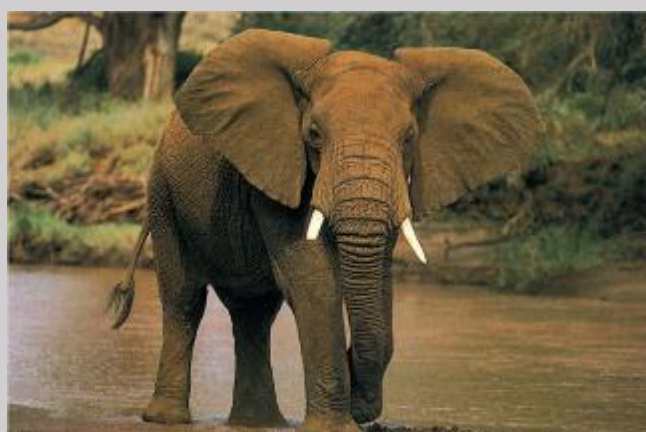


# ***Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)***

***Country: Republic of CÔTE D'IVOIRE***



***Date of submission: November 2013***

*R-PP Final Draft  
November 8, 2013*

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)**

**The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)**

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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## Summary of the R-PP

Date of preparation	April-November 2013	
Duration of R-PP implementation	June 2014 – December 2017	
<b>Total budget estimate</b>	<b>US\$22,193,800,000</b>	
Anticipated sources of funding	National government contribution: From FCPF: From UN-REDD: From AFD (C2D): From the EU:	To be determined US\$3,774,000 US\$3,000,000 US\$2,450,000 To be determined
Expected government signer of R-PP grant request	Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development	
Expected key results from the R-PP implementation process	<p>==&gt; Reduction in net GHG emissions from forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stronger national institutions efficiently steer the REDD-plus strategy</li> <li>- All stakeholders are trained, informed and consulted on the national REDD-plus strategy</li> <li>- Underlying causes and direct drivers of pressure on the forests are well identified</li> <li>- Institutional arrangements are adequate for the implementation of the national REDD-plus strategy</li> <li>- A socio-environmental impact study is completed and an ad-hoc management framework is operational</li> <li>- A national reference level is developed in a credible and transparent manner</li> <li>- An MRV system for GHGs and other amenities is operational</li> </ul>	

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR DECISION-MAKERS**

### ***National REDD-plus process and international engagement***

Côte d'Ivoire has suffered in its recent history from a high rate of deforestation and forest degradation in addition to the widespread degradation of its natural resources due to factors such as the expansion of agriculture and demographic growth in an environment of political instability. A number of political, investment and field actions have been taken to curb this trend, rebuild the country's ecological capital, and make a transition to a more sustainable development model. Côte d'Ivoire has also recently embarked upon the REDD-plus process, an environmental funding mechanism driven by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in order to scale up action to counter deforestation for sustainable development. The REDD-plus mechanism is set up to recompense action taken by countries to keep their forest cover in good condition. It can therefore support a country's efforts to do so.

The Council of Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire has enacted a decree on the REDD-plus process, detailing its internal organization (Council of Ministers Decree of October 24, 2012). The Minister for the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD) has set up a National REDD-plus Commission (REDD-plus NC) to steer this new program. In 2012, a REDD-plus Permanent Executive Secretariat (REDD-plus PES) was set up to manage planning, fund raising and technical assistance for the national readiness preparation process for the REDD-plus mechanism. A partnership has also been launched with civil society organizations and the FLEGT process.

Côte d'Ivoire has become a member of the two international REDD-plus support platforms: the UN-REDD Programme (an FAO/UNDP/UNEP partnership) and the FCPF (World Bank). Since 2013, Côte d'Ivoire has also been receiving assistance from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) under the Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D). This support includes funding for the national REDD-plus process. The European Union REDD Facility (EU REDD) is also contributing. All of these institutional partnerships stand as evidence of the national political resolve to engage in the REDD-plus process and international recognition of this commitment.

In 2012, Côte d'Ivoire started work on making the REDD-plus process multi-partner management and participation structures operational, on planning activities and on raising financial resources based on international technical and financial partnerships. UN-REDD, FCPF, AFD and EU REDD missions were conducted during this period to assist Côte d'Ivoire with its initial analysis of needs and to plan its national REDD-plus process. This national readiness preparation proposal for the REDD-plus mechanism (known in short as the R-PP) presents these preliminary analyses and details an action plan for

national organization, stakeholder engagement, associative action with FLEGT, etc. The R-PP is the national REDD-plus process planning tool for the 2014-2017 period. It also serves to guarantee the harmonious coordination of the array of technical and financial assistance provided by UN-REDD, the FCPF, AFD/C2ED and EU REDD.

**UN-REDD**, in particular, has been working in Côte d'Ivoire since 2012. A first policy assistance-advisory mission in March 2012 worked on preparing the country's institutional organization for the REDD-plus process (see the decree of October 24, 2012). Three capacity building and technical assistance projects followed:

- A targeted stakeholder engagement support project conducted by the UNDP in 2013 with funding of US\$50,000 (a second project is scheduled for before the end of 2013 for additional financing of US\$60,000);
- An FAO technical cooperation project (FAO/TCP financing) for a sum of US\$195,000 to build REDD-plus and M&MRV capacities, conduct the national information/consultation campaign and provide a national technical assistant to the REDD-plus PES; and
- A targeted FAO support project totaling US\$195,000 to build REDD-plus readiness capacities, especially to draft and finalize the R-PP, take part in international conferences, develop the NFMS and coordinate the different REDD-plus activities in the country.
- In addition, Côte d'Ivoire took part in training and capacity building meetings held by UN-REDD in Africa, including the DRC REDD-plus universities held by the UNDP in 2010 and 2011, the REDD-plus socio-environmental safeguards and multiple benefits workshop held by UNEP in Nairobi in 2013, and workshops on forest monitoring and M&MRV systems held by the FAO since 2011.

**AFD** and Côte d'Ivoire have agreed upon an allocation of US\$2,450,000 for the REDD-plus process under the Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D). An initial sum has already been disbursed to the REDD-plus PES for information and communication activities, stakeholder engagement and FLEGT-REDD-plus associative action. Details on the AFD/C2D's engagement are available in Component 5 of the R-PP.

The **FCPF** helped Côte d'Ivoire write the R-PP with targeted support in 2013. More recently, the Technical Advisory Panel assisted with a full review of Côte d'Ivoire's proposals in October to improve the document and officially submit it to the FCPF Participants Committee in association with the other players involved.

**EU REDD** undertook in February 2013 to support the launch of the REDD-plus process in Côte d'Ivoire in order to enhance participation and national thinking alongside the

development of the R-PP. Support from the EU REDD Facility focused first on the need to provide players with early information about the REDD-plus process and on possible interactions with the FLEGT process to improve forest governance (negotiations for a FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement started in 2013). EU REDD and the REDD-plus NC are aware that the progress expected of the REDD-plus and FLEGT processes could easily be held back by the forest land needs of a far more powerful agricultural sector, which is already encroaching upon the permanent forest estate. Since mid-2013, therefore, they have been working on a way of engaging in constructive dialogue with the agricultural sector. This is an ambitious work plan (analyses, stakeholder mobilization, especially in the private sector, and field test actions within pilot projects) covering a range of sectors (potentially the cocoa, rice, palm oil, rubber, yam and cashew nut sectors).

In June 2013, the UN-REDD Policy Board selected Côte d'Ivoire as a priority country in Africa for its new round of national programmes and officially invited the Government to submit an expression of interest and its priorities for UN-REDD support. At the same time, the FCPF announced a last R-PP submission window for funding consideration set for July 31, 2013. Following the submission of a first draft R-PP to the FCPF in late July 2013, the country is still a potential recipient of FCPF support for REDD-plus readiness and remains aware of the competitive nature of this opportunity. Consequently, Côte d'Ivoire has picked up the pace to finalize its R-PP based on work started in 2012, internal technical consultations, additional UN-REDD and FCPF support missions, an international technical review by the Technical Advisory Panel commissioned by the FCPF for the first draft of the R-PP, and a number of national, regional and local technical and consultation workshops.

### ***Summary of Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP***

Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP is structured in keeping with the UN-REDD and FCPF joint template and includes the following sections and elements:

**Component 1A/Support for National REDD-plus Readiness Management Arrangements and the Workings of the National REDD-plus Readiness Management Bodies.** The main REDD-plus institutional framework. National arrangements comprise a National REDD-plus Commission (REDD-plus NC), including a REDD-plus Permanent Executive Secretariat (for the day-to-day management of the process), a REDD-plus National Committee (for strategic and policy guidelines) and a REDD-plus Interdepartmental Technical Committee (for



institutional coordination and sector-wide alignment). This component also provides for the decree of October 24, 2012 to be updated with the institutional provisions required for the readiness preparation phase.

**Component 1B/Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups**, already well underway with the abovementioned UN-REDD, EU REDD and AFD/C2D support since 2012. Many national, regional and local information and consultation meetings were held on REDD-plus in 2012 and 2013. These meetings also provided food for thought for this R-PP. Over 1,000 participants took part in the early information and consultation activities, representing the different REDD-plus stakeholders (local communities, civil society, private sector, public administration, technical and financial partners, women's and youth associations, local authorities, academic and research sectors, and the press). Within this stakeholder information exercise, UN-REDD's stakeholder engagement targeted support project examined the REDD-plus issues for civil society players, explored synergies between the FLEGT initiative and REDD-plus, and identified participation and consultation methodologies. Given the sound, well-established FLEGT platform for multi-partner and civil society dialogue, it was agreed that this same platform should serve for REDD-plus dialogue and that other representatives could join the platform where needed.

A new UN-REDD targeted support proposal is being prepared (end 2013). Its purpose is to help Côte d'Ivoire develop a National Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This will be drawn up in early 2014 at the same time as the UN-REDD programme is prepared for Côte d'Ivoire. Component 1C provides for the implementation of this plan with UN-REDD funding.

**Component 1C/A** robust, credible REDD-plus process depends on ongoing dialogue between government institutions, civil society and private sector players. The R-PP includes the implementation of the **National Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (see 1B above). This plan will detail the chosen stakeholder engagement methodology, a work plan with communication and consultation activities, a timeframe and a budget. The joint UN-REDD and FCPF guidelines on stakeholder engagement in REDD-plus readiness will provide the methodological framework. This component also provides for a series of communication, information dissemination and field survey activities.

**Component 2A/Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance**

Only 2.7 million hectares (FAO, 2005) remain of a forest area estimated at 16 million hectares at the beginning of the century. The annual rate of deforestation is estimated at 3.5% for the 1980-2008 period (SOFRECO, 2009), making it one of the highest in

the world. The REDD-plus process in Côte d'Ivoire aims to curb this trend so that a key portion of these remaining forests can subsist and survive the national forest transition.

The direct drivers of pressure on the forests are reportedly, in order of relative importance, (to be confirmed during the implementation of the readiness package): (i) agricultural expansion, especially in cash crops (cocoa, rubber and palm oil) and shifting food crops that draw on the fertility of forest soils and fallow areas (rice and yams); (ii) fuelwood farming; (iii) anarchic logging well beyond renewal capacities, (iv) bush fires; and (v) other, less important factors such as extensive livestock farming, urbanization and small-scale and/or semi-industrial mining (gold, diamonds, uranium, etc.).

Of particular note with respect to the underlying, or indirect, causes (Geist & Lambin, 2001) are: (i) poor policy steering and poor governance; (ii) lack of secure tenure; (iii) demographic pressure (migration and growth) and the politico-military crisis of 2002-2010; (iv) climate change; and (v) infrastructures (roads, housing, etc.).

Côte d'Ivoire will embark upon a series of **studies, participatory analyses and surveys** to examine the main REDD-plus questions and issues. This work will form the basis for the development of the REDD-plus Strategy. This will naturally include studies on deforestation and forest degradation drivers (including direct and indirect causes, and their respective weights) and on the potential for reforestation and agroforestry. An analysis will be made of good natural resource management practices that help mitigate climate change (especially in forest and agricultural areas). Land tenure will also be analyzed in depth. A targeted study will be conducted on the production and consumption of fuelwood by agro-ecological zone. In addition, a participatory REDD-plus governance analysis will be conducted, headed by the UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre and drawing on UN-REDD's experience.

### **Component 2B/REDD-plus Strategy Options and Strategy Development**

Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD-plus strategy will be developed during the readiness preparation phase. However, based on the analyses and consultations already held, the following strategy options can be envisaged:

(i) step up interdepartmental coordination and improve governance for the transition to a new development model; and (ii) land use planning and secure tenure, starting with the forest blocks. These first two cross-cutting strategy options will serve as a basis for the implementation of the sector strategy options: (iii) break the link between agricultural production and deforestation by promoting low-impact intensive farming practices and agroforestry; (iv) develop a domestic energy strategy

based on the promotion of renewable energies; (v) sustainably manage the forests and improve governance in the forest sector and in land use (FLEGT-REDD-plus); (vi) encourage reforestation in savanna areas with species such as teak and cashew nut trees; and (vii) build capacities (especially via local player participation) to manage existing protected areas (national parks and reserves) and relatively untouched forests;

The **National REDD-plus Strategy**, a pillar of REDD-plus readiness preparation, will be developed taking the existing analytic base and the findings of the studies developed by Component 2A. The analytic work will be rounded out by iterative consultations. The strategy options will be analyzed from all angles (economic (opportunity costs and implementation costs), socio-environmental (see Component 2D), etc.). Trade-offs will have to be made.

### **Component 2C/REDD-plus Implementation Framework**

The **REDD-plus implementation framework** specifies the measures and institutions required for the subsequent REDD-plus phases, i.e. investments and payments for environmental services (not limited to carbon aspects). In the particular case of Côte d'Ivoire, there are plans to create a REDD-plus registry, a financial mechanism along the lines of a national REDD-plus fund, a consensual REDD-plus benefit sharing system, and a grievance redress mechanism. A legal corpus will be put together for REDD-plus, including the legal definition of carbon rights and clear rules on sharing the benefits of REDD-plus. Legal reforms will also most likely be required, in particular with the enactment of a national REDD-plus law defined and ratified in a participatory manner.

### **Component 2D/Social and Environmental Impacts**

Given that the implementation of the national REDD-plus strategy could have positive and negative impacts on the populations' living conditions and on the environmental amenities, a thorough **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)** will be conducted under the technical supervision of the FCPF. It will focus primarily on the REDD-plus strategy options (see components 2A and 2B) and will form the basis for an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Its findings will serve to mitigate any negative impacts and maximize the shared social and environmental benefits of REDD-plus.

### **Component 3/Develop a reference level**

The development of a **reference level** (RL) for REDD-plus is vital to assess the actual impacts of REDD-plus activities in terms of emission reductions. This reference level will be based on past rates of deforestation and degradation and a forward-looking

analysis taking past gas emissions adjusted for national circumstances. Disaggregated statistical data will be required on the main causes of deforestation and degradation. These data will be collected and analyzed. CongoBIOM-type models could be used.

#### **Component 4A/Design a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)**

The **national forest monitoring system (NFMS)** will be one of the pillars of REDD-plus readiness preparation. It will pave the way for the **forest carbon monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification system (M&MRV system)**, which will be developed in accordance with Decision 4/CP.15 on methodological guidelines for REDD-plus activities, and the good practice guidance and guidelines on land use and forestry published by the IPCC in 2003 and 2006. The FAO will provide technical support and assistance to build the NFMS and M&MRV. All the information collected by the monitoring system will be fed into a database and made available to stakeholders on the NFMS geoportal.

#### **Component 4B/Safeguard Information System (SIS)**

A **safeguard information system (SIS)**, including co-benefits, will be developed in Côte d'Ivoire in keeping with the UNFCCC Cancun Agreements. This system, connected to the NFMS, will monitor the governance, safeguards and impacts of REDD-plus implementation in environmental and socioeconomic areas.

Reporting includes data centralization and organization, building consolidated indicators and producing scoreboards suited to steering needs at all levels of the execution chain. Reporting will be posted on the geoportal developed for the NFMS.

#### **Component 5/Schedule and Budget**

**The schedule and budget** proposed in this R-PP present and estimate financial support from Côte d'Ivoire's international partners (UN-REDD, FCPF, AFD and EU REDD). UN-REDD funding is assured, but its level will probably be confirmed by the Programme's policy board in December 2013: on the basis of its R-PP, Côte d'Ivoire is asking for US\$3 million (excluding indirect UN-REDD costs). Once this sum has been confirmed, Côte d'Ivoire and UN-REDD will prepare a joint national program document and a detailed budget in early 2014 (for submission to and approval by the mid-2014 Policy Board meeting). The request for funding submitted to the FCPF Participants Committee (for consideration by the December 2013 meeting) stands at US\$3.7 million. AFD financing has already been secured and has even funded some REDD-plus readiness preparation activities in 2013. More detailed planning will be produced for the further disbursement of these funds.

## **Component 6/REDD-plus readiness preparation monitoring and evaluation**

(based on the implementation of this R-PP) is vital to ensure the quality of targeted outcomes, adjust process management and guarantee a consistent sequence of actions that will pave the way for Côte d'Ivoire to receive REDD-plus investments. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to measure how effective the actions are at achieving the R-PP goals while assessing the implementation challenges and financial resources available. This exercise also analyses the sustainability of the observed effects. A monitoring and evaluation framework for the REDD-plus readiness preparation activities will be put together in 2014. Two independent evaluations will also be conducted during the process to underpin monitoring and evaluation and management of progress with the process and R-PP implementation.

### **Distribution of roles and next steps**

With respect to **UN-REDD**, Côte d'Ivoire will present this R-PP document and the state of play with its national REDD-plus process to the UN-REDD Policy Board in December 2013 in response to the invitation received in June 2013. This public presentation will also seek to confirm that UN-REDD is able to provide a budget of US\$3,000,000 (excluding indirect UN-REDD costs) to implement the R-PP and take forward the national REDD-plus process. Following this confirmation, Côte d'Ivoire will work with the UN-REDD technical team to prepare and ratify a joint national program that will detail the activities, methodologies, budget, distribution of technical roles among UN agencies, operational management measures, and UN-REDD support schedule.

UN-REDD support (as outlined in this R-PP) is essentially designed to focus on the following tracks:

- Steering the national REDD-plus process, in particular with the provision of technical and strategic expertise (in the shape of a UN-REDD national technical adviser) and support for cross-sector dialogue [Component 1A];
- Stakeholder engagement, including support for the joint FLEGT/REDD-plus platform as a multi-partner consultation and deliberation structure, and implementation of a National Stakeholder Engagement Plan (using the Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness prepared jointly by UN-REDD and the FCPF) [Component 1C];
- Preparation of the National REDD-plus Strategy, including support for the underlying analyses (especially on deforestation drivers, the potential for reforestation and agroforestry, and governance in general) and facilitating strategy option trade-offs [components 2A & 2B];

- Development of the REDD-plus implementation framework, including the REDD-plus registry, the financial mechanism for REDD-plus (or national REDD-plus fund) and the grievance redress mechanism, areas in which the UN-REDD Programme has expertise and practical models [Component 2C];
- The draft REDD-plus Reference Level [Component 3];
- Establishment of the forest monitoring system (tied in with the prerequisites for UNFCCC M&MRV) [Component 4A]; and
- An analysis of the REDD-plus multiple benefits feeding into the national REDD-plus Strategy and the future REDD-plus safeguard information system [Component 4B].

In December 2013, the country will also present its R-PP to the **FCPF** Participants Committee for a reading by committee members and to move forward with securing co-financing. FCPF R-PP support will focus, in principle, on the following tracks:

- The main operational elements of the National REDD-plus Commission, including the REDD-plus PES and the REDD-plus interdepartmental and national committee meetings [Component 1A];
- Stakeholder engagement (in cooperation with UN-REDD based on the same joint methodological guidelines on stakeholder engagement in REDD-plus [Component 1C];
- Analytic studies to form the basis for the National REDD-plus Strategy [component 2A]; and
- The REDD-plus Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and the Environmental and Social Management Framework [Component 2D].

The FCPF support tracks and financial distribution remain to be detailed and approved when the R-PP is finalized in early 2014, with a target of adoption by the FCPF Participants Committee in mid-2014.

**AFD** support has already been secured and the country is continuing to define it stepwise in line with national REDD-plus process needs, with the main focus on the implementation of a pilot REDD-plus project. This AFD support is concentrated on components 1A, 1C, 2B and 3. AFD's support strand flexibility gives Côte d'Ivoire the wherewithal to improve its REDD-plus process management with a more consistent sequence of actions and the ability to target unexpected shortcomings.

**EU REDD** support is concentrated on work to align the REDD-plus process with the agricultural sector (especially the private sector, including producer associations) so that future agricultural sector development can be interfaced with REDD-plus, and on

maintaining forest cover in Côte d'Ivoire (components 2B and 2C and capacity building in general, including the links between FLEGT and REDD-plus).

These international partners will conduct a joint mission in Côte d'Ivoire in early 2014 in order to further refine the R-PP in a coordinated manner and take forward the abovementioned technical and financial assistance commitments. The recommendations of the UN-REDD and FCPF steering committee meetings, due to be held in December 2013, will be given careful consideration with a view to the finalization of the R-PP and financial approval from these two platforms in mid-2014.

Côte d'Ivoire has been working on REDD-plus since 2010 with intense, stepwise work on internal organization for the REDD-plus process, stakeholder information, and technical and financial planning, as shown by this R-PP. Work in early 2014 will concentrate on finalizing and validating this R-PP and on securing funds from UN-REDD, the FCPF and EU REDD. Starting in mid-2014, Côte d'Ivoire will launch the intense REDD-plus readiness preparation phase with a target completion date of 2017.



# MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE





## ACRONYMS

ACP	: Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AD	: Activity Data
AFAF	: French Agroforestry Association
AFD	: Agence Francaise de Developpement [French Development Agency]
AFOLU	: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AIPH	: Côte d'Ivoire Palm Oil Association
ANADER	: National Rural Development Support Agency [ <i>Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural</i> ]
ANDE	: National Environment Agency [ <i>Agence Nationale de l'Environnement</i> ]
ANDEFOR	: National Rural Forest Development Agency [ <i>Agence Nationale du Développement des Forêts</i> ]
APROMAC	: Côte d'Ivoire Association of Natural Rubber Professionals [ <i>Association des Professionnels du Caoutchouc Naturel de Côte d'Ivoire</i> ]
ARECA	: Cotton and Cashew Nut Regulatory Authority
ASA	: Agricultural Statistics Yearbook
BaU	: Business As Usual
BDOT	: Land Use Database
BNETD	: National Bureau of Technical and Development Studies [ <i>Bureau National d'Etudes Techniques and de Développement</i> ]
BNETD/CCT	: BNETD/Centre of Cartography and Remote Sensing
C2D	: AFD Debt Reduction and Development Contract
CBD	: Convention on Biological Diversity
CCC	: Coffee and Cocoa Board [ <i>Conseil du Café and du Cacao</i> ]
CCSV	: Cocoa swollen-shoot virus
CDM	: Clean Development Mechanism
CEC	: Cation-exchange capacity
CES	: Economic and Social Council
CFAF	: African Financial Community franc
CGFCC	: Cocoa-Coffee Sector Management Committee
CGIAR	: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	: International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CICPPF	: Interdepartmental Forest Policy Coordination and Steering Committee [ <i>Comité</i> ]

*Interministériel de Coordination et de Pilotage de la Politique Forestière]*

CIRAD	: Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CIRES	: Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research [ <i>Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales</i> ]
CISCI	: Côte d'Ivoire Sustainable Cocoa Initiative
CNDD	: National Commission for Sustainable Development [ <i>Commission Nationale du Développement Durable</i> ]
CNF	: National Floristic Committee [ <i>Centre National de Floristique</i> ]
CNLFPF	: National Committee on Forest Protection and Bush Fire Control [ <i>Commission Nationale de Lutte contre les Feux et la Protection des Forêts</i> ]
CNRA	: National Center for Agricultural Research [ <i>Centre National de Recherche Agronomique</i> ]
CNTIG	: National Center for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information [ <i>Comité National de Télédétection et d'Informations Géographiques</i> ]
CO2	: Carbon Dioxide
CRE	: Center for Ecological Research [ <i>Centre de Recherche en Ecologie</i> ]
CRO	: Center for Oceanographic Research [ <i>Centre de Recherche en Océanographie</i> ]
CSF	: Climate Support Facility
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
CSRS	: Swiss Center for Scientific Research in Côte d'Ivoire [ <i>Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire</i> ]
CURAT	: Department of Remote Sensing Research and Application
DFPE	: Permanent State Forest Estate
DFREE	: State Rural Estate
DGD	: Directorate General of Customs
DPIF	: Directorate for Forest Production and Industries
DRC	: Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
EDAT	: African Remote Sensing Doctoral School [ <i>Ecole Doctorale Africaine de Télédétection</i> ]
EF	: Emission Factors
EFI	: European Forest Institute
EFI	: European Forest Institute
EIS	: Environmental Impact Study

ENSEA	: National School of Statistics and Applied Economics
EPIC	: Environmental Policy Integrated Climate
ESA	: National Institute of Agronomy
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
ETM+	: Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus
EU	: European Union
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FL	: Forest License
FLEGT	: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FLEGT/VPA	: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade/Voluntary Partnership Agreement
FNDE	: National Environment Fund
FPIC	: Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FR	: Forest Reserve
FRA	: Forest Resource Assessment
GCCA	: Global Climate Change Alliance
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
GHG	: Greenhouse Gas
GHGI	: Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GIZ	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLOBIOM	: GLObal BIOSphere Management Model
GOFC-GOLD	: Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics
GPG-LULUCF	: Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
GPS	: Global Positioning System
ha	: Hectare
HDI	: Human Development Index
ICRAF	: International Center for Research in Agroforestry
IDEFOR	: Forest Institute [ <i>Institut des Forêts</i> ]
IDESSA	: Savannah Institute [ <i>Institut des Savanes</i> ]
IEC	: Information Education Communication

IGT	: Tropical Geography Institute [ <i>Institut de Géographie Tropicale</i> ]
IIASA	: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	: International Labour Organization
INADES	: African Institute for Economic and Social Development
INPE	: Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais
INP-HB	: Felix Houphouet Boigny Institute of Technology
IPCC	: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRD	: Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (French development research institute)
IREN	: Renewable Energy Research Agency
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
JVE	: Young Volunteers for the Environment [ <i>Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement</i> ]
LANDSAT	: Land Satellite
LIL	: Low-Impact Logging
M&MRV	: Monitoring & Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MARA	: Ministry for Agriculture and Animal Resources
MECV	: Ministry for the Environment and Quality of Life
MEMPD	: Ministry of State, Ministry for Economic Planning and Development
MESRS	: Ministry for Higher Education and Scientific Research
MINAGRI	: Ministry for Agriculture
MINEDD	: Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development
MINEF	: Ministry for Water Resources and Forests
MINEFI	: Minister for the Economy and Finance
MINESUDD	: Ministry for the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development
MIRS	: Medium Infra Red Spectroscopy
mm	: Millimeter
MME	: Ministry of Mines and Energy
MRV	: Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSS	: Multi Spectral Scanner
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFI	: National Forest Inventory

NFMS	: National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	: Newly Industrialized Country
NP	: Nature Parks
NPF	: New Forest Policy
NR	: Nature Reserves
NRC	: Norwegian Rescue Council
NSI	: National Statistics Institute
NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Products
NWIS	: National Water Information System
OIPR	: Ivory Coast Office of Parks and Reserves
ONACC	: National Climate Change Observatory
ONUCI-FM	: United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire FM broadcasting service
PA	: Protected Areas
PAO	: Professional Agricultural Organizations
PCGAP	: Framework Program for the Management of Protected Areas [ <i>Programme Cadre de Gestion des Aires Protégées</i> ]
PCGF	: Forest Management Framework Program [ <i>Programme Cadre de Gestion des Forêts</i> ]
PDDA	: Agricultural Development Master Plan [ <i>Plan Directeur de Développement Agricole</i> ]
PDF	: Forest Master Plan [ <i>Plan Directeur Forestier</i> ]
PES	: Permanent Executive Secretariat
PFR	: Rural Land Tenure Plan [ <i>Plan Foncier Rural</i> ]
PLANGIRE	: National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management [ <i>Plan d'Actions National de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau</i> ]
PNAE	: National Environmental Action Plan
PND	: National Development Plan
PNE1	: National Environment Plan
PNIA	: National Agricultural Investment Program [ <i>Programme National d'Investissement Agricole</i> ]
PNR	: National Reforestation Program [ <i>Programme National de Reboisement</i> ]
POLES	: Prospective Outlook on Long-Term Energy Systems

PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSF	: Forest Sector Project [ <i>Projet Sectoriel Forestier</i> ]
RCI	: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
REDD-plus	: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries including conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks
REDD-plus NC	: National REDD-plus Commission
REDD-plus TC	: REDD-plus Interdepartmental Technical Committee
REDD-plus-NC	: REDD-plus National Coordination
RL/REL	: Reference Level/Reference Emission Level
RNA	: National Agricultural Census
R-PP	: Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEA	: Strategic Environmental Assessment
SED	: Domestic Energy Strategy
SESA	: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIESIA	: Department for Information, Education, Outreach, IT and Archives
SIS	: Safeguard Information System
SLMS	: Satellite Land Monitoring System
SMI	: Ity Mining Company [ <i>Société des Mines d'Ity</i> ]
SNDD	: National Strategy for Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation [ <i>Stratégie Nationale de Conservation Durable de la Diversité Biologique</i> ]
SODEFOR	: Forest Development Society [ <i>Société de Développement des Forêts</i> ]
SODEMI	: Society for Mining Development in Ivory Coast [ <i>Société pour le Développement Minier</i> ]
SODEXAM	: Airport, Aeronautical and Meteorological Management and Development Corporation [ <i>Société d'Exploitation et de Développement Aéroportuaire, Aéronautique et Météorologique</i> ]
SPIB	: Union of Timber Producers [ <i>Syndicat des Producteurs Industriels du Bois</i> ]
SPOT	: Earth Observation Satellite
SRES A2	: IPCC Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (A2 family of scenarios)
t	: Ton
TCDE	: Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
tDM	: Ton of Dry Matter
TFL	: Temporary Forest License

TFPs	: Technical and Financial Partners
TLU	: Tropical Livestock Unit
TM	: Thematic Mapper
TS	: Target Support
TV	: Television
UAO	: Alassane Ouattara University
UFEMCI	: Union of Partner and Recipient Organizations of the Global Environment Facility in Côte d'Ivoire [ <i>Union des Organisations Partenaires et Bénéficiaires du FEM en Côte d'Ivoire</i> ]
UFHB	: Felix Houphouet Boigny University
UJLG	: Jean Lorougnon Guedet University
UNA	: Nangui Abrogoua University
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	: United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD
UPGC	: Péléforo-Gbon-Coulibaly University
VPA	: Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WAC	: World Agroforestry Center
WCF	: Wild Chimpanzee Foundation
WHRC	: Woods Hole Research Center
WWF	: World Wildlife Fund

## COMPONENT 1: ORGANIZE and CONSULT

### Component 1a. National REDD-plus Readiness Management Arrangements

Standard 1a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:

**National Readiness Management Arrangements:**

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD-plus, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies in addition to the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD-plus readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process.

Efficient REDD-plus process management calls for suitable, consistent and operational national arrangements. These readiness management arrangements have to be able to manage and coordinate medium- and long-term REDD-plus activities. The REDD-plus readiness management arrangements for Côte d'Ivoire comprise a National REDD-plus Commission made up of a REDD-plus National Committee, a REDD-plus Interdepartmental Technical Committee and a Permanent Executive Secretariat. Each component plays a well-defined role in mainstreaming the REDD-plus mechanism into the different national policies to reduce carbon emissions.

#### 1. National REDD-plus Commission (REDD-plus NC)

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On October 24, 2012, the Council of Ministers issued a decree on the creation, organization and running of the National Commission for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus NC), acting on a joint report from the Minister for the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD), the Minister for the Economy and Finance (MINEFI), the Minister for Agriculture (MINAGRI), and the Minister for Water and Forests (MINEF) (see [Annex 1a](#)). This decree gave the REDD-plus process legal status and visibility. Article 4 of the decree establishes the REDD-plus NC comprising a REDD-plus National Committee in charge of steering the entire system, a REDD-plus Interdepartmental Technical Committee responsible for sector coordination, and a REDD-plus Permanent Executive Secretariat in charge of implementation. This National Commission is a cross-sector structure providing analyses, advice and guidelines for the implementation of the process to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.



### **1.1. REDD-plus National Committee**

The REDD-plus National Committee comprises:

- The Prime Minister or his representative: Chair;
- The Minister for the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development or his representative: Secretary;
- The Adviser on the Environment and Forests to the President of the Republic;
- A representative of the Minister for Forests
- A representative of the Minister for the Economy;
- A representative of the Minister for Economic Planning and Development;
- A representative of the Minister for Agriculture;
- A representative of the Minister for Infrastructures;
- A representative of the Minister for Decentralization;
- A representative of the Minister for Mines and Energy.

The REDD-plus National Committee holds at least one meeting per quarter convened by its Chair, and extraordinary meetings where necessary. It is the supreme body responsible for steering the entire national REDD-plus strategy. Its brief is to:

- Define the REDD-plus process guidelines;
- Approve the work plans put together by the Interdepartmental Technical Committee and the Permanent Executive Secretariat
- Monitor, check and evaluate the implementation of the REDD-plus process;
- Set up a national REDD-plus fund and define the management arrangements and procedures for the redistribution of REDD-plus process grants and resources.

### **1.2. Interdepartmental Technical Committee (TC)**

The Interdepartmental Technical Committee comprises:

- The representative of the Minister for the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development: Chair;
- A representative of the Minister for the Economy;
- A representative of the Minister for Agriculture;
- A representative of the Minister for Forests;
- The Director-General for the Environment;

- The Director-General for Water Resources and Forests;
- The Director-General of SODEFOR;
- The Director-General of the OIPR;
- The Director-General of ANADER;
- The Director-General of the CNRA;
- The Director-General of the BNETD;
- Two representatives of non-governmental organizations working in the environment and sustainable development sector;
- A representative of the Forest Industries Federation;
- A representative of the Agricultural Industries Federation.

The REDD-plus TC holds at least one meeting per quarter convened by the Chair, and extraordinary meetings where necessary. The Interdepartmental Technical Committee is tasked with setting up regional committees for the regional implementation of decisions made by the National Committee and the Interdepartmental Technical Committee. Each Regional Committee will be chaired by the region's prefect and its secretariat will be provided by the representative of the Minister for the Environment, assisted by the representative of the Minister for Forests.

### **1.3 Permanent Executive Secretariat (PES)**

The current REDD-plus PES configuration has nine central government or equivalent representatives and two civil society representatives (NGOs working in the environmental sector). Two private sector representatives will be added to this number: a representative of the organized agricultural producers (e.g. cooperative representative) and a representative of the Agricultural Industries Federation. The secretariat's brief is to:

- Develop and implement Côte d'Ivoire's REDD-plus strategy under the supervision of the National Committee and the Interdepartmental Technical Committee;
- Coordinate land use monitoring activities using remote sensing and ground-based forest inventories with the support of development partners;
- Implement national and international REDD-plus activities;
- Mobilize financing, and national and international experts;
- Handle the day-to-day management of the REDD-plus process and monitor the activities provided for in the annual work plan to achieve the targeted outcomes;

- Coordinate the REDD-plus process in Côte d'Ivoire with other government and donor initiatives;
- Manage the inclusion of REDD-plus projects in the national REDD-plus registry.

**The National REDD-plus Commission's** Permanent Executive Secretariat (PES) may call on the services of national and international experts.

**The National REDD-plus Commission's** Permanent Executive Secretariat is managed by a Permanent Technical Secretary appointed by decree on the recommendation of the Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development.

**The National REDD-plus Commission's** Permanent Executive Secretariat has departments whose composition and organization are stipulated by joint order of the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Forests (Article 18 of the decree).

## **2. Need to amend Decree 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012**

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With respect to the composition of the REDD-plus PES, the consultations held to develop the R-PP identified the need to have a dedicated team of experts. Plans are therefore in place to amend the decree establishing the National REDD-plus Commission to establish a body with the adequate quantity and quality of human resources.

The REDD-plus PES will hence have seven focus groups:

(i) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Regional Deployment, (ii) Alignment with the Agricultural Sectors (private sector engagement), (iii) Implementation Strategy and Framework, (iv) Pilot Projects, (iv) Environmental and Social Assessment, (v) Reference Level(s); Monitoring & Measurement, Reporting and Verification, and (vii) Monitoring and Evaluation.

### **✓ Roles of the focus groups**

(i) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Regional Deployment

This group will be tasked with disseminating REDD-plus information to stakeholders. It will also be briefed to educate the population on the REDD-plus mechanism and its merits. In addition, it will study the extent to which REDD-plus readiness management arrangements can be deployed regionally.

(ii) Alignment with the Agricultural Sectors (private sector engagement)

This group will be responsible for finding a balance between forest resources and agricultural activities. This means finding how to balance forest protection and conservation with agricultural activities. Its actions will therefore, as part of an

overarching sustainable development goal, aim to drive the adoption of production methods non-destructive of forest resources with a view to their permanent use.

(iii) Implementation Strategy and Framework

This team will be tasked with planning the REDD-plus implementation strategies. As such, it will monitor the reforms provided for in Component 2c. It could, in this assignment, ask for the opinion of REDD-plus implementation structures in order to align actions with targeted outcomes.

(iv) Pilot Projects

This group will be briefed to identify, set up and monitor the execution of pilot projects in the different zones. It will draw on all the lessons learned from the implementation of these projects and recommend whether or not they should be rolled out nationwide or to a number of other zones.

(v) Environmental and Social Assessment

This team will be assigned to develop the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). It will look into the extent of potential negative REDD-plus impacts on the populations and will be tasked with finding alternative means to minimize the effect of these impacts.

(vi) Reference Level(s); Monitoring & Measurement, Reporting and Verification

This group will be responsible for establishing the Reference Level/Reference Emission Level and collecting the relevant information. It will also be in charge of setting up the Monitoring & Measurement, Reporting and Verification system with all its technical, institutional and administrative elements.

(vii) Monitoring and Evaluation

This team will be tasked with monitoring the implementation of legal, technical and financial measures in addition to strategies required to implement the REDD-plus process. It will also monitor reforms in progress and will see through planned reforms. All of these actions will be regularly evaluated to guarantee their success, with adjustments made mid-term where necessary.

✓ **National and international technical expertise**

The recruitment of an international expert with a strategic/management profile to assist the National REDD-plus Commission may well prove expensive, but this recruitment is intended to underpin the REDD-plus National Committee, steer the process with a

strategic approach, and raise additional financial resources. A national expert could be added to work with the international expert.

The National REDD-plus Commission could be assisted by experts where needed with, in particular, support from the scientific community.

A United Nations or World Bank administrative and financial management expert will be needed to assist with FCPF and UN-REDD agency budget execution procedures.

Figure 1 presents the REDD-plus PES organization chart decided on following the R-PP validation workshop with all stakeholders.

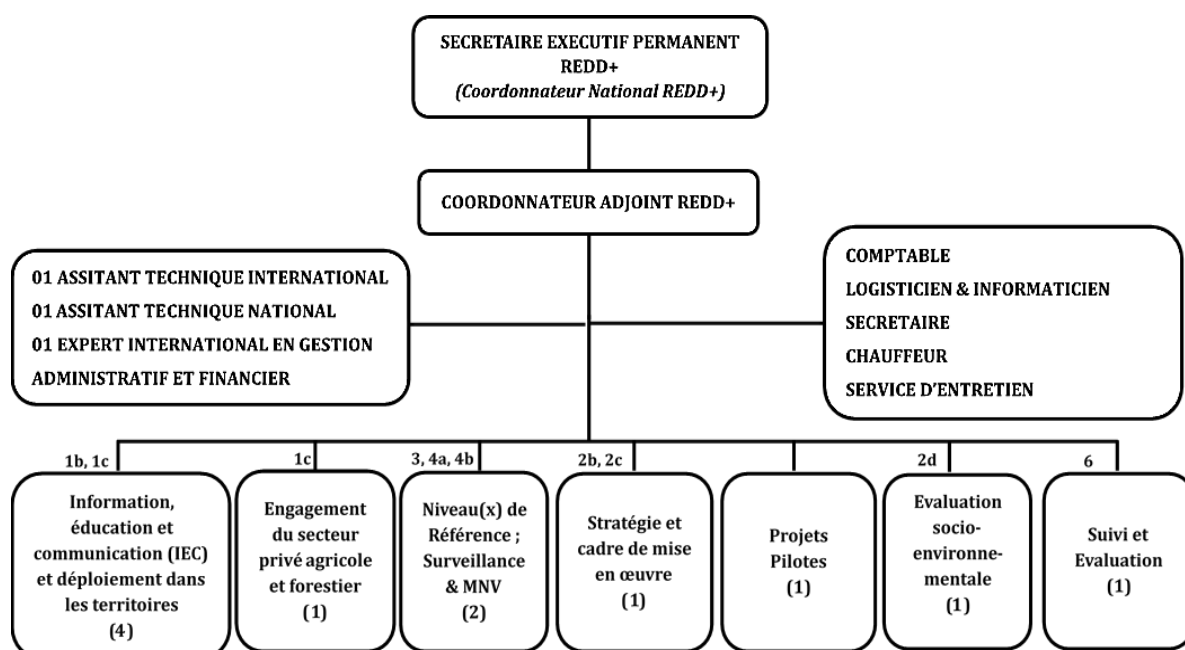


Figure 1: Proposed organization chart for the REDD-plus PES

With approximately 21 professionals, the PES will have the quantity and quality of human resources it needs for all the REDD-plus readiness components. This may appear to be a large organization in some respects, but it is also designed to create national capacities. Its members will be given training throughout the readiness preparation phase.

The REDD-plus National Coordinator will closely coordinate all the components with a special focus on Component 1a of REDD-plus readiness preparation. The dissemination of the REDD-plus agenda to the central ministries for sector policy adjustments will call for the involvement of the PES managers at all times.

The tasks of each of the PES technical experts in charge of the different R-PP components will be defined with reference to the R-Package criteria and indicators such as they are defined by Resolution PC/14/2013/1.

Note also that civil society representation on the REDD-plus National Committee may be changed to step up the participatory nature of REDD-plus readiness preparation. As mentioned in Component 1c below, MINESUDD has made it a priority to assist with structuring a national FLEGT/REDD-plus civil society platform. The platform's skills and capacities will be built up.

### **3. Institutional arrangements in the regions**

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First of all, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire will assign devolved government agencies to ensure that the REDD-plus agenda is properly disseminated nationwide. This will be done by the 15 regional directorates with offices in the regions.

The national FLEGT/REDD-plus platform will also have its own regional branches to facilitate high-quality grassroots dialogue.

Secondly, as Côte d'Ivoire is sub-divided into seven agro-ecological zones (Figure 2), each of these zones will be managed by a focal point, in turn be managed by the PES. Deployment will initially concern three (3) agro-ecological zones.

Thirdly, the PES will have three focal points working at grassroots level to improve consideration of Côte d'Ivoire's agro-ecological particularities. These focal points will be responsible for deploying REDD-plus on the ground in their particular zones.

Note that zones will be chosen on the basis of zone potential and the two concerns of deforestation and forest degradation using a cartographical study of deforestation drivers broken down by agro-ecological zone in Côte d'Ivoire (Comp. 2a and Comp. 2b). The first REDD-plus activities will be conducted in these chosen zones.

The three PES focal points will be hosted by the regional environment directorates in the zones concerned.

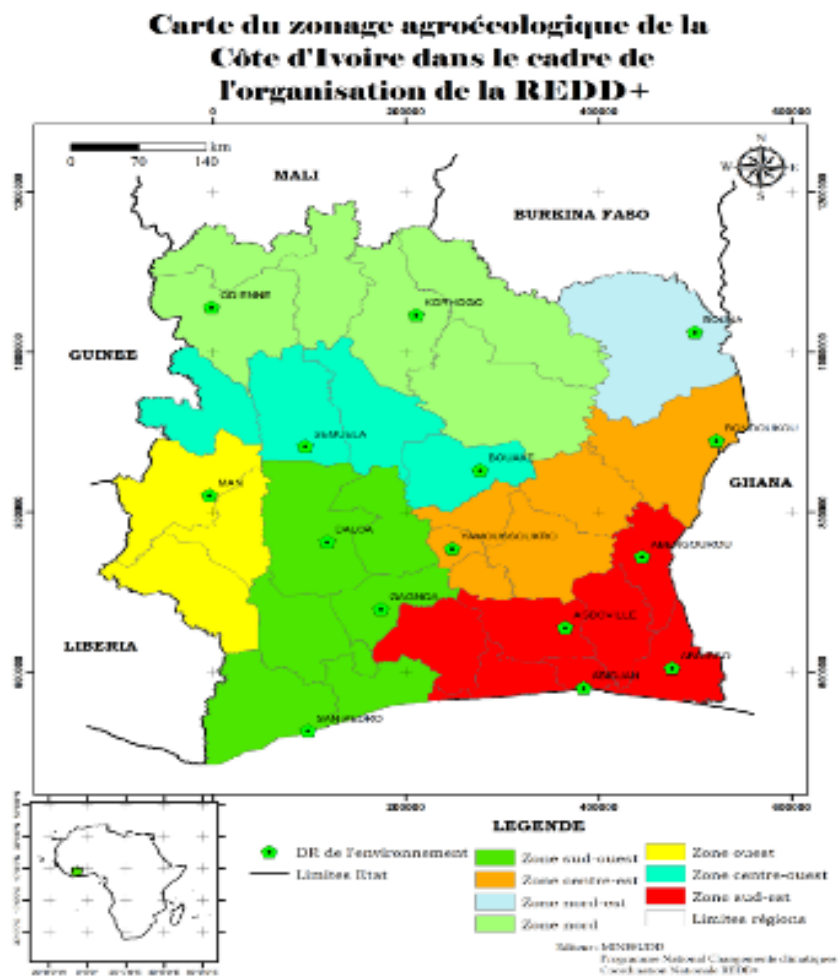


Figure 2: Map of RCI agro-ecological zones

The other agro-ecological zones (not covered by deployment) will nonetheless be involved in REDD-plus by means of local government support workshops and meetings (see budget). These meetings will be held at the regional environment directorates and will be attended by civil society and local community representatives.

