Reproductive health/family planning
RNFD	National network for women and development

SME	Small and medium-scale enterprises
SME/SMI	Small-scale enterprises and industries
SNPT	National Postal and Telecommunication Company
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UA	African Union
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNS	United Nations System
VAT	Value-added tax
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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CONTEXT

The Union of the Comoros has adopted a poverty reduction and growth strategy (PRGS) for the period 2010-2014. The paper is the culmination of a lengthy participatory process that began in 2003 with the preparation of the interim version of the strategy. This approach made it possible to involve all government institutions, civil society, and economic players.

The interim poverty reduction strategy paper was very well received by the development partners, particularly the Bretton Woods institutions and the European Union. Several partners commented on the PRGS with a view to its improvement. It was reviewed and updated to reflect new information that became available. The 2010-2014 PRGS now serves as the reference document for the Union of the Comoros in the area of socioeconomic development.

The 2010-2014 action plan is part of the follow-up efforts in the PRGS preparation process. Its purpose is to propose a coherent set of medium-term priority programs for PRGS implementation.

The 2010-2014 action plan presented in this paper was prepared using the same participative approach as applied in preparing the PRGS. The Sectoral Technical Groups (GTS), which included sectoral experts and representatives from the three islands, prepared sectoral action plans encompassing the priority programs and operations to be implemented to set the stage for restored economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction. These priorities were covered in several technical validation and discussion workshops.

Targets (results to be achieved) were specified for each priority program and operation. A budget indicating the financial resources required for implementation of the action plan was estimated, indicating contributions in the form of national and external resources.

The government intends to contribute available national resources, external resources, and any resources generated through debt reduction in connection with the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to implement the priority programs under the action plan.

The 2010-2014 action plan comprises thirty-two (32) priority programs devised under the six core strategies of the plan. Average annual financial requirements are estimated at CF 94 billion, equivalent to €200,000,000 per annum over a five-year period. Commitments from donors and lenders now amount to an average of CF 10 billion per annum for the period 2010-2014, equivalent to approximately €20,000,000 per year. Additional financial requirements amount to approximately CF 420 billion for the period, equivalent to an average of approximately CF 84 billion per year.

Although the required level of financial resources may seem substantial, it is important to consider these figures in light of the country's specific sociopolitical and economic situation, particularly the substantial requirements the government faces to consolidate the national reconciliation effort, to meet its domestic and external commitments, and above all, to restore growth and the process of development with the aim of reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015.

We must bear in mind that, during the latter half of the 1990s and for most of the 2000s, the Comoros has sustained repeated political, social, and economic crises. Not only have these

instabilities threatened the country's integrity—they have also led to substantial reductions in official development assistance from the international community during this period. Development assistance has dropped from US\$65,000,000 per annum (equivalent to US\$165 per capita) during the early 1990s to less than US\$14,000,000 at the end of the 1990s (equivalent to approximately US\$28 per capita), and has not regained any ground since the early 2000s, despite the 2005 Mauritius Conference. This decline in aid, combined with the drop in export revenue, have exacerbated the country's economic and social crisis. Today, this context reflects substantial deterioration in the basic social and economic infrastructures, growing apathy among civil servants and workers in the private sector, an accelerated emigration of the most competent human resources and potential investors, and deteriorated living conditions for the population, particularly in rural areas.

Real per-capita income dropped substantially between 1993 and 2003, and continues to deteriorate. Estimated average annual GDP growth in real terms was less than 1 percent during the past two years. This situation represents an annual decline in per-capita GDP of more than 1 percent, taking into account demographic growth. The socioeconomic situation has reached a critical limit, potentially ushering the Comoros into a period of instability and social agitation.

Although the sociopolitical situation is still unstable, the context is now more conducive to the resumption of the development process, as attested by the Comorian people through their active participation in the preparation of the PRGS and in the development of its action plan. If targeted at the identified priorities, the financial resources the government intends to mobilize will give the necessary impetus to restore the development process. We should point out that the financing of the action plan will enable the Union of the Comoros to join the developing nations now on the road to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

This paper is divided into three sections. Section One reviews the major focuses of the PRGS. Section Two includes a detailed presentation of the priority programs adopted for each PRGS core strategy, indicating results in terms of the targets to be achieved and the financial resources required to implement the programs. The last section of the paper presents the budget summary for all programs adopted for the period 2010-2014. Annex 1 provides a survey of programs and projects in progress supporting the attainment of objectives under the six PRGS core strategies.

SECTION I

POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY ORIENTATIONS

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The poverty reduction and growth strategy (PRGS) for 2010-2014 was subject to a broad consensus among the development players in the Comoros on the core strategies and priority programs to be implemented during the coming years to give new impetus to the development process. Living conditions for Comorians stand to improve substantially if the country is to succeed to (i) consolidate political stability and effectively establish institutions and strengthen the government at the central and decentralized levels; (ii) restore economic growth by focusing on promoting the private sector and trade; (iii) develop and develop institutional and human capacities; and (iv) engage all public players, civil society organizations, economic transactors, and international organizations in the implementation of the strategy.

1.1. POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY OBJECTIVES AND CORE STRATEGIES

The poverty reduction and growth strategy has two major objectives: robust economic growth and a sustainable reduction in poverty and inequalities. Six (6) core strategies have been adopted in accordance with these major objectives:

Core strategy 1. Stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for strong and equitable growth

This strategy involves conducting major fiscal reforms, reorganizing the administration, adopting incentive trade policies to promote the integration of the Comoros into the regional and world economies; implementing measures to make the Comorian economy more competitive, particularly in the key sectors of agrofood and tourism; executing reforms and investments to guarantee a regular energy supply at a reasonable cost; and building and improving basic economic infrastructures (roads, ports, airports, and telecommunications) to support foreign trade as well as to enable Comorian economic players and producers to optimize the opportunities available to them on the domestic market.

Core strategy 2. Strengthen key sectors by focusing on institution building and ensuring a broader role for the private sector

This core strategy involves implementation of priority programs aiming to develop and increase productivity in key economic growth sectors and to help achieve a sustainable reduction in poverty. This strategy primarily involves agriculture, stockbreeding, fishing, and tourism. While the traditional components of the agrofood sector are better known, and their contribution to economic development and food security no longer remains to be proven, the tourism sector offers great potential that has never truly been tapped.

The measures under this strategy aim at building institutions and strengthening the regulatory framework governing growth sectors; supporting intensified, improved productivity; strengthening competitiveness, and capacity building for commercial activities and marketing circuits. This core strategy also covers accompanying measures to strengthen the financial intermediation system and access to microcredit facilities, support for nonfinancial services to promote private sector development, and an improved business climate. These activities constitute essential measures for the country to enable the underprivileged sectors to become integrated into the modern economy and to consolidate the development of micro and small-scale enterprises, which are often highly vulnerable to economic shocks.

Core strategy 3. Strengthen governance and social cohesion

This strategy aims to consolidate good governance and social cohesion by constructing the democratic and administrative institutions of the Union and the islands. It aims primarily to strengthen the regulatory framework by clarifying the responsibilities, roles, and scope of authority of the national institutions with a view to a renewed, constructive social dialog.

Through implementation of the adopted priority programs, this strategy will make it possible to improve governance and the efficacy of public institutions; to implement a true decentralization policy at the rural community and municipality levels; to renew a constructive social dialog to provide citizens with greater peace and security; to give all citizens access to transparent, equitable justice; and to fight transnational crime.

Core strategy 4. Improve the health status of the general public

Core strategy 4 aims to give the public better access to quality health service, targeting the most vulnerable groups and rural populations, and to give priority to the measures to reduce anemic diseases and to improve all areas of the health system.

In this connection, the government will focus its efforts on implementation of programs aimed at reducing malaria and priority diseases, improving mother and child health, preventing HIV/AIDS, improving health system management with a view to more efficient, effective health services, and improving the hospital environment.

Core strategy 5. Promote education and vocational training with the aim of developing human capital

The education sector in the Comoros should produce a socially-responsible, educated population capable of taking advantage of economic opportunities. It is a powerful vehicle for change in behaviors that must also help citizens reach goals and give them better governance and improved health. The government intends to focus its efforts and to direct those of its partners to meet these major challenges.

Core strategy 5 emphasizes better access to quality education at all levels, a shift of the ministry's efforts to technical and vocational training, and further support for informal training through literacy activities targeting young people and adults.

Core strategy 6. Promote environmental sustainability and civil security

We note that most of the environmental constraints the Comoros faces are similar to those found in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) under Agenda 21 and the Barbados Plan of Action: ecological and economic instability; substantial vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters; insufficient response and management capacity; and a narrow base of energy resources at high costs.

In the Comoros, perhaps more than anywhere else, the environment is the focal point of the key economic sectors that produce commercial goods and services. Recent studies have shown that growth in the Comoros is still highly contingent on development in the agrofood and tourism sectors, both of which are highly dependent on the natural surroundings, the

quality of the environment, and its conservation. The government therefore chose to make the environment a central issue in the PRGS. Several ambitious priority programs will be implemented to protect the environment and ensure its regeneration, conservation and rational, sustainable exploitation, while being mindful of the well-being of current and future generations.

The Union of the Comoros is a poor, vulnerable country that faces many risks, including cyclones, droughts, epidemics, tornadoes, brush fires, tidal waves, floods, major accidents, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and risks related to the presence of an active volcano (earthquakes). This vulnerability might be aggravated by an insufficient capacity to prepare, prevent, and respond appropriately to risks and disasters. The government takes this issue very seriously as it intends to establish mechanisms to prevent and manage risks and disasters in connection with global warming.

During the next five (5) years, the government intends to focus its human and financial efforts and to direct those of its development partners toward implementation of the priority programs adopted in this action plan.

1.2. POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY PREPARATION PROCESS

Based on the lessons learned from the past in the area of national development planning, and on the experiences of other countries, the government adopted the foundations and reference framework that guided the preparation of the interim poverty reduction and growth strategy. The adopted approach was based on the following four principles:

- A strategy devised with a participative approach designed to involve the public, key players in civil society, and the private sector in defining poverty reduction strategies;
- A gradually developed strategy, relying on existing information and dialog and exchange through regional and national workshops and roundtable discussions. The strategy was improved and updated to reflect the recent data on household living conditions;
- A strategy targeting potential growth areas, and particularly the economic sectors comprising the vulnerable and poor groups, to achieve sustainable poverty reduction while being mindful of the essential social dimensions identified;
- A cross-cutting strategy to ensure that the macroeconomic environment and sectoral programs and policies are effectively integrated, to reflect more effectively the dimensions characterizing poverty, and to propose innovative operations to address the multiple factors impeding growth and poverty reduction.

The action plan for the period 2010-2014 used the same participative approach. The Sectoral Technical Groups (GTS) and island sectoral experts from various areas helped determine the priorities and prepare this paper.

1.3. OPERATING STRATEGY

The experience of the Comoros and many developing countries shows that economic growth is a necessary condition for sustainable poverty reduction. To improve the population's living

conditions, national production must be increased, jobs created, and revenue generated. The scope of the impact depends on sector performance, the political and institutional environment, macroeconomic and sectoral policies, and the level of inequality prevailing between the socioeconomic categories and environments. Numerous studies also show that economic growth can be accompanied with an increase or reduction in inequalities depending on the sector in which the growth is concentrated. When we observe a substantial concentration of poor households in a given sector, we can expect substantial growth in the sector to have a more substantial impact on poverty reduction than if growth were induced in a sector encompassing fewer poor households. By contrast, growth deriving from a sector where few poor people are concentrated can also contribute indirectly to reduce poverty and inequalities, provided that the government establishes effective redistribution policies.

There are two major options in terms of sectoral priorities to reduce poverty through growth: promote GDP growth in the country's leading growth sectors where the country has greater comparative advantages, and ensure that some benefits of this growth are redistributed through redistribution policies; or adopt a "pro-poor policy" aiming to boost the income of the poor in the sectors where they are concentrated, which will also lead to an increase in GDP.

The government of the Comoros chose to use a combined approach, by targeting the sectors where the poor are concentrated, to achieve a rapid and direct increase in their income, and by stimulating medium-term development of new growth sectors, the benefits of which can be redistributed through taxation and through equitable, incentive-based public expenditure policies. The short-term approach involved a special focus on the agrofood sector the private sector in general, as these sectors typically register a significant proportion of households, a poverty incidence exceeding the national average, and therefore individuals likely to respond quickly to incentives. The authorities are convinced that promoting growth in these sectors will directly contribute to revenue generation for households and revenue for the government.

Tourism development was deemed an area with great potential as it stands to create substantial multiplier effects in a number of economic sectors. The preliminary data indicate that the Comoros has substantial potential in the medium term to become a major source of economic activity, jobs, revenue for households and the state, and foreign exchange. Tourism is a particularly interesting sector in poverty reduction as it is job-intensive, and most of the skilled jobs the sector requires call for short-term training (ranging from a few months to a few years). If effectively managed, this sector represents a sustainable source of income and can contribute to environmental conservation.

Tourism development in the Comoros clearly requires recourse to Comorian and foreign private investors to provide capital and know-how. In the context of market globalization, these players will only provide such support if the county presents advantageous market opportunities, offers comparative advantages over other destinations, and ensures greater political and macroeconomic stability. The same applies to issues involving security of assets and persons, the foreign investment code, the availability of transportation and energy infrastructures, and proper tourist accommodations.

In addition to questions related to the type of sector to be given priority in poverty reduction and growth, the type of growth will also affect poverty reduction. Unskilled labor-intensive growth will be the focus in all sectors whenever possible as it will be much more effective in poverty reduction than capital-intensive growth. To that end, the government intends to give

priority systematically to labor-intensive technologies, particularly those requiring unskilled labor, such as public construction works and road maintenance, in the construction sector, agrofood sector, etc.

Poverty is not only the result of insufficient income. It is also the result of insufficient access to different forms of capital, and specifically human capital. The government intends for all Comorians to be healthy, well educated, and able to reach their personal and professional potential. To that end, individuals must be able to take the economic opportunities made available to them to earn their living and ensure the well-being of their families. The education sector plays a strategic role in this connection as it is the best mechanism to transmit social values and to develop skills to enable individuals to find the means and motivation to build a country that offers a good quality of life.

Against this backdrop, the PRGS places special emphasis on vocational training activities in addition to those directly targeting the formal education sector. It is a priority, in fact, to allocate limited public resources to training for young people and adults in growth sectors where they will have the greatest chances of finding jobs, rather than being unemployed new graduates and thereby becoming candidates for forced emigration. The aim will be to promote sectors requiring short-term training, such as agrofood technology institutes and hotel and tourism schools, to provide specialized and skilled labor required for the development of identified growth niches.

The government is aware that substantial demographic growth is a major constraint for the country's development. The current demographic growth threatens the natural environment, increases tensions between communities in terms of access to limited productive resources, and too often breaks up families as a result of emigration. Demographic growth in fact accentuates demand for basic social services, while available financial and human resources are quite limited. The government intends to attack this problem directly through strengthened family planning programs in connection with the PRGS. The introduction of the relevant training modules into the training curriculum, in the public and private sectors, is a priority under the PRGS. We know that reducing the demographic growth rate also requires broad education, with a focus on education for girls and adult literacy. Activities in these two areas will receive special attention.

Good governance is a necessary condition for poverty reduction in the Comoros. The government of the Union of the Comoros intends to continue the process of national reconciliation, democratization, and decentralization so that the islands can be more autonomous and to enable civil society organizations gain increasing responsibility and involvement in the development management process.

Insufficient governance and political instability have been factors in increasing poverty and impeding the economic and social development process. The danger of secessionism will be present as long as the constitutional institutions have not been effectively established in the Union and the islands. Accordingly, good governance is the focus of concerns for the new Comorian group and the PRGS. The government will continue to establish these institutions in partnership with the island authorities, for a unified approach to the challenge of growth and poverty reduction in the Comoros.

The world has changed substantially since September 11, 2001. Social and economic development is more dependent on a country's ability to ensure the security of property and

persons. Against this backdrop, the fight against terrorism and criminal activity has become a major global issue that must be addressed by all countries. The government is determined to guarantee security on its territory to promote social peace and development. The 2010-2014 action plan is part of this context of change and proposes programs reflecting the priorities identified.

SECTION II
ACTION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2010-2014

2.0. INTRODUCTION

The action plan presents the multiannual plan for the priority programs the government intends to implement during the period 2010-2014. These programs are presented according to the six (6) core strategies of the PRGS.

A total of thirty-two (32) programs were adopted, involving thirteen (13) sectors. They are presented in terms of objectives and results to be achieved for each major operation. Estimated costs and financing requirements to implement these operations are presented in Section III of this paper.

2.1. CORE STRATEGY I. STABILIZE THE ECONOMY AND LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR STRONG AND EQUITABLE GROWTH

Five priority programs were identified to help stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for equitable growth. The government's priority with this core strategy is to enhance macroeconomic management, government operations, and effective fiscal management, to promote domestic and international trade, make the Comorian economy more competitive, guarantee a low-cost energy supply, improve basic economic infrastructures and communication services, and finally to make investments to improve access to drinking water and a more healthy environment. The following programs were adopted:

Program 1.1. Enhance government and fiscal operations;

Program 1.2. Integrate and facilitate domestic and international trade;

Program 1.3. Improve the energy supply at a low cost;

Program 1.4. Improve basic economic infrastructures and communication services;

Program 1.5. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management.

2.1.1. Priority program 1.1. Enhance government and fiscal operations

The period 2006-2008 has been particularly difficult time for the government, as it faced a threefold challenge: (1) an unprecedented economic crisis at the world and national levels; (2) alarming fiscal and public sector deterioration; and (3) persistent political and institutional crises.

The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) report prepared in 2008 entailed a comprehensive fiscal analysis. The report brought to light a number of weaknesses, insufficiencies, and dysfunctions in fiscal management. During recent years, the fiscal deterioration has accelerated and the distortions in good governance and public management have multiplied. As a result, the government now faces a major fiscal crisis and a disorganized, unmotivated administration. The time has therefore come for reconstruction and return to budget orthodoxy.

New instruments will be adopted to improve financial and budget management. The government intends to promote a results-based public management approach and to introduce tools under the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) and program budgets. Along with the adoption of these reforms and new instruments, it will be essential to strengthen the capacities of the government and to review the national system for planning, management, and monitoring and evaluation of public programs. It will also be essential to strengthen

information flows between the Union and the islands, the quality and regularity of statistics, and the system used to manage the expenditure process.

Fiscal recovery goes hand in hand with institutional improvement. The deterioration in government operating conditions, as its size far exceeds the country's financing capacities, is not only a source of negative motivation for the existing civil servants, it also leads to a flight of the best trained and most dynamic personnel. Moreover, the financial crisis has led to the outright disappearance of operating resources and to deterioration in equipment. The absence of any ongoing management system for equipment is a source of substantial waste. The shortage of operating resources and equipment leads to further lethargy and dependency on development partners.

In addition to the government's efficacy and sound fiscal management, the issue of privatization of state enterprises and companies is a focus for the government's concern and must be pursued. The state's gradual divestiture from the productive sectors and commercial activities to benefit the private sector is vital. This divestiture will be pursued through a voluntary policy based on comprehensive structural reform measures. These reforms are even more necessary with the establishment of the Comoros in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which requires customs and fiscal reforms to ensure that administrative practices and regulations are more broadly harmonized.

While the government is aware of structural and recurrent problems, it is also mindful of the difficult decisions that must be made to correct the fiscal and overall administrative situation. The specific objectives of this program during the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.1.1.

Table 2.1.1. Specific objectives and targets of the program to enhance government and fiscal operations

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.1.1. Reimburse domestic arrears and audit residual debt	Rate at which arrears are cleared	Wages (1995-2009): CF 10 billion	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent	0 percent
		Domestic debt to the private sector (2007): CF 16.4 billion	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent	0 percent
		Other domestic debt (2009): CF 26 billion	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent	0 percent
Objective 1.1.2. Increase state revenue through an expanded tax base	Annual rate of increase in tax revenue	CF 22.0 billion in 2009	5 percent	5 percent	4 percent	3 percent	3 percent
	Annual rate of increase in nontax revenue	CF 3.975 billion in 2009	2.5 percent	2.5 percent	2.5 percent	1.0 percent	0.5 percent
Objective 1.1.3. Increase the share of public resources allocated to priority sectors	Share of education expenditure in the state budget	2008: 6.5 percent	8. percent	10 percent	15 percent	18 percent	20 percent
	Share of health expenditure in the total state budget	2008: 5 percent	8 percent	11 percent	14 percent	14 percent	14 percent

Table 2.1.1. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
	Share of economic sector expenditure in the state budget	In 2008: 6.0 percent	8 percent	8 percent	9 percent	9 percent	10 percent
Objective 1.1.4. Enhance fiscal management	Primary balance as a percentage of GDP	- 1.6 percent GDP (2009)	-1.5 percent	-1.2 percent	-0.8 percent	0.3 percent	0.3 percent
Objective 1.1.5. Strengthen coordination in budget management between the Union and the autonomous islands	Budget quota	2008: Parties involved failed to meet their commitments	Harmonized consolidated budget	Harmonized consolidated budget	Harmonized consolidated budget	Harmonized consolidated budget	Harmonized consolidated budget
Objective 1.1.6. Make government more effective	Medium term expenditure framework operational	Not operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
	Number of sectors with program budgets (medium-term sectoral expenditure frameworks—CDS-MT)	0	4	6	8	10	All ministries
Objective 1.1.7. Privatize public enterprises	Number of public enterprises privatized and sectors liberalized	Diagnostic conducted by SFI	Telecoms (capital offering) and National Rice Importing and Marketing Office (ONICOR)	Power company (MAMWE)	Hydro-carbons		

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.1.2. A total of 27 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.1.2: Operations and expected results for each objective of the program to enhance government and fiscal operations

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.1.1. Reimburse domestic arrears and audit residual debt						
Operations						
1.1.1.1. Reimburse wage arrears	Reimbursement volume (billions of CF)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0
1.1.1.2. Plan for reimbursement of debt with private enterprises	Reimbursement volume (billions of CF)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	0
1.1.1.3. Plan for reimbursement of arrears with state enterprises	Reimbursement volume (billions of CF)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	0
Objective 1.1.2. Increase state revenue through an expanded tax base						
Operations						
1.1.2.1. Introduce value-added tax (VAT)	Application of VAT in the Budget Law from January 1, 2011	Execution of studies	VAT system application	VAT system application	VAT system application	VAT system application
1.1.2.2. Generalize taxation of all taxable players	Number of taxpaying enterprises	700	865	945	1,234	1,453
	Number of taxpaying individuals	16,000	18,000	27,000	32,000	35,000
1.1.2.3. Strengthen tax auditing functions	Number of enterprises audited	12	19	27	34	43

Table 2.1.2. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.1.3. Increase the share of public resources allocated to priority sectors						
Operations						
1.1.3.1. Train workers from the financial services in the relevant ministries	Number of workers trained	65	87	97	125	187
1.1.3.2. Introduce program budgets	Number of ministries having a medium-term sectoral expenditure framework	4	6	8	10	All
1.1.3.3. Redeploy workers responsible for budget execution and management of programs/projects in the ministries involved	Number of workers redeployed	65	86	95	118	123
1.1.3.4. Provide the Ministry of Finance with computer equipment and office furnishings	Number of Ministry of Finance departments equipped	16	24	28	34	38
Objective 1.1.4. Enhance fiscal management						
Operations						
1.1.4.1. Introduce a comprehensive fiscal management system	Consolidated fiscal table (TOFE) published every year	12	12	12	12	12
	Government finance statistics reports published in a timely manner	2	2	2	2	2

Table 2.1.2 (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Operations						
1.1.4.2. Public accounting reform	Chart of accounts revised and implemented	1	1	1	1	1
	Lags in government account reconciliation operations	45 days	40 days	40 days	35 days	35 days
1.1.4.3. Strengthen budget audit and supervision activities	Budget balance	CF -4 billion	CF -3.5 billion	CF -3 billion	CF -2.7 billion	CF -2.5 billion
	Number of government agencies subject to account audits	6	5	5	5	5
1.1.4.4. Prepare/finalize a debt strategy for the Comoros	Strategy paper	Strategy adopted by the government	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented
1.1.4.5. Prepare an annual cash flow plan at the central and island levels	Number of annual cash flow plans prepared	4	4	4	4	4
Objective 1.1.5. Budget coverage and transparency between the government of the Union and the autonomous islands						
1.1.5.1. Consolidate budget statements for the government of the Union and the autonomous islands	Lag in transmitting budget data to the Economic and Financial Reform Unit (CREF)	13 days after the end of the month	13 days after the end of the month	13 days after the end of the month	13 days after the end of the month	13 days after the end of the month

Table 2.1.2 (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.1.5.6. Harmonize the technical and financial partners' disbursement procedures with national procedures	Round table for donors and creditors	1	1	1	1	1
	Framework document harmonizing procedures used by the technical and financial partners available	1	1	1	1	1
	Assessment of Paris Declaration and Accra Action Plan implementation published.	0	1	1	1	1
1.1.5.7. Capacity building in government	Number of workers trained in the field	123	169	187	200	230
	Number of workers receiving external training	65	114	167	188	230
Objective 1.1.6. Enhance performance of government						
Operations						
1.1.6.1. Establish the high authority of the civil service and monitor government performance project activities	Number of decentralized services operational in the Ministry of Finance	3	4	4	4	4
1.1.6.2. Build technical capacities in data collection, analysis, and economic planning	National socioeconomic data published by the CREF and the Statistics Directorate	3 (Balance of payments—BOP), TOFE, annual statistics report, etc.)	4 (BOP, TOFE, annual statistics report, etc.)	5 (BOP, TOFE, annual statistics report, etc.)	6 (BOP, TOFE, annual statistics report, etc.)	7 (BOP, TOFE, annual statistics report, etc.)

Table 2.1.2 (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.1.6.3. Rehabilitate and equip the ministries	Number of offices rehabilitated	34	46	87	126	243
	Number of vehicles	38	56	65	126	158
	Number of motorcycles	26	30	38	42	42
	Number of offices equipped	68	89	168	287	367
1.1.6.4. Improve the investment climate	Government contracting code available	Code being implemented				
	Agency's single window available	1				
	Free establishment of export prices	No state price intervention				
	Liberalization of ONICOR	ONICOR liberalized				
Objective 1.1.7. Privatize public enterprises						
Operations						
1.1.7.1. Implement the privatization strategy	Number of public enterprises privatized	2	1	0	0	0

2.1.2. Program 1.2. Integrate and facilitate domestic and international trade

Commercial policy based on the multilateral trade framework and the regional economic integration process adopted by the government will help stimulate the economy while reducing rent-seeking behaviors, lowering factor costs, facilitating trade, and improving the business and investment climate. The multilateral trade system and agreements with COMESA will help stabilize trade policy through a firm anchoring in a market economy. One of the objectives in this area is to increase the export growth rate.

The government also intends to implement accompanying measures (training, strengthened professional organizations and associations, and access to information and financing) to enable the most disadvantaged to profit from this growth and to enjoy its benefits. The government concurrently plans to stimulate domestic trade in local goods to provide a better supply for the general public. Reforms will be undertaken to remove barriers to the circulation of goods. These measures should promote inter-island trade flows and guarantee more regular supplies and prices.

The specific objectives of this program during the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.1.3. They aim primarily to promote development of national, regional, and international trade.

Table 2.1.3. Specific objectives and targets of the program to integrate and facilitate domestic and international trade

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 1.2. Capacity building program for international trade integration	Annual rate of increase in exports		3 percent	6 percent	9 percent	10 percent	10 percent
Objective 1.2.1. Capacity building in trade policy making	Number of professional workers from the ministry responsible for trade trained		4	4	4	4	4
Objective 1.2.2. Adopt a foreign trade policy for dynamic, "pro-poor" world economic integration	Trade policy updated		Adopted and implemented	Implemented			
Objective 1.2.3. Implement criteria for convergence with COMESA and prepare the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)	Texts of laws and regulatory acts		Texts drafted	EPA prepared	Application for accreditation		
Objective 1.2.4. Prepare for entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO)	Memorandum for accession		Draft document	Finalize and adopt			
Objective 1.2.5. Facilitate trade transactions	Text applied and implemented		Implemented	Implemented	Updated	Implemented	Implemented

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.1.4. A total of 16 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.1.4. Operations and expected results for each objective in the program to enhance government and fiscal operations

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.2.1. Capacity building in trade policy making						
Operations						
1.2.1.1. Institutional capacity building for the ministry responsible for trade (Union and islands)	Number of experts recruited	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of professionals trained	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of workshops and seminars organized	3	2	2	1	1
	Number of National Forum on Trade Policy Development (FNDPC) meetings and other committees organized	12	12	12	12	12
	Audit and evaluation of international trade (IT) implementation	1				
	Update of the diagnostic study on trade integration (EDIC)			1		
	Round table on trade	1	1	1	1	1
	Inter-island missions	12	12	12	12	12
	Directorates equipped and IT unit implemented	3	2	2	2	2
1.2.1.2. Implement measures to facilitate domestic trade	Increase in domestic trade flows	3 percent	6 percent	9 percent	9 percent	9 percent
1.2.1.3. Human resource capacity building program for the trade directorate	Number of professionals having university education in trade negotiation recruited	2	2	2	2	2
1.2.1.4. Allocate resources required for proper operation of the FNDPC	Opening of a bank account	Two signatories designated	Access to resources			

Table 2.1.4. (Continued)

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.2.2. Adopt a commercial policy on foreign trade to promote dynamic, "pro-poor" world economic integration						
Operations						
1.2.2.1. Adopt a tariff scheme	Ministerial decree	Adopted under the budget law	Programmed with the SYDONIA++ system	Stabilization		
1.2.2.2. Study on the impact of VAT on competitiveness and the tax transition	VAT impact study conducted	Completed	Adopted under the budget law			
1.2.2.3. Review the exemption scheme and reduce exceptions	Rate of exemptions eliminated	20 percent	40 percent	75 percent		
1.2.2.4. Define an optimal integration zone	Trade policy adopted	Endorsement by the Council of Ministers	Applied			
Objective 1.2.3. Implement convergence criteria with COMESA and prepare the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)						
Operations						
1.2.3.1. Adopt the COMESA transaction value	Customs code reflecting the transaction value adopted	Implementing decree in place				
1.2.3.2. Discontinue lump-sum taxation for groupage containers	Regulatory measures applied	50 percent	85 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
1.2.3.3. Update the benchmark value register	Study conducted	Implemented				
1.2.3.4. Introduce the COMESA classification of goods for customs duty	Tariff harmonized	Effective and implemented				

Table 2.1.4 (Continued)

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.2.3.5. Verify certificates of origin for authenticity	Origin verification bureau open	35 percent certificates of origin issued	70 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Objective 1.2.4. Prepare for accession to the WTO						
Operations						
1.2.4.1. Establish a national public-private committee for WTO	Committee operational	Establishment of the WTO Department within the Trade Directorate				
1.2.4.2. Prepare a memorandum on trade policy and all trade laws and regulations	Publication in the official journal of the WTO	Memorandum prepared and accepted by WTO	Start of bilateral negotiations	Continued		
1.2.4.3. Capacity building seminar on WTO rules	Number of participants	100	200	200	200	
Objective 1.2.5. Facilitate trade transactions						
Operations						
1.2.5.1. Adopt the new Customs Code	Training on the new code	20 percent of workers trained	40 percent trained	75 percent trained	100 percent	
1.2.5.3. Establish new customs measures in conformity with WTO and the revised Kyoto Convention, 2005	Publication of a circular	Risk management training held	Risk management training held			
1.2.5.4. Accede to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL)	Regulatory act adopted	FAL convention with the IMO signed				
1.2.5.5. Introduce paperless customs and tax procedures	Adoption of a law on electronic data transactions	Presentation to Parliament	Adoption of the law			

2.1.3. Program 1.3. Improve the energy supply at a low cost

Energy is a key sector in economic recovery, and more importantly, in recovery of the private sector, and is therefore a focus of the 2010-2014 PRGS action plan. The energy problems the Union of the Comoros has faced for a decade require a medium and long-term strategic approach. The actions now in progress are designed to stabilize energy production and to provide consumers with a regular energy supply. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy aims to increase the energy supply at competitive prices so that the sector can operate sustainably and to allow growth sectors to develop.