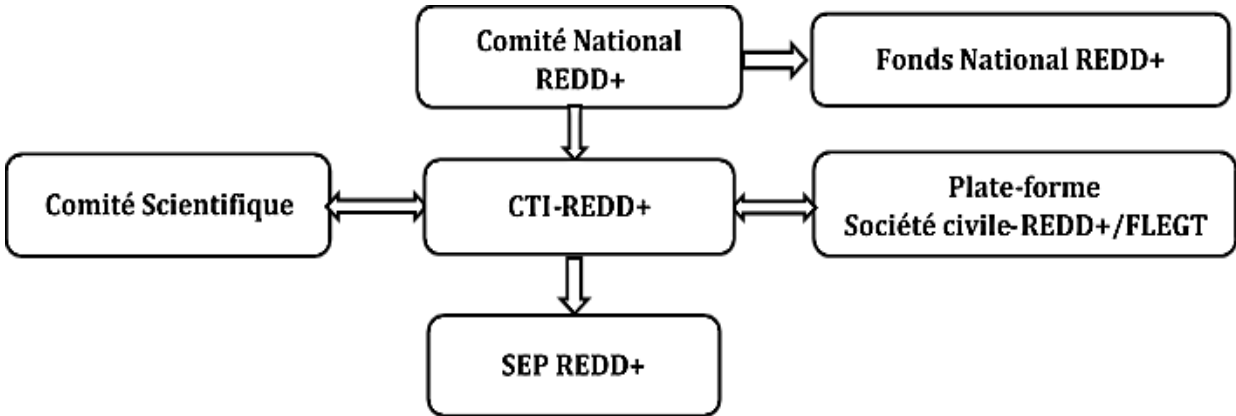


Figure 3: National REDD-plus Commission organization chart

#### **4. Disclosure of information**

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The Permanent Executive Secretariat will see to it that information is circulated properly. All meeting reports will be widely disseminated. A website will be set up for this purpose with links to other tools, including the registry and the feedback and grievance redress mechanisms (see Component 2c).

#### **5. National REDD-plus Fund**

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Component 2c (implementation framework) more specifically addresses the financial management of REDD-plus. The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire plans to set up a National REDD-plus Fund to this end.

#### **6. Schedule and budget**

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All meetings provided for in the budget will, in addition to disseminating the REDD-plus agenda, aim to build up skills.

AFD/C2D has pledged to finance part of the running of the Permanent Executive Secretariat (PES) for a period of 28 months and to contribute to equipping the PES (one vehicle, photocopier, computers, etc.) and equipment operation for a total sum of US\$321,750.

The Government contributes and will continue to contribute to National REDD-plus Commission logistics, including renting offices and paying related running costs, paying the wages of a number of REDD-plus NC members and purchasing IT equipment. Moreover, a central government REDD-plus budget is currently being discussed to run the National REDD-plus Commission.



Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Permanent Executive Secretariat operations	Office of the Permanent Executive Secretariat (rent, Internet, office supplies, etc.)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	245.0
	Permanent Executive Secretariat payroll (21 staff)	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	1995.0
	UN-REDD technical adviser (national expert to implement and monitor UN-REDD projects and to assist the international partners with phase II)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	126.0
	Staff travel expenses (accommodation, meals, etc.) – 60 days per expert per year at US\$125 per day	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	392.0
	Vehicle maintenance (lubricants, motor fuel, etc.)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	56.0
PES equipment	Purchase of vehicles (2) - AFD (1) / FCPF (1)	100.0							100.0
	Purchase of computers and printers	23.0							23.0
	Purchase of office furniture	30.0							30.0
Deployment of REDD-plus in the country	Focal point travel expenses in the 3 agro-ecological zones in the South of the country (US\$12,000 per focal point per year)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	126.0
Support for National Committee operations	Quarterly meetings (US\$1,000 per meeting)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
	Focus meetings (4 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
	Production of documents	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0
Support for Interdepartmental Technical Committee operations	Quarterly meetings (US\$1,000 per meeting)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
	Focus meetings (4 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
	Production of documents	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0
Support for local government agency operations (regions and departments)	Quarterly meetings in each of the 15 MINESUDD regional directorates (US\$1,000 per meeting)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	210.0
	Focus meetings (1 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting) in the 15 MINESUDD regional directorates	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	52.5
	Production of documents	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
Amendments to the legislative and regulatory framework	Services provided by legal firms/independent consultants	50.0	50.0						100.0
Support for PES focus group operations	Meetings, research, production of reports, validation workshops, pilot project implementation	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	21.0
Support for National Environment Fund operations	Meetings (2 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0
Monitoring & Evaluation	Production of a monitoring & evaluation manual		50.0						50.0
	See Component 6: independent review of REDD-plus readiness progress			30.0		30.0			60.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>676.5</b>	<b>573.5</b>	<b>503.5</b>	<b>473.5</b>	<b>503.5</b>	<b>473.5</b>	<b>473.5</b>	<b>3677.5</b>
**** RCI Govt contribution		50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	350.0
FCPF contribution		300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	2100.0
UN-REDD contribution		25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	200.0
AFD/C2D contribution		136.6	92.6	92.6					321.8
IRD contribution									0.0
EU contribution									tbd

## Component 1b: Information sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholder groups

**Standard 1b the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:**

### **Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:**

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at the national and sub-national level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

Côte d'Ivoire's REDD-plus National Coordination team started sharing information and dialoguing with key stakeholder groups in October 2012, taking this work through to November 2013. The main purpose of this activity was to inform, train and raise awareness among all key REDD-plus mechanism players and to collect each party's opinions and recommendations for crowd-sourced improvements to the R-PP. This work called for Côte d'Ivoire to first be able to identify the key stakeholders in the REDD-plus mechanism.

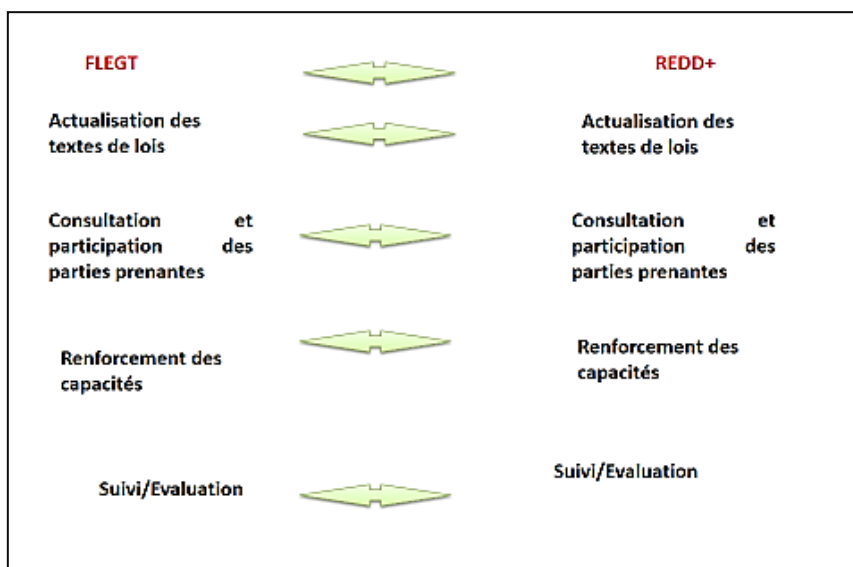
### **1. Identification of key REDD-plus mechanism stakeholders**

Stakeholders are those individuals and groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project and those with interests in a project and/or the capacity to influence its outcomes, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders may include locally affected communities and individuals and their official and unofficial representatives, local and national government agencies, politicians, religious leaders, civil society groups and organizations with their special interests, the education system and other partners. Each of these groups and individuals' "interests" in a project or investment will vary. (International Finance Corporation, May 2007)

The World Bank defines the term civil society as referring to, "the wide array of non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) therefore refer to a wide of array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), labor unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations."

In the case of Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP, civil society covers non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women's organizations, youth organizations and faith-based organizations.

Identification of the key groups was guided by the map of stakeholders in the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA) and these groups' aligned forest management interests.



*Figure 4: Example of synergies between the FLEGT VPA and REDD-plus*

Key groups are:

1. The key stakeholder group to which the National REDD-plus Commission has a legal, financial and operational responsibility (technical and financial partners, and the public administration);
2. The key stakeholder group affected by the REDD-plus mechanism activities (local communities, civil society, and association of traditional kings and chiefs);
3. The key stakeholder group likely to affect the performance of the REDD-plus mechanism (local elected representatives, the private sector, and the media).

Based, therefore, on the accomplishments of the FLEGT VPA process, whose stakeholders (administration, private sector, civil society, and traditional chieftainship) are organized into four groups, and the abovementioned key groups, Côte d'Ivoire's National REDD-plus Commission has defined nine types of REDD-plus mechanism stakeholders summed up as follows:

- The public administration comprising the ministries and other government structures in addition to the President and Prime Minister;
- Financial and technical partners: French Development Agency (AFD), European Union (EU), German Cooperation Agency (GIZ), Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank, etc.;

- Local communities (living in or around the forests), including communities with sometimes separate interests: indigenous, allochthonous and non-native peoples. Côte d'Ivoire has a particularity when it comes to the definition of "indigenous".

In Côte d'Ivoire, indigenous peoples are those born of Ivorian parents into an ethnic group considered to have land tenure in the area and therefore to be natural users of the land. Their interests in the forest are social, cultural, emotional, spiritual and economic.

The allochthonous peoples are born of Ivorian parents into an ethnic group that "recently" settled in the area for economic reasons. Non-natives are born of "non-Ivorian" parents who have immigrated into the region in search of cultivable land and whose interest in the forest is essentially economic.

- Civil society including national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (see the annex on the civil society training workshop), faith-based organizations, human rights organizations, rural land tenure organizations, and women's and youth organizations. These last two organizations generally have similar points of view and interests (see annexes 1b7 and 1b8);
- Traditional authorities or traditional chieftainship: traditional authorities (landlords and landowners, i.e. holders of customary tenure rights and village chiefs).

Our main contact in Côte d'Ivoire is the association of traditional kings and chiefs, which is highly respected and esteemed by the people;

- Local elected representatives: MPs, mayors, and presidents of regional councils;
- The private sector made up of loggers, mining and oil companies, small-scale lumberjacks and miners, the timber industries, timber haulers and traders, non-timber forest product operators, agricultural produce farmers, fuelwood sector operators, multi-sector groups, farmer cooperatives, private environmental sector firms, etc.;
- Universities and research centers;
- The media for media coverage.

**Table 1:** Key stakeholder groups

Key stakeholder groups	Composition of key stakeholder groups
Key group 1	<b>Public administration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- President</li> <li>- Prime Minister</li> <li>- Ministries</li> <li>- Other government structures</li> </ul> <b>Technical and financial partners</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AFD</li> <li>- EU/EFI</li> <li>- FAO</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- World Bank</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- GEF</li> <li>- GIZ</li> </ul>
Key group 2	<b>Local communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indigenous</li> <li>- Allochthonous</li> <li>- Non-native</li> </ul> <b>Civil society</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National and international NGOs</li> <li>- Faith-based organizations</li> <li>- Human rights organizations and rural land tenure organizations</li> <li>- Women's associations and youth associations</li> </ul> <b>Traditional authorities</b>
Key group 3	<b>Local elected representatives</b> <b>Private sector</b> <b>Universities and research centers</b> <b>Media (national and local)</b>

In addition to the four FLEGT process stakeholders (public administration, private sector, traditional chieftainship and civil society), the National REDD-plus Commission has identified five more types of stakeholders (media, universities and research centers, technical and financial partners, local communities, and local elected representatives). Côte d'Ivoire's REDD-plus mechanism places a particular emphasis on women's associations and youth associations.

The forest has such importance to all that everyone connected with the forest in whatever way needs to be involved in the process, especially local communities and marginalized groups in the form of women and young people.

This new concept also calls for a broad-based information and dissemination campaign. Hence the need to target the media.

Given that the REDD-plus mechanism has a proven impact on climate change, it is important to involve universities and research institutes in the thinking.

## **2. Objectives**

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The objectives of information sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholder groups are to:

- Establish dialogue with key stakeholder groups on the REDD-plus concept and the R-PP (Readiness Proposal Plan) development process;
- Garner opinions on the best ways to involve stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of the REDD-plus strategy in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Engage key stakeholder groups in the construction of the national REDD-plus strategy;
- Take ownership of the content of the R-PP.

## **3. Methodological Approach/Presentation of the Methodology**

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The methodology used is participatory. Key stakeholder group information, training, awareness raising and consultation took the form of meetings, discussion groups, round tables, videoconferencing and workshops.

### *3.1. Meetings*

Mechanism meetings were held mainly with public administrations, especially at the start of the process, and NGOs and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) (see Table 1 above). The purpose here was to inform them about the mechanism and explain the issues for Côte d'Ivoire and the need to work as a team. It was important to meet the public administration structures to find out more about their areas of expertise and their potential role in the REDD-plus mechanism.

**Table 2:** List of meetings between the REDD-plus NC and other stakeholders

STRUCTURES MET BY THE REDD-plus NC	MEETING DATES
National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER)	09/14/2012
National Environment Agency (ANDE)	09/19/2012
Cotton and Cashew Nut Regulatory Authority (ARECA)	10/16/2012
Be Development	09/15/2012
National Bureau of Technical and Development Studies /Center of Cartography and Remote Sensing (BNETD/CCT)	09/10/2012
Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research (CIRES)	09/10/2012
National Center for Agricultural Research (CNRA)	09/11/2012
Swiss Center for Scientific Research in Côte d'Ivoire (CSRS)	09/11, 09/12, 09/14/2012
National Floristic Committee (CNF)	09/11/2012
Coffee and Cocoa Board (CCC)	10/16/2012
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Focal Point	09/13/2012
National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA)	09/12, 09/18/2012
National Statistics Institute (NSI)	09/13, 09/14, 09/17/2012
Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE)	09/11, 09/20/2012
MINAGRI Directorate for Agricultural Trade Organizations	10/15/2012
MINAGRI Statistics Directorate	10/16/2012
MINAGRI Rural Land Tenure and Land Registry Directorate	09/18/2012
Ministry for Water Resources and Forests (MINEF)	09/14/2012
Directorate for Forest Production and Industries (DPIF)	09/19/2012
Department for Information, Education, Outreach, IT and Archives (SIESIA)	09/13, 09/19/2012
Ministry for Economic Planning and Development	09/18/2012
Ivory Coast Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR)	09/13/2012
Forest Development Society (SODEFOR)	09/13/2012
Union of Timber Producers (SPIB)	09/15, 10/18/2012
Union of Partner and Recipient Organizations of the Global Environment Facility in Côte d'Ivoire (UFEMCI)	09/11/2012
World Agroforestry Center - CGIAR/ICRAF	09/11/2012

### 3.2. Launch workshop

This workshop served as a meeting place for the main stakeholders (see Annex 1b-1). It also informed and educated the public administration, civil society, NGOs, the scientific research sector, the private sector, and local community representatives about the REDD-plus mechanism.

The workshop was also designed for key stakeholders to build a working and networking environment to drive Côte d'Ivoire's ownership of the REDD-plus mechanism.

The meeting presented REDD-plus, the objectives and the schedule of activities, and garnered stakeholders' observations and comments on:

- How to involve local communities in the REDD-plus process;

- Contribution of scientific research to the REDD-plus mechanism;
- Conditions for full, effective participation by civil society in the REDD-plus process.

### *3.3. Regional workshops*

These workshops used a number of tools (films and PowerPoint presentations) to inform and educate key stakeholder groups in selected zones on the importance of trees and forests to climate change mitigation, the principles of the REDD-plus mechanism, and the challenges and opportunities for Côte d'Ivoire.

Workshops were held in the following agro-ecological zones:

- South and South-East agro-ecological zone (area in red on the map in Component 1a): the autonomous district of Abidjan, the region of Agneby-Tiassa (Sikensi) and the region of Sud-Comoé (Aboisso);
- South-West and Center-West agro-ecological zone (area in green on the map in Component 1a): the region of Haut-Sassandra (Daloa) and the district of San-Pedro;
- Center and East agro-ecological zone (area in orange on the map in Component 1a: the regions of Bélier (Toumodi) and Gontougo (Bondoukou);
- West agro-ecological zone (area in yellow on the map in the Component 1a section): the region of Tonkpi (Man) (Annex 1b-2).

The selected zones meet the following criteria:

- Forest cover;
- Intense agricultural activities;
- Deforestation and forest degradation activities;
- Cosmopolitan population;
- Existence of traditional forest governance and management systems (case of the sacred forest of Sikensi – area chosen for the FAO technical cooperation project to set up a pilot M&MRV system – and Affery where a forest protection, conservation and regeneration association already exists in the shape of the APFNP (Association of Natural Forest and Forest Plantation Landowners)).

The following map shows the location of the different cities visited for information sharing and dialogue with stakeholders.





Figure 5: Location of visited cities

### 3.4 Round table with the private sector

This recent activity was designed to engage the private sector in the REDD-plus mechanism.

The action was driven by the observation that private sector players take very little interest in the usual environmental and forest-friendly line, especially those in the agricultural and forestry fields, who are the main perpetrators of deforestation. It was therefore important to the success of the REDD-plus mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire to take their economic interests into consideration (see the Côte d'Ivoire REDD-plus cost-benefit analysis funded by the EU/EFI) for the future development of the national strategy.

This round table regarding the REDD-plus economic cost-benefit analysis for the agricultural and forestry sectors for the 2013-2030 period, launched by the REDD-plus NC with financial support from the European Union REDD-plus Facility (EU-EFI), was attended by 46 (forty six) cocoa and palm oil sector players (see Annex 1b-3). Together, they discussed the principles of the REDD-plus mechanism, the challenges and opportunities for Côte d'Ivoire, and the link between REDD-plus and the said sectors.

### *3.5 Collection and analysis of information on the ground*

Information was collected by the discussion groups as follows:

- The women's association discussion group (see Annex 1b-4)
- The youth association discussion group (see Annex 1b-5)
- The civil society discussion group (see Annex 1b-6)
- The chieftainship discussion group.

The chieftainship discussion groups will be held on December 4 (see Annex 1b-7).

Discussion groups were held at the regional workshops, but with their own individual agenda drawn up by the moderators. These discussions followed by brainstorming sessions expressed participants' needs and expectations and explored how they could take part in the REDD-plus mechanism. The information collected was analyzed by in-house meetings of REDD-plus NC staff and national consultants hired to assist the National REDD-plus Commission with the finalization of the R-PP.

- In-house meetings of national consultants, the National REDD-plus Commission and civil society

These meetings analyzed and consolidated the information collected on the ground, and conducted assessments to discuss progress with the work. They also provided an opportunity to decide on how to factor in the concerns of the key groups directly affected by the process. To this end, the REDD-plus NC held a working session with civil society (see Annex 1b-8), plugged in as it is to the realities on the ground and representing the local communities to make their contribution to the development of the R-PP.

### *3.6 R-PP analysis workshop*

Civil society held two days of R-PP analytic workshops (see Annex 1b-9) with feedback presented to the National REDD-plus Commission at a working session scheduled for November 2013.

### *3.7 Finalization of the R-PP*

Comments, remarks and observations (see Annex 1b-10) made by validation workshop participants served to finalize the R-PP during the writing phase prior to submission.

A first UN-REDD mission (UNDP, UNEP and FAO) was conducted in Côte d'Ivoire from September 4 to 10, 2013 in order to meet the civil society representatives involved in REDD-plus and analyze weaknesses to improve Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP.

A second UN-REDD mission took place from Thursday, October 31 to Friday, November 8, 2013 to supervise the final draft of the R-PP and take part in the national RPP validation workshop.

After November 8, the R-PP will be improved stepwise with a view to the submission of a 2014 version to the 12<sup>th</sup> UN-REDD programme Policy Board meeting.

A key factor for stakeholder engagement will be the development of a national crowd-sourced stakeholder consultation and engagement plan from December 2013 to June 2014.

### *3.8 R-PP validation workshop*

The 167 Côte d'Ivoire R-PP validation workshop participants (see Annex 1b-11) included nine types of identified stakeholders. Representatives of civil society, local communities, traditional chieftainship, women's associations and youth associations attended the workshop.

Also among the participants were the public administration, technical and financial partners, the private sector and the media.

The validation workshop (see Annex 1b-11) presented the content of the R-PP, took suggestions to improve it, furthered discussions on implementing the proposals made, and approved the national validation of this version (FCPF 2013) on November 6 and 7, 2013.