The energy sector diagnostics brought to light the need for rational biomass management, greater autonomy in terms of imported petroleum products, more effective production systems and network, and diversification of the energy supply with new energy sources such as solar, hydraulic, wind, and geothermal energy. Owing to the narrowness of the market, high electricity production costs explained by high petroleum prices are leading to major problems in the long-term development of the energy sector. These problems are accentuated by the absence of a sectoral strategy paper, an unclear institutional framework, and insufficient human resources for effective management of the sector.

To address these challenges, the action plan has adopted a priority program designed to clarify and strengthen the institutional and organizational framework, and to give the country a national strategy for effective energy management. Second, it aims to strengthen the energy infrastructures for storage, production, and distribution, and to reduce technical and non-technical losses related to energy production, distribution, and marketing through a national energy management and efficiency program. This program will also aim to promote the substitution of firewood by introducing new cooking technologies, and particularly, improved heating facilities and the use of modern fuels. Last, diversification of energy sources is emphasized in support of the country's energy autonomy, along with the promotion of clean energy sources to preserve the environment. The specific objectives of this program and target results for the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.1.5.

Table 2.1.5. Specific objectives and targets of the program to improve the energy supply at a low cost

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 1.3. Improve the energy supply at a low cost							
Objective 1.3.1. Strengthen the institutional, organizational, and management framework for the energy sector	Institutional framework for energy clarified, coherent, and effective	Institutional framework for energy not clarified, not observed or effective	Institutional framework clarified, developed, and implemented (90 percent)	Institutional framework clarified, developed, and implemented (100 percent)	Institutional framework clarified, developed, and implemented (100 percent)	Institutional framework clarified, developed, and implemented (100 percent)	Institutional framework clarified, developed, and implemented (100 percent)
	Legal and regulatory framework prepared and implemented	Unregulated sector: absence of or failure to apply energy legislation	Regulatory texts prepared, revised, and applied (50 percent)	Regulatory texts prepared, revised, and applied (70 percent)	Regulatory texts prepared, revised, and applied (85 percent)	Regulatory texts prepared, revised, and applied (95 percent)	Regulatory texts prepared, revised, and applied (100 percent)
	Capacity building for development of the energy sector	Weak, insufficient capacities to ensure sector development	Capacities for sector development reinforced (10 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (15 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (20 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (25 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (30 percent)
	Energy strategy prepared and implemented	Absence of sectoral strategy for energy	Strategy paper prepared and implemented (70 percent)	Strategy paper prepared and implemented (90 percent)	Strategy paper prepared and implemented (100 percent)	Strategy paper prepared and implemented (100 percent)	Strategy paper prepared and implemented (100 percent)
	National policy and strategy developed, validated, and implemented	National energy policy and strategy nonexistent	Paper prepared and validated: Implemented: 10 percent	Implemented: 50 percent	Implemented: 75 percent	Implemented: 90 percent	Implemented: 100 percent

Table 2.1.5 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.3.2. Strengthen energy storage, production, and distribution infrastructures	Energy autonomy	Overall autonomy 45 days	Overall autonomy 45 days	Overall autonomy 60 days	Overall autonomy 90 days	Overall autonomy 90 days	Overall autonomy 120 days
	Energy production	Production 35 GWH	Production 70 GWH	Production 105 GWH	Production 140 GWH	Production 175 GWH	Production 210 GWH
	Available installed power/maximum output capacity	Available power 7.5 MW (31 percent)	Available power 50 percent	Available power 60 percent	Available power 65 percent	Available power 75 percent	Available power 85 percent
		Maximum: 15 MW (62 percent)		Maximum: 45 MW	Maximum: 60 MW	Maximum: 75 MW	Maximum: 90 MW
	Electrification rate	40 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent	85 percent	90 percent
Objective 1.3.3. Enhance energy efficiency and firewood substitution	Share of wood energy in the energy balance	78 percent	75 percent	65 percent	55 percent	45 percent	30 percent
	Energy efficiency rate	40 percent	45 percent	50 percent	55 percent	60 percent	70 percent
	Average household energy bill	CF 200,000	CF 180,000	CF 160,000	CF 140,000	CF 120,000	CF 100,000
Objective 1.3.4. Diversify energy sources	Share of thermal energy in the national energy balance	30 percent	25 percent	20 percent	15 percent	10 percent	10 percent

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.1.6. A total of fifteen (15) operations will be carried out during the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.1.6. Operations and expected results for each objective in the program to improve the energy supply at a low cost

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.3.1. Strengthen the institutional, organizational, and management framework for the energy sector						
Operations						
1.3.1.1. Define the institutional framework for the energy sector	Institutional framework for the energy sector and ministerial organic framework revised, adapted, validated, and implemented with redefinition and clarification of the mission of the various institutions and organizations responsible for energy	Preparation and validation of a new institutional framework for the energy sector and redefinition of missions (100 percent) Implementation (30 percent)	Implemented: 60 percent	Implemented: 100 percent		
	Coherent by-laws and organizational structures for energy operators (specifically MAMWE and <i>Société Comorienne des Hydrocarbures</i> —SCH) redefined	Incoherent by-laws (MAMWE-EDA), organizational structures, and certain provisions of the by-laws (MAMWE, SCH) inappropriate	By-laws, specifications, and organizational structures for MAMWE, SCH redefined (100 percent)	Implementation of provisions appearing in the by-laws and specifications (30 percent)	Implementation of provisions appearing in the by-laws and specifications (40 percent)	Implementation of provisions appearing in the by-laws and specifications (50 percent)
	Administrative and management bodies of state companies (MAMWE and SCH) implemented and operational	MAMWE and SCH operating without a board of directors (CA) or inter-ministerial oversight council (CIT) as provided in the legislation	CA and CIT established and operational (at least three meetings)	CA and CIT established and operational (at least three meetings)	CA and CIT established and operational (at least three meetings)	CA and CIT established and operational (at least three meetings)

Table 2.1.6 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Financial and organizational audit of MAMWE and SCH conducted	MAMWE financial statements not audited for several years	MAMWE and SCH audit for the fiscal years 2008-2009 completed	MAMWE and SCH audit for the fiscal years 2008-2009 completed	MAMWE and SCH audit for the fiscal years 2008-2009 completed	MAMWE and SCH audit for the fiscal years 2008-2009 completed
		Absence of regulatory structure	Establishment of the structure (20 percent)	Establishment of the structure (40 percent)	Establishment of the structure (60 percent)	Establishment of the structure (80 percent)
	Establishment of an energy regulation office	Regulatory texts inappropriate, not applied, or nonexistent	Regulatory texts revised: 100 percent	Regulatory texts applied: 50 percent	Regulatory texts applied	Regulatory texts applied
1.3.1.2. Legal and regulatory framework for the energy sector and implementation of the institutional framework	Regulatory texts for the energy sector revised, amended (or prepared), adopted, and applied	Regulatory texts revised: 100 percent	Regulatory texts applied: 50 percent	Regulatory texts applied: 70 percent	Regulatory texts applied: 90 percent	Regulatory texts applied: 100 percent
	Tariff study on electricity, petroleum products, and wood energy	Preparation of terms of reference (100 percent); Tariff study completed (50 percent)	Tariff study completed (100 percent); Tariff scheme applied (30 percent)	Tariff scheme applied (100 percent)	Tariff scheme applied (100 percent)	Tariff scheme revised (100 percent)
1.3.1.3. Capacity building for development of the energy sector	Number of technical specialists and professionals in the institutions and bodies responsible for energy sector development and management	Number of engineers, senior technicians, and energy managers in place (all bodies combined): 15	Engineers and technicians: Energy economists and managers: 30	Engineers and technicians: Energy economists and managers: 40	Engineers and technicians: Energy economists and managers: 45	Engineers and technicians: Energy economists and managers: 50
	Training plan prepared	Training plan prepared (100 percent)	Training plan followed	Training plan followed	Training plan followed	Training plan followed

Table 2.1.6 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Number of workers and professionals trained	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year
	Institutional support: Provide equipment to ministerial department services (building, office equipment, computer equipment, logistics)	Directorate General and regional directorates established and equipped (30 percent)	Directorate General and regional directorates established and equipped (60 percent)	Directorate General and regional directorates established and equipped (100 percent)		
	Strengthen applied research in the area of energy at the university and in the National Center for Documentation and Scientific Research (CNDRS)	Establishment of an energy department at the university and in the CNDRS Implementation (20 percent)	Implementation (40 percent)	Implementation (60 percent)	Implementation (80 percent)	Implementation (100 percent)
	Establish a vocational technical training institution in energy technologies: mechanics, electricity, and renewable energy	Training established (20 percent)	Training established (20 percent)	Training established (60 percent)	Training established (80 percent)	Training established (100 percent)
1.3.1.4. Prepare and implement a national energy strategy	National energy policy and strategy developed, validated, and implemented	Strategy paper developed and implemented: 10 percent	Implementation strategy: 50 percent	Implementation strategy: 75 percent	Implementation strategy: 90 percent	Implementation strategy: 100 percent

Table 2.1.6 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Operations						
1.3.1.5. Plan investment in the energy sector; financing for sector development	Strengthen energy research and planning services	Strengthen research and planning services	Strengthen research and planning services	Strengthen research and planning services	Strengthen research and planning services	Strengthen research and planning services
	Multiannual investment plan	Prepare a multiannual investment plan	Multiannual investment plan updated	Multiannual investment plan updated	Multiannual investment plan updated	Multiannual investment plan updated
	Establishment of an energy regulation office (FEn)	Establishment of an energy fund (Fen)	50 percent of investment funds channeled through the energy fund	70 percent of investment funds channeled through the energy fund	90 percent of investment funds channeled through the energy fund	100 percent of investment funds channeled through the energy fund
1.3.1.6. Develop a national sectoral database for energy	Sectoral database for energy prepared, disseminated, and used	Baseline sectoral surveys conducted (60 percent)	Baseline sectoral surveys conducted (100 percent); 2010 energy survey conducted, validated, and published	Baseline sectoral surveys conducted (70 percent); 2011 energy survey conducted, validated, and published	Baseline sectoral surveys conducted (90 percent); 2012 energy survey conducted, validated, and published	Baseline sectoral surveys conducted (100 percent); 2013 energy survey conducted, validated, and published
1.3.2.1. Strengthen energy autonomy (increase storage capacities and security of hydrocarbon supplies)	Sufficient storage capacity in hydrocarbons depots on all three islands; Increased petroleum autonomy	Gasoline 4,600 m ³ Jet kerosene: 3,700 m ³ ; Diesel fuel: 7,300 m ³ ; Overall autonomy: 45 days	Gasoline 6,100 m ³ Jet kerosene: 4,900 m ³ ; Diesel fuel: 9,700 m ³ ; Overall autonomy: 60 days	Gasoline 6,000 m ³ Jet kerosene: 5,000 m ³ ; diesel fuel: 9,000 m ³ Overall autonomy: 90 days	Gasoline 6,000 m ³ Jet kerosene: 5,000 m ³ ; diesel fuel: 9,000 m ³ ; Overall autonomy: 90 days	Gasoline 6,000 m ³ Jet kerosene: 5,000 m ³ ; diesel fuel: 9,000 m ³ ; Overall autonomy: 120 days
1.3.2.2. Increase production capacities for power plants	Sufficient available installed power to meet demand	Maximum: 30 MW Production, 70 GWH	Maximum: 45 MW Production 105 GWH	Maximum: 60 MW Production, 140 GWH	Maximum: 75 W Production, 175 GWH	Maximum: 90 MW Production, 210 GWH

Table 2.1.6 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.3.2.3. Rehabilitate and raise the existing power network to standards	Rehabilitation and raising of the existing power network to standards	30 percent of the transmission system (medium tension—MT) and 40 percent of the distribution system (low tension—LT) in normal condition	45 percent of the transmission system (MT) and 55 percent of the distribution system (LT) rehabilitated and meeting standards	65 percent of the transmission system (MT) and 75 percent of the distribution system (LT) rehabilitated and meeting standards	85 percent of the transmission system (MT) and 90 percent of the distribution system (LT) rehabilitated and meeting standards	100 percent of the transmission system (MT) and 100 percent of the distribution system (LT) rehabilitated and meeting standards
1.3.2.4. Extend and connect non-electrified areas of the country (low and medium tension) to the power system)	National electrification and coverage rate	Electrification rate 50 percent	Electrification rate 60 percent	Electrification rate	Electrification rate 85 percent	Electrification rate 90 percent
Objective 1.3.3. Increase energy efficiency and firewood substitution						
Operations						
1.3.3.1. Rational use of firewood	Share of wood fuels in the energy balance	75 percent wood fuels in the energy balance	65 percent wood fuels in the energy balance	55 percent wood fuels in the energy balance	45 percent wood fuels in the energy balance	30 percent wood fuels in the energy balance
	Regulated woodcutting	Drafting of regulations	Implementation of woodcutting regulations			
1.3.3.2. Promote household use of improved heating facilities and butane gas	Number of households using improved heating facilities	35 percent of households using improved heating facilities	45 percent of households using improved heating facilities	50 percent of households using improved heating facilities	55 percent of households using improved heating facilities	60 percent of households using improved heating facilities
	Number of households using butane gas	8 percent of households using butane gas	12 percent of households using butane gas	16 percent of households using butane gas	18 percent of households using butane gas	20 percent of households using butane gas

Table 2.1.6. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.3.3.3. Energy control and efficiency program	Energy loss rate ex power plant	Energy loss rate ex power plant: 8 percent	Energy loss rate ex power plant: 7 percent	Energy loss rate ex power plant: 6 percent	Energy loss rate ex power plant: 5 percent	Energy loss rate ex power plant: 4 percent
	On-line loss rate (transportation and distribution)	On-line loss rate (transportation and distribution): 16 percent	On-line loss rate (transportation and distribution): 14 percent	On-line loss rate (transportation and distribution): 12 percent	On-line loss rate (transportation and distribution): 10 percent	On-line loss rate (transportation and distribution): 8 percent
	Commercial loss rate	Commercial loss rate: 19 percent	Commercial loss rate: 15 percent	Commercial loss rate: 11 percent	Commercial loss rate: 7 percent	Commercial loss rate: 3 percent
	Energy bill	Average household energy bill: CF 180,000	Average household energy bill: CF 160,000	Average household energy bill: CF 140,000	Average household energy bill: CF 120,000	Average household energy bill: CF 100,000
Objective 1.3.4. Diversify energy sources						
Operations						
1.3.4.1. Use fuel other than diesel (heavy fuel oil, coal)	Share of heavy fuel oil and coal based energy in total national installed power	Share of heavy fuel oil and coal based energy in total installed power: 0 percent	Share of heavy fuel oil and coal based energy in total installed power: 0 percent	Share of heavy fuel oil and coal based energy in total installed power: 15 percent	Share of heavy fuel oil and coal based energy in total installed power: 20 percent	Share of heavy fuel oil and coal based energy in total installed power: 40 percent
		Of which: heavy fuel oil: 0 percent coal: 0 percent	Of which: heavy fuel oil: 0 percent coal: 0 percent	Of which: heavy fuel oil: 10 percent coal: 5 percent	Of which: heavy fuel oil: 20 percent coal: 5 percent	Of which: heavy fuel oil: 30 percent coal: 10 percent

Table 2.1.6. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.3.4.2. Promote renewable energy sources	Share of renewable energy power in total installed power at the national level	Share of renewable energy in total installed power: 5.7 percent, of which: Solar: 2 percent Wind: 0 percent Hydroelectric: 3 percent Geothermal: 0 percent Tidal: 0 percent	Share of renewable energy in total installed power: 9.3 percent, of which: Solar: 4 percent Wind: 2 percent Hydroelectric: 3 percent Geothermal: 0 percent Tidal: 0 percent	Share of renewable energy in total installed power: 12.9 percent, of which Solar: 6 percent Wind: 2 percent Hydroelectric: 4 percent Geothermal: 0 percent Tidal: 0 percent	Share of renewable energy in total installed power: 16.5 percent, of which: Solar: 7 percent Wind: 4 percent Hydroelectric: 5 percent Geothermal: 0 percent Tidal: 0 percent	Share of renewable energy in total installed power: 20 percent, of which: Solar: 9 percent Wind: 5 percent Hydroelectric: 6 percent Geothermal: 0 percent Tidal: 0 percent
	Feasibility studies in the use of ENERS technologies in power production	No feasibility study on the use of renewable energy sources	Geothermal, solar, and wind studies conducted (50 percent)	Geothermal, solar, and wind studies conducted (100 percent)		

2.1.4 Priority program 1.4. Improve basic economic infrastructure and communication services

The economic infrastructure and communication service sector involves roads, ports, airports, telecommunication, and information and communication technologies. These subsectors are necessary and strategic factors in the country's economic development.

Development of the road system will intensify economic activity and increase the circulation of goods and persons. However, the absence of a policy adapted to the road context in the Comoros, insufficient financing to cover road maintenance, the insufficiency of the national roads, and training requirements to manage and oversee the works are handicaps in the country's economic development.

The government's adoption of a new concession management approach and the development of existing infrastructures constitute an advantage for the port and airport sectors. The port sector faces tremendous difficulties owing to excessive costs of transshipment and anchorage operations as a result of substantial offloading lags and congested docking areas. Where airports are concerned, development and fitting out projects are under way, although the problem of security is still present.

Development of economic activity and social services sectors will be strengthened when the players grasp and internalize information and communication technologies (ICT), as development in this area is essential for the Comoros to become integrated into the world economy. Despite the progress that has been made in telecommunication development in recent years, service prices are still high. At the national level, the country still lacks a sufficiently accessible, effective, and reliable service network.

The specific objectives of this program and targets for the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.1.7.

Table 2.1.7. Specific objectives and target results for the program to develop and rehabilitate economic infrastructures and basic communication services

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 1.5. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management							
Objective 1.5.1. Strengthen the institutional, organizational, and management framework for the water and sanitation sector	Define the institutional framework for the water sector	Institutional framework nonexistent	Preparation: 100 percent	Implementation: 50 percent	Implementation: 70 percent	Implementation: 80 percent	Implementation: 100 percent
	Legal and regulatory framework for the water sector and implementation of the institutional framework	Legal and regulatory framework for the water sector nonexistent	Implementation: 30 percent	Regulatory framework implemented: 50 percent	Regulatory framework implemented: 60 percent	Regulatory framework implemented: 80 percent	Regulatory framework implemented: 100 percent
	Capacity building for sector development	Weak, insufficient capacities to ensure sector development	Regulatory framework implemented: 30 percent	Capacities for sector development reinforced (15 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (20 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (25 percent)	Capacities for sector development reinforced (30 percent)
Objective 1.5.2. Prepare the national program to develop the water sector	National inventory of water resources and sanitation works	No inventory on sources and works	Resources and works surveyed (40 percent)	Resources and works surveyed (60 percent)	Resources and works surveyed (100 percent)		
	Database established and regularly updated	No database for the water and sanitation sector	Database created	Database updated	Database updated	Database updated	Database updated

Table 2.1.7 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Master plan	No master plan for water	Master plan completed: 40 percent	Master plan completed: 60 percent	Master plan implemented: 40 percent	Master plan implemented: 50 percent	Master plan implemented: 60 percent
	Sector investment and financing program prepared	No sector investment and financing program prepared	Investment program and financing plan prepared (50 percent)	Investment program and financing plan prepared (50 percent)	Investment plan updated	Investment plan updated	Investment plan updated
Objective 1.5.3. Implement the drinking water access program	Improved access to drinking water	Insufficient access rate (15 percent)	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent
Objective 1.5.4. Implement the sanitation program	Improved access to hygienic sanitation services	Sanitation access rate (5 percent)	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent
Objective. 1.5.5. Plan and coordinate sector assistance	Implementation of a planning framework	No planning framework	Planning framework in place (100 percent)				
	Implementation of a coordination framework	No coordination framework	Coordination framework in place (100 percent)				
	Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system	No monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring and evaluation system in place (100 percent)				

Table 2.1.7 (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.5.6. Establish comprehensive water resource management (GIRE) and adapt to climate change	GIRE action plan prepared and implemented	No GIRE action plan	Prepare and develop the GIRE plan	Implement and operationally apply the GIRE (50 percent)	Implement and operationally apply the GIRE (100 percent)		
Objective 1.5.7. Adapt water resource strategy and management to climate change	Number of operations and projects in place to adapt water resource management to climate change (AGRECC)	Risks related to climate change not reflected in the water sector development strategy	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 4	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 8	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 12	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 16	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 20

The operations adopted and expected results in connection with the program to develop and rehabilitate economic infrastructures and basic communication services are presented by objective in Table 2.1.8. A total of 11 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.1.8. Operations and expected results for each objective of the program to develop and rehabilitate economic infrastructures and basic communication services

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.4.1. Improve security of the national road system						
Operations						
1.4.1.1. Road signing and periodic maintenance	Kilometers of national roads	80	75	65	55	25
	Kilometers of regional roads surfaced	40	55	55	65	17
	Kilometers of urban roads surfaced	25	25	25	15	15
	Highway code adopted and enacted	Revision of the highway code	Signing plan	Applied	Applied	Applied
1.4.1.2. Build new roads and roadways	Kilometers of rural roadways surfaced	5	5	5	10	15
	Kilometers of national highways built	20	20	25	25	25
	Kilometers of regional roads built	10	15	15	20	20
Objective 1.4.2. Build and develop port and airport infrastructures to standards						
Operations						
1.4.2.1. Beaconing/marketing and infrastructure equipment for ports and airports	Beaconing for secondary airports	40 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent	100 percent
	Marking and handling equipment for the ports of Moroni, Mutsamudu, and Fomboni	25 percent	75 percent	65 percent	80 percent	100 percent

Table 2.1.8. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.4.2.2. Development, strengthening, and security of ports and airports	Maritime code and regulations adopted	100 percent				
	Moroni port dredged	100 percent				
	Fomboni port protected	0 percent	30 percent	60 percent	70 percent	100 percent
	Mutsamudu port dredged	100 percent				
	Construction of three small inter-island connection ports	100 percent				
	International airport and secondary airports fenced	50 percent	100 percent			
	Study on and completion of a deepwater port in Ngazidja	Steps to be initiated				
	Study on development of the Bandares-Salam airport, Mwali	Steps to be initiated				
Objective 1.4.3. Construct administrative buildings and low-cost housing						
Operations						
1.4.3.1. Adopt and implement regulatory texts	Urban development code and public contracting code adopted	100 percent	Implementation of the regulatory texts (codes)			

Table 2.1.8. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
14.3.2. Build, develop, and rehabilitate administrative buildings	Number of administrative buildings built/rehabilitated	60	90	120	120	120
1.4.3.3. Build low-cost housing	Number of dwellings per year	100	150	200	250	300
1.4.3.4 Strengthen the national infrastructure laboratory	Number of qualified, specialized personnel	2	3	5		
	Materials and equipment acquired and received	50 percent	70 percent	80 percent	90 percent	100 percent
	Laboratory ISO certified			0 percent	50 percent	100 percent
Objective 1.4.4. Promote information and communication technologies in support of development						
Operations						
1.4.4.1 Adopt and implement regulatory texts	Regulatory texts prepared and validated	Implementation of the regulatory texts				
1.4.4.2. Develop national infrastructure for ICTs (install the undersea cable)	Establishment of IADIC and new operators	Completion of the Eastern Africa Submarine Cable (EASSY) system and other segments	Implementation of the IADIC: 50 percent	Implementation of the IADIC 100 percent		
1.4.4.3. Generalize electronic governance	Establishment of the new government Intranet system	Updated and financing research	Computerization of administrative institutions with local networks (35 percent)	Supply and installation of interconnection equipment (65 percent)	Expansion of the Intranet network in the island governments	
1.4.4.4. Develop income-generating applications and activities	Adoption of ICTs by the private sector	10 percent	25 percent	50 percent	75 percent	

2.1.5. Program 1.2. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management

Access to high-quality drinking water is a fundamental requirement that must be met as a priority. This factor of well-being is identified in the MDGs and is included in the PRGS priorities. The relationship between drinking water and public health is well known. Studies have shown that the use of poor quality water for consumption is a source of infectious and parasitic diseases that are still the number one cause of mortality and morbidity in the Comoros today. In general, the least favored groups are more vulnerable to diseases related to poor water quality.

The risks of waterborne diseases and pollution are quite high in the Comoros, owing primarily to the absence of protection for wells or pumping facilities, and water quality monitoring and control mechanisms. Only a few salinity analyses are performed on an *ad hoc*, partial basis. Health hazards are observed primarily through the prevalence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea and typhoid.

The quality of life and health of individuals is also determined by the environment in which they live. A healthy, improved environment is a determinant factor in the health of individuals, and particularly children, who are much more vulnerable to diseases related to an unhealthy environment. With accelerating demographic growth and urban development, we observe a significant increase in production of household waste and wastewater, untreated hospital waste, and waste related to transportation activities (motor oil drainage, automobile bodies, etc.). The absence of a system to manage household waste, wastewater, and sanitation is a major public health problem. Wastewater and rainwater management are major concerns in both urban and rural areas.

In the Comoros, access to high-quality water is still a luxury for the majority of the population. Less than 15 percent of the population reportedly has access to drinking water meeting the accepted standards. Moreover, the country has virtually no sanitation system. Wastewater and solid waste are discharged into the sea in the population's immediate living environment.

The country has no national water strategy or master plan. Activities in the water and sanitation sector are conducted essentially in the absence of any institutional or regulatory framework, which reduces their efficacy and performance.

This program aims, as a priority, according to the national challenges and Millennium Development Goals, to increase access rates to drinking water and sanitation, to improve the quality of the public water supply, and to ensure effective resource management.

The program also focuses on redefining the institutional and regulatory framework for the water sector and on improving the management system, to reflect public operators and players in the public, private, association, and community sectors. The stakes underlying this program also include capacity building and scientific and technological surveillance to ensure sustainable development in the water sector.

Where sanitation is concerned, the stakes consist of developing technical, material, and organizational capacities required to establish an adequate system for collection and disposal of liquid and solid waste in population centers and households, for sustainable habitat

development, to protect resources, and to limit environmental pollution (contamination, household waste, health hazards, neighborhood conflicts, etc.).

The specific objectives of this program during the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.1.9.

Tableau 2.1.9. Specific objectives and target results for the program to increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 1.5. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management							
Objective 1.5.1. Strengthen the institutional, organizational, and management framework for the water and sanitation sector	Definition of the institutional framework for the water sector	Institutional framework nonexistent	Preparation: 100 percent	Implementation: 50 percent	Implementation: 70 percent	Implementation: 80 percent	Implementation: 100 percent
	Legal and regulatory framework for the water sector and operational implementation of the institutional framework	Legal and regulatory framework for the water sector nonexistent	Implementation: 30 percent	Regulatory framework implemented: 50 percent	Regulatory framework implemented: 60 percent:	Regulatory framework implemented: 80 percent:	Regulatory framework implemented: 100 percent:
	Capacity building for sector development	Weak, insufficient capacities to ensure sector development	Regulatory framework implemented: 30 percent:	Capacities for energy sector development reinforced (15 percent)	Capacities for energy sector development reinforced (20 percent)	Capacities for energy sector development reinforced (25 percent)	Capacities for energy sector development reinforced (30 percent)
Objective 1.5.2. Prepare the national program to develop the water sector	National inventory of water resources and sanitation works	No inventory of sources or works	Resources and works surveyed (40 percent)	Resources and works surveyed (60 percent)	Resources and works surveyed (100 percent)		
	Database established and regularly updated	No database for the water and sanitation sector	Database created	Database updated	Database updated	Database updated	Database updated
	Master plan	No master plan for water	Master plan completed: 40 percent	Master plan completed: 60 percent	Master plan implemented: 40 percent	Master plan implemented: 50 percent	Master plan implemented: 60 percent

Table 2.1.9. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Sector investment and financing program prepared	No sector investment and financing program	Investment program and financing plan prepared (50 percent)	Investment program and financing plan prepared (50 percent)	Investment plan updated	Investment plan updated	Investment plan updated
Objective 1.5.3. Implement the drinking water access program	Improved access to drinking water	Insufficient access rate (15 percent)	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent
Objective 1.5.4. Implement the sanitation program	Improved access to hygienic sanitation services	Sanitation access rate (5 percent)	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent
Objective 1.5.5. Plan and coordinate sector aid	Implementation of a planning framework	No planning framework	Planning framework in place (100 percent)				
	Implementation of a coordination framework	No coordination framework	Coordination framework in place (100 percent)				
	Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system	No monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring and assessment system in place (100 percent)				

Table 2.1.9. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 1.5.6. Establish a comprehensive water resource management (GIRE) plan and adapt to climate change	GIRE action plan prepared and implemented	No GIRE action plan	Preparation and development of the GIRE plan	Operational implementation of the GIRE plan (50 percent)	Implementation and operational application of the GIRE plan (100 percent)		
Objective 1.5.7. Adapt water resource strategy and management to climate change	Number of operations and projects in place to adapt water resource management to climate change (AGRECC)	Risks related to climate change not reflected in the water sector development strategy	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 4	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 8	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 12	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 16	Number of operations and projects (AGRECC): 20

The operations adopted and expected results in connection with the program to increase access to drinking water and sanitation, and sustainable resource management are presented by objective in Table 2.1.10. A total of 11 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.1.10. Specific objectives and expected results for each objective of the program to increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management

Program 1.5. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management						
Objective 1.5.1. Strengthen the institutional, organizational, and management framework for the water and sanitation sector						
Operations						
1.5.1.1 Define the institutional framework for the water sector	Institutional framework for the water sector and ministerial organic framework revised, adapted, validated, and implemented with redefinition and clarification of the missions of the various institutions and structures responsible for water	Preparation and validation of a new institutional framework for the water sector and redefinition of missions (100 percent) Implementation (30 percent)	Implementation: 100 percent 60 percent	Implementation: 100 percent		
	By-laws for water operators redefined	By-laws redefined and clarified (100 percent)				
1.5.1.2. Legal and regulatory framework for the water sector and operational implementation of the institutional framework	New legal and regulatory texts for the water sector (water code, etc.) prepared, validated, and implemented	Legal and regulatory texts prepared and validated by assembly: (50 percent)	Legal and regulatory texts prepared and validated: (100 percent) Implementation: 30 percent)	Implementation: 60 percent		
	Water tariff study conducted	Preparation of terms of reference (100 percent) Tariff study completed: (50 percent)	Tariff study completed: (100 percent) Tariff scheme applied: (30 percent)	Tariff scheme applied: (100 percent)		

Program 1.5. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management						
Objective 1.5.1. Strengthen the institutional, organizational, and management framework for the water and sanitation sector						
Operations						
	Establishment of a water and sanitation regulation office	Establishment of the structure (20 percent)	Establishment of the structure (40 percent)	Establishment of the structure (60 percent)		
	Establishment of a water and sanitation regulation office	Establishment of the structure (20 percent)	Establishment of the structure (40 percent)	Establishment of the structure (60 percent)	Establishment of the structure (80 percent)	Establishment of the structure (100 percent)

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.1.3. Capacity building for development of the sector	Number of technical specialists and professionals in the institutions and agencies responsible for water sector development and management	Number of engineers, senior technicians, and water managers in place (all agencies combined):	Engineers and technicians: Water managers:			
	Training plan prepared	Training plan prepared (100 percent)	Training plan observed	Training plan observed	Training plan observed	
	Number of workers and professionals trained	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year	Number of short and long-term training activities for workers and professionals per year
	Institutional support: Provision of equipment for ministerial department services (building, office equipment, IT equipment, logistics)	Directorate General and regional directorates installed and equipped	Directorate General and regional directorates installed and equipped (60 percent)	Directorate General and regional directorates installed and equipped (100 percent)		

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.1.3 Capacity building for development of the sector (continued)	Strengthen applied research in the area of energy at the university level and in the National Center for Documentation and Scientific Research (CNDRS) in water resource supply and management, and sanitation	Establish a water and sanitation department at the university and CNDRS Implementation (20 percent)	Implementation (40 percent)	Implementation (60 percent)	Implementation (80 percent)	Implementation (100 percent)
	Establish a professional technical training institution in hydraulics and plumbing	Training established (20 percent)	Training established (20 percent)	Training established (60 percent)	Training established (80 percent)	Training established (100 percent)
Objective 1.5.2. Prepare the national water sector development program						
Operations						
1.5.2.1. National inventory of water resources and sanitation works and implementation of a sectoral database	Water resource and sanitation works surveyed and inventoried	National inventory of water resources and sanitation works conducted (50 percent)	National inventory of water resources and sanitation works conducted (100 percent)			
	Database on supply and demand trends (water, sanitation) prepared	Database created (30 percent)	Database created (60 percent)	Database created (80 percent)	Database created (100 percent)	Database created (100 percent)

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.2.2. Prepare and implement the water master plan	Master plan for drinking water in the Comoros prepared, validated, and implemented	Terms of reference updated and validated; Contracting document finalized; Notice of invitation to tender launched and contract signed	Studies and surveying conducted 50 percent	Studies and surveying conducted: 80 percent Implementation: 40 percent	Studies and surveying conducted: 100 percent Implementation: 60 percent	Studies and surveying conducted: 100 percent Implementation: 100 percent
1.5.2.3. Investment program	Water sector investment program prepared	Investment program prepared (100 percent)				
	Financing for investments programmed and sources identified	Financing for investments programmed and sources identified (100 percent)				
Objective 1.5.3. Implement the drinking water access program						
Operations						
1.5.3.1. Rehabilitate existing drinking water distribution systems	Length of water network rehabilitated	Length of defective network:	Length of defective network:	Length of defective network:	Length of defective network:	Length of defective network:
	Technical output of the distribution system	Technical output of the distribution system: 45 percent	Technical output of the distribution system: 55 percent	Technical output of the distribution system: 60 percent	Technical output of the distribution system: 65 percent	Technical output of the distribution system: 70 percent
	Customer satisfaction rate (service regularity)	Water cutoffs: 6 hours per day	Water cutoffs: 4 hours per day	Water cutoffs: 2 hours per day	Water cutoffs: 2 hours per day	Water cutoffs: 0 hours per day

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Operations						
1.5.3.2. Construct new drinking water systems	Length of new systems built	Length of new systems built: 0 km	Length of new systems built 0 km	Length of new systems built 0 km	Length of new systems built 0 km	Length of new systems built 0 km
	Proportion of population connected to a drinking water system	The rate of access to a drinking water system is 15 percent	Increase access rate to 30 percent	Increase access rate to 40 percent	Increase access rate to 50 percent	Increase access rate to 60 percent
1.5.3.3. New wells on line and operational	Number of boreholes and wells exploited and connected to the network	4 wells connected to the system	5 wells connected to the system	6 wells connected to the system	7 wells connected to the system	8 wells connected to the system
	Overall capacity of water injected into the system; daily operating flow	Production increase of approximately 15,000 m ³ per day	Production increase of approximately 20,000 m ³ per day	Production increase of approximately 25,000 m ³ per day	Production increase of approximately 30,000 m ³ per day	Production increase of approximately 35,000 m ³ per day
1.5.3.4. Build water distribution systems to collect surface water	Number of surface water sources equipped and networked. Number of localities supplied with a surface water source	Two surface water sources exploited and networked. 20 localities supplied	Two surface water sources exploited and networked. 40 localities supplied	Two surface water sources exploited and networked. 50 localities supplied	Two surface water sources exploited and networked. 60 localities supplied	Two surface water sources exploited and networked. 80 localities supplied

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.3.5. Establish a bacteriological water analysis and treatment system on all three islands	Water quality analysis laboratory established on all three islands	Small unit installed with the support of the Pacca region at the laboratory of the University of the Comoros	Studies on installing a laboratory unit in Ngazidja, Ndzuwani, and Mwali conducted	All three laboratory systems operational	Three laboratory systems operational	Three laboratory systems operational
	Bacteriological treatment system in place	MAMWE now treats water by chlorination	Bacteriological treatment system in place (30 percent)	Bacteriological treatment system in place (40 percent)	Bacteriological treatment system in place (50 percent)	Bacteriological treatment system in place (60 percent)
Objective 1.5.4. Implement the sanitation program						
Operations						
1.5.4.1. Establish appropriate latrines in community and urban areas	Number of households, hospitals, schools, and administrative buildings equipped with appropriate latrines	Households: Hospitals: Schools: Administrative buildings: Public toilets:	Households: Hospitals: Schools: Administrative buildings: Public toilets:	Households: Hospitals: Schools: Administrative buildings: Public toilets:	Households: Hospitals: Schools: Administrative buildings: Public toilets:	Households: Hospitals: Schools: Administrative buildings: Public toilets:
1.5.4.2. Implement a wastewater sanitation system in key population centers	Volume of wastewater treated	Volume of wastewater treated	Volume of wastewater treated	Volume of wastewater treated	Volume of wastewater treated	Volume of wastewater treated

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.4.3. Improve waste management (collection and incineration)	Volume of waste collected and treated	Volume of waste collected and treated	Volume of waste collected and treated	Volume of waste collected and treated	Volume of waste collected and treated	Volume of waste collected and treated
	Number of collection systems and incinerators installed	Number of collection systems and incinerators installed	Number of collection systems and incinerators installed	Number of collection systems and incinerators installed	Number of collection systems and incinerators installed	Number of collection systems and incinerators installed
1.5.4.4. Landfill sites for solid waste	Number of landfill sites for solid waste	Number of landfill sites for solid waste	Number of landfill sites for solid waste	Number of landfill sites for solid waste	Number of landfill sites for solid waste	Number of landfill sites for solid waste
Objective 1.5.5. Plan and coordinate sector aid						
Operations						
1.5.5.1. Implement a planning framework	Adopted projects classified in order of importance	Being finalized				
	Major thrusts of the project objectives (cost, execution period, and quality) established	Being finalized				
	Resources required for the project determined	Being finalized				

Table 2.1.10 (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.5.1. Establish a planning framework (continued)	Project paper clearly prepared and adopted by the government, donors and lenders, and key stakeholders	Document being prepared				
	Budget prepared and approved	Being prepared				
	Decision to implement the project taken	Programmed for December 2009				
1.5.5.2. Establish a coordination framework	Theoretical preparation of the strategy, coordination system, and procedures	Terms of reference being prepared				
	Director of the national aid project for the water sector hired	Bidding documents in progress				
	Rest of the team recruited	CVs collected				
	Unit responsible for coordination installed and operational	Regulatory texts being prepared				

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.5.3. Implement a monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring and evaluation plan, and relevant budget specified	Monitoring and evaluation plan prepared				
	Monitoring of resources/mechanisms, efficiency, efficacy, utility, impact, and context	Monitoring report produced	Monitoring report completed	Monitoring report produced		
	Monitoring of routine management	Production of: books for control, stock entry, accounting systems, and activity recording	Production of: books for control, stock entry, accounting systems, and activity recording	Production of: books for control, stock entry, accounting systems, and activity recording		
	Monitoring of operational management	Production of: monthly or quarterly reports, technical reports, mission reports, and financial statements	Production of: monthly or quarterly reports, technical reports, mission reports, and financial statements	Production of: monthly or quarterly reports, technical reports, mission reports, and financial statements		

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.5.3. Establish a monitoring and evaluation system	<i>Ex ante</i> , midterm, final, and <i>ex post</i> evaluation	<i>Ex ante</i> evaluation conducted	Midterm evaluation conducted	Final evaluation conducted	<i>Ex post</i> evaluation conducted	
	Participative evaluation/self evaluation	Participative evaluation workshop conducted	Participative evaluation workshop conducted	Participative evaluation workshop conducted		
	Independent evaluation	Project impact mission to be carried out by external consultants	Project impact mission to be carried out by external consultants	Project impact mission to be carried out by external consultants		
Objective 1.5.6. Establish a comprehensive water resource management (GIRE) plan						
Operations						
1.5.6.1. Prepare the GIRE action plan	Mechanism and tools for GIRE implementation developed	Mechanisms and tools developed (100 percent)	GIRE implementation plan prepared (100 percent)			
1.5.6.2. Implement the GIRE plan and make it operational	Expand the water platform through establishment of the COGIREC (Council for GIRE in the Comoros)	Sensitization of the public, private, and community partners on establishment of the COGIREC	COGIREC established (100 percent)			

Table 2.1.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.5.6.2. Implementation and operational application of the GIRE plan (continued)	Allocate a budget to GIRE at the national level	GIRE fund established	Resources provided for GIRE fund (30 percent)	Resources provided for GIRE fund (40 percent)	Resources provided for GIRE fund (50 percent)	Resources provided for GIRE fund (60 percent)
	GIRE national expertise capacity building	GIRE expertise capacity building (15 percent)	GIRE expertise capacity building (15 percent)	GIRE expertise capacity building (15 percent)	GIRE expertise capacity building (15 percent)	GIRE expertise capacity building (15 percent)
Objective 1.5.7. Adapt water resource strategy and management to climate change						
1.5.6.3. Adapt to climate change	Drinking water quality monitoring and control program established	Drinking water quality control effective (20 percent)	Drinking water quality control effective (40 percent)	Drinking water quality control effective (50 percent)	Drinking water quality control effective (60 percent)	Drinking water quality control effective (80 percent)
	Chemical and bacteriological treatment system in place	Chemical and bacteriological treatment system in place (30 percent)	Chemical and bacteriological treatment system in place (40 percent)	Chemical and bacteriological treatment system in place (50 percent)	Chemical and bacteriological treatment system in place (60 percent)	Chemical and bacteriological treatment system in place (70 percent)
	Program to measure and monitor piezometric levels of water tables, and flow rates of waterways and sources established	Measurement and monitoring program in place (30 percent)	Measurement and monitoring program in place (40 percent)	Measurement and monitoring program in place (50 percent)	Measurement and monitoring program in place (60 percent)	Measurement and monitoring program in place (70 percent)
	Public made aware of sustainable, rational water management	Public made aware of sustainable, rational water management (20 percent)	Public made aware of sustainable, rational water management (30 percent)	Public made aware of sustainable, rational water management (40 percent)	Public made aware of sustainable, rational water management (50 percent)	Public made aware of sustainable, rational water management (60 percent)
	Watershed reforestation program	Watershed reforestation (10 percent)	Watershed reforestation (10 percent)	Watershed reforestation (10 percent)	Watershed reforestation (10 percent)	Watershed reforestation (10 percent)

2.2. CORE STRATEGY II. STRENGTHEN KEY SECTORS BY FOCUSING ON INSTITUTION BUILDING AND ENSURING A BROADER ROLE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This core strategy involves implementation of priority programs aiming to develop and increase productivity and performance in key economic growth sectors. This strategy primarily involves agriculture, stockbreeding, fishing, and tourism. While the traditional components of the agrofood sector are better known, and their contribution to economic development and food security no longer remains to be proven, the tourism sector offers great potential that has never truly been tapped.

The measures under this strategy aim at institutional support and redefinition of the regulatory framework governing growth sectors; support for the intensification, improved productivity, strengthened competitiveness, and capacity building for commercial activities and marketing circuits. This core strategy also includes accompanying measures aiming to strengthen the financial intermediation system and access to microcredit, support for nonfinancial services to promote private sector development, and an improved business environment. These activities constitute essential measures for the country and the underprivileged sectors to become integrated into the modern economy and to consolidate the development of micro and small-scale enterprises, which are often highly vulnerable to economic shocks.

A total of nine (9) priority programs were identified under Core strategy II. They are included in two major subgroups: (i) strengthen the private sector (two programs); and (ii) restore growth through key sectors (seven programs), which in turn are divided into three subsectors (agriculture and stockbreeding, fishing, and tourism).

- **Strengthen the private sector**

Program 2.1. Support private sector organization;
Program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit.

- **Restore growth through key sectors**

- *Agriculture and stockbreeding subsector*

Program 2.3. Strengthen security for property resources;
Program 2.4. Support the creation of a favorable environment for agriculture sector development;
Program 2.5. Restore agricultural and agrofood production;
Program 2.6. Protect livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity.

- *Fishing subsector*

Program 2.7. Create an environment conducive to harmonious development of the sector;
Program 2.8. Develop a conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products.

- *Tourism subsector*

Program 2.9. Support tourism development.

STRENGTHEN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector in the Comoros is poorly organized. The Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture have recently emerged from a lengthy institutional crisis. Elections were held and a new leadership team for the Union of Chambers of Commerce was elected by the members. This institution now requires new impetus. Further, professional organizations provide few services to their members. The more structured formal sector, comprised essentially of small and medium-scale enterprises, coexists with a substantial informal sector that requires support and formal organization.

While reforms are necessary at the legislative and regulatory levels, Comorian enterprises also urgently need to develop their professional status. To that end, expertise and skills must be developed in areas essential for their progress. Such services include legal counsel, accounting, management, quality control, information technology, market research, marketing, selection of production technologies, processing, marketing, packaging, storage, information management, after-sale services, etc.. The consulting sector is undeveloped and is based on a few projects involving assistance in enterprise creation, and a handful of new enterprises with limited resources that sell their services to existing firms. To establish a sustainable, competitive supply of enterprise services, it is an important matter to strengthen the consulting service sector so that a professional entrepreneurial fabric can be gradually established within the private sector.

The Comorian private sector also includes the financial service sector. Until last year, there was only one general private bank (BIC), along with two decentralized financial institution networks: Meck and Sanduck. Two new foreign banks (Eximbank of Tanzania and a Kuwaiti bank) were approved by the central bank to open branches in the Comoros. Banque de Développement des Comores was also recapitalized and has recently returned to the market, having opened a microfinance window and emerged as a competitor for Meck and Sanduck. Although the system registers excess liquidity, credit is still costly and the limited services available do not meet the requirements of a developing country. We can, however, expect new banks to introduce more competition, leading to the introduction of new financial instruments (such as venture capital companies), and a gradual decline in interest rates.

In this framework, the action plan for 2010-2014 focuses on operations designed to support private sector organization and to develop and strengthen financial intermediation and microcredit. It is based on the following two priority programs that will be implemented during the period 2010-2014:

Program 2.1. Support private sector organization;

Program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit.

2.2.1 Priority program 2.1. Support private sector organization

Targeted actions will be taken to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of the Chambers of Commerce and professional associations so that they can provide useful services to their members. These actions will be included in a program of operations designed to improve the investment climate; make enterprises more competitive; reduce rent-seeking economies and taxes, primarily for large enterprises; strengthen the judiciary institutions with judges specialized in financial and commercial matters; establish the Supreme Court; and

implement the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) Chart of Accounts, which the Comoros adopted several years ago. There are also plans to develop an arbitration authority for disputes filed with the Chamber of Commerce. The adoption of implementing decrees for the new investment code and the establishment of a national agency for investment promotion in the Comoros (ANPI) completed this scheme. The overall objective of the program is to increase the growth rate in private investment from 12 percent in 2006 to 25 percent by 2014. The specific objectives of this program are presented in Table 2.2.1.

Table 2.2.1. Specific objectives and targets for the program to support private sector organization

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.1. Support private sector organization	Private investment growth rate	12 percent	15 percent	17 percent	18 percent	20 percent	25 percent
Objective 2.1.1. Strengthen the institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks governing the private sector	Regulatory and legal texts available	None	Drafting of texts	Adoption and implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation
Objective 2.1.2. Develop nonfinancial enterprise support services	Number of new enterprises in the service sector		25	35	40	50	75
Objective 2.1.3. Channel funds from the expatriate community into economic development	Number of enterprises established by the Comorian expatriate fund		50	60	75	100	120

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.2. The program includes a total of twenty-six (26) operations.

Table 2.2.2. Operations and expected results from the program to support private sector organization

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.1. Support private sector organization						
<i>Objective 2.1.1. Strengthen the institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks governing the private sector</i>						
Operations						
2.1.1.1. Institutional capacity building for the ministries responsible for promoting the private sector (Union and islands)	Number of workers trained	30	30	30	30	30
	Directorates equipped	1	2			
2.1.1.2. Eliminate formal and informal barriers to trade between the islands	Tax rate	0 percent	0 percent	0 percent	0 percent	0 percent
2.1.1.3. Adopt the investment code and other measures to stimulate investment	Investment code	Investment code adopted				
2.1.1.3.1. Investment code promulgation decree	Investment code applied		Applied			
2.1.1.3.2. ANPI promulgation decree	ANPI operational		Operational			
2.1.1.3.3. ANPI operating budget not available	Operating budget available		Available	Available	Available	Available
2.1.1.3.4. Establish a single window for enterprises	Single window operational		Establishment in the islands	Operational	Operational	Operational

Table 2.2.2. (Continued)

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.1.1.4. Adopt, promulgate, and implement the government contracting code	Contracting code operational	Drafted	Adoption and implementing decree	Operational	Operational	Operational
2.1.1.5. Adopt the code on market operations and competition, and establish an agency responsible for competition	Draft text prepared	Established	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
2.1.1.6. Disseminate and implement the OHADA Chart of Accounts in enterprises	Number of enterprises using the OHADA Chart of Accounts	150	250	500	550	600
2.1.1.6.1. Extension workshops on all islands	Number of extension workshops	5	4	5	3	3
2.1.1.6.2. Training workshops for accounting offices	Number of training activities	2	2	2	1	1
2.1.1.6.3. Implementing texts	Documents	Texts drafted	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational

Table 2.2.2. (Continued)

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.1.1.7. Ratify the MIGA conventions	Convention		Ratified			
2.1.1.8. Establish trade arbitration and conciliation mechanisms	Establishment of a unit and training for participants	Arbitration agency established and workers trained	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
2.1.1.9. Establish public/private partnership mechanisms	Existence of an ongoing dialog structure	Public-Private dialog established	Structure functional	Structure functional	Structure functional	Structure functional
2.1.1.10. Establish a free trade area	Free trade area established	Feasibility study conducted		Free trade area established		
<i>Objective 2.1.2. Develop nonfinancial enterprise support services</i>						
Operations						
2.1.2.1. Support development of the consulting service sector	Number of microenterprises established by poor persons receiving assistance	10	15	20	25	30

Table 2.2.2. (Continued)

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.1.2.2. Strengthen the Chambers Of Commerce, Industry, and Crafts (CCIA) of the islands and the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Crafts of the Union (UCCIA)	Number of Chambers functional	2	2			
2.1.2.3. Capacity building for organizations supporting small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) (non-governmental organizations—NGOs)	Number of NGOs supported	3	3	3	3	3
2.1.2.4. Support the establishment and consolidation of enterprises: guarantee fund and credit facility	Number of SME beneficiaries	30	45	50	60	75
2.1.2.5. Strengthen professional organizations	Number of professional organization meetings	12	12	12	12	12
Objective 2.1.3. Channel funds from the expatriate community into economic development						
Operations						
2.1.3.1. Identify and propose appropriate investment instruments and sectors for emigrants	Number of attractive new instruments	10	10	10	10	10
2.1.3.2. Establish mechanisms and procedures to mobilize emigrant savings	Amount mobilized	200	400	500		
2.1.3.3. Establish a regulatory framework for the investment insurance company	Company established	Established	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
2.1.3.4. Adopt a national policy on the expatriate community	National policy	Adopted				

2.2.2. Priority program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit

There are plans to implement organizations for elected officials and employees of decentralized financial institutions (DFIs), and to build the internal audit and supervision capacities of the institutions involved. Efforts will be made to obtain authorization from the central bank for the Sanduck Regional Union in Mwali and Ngazidja. In terms of developing new financial instruments, consultations will take place with the public and transactors to develop a better definition of the desired targets and instruments. Strengthened prudential measures will be adopted and a compulsory savings insurance scheme implemented for DFIs.

Women already constitute more than 50 percent of DFI clients, and efforts will be made to increase this proportion, as many poor women would like to arrange small loans to support their trading activities. There are currently no financial instruments that meet this need. Efforts will be made to develop special activities targeting this population group. The specific objectives of this program are presented in Table 2.2.3.

Table 2.2.3. Specific objectives and targets of the Financial intermediation and microcredit program

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit							
Objective 2.2.1. Improve intermediation through DFIs	Rate of increase in credit to the private sector		20 percent	30 percent	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.4. The program includes a total of seven (7) operations.

Table 2.2.4. Operations and expected results from the program to support financial intermediation and microcredit

Programs and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit						
Objective 2.2.1. Improve intermediation through DFIs						
Operations						
2.2.1.1. Capacity building in the area of financial service management and governance	Number of managers and employees trained	200	200	200	200	200
2.2.1.2. Define and implement a policy for monitoring and control of DFIs by the oversight authorities (Central Bank of the Comoros; finance ministries)	Policy documents	Policy developed	Policy being implemented	Policy being implemented	Policy being implemented	Policy being implemented
2.2.1.3. Promote establishment of new formal financial institutions	Number of new banks established		1			
2.2.1.4. Encourage innovation and development of new financial instruments adapted to the requirements of the private sector and the public	Number of new financial instruments made available by DFIs	2	2	2		
2.2.1.5. Support implementation of a mandatory insurance mechanism for savings in DFIs	Mandatory insurance mechanism in place	Mechanism developed	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
2.2.1.6. Support implementation of a guarantee system to reduce productive credit risks	Credit facilities established	Mechanism developed	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
2.2.1.7. Draft a national microfinance strategy	National strategy published	National strategy available	Being implemented	Being implemented	Being implemented	Being implemented

- **RESTORE GROWTH THROUGH KEY SECTORS**

Restored growth and sustainable poverty reduction require development of and expansion in key growth sectors likely to create income and wealth. In the Comoros, these are sectors that house a significant proportion of the population, and have traditionally been the driving sectors of the Comorian economy (agriculture, stockbreeding, and fishing), or a largely underdeveloped sector that nonetheless offers substantial potential for both direct and indirect growth through its potential multiplier effects on the rest of the economy (tourism). The seven (7) priority programs in this subgroup of Core strategy 2 are presented according to the three (3) growth sectors.

- *Agriculture and stockbreeding subsector*

In the Comoros, agriculture and stockbreeding are traditionally combined within the same farm. Farms are small and the livestock (cows, sheep, and goats) are tethered. Stockbreeding aims primarily to cover the household meat and milk requirements, and to provide fertilizer for the farmland. Stockbreeding also provides supplementary income and serves as a savings mechanism. Four priority programs have been identified to meet the challenges in the agricultural and stockbreeding sector.

2.2.3. Program 2.3. Enhance security of property resources

The property problem is both physical, in terms of access to land; and legal, in terms of ownership rights. These two dimensions are interdependent. In physical terms, the land problems basically involve village land management, planning to maintain the land and restore its fertility, and the limited size of farms. Legal issues include the absence of laws and the failure to apply property law that poorly defined and unacknowledged.

In 2007, a financing arrangement was executed to establish a property registry. Work is in progress and will continue during PRGS program implementation. The state will concurrently take steps to encourage the registration of land resources. The cost of registration, which is now quite high, will be reduced to make registration procedures more accessible. There are also plans to clarify the law on land ownership, sharecropping, and the rights and obligations of the different parties involved. This approach will provide greater security and transparency, and in the long term will make it possible to organize the real property market and stimulate investment.

The specific objectives of the program to enhance security of property resources are presented in Table 2.2.5.

Table 2.2.5. Specific objectives and targets of the program to enhance security of property resources

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.3. Enhance security of property resources							
Objective 2.3.1. Clarify status of agricultural land	Proportion of agricultural land registered	163,000 hectares	15 percent	30 percent	50 percent	60 percent	65 percent
Objective 2.3.2. Support activities to develop and protect vulnerable sites	Number of sites protected and/or developed	10	15	20	30	15	15

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.6. The program includes a total of five (5) operations.

Table 2.2.6. Operations and expected results from the program to enhance security of property resources

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.3. Enhance security of property resources						
<i>Objective 2.3.1. Clarify status of agricultural land</i>						
Operation						
2.3.1.1. Update the baseline study on land resource rights	Study	Study conducted				
2.3.1.2. Adopt land resource legislation including the requirement to register all agricultural land	Law promulgated	Law adopted				
2.3.1.3. Operational implementation of the central and island land registry services	Number of offices developed and equipped	1	2	1		
<i>Objective 2.3.2. Support activities to develop and protect vulnerable sites</i>						
2.3.2.1. Identify vulnerable sites for agricultural activity and establish development committees	Number of sites having an operational committee responsible for management of property development works	25	50	75	0	0
2.3.2.2. Support activities to develop and protect vulnerable sites	Area (hectares per year) of degraded land rehabilitated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0

2.2.4. Program 2.4. Support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development

In the context of sharing responsibilities between the state and civil society, organizations for farmers, professionals, and private transactors must play an increasingly important role in the economic development process, particularly in rural areas. We should expect them to participate actively in the definition of strategic guidelines, project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Insufficient performance in the agricultural sector is largely explained by a lack of involvement on the part of economic transactors in the decision-making mechanisms, planning of activities, and support for key rural development functions.

To restore growth in the agricultural sector, participative and community development must be reinforced, placing special emphasis on productive activities and organizational factors related to the technical, administrative, and financial management of farmers' organizations, and better coordination of all parties involved.

The specific objectives of the program to support establishment of an environment conducive to development of the agricultural sector are presented in Table 2.4.1.

Table 2.2.7. Specific objectives and targets of the program to support establishment of an environment conducive to development of the agricultural sector

Specific objective	Performance indicator	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.4. Support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development							
Objective 2.4.1. Strengthen the institutional framework and capacities of operators to promote and plan sector development	Annual rate of increase in agricultural investment	5 percent	10 percent	12 percent	12 percent	10 percent	10 percent

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.8. The program includes a total of thirteen (13) operations.

Table 2.2.8. Operations and expected results from the program to support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.4. Support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development						
<i>Objective 2.4.1. Strengthen the institutional framework and capacities of operators to promote and plan responsible sector development</i>						
Operation						
2.4.1.1. Strengthen and restructure the Union of Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture (UCCIA) to accompany the enhanced professional status of production organizations	Number of economic interest groups established based on facilities granted to young farmers by the Chamber of Agriculture	20	30	30	0	0
2.4.1.2. Capacity building for sector organizations	Managers trained for sector professional oversight	10	15	20	20	20
	Training and information sessions for farmers	10	10	10	10	10
2.4.1.3. Capacity building for agriculture administrations	Agricultural technicians trained	5	5	5	2	2
	Senior technicians trained	3	3	3	3	3
	Program managers, agro-economists and statisticians	8	8	8	5	5
	Equipment with rolling stock (4 centers, 6 in Ndzuwani, 7 in Ngazidja, and 3 in Mwali)	10	10			
	Equipment with computer hardware	Ministry equipped	Ngadzija directorate equipped	Ndzuwani directorate equipped	Mwali directorate equipped	
2.4.1.4. Physically rehabilitate agricultural extension centers	Number of agricultural extension centers rehabilitated (6 in Ndzuwani; 7 in Ngazidja, and 3 in Mwali)	8	5	3		

Table 2.2.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.4.1.5. Redefine the mission of agricultural extension centers (CEA)	Text specifying the new missions of the CEAs	1				
2.4.1.6 Study on the impact of professional agricultural organizations and NGOs	Number of consultants recruited	2	2	2		
	Establishment of a list of NGOs and professional organizations (POs)		List of NGOs established	List of List of POs established		
	Number of NGOs and POs supported		10	15	15	
2.4.1.7. Physically rehabilitate the agriculture and fishing schools to give new impetus to occupational training	Rehabilitate agricultural and fishing schools	1	1			
2.4.1.8. Establish a framework for cooperation	Number of workshops organized	3	1			
	Number of texts validated		1			
2.4.1.9. Stimulate research and action programs in the agricultural sector	Research programs decided	6	6	6	6	6
2.4.1.10. Facilitate provision of agricultural inputs	Number of texts on exemptions	1				
	Number of loans granted to finance supplies	10	15	20	35	40
2.4.1.11. Promote community agricultural product storage facilities	Number of warehouses built	1	1	1		
2.4.1.12. Promote and support development of inter-island transport for agricultural products	Number of ships appropriate to transport agricultural products	1	2	2	1	1

2.2.5. Program 2.5. Restore agricultural and agrofood production

Food crops. The Comorian population is essentially rural (70 percent) and earns its living from agriculture. Food and commercial vegetable production have been the focus of several pilot projects during the past 10 years. Technical itineraries are effectively in use to intensify production. Disease tolerant high-yield varieties have been identified and tested with success in rural areas, although their generalized use has not truly begun. Local production in fact is still insufficient to cover domestic market demand. In addition to being an importer of exotic food products (rice, wheat flour, oil, sugar, milk, and powdered milk), the country buys large quantities of food and commercial vegetables from neighboring countries (Madagascar, Tanzania, and South Africa). These imports adversely affect the Comoros as they tend to replace local production, where certain products and regions are concerned.

Insufficient national agricultural production is explained by a number of factors, including: (i) small family farms that focus primarily on household food security rather than commercial production; (ii) low productivity making local products less competitive; (iii) insufficient investments to increase output; (iv) food and commercial vegetable circuits insufficiently organized to market the products; and (v) an exchange rate for the Comorian franc making imports more attractive than local products.

Cash crops have traditionally played an important role in the economic development of the Comoros. These sectors now face substantial price fluctuations on the world market and are becoming less attractive to Comorian producers owing to a particularly strong Comorian franc against the currencies of countries in the subregion. Moreover, the lack of investment has led to a decline in crop quality and productivity. Despite these difficulties, the fact remains that these crops offer substantial growth potential in the sector and constitute a considerable source of potential revenue. Such activities have clear potential to generate direct increases in revenue for producers, processing agents, exporters, and government.