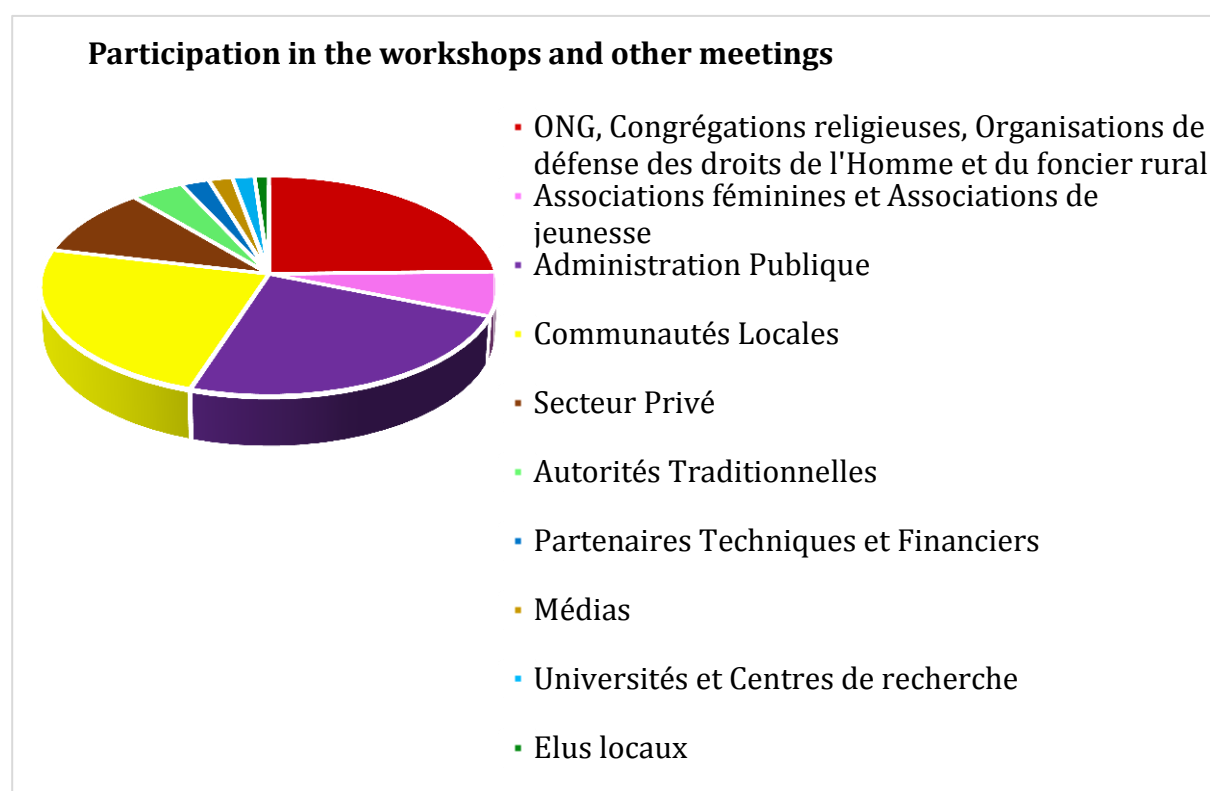
## **4. Stakeholder participation in the workshops and other meetings**

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A total of 1,501 participants attended the regional workshops and other meetings held to prepare Côte d'Ivoire for REDD-plus. These participants can be summed up as follows:

**Table 3: Stakeholder participation in workshops and other meetings**

	Type of stakeholder	Number of participants	Participation rate
<b>Civil society</b>	NGOs, faith-based organizations, human rights organizations and rural land tenure organizations	370	24.7%
	Women's associations and youth associations	97	6.5%
	<b>Public administration</b>	359	24%
	<b>Local communities</b>	354	23.6%
	<b>Private sector</b>	154	10.3%
	<b>Traditional authorities</b>	63	4%
	<b>Technical and financial partners</b>	33	2.2%
	<b>Press</b>	28	2%
	<b>Universities and research centers</b>	26	1.7%
	<b>Local elected representatives</b>	17	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>100%</b>



*Figure 6: Participants in the workshops and meetings by stakeholder type*

Note the high rates of attendance by civil society (33%) and local communities (36%). These two categories alone accounted for over 50% of the participants in the workshops and meetings.

The workshops and meetings were funded by the AFD (US\$52,000) as the executing agency for the Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D) signed between France

and Côte d'Ivoire, the European Union (European Forest Institute – EU/EFI), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to the tune of US\$42,000, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP: US\$10,000). The European Union REDD-plus Facility (EFI) provided US\$40,000 to fund the different REDD-plus information and consultation workshops for the formulation of the R-PP. A high point of this information campaign was the structuring of a national platform of NGOs involved in REDD-plus and FLEGT.

The following table sums up the REDD-plus workshops and other meetings held.

**Table 4:** Summary of the workshops

<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Meeting dates</b>	<b>Place</b>
National launch and capacity building workshop on the international mechanism on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus) in Côte d'Ivoire	September 8 & 9, 2011	National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA)
Capacity building workshop on setting up the institutional and regulatory framework for REDD+	March 8 & 9, 2012	Conference room on the 10 <sup>th</sup> floor of Tower D (Plateau – government buildings)
Capacity building workshop on REDD-plus and launch of the development of the REDD-plus road map with the assistance of the GCCA-ACP	September 5, 2012	MINEDD, Tower D- <b>Abidjan</b>
Workshop on the Support to the REDD-plus Process in RCI Project by means of preparations to set up a monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification system (M&MRV)	October 19, 2012	Conference room of the Manhattan Suites Hotel- <b>Abidjan</b>
Information meeting on progress with the REDD-plus road map supported by the GCCA-ACP	October 23, 2012,	MINEF, Tower - <b>Abidjan</b>
Workshop to inform and educate the local communities on climate change, the importance of the forests and the REDD-plus mechanism	February 14 to 17, 2013	Meeting room, Hôtel Bouaffouè, <b>Sikensi</b>
Meeting between civil society and the EU/EFI delegation	February 20, 2013,	REDD-plus National Coordination meeting room <b>Abidjan</b>
Training workshop for local communities and civil society on the UN-REDD approach to stakeholder engagement and the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)	March 06 & 07, 2013,	REDD-plus National Coordination meeting room <b>Abidjan</b>
Civil society training workshop on the REDD-plus mechanism, funded by the EFI	April 16 & 17, 2013	REDD-plus National Coordination meeting room - <b>Abidjan</b>
National stakeholder information and awareness-raising campaign on the REDD-plus mechanism, financed by EFI-UNDP	April 23 & 24, 2013 April 25 & 26, 2013 June 20 & 21, 2013 October 21 & 22, 2013 October 24 & 25, 2013 October 28 & 29, 2013	Prefecture meeting room – <b>Daloa</b> Hotel De Vinci conference room – <b>San Pedro</b>  City hall room <b>Toumodi</b> City hall registry office- <b>Aboisso</b> Treasury meeting room - <b>Bondoukou</b> Prefecture conference room <b>-Man</b>
Working session between the REDD-plus NC and civil society	October 23, 2013	REDD-plus National Coordination meeting room – <b>Abidjan</b>
Civil society R-PP analysis workshops	October 29 & 30, 2013	NGO SOS Forêts meeting room <b>Abidjan</b>
REDD-plus mechanism information and awareness-raising meeting for women's associations	October 31, 2013	REDD-plus National Coordination meeting room – <b>Abidjan</b>
REDD-plus mechanism information and awareness-raising meeting for youth associations	October 31, 2013,	REDD-plus National Coordination meeting room – <b>Abidjan</b>
R-PP validation workshop	November 6 & 7, 2013	CRRAE-UMOA Grand Amph - <b>Abidjan</b>

It would be advisable for subsequent information, education and awareness-raising activities to be conducted essentially within the country (regions, cities, villages and camps).

#### *4.1 Objectives of the regional workshops and other meetings*

These REDD-plus mechanism workshops and meetings were held to:

- Inform and educate stakeholders about climate change, its causes and consequences, and the importance of the forests to climate change mitigation;
- Find out the different players' points of view as to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the regions already visited;
- Inform stakeholders of the country's progress with REDD-plus readiness;
- Collect a maximum number of stakeholders' opinions of the social and environmental problems;
- Discuss REDD-plus opportunities and challenges for Côte d'Ivoire;
- Build stakeholder capacities on the REDD-plus mechanism (technical, social and environmental, institutional, legal, and financial aspects in Côte d'Ivoire);
- Establish dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and the R-PP development process between the REDD-plus NC and stakeholders;
- Inform stakeholders of the link between REDD-plus and FLEGT;
- Drive the creation of a joint REDD-plus/FLEGT platform.

#### *4.2 Stakeholders' concerns for the future REDD-plus strategy*

Stakeholders put forward their concerns about the future REDD-plus strategy at the different workshops and meetings.

##### *4.2.1 Local communities*

The local communities placed the emphasis on:

- Their involvement in each decision-making step for the mechanism;
- The need to take into account and respect their needs and expectations in the implementation of REDD-plus;
- Improving their livelihoods and quality of life (with pilot projects, for example) in return for reducing their pressure on the forest resources;
- Setting up a fair REDD-plus benefit sharing system in return for their daily forest management action;

- The urgent need for new government land reforms with the participation of the village communities.

#### 4.2.2 Civil society

Civil society stressed:

- Clarification of its role in the REDD-plus mechanism;
- Its representativeness in the REDD-plus management institutions;
- The urgent need to build advocacy technique, information, education and communication capacities;
- Provision of expertise and information to foster participation in the mechanism;
- Setting up a national civil society FLEGT/REDD-plus platform with representations in the different regional and departmental directorates of the Ministry for the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD) and the Ministry for Water Resources and Forests.

#### 4.2.3 Women's associations

Some associations in Aboisso pointed out that there were no charcoal producers in attendance when these associations see them as major forest degradation players.

They also raised the need to find substitutes for the fuelwood they use to smoke fish and the need to develop alternative income-generating activities.

They pointed out that women have specific needs. It would therefore be wise to take account of gender-specific aspects in the decision-making.

#### 4.2.4 Youth associations

One of the main concerns of the youth associations is that young people's interests should be taken into account in forest management. They are the next generation and, as such, are the future managers of the forests.

### 5. Outcomes of the workshops and other meetings

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#### *5.1. Outcomes of the consultations on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and stakeholder involvement in REDD-plus*

The stakeholders feel that deforestation and forest degradation are essentially due to the following direct and indirect factors (see Component 2a for more details on the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire):

**Table 5:** Stakeholders' opinions of the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation

Direct causes	Indirect causes
Anarchic, illegal logging	Demographic growth
Expansion of corporate agriculture	Illegal settlements in the forest reserves
Charcoal making	Rampant urbanization
Anarchic, uncontrolled bush fires	Construction of infrastructures
Extensive farming	
Pastoralism	

## 5.2. Findings on how to involve stakeholders in the REDD-plus mechanism

### Set up a formal cooperative framework

This would involve setting up regional REDD-plus committees (see Component 1a) comprising mainly the MINESUDD regional directorates and FLEGT/REDD-plus platform representatives.

It would be advisable to cooperate with the youth associations (outside of the FLEGT/REDD-plus platform) on grassroots IEC activities (villages and camps).

### Create local monitoring committees

Youth associations and traditional chieftainship will work within the REDD-plus mechanism to protect the forests from any infiltration and human action.

### Bring on board local facilitators (local translators)

These facilitators are tasked with talking to stakeholders, especially local communities, in their native languages (case of the regional workshop in Man on October 28 and 29, 2013, where the REDD-plus NC team hired the services of a Dan translator for the indigenous peoples of Man and neighboring villages).

### Cooperation with the media

Articles appeared in the online press and print press in four publications (*LG-infos*, *Nouveau Réveil*, *Notre Voie*, and *La Matinale*) (see annex).

Radio ONUCI-FM Bondoukou and Radio Man were asked to cover the event, which was broadcast by ONUCI-FM the day after the regional workshop in Bondoukou, i.e. Saturday, October 26, 2013, and by Radio Man on Monday, October 28, 2013 for the regional workshop in Man.



## 6. Recommendations

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Stakeholders at the different workshops and meetings put forward their recommendations for the future REDD-plus strategy. They placed the emphasis on:

- Effective private sector engagement;
- The creation of a national FLEGT/REDD-plus platform to coordinate actions, develop efficient advocacy and raise funds;
- Equal gender-based representation on the national FLEGT/REDD-plus platform and in the decision-making bodies;
- Capacity building for stakeholders and training in any other skill deemed useful (local facilitators, etc.) to the mechanism;
- Closer cooperation with the media, mainly with community radio stations;
- Involvement of local elected representatives in oversight committees;
- Development of a communication plan that guarantees fluid information flows for all;
- Exchanges of REDD-plus experiences with other countries.

This last recommendation was taken up by a videoconference organized by the World Bank. On October 10, 2013, the World Bank's FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) held a videoconference in association with NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) and the Democratic Republic of Congo on the DRC's experience of developing a national REDD-plus program.

The purpose of this videoconference was to help interested countries develop their national REDD-plus programs and draw on the DRC's experience as a country already advanced with the mechanism (lessons learned and practical experience).

The conference covered a number of points:

- Contribution of the national REDD-plus program to the DRC's national development;
- Factors for the success of the DRC's national REDD-plus strategy;
- Practices and procedures for FCPF financing/UN-REDD financing;
- Strategies to bring the private sector on board the REDD-plus program.

Twenty participants took part in this videoconference: eight from the administration, nine national and international non-governmental organizations, one university and research center representative (CURAT), one private sector representative (SOLIDARIDAD) and one TFP (see Annex 1b-6).

## **7. Priority action plan**

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### **The immediate REDD-plus actions to be taken after November 8 are to:**

- Hold a discussion forum with kings and chiefs, which is scheduled but has not yet taken place. This meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 4, 2013, funded by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Identify religious communities that could help share information with their followers. This activity will be financed by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Hold working sessions at the Ministry for Solidarity, the Family, Women and Children and the Ministry for Youth, Sport and Leisure, funded by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Develop a national crowd-sourced stakeholder consultation and engagement plan for stakeholder engagement over the period from December 2013 to June 2014.

### **The immediate REDD-plus actions to be taken through to March 2014 are to:**

- Hold discussion forums with perennial and cash crop (rubber, etc.) organizations, and private sector mining operations;
- Translate and disseminate the R-PP locally, regionally and nationally;
- Secure extraordinary assistance (Oslo Governance Centre) to analyze the REDD-plus institutional set-up in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Validate the UN-REDD programme;
- Conduct a second targeted UNDP support project to engage stakeholders in the REDD-plus mechanism;
- Produce IEC tools.

These activities are scheduled, but funding has as yet to be found.

## **Conclusion**

Information sharing and dialogue with stakeholders is an ongoing process that needs to be sustained. It forms the basis for all bottom-up approaches where players are hooked up from the bottom to the top of the system. It conditions the success or failure of any mechanism involving a number of players.

Côte d'Ivoire has drawn on the activities described in this component to develop a suitable stakeholder consultation and participation process. This process is described in detail in Component 1c.

### 3. Budget

Main activities	Sub-activities	S1 2011 - S1 2013	S2 2013	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	Total US\$ K
Information sharing and dialogue with stakeholders	Launch workshop for REDD-plus mechanism activities								0.0
	National REDD-plus mechanism information, education and awareness-raising campaign for stakeholders								0.0
	Production of communication media on REDD-plus		10.0						10.0
	National R-PP validation workshop		38.0						38.0
	Forum with traditional authorities		4.0						4.0
	Working session with two ministries not yet informed about the REDD-plus mechanism		1.0						1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>
****RCI Government contribution									0.0
FCPF contribution									0.0
UN-REDD contribution		0.0							0.0
AFD/C2D contribution		42.0	48.0						90.0
IRD contribution									0.0
EU contribution		40.0							40.0

## Component 1c: Consultation and Participation Process

**Standard 1c the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:**

**Consultation and Participation Process:**

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, and inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by relevant stakeholders, will be assessed by whether proposals and/ or documentation on the following are included in the R-PP (i) the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far (ii) the extent of ownership within government and national stakeholder community; (iii) the Consultation and Participation Plan for the R-PP implementation phase (iv) concerns expressed and recommendations of relevant stakeholders, and a process for their consideration, and/or expressions of their support for the R-PP; (v) and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

Côte d'Ivoire's forest cover shrank from 16 million hectares in 1960 to less than three million hectares of forest in 2005 (FAO, 2005). Yet it remains a major factor for the conservation of the diversity of living resources and for poverty reduction. This forest provides thousands of people with a livelihood in the form of traditional and corporate logging and the production of timber and non-timber products. It is a source of diversified earnings for these populations.

The interests of these people therefore need to be taken into account when developing a strategy to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Any actions in connection with this forest should therefore factor in the population's interests and truly involve them.

The workshops and other meetings held to date for information sharing and early dialogue with stakeholders formed the first information, awareness-raising, education and consultation initiatives on the REDD-plus mechanism designed to encourage their participation.

Yet this approach can only hope to deliver the expected outcomes if identified stakeholders really include all the deforestation and forest degradation players: for example, charcoal producers should be included in the private sector players.

The local communities are key stakeholders and the main beneficiaries of the forests. Financial constraints prevented the R-PP development phase from reaching this vast, heterogeneous group in any great numbers. A total of ten workshops were held in the places visited.

Media attendance, especially by press bodies, at the workshops and meetings was poor (2%). It would therefore be advisable to extend attendance to other news media in the form of television channels and national, local and community radio stations, but also the online press.

Opinion leaders – religious leaders, traditional chiefs, high-ranking members of society, economic operators, etc. – should be asked to join the process.

The research institutes and universities should contribute some more to the REDD-plus mechanism with the “REDD-plus universities” and thesis subjects assigned to students.

It is worth considering including the concept of climate change in the educational curricula for young children in cooperation with the Ministry for National Education and Technical Education. Special actions will also be planned to secure the full, effective participation of vulnerable groups and women.

### **1. Purpose of the consultation and participation process in the REDD-plus mechanism**

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Côte d’Ivoire needs to resolutely commit to involve these populations largely dependent on the natural and forest resources in the REDD-plus readiness process and to ensure that future REDD-plus returns are of real benefit to them. The purpose of this involvement is to find responses to:

- Improve forest management policymaking;
- Recognize and respect the local communities’ customary rights;
- Factor cultural and religious practices into the REDD-plus mechanism;
- Sustainably manage forest resources;
- Fairly share the benefits;
- Conduct participatory monitoring and reporting;
- Guarantee transparency and circulate information among the different players.

### **2. Stakeholder identification**

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REDD-plus activities will be prioritized in three of the four agro-ecological zones visited based on the study of REDD-plus potential and the map of deforestation drivers produced in these zones (Component 2a).

Stakeholders are individuals or groups of individuals who affect or could be affected by the activities, products or services of an undertaking (or other organization). Stakeholders cover a wide range of players such as TFPs, local communities, local elected representatives, local government representatives, experts, the private sector, the government through its ministries, public organizations, civil society and other associations, the media, training bodies, and vulnerable groups.

Once the different interacting players have been identified, it is important to subdivide them by their needs, expectations and the mechanism’s focuses.

Note that connections may be made in different ways:

- Protest (or opposition) practices;

- Dialogue practices;
- Contractual engagement practices (partnership with civil society, partnership with the private sector, and other transnational framework agreements).

Stakeholder identification is hence based on a certain number of criteria:

- Information on the same types of projects in the past (case with FLEGT);
- Group interests or cultural and socioeconomic “interests” for local communities (indigenous, allochthonous and non-native);
- Gender (women);
- Extent of vulnerability (women, young people, children, and the disabled: these groups do not own land);
- Level of influence concerns a type of player that has a positive or negative impact on the project (technical and financial partners, opinion leaders, indigenous peoples native to the agro-ecological zones, and public bodies);
- The project’s positive or negative social and environmental repercussions in the area (the population);
- Extent of ownership (the local population);
- Extent of opposition (tensions within populations, land conflicts, and political and socioeconomic crises);
- Economic (private sector);
- Representation (the choice of representatives of civil society, chiefs, etc.);
- The authority: the line ministries, the REDD-plus National Coordinator, the Permanent Executive Secretariat (PES), government representatives (prefects, sub-prefects, etc.) and local elected representatives (National Assembly deputies, General Council presidents, mayors, etc.);
- Transparency (media and civil society);
- Responsibility (civil society representative of the local communities and real spokespeople working in defense of their interests);
- Skills and expertise (CIRES, ENSEA, ESA/INP-HB, INADES, consultants, universities, etc.);
- The information network (media under the administrative authority of the Ministry for Communication).

Based on the above criteria, stakeholders can be sub-divided into eight groups according to their level of involvement, their needs and their expectations.

This exercise produces the following groups:

- **Group 1:** PES, coordinator, experts and TFPs: they contribute to the smooth running of the project and work to make the project successful;
- **Group 2:** Local communities: allochthonous, non-native and indigenous peoples directly affected by the REDD-plus actions. The local communities are represented by their elected representatives, the local elected representatives, who defend their interests;
- **Group 3:** Vulnerable or marginalized groups: women, young people, children and disabled persons who are directly affected by the REDD-plus actions. Most of them do not own land, some of them are not consulted in the decision-making process, and they are often passed over;
- **Group 4:** Civil society and traditional authorities;
- **Group 5:** The private sector, which has strictly economic interests;
- **Group 6:** Opinion leaders and the media;
- **Group 7:** The government and the public administration: line ministries, local government representatives, and other public bodies;
- **Group 8:** The population.

**Mapping stakeholders:** this involves identifying the expectations and power of each group of eligible parties so as to establish priorities with a full picture of possible interactions between them.

This exercise generates the map of stakeholders presented in Figure 1 below:

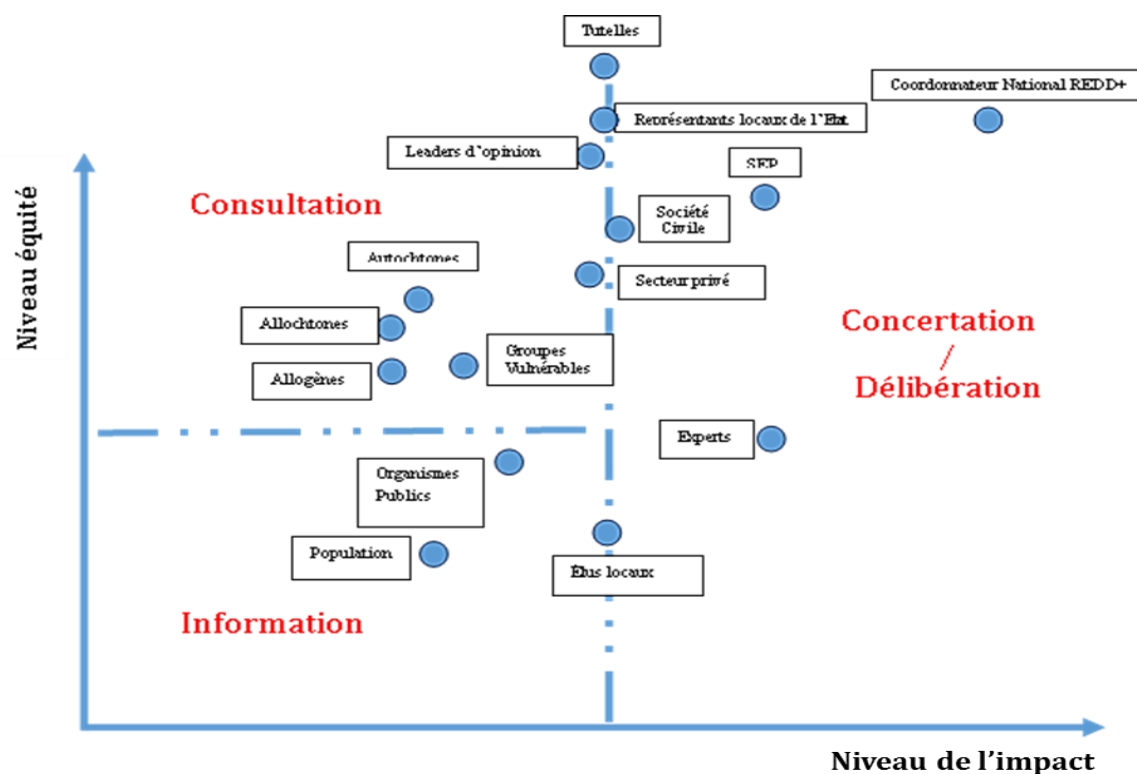


Figure 7: Map of stakeholders

**Level of impact:** This is the extent to which the mechanism takes account of opinions.

**Level of equity:** This ranks the level of consideration (in terms of power, knowledge, authority, influence, etc.) given to REDD-plus NC stakeholders.