This program aims to support the intensification and improvement of agricultural productivity through better access to inputs and production technologies, organization and structuring of the sectors, and investments designed to facilitate agricultural product marketing and exporting.

The specific objectives of the program to support establishment of an environment conducive to development of the agricultural sector are presented in Table 2.2.9.

Table 2.2.9. Specific objectives and targets of the program to restore agricultural and agrofood production

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.5. Restore agricultural and agrofood production							
Objective 2.5.1. Increase productivity of the food and commercial vegetable sectors	Growth in food production	5 percent	10 percent	15 percent	15 percent	10 percent	10 percent
Objective 2.5.2. Enhance the quality and yield of key cash crops	Growth in export volume		20 percent	15 percent	15 percent	15 percent	15 percent
Objective 2.5.3. Develop new cash crops	Number of new crops introduced	0		1	1	1	

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.10. The program includes a total of sixteen (16) operations.

Table 2.2.10. Operations and expected results from the program to support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development.

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.5. Restore agricultural and agrofood production						
<i>Objective 2.5.1. Increase productivity in the food, commercial vegetable, and fruit sectors</i>						
Operations						
2.5.1.1. Study genetic fruit species resources	Number of plants subject to grafting and inlaying operations	500	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000
	Number of wood plots established	3	3	3		
2.5.1.2. Extend the use of new varieties improved through grafting	Number of varieties introduced	Surveying and selection of varieties	5	5	3	3
	Number of plants subject to grafting and inlaying operations	500	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000

Table 2.2.10 (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.5.1.3. Establish wood plots	Number of plots established	3	3	3		
2.5.1.4. Rehabilitate support infrastructures for food and commercial vegetable production	Number of infrastructures rehabilitated	5	10	10	5	5
2.5.1.5. Basic research for financing of motorized equipment for the islands	Number of financing applications	3	3	3	3	3
2.5.1.6. Establish agricultural irrigation infrastructures	Number of holding reservoirs built	4	2	1		
	Number of dams built	2	1	1		
	Number of impluviums built	50	50	50		
2.5.1.7. Promote and develop small-scale processing and preservation facilities for agricultural and food products	Number of processing and preservation units	25	30	30	50	
2.5.1.8. Build and implement a food quality control laboratory	Laboratory built	1	1	1		
	Equipment in place		1 laboratory equipped		1 laboratory equipped	1 laboratory equipped
	Recruitment	15		15		15
	Staff training		10	10	10	10
2.5.1.9. Feature new varieties adapted to climate change in extension activities	Number of varietal tests	5	5	5		
	Number of extension sessions	30	30	30		
2.5.1.10. Rehabilitate local coconut groves to develop the seed field in Mwali	Number of coconut trees [<i>cocotiers bagués</i>]	10,000	30,000	75,000	100,000	150,000
	Rehabilitate and operationally implement the field		Seed field rehabilitated	Seed field operational		
	Number of plants produced	10,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000

Table 2.2.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 2.5.2. Enhance the quality and yield of traditional cash crops						
Operations						
2.5.2.1. Support vanilla producers to improve production quality	Share of vanilla labeled "biological vanilla" in the volume of exports	5 percent	10 percent	15 percent	25 percent	40 percent
2.5.2.2. Rehabilitate ylang-ylang plantations and improve distillation techniques	Increased production volume	5 percent	10 percent	10 percent	10 percent	10 percent
2.5.2.3. Strengthen marketing for cloves	Number of new markets	1				
Objective 2.5.3. Develop new cash crops						
Operations						
2.5.3.1. Technical and financial feasibility study for new cash crops (black pepper; Kaffir lime, cinnamon; ginger; pink peppercorns)	Study	Completed				
2.5.3.2. Establish experimental plots to test potential new crops	Number of demonstration plots	5	10	15	15	15
2.5.3.3. Support marketing organization of new products from new growth income sectors	New product export volume					

2.2.6. Program 2.6. Protect livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity

Poverty reduction in rural areas also involves development of stockbreeding, and small-scale stockbreeding in particular, to meet the basic food requirements and to generate additional income. As pasture land is limited, animal production must be increased through greater productivity and through diversification and support for small-scale stockbreeding, which is easier to control and which requires less space and fewer resources. Small-scale stockbreeding is also a major income generating activity for women, and therefore contributes directly to improve the well-being of the household members—particularly children.

In recent years, problems with imports of diseased animals (primarily cattle) have led to epidemics that decimated the herd. Enhanced health control has therefore become an essential factor in developing the animal sector. Actions will be taken to promote more effective health inspections of imported animals. There are also plans to establish an advisory service to support small-scale producers—specifically women stockbreeders at this level, and to expand and intensify development of small-scale stockbreeding. Table 2.2.11 presents the specific objectives and targets of the program.

Table 2.2.11. Specific objectives and targets of the program to protect livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity

Objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.6. Protect livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity							
Objective 2.6.1. Increase protection of livestock from exotic infectious diseases	Rate of livestock vaccination coverage	25 percent	50 percent	70 percent	80 percent	90 percent	90 percent
	Mortality rate in ruminants	25 percent	15 percent	10 percent	8 percent	5 percent	5 percent
	Availability rate of veterinary medicines	40 percent	70 percent	80 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Objective 2.6.2. Promote increased animal production (meat and eggs) from small-scale stock breeding and production of cow's milk	Animal production (tons)	455	500	600	700	800	800
	Percentage of animal protein requirements covered by domestic production	30 percent	40 percent	60 percent	70 percent	70 percent	70 percent

The operations adopted and expected target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.12. The program includes a total of thirteen (13) operations.

Table 2.2.12. Operations and expected results of the program to protect livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity

Objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 2.6.1. Strengthen protection of livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity						
Operations						
2.6.1.1. Fight tick-borne diseases	Number of ruminants treated against the following tick-borne diseases (anaplasmosis, babesiosis, and cowdriosis)	25,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
	Number of cattle vaccinated against theileriosis	50,000	10,000	12,000	12,500	12,500
2.6.1.2. Fight blackleg	Number of cattle vaccinated against blackleg	7,500	15,000	22,500	25,000	25,000
2.6.1.3. Fight viral diseases	Number of ruminants vaccinated against Rift Valley Fever	5,000	7,500	10,000	12,500	12,500
2.6.1.4. Fight Newcastle disease	Number of poultry vaccinated	30,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	150,000

Table 2.2.12. (Continued)

Objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.6.1.5. Strengthen and implement the zoosanitary legislation on border controls to prevent any new introduction of infectious diseases	Percentage of slaughter and breeding animals introduced into the Comoros from countries fully compliant with the required health conditions and subject to health controls at the ports of entry	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
	Proportion of imported animals controlled for disease (sampling and analysis of biological materials)	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent
	The central unit for analysis and use of data, 3 focal points, and 15 collection points are now active (Epidemiology System and Epidemic Surveillance)	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
	The Fund to Support Stockbreeding and Prevent Epizootic Diseases is operational	Regulatory texts; accounts opened	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2.2.12. (Continued)

Objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.6.1.6. Establish the National Center for Procurement and Supply of Veterinary Products (CNAAPV) and open veterinary clinics/depots on each island	The CNAAPVP provides a regular supply of veterinary products to veterinary clinics and depots distributed throughout the archipelago.	Partial	Yes	Yes		
	Number of veterinary clinics open and operational	2	2	2		
	Number of village veterinary depots open and operational	17	10	11		
2.6.1.7. Capacity building in animal health and production	Number of veterinarians recruited and/or trained	2		3		2
	Number of engineers and zoological technicians recruited and/or trained	2		2		2
	Number of breeding technicians (laboratory, field)	5	5	5	5	5
	Number of auxiliaries (private sector)	10	10	10	10	10
2.6.1.8. Reinforce measures to provide incentives for and to protect domestic producers	Incentive measures: Reduction of customs duties on inputs	Decree signed	Decree applied	Decree applied	Decree applied	Decree applied
	Measures to protect poultry production (meat and eggs)	Decree signed	Decree applied	Decree applied	Decree applied	Decree applied

Table 2.2.12 (Continued)

Objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 2.6.2. Promote increased animal production (meat and eggs) from small-scale stock breeding and production of cow's milk						
Operations						
2.6.2.1. Support poultry production at the village level	Number of local poultry	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	500,000
2.6.2.2. Intensify poultry production	Number of table type laying chicks imported or produced locally	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	200,000
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	100,000
	Quantity of feed imported or produced locally	250	500	750	1,000	1,000
		12,500	2,500	3,750	5,000	5,000
2.6.2.3. Promote goat meat production by breeders	Number of cross breed goats and sheep obtained	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
	Number of breeders subject to extension activities	250	500	750	1,000	1,000

Table 2.2.12. (Continued)

Objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.6.2.4 Promote pure breed dairy cow breeding in cooperative or private individual farms	Number of farms having 5 cows and 1 bull established	5	10	10	10	10
	Number of dairy farms having purebred cows	5	10	10	10	10
	Number of cross or purebred milk cows present on farms	250	500	750	1,000	1,000
	Milk production (tons)	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,500	8,000
2.6.2.5. Establish pilot farms for experimentation and supplying animal semen and purebred or cross breeding stock	Number of cattle farms established in Ngazidja, Ndzuwani, and Mwali	1	1	1		
	Number of goat farms established in Mwali		1			
	Number of insemination workers trained and distributed on each island	8	0	0		

- ***Fishing subsector***

The Union of the Comoros has considerable fishing potential, which could contribute substantially to growth, poverty reduction, and provide higher-quality food for most of the population. However, the scope of the resource is not fully understood and is based on estimates that date back approximately 30 years. The top priority is therefore to establish a solid knowledge base on resources that can be exploited under renewable conditions. Two priority programs have been identified to meet the challenges present in the fishing sector.

2.2.7. Program 2.7. Create an environment conducive to the harmonious development of the sector

Development of the fishing sector is based on the establishment of an incentive environment conducive to increasing the catch while respecting resource renewal, focusing on inter-island and export trade.

The government would like to encourage organization of the sector, to learn more about exploitable resources, and promote responsible management of fish resources to optimize economic efficiency in the sector. Organization of the sector requires strengthening of professional fishermen's organizations, support services and agencies, and promotion of exports and trade.

Table 2.2.13. Specific objectives and targets of the program to support creation of an environment conducive to fishing sector development

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.7. Support creation of an environment conducive to the harmonious development of the sector							
Objective 2.7.1. Strengthen the institutional framework and capacities of operators to promote and plan responsible sector development	Growth rate in the fishing sector		2 percent	3 percent	4 percent	3 percent	3 percent
	Rate of increase in investments	5 percent	5 percent	10 percent	10 percent	5 percent	5 percent

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.14. The program includes a total of three (3) operations.

Table 2.2.14. Operations and expected results of the program to support creation of an environment conducive to sector development

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.7. Create an environment conducive to the harmonious development of the sector						
<i>Objective 2.7.1. Strengthen the institutional framework and capacities of operators to promote and plan responsible sector development</i>						
Operations						
2.7.1.1. Capacity building for professional organizations in the sector	Number of managers trained for professional oversight in the sector	20	20	20	20	20
	Number of training modules for managers	5	5	5	5	5
	Training and information sessions for fishermen	10	12	15	15	15
2.7.1.2. Capacity building for fishing administrations	Number of fishing engineers trained					6
	Number of senior agricultural technicians trained			10	10	10
2.7.1.3 Implement a framework of cooperation among the players	Regulatory texts prepared and applied	Cooperation framework operational	Cooperation framework operational	Cooperation framework operational	Cooperation framework operational	Cooperating framework operational

2.2.8. Program 2.8. Develop a conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products

During the past 20 years, the country has succeeded in transforming traditional fishing into artisanal fishing using fiber glass boats with small motors. Fishing techniques have also developed. As a result, artisanal fishing is now fairly effective in meeting domestic demand in the Comoros.

Future development of Comorian fishing requires modernization of the sector, which calls for the (i) introduction of new fishing techniques; (ii) use of larger boats capable of navigating in high seas; (iv) extension of fish preservation techniques; (v) development of the cold chain; and (vi) organization of marketing activities. Some Comorian operators are now interested in making the required investments. The modernization of artisanal fishing will not only help to meet the requirements of the domestic market, but will also promote the gradual integration of Comorian fishing into the export markets.

With the participation of the sector players, the government intends to support efforts to develop and promote fishing products to increase job creation and income. Expanded preservation and processing capacity for fish products will reduce losses—an essential condition for sector development. Efforts must also be made to find new, more lucrative outlets to absorb increased catch volumes and to develop new products.

Modernization of the fishing industry will require investments to develop small fishing ports, build storage facilities and cold chambers, and develop roads to access the national highway system for rapid transportation to consumer centers. The specific objectives of this program are presented in Table 2.2.15.

Table 2.2.15. Specific objectives and targets of the program to develop the conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.8. Develop a conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products							
Objective 2.8.1. Modernize artisanal fishing	Percentage of motorized boats in the artisanal fishing fleet	30 percent	35 percent	40 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent
Objective 2.8.2. Exploitation of sea resources by Comorian operators	Tonnage offloaded by the semi-industrial fleet	0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
Objective 2.8.3. Reduce catch losses	Percentage of post-catch loss	10 percent	7 percent	5 percent	3 percent	3 percent	3 percent
Objective 2.8.4. Promote fish exports	Rate of increase in fish exports			7 percent	10 percent	10 percent	10 percent

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.16. The program includes a total of ten (10) operations.

Table 2.2.16. Operations and expected results of the program to support creation of an environment conducive to sector development

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.8. Develop a conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products						
<i>Objective 2.8.1. Modernize artisanal fishing</i>						
Operations						
2.8.1.1. Make outboard motors available at affordable prices	Number of outboard motors acquired by traditional fishermen	250	250	500	500	500
2.8.1.2. Substantially increase the use of fish aggregation devices	Number of fish aggregation devices	30	50	50	50	50
2.8.1.3. Establish a cartographic system in relevant areas	Study conducted and implemented	Study conducted			Study conducted	
2.8.1.4. Management of fish aggregation devices by fishermen	Regulatory texts prepared and applied					
8.1.5. Develop offloading sites	Number of sites developed	3	3	2		
<i>Objective 2.8.2. Exploitation of sea resources by national operators</i>						
Operations						
2.8.2.1. Capacity building for renegotiation/negotiation of fishing agreements for greater benefits in the Comoros	Revised fishing agreements	Yes				
	Share of output derived from the fishing agreements processed in the Comoros	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent	25 percent	25 percent

Table 2.2.12. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.8.2.2. Support creation of a semi-industrial fleet	Number of industrial boats operational under the Comorian flag	1	2	4	6	8
Objective 2.8.3. Reduce catch losses						
Operations						
2.8.3.1. Establish and rehabilitate community preservation facilities, and marketing in all three islands	Number of cold chambers rehabilitated in the three islands	15	18	20	20	20
	Number of new ice machines installed	13	15	18	20	25
	Number of new cold chambers installed	13	15	17	20	20
2.8.3.2. Establish offloading infrastructures	Section of the Ndzuwani port developed for fishing	Feasibility study	Completion			
Objective 2.8.4. Promote fish product exports						
Operations						
2.8.4.1. Establish a health inspection authority recognized at the international level	A health unit has been established by COMESA, the EU, and COI		Access to COMESA and COI markets	Access to the European Union market		

- ***Tourism subsector***

While the Union of the Comoros has a clear comparative advantage in tourism, it has not been exploited in the same way as in the Indian Ocean region, for which tourism has been a powerful engine for development. In 2007, Mauritius and the Seychelles respectively welcomed 906,000 and 161,000 incoming tourists, as compared with just over 20,000 in the Comoros. The World Tourism Organization projected a growth rate of 6.3 percent per year in this sector for the period 1995-2020 in the Indian Ocean Region.

The main constraint for the Comoros is the lack of hotels. The level of comfort and amenities varies substantially, with only one fourth of the accommodations being situated at the three-star level. None of these establishments offers seaside tourism. The absence of international level tourism establishments ties in closely with the country's political problems that began in 1997.

The target group is middle class tourists. Seaside tourism essentially would be marketed, highlighting the country's magnificent beaches, with an ecotourism content focusing on the unique features the Comoros offers, like no other place in the world, such as hiking trails to the Karthala Volcano; discovery of the largest known fruit bat living in the virgin forest; coelacanth, a fish dating back several million years thought to have been extinct; and the extraordinary site of the Mwali national sea park where the whales come to breed.

2.2.9. Program 2.9. Support tourism development

The government will continue its current policy to look actively for international investors to implement large-scale tourism projects meeting international standards. The future projects should be located on the islands of Mwali and Ndzuwani to balance development between the islands.

The current policy will be adapted to create tourism development centers that will include (i) a land improvement plan; (ii) actions to improve airports, ports, roads, and access to electricity; (iii) liberalization of the skies to introduce airline competition; (iv) promotion of supply contracts between hotels and the rural communities; and (v) support for the development of microenterprises and income-generating activities required for sector development. To maximize the synergies, public private partnerships will be developed with economic transactors and local communities. Development of the business hotel trade in the cities will also be encouraged, along with micro-hospitality units in rural areas.

Comorian tourism will be promoted as a product on the Internet (with the creation of an interactive website); a CD-ROM, brochures, prospectuses will be produced, and representatives from the hotel industry will participate in targeted tourism fairs. Where eco-tourism developments are concerned, hiking trails will be developed and marked, monuments and historical sites will be rehabilitated, and traditional and artisanal production will be encouraged. Plant and animal wildlife preserves will be created on the three islands and additional resources will be provided to maintain the Mwali sea park and to stop poaching.

Substantial efforts will also be made to improve professional training in the hotel and restaurant trades. While the local training capacities are geared up, training will be organized in nearby countries to recycle existing hotel staff and to train young people. Language training, particularly Arabic and English, should also be provided.

To implement this program, the Tourism Directorate, which might ultimately become a ministry, must be reinforced. The authorities plan to establish a Tourism Office in the medium term. During the next two to three years, however, its functions can be covered with existing capacities pending the effective operational launch of Comorian tourism in 2010/2011 with the opening of two major tourism complexes now under construction in northern Ngazidja. Priority in the immediate future should be given to the establishment of a coordination mechanism encompassing the ministries involved, economic transactors, and municipalities. The specific objectives of this program during the period are presented in Table 2.2.17.

Table 2.2.17. Specific objectives and targets of the program to support tourism development

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.9. Support tourism development							
Objective 2.9.1. Institution building for the tourism directorate	Satisfaction rate of tourism players with the ministry's services	<80 percent	>80 percent	>80 percent	>80 percent	>80 percent	>80 percent
Objective 2.9.2. Tourism marketing and promotion	Rate of increase in tourist arrivals	14,000 tourists (2006)	10 percent	20 percent	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent
Objective 2.9.3. Improve accommodation infrastructures	Rate of capacity increase	472 beds (2009)	12 percent	40 percent	30 percent	5 percent	5 percent
Objective 2.9.4. Train tourism players (public and private sector)	Satisfaction rate of tourism players with the ministry's services (standards)		>60 percent	>65 percent	>70 percent	>75 percent	>80 percent
Objective 2.9.5. Develop tourism products	Rate of increase in tourist arrivals	14,000 tourists (2009)	10 percent	20 percent	25 percent	25 percent	25 percent
Objective 2.9.6. Promote cultural activities	Number of major cultural events organized per year		2	3	4	5	5

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.2.18. The program includes a total of twenty-four (24) operations.

Table 2.2.18. Operations and expected results of the program to support tourism development

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 2.9. Support tourism development						
Objective 2.9.1. Institution building in the tourism directorate						
Operations						
2.9.1.1. Establish and implement tourism directorates in the islands and the Union	Number of Tourism directorates operational	0	1 national directorate; 3 island directorates operational	1 national directorate; 3 island directorates operational	1 national directorate; 3 island directorates operational	- 1 national directorate; - 3 island directorates operational
2.9.1.2. Establish a tourism office on all three islands	Number of tourism offices operational	1 National Tourism Office—ONT (Union) 0 ONTs (islands)	1 ONT (Union) 3 ONTs (islands)	1 ONT (Union) 3 ONTs (islands)	1 ONT (Union) 3 ONTs (islands)	1 ONT (Union) 3 ONTs (islands)
2.9.1.3. Establish the National Tourism Center—CNT (Comoros)	CNT established	CNT nonexistent	CNT operational	CNT operational	CNT operational	CNT operational
Objective 2.9.2. Tourism marketing and promotion						
Operations						
2.9.2.1. Create the website	Website created and operational	National site operational	Sites for all three islands operational			
2.9.2.2. Participate in regional and international expositions	Number of events attended	3: (Paris, London, Berlin)	4: (Foregoing countries plus Spain)	5: (Foregoing countries plus Italy)	5: (Foregoing countries plus Italy)	5: (Foregoing countries plus Italy)
2.9.2.3. Complete tourism documentation	Promotional material in existence	4 (CD Rom, Guide, Posters, Map)	4 (CD Rom, Guide, Posters, Map)	4 (CD Rom, Guide, Posters, Map)	4 (CD Rom, Guide, Posters, Map)	4 (CD Rom, Guide, Posters, Map)
2.9.2.4. Establish a support point in Europe	Number of support points established	3 (Mahoré, Tanzania, Gulf countries)	4 (Foregoing plus Europe based in Paris)	5 (Foregoing plus South Africa)	5	5

Table 2.2.18. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Objective 2.9.3. Improve accommodation infrastructures</i>						
Operations						
2.9.3.1. Rehabilitate existing hotels and lodges	National hotels and lodges rehabilitated	1 hotel 10 bungalows	2 hotels 1 lodge rehabilitated	3 hotels 1 lodge rehabilitated		
2.9.3.2. Establish hotels	Number of hotels established	0	1	2	2	2
2.9.3.3. Establish ecotourism lodges	Number of ecotourism inns established and operational	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Objective 2.9.4. Train tourism players (public and private sector)</i>						
Operations						
2.9.4.1. Hotel and restaurant trade training center	Number of tourism workers trained by the Training Center		50	90	120	
2.9.4.2. Diploma training for tour guide-interpreters	Number of tour guide-interpreters trained		50	90	120	150
2.9.4.3. Continuing education for players (in the public and private sectors)	Number of sector players trained		30	30	30	30

Table 2.2.18. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 2.9.5. Develop tourism products						
Operations						
2.9.5.1 Rehabilitate existing monuments and sites	Number of monuments and sites rehabilitated		5 (3 monuments, 2 medinas)	5 (3 monuments, 2 medinas)	5 (3 monuments, 2 sites)	5 (1 monument, 4 sites)
2.9.5.2. Develop the Karthala Volcano	Trail stabilized Craft center fitted out National park available Bungalows available	5 km	1 1 5	5		
2.9.5.3. Develop signing for hiking trails	Number of trails developed (km)		4 12	5 20	5 20	5 25
2.9.5.4. Support the Mwali sea park (PMM)	Bungalows available Restaurants open Boutiques operational		5 1 1	5	5	5
2.9.5.5. Incentives for agro-tourism	Operating staff trained	1	1	1	1	1
2.9.5.6. Support development and promotion of the coelacanth park	Stopover lodge	1	1	1	1	1
2.9.5.7. Nautical activities at Chindini	Diving club operational Bungalows Restaurant	0 0 0	1 5 1	5	5	5

Table 2.2.18. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.9.5.8. Promote other centers of attraction	Number of centers established	1 (Bambao Palace)	1 (Msafoumo Palace, Itsandra)	1 (Shirazi Tomb)	1 (Sawmill in Nioumbadjou)	
2.9.5.9. Incentives to establish tourism services	Facilities built	0	3	3	0	0
Objective 2.9.6. Promote organization of cultural activities						
Operations						
2.9.6.1. Support in development and promotion of the National Center for Arts and Culture (CNAC)	Artisanal village created Number of artisans trained	1 3	3 15	10	10	10
2.9.6.2. National folklore development and production	Number of casts formed for productions	2	3	3	3	3

2.3. CORE STRATEGY III. STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Core strategy III involves two key sectors that have a substantial impact on socioeconomic development, the sociopolitical future, and unity of the Union of the Comoros: the governance and national cohesion sectors. The 2010-2014 action plan has adopted four (4) priority programs for Core strategy III:

Program 3.1. Promote social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace;

Program 3.2. Improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management;

Program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution;

Program 3.4. Fight terrorism and crime, and strengthen civil security.

2.3.1. Priority program 3.1. Promote social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace

Since the Comoros gained independence on July 6, 1975, the country has not experienced true political stability conducive to socioeconomic development and the establishment of a viable political and institutional framework consistent with the population's expectations. The Union of the Comoros must recover from several decades of political instability and 10 years of quasi-separatist crises. Substantial efforts since March 2008 (including peaceful elections in June 2008) set the stage for the country's reunification, political reconciliation, and the restoration of institutions. However, the extent and size of this crisis and the profound suspicion it has created mean that any progress is fragile as the parties to the conflict cannot be relied upon to honor their commitments. This situation requires further efforts and ongoing support from the international community, which are essential for the country to stabilize and, more importantly, to move forward. The specific objectives of this program during the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.3.1.

Table 2.3.1. Specific objectives and target results for the Program to promote social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace

Program and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.1. Promote social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace							
Objective 3.1.1. Develop analysis and response capacities in the area of social cohesion	National program to promote social cohesion available	None	30 percent	30 percent	20 percent	20 percent	
Objective 3.1.2. Promote and develop decent labor conditions	National Action plan 2008–2012 has been implemented	30 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent		
Objective 3.1.3. Develop and implement solidarity mechanisms	A national policy on solidarity and implementation plan have been applied	Survey of solidarity available	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent	10 percent
Objective 3.1.4. Define and implement democratic governance mechanisms	An administrative reform program has been executed	0 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent
Objective 3.1.5. Develop national systems to protect and promote human rights and gender equity and equality	National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG)	PNEEG available	20 percent				

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.3.2. A total of 20 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.3.2. Operations and expected results for each objective of the program on social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.1. Promote social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace						
Objective 3.1.1. Develop analysis and response capacities in the area of social cohesion						
Operations						
3.1.1.1. Build capacities to formulate a national development framework that gives priority to the factors involved in social cohesion	National strategy and action plan prepared and implemented	Documents prepared	Action plan implemented	Action plan implemented	Action plan implemented	Action plan implemented
3.1.1.2. Support initiatives and processes aiming to strengthen support for a collective national identity in the Comoros	Exchange and promotion platform operational	Establishment of the platform	Implementation of the work plan			
3.1.1.3. Build capacities and areas for dialog and a collaborative approach	Framework of active partnership with the media designed and implemented	Documents prepared	Implementation of the work plan			
3.1.1.4. Rehabilitate the role of Comorian women in the decision-making process and promote social cohesion	Positions for women in decision-making bodies	40	50	60	75	100
3.1.1.5. Develop a research, action, and qualification training system focusing on social cohesion and conflict management	Number of persons trained	50	50	50	50	50
Objective 3.1.2. Promote and develop decent labor						
Operations						
3.1.2.1. Promote employment through occupational training	Number of persons trained	50	100	150	150	150

Table 2.3.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3.1.2.2. Develop and implement a social security policy	Number of persons covered by social security	6,000	10,000	14,000	18,000	20,000
3.1.2.3. Promote good governance through an organized, strengthened social dialog	Social dialog institutions operational	2	3			
Objective 3.1.3. Define and implement solidarity mechanisms						
Operations						
3.1.3.1. Develop and implement a national solidarity policy	National policy on solidarity is available and implemented	Available	Implementation of the work plan			
3.1.3.2. Develop and implement a policy to protect vulnerable persons	Policy to protect vulnerable persons	Available	Implementation of the work plan			
3.1.3.3. Build institutional capacities for social assistance	Number of persons covered	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Objective 3.1.4. Define and implement democratic governance mechanisms						
Operations						
3.1.4.1. Strengthen election management and oversight mechanisms	Structures reinforced	2	2			

Table 2.3.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3.1.4.2. Build capacities for representation, legislation, and oversight of Parliament	Number of oversight reports prepared	5	10	15	20	25
3.1.4.3. Promote participation of young people in the decision making process	Parliamentary sessions for young people	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Objective 3.1.5. Develop national systems to protect and promote human rights for gender equality and equity</i>						
Operations						
3.1.5.1. Update the national policy on gender equality and equity	National policy on gender equity and equality has been updated	Documents prepared	Implementation of the work plan			
3.1.5.2. Implement national policy on gender equality and equity (PNEEG)	PNEEG is operational	Implementation of the work plan				

Table 2.3.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3.1.5.3. Implement the family code	Implementing decrees for the family code are signed and implemented	2	2	2	2	
3.1.5.4. Establish the National Commission on Human Rights and Liberties	Number of reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1
3.1.5.5. Create and strengthen listening and protection centers for victims of violence	Number of centers established	2	2			
3.1.5.6. Capacity building for directorates responsible for defending and promotion of human rights and gender issues	Number of facilities reinforced	3	6	4	3	3

2.3.2. Priority program 3.2. Improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management

The legal framework is characterized by varied sources of law. This combination of sources, that we would expect to enrich the system owing to the legal pluralism it creates, instead leads to uncertainties as to the basis of the law, jeopardizing the entire legal system. Hence, it is important to harmonize the legal framework. Further, this framework is not accessible to the public. There are in fact a number of obstacles to accessing the texts as they are dated, decentralized, often relatively difficult to find, and frequently unsuitable for the situations they are meant to govern. The vast problem of judicial and institutional reform must be addressed in order to give justice professionals, and more generally speaking, governments; individuals; and private, civil, and commercial organizations appropriate legal instruments to ensure juridical security and the emergence of a society of law.

It is a well known fact that substantial corruption, that undermines political, economic, and social affairs, exists in the Comoros, and its harmful effects on the country's development are generally regretted. This is a problem in society, which disrupts the legal systems, effective economic management of public affairs, political decision making for the country, and accentuates social inequalities. To fight poverty more effectively and promote its development, the Comoros should enhance its public management with an effective effort against all forms of corruption, to promote effective administration. However, this administration faces many problems, such as a bloated work force and excessive expenditure; reduced purchasing power for civil servants which leads to absenteeism, permissiveness, corruption, saturation of the civil service; and abusive recruitment in flagrant violation of the texts governing the civil service.

Further, the wage bill substantially exceeds the budget targets, absorbing more than 70 percent of real revenue (85 percent according to the IMF mission forecasts), preventing the state from covering most of its expenses, to meet only the most urgent. In addition to these macroeconomic difficulties, a variety of other cyclical and structural constraints are still present in many different areas. In addition, the Comorian government is highly centralized in the capital, meaning that it is far from most users or beneficiaries, which is a disadvantage for those living in the remote areas of the country. It is therefore essential to complete the decentralization process initiated by the Constitution of December 23, 2001. In 2001, the country devised a new institutional framework that generalizes the principle of subsidiarity and that provides four levels of power: federal, island, regional, and local. This approach should, in operational terms, lead to new institutional management mechanisms, particularly at the local and regional levels. These local development dynamics have promoted the development of the municipalities.

Table 2.3.3. Specific objectives and target results of the program to improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management

Program and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.2. Improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management							
Objective 3.2.1. Update the legal framework and make it accessible	Number of laws adopted and disseminated		30 percent	30 percent	40 percent		
Objective 3.2.2. Promote transparency in awarding government contracts	Number of contracts in accordance with the public contracting code	0 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent		
Objective 3.2.3. Implement and strengthen <i>ex ante</i> and <i>ex post</i> supervision activities	Number of inspection and oversight reports certified	0 percent	10 percent	30 percent	40 percent		
Objective 3.2.4. Make government more effective	Preparation and implementation of administrative manuals of procedure	0 percent	Manual prepared	Operational			
Objective 3.2.5. Make decentralization effective and efficient	Number of municipalities legally established	0 percent	100 percent				

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.3.4. A total of 21 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.3.4. Operations and expected results by objective of the program to improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.2. Improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management						
Objective 3.2.1. Update the legal framework and make it accessible						
Operations						
3.2.1.1. Promote ratification, compliance, and follow-up of conventions	Number of conventions ratified	10	10	10	10	10
3.2.1.2. Harmonize national legislation with international instruments	Number of laws adopted	5	10	15	20	25
3.2.1.3. Update property legislation	1 new piece of legislation on property adopted	13	2	2	3	
3.2.1.4. Publish and disseminate the national and international legal framework	Compendiums of the legal framework are published	13	3	3	3	3
Objective 3.2.2. Promote transparency in awarding government contracts						
Operations						
3.2.2.1. Implement the public contracting code	Structures in place	2	1	Operational	Operational	Operational
3.2.2.2. Establish and operationally implement the national agency and specialized committees	National agency in place	1 percent	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational

Table 2.3.4. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 3.2.3. Implement and strengthen <i>ex ante</i> and <i>ex post</i> supervision activities						
Operations						
3.2.3.1. Evaluate requirements for capacities to strengthen oversight structures	Number of evaluation reports	1	1	1		
3.2.3.2. Capacity building and operational implementation of oversight units	Number of workers trained	25	100	200	300	
3.2.3.3. Promote legal mechanisms to fight corruption	Number of violations observed		30 percent	40 percent	30 percent	
3.2.3.4. Prepare a nomenclature for accounting documentation	Regulatory texts	Available	Applied	Applied	Applied	Applied
3.2.3.5. Support drafting of payment laws	Payment laws adopted	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
3.2.3.6. Support publication and dissemination of accounts and documents in the public domain	Documents accessible	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

Table 2.3.4. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 3.2.4. Make government more effective						
Operations						
3.2.4.1. Establish a public administration institute	Public administration institute is operational			1	Operational	Operational
3.2.4.2. Promote mechanisms for appropriation of national documents	National documents subject to extension activities	Dissemination policy in place	Documents disseminated	Documents disseminated	Documents disseminated	Documents disseminated
3.2.4.3. Capacity building for the high authority of the civil service (HAFOP)	Number of HAFOP services strengthened	1	2	2		
3.2.4.4. Capacity building for civil service directorates	Number of directorates supported	1	3	1	1	
3.2.4.4. Make the consultative civil service bodies operational	Number of consultative bodies	3	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
3.2.4.5. Implement integrated management of structures and workers	Number of data management centers established	1	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational

Table 2.3.4. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3.2.4.6. Update and implement organic frameworks and define the missions of the administrative units	Application of organic frameworks	Framework prepared	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
3.2.4.7. Establish an e-management and e-service administration for civil servants and users	E-administration system is operational	Design	Development	Pilot operation	Deployment	Deployment
Objective 3.3.5. Make decentralization effective and efficient						
Operations						
3.2.5.1. Establish and operationally implement the municipalities and other island institutions	Municipalities legally established	0 percent	30 percent	60 percent	60 percent	
3.2.5.2. Strengthen municipal management	Municipal workers trained and operational	50	75	100	100	100

2.3.3. Priority program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution

The judiciary today is characterized by a number of problems that make it a difficult matter to access judicial services and that seriously impede its internal operations. Problems include insufficient institutional organization; a substantial shortage of qualified, specialized, and experienced human resources; and a lack of operating resources. The process of organizing the judiciary is still incomplete. The basic courts and Supreme Court are not in place. The judiciary lacks both judges and associate personnel (justice assistants and administrative support staff).

Execution of court decisions is a source of problems as there is currently no executive body to perform this function. Whether the government or individuals are involved, this situation will inevitably result in cases of impunity, weakening the enforceability of court decisions and the authority of the judges who made them, and ultimately undermining the judiciary institution as a whole.

Problems related to the execution of court decisions also shed light on the penitentiary system as the country lacks penitentiaries worthy of the name. Existing remand homes are in a particularly difficult situation owing to their advanced state of disrepair and noncompliance with international human rights legislation.

Access to justice is limited owing to its distance from those under its jurisdiction, high costs of proceedings, legal assistance shortages, and ignorance of the law. As a result of this situation, certain persons and communities have engaged in parallel activities that do not necessarily ensure social peace or the respect of the principles of law provided in the legislation.

Table 2.3.5. Specific objectives and target results of the program to strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution							
Objective 3.3.1. Supplement and operationally implement the judicial architecture	Number of laws adopted and disseminated	15 percent	30 percent	30 percent	40 percent		
Objective 3.3.2. Improve working conditions for judges and justice assistants	Number of contracts in accordance with the public contracting code	30 percent	30 percent	40 percent	30 percent		
Objective 3.3.3. Strengthen the skills of judges and justice assistants	Number of inspection and oversight reports certified	0 percent	10 percent	30 percent	40 percent		
Objective 3.3.4. Support judiciary police activities	Number of persons trained	5 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent	20 percent	15 percent
Objective 3.3.5. Improve incarceration and rehabilitation conditions for prisoners	Number of remand homes built or rehabilitated	0 percent	30 percent	30 percent	30 percent	10 percent	

The operations adopted and expected performance targets under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.3.6. A total of 11 operations will be carried out in connection with the program in progress for the period 2010-2014.

Table 2.3.6. Operations and expected results for each objective of the program to strengthen the capacities of the Judiciary institution

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution						
Objective 3.3.1. Supplement and operationally implement the judicial architecture						
Operations						
3.3.1.1. Complete the primary courts	Number of primary courts established	3	5	5	5	
3.3.1.2. Institute the Supreme Court	Supreme Court operational		1	Operational	Operational	Operational
3.3.1.3. Establish the Superior Council of the Judiciary	Superior Council of the Judiciary operational	1	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Objective 3.3.2. Improve working conditions for judges and justice assistants						
Operations						
3.3.2.1: Prepare and implement an institutional development plan	Institutional development plan available		Available	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
3.3.2.2. Rehabilitate and equip tribunals and courts	Number of courthouses rehabilitated and equipped	0	2	1		

Table 2.3.6. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 3.3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary police						
Operations						
3.3.3.1: Prepare and implement a training strategy	Training plan prepared and available	0	Available	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
3.3.3.2: Institute scientific police units	Police corps in place	0	1	2		
3.3.3.3: Rehabilitate and equip police stations and brigades	Number of police stations and brigades rehabilitated	0	6	6	6	
Objective 3.3.4. Improve incarceration and rehabilitation conditions for prisoners						
Operations						
3.3.4.1: Prepare and implement a training strategy	Training strategy available		Operational			
3.3.4.2: Establish detention and rehabilitation centers for juveniles	Number of centers established		1	2		
3.3.4.3: Build and rehabilitate remand homes	Number of remand homes built or rehabilitated					

2.3.4 Priority program 3.4. Fight terrorism and transnational crime, and strengthen civil security

Like many countries, the Union of the Comoros is vulnerable to possible terrorist activities on their territory. The country's geographic features, with an exclusive maritime area of 240,000 square kilometers, and its insufficient technological capacities make it vulnerable to a variety of security problems. For example, the Comoros lacks the equipment to provide adequate security at airports or ports, or to cover its territorial waters. Economic development requires an adequate level of security at the borders. The tourism sector, which is identified as one of the country's vehicles for growth, requires border security meeting international standards if it is to reach its development potential.

Fishing is undergoing full-scale expansion. A coast guard must be established for surveillance at sea to protect national resources against pillaging and to protect the lives of fishermen as distressed vessels are a frequent problem.

Table 2.3.7. Objectives and target results of the program to fight terrorism and transnational crime, and strengthen civil security

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.4. Fight terrorism and transnational crime, and strengthen civil security							
Objective 3.4.1. Strengthen border controls	Access to identities and useful information for all residents and all visitors	Access to identities and useful information for all residents and all visitors	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent		
Objective 3.4.2. Strengthen airport and port security and safety	All passengers and freight controlled on departure according to current international regulations	All passengers and freight controlled on departure according to current international regulations	50 percent	80 percent	100 percent		
Objective 3.4.3. Prevent and finance the fight against terrorism	Prevent and condemn illegal financing	Prevent and condemn illegal financing	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent		
Objective 3.4.4. Establish specialized operations units	Equipment and training for anti-terrorist units and judges	Number of units established	40 percent	70 percent	100 percent		
Objective 3.4.5. Strengthen capacities of command and coordination units for security operations	Command coordinated	Number of units established and equipped	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent		

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.3.8. The program includes nine (9) operations.

Table 2.3.8. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to fight terrorism and transnational crime

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 3.4. Fight terrorism and transnational crime, and strengthen civil security						
Objective 3.4.1. Strengthen all border controls						
Operations						
3.4.1.1. Consolidate the use of biometric techniques combined with passport and identification card controls	Optical readers for all passports and national identification cards		50 percent	30 percent	20 percent	
3.4.1.2. Establish and operationally implement maritime and air control units	Availability of four coast guards		2 coast guards	3 coast guards	4 coast guards	
3.4.1.3 Capacity building for the National Safety and Protection Directorate	Exchange of information with other countries		20 percent of countries	30 percent percent of countries	40 percent percent of countries	

Table 2.3.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 3.4.2. Strengthen airport and port security						
Operations						
3.4.2.1 Strengthen surveillance and inspection capacities	Strict inspection of persons and goods in ports and airports		Strict inspection of 50 percent of passenger and freight traffic	Strict inspection of 80 percent of passenger and freight traffic	Strict inspection of 100 percent of passenger and freight traffic	
3.4.2.2. Establish an information and data exchange system on passengers	Alert system in airports		Pilot experiment	Operational	Operational	
Objective 3.4.3. Fight terrorism financing						
Operations						
3.4.3.1. Strengthen oversight of financial flows	All flows subject to oversight		50 percent of financial flows	80 percent of financial flows	100 percent of financial flows	
3.4.3.2. Operationally implement financial information services	Information on financial crimes provided in real time		50 percent execution	80 percent execution	100 percent execution	

Table 2.3.8. (Continued)

Objective 3.4.4. Strengthen capacities of command and coordination structures for security operations						
Operations						
3.4.4.1 Capacity building for the National Territorial Security Directorate	Optical readers for all passports and national identification cards		50 percent	80 percent	20 percent	
3.4.4.2. Strengthen mechanism to prepare for and respond to emergencies	National plan on preparation and management of operational natural disasters			3 coast guards	4 coast guards	

2.4. CORE STRATEGY IV. IMPROVE THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Health is an essential factor in public well-being. Unacceptable health conditions for the poor are the result of the complex relationship between health and poverty. Accordingly, poverty is reflected in the health sector through: (i) insufficient access to quality health care and services; (ii) insufficient health, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructures; and (iii) a resurgence of malnutrition and poor quality food. Not only does poverty lead to poor health owing to inadequate care, but poor health is a contributing factor to ongoing poverty. The 2010-2014 action plan has adopted four (4) priority programs for Core strategy III:

Program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases;

Program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development;

Program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections;

Program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system.

2.4.1. Priority program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases

Malaria is still one of the country's major public health problems. Despite encouraging results registered during the past three years, this disease is still the major reason for visits to and hospitalizations in medical facilities and is a factor in high absenteeism at school and at work. Although the disease affects people of all ages, children under five years of age and pregnant women are the most vulnerable groups. Malaria is more prevalent in rural than in urban areas, primarily as insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets are not as commonly used in rural areas. Other diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, neonatal tetanus, filariasis, and poliomyelitis affect the population, and particularly the poor.

Malnutrition, which is a direct consequence of poverty, primarily affects children under 5 years of age, 25 percent of whom suffer from growth retardation.

As in countries in the African region where endemic malarial disease is present, the Comorian government has included the reduction of malaria as one of its health priorities. Accordingly, the country has joined the "Roll Back Malaria" partnership in support of this effort. As a result of this commitment to the RBM Initiative, the Comoros developed the first strategic plan to fight malaria 2001-2006, and a revised plan for 2007-2012. This plan reflects the objectives of the Abuja Declaration and the MDGs. The plan aims to reduce malaria prevalence, mortality, and morbidity by at least 50 percent by 2012.

The degradation in hygiene and sanitation conditions, deficiencies in the national epidemiological surveillance system, characterized by the absence of a national health laboratory and the absence of health inspection and control services also expose the country to outbreaks of vector-borne diseases such as arbovirus infection and yellow fever.

Other illnesses such as tuberculosis, leprosy, neonatal tetanus, filariasis, and poliomyelitis affect the population, and particularly the poor. Programs are in progress to fight, eliminate, or eradicate these diseases. These programs will be supported and reinforced to target the poor more specifically. The authorities also plan to adopt specific measures to address acute malnutrition.

Noncommunicable diseases, particularly sugar diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, cancer, blindness, and mental psychoses are concerns for health professionals as increasingly frequent source of deaths in the country. The relevant data are to all intents and purposes nonexistent. Research is therefore urgently needed to assess the prevalence of these diseases in the community and to develop appropriate programs. Steps will be taken to treat noncommunicable diseases.

The program to fight malaria and priority diseases includes seven specific objectives. The targets for the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.4.1.

Table 2.4.1. Specific objectives and targets of the program to fight malaria and priority diseases

Program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases							
Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.1.1. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to malaria	Malaria prevalence rate	35 percent	32 percent	30 percent	25 percent	15 percent	5 percent
Objective 4.1.2. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to malaria	Malaria mortality rate	25 percent	25 percent	20 percent	15 percent	10 percent	< 5 percent
Objective 4.1.3. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition	Proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from growth retardation	25 percent	25 percent	20 percent	15 percent	10 percent	< 5 percent
Objective 4.1.4. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to tuberculosis and leprosy	Leprosy prevalence rate	1.6 per population of 10,000	Less than 1 case per population of 10,000	Less than 1 case per population of 10,000	Less than 1 case per population of 10,000	Less than 1 case per population of 10,000	Less than 1 case per population of 10,000
Objective 4.1.5. Eliminate lymphatic filariasis in the Comoros	Number of new cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective 4.1.6. Promote the fight against noncommunicable diseases	Number of programs operational	1	3	3	4	5	5
Objective 4.1.7. Reduce morbidity and mortality that can be avoided through immunization	Disease antigen vaccine coverage rate	85 percent	88 percent	90 percent	93 percent	93 percent	93 percent
Objective 4.1.8: Ensure that responses are prepared for emergency situations	Preparation and responses carried out	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

The operations adopted and expected results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.4.2. The program to fight malaria and priority diseases includes 24 operations.

Table 2.4.2. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to fight malaria and priority diseases

Program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases						
Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.1.1. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to malaria						
Operations						
4.1.1.1. Promote the use of impregnated mosquito nets	Quantity of mosquito nets distributed	360,000	28,000	29,000	400,000	32,000
4.1.1.2. Provide intra-domicile spraying	Percentage of housing units treated	70 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.1.1.3. Provide malaria protection during pregnancy (TPI)	Quantity of tablets imported	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
4.1.1.4. Promote public information, education, and communication on malaria	Percentage completion of programmed activities	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.1.1.5. Mass public treatment against malaria	Percentage completion of programmed activities	75 percent	80 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Objective 4.1.2. Reduce the morbidity and mortality related to malaria						
Operations						
4.1.2.1. Provide malaria diagnostics and treatment	Percentage of diagnosed cases undertaken	60 percent	75 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.1.2.2. Provide pharmaco-resistance monitoring	Percentage diagnosed cases undertaken	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

Table 2.4.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.1.3. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition						
Operations						
4.1.3.1. Provide care for cases of malnutrition, including micronutrient supplements	Percentage of diagnosed cases undertaken	60 percent	75 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.1.3.2. Inform and educate the community	Number of community workers trained	1,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	10,000
4.1.3.3. Provide nutritional surveillance	Percentage completion of programmed activities	80 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Objective 4.1.4. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to tuberculosis and leprosy						
Operations						
4.1.4.1. Early detection of tuberculosis and leprosy	Rate of recovery from tuberculosis	94 percent	95 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.1.4.2. Treatment of diagnosed leprosy and tuberculosis cases	Leprosy prevalence rate	1.6 per population of 10,000	< 1 per population of 10,000			

Table 2.4.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.1.5. Eliminate lymphatic filariasis in the Comoros						
Operations						
4.1.5.1. Mass public treatment	Percentage of the population treated	100 percent				
4.1.5.2. Care for handicaps resulting from filariasis	Percentage of handicapped persons receiving care	100 percent				
Objective 4.1.6. Promote activities to fight noncommunicable diseases						
Operations						
4.1.6.1. Organize a survey of noncommunicable diseases	Data on communicable diseases available	1	0	0	0	0
4.1.6.2. Develop a strategic plan to fight noncommunicable diseases	Number of units equipped	3	5	4	4	4
	Number of physicians trained	10	6	6	6	6
	Number of persons receiving care per disease		60 percent	75 percent	85 percent	100 percent
4.1.6.3. Community information and education	Number of persons affected	10,000	20,000	50,000	60,000	100,000
	Number of sessions organized	30	40	50	60	100

Table 2.4.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.1.7. Reduce morbidity and mortality related to diseases that can be avoided by immunization						
Operations						
4.1.7.1. Ensure that children 0-11 months of age and pregnant women are routinely immunized	Discontinuation rate	6 percent				
	Functional cold chain coverage rate	100 percent				
	Number of incidents occurring in the immunization chain	0 percent				
	Immunization coverage rate	BCG= 90 percent DTC-HepB-Hib3= 85 percent VPO3= 95 percent VAR= 83 percent TT2+= 61 percent	BCG= 92 percent DTC-HepB-Hib3= 88 percent VPO3= 95 percent VAR= 85 percent TT2+= 65 percent	BCG= 95 percent DTC-HepB-Hib3= 90 percent VPO3= 95 percent VAR= 87 percent TT2+= 68 percent	BCG= 95 percent DTC-HepB-Hib3= 93 percent VPO3= 95 percent VAR= 90 percent TT2+= 71 percent	BCG= 95 percent DTC-HepB-Hib3= 93 percent VPO3= 95 percent VAR= 93 percent TT2+= 73 percent

Table 2.4.2. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
4.1.7.2. Organize immunization programs	Immunization coverage rate	88 percent	90 percent	93 percent	93 percent	93 percent
4.1.7.3. Ensure epidemiological surveillance for target EPI diseases (acute flaccid paralysis—AFP, measles, and tetanus)						
Objective 4.1.8. Ensure preparation and response for emergency situations						
4.1.8.1. Periodic updating of emergency preparation and response plans	Preparation plans available	1	1	1	1	1
4.1.8.2. Technical capacity building in preparation and response for emergency situations	Percentage of workers trained and units equipped	100 percent				

2.4.2 Priority program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development

The disadvantaged rural populations, in particular, do not have access to quality reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) services, which partially explains the high rates of fertility (5.1 children per woman), maternal mortality (380 per 100,000 live births), and child mortality (74 per 1,000).

The shortage of RH/FP services is explained, *inter alia*, by operational insufficiencies in remote facilities, which are understaffed with qualified personnel (almost exclusively medical assistance nurses), operate in run down buildings, and register a shortage of adequate equipment. As a result, people are forced to travel to more distant health centers, which also fail to provide quality services to meet the needs of these populations. This entails additional costs, limiting health care access for the poor.

In addition to the supply side shortages, the insufficient use of reproductive health and family planning services is explained by the lack of interest shown by rural and disadvantaged households in these services. These people are generally not convinced that such services are important, particularly as the cost represents a major obstacle for low-income women with repeated pregnancies. To address this situation, the government has decided to focus on improving reproductive health services in remote health units. Staff training, equipment, and supplies of consumables will be reinforced. The services will be equipped with transportation means for obstetric emergencies. There are plans to rehabilitate 49 health units and 15 district health centers. Social communication activities will be subcontracted with rural radio services and NGOs to sensitize the populations, particularly young people.

The integrated sexual and reproductive health development program includes three specific objectives. The targets for the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.4.3.

Table 2.4.3. Specific objectives and targets of the integrated sexual and reproductive health development program

Program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development							
Specific objective	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 4.2.1. Improve contraceptive prevalence	Contraceptive prevalence in women of reproductive age	13.9 percent (2003)	16 percent	17 percent	18 percent	19 percent	20 percent
	Family planning requirements not met	60 percent (RDSC 96)	26 percent	25 percent	24 percent	22 percent	20 percent
Objective 4.2.2. Reduce maternal and neonatal mortality related to pregnancy and childbirth complications	Maternal mortality rate	380 per 100,000 live births (2003)	380	338	295	255	215
	Prenatal consultation coverage (women who have had at least one consultation)	72.7 percent (EIM 2004)	75 percent	80 percent	85 percent	90 percent	90 percent
	Number of facilities equipped	40 percent	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent	0 percent	0 percent
	Percentage of births taking place in health units	13.9 percent (2005)	40 percent	50 percent	55 percent	60 percent	65 percent
	Caesarian rate	3.4 percent (2008)	4 percent	4.5 percent	5 percent	6 percent	7 percent
Objective 4.2.3. Develop the continuum of perinatal care	Neonatal mortality rate	29	25	22	21	20	19

The operations adopted and expected results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.4.4. The program on integrated development of reproductive health and family planning in remote health units includes 15 operations.

Table 2.4.4. Operations and target results for each objective of the program on integrated development of reproductive health and family planning in remote health units

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development						
Specific objective 4.2.1. Improve contraceptive prevalence						
Operations						
4.2.1.1. Promote the use of contraceptives	Percentage of health facilities having a constant supply of contraceptives	100 percent				
4.2.1.2. Capacity building in family planning	Number of service providers trained	0 percent	70 percent	0 percent	70 percent	0 percent
Objective 4.2.2. Reduce maternal and neonatal mortality related to pregnancy and childbirth complications						
Operations						
4.2.2.1. Provide pregnancy monitoring	Number of health facilities equipped	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent	80 percent	80 percent
4.2.2.2. Provide transportation mechanisms and structures for emergency obstetrical evacuations	Percentage of health centers equipped with an ambulance	70 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

Table 2.4.4. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
4.2.2.3. Provide emergency obstetric and neonatal care (SONU)	Number of physicians trained	40	40	20	10	10
	Percentage of health units equipped with SONU kits	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
	Percentage of midwives trained	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.2.2.4. Develop and implement a communication strategy to promote low-risk pregnancy and reproductive health	Number of contracts issued with NGOs participating in awareness activities	4	10	10	10	15
	Number of contracts issued with local media	25 percent	30 percent	35 percent	40 percent	50 percent
4.2.2.4. Enhance basic reproductive health (RH) training in the School of Medicine and Public Health	Percentage of hours devoted to RH	75 percent	75 percent	75 percent	75 percent	75 percent

Table 2.4.4. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 4.2.3. Develop the continuum of perinatal care						
Operations						
4.2.3.1. Establish neonatology services in the reference facilities	Number of neonatal medicine units in the national hospital centers (CHN)	5	5	5	5	5
4.2.3.2. Prepare a national plan for perinatology coverage	Number of workers receiving training in perinatal medicine	150	150	50	50	50
	Number of health facilities equipped	10	10			
4.2.3.3. Train community health workers to know the signs of neonatal emergencies	Number of community workers trained	200	200	150	100	100
4.2.3.4. Introduce the well baby care specialization at the School of Medicine and Public Health (EMSP)	Number of well baby care specialists holding community diplomas trained	5	5	5	5	5

2.4.3. Priority program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections

While the HIV infection prevalence rate is still low in the Comoros, the risk of an explosion is still present owing to poverty as a contributing factor to AIDS, infrequent use of condoms, increasing prostitution (particularly clandestine activities), rapidly growing exchange with countries heavily affected by this pandemic, massive returns of very young Comorian expatriates, and the substantial prevalence of sexually-transmissible infections. The public is also vulnerable to this problem owing to insufficient knowledge of HIV transmission mechanisms and appropriate preventive measures.

Even if the rate of HIV positive prevalence was estimated at 0.09 percent in 1999 and 0.025 percent in 2003 with confirmed predominance in women, and persons 15-49 years of age (0.13 percent), an explosion is possible and preventative steps must be taken now.

Factors to promote the spread of the epidemic are present, and more specifically:

(i) substantial prevalence of sexually transmissible infections; (ii) insufficient knowledge among the general public of HIV transmission and prevention mechanisms; (iii) infrequent use of condoms in casual sexual relations; and (iv) discriminatory attitudes against persons living with HIV/AIDS.

A shift in operations targets three populations at risk of infection (men having same-sex relations, female sex workers, and those suffering from STIs). These prevention programs benefiting the target groups will be developed, and will include diagnosis and awareness activities and promotion of the use of condoms. Accordingly, 20 voluntary diagnostic centers will be established through the District Health Centers (CSD) to provide better public access.

An intense campaign to promote the use of condoms will be developed with a substantial increase in the number of community-based sites where condoms will be distributed. The program will also serve as a base for STI/AIDS education in the school environment to reach young people 10-24 years of age. Awareness activities for young people will also be conducted outside the school environment.

According to available estimates, the program expects to treat approximately 70 persons living with HIV with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs). To that end, a capacity-building program for health personnel on coverage for persons living with HIV will be undertaken. Care centers for persons living with HIV will be supplied with ARVs. Last, a survey of seroprevalence will be conducted on the general population to measure the impact of the operations.

The program to fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections has one objective. The targets for the period 2010-2014 are presented in Table 2.4.5.

Table 2.4.5. Specific objectives and target results for each objective in the program to fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections

Program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections							
Specific objective	Performance Indicator	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.3.1. Control and reverse the trend for HIV/AIDS to spread, and reduce STI incidence	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	0.025 percent	0.025 percent	0.025 percent	0.025 percent	<0.015 percent	<0.015 percent
	STI prevalence rate	See National Program to Fight AIDS (PNLS)	3.6 percent	2.0 percent	1.5 percent	<1 percent	<1 percent

The operations adopted and expected results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.4.6. The program to fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections includes five (5) operations.

Table 2.4.6. Operations and target results for each objective in the program to fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections						
Objective 4.3.1. Control and reverse the trends for HIV/AIDS to spread and reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted infections						
Operations						
4.3.1.1. Promote the use of condoms	Quantity of condoms distributed	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
4.3.1.2. Promote behaviors to reduce HIV transmission	Percentage of the key risk population familiar with HIV/AIDS transmission mechanisms	30 percent	50 percent	70 percent	75 percent	85 percent
4.3.1.3. Diagnosis and care for persons living with HIV	Number of centers built and equipped	5	10	10	15	20
4.3.1.4. Establish an institutional and legal framework to support the fight against HIV/AIDS	Legal framework available	1	0	0	0	0
4.3.1.5. Conduct a national survey on HIV/AIDS prevalence	Data available	0	1	0	0	0

2.4.4. Priority program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system

Health care management directly affects the quality of health care services in the overall health facilities in general. It impacts the accessibility of care and containment of health expenditure through a more effective use of available financial, human, and material resources. Aware of this PRGSP pillar, the National Health Policy (PNS) of February 2005 provided seven points for operational implementation. These points are still valid, as little progress has been made since 2005. The actions described below will be undertaken in connection with the present PRGS:

- The state's political commitment to increase the share of health care in the national budget to 15 percent;
- Use of the "simulated participation" technique consisting in negotiating with the communities to make individuals aware of the advantage of contributing to health service management and financing. Health service users should be considered true partners;
- Equality and equity in health facilities, leading to better, more effective and efficient management, more rigorous exercise of responsibilities to the public, more effective services, and higher-quality care;
- Training activities for health professionals, review of the human resource development plan, and establishment of a computerized system will be undertaken to make health services more efficient;
- Establishment and management of an environment conducive to health: access to drinking water and sanitation, a healthy and safe environment, an appropriate diet, and a healthy lifestyle;
- A contractual approach for health care workers, without the state's divestiture from health finance;
- Diversification of health finance mechanisms, specifically through: (i) reinforcement of the system of mutual associations; (ii) creation of a health insurance system that would initially cover state-owned companies, large private companies, and civil servants (the systems should be improved as some companies such as SNPT, MAMWE, etc. have already begun to provide health care coverage for their staff); and (iii) gradual implementation of insurance in the communities that would rely on the *Mutuelles de Crédit* (Meck) networks in urban areas and the *Caisses d'Epargne* (Sanduk) networks in the villages.

All components of the program to strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system include 10 (ten) objectives. The targets for the period 2010-2014 are presented in table 2.4.7.

Table 2.4.7. Specific objectives and targets of the program to strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system

Program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system							
Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.4.1. Strengthen governance	Education program execution rate	0	80 percent	85 percent	90 percent	90 percent	95 percent
Objective 4.4.2. Strengthen the role of hospitals in the health system	Health service attendance rate	20 percent (2007)	25 percent	30 percent	30 percent	35 percent	40 percent
Objective 4.4.3. Strengthen the district health system	Proportion of health centers and stations equipped	80 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Objective 4.4.4. Promote accessibility for essential medicines, including vaccinations and inputs, at all levels	Percentage of essential drugs available at affordable prices	43 percent	30 percent	40 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent
Objective 4.4.5. Promote financing mechanisms for the health system	Per-capita budget	0 percent	2 percent	3 percent	5 percent	5 percent	7 percent
Objective 4.4.6. Build qualified human resource capacities in health facilities	Health workers trained	50	80	100	120	150	200

Table 2.4.7. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.4.7. Make the Health Promotion Directorate operational	Percentage completion of programmed activities	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Rate of reduction in travel abroad for health reasons	50 percent	40 percent	35 percent	25 percent	15 percent	10 percent
	Reference facilities brought up to standards and equipped	0	3	2	5	5	5
	A national public health laboratory	0	1	1	1	1	1
Objective 4.4.8. Strengthen the national health information system	Reliable national database available	0	1	1	1	1	1
Objective 4.4.9. Make the health promotion directorate operational	Percentage completion of programmed activities	0 percent	20 percent	30 percent	50 percent	50 percent	50 percent
Objective 4.4.10. Promote an environment conducive to health	Percentage completion of programmed activities	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

The operations adopted and expected results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.4.8. The program to strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system includes 33 (thirty-three) operations.