Once the categories have been identified, stakeholders can be ranked by their levels of interaction or types of consultation.

The following types of consultation can therefore be defined:

- **Information:** This involves passing on data of interest to or with a potential impact on stakeholders: the information provider passes on factual information. Informing stakeholders is a way of sharing knowledge among players present.
- **Consultation:** This refers to situations and circumstances where the public body has a need and asks its stakeholders for their opinion. Many forms of consultation are in statutory use such as public surveys, public debates, and polls.
- **Cooperation/deliberation:** This is where the public body puts in place constructive ways and means to understand one other, deliberate, discuss and work “together”. Cooperation with stakeholders refers to consideration of the information, opinions and/or arguments of each party to reach and take forward mutual understanding with a view to taking individual or group measures to develop, implement and revise a sustainable development and social



responsibility strategy (Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy in partnership with INERIS, February 2013).

### 3. Component objectives

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- Clarify the points in Component 1b that have not yet been clearly defined (role assigned to the FLEGT/REDD-plus platform, some of the aspects of which are covered by Component 2c);
- Give the stakeholders a voice to take account of their experiences, their expectations and their rights;
- Promote bottom-up feedback to improve the development of the strategy and decision-making;
- Ensure that the REDD-plus strategy options are properly understood and acceptable to make sure they are suitable, effective and sustainable;
- Guarantee transparency and a bottom-up approach, including in the approach to finding solutions to problematic issues: regulation of access to land tenure and natural resources and fair share of carbon benefits and other benefits.

### 4. Methodology

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All the information disclosure, consultation and cooperation activities to be conducted by the consultation and participation process cover all the phases of the REDD-plus mechanism.

The overall methodology is:

- **Inclusive:** The process is totally open to the voicing of everyone's feelings and opinions;
- **Transparent:** There are no taboos and use is made of all possible means of reporting on the process (involvement of the media and the FLEGT/REDD-plus platform, and creation of a communication system that guarantees the flow of information to all);
- **Interactive (participative):** Anyone with anything to say or an opinion to give is entitled to speak.

#### 4.1. Disclosure of information

Disclosure is a formal term that refers to making information available to interested, affected parties. The communication of such information in a way that can be understood by stakeholders is a first step (always renewed) in the dialogue process with stakeholders. The information received must be full, understandable, objective (the

analysis should include both the positive and negative aspects of REDD-plus) and as impartial as possible.

The information to be disclosed needs to be tailored to the stakeholders. The purpose should be for the information provided to enable individuals and organizations to come to an informed judgment of the changes that will affect their lives.

With the local communities in particular, it could prove much more constructive to disclose information at public meetings, meetings with specific sub-groups of stakeholders, by means of contact persons and intermediaries, or by disseminating a summary of the most important information in the local language, for example in the press and media. It could also prove useful to use the train-the-trainer method.

A sufficient time lapse is needed between the dissemination of the information on the advantages and disadvantages of the project and the start of consultations: people need time to analyze the problems and weigh up the different options. Capacity-building activities will be required on technical REDD-plus aspects, based on a participatory analysis of needs.

Disclosure should improve consultation by providing the information required to form an opinion and hence voluntarily and freely take part in the process in keeping with the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). FPIC promotes the respect and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples.

All the other activities, from consultation and informed participation to negotiations and grievance redress, will be more constructive if stakeholders, including the affected communities, have accurate, up-to-date information on the project, its impacts and all the other aspects that could have an effect on them.

## **4.2 Consultation**

Information disclosure should support the consultation process. Consultation consists of asking for an opinion based on two important elements, i.e. the information received and the peer discussion, in order to exchange points of view and balance arguments. A request for further clarification may be made at this stage.

Consultation is an iterative, participatory, two-way dialogue between the structure in charge of the process and the other stakeholders. Its iterative nature is vital. At all stages of the process, the basic consultation steps will always be essentially the same and may be repeated as required throughout the entire process.

The core values for the practice of public consultation must be respected:

- The stakeholders consulted must be able to voice their opinions on the decisions concerning actions that could affect their lives (compliance with FPIC);
- Consultation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision;
- Public consultation promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers;
- Public consultation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- Public consultation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

*(Source: International Association for Public Participation, [www.iap2.org](http://www.iap2.org))*

#### 4.2.1. Forward planning

Before launching the stakeholder consultation process, questions need to be asked about who should be consulted, on which subjects and to which end. Securing clear answers to these questions before taking any action saves time and money and helps check expectations. A stakeholder consultation plan will be developed over the next six months (for delivery by June 2014), identifying the objectives and communication tools and method used.

#### 4.2.2 Informed participation

Informed participation is a more intensive and active form of consultation. Participation generally implies a more in-depth exchange of views and information in preparation for a joint analysis and decision-making.

The more a particular stakeholder group is materially affected by a project element, the more important it is for that group to be properly informed and encouraged to contribute input on subjects that have a direct effect on the group, including proposed offsetting measures, proposed measures to share the benefits and opportunities of development, and implementation and problem monitoring.

This step is vital to improve outcomes at grassroots and national level. In the majority of cases, capacity-building programs are needed to give affected stakeholders (especially women's organizations, youth organizations and local communities) the wherewithal to fully and efficiently take part in the process.

Negotiations could usefully be launched with a view to signing agreements to meet the highly specific objectives associated with land being made available by landowners

(especially holders of customary tenure rights and holders of title deeds) for project implementation, and with participation by the private sector, civil society and research.

Negotiations and consultations are two different processes that combine to achieve a more fertile dialogue. Whereas consultations tend to concentrate more on development through the exchange of points of view and information, negotiations tend more to seek agreement on one or more specific problems.

### **4.3 Cooperation**

Cooperation is more open than consultation. It occurs once the project (mechanism) has been defined in terms of its purposes; it is a shared solution-building stage. This essentially interactive phase serves to jointly validate, define and analyze solutions among the stakeholders concerned. The body in charge of the project needs to take into account everyone's availabilities and motives when organizing this cooperation phase. Collected content may be points of view, recommendations, rewording, priorities, warnings, etc. All these elements help decision-makers come to a decision. Naturally, they have to report on the outcomes of this cooperation to the different players involved and give grounds for the final decision: such are the requirements of feedback.

The purpose of feedback is to make public all the opinions garnered and validate the principle of the acceptance or rejection of the decisions made by the populations. This implies translating the information reported to stakeholders into the local languages and presenting it in easily understandable formats.

The reports on the consultation and participation process will be summarized and harmonized (who has been consulted, on what subjects and with what outcomes) to include outcomes in the national vision. Each component's different focuses will be analyzed in this way.

## **5. National stakeholder consultation and engagement plan**

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Côte d'Ivoire's MINESUDD requested support from UN-REDD to engage and build the capacities of REDD-plus stakeholders with Targeted Support (TS) from the UNDP, which is part of the UN-REDD partnership and steers stakeholder engagement actions (pillar 4 of the 2011-2015 UN-REDD Programme Strategy). The support targeted REDD-plus stakeholder education and training, which was provided in June 2013.

A second Targeted Support proposal is currently being developed for implementation in early 2014. The focus of this proposal is the development of a national stakeholder engagement plan, which draws on and improves upon the outcomes already obtained by the first TS. This national plan will be one of the key elements of the National Program, and the work will ready the country to implement a focused and well-planned strategy to engage stakeholders in REDD during its readiness preparation phase.

The national stakeholder engagement plan will be developed by a bottom-up approach, with a substantial contribution by local and national civil society. The plan will include a description of the stakeholder engagement method chosen, a work plan with communication and consultation activities, and a schedule and detailed budget. The plan will also feature an analysis of the stakeholders, and a plan for technical and financial assistance to civil society and other players. This will enable them to organize their participation in the process.

This stakeholder consultation plan is in its first draft. It will be revised by the end of March 2014 with UNDP assistance under the second Targeted Support action.

Table 2: Consultation Plan

<b>Etapas</b>	<b>Objectifs poursuivis</b>	<b>Supports et outils de communications</b>	<b>Observations</b>
<b>1</b>	<p>Informar toutes les parties prenantes</p> <p>Sensibiliser les populations sur les enjeux environnementaux et le mécanisme REDD+</p>	<p>Médias nationaux, réalisation de films documentaires, Emissions TV et radio, spots TV et radio, Médias locaux, bulletins d'informations, le site internet, conférences, supports PowerPoint</p>	<p>A cette étape, il s'agit de produire les outils IEC pour la phase de préparation ciblée et favoriser un dialogue au sein de la population, des gouvernants</p>
<b>2</b>	<p>Etablir le bilan/diagnostic du terroir</p> <p>Créer une base de concertation et les conditions de l'installation d'un partenariat</p> <p>Sensibiliser les populations locales aux enjeux environnementaux</p> <p>Sensibiliser le secteur privé</p> <p>Faire prendre conscience des changements et des responsabilités</p> <p>Organiser la mise en oeuvre d'actions identifiées</p> <p>Susciter la création de comités régionaux sur la base des points focaux cooptés parmi les directeurs régionaux du MINESUDD</p> <p>Recenser les différents problèmes et priorités,</p> <p>Réfléchir et identifier les solutions les mieux adaptées, susceptibles d'améliorer la situation</p> <p>Identifier les modalités d'une collaboration (MINEF...), d'un partenariat</p>	<p>Réunions de groupes ou assemblées villageoises, radios communautaires, moyens de communications traditionnels et communautaires, visites, tables rondes, entretiens individuels et structurés, réunions bilatérales</p>	<p>A cette étape, les outils IEC doivent être mobilisés et traduits en langue locale pour instaurer le dialogue. Ils doivent privilégier l'expression de tous les groupes d'intérêts de la communauté. Ils doivent permettre également d'identifier et de mémoriser la situation de départ. A ce stade il faut susciter une dynamique et un dialogue au sein de la communauté et valoriser l'expression libre et spontanée des groupes concernés. La dynamique créée à l'étape précédente doit se traduire par un recensement des problèmes et des potentialités existantes ainsi que la proposition de solutions réalisables localement</p>
<b>3</b>	<p>Mettre en œuvre la méthodologie du processus</p> <p>Apporter des compléments de formations, de connaissances techniques, de savoirs faire nécessaires à la réalisation de l'action</p>	<p>Réunions de groupes ou assemblées villageoises, ateliers de formation, entretiens individuels ou structurés, visites, boîte à images, radios communautaires, moyens de communications traditionnels et communautaires, témoignages, reportages...</p>	<p>les mécanismes traditionnels de communication ainsi que les pratiques et savoirs faire traditionnels doivent être recensés et pris en compte. La chronologie des actions décidées doit être prise en compte. Cette étape permettra de faciliter les transferts et échanges de connaissances</p>
<b>4</b>	<p>Assurer un suivi évaluation de la participation, des résultats acquis.</p> <p>Identifier les sources éventuelles de blocages.</p> <p>Effectuer le bilan critique de l'ensemble du processus et de l'application de la méthodologie</p> <p>Identifier de nouvelles actions prioritaires sur la base de ce bilan.</p>	<p>Réunions de groupes ou assemblées villageoises, films bilan, visites, radios communautaires, moyens de communications traditionnels et communautaires, témoignages, enquêtes, magazines, reportages, émissions publiques...</p>	<p>A cette étape les outils de communication seront mobilisés à la fois pour rendre compte et mettre en mémoire les résultats obtenus, analyser les causes de blocages ou d'échecs. Ils permettent à l'ensemble des partenaires de s'approprier la méthodologie</p>

## 6. Communication Strategy

A good communication strategy features an above-the-line communication plan (TV, Radio, Posters, Press, Internet) and a below-the-line plan.

The civil society platform on REDD-plus/FLEGT will take part in raising awareness among the local communities and will pass on their expectations to the regional committees where focal points will pass the information on to the PES via the website. This platform also represents the interests of the said communities in national cooperation action and deliberations.

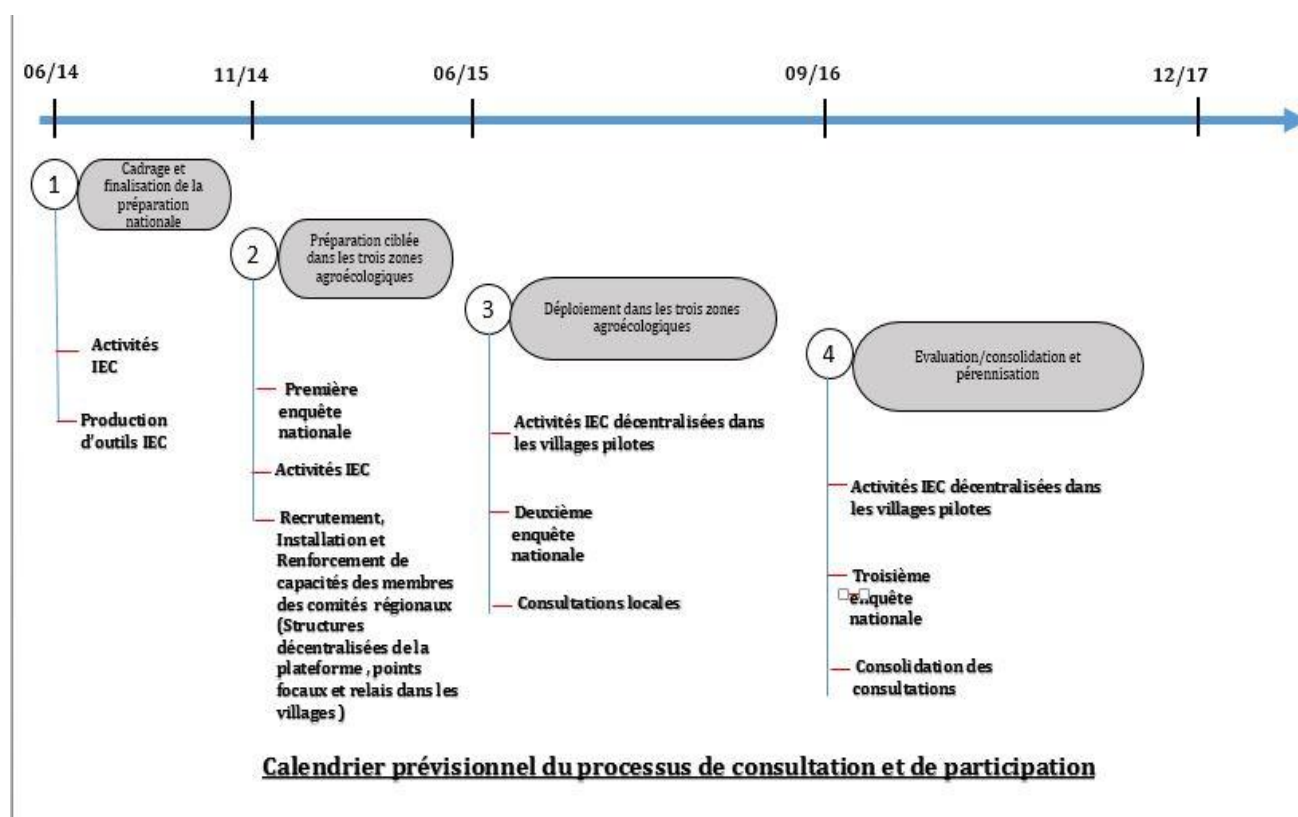


Figure 8: Draft schedule for the consultation and participation process

## 5. Budget

Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Information and awareness activities for finalization	Production of IEC tools (documentary films, plays, role play, songs, newsletters, etc.)	50							50
	Above-the-line media (design and production of TV and radio programs, TV and radio commercials, etc.)	50							50
	Below-the-line media (posters, comic strips, leaflets, kakemonos, brochures, etc.)	50							50
	Conference and other meetings to finalize the information, education and awareness campaign for national stakeholders	30							30
	Creation and maintenance of a website for better REDD-plus communication (onlining of meeting reports, etc.)	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9
Targeting readiness preparation activities in the three agro-ecological zones	Diagnosis in the three agro-ecological zones/Recruitment of a consultant to develop a communication plan	10.0							10
	Translation of IEC tools into the local languages of the three agro-ecological zones	10.0	10.0						20
	IEC activities in the three agro-ecological zones	30.0							30
	Capacity building for regional committees, focal points and correspondents (youth associations)	50.0	50.0						100
	Support to train and structure the national REDD-plus/FLEGT civil society platform (local community contact) and its regional branches in the agro-ecological zones	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	700
	Organizational, training and capacity-building support to journalists, producers and facilitators on environmental issues and the REDD-plus mechanism, and on the design and production of targeted above-the-line media for community-based radio stations	50.0	50.0						100
	Organizational support to women's associations and youth associations for their participation in the mechanism	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	70
	Workshop to launch the deployment activities	20.0							20
Deployment activities in the three ecological zones	IEC and consultation activities in the agro-ecological zone pilot villages		50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	300
	Institutionalization of a green citizen award for the pilot villages for real involvement in the consultation process	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	140
	TV and radio commercials, radio and television programs, and print press	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	210
Evaluation/consolidation and sustainability activities	Recruitment of a monitoring and evaluation firm for a study on the consultation and participation process				100.0				100
	Consolidation of consultations				50.0				50
	Workshop to report on outcomes				20.0				20
Capacity building	PES expert training (participation in COP meetings, etc.	84.3	82.0	8.0					248.3
TOTAL		597.3	403.0	293.0	381.0	211.0	211.0	211.0	2307.3
****RCI Government contribution									0.0
FCPF contribution		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	700.0
UN-REDD contribution		70.0	70.0	70.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	390.0
AFD/C2D contribution		114.3	112.0	112.0					338.3
IRD contribution									0.0
EU contribution									tbd





## COMPONENT 2: Preparation of the REDD+ strategy

### Component 2a: Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy, and governance

Standard 2a, to be respected in the R-PP text in order to meet the provisions of this component:

#### Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy, and governance:

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD+ ; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD+ ; and sets the stage for development of the country's REDD+ strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

Knowledge of deforestation and/or forest degradation factors is fundamental to proposing appropriate strategies for combating deforestation. It is a matter of reviewing past and current national policies and experience related to the reduction of these phenomena in order to identify approaches to developing the future REDD+ strategy.

#### Bioclimatic and demographic framework

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##### *1.1 Climates and ecosystems*

Côte d'Ivoire is located in the intertropical zone, on the Gulf of Guinea. It has a surface area 322,462 km<sup>2</sup>. The country borders on the Atlantic Ocean to the South, Ghana to the East, Burkina Faso and Mali to the North, and Guinea and Liberia to the West.

According to its environmental profile (MARKET & BRUZON, 2006), the country is divided into the following three zones:

- **Guinean (50 percent of the country)**, located at the South and formerly covered with wet dense forest, today largely degraded. It is characterized by a subequatorial climate with four seasons and an annual rainfall exceeding 1,500 mm. Currently, forests still exist in the south-west (from Tabou to the Taï national park) and on a coastal strip extending from Lahou in Ghana. Coffee and cocoa prevail (covering 2/3 of the cultivated area), followed by oil palms and rubber and coconut trees. Food crops (corn, rice, cassava, etc.) cover 25 percent of the cultivated area, frequently together with cocoa;
- **Sudano-Guinean (19 percent of the country)**, a transitional area between the Guinean zone in the south and the Sudanian zone in the north. It has four seasons: a long dry season (November to February), a long rain season (March to June), a short dry season (July to August) and a short

rain season (September to October). Rainfall varies between 1,200 and 1,500 mm. Its subhumid forest is degraded and the zone is in the process of savanization;

- **Sudanian (31 percent of the country)**, located in the north and covered by wooded savannah with gallery forests on river banks. There is only one rain season and rainfall varies between 900 and 1,200 mm. The land is very degraded. Rain crops (corn, rice and groundnut) dominate and are often combines. The main cash crops are cotton and cashew nuts ("savanna cocoa"). Mangos, shea butter and livestock products supplement incomes.

## 1.2 Population

Côte d'Ivoire is an agricultural country and agriculture is still largely subject to constraints imposed by the climate, which sets the pace of agricultural activities and determines the distribution of the population.

Table 7: Population densities by bioclimatic zone (RGPH, 1998)

Zone	Guinean	Transitional	Sudanian	Total
Surface	161,120 km <sup>2</sup>	60,700 km <sup>2</sup>	100,590 km <sup>2</sup>	322,416 km <sup>2</sup>
Population, of which:	11,372,563	2,269,625	1,657,912	15,300,100
Rural population	6,039,565	1,311,523	1,157,337	8,508,425
Overall density	71 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	37 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	16 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	47 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>
Rural density	37 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	22 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	12 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	26 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>

Through the last two General Population and Housing Censuses (RGPHs), the country's total population was estimated at **10,815,000** in 1988 and **15,336,672** in 1998, implying a population growth rate of 3.56 percent over the period 1988-1998. In 2012, INS estimated the population at **21,952,093** implying a density of 68.1 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>.

The country's main ethnic groups are Akan (31 percent), Krou (9 percent), Mandinkas (20 percent), Voltaic (13 percent) (Second National Communication, 2010).

## 1.3 Economic growth: strong after independence but decelerating recently

In the 1960s and 1970s, the average rate of economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire was of 7.5 percent p.a. It even attained 10.2 percent p.a. between 1960 and 1965. Between 1970 and 1975, while in Sub-Saharan Africa countries and wealthy countries that rate amounted respectively to 4 and 6 percent p.a., it was 6.8 percent in Côte d'Ivoire.

The period 2000-2010 was characterized by conflict, volatile raw-material prices and the global crisis of the banking sector, which in combination caused the economy of Côte d'Ivoire to decelerate considerably. Agricultural GDP increased on the average at 4.7 percent p.a. in the period 1997-1999 and 8 percent p.a. in the period 2000-2004, then decreasing on the average at 1.9 percent p.a. in the period 2004-2008 (PNIA, 2011).

The latest macroeconomic indicators available attest to a shy recovery: CFAF 465,000 (or € 707) of per capita GDP in 2008, 2.9 percent growth in 2008, and 1.8 percent inflation in 2010 (INS, 2012).

Life expectancy at birth is 55.4 years and the Human Development Index (HDI) is 0,400, as a result of which Côte d'Ivoire ranks 170th among 187 countries (UNDP, 2011). The country ranked 154th among 183 countries in 2011 in terms of the Corruption Perception Index (*international Transparency*, 2012) and 167th among 183 in 2012 in terms of business environment (World Bank, 2012), up three places since 2011.