Table 2.4.8. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to strengthen efficacy and efficiency in all aspects of the health system

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system						
Objective 4.4.1. Strengthen governance						
Operations						
4.4.1.1. Strengthen the organic frameworks of administrative agencies	Percentage completion of programmed activities	100 percent				
4.4.1.2. Prepare plans for health development programs, including those in connection with priority programs	National Health Development Plan revised	1	0	0	0	0
	Health development plans for each island	3	0	0	0	0
4.4.1.3. Technical capacity building for the health administration	Percentage completion of programmed activities	100 percent				
4.4.1.4. Strengthen the health information system	Rate of completeness and timeliness	55 percent	65 percent	75 percent	80 percent	85 percent
4.4.1.5. Technical and material capacity building for the School of Medicine and Public Health (FMSP)	Library supplied with didactic materials	10 percent	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent
	Practical exercise laboratory equipped		1			
4.4.1.6. Promote operational research at all levels	Percentage completion of programmed activities	100 percent				

Table 2.4.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.4.2. Strengthen the role of hospitals in the health system						
Operations						
4.4.2.1. Develop and implement projects to establish hospitals	Number of establishment projects	1	1	1	0	0
4.4.2.2. Build and rehabilitate reference hospitals	Number of reference hospitals rehabilitated	3	3	3	3	3
4.4.2.3. Capacity building for reference hospitals (equipment and materials)	Number of reference hospitals equipped	3	3	3	3	3
4.4.2.4. Build and equip the national public health laboratory and the national blood transfusion center	Laboratory and national transfusion center built and operational	1	1	0	0	0
4.4.2.5. Create and implement management bodies at the hospital level	Number of continuing education sessions organized	4	4	4	4	4
4.4.2.5. Create and implement management bodies at the hospital level	Number of management bodies	10	10	15	15	15
4.4.2.6. Build capacities and enhance performance of maintenance services in reference hospitals	Number of centers equipped with operational maintenance services	3	5	5	4	3
	Percentage of maintenance services enhanced	80 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

Table 2.4.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.4.3. Strengthen the district health system						
4.4.3.1. Evaluate the district health system	Percentage completion of programmed activities	1	1	1	1	1
4.4.3.2. Strengthen technical platforms for reference health centers in the health zones	Percentage completion of programmed activities	80 percent	90 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
4.4.3.3. Renovate and equip district health centers and health stations	Proportion of health centers and stations equipped	60 percent	75 percent	80 percent	85 percent	95 percent
4.4.3.4. Create and implement management bodies at the district level	Number of management bodies established	17	17	17	17	17
Objective 4.4.4. Promote accessibility for essential medicines, including vaccinations and inputs, at all levels						
4.4.4.1. Procure and equip health structures with essential generic medicines	Percentage of essential medicines available at affordable prices	30 percent	40 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent
4.4.4.2. Capacity building for the oversight, inspection, and regulation authorities to fight illegal importing of generic medicines	Number of marketing licenses issued per year	10	20	30	40	50
4.4.4.3. Increase storage capacities for the National Autonomous Pharmacy of the Comoros (PNAC)	Percentage increase in PNAC storage capacity	15 percent	30 percent	40 percent	40 percent	45 percent

Table 2.4.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.4.5. Promote financing mechanisms for the health system						
4.4.5.1. Support the establishment of mutual associations in the area of health	Number of mutual associations established	25	35	60	60	75
4.4.5.2. Prepare social security policy	A social security policy exists	1	0	0	0	0
4.4.5.3. Establish a social security fund	Funds available	30 percent	45 percent	50 percent	55 percent	55 percent
Objective 4.4.6. Build qualified human resource capacities in health facilities						
4.4.6.1. Provide basic training for health personnel equitably between the islands	Health workers trained	15	32	42	52	57
4.4.6.2. Advanced training for health personnel at all levels	Health workers trained	30	40	50	60	60
4.4.6.3. Capacity building in human resource management	Number of professionals trained in human resource management	10	10	10	10	10
Objective 4.4.7. Make the Health Promotion Directorate operational						
4.4.7.1. Develop a national health promotion strategy	National plan to promote health available	0	1	0	0	0
4.4.7.2. Technical capacity building for community information and education	Number of persons trained	100 percent				

Table 2.4.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 4.4.8. Strengthen the national health information system						
4.4.8.1. Institutional capacity building for the health statistics system	Equipment and methodology for data collection and processing in place system wide	Equipment in place and collection methodology developed	Equipment in place and collection methodology developed	System operational	System operational	System operational
4.4.8.2. Train workers involved in collection and processing of health information	Number of workers trained	50	50	25	25	25
Objective 4.4.9. Make the Health Promotion Directorate operational						
4.4.9.1. Capacity building	Number of workers trained	25	25	15	15	15
Objective 4.4.10. Promote an environment conducive to health						
4.4.10.1. Produce and disseminate information on environmental health risks	Number of disseminations	30	30	30	30	30
4.4.10.2. Technical capacity building for management of environmental health risks	Percentage completion of programmed activities	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

2.5 CORE STRATEGY V. DEVELOP EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING WITH THE AIM OF DEVELOPING HUMAN CAPITAL

Poverty is not only the result of insufficient income. It also derives from insufficient access to different forms of capital, and specifically human capital. The government intends for all Comorians to be healthy, well educated, and able to reach their personal and professional potential. The education sector plays a strategic role in this connection as it is the best way to transmit social values and to develop skills to enable individuals to find the means and motivation to build a country that offers a good quality of life.

Analysis of the school system's performance shows that the net school enrollment rate is low on all islands, and particularly in rural areas where fewer girls are enrolled in school than boys. This situation is attributable in part to the shortage of classrooms on all three islands, particularly Ngazidja and Ndzuwani, and the inability of disadvantaged families to pay school fees for their children.

The widespread use of the double-shift system, the high student/teacher ratio, the teaching level of the instructors, lack of scholastic and didactic materials, and the inadequate health and nutritional status of many children, are sources of problems in the education system underlying substantial repeater and dropout rates.

Human resource training is essential in economic development, as in an increasingly integrated market economy, the competitiveness of the enterprises and the country's attractiveness to potential foreign investors depend largely on whether sufficient quantities of skilled labor are available in the appropriate areas. Further, as a result of the country's strong demographic growth, it is essential to help the new generations to become educated, to increase their chances of finding a job and securing decent living conditions. Technical and occupational training largely offer Comorian young people, particularly the poor, greater economic opportunities, enabling them to escape unemployment, poverty, delinquency, etc.

Against this backdrop, the 2010-2014 action plan places special emphasis on technical and vocational training activities in addition to those directly targeting the formal education sector. It also gives priority to informal education and management capacity building in the education system. The action plan adopted the following four priority programs to be implemented during the period:

Program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training, to reflect the requirements of the job market;

Program 5.2. Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education;

Program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education;

Program 5.4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities.

2.5.1. Program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training to reflect the requirements of the job market

In the context of poverty reduction, technical education and occupational training are major tools in support of human capital development. Human resource training, particularly competent, skilled labor, is essential in the country's sustainable development, and therefore in

economic growth. It gives the beneficiaries the skills to improve their living conditions and those of their households, and provides labor in sufficient qualities and quantities, which is essential in a context of globalization where enterprises are becoming increasingly competitive. Investment in human capital is also an important factor to help attract foreign investors.

Technical education should be promoted in lower secondary school and a voluntary occupational training program should be developed for young drop-outs, those who never attended school, and uneducated adults, who constitute a substantial proportion of the active population, to integrate them more effectively into the country's socioprofessional fabric.

In the area of technical and occupational training, the priorities will be to: (1) reorganize the subsector to focus on growth training sectors; (2) rehabilitate the existing schools; (3) build and adequately equip new facilities; (4) diversify the available training; and (5) train teachers and instructors. This option must reflect the country's priorities and the choice of growth sectors.

In the context of national reconciliation, the university is an essential instrument in social cohesion and consolidation of national unity. In this connection, it must play a fundamental role in strengthening the national identity and promoting a new spirit of citizenship. To that end, the university requires an appropriate, attractive environment, and sufficient facilities to meet training demand for mid-level and senior managers in areas deemed to be priorities for the country's development. The university must offer more diverse training with the twofold objective of meeting the expectations of young people while reflecting the stakes deriving from modernization.

There are five (5) specific objectives in the program, which are presented in the table below, along with indicators to assess performance in program implementation. Benchmark values are also presented, along with targets for the PRGS period.

Table 2.5.1. Specific objectives and targets for the program to develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training to reflect the requirements of the job market

Program and objective	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training to reflect the requirements of the job market	Percentage of students who have acquired the necessary technical and occupational skills	25 percent	35 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent
	Percentage of Comorian university students who have acquired the necessary academic and research skills	25 percent	35 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent
Objective 5.1.1. Diversify the supply of technical and occupational training	Percentage of children not or no longer enrolled in schools registered in pre-occupational training centers	2 percent	10 percent	25 percent	50 percent	50 percent	50 percent
Objective 5.1.2. Strengthen management of the technical and occupational training system	Percentage of secondary school students enrolled in technical education and occupational training schools	3 percent	5 percent	15 percent	25 percent	30 percent	35 percent
	Rate at which technical and occupational training organization (OFTP) covers financial requirements	5 percent	25 percent	50 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Objective 5.1.3. Create an environment conducive to quality higher education	Rate of students who have passed the baccalaureate admitted to the first year of the Comorian University	50 percent	64 percent	77 percent	90 percent	90 percent	90 percent
	Qualification rate of Comorian University teachers	12 percent doctorates 88 percent other	15 percent doctorates 85 percent other	20 percent doctorates 80 percent other	30 percent doctorates 70 percent other	50 percent doctorates 50 percent other	60 percent doctorates 40 percent other
Objective 5.1.4. Strengthen the partnership between the education system and the labor environment	Professional integration rate for graduates	0 percent	5 percent	25 percent	50 percent	70 percent	80 percent
Objectives 5.1.5. Promote basic education and the outlook of preparation for active life	Percentage of children supported in integration into normal life	0 percent	5 percent	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent	25 percent

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.5.2. A total of 20 operations are programmed for the action plan period.

Table 2.5.2. Operations and targets of the program to develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training to reflect the requirements of the job market

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training, to reflect the requirements of the job market						
Specific objective 5.1.1. Diversify the supply of technical and occupational training						
Operations						
5.1.1.1. Build, rehabilitate, and equip schools and technical education and occupational training centers	Number of technical and professional schools rehabilitated and equipped	1	3	6	9	12
5.1.1.2. Prepare and produce reference materials for trades and occupational training	Number of technical and professional schools provided with references	1	4	8	10	16
5.1.1.3. Finalize, validate, and review the policy to develop technical education and occupational training	Policy paper completed and available	1		1		1
5.1.1.4. Initial and continuing education for technical education and occupational training workers (trainers and administrators)	Number of workers trained	20	60	120	180	240

Table 2.5.2. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.1.2. Strengthen management of the technical and occupational training system						
Operations						
5.1.2.1. Capacity building in central and regional management	Central and regional units to manage the system created and operational	4	4	4	4	4
5.1.2.2. Revise the legislative and regulatory framework	Guideline law passed. Law establishing the OFTP passed; Wage bill tax law passed	1	2	0		
5.1.2.3. Operational implementation of the employment observatory and national occupational classification	Employment observatory operational; National employment classification adopted	1	1	1	1	1
5.1.2.4. Create tripartite structures for subsector development	Number of tripartite structures established by economic sector	4	7	10	13	16
5.1.2.5. Capacity building in central and regional tax and wage bill management	Number of operating accounts for the tax (coverage rate)	4	7	10	13	16

Table 2.5.2. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.1.3. Create an environment conducive to quality higher education						
Operations						
5.1.3.1. Rehabilitate/build and equip lecture rooms at the University of the Comoros	Number of lecture rooms rehabilitated/built	1	1	2	1	1
5.1.3.2. Rehabilitate/build and equip classrooms at the University of the Comoros	Number of classrooms rehabilitated/built	10	10	10	10	10
5.1.3.3. Train and recruit teacher-researchers (motivate teachers in governance)	Number of teacher-researchers trained and recruited	10	15	20	25	30
5.1.3.4. Build and equip specialized classrooms for the University	Number of scientific laboratories	1	2	3	4	5
	Number of computer rooms equipped	1	2	2	2	2
	Number libraries built and equipped	1	1	1	1	1
5.1.3.5. Consolidation of the Licence/Masters/Doctorate (LMD) system	Number of Comorian University schools incorporated into the LMD system	1	2	3	3	3

Table 2.5.2. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.1.4. Strengthen the partnership between the education system and the working world						
Operations						
5.1.4.1. Establish coordinated programs with the professional world	Number of contracts executed between training institutions and enterprises	5	10	15	20	25
5.1.4.2. Establish research programs based on innovations (technological, linguistic, pedagogic, and social)	Number of Comorian University professors registered in research programs	10	15	20	25	30
	Number of research programs developed at the Comorian University	2	3	4	5	6
5.1.4.3. Strengthen good university governance, including in private higher education	Number of university institutions complying with the principles of good governance	5	5	5	5	5

Table 2.5.2. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.1.5. Promote basic educations and opportunities for integration into active life						
Operations						
5.1.5.1. Initiate scientific discovery activities in primary schools	Program of scientific activities included in curricula	2	2	2	2	2
5.1.5.2. Establish post-primary programs conducive to changes in behaviors and values, mutual understanding, peace, and tolerance	Number of post-primary classes established	25	50	100	200	400
5.1.5.3. Strengthen extra-scholastic and community scientific and technical education (Authorized Technical Education Centers—ATEC, etc.)	Number of grassroots trainers	25	50	100	200	400

2.5.2. Program 5.2. Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education

Preschool education does not exist in the Comorian formal education system. Early childhood coverage and education are provided by the Koranic school (a well-established secular institution present throughout the Comoros), and with the recent introduction of western nurseries located primarily in urban areas that serve only a fraction of the 3-5 year age bracket. Studies confirm, however, that a satisfactory early childhood education, within the family as well as within more structured programs, has a positive impact on child development and learning capacities. This program aims to build capacities to accommodate and educate children.

To reach the aim of providing quality education for all at the horizon 2015, the government must rehabilitate, build, and equip classrooms, update education programs and methods, strengthen scientific disciplines and teaching languages, provide initial and ongoing training for education inspectors and teachers at the elementary and secondary levels, facilitate availability and accessibility of textbooks to students and educational and didactic materials to teachers, to ensure effective learning and enhance the performance of the education system. This program aims to improve the supply and quality of academic training in primary and secondary schools.

Program 2.5.3. Specific objectives and targets of the program to improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 5.2. Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education	Primary school net enrollment rate	73 percent	80 percent	83 percent	87 percent	90 percent	95 percent
	Elementary cycle completion rate	71 percent	76 percent	78 percent	80 percent	85 percent	90 percent
	Gross secondary school enrollment rate	35 percent	40 percent	45 percent	50 percent	55 percent	60 percent
Specific objective 5.2.1. Capacity building in accommodation, supervision activities, production of reference materials, and integrated early childhood development	Preschool enrollment rate	4 percent	25 percent	35 percent	45 percent	55 percent	65 percent
Specific objective 5.2.2: Improve the supply in primary and secondary education	Admission rate to the first year of primary school	89 percent	95 percent	96 percent	98 percent	100 percent	100 percent
	Gross primary school enrollment rate	95 percent	98 percent	100 percent	102 percent	105 percent	110 percent
	Gross admission rate in the first year of secondary school	41 percent	56 percent	61 percent	65 percent	70 percent	80 percent

Table 2.5.3. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.2.3. Eliminate disparities and inequalities in the schools	Net enrollment discrepancy between boys and girls in primary school	4 percent	3 percent	2 percent	1 percent	0 percent	0 percent
	Net enrollment discrepancy between primary and secondary school	59 percent	49 percent	39 percent	29 percent	19 percent	9 percent
Specific objective 5.2.4. Enhance the quality of teaching and learning at the primary and secondary levels	Percentage of students who passed the Sixth year entry examination	30 percent	40 percent	45 percent	50 percent	55 percent	60 percent
	Percentage of students who passed the Baccalaureate	21 percent	25 percent	35 percent	45 percent	55 percent	65 percent
Specific objective 5.2.5. Strengthen the languages used in the education system	Percentage of students mastering basic skills at each level of primary school	3-8 percent	10 percent	20 percent	40 percent	60 percent	80 percent

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.5.2. The program to improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education includes 20 operations.

Table 2.5.4. Operations and target results for each objective in the program to improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 5.2. Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education						
Specific objective 5.2.1. Capacity building in accommodation, extension activities, production of reference materials, and integrated early childhood development						
Operations						
5.2.1.1. Prepare, validate, and review early childhood development policy	Policy paper completed and available	1		1		1
5.2.1.2. Build, rehabilitate, and equip preschools; create play areas and latrines	Number of primary classrooms built, rehabilitated, and equipped	60	80	100		
5.2.1.3. Prepare programs, books, learning manuals and educational guides for children and teachers, for early childhood education	Number of schools having pedagogic and didactic documents	15	20	25		
5.2.1.4. Train teaching extension workers and instructors on teaching methods and the use of teaching guides and manuals for early childhood education	Number of extension workers trained	14	30	40		
	Number of teachers trained	60	80	100		
5.2.1.5. Establish a social security system	Number of schools using the system	12	12	12	12	12

Table 2.5.4. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.2.2. Improve the supply of primary and secondary education						
Operations						
5.2.2.1. Build, rehabilitate, and equip primary school classrooms	Number of primary classrooms built, rehabilitated, and equipped	80	80	80	80	80
5.2.2.2. Build, rehabilitate, and equip secondary school classrooms	Number of secondary classrooms built, rehabilitated, and equipped	50	45	40	35	30
5.2.2.3. Initial and continuing education for primary and secondary school teachers	Number of primary school teachers trained	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
	Number of secondary school teachers trained	500	500	500	500	500
5.2.2.4. Create play and leisure areas and latrines in the schools	Number of schools having developed play areas	100	150	200	250	300
Specific objective 5.2.3. Eliminate disparities and inequalities in the schools						
Operations						
5.2.3.1. Awareness and support activities for equal access to school	Number of non-enrolled children enrolled in school	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
5.2.3.2. Train local players on the cross-cutting aspects and on strategies to eliminate disparities in the schools	Number of players trained	450	650	1,200	1,500	2,000

Table 2.5.4. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
5.2.3.3. Establish clear strategies to overcome obstacles to school enrollment for vulnerable groups (girls; poor or handicapped persons) and in the event of crises, conflicts, or disasters	Number of Regional Education Inspection Districts (CIPRs) having an operational scheme for covering education in emergency situations	5	10	17	17	17
Specific objective 5.2.4. Enhance quality of teaching and learning at the primary and secondary levels						
Operations						
5.2.4.1. Train pedagogic inspectors and advisors in each discipline of secondary education	Number of pedagogic extension workers trained	24	24	24	24	24
5.2.4.2. Provide schools with scholastic materials and pedagogic and didactic support materials	Number of primary and secondary school students having appropriate didactic materials	127,867	132,575	137,406	150,000	160,000
	Number of primary and secondary teachers having appropriate pedagogic and support materials	3,300	3,441	3,588	3,600	3,650
5.2.4.3. Create mini libraries in public institutions	Number of public schools shaving a mini library	106	201	296	350	400
5.2.4.4. Evaluate the efficacy and general use of the skills-based teaching approach (APC) at all levels	Number of public and private schools applying the APC the first two levels	350	450	450	450	450
5.2.4.5. Build libraries, laboratories, computer rooms, and make teaching kits available for science	Number of junior high schools equipped with specialized classrooms	15	15	10	10	5
	Number of public secondary schools equipped with specialized classrooms	5	8	10		

Table 2.5.4. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
5.2.4.6. Capacity building for pedagogic extension agencies	Number of CIPRs developed, equipped, and supported for pedagogic follow-up activities	17	17	17	17	17
Specific objective 5.2.5. Strengthen the languages used in the education system						
5.2.5.1. Improve teacher skills in the teaching languages (French and Arabic)	Number of teachers trained or recycled	1,200	1,200	1,200	3,300	3,300
5.2.5.2. Develop teaching supports and training on how to use them	Number of primary school students having appropriate didactic materials	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000

2.5.3. Program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education

Program 5.3 aims to promote a sectoral approach to education sector management, specifically through capacity building for professionals involved in the education sector in the areas of planning, management, and monitoring and evaluation of public projects and programs. This approach will ultimately lead to a more effective use of the resources allocated to the sector. Insufficient performance in the sector is now explained in part by a lack of capacity in the administrative structures and in monitoring and coordination units.

Table 2.5.5. Specific objectives and targets of the program to develop competent human resources and the SWAP approach in education

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the SWAP approach in education	Percentage of financial resources for education mobilized by the ministry	5 percent	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent
	Education program and project education rate	10 percent	40 percent	60 percent	80 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Specific objective 5.3.1. Capacity building for education management, planning, and evaluation bodies at all levels of the education system	Percentage of education services and directorates having qualified, competent workers	10 percent	20 percent	65 percent	75 percent	80 percent	90 percent
Specific objective 5.3.2. Enhance school governance and skills of education workers	Percentage of education directorates and schools that have prepared and executed annual education policy implementation plans	5 percent	10 percent	30 percent	50 percent	70 percent	100 percent

Table 2.5.5. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.3.3. Promote the SWAP approach for sustainable human resource development	Percentage financial resources mobilized for education by the ministry	5 percent	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent
Specific objective 5.3.4. Strengthen research on the Comorian language	Percentage of students who can write correctly in Shikomori at the primary level	2 percent	10 percent	20 percent	40 percent	60 percent	80 percent

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.5.6. The program to develop competent human resources and the SWAP approach in education includes 13 operations.

Table 2.5.6. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the SWAP approach in education						
Specific objective 5.3.1. Strengthen capacities in planning, administration, management, and evaluation of the of the education system						
Operations						
5.3.1.1. Apply management principles (job-employment alignment) in education system administration	Number of administrative positions having trained, competent personnel	20	50	75	100	125
5.3.1.2. Harmonize and strengthen synergies between the central and decentralized agencies responsible for education	Number of central and decentralized services harmonized	5	10	15	20	25
5.3.1.3. Train administrative staff in the education system to use modern management tools	Number of personnel trained	60	150	225	300	375
5.3.1.4. Provide administration directorates and services in the education system with the equipment and materials required for effective management of the system	Number of directorates and services equipped	5	10	15	20	25
5.3.1.5. Capacity building in assessment of the education system	Number of services equipped and supported in evaluation activities	5	5	5	5	5

Table 2.5.6. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Specific objective 5.3.2. Enhance school governance and skills of education workers						
Operations						
5.3.2.1. Effective operation of school boards and management councils	Number of school and institutional advisory boards operational	60	150	225	300	375
5.3.2.2. Establish and operationally implement a group of management personnel in schools	Number of management personnel trained	180	450	675	900	1,125
5.3.2.3. Strengthen the partnership with technical, financial, and social players	Number of partnership agreements signed with technical, financial, and social players	3	5	7	9	12
Specific objective 5.3.3. Promote the SWAP approach for sustainable human resource development						
Operations						
5.3.3.1 Initiate and implement a true sector planning process	Number of local, island, and national consultations organized every year	21	21	21	21	21
5.3.3.2. Establish partner coordination mechanisms, a system for sharing information, and joint assessment of the education sector	Number of coordination meetings held each year	2	2	2	2	2

Table 2.5.6. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
5.3.3.3. Prepare a strategic education development plan and a medium-term finance and expenditure framework for the sector to achieve the Education For All goals by 2015	Strategic plan and financing framework finalized, reviewed, and available	1		1		1
Specific objective 5.3.4. Strengthen research on the Comorian language						
Operations						
5.3.4.1. Create a national center and strengthen research in Shikomori	Center established, equipped, and functional	1	1	1	1	1
	Number of teaching and didactic supports prepared in Shikomori	5	10	15	20	25
5.3.4.2. Integration of Shikomori into the education system	Number of schools incorporating Shikomori	50	150	200	250	300

2.5.4. Program 5.4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities

Illiteracy is one of the main obstacles to the country's social and economic development, and is a major challenge to be met with the aim of achieving Education For All at the horizon 2015 and to reach the Millennium Development Goals.

The total illiteracy rate is still quite high in the Comoros. It is estimated at 40.9 percent according to the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000, and primarily affects economically productive populations. This situation is both an impediment to economic growth and a factor in vulnerability and impoverishment. Appropriate action should be taken in connection with poverty reduction to enable this important sector of the active population to acquire the knowledge and skills required to improve their living conditions and to participate effectively in the joint effort to reconstruct the national economy and thereby to improve the standard of living, for individuals and for the community.

Table 2.5.7. Specific objectives and targets of the program to promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 5.4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities	Percentage of young people and adults benefiting from literacy activities	60 percent	64 percent	69 percent	73 percent	75 percent	80 percent
Specific objective 5.4.1. Implement a functional literacy policy for young people and adults	Literacy rate for the population 15 years and over	60 percent	64 percent	69 percent	73 percent	75 percent	80 percent
Specific objective 5.4.2. Promote sports activities for young people	Proportion of young people engaging in sports activities in appropriate areas	0 percent	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent
Specific objective 5.4.3. Promote cultural activities	Proportion of the population attending or participating in cultural activities	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent	25 percent	30 percent	35 percent

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.5.8. The program to promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities includes 13 operations.

Table 2.5.8. Operations and target results for each objective in the program to promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Priority program 5.4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities						
Specific objective 5.4.1. Implement a functional literacy policy for young people and adults						
Operations						
5.4.1.1. Design literacy programs	Number of literacy programs operational	2	4	6	8	10
5.4.1.2. Design, produce, and procure pedagogic and didactic support materials	Number of pedagogic and didactic support materials prepared	4	8	12	16	20
5.4.1.3. Literacy training for extension workers	Number of literacy workers or extension workers trained	50	150	200	250	300
5.4.1.4. Survey initiatives in progress and qualification of literacy organizations	Number of persons receiving successful literacy training	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
5.4.1.5. Complete literacy programs	Number of literacy courses supported each year	50	150	200	250	300

Table 2.5.8. (Continued)

Specific objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 5.4.2. Promote sports activities for young people						
Operations						
5.4.2.1. Rehabilitate/extend the National Institute for Youth, Physical Education, and Sports (INJES) and training for young people	INJES website developed and functional	1		1		1
	Number of youth groups	3	3	3	3	3
5.4.2.2. Establish sports platforms and facilities in secondary schools	Number of secondary schools equipped with sports materials	3	3	3	3	
5.4.2.3. Establish regional sports centers	Number of regional sport centers established	5	5	5	5	5
5.4.2.4. Train physical and sports instructors	Number of instructors trained	10	10	10	10	10
5.4.2.5. Train physical education and sports teachers (EPS)	Number of teachers trained or recycled	15	15	15	15	15
Objective 5.4.3. Promote cultural activities						
Operations						
4.3.1. Rehabilitate and preserve resources	Number of sites/buildings developed	6	6	6	6	6
4.3.2. Strengthen and establish more cultural activity centers	Number of reading and cultural activity centers supported	12	12	12	12	12
4.3.3. Establish municipal libraries	Number of municipal libraries established	5	5	5	5	5

2.6. CORE STRATEGY VI. PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CIVIL SECURITY

The constraints affecting the Comoros are similar to those identified for SIDS under Agenda 21 and the Barbados Plan of Action: ecological and economic instability; substantial vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, insufficient response and management capacity, and a narrow base of energy resources at high costs. The national policy and action plan for the environment, which constitute the reference documents, revealed substantial, alarming environmental trends and threats, including degradation of land and deforestation, absence of or poor natural resource management, deterioration of the environment, lack of appropriate management tools for urban and coastal areas, and an absence of integrated policies reflecting the cross-cutting dimension of the environment.

The political, economic, legal, and regulatory framework is not appropriate for the current context and must be revised or supplemented to reflect the autonomy that has been granted to the islands: (i) the organic framework as promulgated does not define the sharing of authority for environmental management and protection between the Union and the islands; (ii) many implementing texts for the Framework Law in respect of the environment have yet to be drafted; (iii) the national legal framework has not been revised to constitute a framework to allow implementation of the conventions the Comoros has ratified; (iv) there is no institution responsible for drafting, revision, and harmonization of legal texts deriving from various sectors; (v) there is a mismatch between the human resources provided in the organic frameworks and the requirements for the institutions to meet the responsibilities incumbent on them. The financial resources required to equip and implement the directorates are to all intents and purposes nonexistent. As a result, these institutions are not capable of discharging their duties, particularly in the area of planning, coordination, extension, supervision, and awareness activities. Six priority programs were identified to meet these challenges.

Program 6.1. Conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages;

Program 6.2. Conserve and develop agro-biodiversity;

Program 6.3. Adapt to climate change;

Program 6.4. Fiscal consolidation with an ecological focus;

Program 6.5. Capacity building for multisector environmental management and coordination;

Program 6.6. Establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters.

2.6.1. Program 6.1. Conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages

In the Comoros, virtually all of the population's subsistence activities are based on the direct exploitation of natural resources. Such resources are therefore the main source of income for the sectors of the population hardest hit by the drama of human and monetary poverty. Now, these related resources and ecosystems are threatened by uncontrolled exploitation, at the risk of permanently compromising this essential economic potential. The important issue is that the conservation of biodiversity contributes to the country's sustainable socioeconomic development, particularly for local communities that account for the majority of the population, who are dependent on natural resources for survival.

Sustainable exploitation and development of natural resources are clearly essential levers to reverse the current trends characterized by impoverishment and increasing marginalization of the people, and to improve their living conditions. In this connection, a network of protected

areas, co-managed with the village communities, should be established and implemented. Beyond the dimensions of environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource management in the zones to be protected, these areas will primarily be used as tools to attract interest and highlight the exceptional latent eco-tourism potential the Comoros has never managed to exploit, and to derive all the benefits the country can expect in support of its economic development and social progress. The specific objectives of this program during the period are presented in Table 2.6.1.

Table 2.6.1. Specific objectives and targets of the program to conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.1. Conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages							
6.1.1. Establish a network of protected land and marine areas representative of the unique natural resources the Comoros has to offer, and manage them jointly with the communities	Size of the protected areas related to the country's total area	1/6 Protected areas (PA)	1 Co-management agreement	2 Co-management agreements			3 PAs
6.1.2. Identify the elements of biodiversity to ensure their protection and sustainable management	Number of flora and fauna inventories conducted	3 inventories (medicinal plants, weeds, exotic and endemic plants)	Forest inventory in 2010	Diagnostic in 2011			
6.1.3 Develop substitute economic activities compatible with the establishment of protected areas	Number of technical feasibility papers for activities studied and financed	80 community income-generating activities (IGAs)	150 community and individual IGAs	200 community and individual IGAs	350 community and individual IGAs	450 community and individual IGAs	550 community and individual IGAs

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.6.2. A total of twelve (12) interventions are programmed for the action plan period.

Table 2.6.2. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.1. Conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages						
Objective 6.1.1. Establish a network of protected land and marine areas representative of the unique natural resources the Comoros has to offer, and manage them jointly with the communities						
Operations						
6.1.1.1. Establish co-management structures for protected areas involving the local communities	Representation (percent) of adjacent communities in protected area co-management organizations	33 sustainable local development committees and 3 management bodies	20 local sustainable local development committees and 3 management bodies			1 national protected area network
6.1.1.2. Delimit and zone sites adopted for the establishment of protected areas	Number of zoning plans for adopted sites available	0 plans	2 plans	5 plans		
6.1.1.3. Develop and adopt the legal and regulatory framework for establishment of the network of protected areas	Implementing texts available	1 community preserve	2 community preserves	3 protected areas		2 protected areas
6.1.1.4. Develop and adopt a communication strategy to promote the network of protected areas	Percentage area of protected area ecosystems subject to sustainable management measures	10 percent	15 percent	30 percent		50 percent
6.1.1.5. Develop and adopt technical and financial frameworks (management plan and business plan) for implementation and management of the network of protected areas	Number of development planning and land use decisions involved and consistent with the plans	4 organizations	24 organizations	70 organizations		98 organizations

Table 2.6.2. (Continued)

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.1.2. Identify the elements of biodiversity to ensure their protection and sustainable management						
Operations						
6.1.2.1. Conduct fauna and flora inventories pinpointing species having special status (endemic, endangered with extinction, or critically endangered)	Species database and mapping available	1 specialized database	2 specialized databases	3 specialized databases	Geo-referenced national database	Geo-referenced national database
6.1.2.2. Design management measures based on protection of critical habitats and critical stages in the life cycle or reproductive potential of the species	Regulatory texts on protection of habitats and life cycle of species	Law on protection of habitats and life cycle of species and implementing decrees	1 draft on rehabilitation and protection of habitats and life cycle of species	1 draft on rehabilitation and protection of habitats and life cycle of species	1 draft on rehabilitation and protection of habitats and life cycle of species	
	Number of projects to protect habitats and life cycle					
6.1.2.3 Establish a statistical database on resources exploited by the industrial fishing and forestry sectors to determine exploitation limits and protective measures	Statistical database integrated into the environmental information system	30 percent	50 percent	80 percent	100 percent	

Table 2.6.2. (Continued)

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.1.3. Contribute to economic development and social progress of the populations bordering protected areas						
Operations						
6.1.3.1. Establish a specialized credit facility to finance substitute economic activities	Number of technical feasibility studies for activities financed	30 studies financed	100 studies financed	200 studies financed	300 studies financed	400 studies financed
6.1.3.2. Develop economic activities through development and sustainable exploitation of biodiversity to benefit the communities adjacent to protected areas	Strategy to develop economic activities through development and sustainable exploitation of biodiversity to benefit the communities adjacent to protected areas	ZPC/Protected area management plan	Protected area management plan	Strategy for development of economic activities		
6.1.3.3. Prepare and implement an ecotourism development strategy	Number of investment projects applications consistent with the ecotourism development plan	10 applications	20 applications	30 applications	30 applications	50 applications
6.1.3.4. Establish a specialized credit facility to finance substitute economic activities	Number of ecotourism projects financed	10 projects	20 projects	30 projects	30 projects	50 projects

2.6.2. Program 6.2. Conserve and develop agro-biodiversity

There is a type of traditional agro-forestry practiced in the Comoros that has many advantages in terms of environmental conservation (soil, water, and habitat for flora and fauna species), and in terms of production (food, water, and wood for working and energy). This traditional growing method in the Comoros is very stable and provides permanent soil cover, reducing erosion, promoting distribution of surface water, and optimizing the use of parceled areas through the staggering of production cycles. There are several types of traditional agro-forestry systems depending on the ecological condition of the sites, their exposure, soils, and drainage.

The special features of Comorian products derive from traditional production methods consistent with the requirements of agro-biological crops, and from the presence of varieties endemic in the Comoros or that have become rare at the regional scale. The genotype features of the varieties present in the Comoros have been preserved, primarily as a result of the plant reproduction techniques used for vanilla and the absence of programs to introduce new varieties of these species. Conservation and sustainable use of the species and varieties cultivated in the Comoros have substantial benefits at the regional and world scale, preserving genotype material peculiar to the country or subregion, and preserving the potential to adapt these cash crops at the regional scale.

Improved productivity in and stabilization of this system should make it possible to limit deforestation and the extension of cultivated lands at the expense of the natural forests, helping conserve agro-biodiversity and biological diversity in the forest ecosystems.

The aim at this level is therefore to preserve and develop agriculturally important varieties and species and traditional agro-forestry systems specific to the Comoros, and to promote their exploitation. The specific objectives and targets of this program are presented in Table 2.6.3.

Table 2.6.3. Specific objectives and targets of the program to conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.2. Conserve and develop agro-biodiversity							
6.2.1. Prevent loss of unique indigenous varieties through the replacement of imported varieties or the introduction of pathogens	Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) database	0	3 databases				
	Database on pathogens						
6.2.2. Develop agro-biodiversity to conserve and optimize traditional practices and varieties in agroforestry and cash crops	Land area devoted to agro-biodiversity	0	10 percent	30 percent	60 percent		
6.2.3. Develop fair trade systems based on the biotic resources the Comoros offers	Changes in quantities produced meeting the requirements for "biological" labeling and meeting "fair trade" requirements						

Table 2.6.3. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.2.4. Support activities to protect and develop vulnerable sites	Percentage area of vulnerable agricultural sites subject to development and conservation measures	10 percent	30 percent	60 percent			
6.2.5. Preserve and develop agriculturally important varieties and species and traditional agro-forestry systems specific to the Comoros, and promote their exploitation	Percentage of agricultural development projects incorporating specific conservation and development measures	5 percent	15 percent	20 percent	30 percent	30 percent	

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.6.4. A total of seventeen (17) operations are programmed for the action plan period.

Table 2.6.4. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to conserve and develop agro-biodiversity

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.2. Conserve and develop agro-biodiversity						
Objective 6.2.1 Prevent loss of unique indigenous varieties through replacement of imported varieties or the introduction of pathogens						
Operations						
6.2.1.1. Build national capacities to issue scientific opinions identifying the risks and advantages related to agricultural stock and breeding stock	Persons trained and national institutions playing fully operational roles	3 databases (DB)	3 DB	3 DB	3 DB	3 BD
6.2.1.2. Develop methods and systems to increase productivity of traditional agroforestry production	Number of producers who have adopted the methods and systems established	5,000 producers	10,000 producers	10,000 producers		
6.2.1.3. Adopt and implement integrated biological protection and agrobiological techniques	Number of producers who have adopted integrated protection techniques	3 percent	6 percent	25 percent		
6.2.1.4 Draft implementing texts on importing of modified living organisms and genetically modified organisms, and training of justice assistants to gain skills in applying rigorous import controls	Implementing decrees and orders signed; Number of workers trained	Percentage of cases intercepted; 30 workers	30 workers			

Table 2.6.4. (Continued)

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.2.2. Develop agro-biodiversity to conserve and develop traditional practices and varieties in agroforestry and cash crops						
Operations						
6.2.2.1. Mapping of priority sites for exploitation	Mapping of priority sites available	25 percent	50 percent	75 percent		
6.2.2.2. Establish an experimentation system to support productivity and profitability of indigenous species	Quantity of plants deriving from root stock produced in laboratories and in stations		1 unit	2 units		
6.2.2.3. Sustainably exploit and develop medicinal and aromatic plants through the introduction of ecotechnology to extract essential oils	Changes in quantities produced	10 percent	20 percent	20 percent	50 percent	
6.2.2.4. Establish nurseries and seed and plant banks	Number of nurseries and seed banks established	15 percent	35 percent	50 percent		
6.2.2.5. Implement activities to demonstrate the benefits of the growing systems to be promoted	Number of growing systems promoted	3 growing systems	2 growing systems	2 growing systems		

Table 2.6.4. (Continued)

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.2.3. Develop fair trade systems based on the biotic resources the Comoros offers						
Operations						
6.2.3.1. Identify biotic resources offering substantial development potential in connection with fair trade arrangements	Biotic resources identified	10 percent biotic resources	30 percent biotic resources	60 percent biotic resources		
6.2.3.2. Organize marketing and export sectors for products, specifically under "bio" and "fair trade" labels	Changes in quantities produced meeting requirements for "biological" and "fair trade" labeling; Producer revenue growth rate attributable to marketing of biological and/or fair trade products	50 percent; 10 percent	60 percent; 20 percent	80 percent; 20 percent	20 percent	30 percent
Objective 6.2.4. Support activities to develop and protect vulnerable sites						
Operations						
6.2.4.1. Identify vulnerable sites in connection with non-sustainable agricultural and pastoral activities	Number of vulnerable sites identified	12 sites	10 sites	10 sites		
6.2.4.2. Prepare and adopt regulations on agricultural activities involving vulnerable sites and in areas adjacent to the sites	Number of implementing texts adopted		Decrees and orders signed			

Table 2.6.4. (Continued)

Programs, objectives, and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.2.4.3. Awareness campaign on management and development of village land and community natural reserves	Number of persons covered by awareness activities	5,000 persons	10,000 persons	10,000 persons		
Objective 6.2.5. Conserve and develop agriculturally important varieties and species and traditional agro-forestry systems						
Operations						
6.2.5.1. Conserve and sustainably use species and varieties cultivated in the Comoros	Percentage of area dedicated to species and varieties	65 percent	75 percent			
6.2.5.2. Conserve genotype materials unique to the country or to the subregion	Percentage of area occupied by unique genotype material	10 percent	20 percent			
6.2.5.3. Promote and disseminate traditional production methods meeting agrobiological growing requirements	Number of producers who have adopted traditional agrobiological techniques	5,000	10,000	10,000		

2.6.3. Program 6.3. Adapt to climate change

The effects of climate change include accelerated losses of coastal strips of land, reduced agricultural and fish production, contamination of coastal water tables with seawater, and displacement of more than 10 percent of the coastal population. As is true for SIDS,¹ the Union of the Comoros supports the objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the principle of anticipating and preparing for events related to climate change. Energy sources should be diversified to move towards energy autonomy, and natural forest deforestation should be limited by developing pilot projects focusing on alternative sources of energy such as wind and solar energy, hydroelectricity, and community reforestation parcels for firewood.

Climate change will therefore have substantial impacts on health, food security, economic activity, water resources, and physical infrastructure. These impacts can be disruptive in this archipelago, whose economy and life are largely dependent on agriculture, tourism, and fishing, and where most the population lives on the coast. Above all, climate change runs the risk of cancelling out the development efforts that have been made in connection with specific food security and poverty reduction strategies. This issue adds new difficulties in the country's progress towards sustainable development. The new challenge today is to address the current and future impacts of climate change and take the necessary steps to reduce their effects. The specific objectives and targets of this program are presented in Table 2.6.5.

¹ Small Island Developing Countries.

Table 2.6.5. Specific objectives and targets of the program to adapt to climate change

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.3. Adapt to climate change							
6.3.1. Build capacities to address climate change and its impacts							
6.3.2. Maintain and increase fertility of agricultural and forest land	Percentage of degraded areas subject to a restoration program	0 percent	5 percent	20 percent	30 percent	30 percent	
6.3.3. Provide users secure access to land	Property law and implementing texts available and applied		Forestry law adopted; decrees and orders signed and applied	Property law adopted; decrees and orders signed and applied			
6.3.4. Prepare an integrated management scheme for coastal areas (GIZC) incorporating urban and rural development planning, and reduce risks in connection with climate disturbances	Number of development planning and land use decisions consistent with the plans		GIZC master plan prepared and approved	GIZC master plan prepared and approved			

Table 2.6.5. (Continued)

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.3.5. Promote integrated waste management and sanitation	Percentage of the population having access to waste management and sanitation services		10 percent	20 percent	35 percent		
	Quality readings for swimming water at major beaches						
6.3.6. Protect drinking water resources and enhance security of supply and exploitation	Number of drinking water sources with secure perimeters		3	7	10	13	16
6.3.7. Reduce dependence on fossil fuels and natural forest wood as energy sources	Share of renewable and sustainable energy in total energy consumption						

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.6.6. A total of twenty-one (21) operations are programmed for the action plan period

Table 2.6.6. Operations and target results of the program to adapt to climate change

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.3. Adapt to climate change						
Objective 6.3.1. Build capacities to address climate change and its impacts						
Operations						
6.3.1.1. Knowledge of climate risks for ecosystems, natural resources, and health	Number of topics developed for awareness activities	4 topics	6 topics	6 topics		
6.3.1.2 Establish technical mechanisms and procedures to identify greenhouse gas emissions	National communication on climate change		Prepare and validate the second National communication on climate change		Plan preparation of the third National communication	
6.3.1.3. Provide training to assess impacts related to climate change and mitigating measures	Number of training activities on impact evaluation and mitigation	6	12	24		
6.3.1.4. Provide training to prepare climate related project portfolios and financing mechanisms	Number of training activities	2	3	5	10	
6.3.1.5. Develop adaptation policies and programs	Number of projects financed in connection with the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Environmental Action Plan (PANA)	1	2	4	6	

Table 2.6.6. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.3.2. Maintain and increase fertility of agricultural and forest land						
Operations						
6.3.2.1. Prepare and apply reforestation plans for hills, watersheds, riverheads, coastal areas, and roadside areas	Area reforested	200 hectares	500 hectares	500 hectares	500 hectares	500 hectares
6.3.2.2 Establish an institutional framework for sustainable forest management involving the local communities	Number of sustainable development committees established and operational	33	3			
Objective 6.3.3. Ensure that producers have secure access to land						
Operations						
6.3.3.1. Establish a geographic information system (SIG) on village land management	Number of institutions using SIGs in their decision-making processes	30	60	90	90	
6.3.3.2. Secure agricultural land with fencing, registration, and registration of agricultural parcels	Percentage of agricultural parcels registered	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent		
6.3.3.3. Implement sustainable co-management schemes for forest resources and public land (state and community)	Number of co-management agreements	33	7	10		

Table 2.6.6. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.3.4. Prepare an integrated management scheme for coastal areas incorporating urban and rural development planning and reduce risks in connection with climate disturbances						
Operations						
6.3.4.1. Prepare a sustainable development strategy and program for coastal areas	Number of extension workshops and reports	0 percent	10 percent	35 percent		
6.3.4.2 Promote the use of sustainable substitute materials	Percentage of the population using the materials	5 percent	15 percent	25 percent		
6.3.4.3. Implement measures to fight pollution of coastal ecosystems	Percentage of persons trained and sensitized in respect of techniques to fight pollution	30 percent	35 percent	50 percent		
6.3.4.4. Implement the measures programmed in the national plan to fight hydrocarbons spills at sea	Number of measures executed	Implementation of the decree establishing the defense fund	Operational implementation of the fund	Training in indemnification procedures		

Table 2.6.6. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.3.5. Promote integrated waste management and sanitation						
Operations						
6.3.5.1. Prepare and implement an integrated, sustainable waste management scheme	Scheme prepared in accordance with requirements		100 percent			
6.3.5.2. Prepare and implement an integrated, sustainable waste management scheme	Number of cities equipped with wastewater management systems				10	
6.3.5.3. Improve the urban landscape and develop resource elements	Percentage of plant cover area in urban areas	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent		
	Number of recreational areas developed	3	5	7	10	15

Table 2.6.6. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.3.6. Protect drinking water resources and enhance security of supply and exploitation						
Operations						
6.3.6.1. Conduct studies on vulnerability of water resources to climate change and prepare an adaptation strategy	Number of investment decisions consistent with the strategy	3	5	7		
6.3.6.2. Establish a water management and development scheme for each island	Number of investment decisions consistent with the water management development scheme	3	5	7		
Objective 6.3.7. Reduce dependence on fossil fuels and natural forest wood as energy sources						
6.3.7.1. Prepare and adopt a national energy policy and action plan	National policy on solidarity implemented	National strategy available	3 investment projects in progress	2 investment projects in progress		
6.3.7.2. Produce energy wood on reforestation parcels managed by the communities	Percentage of areas reforested with energy wood	5 percent	10 percent	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent

2.6.4. Program 6.4. Fiscal consolidation with an ecological focus

Integration of the ecological dimension into the fiscal area and into the financing of economic activity is a completely new approach in the Comoros. The Comorian fiscal system does not reflect the conventional concerns of fighting pollution and conserving natural resources and ecosystems. The same applies to initiatives aimed at promoting positive activities for the environment. The public contracting code does not require environmental clauses to be incorporated into public tenders. The decree instituting impact studies has not been applied in practice owing to the absence of practical implementation provisions and a complete lack of understanding of the relevant legislative provisions.

The nascent network of decentralized financial institutions in the Comoros is not, at least in practice, designed to address the stakes underlying ethical finance, aside from the grassroots credit institution dimension. These institutions use essentially the same conditions for operations and for extending credit as conventional financial institutions. To date, there are no institutional joint guarantee mechanisms or partnership structures to support and sustain ecologically and socially responsible loans. Two initiatives are now being tested by the AMIE Project,² involving the introduction of a joint guarantee system through women's organizations in connection with specialized loans for disadvantaged women, and MECK³ Moroni, by granting joint agricultural loans in partnership with SNAC.⁴ The concept of ethical finance and the relevant implementation tools, including socially and ecologically responsible investment and credit instruments, constitute a new area for local players.

A UNDP-supported study conducted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recommended the establishment of a trust fund for biodiversity conservation. Development of such a financial tool will involve alternative, innovative financing mechanisms, including external debt conversion mechanisms, through debt-for-nature swaps. The aim would be to integrate sustainability criteria into fiscal management instruments, and to develop financing mechanisms reflecting the essential need to preserve the country's natural resources and social equity. The specific objectives and targets of this program are presented in Table 2.6.7.

2 AMIE: UNDP Micro and small-scale enterprise support project.

3 MECK: Mutuelle d'Épargne et de Crédit ya Komor.

4 SNAC: National Union of Comorian Farmers.

Table 2.6.7. Specific objectives and targets of the fiscal rehabilitation program with an ecological focus

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.4. Fiscal consolidation with an ecological focus							
6.4.1 Establish innovative alternative financing mechanisms	Reflect alternative financing mechanisms in the state budget	0 percent of national potential	5 percent of national potential	15 percent of national potential	25 percent of national potential	30 percent of national potential	40 percent of national potential
6.4.2. Make the incorporation of sustainable environmental clauses mandatory in public contracts	Public contracting code reflecting the sustainable development dimension	Public contracting code being finalized	Public contracting code updated to reflect the sustainable development dimension				
6.4.3. Establish an ethical, alternative financing platform focused on environmental sustainability and social responsibility	Number of credit facilities dedicated to ethical and alternative financing						
6.4.4. Establish sustainable financing mechanisms for protected areas	Share of the costs of environmental promotion initiatives covered with an autonomous environmental fund	0 percent		10 percent	15 percent	20 percent	25 percent

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.6.8. A total of fourteen (14) operations are programmed during the action plan period.

Table 2.6.8. Operations and target results of the fiscal rehabilitation program

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.4. Fiscal consolidation with an ecological focus						
Objective 6.4.1. Develop ethical financing through the implementation of alternative and innovative financing mechanisms						
Operations						
6.4.1.1 Conduct an evaluation of the fiscal system with a view to establishing a positive fiscal system	Feasibility study on implementing positive fiscal policy	Conduct and validate the feasibility study				
6.4.1.2. Adopt a legal and regulatory framework on ethical financing and alternative, innovative financing mechanisms	Law on fiscal policies to stimulate investments and socially and ecologically responsible lending (ICSER)	Submit the preliminary draft law on incentive ICSER fiscal policies to the Assembly of the Union of the Comoros (AUC)	Adoption of the law on incentive fiscal policies for ICSEs			
	Law on tax exemptions for positive imports	Submit the preliminary draft law on tax exemptions for positive imports to the AUC	Adoption by the AUC of the law on tax exemptions for positive imports			
	Green tax on non-biodegradable packaging and materials (EMNB)	Feasibility study on a tax applied to EMNBs including calculation of the costs of nonobservance	Establish a tax on EMNB along with a mechanism to secure funds with an autonomous organization			

Table 2.6.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.4.1.3. Establish an environmental conservation expenditure account in the budget framework	State budget execution and evaluation report	Methodological guide to the incorporation of environmental protection into the state budget	Integration of environmental protection into the state budget	State budget execution and evaluation report	State budget execution and evaluation report	State budget execution and evaluation report
Objective 6.4.2. Make the incorporation of sustainable environmental clauses in mandatory public contracts						
Operations						
6.4.2.1. Make the incorporation of sustainable environmental and social clauses mandatory in public contracts	Methodological guide to the incorporation of environmental and social clauses into public contracts and projects	Methodological guide to the incorporation of environmental and social clauses into public contracts and projects	50 percent integration	100 percent integration	100 percent integration	100 percent integration
6.4.2.2. Prepare and adopt legislative texts on the incorporation of environmental and social clauses	Law on integration of environmental and social clauses into public projects and contracts	Preliminary draft law on integration of environmental and social clauses into public projects and contracts	Adoption of the Law on integration of environmental and social clauses into public projects and contracts			

Table 2.6.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.4.2.3. Integrate ecological conditionalities into national investment and public contract award frameworks	National frameworks for investment and awarding of public contracts adapted to ecological conditionalities	Methodological guide to the adaptation of national investment and contracting frameworks to eco-conditionalities	Validation of investment frameworks updated			
		Updating of national investment frameworks				
6.4.2.4. Mandatory environmental impact studies prior to public and private project execution	Percentage completion of Environmental Impact Studies (EIE) as prerequisites for project implementation	Updating and publication of the decree on EIEs and oversight measures				
		Establish a joint national committee on EIEs				
6.4.2.5 Implement measures to promote eco-citizenship	Develop eco-citizenship tools	Manual on eco-citizenship for young eco-citizens	Investment guide for eco-citizens			

Table 2.6.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.4.3. Establish an ethical, alternative financing platform focused on environmental sustainability and social responsibility						
Operations						
6.4.3.1. Initiate forms of financing and financial instruments to promote the environment and the poorest sectors	Government/financial institution agreements on implementation of new forms of financing and new financial instruments signed	Studies on development of new financial instruments and new forms of financing	Government/financial institution agreements on implementation of new forms of financing and new financial instruments	20 percent implemented	35 percent implemented	45 percent implemented
6.4.3.2. Establish basic social and ecological standards and rules for monitoring conditions for access to banking services						
6.4.3.3. Promote socially and ecologically responsible credit by providing incentives for banking institutions to finance economic initiatives focusing on sustainable development	Special investment fund for sustainable development (FISDD)	Study on establishing the FISDD	Establishment of the FISDD	Establishment of the FISDD	60 percent of projects financed	75 percent of projects financed
6.4.3.4 Establish mechanisms to promote socially and ecologically responsible investment	Strategy to promote socially and ecologically responsible investments	Preparation and validation of the strategy	50 percent of the strategy implemented	7 percent of the strategy implemented	85 percent of the strategy implemented	100 percent of the strategy implemented
		Development of promotional tools				

Table 2.6.8. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.4.3.5 Establish subsidized and/or guaranteed loans to finance socially and ecologically responsible economic initiatives	National policy on promotional loans to finance socially and ecologically responsible economic initiatives	Preparation of instruments	Introduction of instruments	Assessment of instruments	Assessment of instruments	Assessment of instruments
		Testing and validation of instruments				
6.4.3.6. Establish sustainable financing mechanisms for protected areas	Activation of the Trust Fund for the Environment (FFE) and other sustainable financing mechanisms for protected areas	Strategic study for the implementation of the FFE and other sustainable financing mechanisms for protected areas	Establishment of the FFE	Establishment of the FFE	Evaluation, operation of the FFE and other sustainable financing mechanisms	Evaluation, operation of the FFE and other sustainable financing mechanisms
			Establish other sustainable financing mechanisms	Establish other sustainable financing mechanisms		

2.6.5. Program 6.5. Capacity building for multisector environmental management and coordination

All of these mechanisms acknowledge that sustainable development in the Comoros is largely dependent on the capacity of the government and the public to ensure sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. The lack of capacity observed at all levels, however, is preventing effective implementation of environmental management planning, instruments, and policies.

Accordingly, systemic, institutional strengthening of environmental management structures at the island and national levels should be considered a priority. Regional sustainable development planning should also be introduced to optimize the actions identified under each component. This approach is particularly relevant in the current context in which the country is establishing a new institutional and administrative framework.

These activities are intended to give the country environmental knowledge and management tools, to establish a legislative and regulatory framework, and effective public services and institutions. Specialists must also be trained and the public must be informed and sensitized in order to become more effective participants in environmental management. To achieve the goals described at this level, national and local capacities must be developed to incorporate the environment into development plans and programs, and for their cross-cutting management. The specific objectives and targets of this program are presented in Table 2.6.9.

Table 2.6.9. Specific objectives and targets of the program to build capacities for multisector environmental coordination and management

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.5. Capacity building for multisector environmental management and coordination							
6.5.1. Support the development of a national environmental conservation strategy and policy reflecting recommendations for sustainable development	National Plan on Environment (PNE) and national strategy prepared and validated	PNE AND Environmental Action Plan (EAP)	Updating of PNE and EAP	Validation of PNE and EAP			PNE; EAP
6.5.2. Establish the legal and institutional frameworks and develop essential technical skills for environmental management	Number of texts prepared and institutions established	E Framework Law	3	3	7		13
6.5.3. Incorporate environmental concerns into sector development plans	Number of development plans that have incorporated environmental concerns	0	2	5	5		12
6.5.4. Develop training programs for players at all levels	Number of topics developed	0	3	5	7		15

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.6.10. A total of nine (9) operations are programmed for the action plan period.

Table 2.6.10. Operations and target results for each objective of the program to build capacities for multisector environmental coordination and management

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.5. Capacity building for multisector environmental management and coordination						
Objective 6.5.1. Support the development of a national environmental conservation strategy and policy reflecting recommendations for sustainable development						
Operations						
6.5.1.1. Update the national plan on environment and the environmental action plan, using a cross-cutting approach	PNE AND EAP	Diagnostic assessment of the state of the environment	Update PNE and EAP			PNE; EAP
6.5.1.2. Update the biodiversity strategy and action plan	Biological diversity strategy and action plan updated			Update the biodiversity strategy and action plan		National strategy on biodiversity (SNBD) and Biodiversity action plan (PABD)
6.5.1.3. Use a participative approach to develop and implement a national strategy and policy for sustainable development	National policy and strategy for sustainable development available	Prepare and adopt a national strategy and policy for sustainable development	Adopt national strategy and policy for sustainable development			National policy and strategy for sustainable development

Table 2.6.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.5.2. Establish the legal and institutional frameworks and develop essential technical skills for environmental management						
Operations						
6.5.2.1. Update and adopt the legal and administrative framework for environmental management	Framework law on environment updated	Participative update of the framework law on environment				
6.5.2.2. Establish an environmental information system (SIE)	Infrastructure for access, sharing, dissemination of information/ communication, and content management	Develop a collaboration portal for institutions responsible for environmental management	Connect the system to world information and knowledge sharing networks, in collaboration with the University of the Comoros			
		Training for content producers	Partnership agreements with public and private schools to optimize SIE use			
		Update the clearing house mechanism (CHM) databases				

Table 2.6.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.5.2.3 Develop training programs for players at all levels	Training plans developed and implemented	Prepare and adopt realistic training plans adapted to the target groups	Implement training	Develop monitoring/evaluation tools for the various training plans		
	Program on environmental education incorporated into the national education program	Prepare and implement an environmental education program	Integrate the environmental education program into the national education program			
Objective 6.5.3. Incorporate environmental concerns into sector development plans						
Operations						
6.5.3.1. Establish inter-sectoral bodies for coordination and cooperation at the national and island levels	National and island bodies for sustainable development (CNDD and CIDD) operational	Draft texts governing the intersectoral coordination and cooperation bodies at the national and island levels	Develop monitoring and evaluation tools for the various multisector management mechanisms established	Establish inter-sectoral bodies for coordination and cooperation at the national and island levels		

Table 2.6.10. (Continued)

Objectives and operations	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.5.3.2. Use a participative approach to prepare an integrated sustainable development scheme for each autonomous island	Comprehensive sustainable development scheme for each autonomous island developed		Prepare action plans for integrated sustainable development for each autonomous island	Adopt and implement the action plan for integrated sustainable development for each autonomous island	Implement the action plan for integrated sustainable development for each autonomous island	Implement the action plan for integrated sustainable development for each autonomous island
Objective 6.5.4. Work for rational management of dangerous chemicals						
Operations						
6.5.4.1. Implement the national plan for rational population management	Number of projects financed in connection with the relevant national plan (PNM)	1	1	1	1	

2.6.6 Program 6.6. Establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters

The major natural risks to which the Comoros islands are normally exposed include tropical cyclones, floods, tidal waves, and for Ngazidja, eruption of the Karthala Volcano, as well as other risks inherent in the presence of an active volcano.

Where climate change is concerned, the national report confirms that the populations in the coastal areas are exposed to exceptional events such as cyclones and violent winds potentially resulting in tidal waves. Abundant precipitation could cause landslides and fallen earth. These events could destroy strategic infrastructures and impede inter-island communications.

The key issues in this case are the control and prevention of risks and natural and climate disasters. The underlying concerns focus on disaster risk preparedness, response, and management schemes. The specific objectives and targets of this program are presented in Table 2.6.11.

Table 2.6.11. Specific objectives and targets of the program to establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters

Programs and objectives	Performance indicators	Benchmark year value	Targets				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.6. Establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters							
6.6.1. Establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters	The country meets conditions required for disaster management	National plan for emergency preparedness and response (PNPRU) contingency plan	Implement an action plan for capacity building				
		Volcanic risk mapping					
6.6.2. Develop knowledge of major risks and public information	Proportion of the population understanding major hazards	0	30 percent	40 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent
	Number of school and university institutions having introduced disaster management training modules			60 percent	70 percent	80 percent	90 percent
6.6.3. Improve organization of rescue conditions in case of major accidents	Percentage of the population rescued	0 percent	5 percent	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent	25 percent
6.6.4. Reduce proliferation risks of pandemics and emerging diseases	Number of emerging diseases and pandemics	0 percent					

The operations adopted and target results under this program are listed by objective in Table 2.6.12. A total of twenty (20) operations are programmed for the action plan period.

Table 2.6.12. Operations and targets for each objective of the program to establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters

Program and objectives	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program 6.6. Establish prevention and management mechanisms for risks related to natural and climate disasters						
Objective 6.6.4. Establish a system for preparation, response, and management for risks related to natural and climate disasters						
Operations						
6.6.1.1. Establish organizations responsible for rescue operations and civil defense at different territorial levels	3 island units established	3	0	0	0	0
6.6.1.2 Establish a national Platform for Prevention and Management of Climate Risks (PGRC)	Platform (PF) operational	PF established and provided with operating mechanisms				
6.6.1.3. Implement a legislative and regulatory framework for the PGRC	Number of implementing texts adopted	1	0	0	0	0
6.6.1.4. Prepare specific plans for major hazards and rescue organization plans (ORSEC Plan)	Specific and ORSEC plans for the main hazards available	5 specific plans	5 ORSEC plans			
6.6.1.5. Develop early warning systems	Percentage of the population and institutions involved informed of the occurrence of a disaster	70 percent	85 percent	95 percent	100 percent	
6.6.1.6. Effectively control the alarm system	Percentage of the population saved from disaster	50 percent	55 percent	60 percent	65 percent	70 percent

Table 2.6.12. (Continued)

Program and objective	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6.6.1.7. Train various audiences in addressing alert cases	Percentage of the population trained	50 percent	70 percent	70 percent	75 percent	75 percent
6.6.1.8. Conduct regular exercises	Proportion of the population and institutions who know the actions to take in case of disaster	35 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent	
6.6.1.9. Implement measures to reduce vulnerability	Number of cities and villages protected	10	20			
6.6.1.10. Provide the organizations responsible for the PGRC with the necessary technical and human resources	Number of human resources assigned	10	15	20	25	
6.6.1.11. Establish an emergency finance mechanism	Strategy to mobilize available resources	Emergency fund available				

Table 2.6.12. (Continued)

Program and objective	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.6.2. Develop knowledge of major risks and public information						
6.6.2.1. Prepare maps on vulnerability to the key risks of natural and climate disasters	Mappings available	4	4	4	4	
6.6.2.2. Knowledge and control of operating mechanisms of the different key hazards	-Analytical studies available -In-depth research conducted	2	2	3	3	3
6.6.2.3. Develop and implement an information, education, and communication system on preparation and management of risks related to natural and climate hazards	-Percentage of the population trained and sensitized	30 percent	50 percent	50 percent		
6.6.2.4 Design and implement PGRC education and training programs in the school and university environments	-Percentage of scholastic institutions having introduced disaster management modules; -Development of disaster management modules at the University of the Comoros (UDC)	45 percent; 1	60 percent; 1	70 percent; 1	80 percent; 1	90 percent; 1
6.6.2.5. Awareness for community and institutional players	Percentage of the population sensitized	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent	90 percent

Table 2.6.12. (Continued)

Program and objective	Performance indicators	Targets				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Objective 6.6.3. Reduce risk factors and vulnerability to natural and climate hazards through integration in the framework of planning and land use						
Operations						
6.6.3.1. Prepare specific operating plans	Plans available	0	1	2	2	0
6.6.3.2 Implement the measures programmed in national POLMAR (Maritime Pollution) plan	Annual implementation report	0	Report	Report	Report	
Objective 6.6.4. Reduce proliferation risks of pandemics and emerging diseases						
Operations						
6.6.4.1. Establish and/or strengthen the health watch centers	Number of watch centers available	2	2	0	0	0
6.6.4.2. Involve community players in programs to reduce health risks	Percentage of the population sensitized	40 percent	50 percent	55 percent	60 percent	

SECTION 3

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT
THE PRGS ACTION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2010-2014**

3.0. INTRODUCTION

The government intends to focus its human and financial efforts and to direct those of its partners on implementation of the 2010-2014 action plan. This section of the action plan presents the estimated financial resources required for each core strategy, priority program, and year, as well as the domestic and external financial contributions already acquired or required for implementation during the period considered.