#### *1.4 Growth historically based on agriculture*

Of the 32.2 Mha of the Ivorian territory, 24.2 Mha (75 percent) are cultivable and 9.5 Mha (or 30 percent) are cultivated, which is rather singular in Sub-Saharan Africa (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999). In fact, as a proportion of the national territory, the cultivated surface increased fast, from 6 percent in 1965 to 11 percent in 1975 and 23 percent in 1989 (MECU, 1991).

Since national independence, agricultural development is perceived as the basis for national development: *“Evidently it is not possible to reconsider the primacy of agriculture, basis of the wealth of Côte d'Ivoire”* (KONAN BEDIE, 1995). Besides, the diversification and modernization of agriculture constitute one of the four components of the National Development Plan (PND), aimed at making Côte d'Ivoire a Newly Industrialized Country (NIC) by 2015-2025 (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999).

Accordingly, and in the framework of successive structural adjustment plans, Côte d'Ivoire launched a process of liberalization of its economy and progressive disengagement of the State from activities related to business (RNA, 2001). However, between 1982 and 1995, the growth rate of agricultural production (1.37 percent p.a.) was much lower than the population growth rate (3.5 percent p.a.) (Second National Communication, 2010).

In the 1980s, Côte d'Ivoire was affected by shortages in certain basic foodstuffs. Between 1990 and 1996, production increased by 2.4 percent p.a., making it possible to ensure

the country's self-sufficiency in food, save for rice, demand for which was met with imports to an extent exceeding 50 percent (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999).

In 2007, agriculture employed 66 percent of the active population and contributed 70 percent of total export earnings. Agriculture was characterized by the prevalence of the coffee-cocoa twosome, which accounted for 40 percent of export earnings and 20 percent of GDP and ensured the livelihood of six million Ivoirians through 600,000 active farms. Ivoirian cocoa accounted for 45 percent of world output (Second National Communication, 2010). Agriculture kept up that significance during the last 20 years:

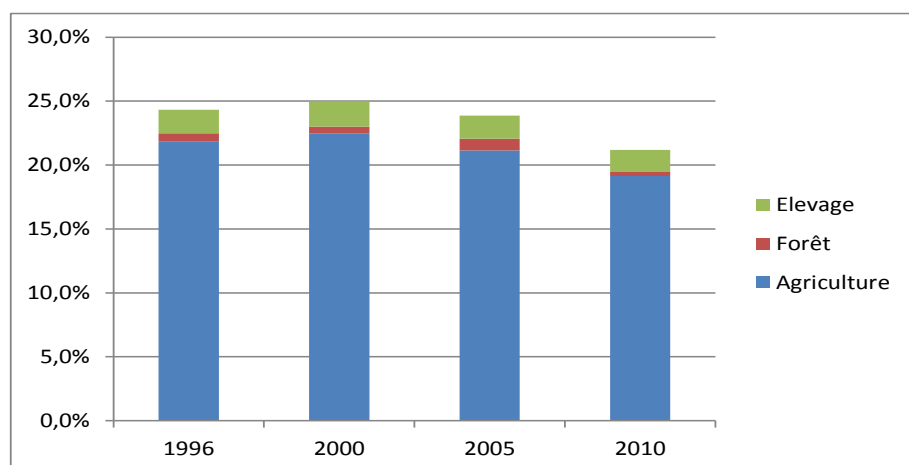


Figure 9: Share of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding in GDP (INS, 2012)

With the recent commencement of exploitation of oilfields (crude reserves of 25 billion barrels; production of 89,000 barrels per day, including 25,000 consumed in Côte d'Ivoire) and gas fields (reserves of 23 billion m<sup>3</sup>; production of 1.3-1.7 billion m<sup>3</sup>, consumed in Côte d'Ivoire), the country diversifies its income sources. Although Côte d'Ivoire is a minor actor of the African oil sector, in 2006 oil became the country's main source of export income (37 percent), overtaking cocoa (25 percent) (Second National Communication, 2010).

### *1.5 Increase in social inequalities*

The proportion of the population below the poverty line increased from 32.3 percent in 1993 to 38.4 percent in 2002. At such a pace, that rate may attain in 2015 48 percent, against the goal of 15 percent. In 2002, 10 percent of the wealthiest received 36 percent of national income compared to 20 percent received by the poorest 50 percent (UNDP, 2004). Hence, UNDP concluded that “economic counter-performance and the poor distribution of wealth brought about the unrest that led to loss of balance and social cohesion”.

## The state of forests in Côte d'Ivoire

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The presentation of the state of Ivoirian forests in this R-PP version does not take into account the five REDD+ activities. The 2014 version of R-PP shall include a different presentation of the forest situation in the country and establish the context specific to each REDD+ activity, in terms of the state of the forests, of national plans, of activities undertaken and of forest and environmental policies and strategies with respect to REDD+ activities. This should facilitate overall comprehension of the REDD+ situation in the country. In particular, a summary table by REDD+ activity will be prepared.

### *2.1 Aggregate data*

In Côte d'Ivoire, according to decree 78-231 of March 15, 1978 laying down the methods of management of State forests, such forests fall into two domains, the Permanent State Forests Estate (DFPE) and the Rural State Forest Estate (DFREE). The surface areas concerned are estimated as follows:

- DFPE: according to Sofreco (2008), forests (“closed”, “open” and plantations) cover a surface of approximately 689,000 ha in the protected areas and 2,938,000 ha in classified forests. According to the same source, the average rate of deforestation over the period 2000-2008 is estimated at 0.25 percent p.a. in classified forests, which leads to a 2.9 Mha estimate of the surface of classified forests in 2013. These areas, also, probably contain a significant proportion of highly degraded forests.
- DFREE: according to the Ministry of Water and Forests and Sofreco (2008), this domain comprises 6.13 million ha of forests. However, no alternative data are available for locating DFREE forests, surfaces and types of forests with precision. These surfaces probably contain a significant proportion of highly degraded forests and “forest-fallow-agriculture” mosaics.

Accordingly, one may estimate the total surface of “forests” in the broad sense at 9.7 Mha, including a significant proportion of highly degraded forests and fallows.

However, forest surface estimates vary considerably, from 2.5 Mha in 2000 (FAO, 2001) to 10.4 Mha (FAO FRA, 2010), with intermediate estimates at 7.2 Mha (MINEF 2010) and 10 Mha (FAO FRA, 1990). These very large differences are due to the use of different forest definitions and the absence of a national forest inventory (NFI) since 1979, which suggests that the DFPE surfaces have not changed since 1965.



BNETD sources indicate 3,157,048 ha of dense forest of in 2004, compared to 10,364,198 ha in 1969. The country's land use maps produced by BNETD for 1969 and 2004, respectively, are shown below.

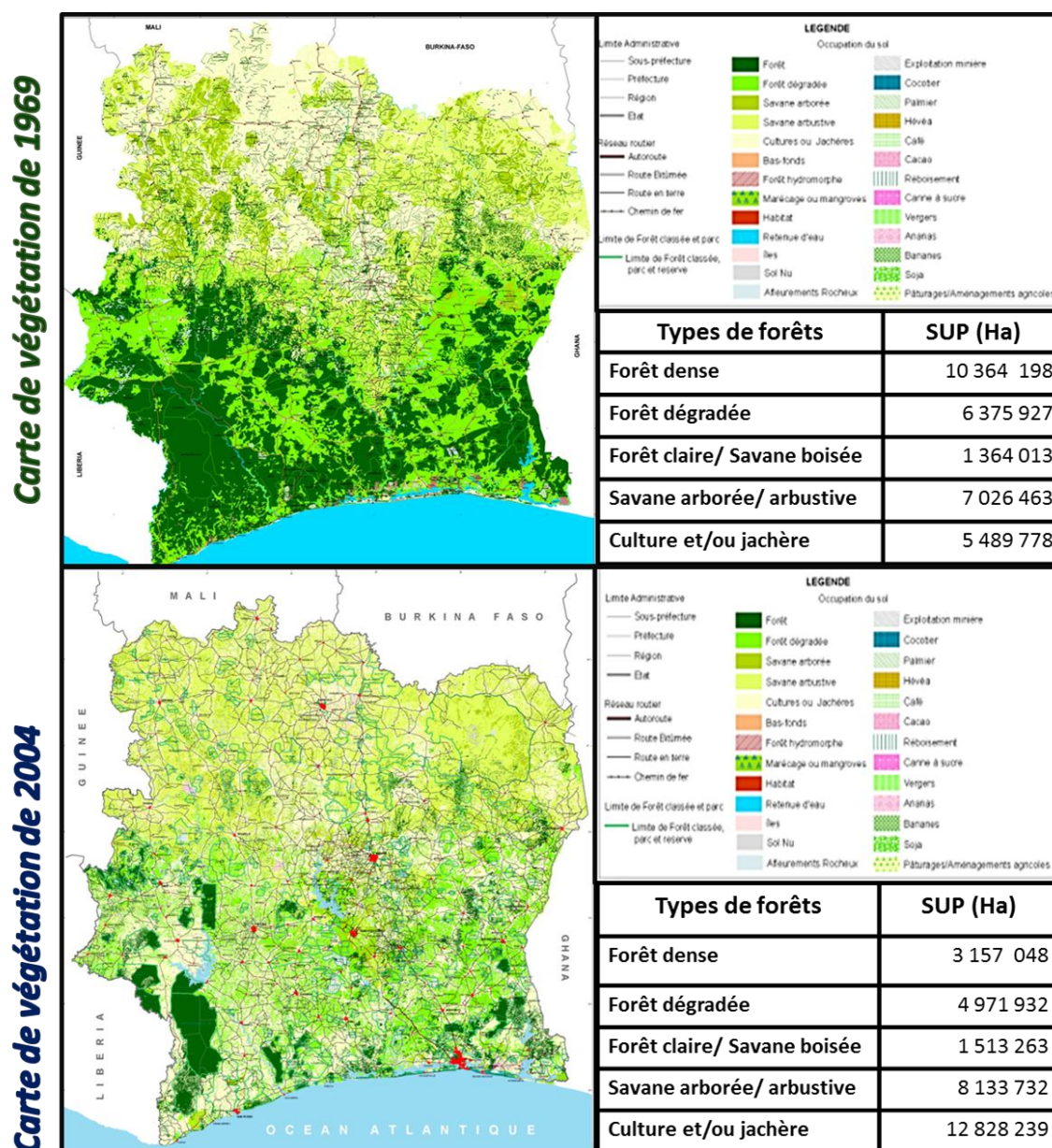


Figure 10: Land use between 1969 and 2004 (BDGéo200©, Cartographic Database, scale: 1/200 000, BNETD)

In order to estimate forest surface areas with greater precision, efforts are made to use the most recent data. Thus, the estimate is based on geographical information system (GIS) processing of data derived from the website of the GlobCover project of the European space agency (<http://due.esrin.esa.int/globcover/>), which provides a land use map for 2009, at a 300 m resolution.

“Forest” is considered to be land belonging to class 40 of the GlobCover classification: *Closed to open (>15 percent) broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest (>5m)*<sup>1</sup>.

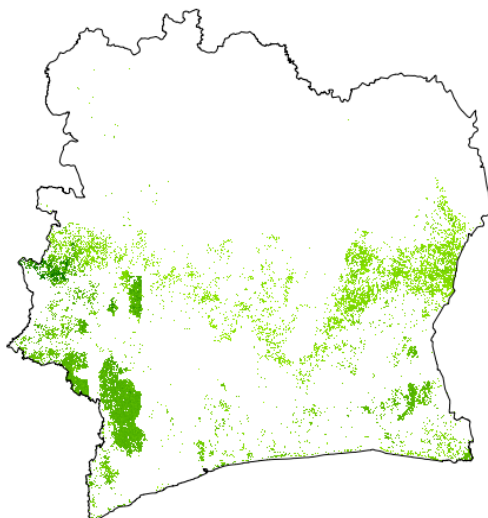


Figure 11: Forests in Côte d'Ivoire (source: Projet GlobCover, 2009)

Class 40 covers 2,973,200 ha (9 percent of the territory), close to the lowest estimates made in the literature (SOFRECO, 2008: 1,8 Mha of dense forests, FAO 2001: 2,5 Mha of forests).

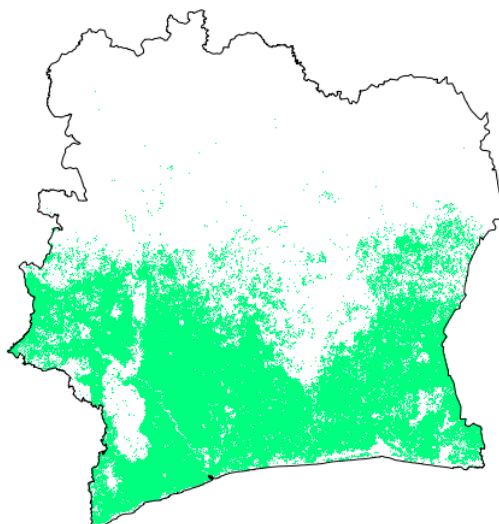
Of the 9,7 Mha of forest in Côte d'Ivoire, this GlobCover class covers only 2.9 Mha or 18 percent of the original forest cover. The only other class able to contain the remaining 6.8 Mha is class GlobCover 30: *Mosaic vegetation (grassland/shrubland/forest) (50-70 percent)/cropland (20-50 percent)*<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Hardwood, evergreen and semi-deciduous forests, whose coverage rate (ratio between cumulative area of the projection of tree crowns on the land and total forest area) exceeds 15 percent and whose trees attain at least 5 m at maturity.

<sup>2</sup> Vegetation mosaic consisting of a mixture of forests, grassland and shrubland amounting to 50-70 percent and of crops amounting to 20-50 percent.





*Figure 12: Mosaic vegetation in Côte d'Ivoire (source: GlobCover Project, 2009)*

This class, preponderant in the south of the country, covers 11,739,884 ha (36 percent of the territory). The land concerned contains forests and wooded fallows, which may be classified as forest according to the definition adopted. The class also contains non-wooded fallows, meadows and cultivated land, normally not taken into account in calculating emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation.

## *2.2 State of classified forests (CFs)*

There exist 231 CFs, covering an area of 4,196,000 ha according to SODEFOR. The rate of degradation of these CFs is particularly high: 30 percent (MINEF, 2008) and 30-40 percent (SODEFOR). That degradation is due to the infiltration of growers into the forest: “approximately 79,000 heads of farms [...] including 45 percent aliens [...] namely approximately 300,000 persons live in CFs” (SODEFOR, 1996). Degradation is mainly due to the establishment of plantations: 30-40 percent of Ivoirian cocoa comes from the CFs (personal observation by Brahim COULIBALY - CNRA, 2012).

A teledetection survey of the 40 larger CFs between 1998 and 2008 confirms that intensive degradation. Even closed forests in certain CFs are reported to have disappeared in that period: Go Bodiéno (61,642 ha), Irobo (40,864 ha), Mopri (32,300 ha), Téné (30,036 ha) (SOFRECO, 2009).

CFs are managed by the Forest Development Company (SODEFOR), but only about 68 CFs to the south of the eighth parallel have written management plans, 10 of which are implemented. Most CFs in the north are delimited on maps but not, or partially so, on the ground (SOFRECO, 2009).

## *2.3 State of the network of protected areas (PAs)*

The total area of the network is 2.10 Mha, namely 6.5 percent of the territory. It mainly includes 8 national parks (1,828,574 ha), 3 fauna reserves (236,130 ha) and 3 comprehensive natural reserves (7 500 ha). There are also 2 fauna and flora reserves and 17 botanical reserves.

The state of the network was considered “discouraging” upon conclusion of a full evaluation in 2008 (UICN, 2008). In that case also, many degradations and infiltrations were claimed: reportedly, the Marahoué park alone sheltered more than 49,000 farmers (UICN, 2008). That is corroborated by a teledetection survey carried out in 2009: the forests of certain PAs, such as Marahoué and Mount Pekoe, have even almost disappeared (SOFRECO, 2009).

Multiple pressures have been identified: poaching, agriculture, forest exploitation, extraction of non-wood forest products, and uncontrolled bush fires. With the exception of the Ehotilé islands and the Banco Park, protected areas are reportedly not supported by the local communities. With the exception of Taï, on the average management seems weak. Only five parks have lay-out and management plans (UICN, 2008).

These plans often lack measures designed for the population: *“Subsequent to ministerial classification decrees, the local communities' rights to use were almost never paid off by the State and damages were never disbursed. Hence, permanent conflicts with local communities in nearly all parks and reserves”* (UICN, 2008, corroborated by SOFRECO, 2009).

#### *2.4 State of the Rural State Forest Estate (DFREE)*

The area of DFRE forests is not well known: the official estimate is 6.13 Mha but it is also written that their area is half that figure (anonymous, 2011). Following the forestry development reform of 1994, 192 forestry development sites of at least 25,000 ha were defined in the DFRE and attributed to 137 operators that are legal entities for 10-20 year periods, renewable (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999).

In the DFRE, priority was initially given to the development of agriculture. However, given its advanced degradation, the DFRE is reported to include currently approximately 90 percent of the total volume of forests exploited in the country (FINIFTER, 2010).

DFRE forests are officially managed by MINEF. The New Forest Policy (NPF) of 1999 provided for the creation of a National Forest Development Agency (ANDEFOR) but NPF was not implemented and ANDEFOR was not created.

#### *2.5 Data on deforestation and forest degradation*

Deforestation is the definitive conversion of a forest, for instance into cultivated land or meadows. Degradation is the progressive reduction of forest coverage, without however full conversion.

Deforestation began quite early but accelerated much during the three decades which followed independence (1960s-1990s). The average rate of deforestation increased from 1.5 percent p.a. in 1900-1980 to approximately 3.5 percent p.a. in 1980-2008 (SOFRECO, 2009).

In 2008, the remaining dense forest coverage was approximately 5 percent of the territory (1.7 Mha), compared to approximately 80 percent in the late 1950s. In the period 2000-2008, centered on the conflict period, the forest area shrank overall by 8 percent, namely -22 percent for “closed forests” (- 2,75 percent p.a.) and -6 percent for “open forests and plantations” (SOFRECO, 2009).

However, the bibliography provides different estimates: (I) according to the Second National Communication, deforestation attained 111,100 ha p.a. in 1990-2000, including 89,400 ha p.a. in rain forests, 17,100 ha p.a. in the transition zone, 500 ha p.a. in mountainous regions and 25 000 ha p.a. in savannas (Second National Communication, 2010); (II) according to FAO, deforestation affected 300,000 ha p.a. in 1990-2000 (FAO FRA, 2005).

Overall, between 1955 and 1988 forests were degraded as shown in the two images below.

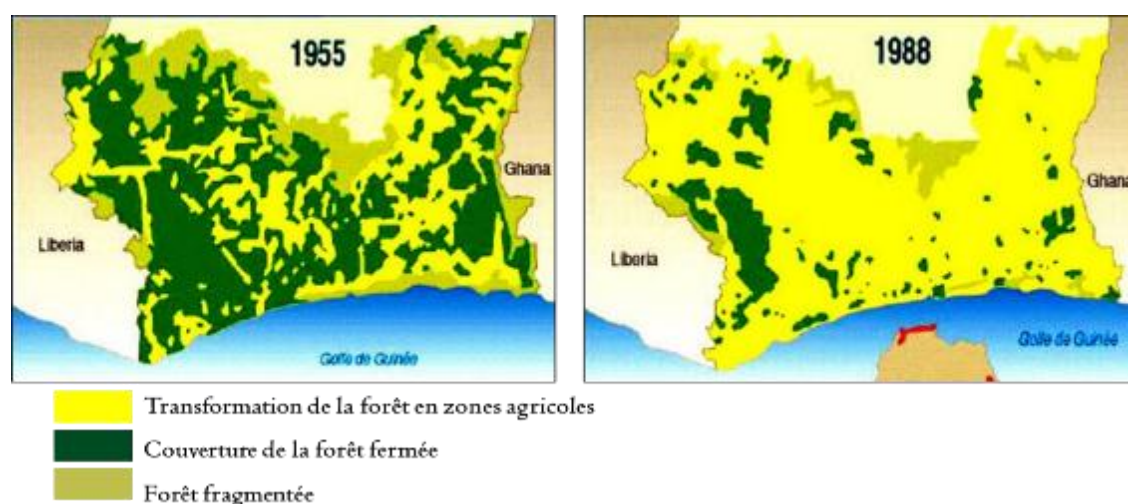


Figure 13: Deforestation map, 1955-1988 (Le Monde, 1996)

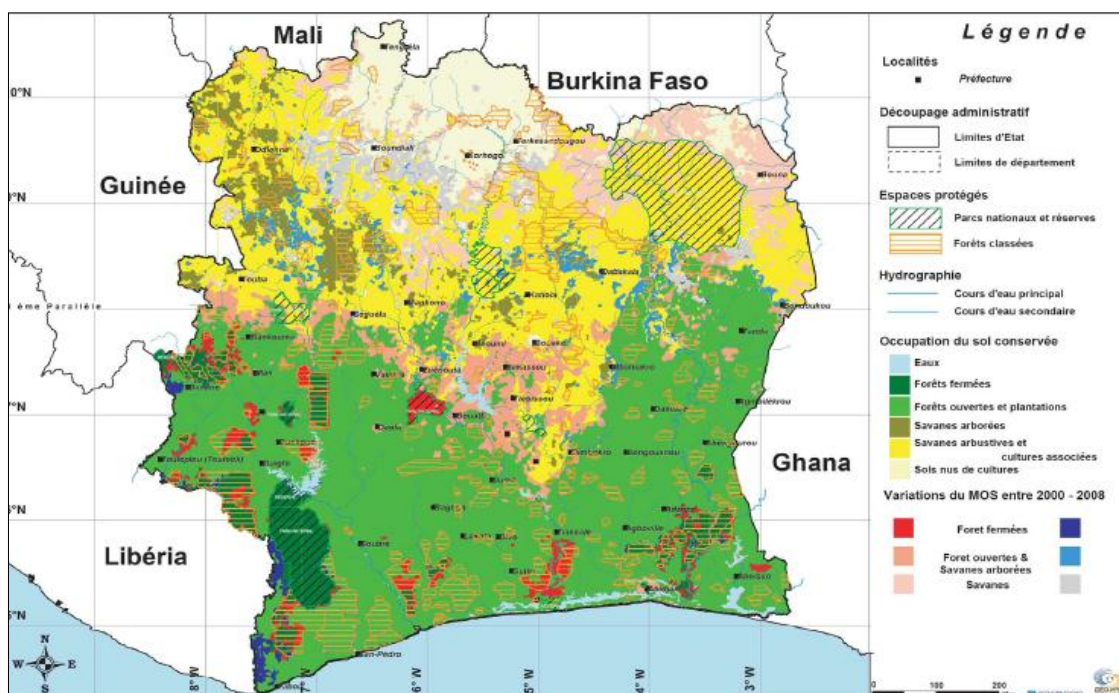


Figure 14: Deforestation/regeneration map, 2000-2008 (SOFRECO, 2009)

## 2.6 Afforestation

Reforested areas are reported to be marginal compared to deforested ones, approximately 198,000 ha having been planted since 1929 (namely 1/65 of the area deforested), with a broad variety of species (34 listed), including mainly teak (38 percent), fraké (13 percent) and framiré (7 percent) (FINIFTER, 2010).

Table 8: Forest plantations established or managed by SODEFOR in classified forests (SODEFOR/DT, 2010)

SPECIES	AREA (HA)	SPECIES	AREA (HA)
Acacia	139	Iroko	24
Acajou	2,968	Kapokier	36
Ako	7	Kotibe	18
Aniegre	4	Koto	33
Assamela	4	Lingue	14
Badi	916	Makore	599
Bete	319	Mangium	150
Bodo	19	Mixture	31 791
Cassia	341	Niangon	9 294
Cedrela	10,715	Oba	36
Cordia	55	Okoume	632
Etimoe	25	Pine	683
Eucalyptus	427	Samba	3 627
Frake	25,824	Sipo	2 262

Framire	14,180	Teak	81 934
Fromager	258	Tiama	1 016
Gmelina	7,474	Various	2 421
<b>Total area</b>	<b>198,244</b>		

According to the following graph, 3/4 of these reforestations were carried out in the DFPE and are mainly managed by SODEFOR:

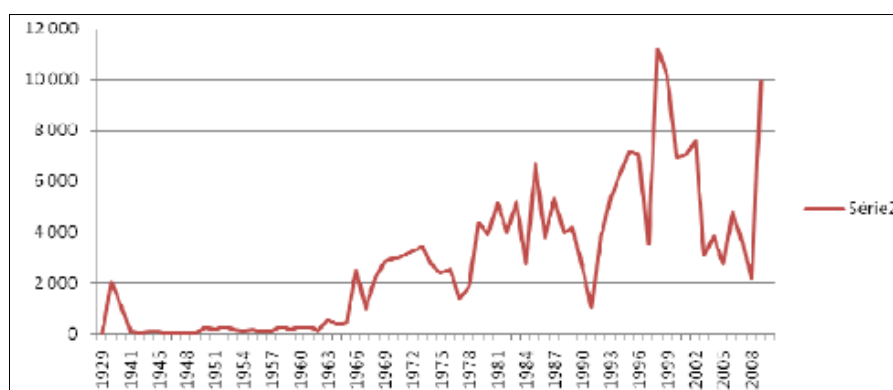


Figure 15: Reforested areas managed by SODEFOR (SODEFOR, 2010)

FAO provides different figures: 56,000 ha were planted in the DFRE in 1996-2002 (BNETD, 2005) and 200,000 ha (120,000 ha of industrial and 80,000 ha of reconversion plantations) were planted in CFs by SODEFOR since 1966 (FAO GFRA, 2000).

In 2005, the National Afforestation Plan of (PNReb) raised the national afforestation target for the period 2006-2015 to 150,000 ha (or 15 000 ha p.a. on average), of which 60 percent in DFRE and 40 percent in DFPE. According to a communication of the National Environmental Agency (2011), this program could not be carried out for lack of financing. A national plan of action for afforestation (PNAR, 2011) was prepared for the period 2011-2015, aimed at 60,000 ha of natural regeneration; 60,000 ha of afforestation in CFs, compared to 30,000 ha of afforestation in the DFRE; and the creation of 204,000 jobs, a very ambitious goal.<sup>3</sup>

- **Afforestation in the DFPE**

Reforestations in CFs fall almost exclusively within the jurisdiction of the SODEFOR. They covered 120,000 ha in 2000 and 170,000 ha in 2003, compared to approximately 60,000 ha in the DFRE in 2003 (PNReb, 2005, taken up by UNDP, 2013).

<sup>3</sup> In 2008, ITTO estimated the number of formal employment jobs in the Ivorian forest industry at 40,000.

The area of existing forest plantations in the DFPE was estimated at 198,000 ha in 2010, of which 40 percent were teak, 40 percent Fraké/Framiré and the remainder various species, including *Cedrela odorata*, Samba (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*) and Gmelina (*G. arborea*) (Finifter 2010, according to SODEFOR data). In 2008, ITTO estimated that area at 180,000 ha.

According to Finifter (2010), 18,367 ha were reforested in CFs in 1996-2007 (approximately 1,530 ha p.a.).

- **Afforestation in the DFRE**

Reforestations in the DFRE are mainly the result of the afforestation obligation imposed on forest owners by decree No. 94-368 of July 1, 1994 on forestry development reform, depending on wood extracted by the owner (1 ha for 250 m<sup>3</sup> in a forest zone and 1 ha for 150 m<sup>3</sup> in a pre-forest zone). According to Finifter (2010), 57,525 ha were reforested in the DFRE by industrialists in 1996-2007 (approximately 4,800 ha p.a.).

According to this reform, the concessionaire of a forestry operation site (CPEF) carries out the afforestation and, after three years of follow-up, management is entrusted to the peasants having provided the land, who become its owners while waiting for the definition of modalities for its management by the forest administration. However, as the latter are unable to manage it appropriately, plantations generally disappear in the end because of problems that are technical (lack of maintenance and bush fires) and socio-economic: clearing of the land plot by the “owner” (an individual or a community), afraid of expropriation if the land is developed by others, unbalanced system for sharing profits with the rural population, etc.

Despite the good production potential of certain afforestation species, such as teak, the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau (SPIB) estimates that within 10 years reforestations carried out in the DFRE will have collapsed and be cleared to be replaced by such cash crops as cocoa (source: SPIB interview). In 2008, the ITTO estimated already that the majority of productive reforestations currently existing in Côte d'Ivoire were in CFs.

However, taking into account the initial objectives, observation shows that afforestation in CFs has not been satisfactory, not only because of the deterioration of the extensive plantations of fraké and framiré created, but also for lack of regular maintenance in the face of competing vegetation, and as a result of fires. An exception must be noted with regard to teak, one of the rare species able to resist fire in closed forest sites: that species provided a significant volume of wood which, however, in view of its shape, in particular too small a diameter, is unsuitable for classical industrial processing.



### 3. Analysis of forest and environmental policies and strategies

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#### 3.1 Historical analysis of the “ruralization” policy

Although accelerating in recent decades, deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire began more than a century ago. Actually, its fundamental causes existed in embryo form at the beginning of the twentieth century. With regard to governor ANGOULVANT's “ruralization” project, which was unexpectedly carried out in the post-war period, note should be made that: “Even if it initially seemed to be in line with the will to ruralize the indigenous societies, transformation of the forest zone into agricultural space is in no case the materialization of the “civilizing” project conceived by governor ANGOULVANT. Rather than a miraculous transcendence of that project, as claimed, that transformation undermines it. [...] The opposition initially decreed between “indigenous” agriculture and the colonists' “industrial” forest activities leads to the destruction of the forests” (VERDEAUX, 1996).

Key stages of that historical development are tabulated below:

<b>1893-1920</b>	Coastal trade, mainly in wild palm tree oil, rubber extracted from lianas, mahogany timber.
<b>1909-1915</b>	Governor ANGOULVANT launches two movements: (i) “pacification” (in fact, takeover of the territory by force) and (ii) establishment of a rational exploitation policy through the forest decree of 1913, which aims at limiting the “attacks” on the forest denounced as early as 1909 by the botanist CHEVALIER. Indeed, after WWI, southern forests are subjected to disorderly exploitation of timber through loggers, both local (“apolloniens”) and western, pre-financed by European or American parent companies. The decree encourages large companies (with tax rates inversely proportional to their size), sole entities capable of rational forest exploitation.
<b>1920-1930</b>	Disappearance of loggers and appearance of coffee in the Centre Ouest and then cocoa in the Sud Est. Limitation of the natives to agriculture, by default, because the colonizers intend to develop industrial forest exploitation.
<b>1946-1947</b>	Repeal of the Code of Indigenous Status and resulting massive availability of labor.

**1965** According to VERDEAUX (1996), the Forest Code of 1965 establishes the State monopoly on forest income; and, moreover,, the forest is managed as a political resource. Exploitation licenses (as from 1965) and export quotas (as from 1972) are redistributed to political clients. CFs are declassified along the same lines. The prohibition of slash-and-burn practices is not respected. Some see in that looting of the forest even a sign of revenge: the overthrow of the colonial order proceeds through a sort of abolition of the forest (VERDEAUX, 1996).

### *3.2 Key dates of environmental, land and forest policies*

On the basis of various reports (MARKET & BRUZON, 2006; SOFRECO, 2009; FINIFTER, 2010) and of a review of the strategic and legal documents gathered, two recapitulations have been made: key dates of political decisions (cf. annex 2a-2) and key dates of legal texts (cf. annex 2a-3) in the environmental, land and forest sectors.

The main point is that these policies or strategies, often ambitious, seldom bore fruit, primarily for lack of coherence in sectoral strategies and because of contradictions in the aims pursued: flexibility of plantations labor versus clarity and security as regards land, development of agro-exports versus forest protection, promotion of large-scale timber exports versus sustainable management of forest resources, etc.

### *3.3 The National Plan for Agricultural Investment (PNIA)*

Resulting from the Agricultural Development Master Plan (PDDA), 1992-2015, and based on the Declaration of African Heads of State at Maputo in 2003, setting the goal of allocating 10 percent of their national budget to agriculture, PNIA 2010-2015 comprises six programs: (i) Improvement of the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural production, (ii) Development of sub-sectors, (iii) Improvement of governance in the agricultural sector, (iv) Enhancement of the capacities of agricultural development actors, (v) Sustainable management of fishing resources and (vi) forest rehabilitation and timber sector revitalization.

The goal of the plan is ambitious: 9 percent p.a. average agricultural growth rate in order to support a GDP growth rate of 6.8 percent p.a., and reduction of poverty from 50 to 15 percent by 2020. The 9 percent agricultural growth is based on the following growth rates: 3 percent for livestock breeding, 6.8 percent for food production, 7.6 for cash products, and 6 percent for exports.

Certain key points:



- It is envisaged to revitalize the cocoa, coffee, cotton, palm oil, and rubber sectors through the regeneration of plantations, the provision of selected planting material (50 percent in food production compared to 10 percent currently; and 75 percent in evergreen plants compared to a very small percentage currently), and the provision of fertilizers (up to 50 kg p.a./peasant compared to 8 kg p.a./peasant currently). However, little attention is paid to the integrated management of land fertility and the ability of impoverished small-scale producers to pay for fertilizers;
- It is envisaged to revitalize the Land Law of 1998 and implement it in 11,000 villages, while its implementation is currently impeded by important obstacles;
- It is recommended to expand the production area for rubber (250,000 ha) and for palm oil (200,000 ha) over 10 years with potential risks for the forest cover;
- It is envisaged to rehabilitate the forests and to revitalize the timber sector through the following measures: establishment of a national forest inventory (NFI), afforestation over 150,000 ha, strengthening of CFs and PAs, and promotion of non-wood forest products (PFNL). That can be considered as a wager - or as a paradox in an agricultural policy document in which the promotion of cash crop plantations plays a significant role and in a context in which such crops have been systematically developed to the detriment of forests.

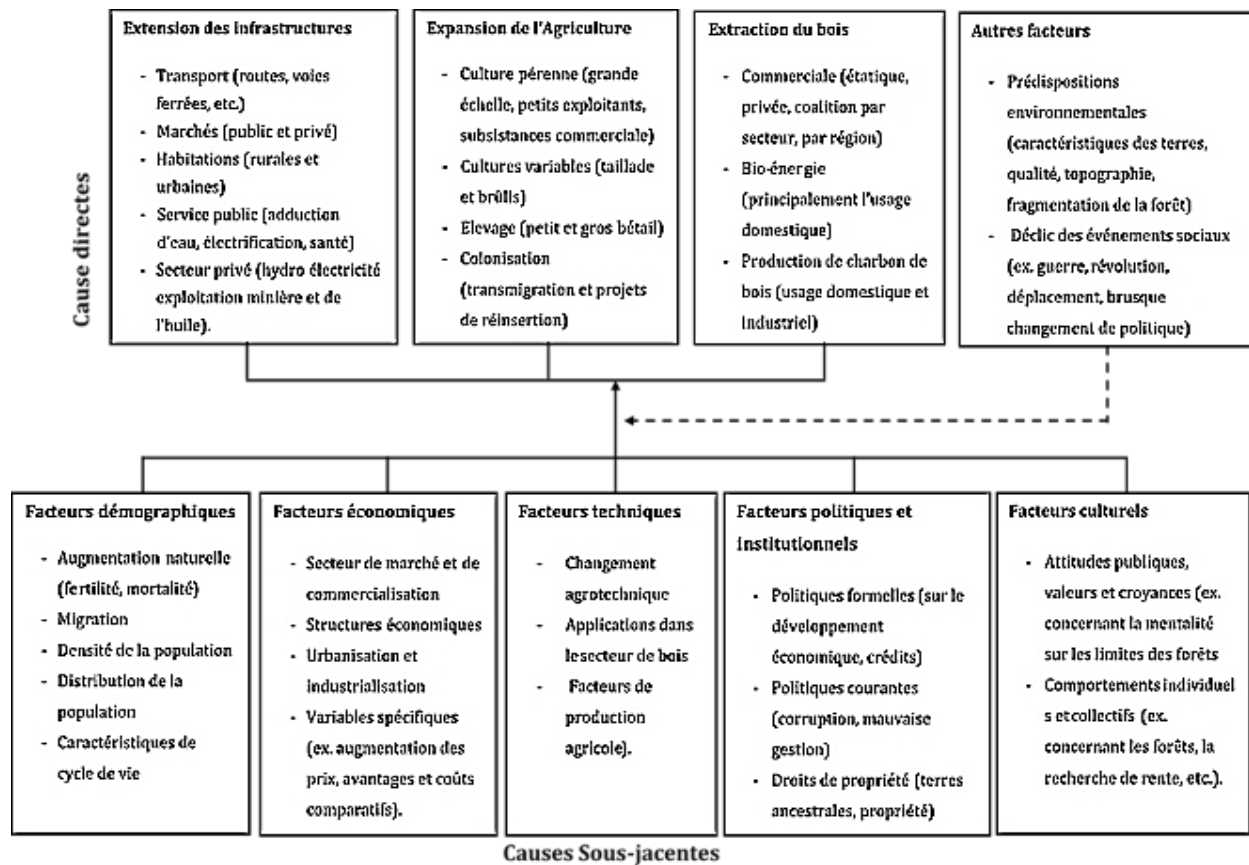
The total budget for this PNIA is CFAF 2,002 billion. It is reported that CFAF 2,040 billion (101 percent of the budget) have already been secured through a donors' round table held in September 2012. Currently, only 1 percent of that budget has been programmed, for three forest protection projects: (i) establishment of four natural parks (NPs) and four natural reserves (NRs) (CFAF 8 billion), (ii) development of local initiatives on these eight PNs/RNs (CFAF 4.3 billion), and (iii) information, education and communication for the population groups living near those eight PNs/RNs (CFAF 0.9 billion) (Final report, PNIA round table, 2012).

#### **4. Analysis of direct and indirect causes of deforestation and degradation**

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##### *4.1 Framework of analysis*

The analyses which follow have been based on the classification of causes of deforestation and degradation presented in the diagram below (GEIST & LAMBIN, 2001):



Direct causes			
Expansion of infrastructure	Expansion of agriculture	Extraction of timber	Other factors
- Transport (roads, railroad etc.)	- Perennial crops (large scale, small-scale farmers, subsistence and trade)	- Commercial (State, private, sectoral or regional associations)	- Environmental propensities (land features and forest quality, topography, and fragmentation)
- Procurement (public and private)	- Variable crops (slash and burn)	- Biofuel (mainly for household use)	- Occurrence of social events (e.g., war, revolution, displacement or abrupt policy changes)
- Housing (rural and urban)	- Livestock breeding (small and large animals)	- Ligneous production (for household and industrial use)	
- Private sector (water, power, mining and oil)	- Settlement (migration, and reintegration plans)		
Underlying causes			
Population factors	Economic factors	Technical factors	Political and institutional factors
- Natural increase (birth rate and mortality)	- Market and marketing sector	- Agricultural technology changes	- Official policies (on economic development or on credit)
- Migration	- Economic structures	- Timber sector applications	- Current policies (corruption or poor administration)
- Population density	- Urbanisation and industrialization	- Agricultural production factors	- Proprietary rights (ancestral lands or ownership)
- Population distribution	- Specific variables (e.g., price increase and comparative advantages and costs)		
- Life cycle parameters			

Figure 16: Framework of analysis of the causes of deforestation (GEIST & LAMBIN, 2001)

The causes of deforestation are presented by order of presumed significance, starting with direct causes.

#### 4.2 Direct cause 1: expansion of agriculture

As “an agricultural country”, Côte d'Ivoire has many documents on the relevant sector (production techniques, yields, volumes, procurement, operators, etc.). Here we focused on the study of past and future levels of production (in t or ha) of the main agricultural products.

Export products or generally cash crops cover 73 percent and cereals and other food crops less than 23 percent of the main agricultural areas (RNA, 2001). Cash crops account for a significant part of agricultural income: 50 percent in the savanna zone and 75 percent in the forest zone (Second National Communication, 2010). An effort is made below to assess the past and future impact of such crops on the forest.

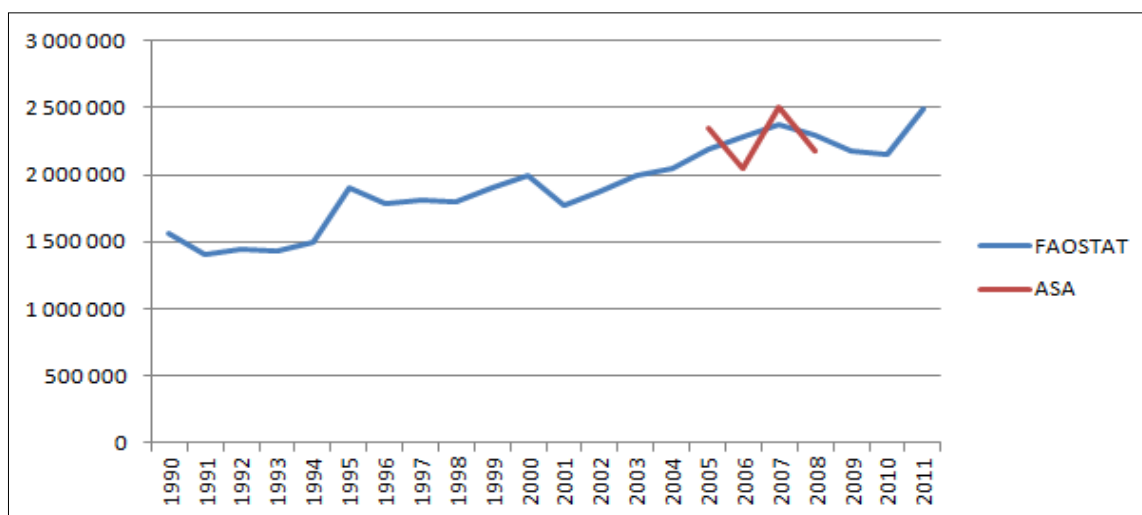
#### 4.2.1 Cocoa

##### ✓ **Past and current levels of area (ha) and production (t)**

Cocoa and coffee plantations, whose area has quintupled in less than 50 years, are regarded as the leading causes of deforestation (Second National Communication, 2010).

At independence, coffee and cocoa production amounted to, respectively, 180,000 t and 90,000 t but the trends changed in the 1970s. Cocoa cultivation developed strongly under the combined effect of important land reserves available for agriculture, very low production costs, a guaranteed price to the producer and marketing security. It then increased steadily (90,000 t in 1960, 138,000 t in 1965, and 241,000 t in 1975) and exceeded 400,000 t in 1980. Planted areas expanded considerably in the period 1973-1981 (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999).

According to a data series based on the FAOSTAT site and the Agricultural Statistics Yearbook (ASA) of 2010 (DSDI, 2011) cacao areas are estimated to have increased from 1,600,000 ha in 1990 to 2,500,000 in 2011.



*Figure 17: Development of the area (ha) of cacao plantations between 1990 and 2011, according to FAOSTAT and ASA*

Thus, the average rate of expansion of cacao plantations between 1990 and 2011 was 44,220 ha p.a.

Average yield in kg of cocoa beans per ha and p.a. is provided in reference to a plantation (average of outputs each year over the duration of exploitation) or to the country's plantations as a whole. Various sources quote average yields (of plantations as a whole) of 400-450 kg/ha:

- V4C (2011) refers to average yields between 350 and 400 kg/ha p.a.;
- Varlet et al. (2013) estimate the average yield of land plots in production around the of Taï Park at 455 kg/ha p.a.;
- Kouadjo et al. (2002) assess the average yield at 393 kg/ha p.a.;
- Ruf and Agkpo (2008) assess the average yield at 417 kg/ha p.a.;
- In interviews (with ANADER and FIRCA in particular), 400-450 kg/ha figures were stated.

These surface area data are inconsistent with the foregoing production and yield estimates.

On the basis of FAOSTAT area and production figures for 2009-2011, the average national yield is estimated at more than 600 kg/ha p.a.

Project V4C refers to a 2.2 Mha area of plantations for a 1.2 Mt output, namely an average yield of 545 kg/ha (compared to 350-400 kg/ha cited elsewhere in the same document).

These inconsistencies may be due to:

- Overestimation of production: this is not probable because the output in export products is generally well known;
- Underestimation of yields: yet various sources seem to confirm yields of 400-450 kg/ha;
- Underestimation of areas: this seems to be the most plausible explanation because areas are generally estimated but not followed up on, since monitoring plantations on the ground is particularly difficult.

An output of 1.3 MT of cacao beans (FAOSTAT 2009 estimate) at an average yield of 400 kg/ha p.a. implies that, in 2009, cacao plantations covered an estimated area of 3.25 Mha or 22 percent of the original forest area. Therefore, on the basis of 2.5 ha of remaining forests, cacao plantation production has been responsible for almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  of historical deforestation. However, this is not a rigorous affirmation because of inadequate knowledge of earlier cacao plantation activities.

#### ✓ **Future impact of cocoa on the forests**

The average rate of expansion of cacao plantations in the period 1990-2011 is thus estimated at 69,093 ha p.a. It is assessed that the future rate (as from 2014) will be lower, as a result of a shift of investment from cocoa to rubber (Varlet et al., 2013; Ruf and Agkpo, 2008; Ruf and Schoth, 2013). A 20 percent reduction applied arbitrarily to the current rate is equal to 55,274 ha p.a. (Salvaterra, 2013).