3.1. Financial resources required for 2006-2009 action plan implementation

The strategy includes a total of 32 priority programs. The required financial resources, including those already mobilized, are estimated at CF 482 billion for the period, equivalent to an average of CF 96 billion per annum. The financial resources to be obtained during the period amount to CF 420 billion, equivalent to an average of CF 84 billion per year.

- **Core strategy I. Stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for strong and equitable growth.** The budget for Core strategy 1 by program for the period 2010-2014 is approximately CF 255 billion, of which CF 234 billion is required.
- **Core strategy II. Strengthen key sectors by focusing on institution building and ensuring a broader role for the private sector.** The budget for the period 2010-2014 amounts to CF 72.3 billion, of which CF 55 billion is required.
- **Core strategy III. Strengthen governance and social cohesion.** The budget for the period 2010-2014 amounts to CF 23.7 billion, CF 17.1 billion of which is required.
- **Core strategy IV. Improve the health status of the general public.** The budget by program for Core strategy IV for the period 2010-2014 amounts to CF 70.6 billion, CF 62.2 billion of which is required.
- **Core strategy V. Promote education and vocational training with the aim of developing human capital.** The budget by program for Core strategy V for the period 2010-2014 amounts to CF 32.8 billion, CF 4 billion of which is required.
- **Core strategy VI. Promote sustainability of the environment and civil security.** The budget for the period 2010-2014 amounts to CF 28 billion, CF 23 billion of which is required.

Table 3.1 Provides the distribution of financing acquired and required for each core strategy for the period 2010-2014, while the last column indicates the relative weight of the sector in overall financing.

Table 3.1. Requirements by core strategy for the period 2010-2014 (millions of CF)

Core strategies	Financing acquired	Financing required	Total	
			(millions of CF)	Percent
Core strategy I. Stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for strong and equitable growth	20,389	234,285	254,674	52.8
Core strategy II. Strengthen key sectors by focusing on institution building and ensuring a broader role for the private sector	17,234	54,976	72,301	15.0
Core strategy III. Strengthen governance and social cohesion	6,598	17,160	23,758	4.9
Core strategy IV. Improve the health status of the general public	8,406	62,234	70,641	14.6
Core strategy V. Promote education and vocational training with the aim of developing human capital	4,020	28,768	32,788	6.8
Core strategy VI. Promote environmental sustainability and civilian security	5,013	23,030	28,043	5.8
Total	61,751	420,154	463,349	100.0

Table 3.2 Provides the distribution of financing acquired and required for each core strategy for the period 2010-2014, while the last column indicates the relative weight of the sector in overall financing.

Table 3.2. Requirements by sector for the period 2010-2014 (millions of CF)

Major sector	Financing acquired	Financing required	Total	
			(millions of CF)	Percent
Agriculture	47	15,808	15,854	3.3
Fishing	558	18,607	19,165	4.0
Stockbreeding	16,523	9,733	26,256	5.4
Tourism	0	6,025	6,025	1.2
Energy	850	70,154	71,004	14.7
Drinking water and sanitation	14,190	26,445	40,635	8.4
Economic and communication infrastructure	3,616	67,025	70,641	14.6
Environment and public security	5,013	23,030	28,043	5.8
Education	4,020	28,768	32,788	6.8
Health	8,406	62,234	70,641	14.6
Private and financial sector	197	4,804	5,001	1.0
Governance and social cohesion	6,598	17,160	23,758	4.9
Fiscal reform and commercial policy	1,733	70,661	72,394	15.0
Total	61,751	420,254	482,205	100.0

Table 3.3. presents the overall budget for the 2010-2014 action plan broken down by core strategy and by program.

Table 3.1. Budget summary by core strategy for the period 2010-2014 (millions of CF)

- Core strategy 1. Stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for strong and equitable growth.

Programs	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2014 Grand total	
	Acquired	Re- quired	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.
Program 1.1. Improve state and fiscal operations	578	17,056	253	15,437	199	15,587	218	15,710	143	4,793	1,391	68,583
Program 1.2. Capacity building program to integrate and facilitate domestic and international trade	119	713	113	405	110	406	0	292	0	262	342	2,078
Program 1.3. Improve energy supply at low cost	330	13,938	260	13,924	260	13,924	0	14,184	0	14,184	850	70,154
Program 1.4. Improve communication infrastructures and services	3,616	11,559	0	12,255	0	11,034	0	15,595	0	16,582	3,616	67,025
Program 1.5. Increase access to drinking water, sanitation, and sustainable resource management	3,030	5,097	2,790	5,337	2,790	5,337	2,790	5,337	2,790	5,337	14,190	26,445
Total programs, Core strategy 1	7,673	48,363	3,416	47,358	3,359	46,288	3,008	51,118	2,933	41,158	20,389	234,285

- Core strategy 2. Strengthen key sectors by focusing on institution building and ensuring a broader role for the private sector

Programs	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2014	
	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.
Program 2.1. Support private sector organization	123	1,607	36	397	26	210	1	5	1	5	187	2,224
Program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit	5	700	10	420	0	180	0	1,295	0	0	10	2,580
Program 2.3. Support property restructuring and consolidation	10	221	5	557	5	732	0	50	0	50	20	1,610
Program 2.4 Support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development	9	1,708	9	966	9	906	0	1,197	0	1,197	27	5,974
Program 2.5. Restore agricultural and agrofood production	0	2,569	0	2,758	0	2,769	0	33	0	95	0	8,224
Program 2.6. Protect livestock against exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity	1,062	994	2,250	1,184	3,406	1,958	4,558	2,561	05,247	3,128	16,523	9,733
Program 2.7 Create an environment conducive to the harmonious development of the sector	22	108	0	44	3	47	8	42	12	68	45	309
Program 2.8. Develop a conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products	113	2,862	100	2,037	100	3,622	115	4,446	85	5,331	513	18,298
Program 2.9. Support tourism development	0	1,570	0	1,415	0	1,360	0	980	0	700	0	6,025
Total Core strategy 2	1,343	12,339	2,410	9,778	3,549	11,784	4,682	10,609	5,345	10,574	17,324	54,976

- Core strategy 3. Strengthen governance and social cohesion

Programs	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2014 Grand total	
	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.
Program 3.1. Promote social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace	807	1,490	530	837	470	1,027	260	865	180	635	2,247	4,854
Program 3.2. Promote anticorruption measures and enhance fiscal transparency	1,081	688	469	700	334	507	114	377	10	10	2,008	2,282
Program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution	375	449	310	515	285	965	20	835	0	270	1,660	4,186
Program 3.4. Fight terrorism and transverse crime and strengthen civilian security	0	1,475	0	945	0	765	360	195	285	115	645	3,495
Total Core strategy 3	2,263	4,102	1,309	2,997	1,089	3,264	754	2,272	475	1,030	6,560	14,817

- Core strategy 4. Improve the health status of the general public

Programs	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2014 Grand total	
	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.
Program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases	1,407	2,200	626	2,435	659	2,347	1,670	2,064	764	2,166	5,126	11,211
Program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development	2	878	2	1,453	2	1,293	0	1,308	0	1,313	6	6,245
Program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmissible infections	20	88	20	108	20	216	20	135	20	149	100	696
Program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy of all aspects of the health system	3,122	6,657	53	9,378	0	8,594	0	9,539	0	9,915	3,174	44,083
Total Core strategy 4	4,550	9,822	701	13,374	681	12,450	1,690	13,045	784	13,543	8,406	62,234

- Core strategy 5. Promote education and vocational training with the aim of developing human capital

Programs	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2014 Grand total	
	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.
Priority program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training to reflect job market requirements	458	72	609	124	773	228	878	435	0	1,853	2,718	2,711
Priority program 5.2. Improve access to quality basic (preschool and elementary school) and secondary education	538	3,174	690	3,560	5	4,654	0	3,871	26	3,987	1,258	19,246
Priority program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education	17	241	12	571	17	782	0	1,006	0	1,223	45	3,822
Priority program 5.4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities	0	343	0	518	0	625	0	713	0	790	0	2,989
Total Core strategy 5	1,012	3,829	1,311	4,772	795	6,289	878	6,024	26	7,854	4,020	28,768

- Core strategy 6. Promote environmental sustainability and national security

Programs	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2014 Grand total	
	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.	Acq.	Req.
Program 6.1. Conserve biodiversity and equitably share its advantages	156	317	10	322	10	300	8	250	8	200	192	1,535
Program 6.2. Conserve and develop agro-biodiversity	0	1,200	0	1,230	0	1,100	0	1,010	0	700	0	5,240
Program 6.3. Adapt to climate change	1,012	3,200	810	2,200	630	2,500	430	1,500	430	1,100	3,312	10,500
Program 6.4. Fiscal rehabilitation with an ecological approach	260	850	260	950	260	950	260	850	260	750	1,300	4,350
Program 6.5. Capacity building for multisector environmental management and coordination	0	293	0	272	0	225	0	195	0	195	0	1,180
Program 6.6. Implement a preparation, response, and management systems for natural and climate risks and disasters	117	35	92	35	0	54	0	54	0	47	209	225
Total, Core strategy 6	1,545	5,895	1,172	5,009	900	5,129	698	3,859	698	2,992	5,013	23,030

ANNEX I

**SURVEY OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
IN SUPPORT OF ACHIEVING THE PRGS OBJECTIVES**

INTRODUCTION

This survey of projects and programs in support of the objectives of the PRGS was established based on the work of the Sectoral Technical Groups (GTS), with information collected from the Office of the Commissioner General for Planning, sectoral ministries, project organizations, and, whenever possible, donors and creditors.

Although it is possible that certain small projects may have been omitted from this list, most of the projects and programs in progress throughout the Comoros extending beyond 2010 have been identified to the best of the GTS members' knowledge.

The level of financing for these projects/programs was estimated to reflect the available information and the classification of projects/programs by core strategy and operating sector according to the main purpose or dominant component of the project.

For the six (6) core strategies adopted the PRGS, we observe a total of 20 projects and programs for which financing has been acquired, including 2010, throughout the Comoros, totaling approximately CF 46.1 billion, covering the period 2010-2014.

The projects are distributed as follows among the PRGS core strategies and priority programs:

- Core strategy I. Stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for strong and equitable growth;
- Core strategy II. Strengthen key sectors by focusing on institution building and ensuring a broader role for the private sector;
- Core strategy III. Strengthen governance and social cohesion;
- Core strategy IV. Improve the health status of the general public;
- Core strategy V. Develop education and vocational training with the aim of developing human capital;
- Core strategy VI. Promote a healthy environment and ensure sustainable development.

CORE STRATEGY I. STABILIZE THE ECONOMY AND LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR STRONG AND EQUITABLE GROWTH

Four priority programs were identified:

- Program 1.1. Enhance government and fiscal operations;
- Program 1.2. Integrate and facilitate domestic and international trade;
- Program 1.3. Improve the energy supply at a low cost;
- Program 1.4. Improve basic economic infrastructure and communication services.

The following financing is in progress by program:

Program 1.1. Enhance government and fiscal operations

One program is under way in the fiscal area, in the amount of CF 1.1 billion, financed by AfDB. The project focuses on strengthening the public sector through budget support.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Fragile States Facility (FSF) (Budget support)	Strengthening of the macroeconomic framework and effective fiscal management	Country	1,103	AfDB	2009-2010	Budget support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt key reforms • Effective implementation of reforms in the medium term
Sector subtotal			1,103			

Program 1.2. Integrate and facilitate domestic and international trade

One program under UNDP financing, involving approximately CF 500 million, focuses on trade integration under the PRGS, and technical support to facilitate the international trade integration for the Comoros.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Trade integration (Diagnostic study on trade integration—EDIC)	Adapt trade policy to development and poverty reduction policies	Country	491	UNDP	2008-2012	1) Integrate trade policy into the national development and poverty reduction plans (PRSP); 2) Facilitate a coordinated supply of technical assistance related to trade to address requirements identified by less-developed countries for their world economic integration.
Sector subtotal			491			

Program 1.3. Improve the energy supply at a low cost

No project finance was acquired or reported in this program for 2010.

Program 1.4. Improve basic economic infrastructure and communication services

The program entails one project, in the amount of CF 13.3 billion, financed by the European Union, for the period 2010-2013. The project aims to implement a sectoral policy in the area of transportation infrastructure, and to execute certain works.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Transportation infrastructures	Transportation infrastructures	Country	13,257	EU 10 th EDF	2010-2013	The project aims to implement a sectoral policy in the area of transportation infrastructure, and to build infrastructures.
Sector subtotal			13,257			

CORE STRATEGY I. STRENGTHEN KEY SECTORS BY FOCUSING ON INSTITUTION BUILDING AND ENSURING A BROADER ROLE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

A total of nine priority programs were identified:

I. Strengthen the private sector

Program 2.1. Support private sector organization;

Program 2.2. Financial intermediation and microcredit.

II. Restore growth through key sectors

- **Agriculture and stockbreeding subsector**

Program 2.3. Enhance security of property resources;

Program 2.4. Support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development;

Program 2.5. Restore agricultural and agrofood production;

Program 2.6. Protect livestock from exotic infectious diseases and intensify animal production sector activity.

- **Fishing subsector**

Program 2.7. Create an environment conducive to the harmonious development of the sector;

Program 2.8. Develop a conservation, processing, and marketing system for fish products.

- **Tourism subsector**

Program 2.9. Support tourism development.

- **Microfinance subsector**

Financing in progress by subsector and program is listed below.

- **Agriculture subsector**

Two projects are in progress. The first is under financing from IFAD in the amount of CF 1.9 billion and the second under AFD financing in the amount of CF 1.8 billion. The National program for sustainable human development (PNDHD) aims to fight poverty by strengthening community systems for management and exploitation of natural resources. The Project to Strengthen and Diversify Agricultural Sectors in the Comoros (PREDIVAC) aims to diversify the agricultural sectors, strengthen the Farmers' Union of the Comoros (SNAC) and disenclose the village of Jimilimé.

Name of programs/ projects identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
PNDHD		Country	1,905	IFAD	2008-2013	Contribute to the poverty reduction effort in the least favored rural areas. For that purpose, a community system for management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources will be established while attempting to increase agricultural productivity, income, food security, and to improve household living conditions.
PREDIVAC		Country	1,841	AFD	2007-2011	- Diversify agricultural sectors and strengthen the SNAC; - Disenclosure of the village of Jimilimé.
Sector subtotal			3,746			

- **Stockbreeding subsector**

No project finance was acquired or reported in this subsector for 2010.

- **Fishing subsector**

This sector includes one project in progress under state financing (**Exim Bank loan**). The project will contribute to the sustainable use of fish resources.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Support the fishing subsector	Strengthen the sector	Country	3,500	State	2009-2012	Strengthen all fishing sectors
Sector subtotal			3,500			

- **Tourism subsector**

No project finance was acquired or reported in this program for 2010.

Microfinance subsector

Two projects, financed by UNDP, are under way in this subsector, with a total amount of CF 2.9 billion. They aim to strengthen the sector and provide support for young entrepreneurs.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Program to support inclusive financing in the Comoros (PAFIC)	Strengthen financial infrastructure in the microfinance and inclusive finance sectors	Country	982	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) / UNDP	2009-2012	Develop and implement a national policy and strategy for coordination and monitoring; Strengthen the central bank in its sector supervision role; Examine the legal and regulatory framework for appropriate, effective surveillance; Establish appropriate financial infrastructures; Improve and expand decentralized financial institutions to offer innovative products and services.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Economic revitalization component focusing on young people (FCP)	Support high-risk young people and women, with special priority for Mwali	Country	1,964	UNDP	2009-2011	<p><i>Young people at risk and women:</i> Prepare and implement a program to create jobs and accountability for young people; support development of a financing mechanism through microcredit facilities; training to manage and promote small-scale enterprises; trade apprenticeships; assistance in starting artisanal activities at the community level; support for local health and socio-psychological counseling centers; support for local facilities to increase access for women and children to primary health care, education, and income sources.</p> <p><i>2. Special priority operation in Mwali:</i> Develop and support initiatives to promote jobs for young people on the island in connection with the modernization of the agricultural system; encourage women to become more involved in economic and social affairs; and support for the agriculture and fishing sectors.</p>
Sector subtotal			2,946			

CORE STRATEGY III. STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Four programs were identified:

Program 3.1. Promote good governance, social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace;

Program 3.2. Improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management;

Program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution;

Program 3.4. Fight terrorism and transnational crime, and strengthen civil security.

The following financing is in progress by program:

Program 3.1. Promote good governance, social cohesion, solidarity, and consolidation of peace;

Program 3.2. Improve the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures, and strengthen transparency in fiscal management.

Three projects involve good governance, administrative capacity building, and social cohesion: the 10th EDF project in the amount of CF 3.3 billion, the AfDB project in the amount of CF 2.9 billion, and the UNDP project in the amount of CF 420 million.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Good governance in public affairs	Capacity building for the public and private sector	Country	3,314	10 ^{EDF}	2009-2013	Capacity building for officers of the public sector in management and administration of public affairs. Technical assistance for the Office of the Commissioner for Planning; accompaniment for the implementation of a water management plan; support for justice; and nongovernment players.
Capacity building in the area of planning	Capacity building in the area of planning: institutional support for the budget, treasury, debt and statistical activities; and private sector organizations	Country	2,800	AFDB	2009-2011	Improve fiscal, debt, and statistics management -Support macroeconomic management -Support preparation of national accounting records -Support preparation of price statistics Strengthen the dialog between the public and private sectors.
Governance and social cohesion (FCP)	Inter-Comorian dialog and national reconciliation	Country	246	UNDP	2009-2011	<i>Inter-Comorian dialog and national reconciliation:</i> Support the initiation and implementation of the preparatory phases for the dialog; contribute to the creation of structures and mechanisms to ensure its continuation; support for initiatives promoting the free circulation of persons among the islands; encourage and facilitate the introduction of civic education in the schools and its promotion in the media; rehabilitation of infrastructures and equipment; training and specialization of judges and justice assistants; and establishment of the required judiciary units.
Sector subtotal			6,317			

Program 3.3. Strengthen the capacities of the judiciary institution

One UNDP financed project, in the amount of CF 344 million, targets justice reform and promotion of human rights.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Governance and social cohesion (FCP)	<i>2. Justice reforms and human rights promotion</i>	Country	344	UNDP	2009-2011	<i>2. Justice reforms and human rights promotion: rehabilitation of penitentiary infrastructure and logistics; making the national consultative committee on human rights operational; capacity building for the latter and for an observatory on detention facilities; contribution to the development of a national policy on human rights.</i>
Sector subtotal			344			

Program 3.4. Fight terrorism and transnational crime, and strengthen civil security

One UNDP project supports the consolidation of peace and security. The project amount is CF 1.2 billion.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Peace consolidation fund	Security and stability	Country	1,719	UNDP	2009-2011	<i>Security reforms:</i> strengthening of the command and control structures, rehabilitation of infrastructure, equipment of a newly-organized police force; human rights training; infrastructure and logistics support for national initiatives to patrol and secure the maritime borders. <i>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR):</i> support for public disarmament, and technical and financial assistance for the socioeconomic reintegration of veterans.
Sector subtotal			1,719			

CORE STRATEGY IV. IMPROVE THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Five priority programs were identified:

- Program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases;
- Program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development;
- Program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections;
- Program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system;
- Program 4.5. Improve hygiene and sanitation in the hospitals.

Program 4.1. Fight malaria and priority diseases

One project is in progress, in the amount of CF 5.3 billion, financed by the World Fund, to fight malaria and prevent priority diseases.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities Involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Program to fight malaria		Country	5,303	WF (World Fund)	2009 - 2014	- Active Detection of large-scale cases; - Surveillance and response for imported cases of malaria; - Maintenance of stocks in case of epidemics; - Human resource capacity building.
Sector subtotal			5,303			

Program 4.2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development

Program 4.3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections

No project finance was acquired or reported in these programs for 2010.

Program 4.4. Strengthen the efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system

This program includes one project, in the amount of CF 4.9 billion, financed by AFD.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities Involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
PASCO: Program to support the health sector in the Comoros		Country	4,910	AFD	2009-2013	- Strengthen the institutional framework to prepare for implementation of the health strategy; - Enhance accessibility and quality of basic health services in Ndzuwani and Mwali; - Build medical and surgical capacities in the five reference hospitals (Hombo Hospital Research Center—CHR, Fomboni CHR, Domoni CSD, Mitsamiouli Medical and Surgical Center—CMC, and Maarouf National Hospital Center (CHN).
Sector subtotal			4,910			

Program 4.5. Improve hygiene and sanitation in the hospitals

No project finance was acquired or reported in this program for 2010.

CORE STRATEGY V. DEVELOP EDUCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING TO ENHANCE HUMAN CAPITAL

Four priority programs were identified:

- Priority program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training, to reflect the requirements of the job market;
- Priority program 5.2. Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education;
- Priority program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education;
- Priority program 5.4. Promote literacy, sport, and cultural activities.

Priority program 5.1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training, to reflect the requirements of the job market

One project from the European Union, in the amount of CF 6.5 billion, was identified to support development of occupational training and technical education.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities Involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Develop occupational training and technical education	Occupational training Training and learning	Country	6,500	10 th EDF	2009-2013	1. Diversify the supply of technical and occupational training; 2. Strengthen management of the technical and occupational training system; 3. Create an environment conducive to quality higher education; 4. Strengthen the partnership between the education system and the labor environment; 5. Promote basic education and the outlook of preparation for active life.
Sector subtotal			6,500			

Priority program 5.2. Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education

A capacity building project to improve the supply and to reduce disparities in the formal education sector, financed jointly by the EU and UNICEF, was identified in the amount of CF 2.3 billion.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Improve access to and quality of basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education	Capacity building, improvement of supply, elimination of disparities	Country	2,300	9 th EDF/ UNICEF	2006-2011	1. Capacity building in accommodation, supervision activities, production of reference materials, and integrated early childhood development; 2. Improvement of the supply in primary and secondary education; 3. Eliminate scholastic disparities and inequalities; 4. Enhance the quality of teaching and learning at the primary and secondary levels; 5. Strengthen the languages used in the education system.
Sector subtotal			2,300			

Priority program 5.3. Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education

One program in this area is financed by the EU, in the amount of CF 5.5 billion. It targets occupational training capacity building.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities involve	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education	Skills-based approach	Country	57	9 th EDF/ UNICEF	2006-2012	1. Capacity building for education management, planning, and evaluation units at all levels of the education system; 2. Enhance school governance and skills of education workers; 3. Promote the SWAP approach in education for sustainable human resource development; 4. Strengthen research on the Comorian language.
Sector subtotal			57			

Priority program 5.4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities

One project, in the amount of approximately CF 740 million, financed by France, covers rehabilitation of sports infrastructures, strengthening supervision capacities, and improving management of associations and municipalities.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities Involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Social Development Fund (FSD):	- Rehabilitate sports infrastructure - Capacity building in extension and management of associations and municipalities	Country	737	France	2009-2011	1. Implement a functional literacy policy for young people and adults; 2. Promote sports activities for young people; 3. Promote cultural activities; Social Development Fund (FSD): develop sports activities; integrate young people; and support village communities and local dynamics.
Sector subtotal			737			

CORE STRATEGY VI. PROMOTE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND GUARANTEE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Controlled exploitation of the environment and its preservation and regeneration

Environment

One project to build capacities to manage risks of natural disasters and adapt to climate change is in progress in the area of environmental management. This project, in the amount of CF 367 million, is financed by UNDP.

Name of program/project identified	Priority activities Involved	Regions Covered	Total financing (in millions of CF)	Donors and creditors	Period Covered	Type of activities
Build capacities to manage risks of national and climate disasters in the Union of the Comoros	Establish the legal framework, preventive structures, a capacity building action plan, and a communication and awareness campaign	Country	367	UNDP	2009-2011	Draft, adopt, and promulgate a law; Analytical capacity building; Implement and strengthen the risk prevention and management structures; Pilot mangrove regeneration operations; Establish a cartographic information system in high-risk areas; Equipment and supplies.
Sector subtotal			367			

Table A1. Projected financing for the core strategies and priority programs per year, for the period 2010-2014

Core strategy and program	Operation/project	Total financing (millions of CF)	Donors/creditors	Period Covered					
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Core strategy 1. Stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for strong and equitable growth									
1. Improve state and fiscal operations	Support fiscal reform	1,103	AfDB	735					735
2. International trade reform and facilitation of domestic trade	Capacity building, research	491	UNDP/EDIC	98	98	98			295
3. Improve the energy supply at a low cost, access to drinking water and sanitation	Institutional support for the drinking water sector; research; works	5,880	AfDB	58	2,646	2,646			5,350
4. Improve basic economic infrastructure and communication services	Support the development of transportation infrastructure	13,257	10 th EDF	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,314		13,257
Total Core strategy 1		20,731		4,206	6,058	6,058	3,314	0	19,637
Core strategy 2. Strengthen key sectors by focusing on institution building and ensuring a broader role for the private sector									
Private microfinance sector									
1. Organizational support for the private sector									
2. Financial intermediation and microcredit	PAFIC: Inclusive finance support program for the Comoros	982	UNEP/UNDP	327	327	164			818
	Economic revitalization component focusing on young people (FCP)	1,964	UNDP	982	491				1,473
Agriculture and stockbreeding									
3. Strengthen property security	PNDHD: National program for sustainable human development	1,841	AFD	368	368				737
		1,905	IFAD	381	381	286	191		1,238
4. Support the creation of a favorable environment for agricultural sector development									0
5. Recovery of agricultural and agrofood production									0
6. Protection of livestock against exotic infectious disease and intensification of animal production sectors									0
Fishing	Capacity building for fishing	3,500	State loan – Eximbank	1,000	1,000	1,000			3,000
7. Establish an environment conducive to balanced development of the sector									
8. Develop the system for preserving, processing, and marketing fish products									
Tourism									
9. Support for tourism development									
Total Core strategy 2		10,192		3,059	2,568	1,449	191	0	7,266

Core strategy and program	Operation/project	Total financing (millions of CF)	Donors/creditors	Period Covered						
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014	
Core strategy 3. Strengthen governance and social cohesion										
1.1. Promote good governance, social cohesion, solidarity, and the consolidation of peace										0
2. Enhance the legal framework, promote anticorruption measures and strengthen transparency and management of public affairs	Good governance in public affairs	3,314	10 th EDF	762	762	795	663			2,983
	Capacity building in the area of planning: institutional support for budget, treasury, debt, and statistics, and for private sector organizations	2,757	AfDB	1,378	1,103					2,481
	Governance and social cohesion (FCP): Inter-Comorian dialog and national reconciliation	246	UNDP	123	98					221
3. Capacity building for the judicial institution	Governance and social cohesion (FCP): justice reforms and promotion of human rights	344	UNDP	172	172					344
4. Fight terrorism, transnational crime, and strengthening of civil security	Security and stability (FCP)	1,719	UNDP	859	687					1,547
Total Core strategy 3		8,379		3,295	2,823	795	663	0		7,575
Core strategy 4. Improve the health status of the general public										
1. Fight malaria and priority diseases	Program to fight malaria (World Fund)	5,303	WF	1,768	589	589	1669	687		5,303
2. Integrated sexual and reproductive health development										0
3. Fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections										0
4. Enhance efficacy and efficiency of all aspects of the health system	PASCO: Program to support the health sector in the Comoros	4,910	AFD	1,129	1,473	1,473	835			4,910
5. Improve hygiene and sanitation in the hospital environment										0
Total Core strategy 4		10,213		2,897	2,062	2,062	2,504	687		10,213
Core strategy V. Promote education and vocational training with the aim of developing human capital										
1. Develop education, technical instruction, and occupational training to reflect market requirements	1. Diversify the supply of technical and occupational training; 2. Strengthen management of the technical and occupational training system; 3. Create an environment to support high-quality higher education; 4. Strengthen the partnership between the education system and the labor world; 5. Promote basic education and the outlook of preparing for an active working life.	6,500		458	732	773	878	1,856		4,696
2. Enhance access to quality basic (preschool and elementary) and secondary education	1. Build capacities to accommodate, manage, produce reference materials, and cover integrated early childhood development; 2. Improve the supply of primary and secondary education; 3. Eliminate school disparities and inequalities; 4. Improve the quality of education and learning at the primary and secondary levels; 5. Strengthen the	2,300		538	690	5	0	31		1,263

Core strategy and program	Operation/project	Total financing (millions of CF)	Donors/creditors	Period Covered					
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
	languages used in the education system.								
3. Develop competent human resources and the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education	1. Strengthen capacities of structures for management, planning, and evaluation at all levels of the education system; 2. Enhance school governance and the skills of education workers; 3. Promote the sectoral (SWAP) approach in education for sustainable human resource development; 4. Strengthen research on the Comorian language	57		17	12	17	0	0	45
4. Promote literacy, sports, and cultural activities	1. Establish a functional literacy policy for young people and adults; 2. Promote sports activities for young people; 3. Promote cultural activities and the Social Development Fund: Development of sports activities, integration of young people, support for village communities, and local dynamics	737	France	295	295				589
Total Core strategy 5		9,594		1,306	1,728	795	878	1,887	6,593
Core strategy 6. Promote a health environment and ensure sustainable development									
	Capacity building in managing the risks of natural and climate disasters in the Union of the Comoros	362	UNDP	163	36				199
Total Core strategy 6		262		163	36	0	0	0	199
Total available		60,156		14,932	15,583	11,468	7,550	2,574	52,106