Assiri et al. (2009) estimate that 10 percent of plantations are established on old cacao cultivation sites. This implies that 10 percent of plantations are the result of regeneration and 90 percent of expansion, which means that annual regeneration is equal to  $\frac{1}{9}$  of annual expansion or approximately 7,677 ha p.a. in recent years. In its 2012 annual report, ANADER estimates renewals at 16,000 ha p.a. The average of the two estimates is 11,838 ha p.a. For the reasons stated earlier, it is assessed that this rate will decline by 20 percent in the future. Accordingly, a cacao plantation regeneration rate of approximately 9,471 ha p.a. is assumed as from 2014 (Salvaterra, 2013).

The projection of the productions and surfaces in a trend scenario up to 2030 is presented by figure 10.

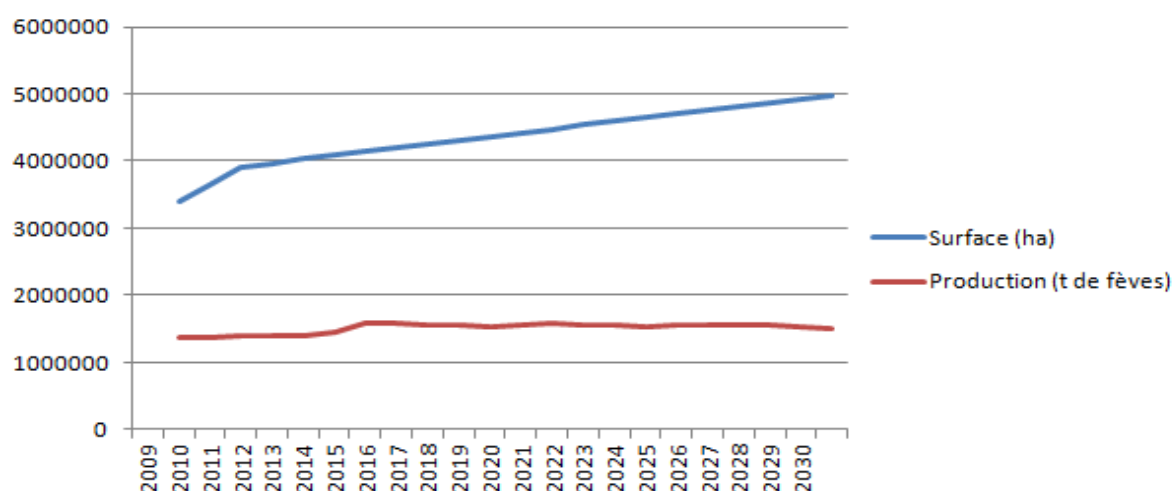


Figure 18: Cacao plantation area and production projection according to the trend-based scenario (Source: SalvaTerra, 2013)

Surfaces are thus expected to increase by 884,400 ha from 2015 to 2030. Production, however, is expected to increase only slightly and actually decrease because of the low rate of regeneration of old plantations.

In the Sud Ouest zone, new cocoa production area, 82 percent of new cacao plantations were set up on forests, a rate attaining 60 percent for all zones as a whole (Kouadjo et al., 2002). Assiri et al. (2009) estimate the proportion of cacao plantations set up on forests at 80 percent. For Ruf and Schroth (2013), that rate is only 60 percent in South Bandama but up to 97 percent in Zanzan. For reasons of conservatism, it is assumed that 60 percent of cacao plantations will be established on forests.

Laderach et al. (2013) expect a variation in climatic conditions and resulting changes in regional suitability for cocoa cultivation:

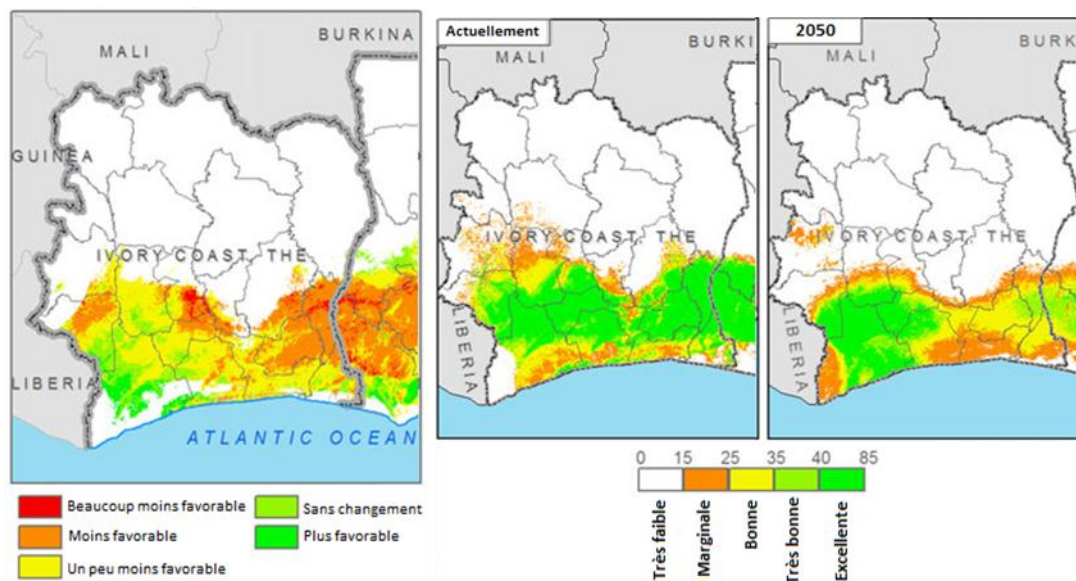


Figure 19: Development of cocoa cultivation conditions between now and 2050, according to Laderach et al. (2013)

One may thus expect:

- A concentration of new plantations in the Sud Ouest and the Grand Ouest (Cavally), with increasing pressure on the forest of the Taï national park and the remaining forests, particularly in the coastal areas of Lower Sassandra (35 percent) and the South Bandama (15 percent);
- A reduction in the yield in all areas except south-western Lower Sassandra.

Accordingly, one may assert, somewhat conservatively, that, by 2030, cacao plantation production may imply a 530,640 ha pressure on the forests, particularly those of the Taï national park of (PNT), and thus an almost **18 percent** deforestation of the remaining dense forests.

#### 4.2.2 Coffee

The volume increased at the annual rates of 10 percent until 1963 and 2 percent in 1963-1982, and increased at 3 percent p.a. in 1982-1991 as a result of ageing; extensive cultivation; shift of the producers' interest from coffee to cocoa because of higher market prices and easier technical procedures; insufficient availability of selected planting material; and lower prices to the producer as from 1990-1991 (attaining CFAF 50 /kg at farm gate).

In 2010, planted areas were estimated at approximately 650,000 ha or 5 percent of lost forests.

Currently, the development of coffee plantations is stable. We shall thus neglect their impact on the forest.

#### 4.2.3 Rubber

##### ✓ **Past and current levels of area (ha) and production (t)**

Launched in 1961, rubber production increased rapidly, from 100 t in 1961 to 2,500 t in 1965, 21,000 t in 1980, and 34,000 t in 1985. In 2002, 140,000 ha were planted, distributed among village plantations (100,000 ha) and industrial plantations (40,000 ha). According to APROMAC estimates corroborated by current georeferencing, planted areas comprise 450 000 ha (400,000 ha of village plantations (VPs) and 50,000 ha of industrial plantations (IPs)) or, since most rubber plantations are set up in forests, approximately 3 percent of the original forest area.

##### ✓ **Potential impact on forests**

The planting rate is reported to have, in the period 2003 and 2010, (i) for VPs, increased from 24.000 to 44.000 ha p.a. and (ii) for IIs, decreased from 1.429 to 0 ha p.a. The seventh rubber plan provides for 50,000 ha of regeneration and 250,000 ha of creation of VPs in 10 years (2015-2024). The future impact on forests is estimated at 9 percent of deforestation. Most interviewees corroborate this planting rate increase in recent years.

#### 4.2.4 Oil palm trees

##### ✓ **Past and current levels of area (ha) and production (t)**

In 1960, natural palm groves were estimated to comprise 42 million trees covering approximately 70,000 ha and capable of producing approximately 50,000 t of clusters. In 1959-1960, under the first palm plan, 76.500 ha were planted, including 49,000 ha of IPs and 27,500 ha of VPs; and 10 oil mills were built and added to the existing 5. In 1985-1988, under the second oil palm plan, 58,000 ha were planted (of which 70 percent in VPs) and 2 oil mills were built.

In 2012, areas planted with oil palm trees were estimated at approximately 245,000 ha, including 25 percent in IPs and 75 percent in VPs (Agreco, 2011). That is equal to 1.5 percent of the original forest area.

##### ✓ **Potential impact on forests**

The third palm plan (BNETD, 2012) aims to create 200,000 ha of VPs over 10 years (2015-2024 for this exercise), including 41,500 ha of regeneration and 158,500 ha of



new plantations. The resulting impact of oil palm trees on the remaining forests will be estimated at 5 percent of deforestation.

#### 4.2.5 Rice

Of the various types of rice growing, rain rice growing is the one mainly responsible for deforestation because it takes place through slash-and-burn and moving to new land every year. The other types of rice growing (irrigated and flooded) are sedentary, account for smaller areas and do not involve slash-and-burn methods (save when the plantation is first set up).

##### ✓ **Past and current levels of area (ha) and production (t)**

There are many inconsistencies exist among data sources. Here, 2010 data of the Agricultural Statistical Yearbook (ASA, 2011), taken up in the FAOSTAT database, are compared with the data of the national rice sector development strategy (SNDR).

The SNDR report estimates at the outset the total annual surface for rice at 650,000 ha in 2010 (600,000 ha for rainfed rice, 15,000 ha for flooded rice and 35,000 ha for irrigated rice). Further on in the document, these figures differ at three places: (i) 636,000 ha in total (600,000 ha for rainfed rice, 600 ha for flooded rice and 30,000 ha for irrigated rice); (ii) for rainfed rice, 973,000 ha in 2008 and 750,000 ha in 2011; and (iii) 1 Mha for rain rice in 2011.

FAOSTAT/ASA (DSDI, 2011) provide the following figures (for all types of production as a whole), revealing a total surface of 395,000 ha in 2010:

*Figure 20: Development of the area of rice cultivation (ha), according to FAOSTAT*

According to FAO (2010), “yields average approximately 0.8 t/ha for rainfed cultivation which, with 86 percent of the exploited area, contributes 80 percent of the national production of paddy, and 2.5 t/ha for irrigated cultivation which, with 5 percent of the exploited area, contributes 20 percent of the national production of rice”.

The following table summarizes the data available from other sources (FAOSTAT, SNDR, ASA and CNRA):

*Table 9: Overview of data on rice cultivation area, production and yield, 2010 (Source: SalvaTerra, 2013)*

Cultivation:	Rainfed	Flooded	Irrigated	Total
--------------	---------	---------	-----------	-------

Production (t, milled rice)	528,220	40,720	154,060	723,000
Production (t, paddy)	812,657	62,2546	236,793	1,111,706
Yield (t/ha, paddy)	0.8	2.5	4 (> 1 cycle)	1
Surface area	1,015,821	24,902	59,198	1,099,922
Percent of production	73.1	5.6	21.3	100
Percent of area	92.3	2.3	5.4	100

Thus, rainfed rice, which accounts for 92.3 percent of the total area of rice cultivation, has been responsible for the deforestation of 1,015,821 ha or 6.35 percent of the original forest area.

#### ✓ **Potential impact on forests**

In 2009, Côte d'Ivoire imported a little over 919,000 t of milled rice, slightly more than 59 percent of domestic consumption (National Rice-growing Development Office (ONDR), 2010), at a cost of CFAF 235 billion. In response to the world food crisis, a rice-growing revitalization strategy was adopted in June 2008 with a view to meeting all of the local demand for rice through domestic production, creating an emergency stock and exporting any surplus.

The SNDR provides for increasing the yield through the use of improved seeds and appropriate inputs, mechanization and bottomland rehabilitation or development. The 2018 goals are:

- 50,000 ha of irrigated rice, with 5 t/ha/cycle or 10 t p.a.: 500,000 t of paddy p.a.;
- 30,000 ha of flooded rice, with 5 t/ha: 150,000 t of paddy p.a.;
- 1.3 Mha of rainfed rice, with 2 t/ha: 2.6 Mt of paddy p.a.

Flooded and irrigated rice is expected to account for 20 percent of production, compared to 27 percent in 2010. Production in 2018 is expected to consist of 3.25 Mt of paddy from 1.38 Mha, with an average output of 2.35 t/ha.

On that basis, implementation of this plan could cause the disappearance of almost 48 percent of the current forest cover.

The SNDR provides for: (i) in 2016, satisfaction of milled rice demand (1.9 Mt p.a.), (ii) in 2018, satisfaction of demand (2.1 Mt p.a.) and emergency stock (0.2 Mt p.a.). Based on a linear projection of the SNDR population data and on 63 kg/inhabitant p.a., demand for milled rice in 2030 is estimated at 2.64 MT. With an approximately 10 percent surplus (as envisaged for 2018), the estimated total would be 2.92 Mt of milled rice in 2030, or 4.49 Mt of paddy. This scenario is rather implausible because cultivating more than 4 Mha with rainfed rice, including 9 percent on the forest, would imply deforestation of more than 360,000 ha p.a. and the disappearance of the all of the country's forests in less than 10 years (without including forests of the “mosaic vegetation” class).

#### 4.2.6 Yam

##### ✓ **Past and current levels of area (ha) and production (t)**

Surfaces, productions and outputs are given by the Directory of the agricultural statistics of 2010 (ASA, 2011). One supplements this information by estimates of the population (FAOSTAT) and production per capita (calculated with the preceding data):

*Table 10: Data on the yam, according to ASA, 2011 and FAOSTAT*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Area (ha)	656,830	765,140	787,324	810,155	829,595
Production (t)	5,568,989	5,502,340	5,945,374	5,313,381	5,392,370
Yield (t/ha)	8.5	7.2	7.6	6.6	6.5
Population (000 inhabitants)	18,326	18,647	18,987	19,350	19,738
Production (kg/ inhabitant)	304	295	313	275	273

According to an interview with the World Bank Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) (housed in the Interoccupational Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA)), the yam yield is currently 8-10 t/ha.

In Côte d'Ivoire, yam is a pioneering crop, cultivated preferentially on forest land. In view of the above data, yam plantations are considered to have caused the loss of almost 829,595 ha of forest or approximately 5.18 percent of the original forest cover.

##### ✓ **Potential impact on forests**

The country's estimated consumption of fresh yam accounts for only half of production, with the remainder absorbed by seeds (approximately 30 percent) and post-harvest

losses (approximately 20 percent) (Bulletin No. 18 of the Food Processing Technology and Partnership Network). In that context, the consumption of yam in 2010 is estimated at 136 kg/inhabitant (50 percent of 273 kg/inhabitant).

According to FAOSTAT population forecasts, total population in 2030 is estimated at 29.8 million, which implies total consumption of 4 Mt and production of 8 Mt of yam, namely 1,231,000 ha (at a yield of 6.5 t/ha) if losses and use of part of production for seeding remain unchanged. That means loss of 42 percent of the remaining dense forests or of 13 percent thereof, if account is taken of the "vegetation mosaic" class of forests.

#### 4.2.7 Summary

The agricultural sector, which includes the cultivation of cash and food crops, has been responsible for the loss for approximately 3/4 of the original forest cover, taking into account solely areas planted with such cash crops as cocoa, coffee, oil palms and rubber and with such food crops as rice and yam.

A linear projection of the development of the cultivation of those crops, support by the current major agricultural-development program, (PNIA, third palm plan, seventh rubber plan, etc.) foreshadows the disappearance of the remaining forests in less than 30 years, the loss being attributable to cocoa (18 percent), rubber (9 percent), oil palms (5 percent), rice (48 percent) and yam (13-42 percent).

Actually, the average area devoted to those crops does not exceed 1.8 ha in the savanna and 1.1 ha in the forest zone (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999) but their cultivation is generally itinerant and consumes every year forest fertility or fallows. Cocoa and coffee plantations, whose area has quintupled in less than 50 years, are also main causes of deforestation (Second National Communication, 2010). Accordingly, agriculture is the most powerful deforestation engine in Côte d'Ivoire.

Ivorian exports, in terms of value, consist mainly of cocoa (approximately 2/3 of the total value of exports in 2010), followed by rubber (12 percent in 2010) and cashews (5 percent in 2010). The value of timber exports has been steadily declining in recent years (cf. 5.4.3 infra).

*Figure 21: Agricultural and forest exports as a percentage of the total value of exports (DGD, 2011)*

This development of the value of exports is corroborated by the development of the land areas used to cultivate cocoa, coffee, rubber and oil palms in 1990-2007: (i) relative

stability of investment in cocoa, (ii) drastic decline of investment in coffee, (iii) stagnation at quite low levels with regard to palm trees, (iv) boom and exponential growth of investments in rubber, considered as a secure cash crop (high prices) offering a regular income (year-round harvest) (RUF and AGKPO, 2008).

Yet, despite its sizeable production, Ivoirian agriculture is extensive: in 2001, only 11.2 percent of traditional small-scale farms used plant health products, 4.5 percent mineral fertilizers, 2.9 percent improved seeds, and 2 percent organic fertilizers (RNA, 2001).

The insecticide use rate is low even for cocoa, a vulnerable crop: growers proceeding with at least one treatment were 40 percent in 90, 49 percent in 2005-2006 and 57 percent in 2006-2007. Regarding coffee, that rate stagnated around 10 percent in 2000-2010 (RUF & AGKPO, 2008).

The rate of use of improved material is particularly low with regard to cocoa: 17 percent in 2007. The reasons are: lack of resources (50 percent of cases), ignorance of such material (26 percent), and inadequate staffing of the National Agency for Rural Development Support (ANADER) (13 percent) (RUF & AGKPO, 2008).

Thus, overall, yields are low: among the peasant population they are one fourth of production center yields (0.5 versus 2 t/ha) in the case of cocoa and one sixth (0.25 versus 1.5 t/ha) in the case of coffee (Agricultural Sector Review, 1994). This leads to a search for fertility through slash-and-burn and, together with a strong (natural and migratory) increase in the population, to pressure on the land a concomitant shortening of the duration of fallows, from 20 years in the 1950s to an average of 5 years in 2006 (MARKET & BRUZON, 2006). This decreases fertility and boosts slash-and-burn practices in a vicious circle.

A somewhat more detailed presentation of the main cash crops (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, cotton, and cashews) and food crops (yam, rice, corn, and manioc) and their impact on the forests is contained in annex 2a-1.

#### *4.3: Direct causes 2: firewood and charcoal exploitation (wood-energy)*

Although only collecting deadwood for domestic use is legally allowed, logging for firewood is tolerated. Data on the production and consumption of biomass and other alternative sources of energy are heterogeneous and usually old. Based on various sources (National Energy Plan of 1985, MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999, RNA, 2001, etc.), an attempt to establish historical consumption data (m<sup>3</sup> p.a.) is made below:

Table 11: Firewood consumption, 1985-2000 (SalvaTerra, 2012)

Year	1985	1987	1996	1998	2000
Source	Biodiversity Monograph, 1999	N'GORAN, 2006	HALLE & BRUZON, 2006	BNETD, 1999	HALLE & BRUZON, 2006
Data adjustment calculations	46,000 ha/an x 300 m3/ha	1.2 m3 / inhabitant p.a. x 10,7 M inhabitants	-	-	3.36 Mtep x 14 Mm3 / 2.6 MteP
Volume (Mm3 p.a.)	13.8	12.8	14	18	18

The following graph (based on RGPH 1988 and 1998 and a uniform 3.56 percent p.a. growth rate over the period) shows that the total volume of firewood consumption is increasing, but declining per capita:

Figure 22: Development of the firewood consumption, 1985-2000 (SalvaTerra, 2012)

By the rule of 3 (in 1998, 18 Mm3 for 15.3 M inhabitants; in 2012, number of inhabitants estimated at 25.04 M), wood energy consumption in 2012 should be 29.5 Mm3. That, by estimating average biomass stocks at 300 M3/ha, would be equivalent at this date to logging approximately 98,200 ha p.a. That makes wood energy the second deforestation engine, after agriculture.

In responding to that need, the authorities have especially targeted the demand side, by promoting energy-efficiency or alternative-energy measures. Measures for the supply side, on the other hand, such as the promotion of energy plantations, are few. Certain demand-side measures listed in the bibliography are the following:

- BNETD, 1999: tests with piling facilities equipped with a metal ring, dissemination of improved hearths, and promotion of urban butane gas. No test has functioned, except, to a modest degree, the use of gas;
- MARKET & BRUZON, 2006: a program for subsidizing gas cylinders and improved hearths has not yet had any significant impact on residential consumption patterns;
- GORAN, 2006 (NDR: calculations and assumptions not always clear. Expression of gains in terms of avoided emissions in m3 of CO2, not teqCO2...): (i) More than 5,000 improved ovens were built by rural communities with NGO support, primarily in the north and center of the country; demand for wood reduced by half or two thirds; (ii)

60 Chorkor ovens (quite spread Benin) were built for fish smoking cooperatives; demand for wood reduced by a factor of 20; keen interest because 50 percent of the 200,000 t p.a. of fish consumed are smoked; (iii) Three improved ovens for bread or bro (bread form a mixture of local cereals - millet, corn, sorghum, etc. - and flours from other foodstuffs, such as banana, yam or soya) were built by the Korhogo Animation urbaine NGO and introduced in the north of the country; demand for wood reduced by half or two thirds; (iv) Five continuous operation bio-digesters using cow dung and having a 15 m<sup>3</sup> production capacity were set up in school canteens in the north at the level of; reduction in demand for wood unclear.

#### 4.4 Direct causes 3: forest exploitation

This cause of degradation/deforestation was identified more than a century ago: *"It is no exaggeration to affirm that the mahogany exported in the last 12 years is almost equal to what was abandoned after logging and fully wasted"* (KNIGHT, 1909).

Damage from exploitation became more pronounced after WWI. As from 1946, the abolition of the "forced labor" released workers, who became available for exploitation. In 1954, the opening of the Abidjan port increased timber shipping capacities tenfold. In 1955, the arrival of the first large capacity trucks supplemented the post-war introduction of the first bulldozers, which made it possible to penetrate areas that had until then escaped exploitation (Est, Centre Ouest and Ouest) or had even been inaccessible, such as Sud Ouest (FINIFTER, 2010).

Forest exploitation boomed in the 1970s: in 1971 alone, the number of forest hammers increased from 100 to 600. In the 1990s, "informalization" begins to increase and the exploitable species become ever more rare. In 1990-1998, exploitation peaks at 2-2.4 Mm<sup>3</sup> (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999) or 6,700-8,000 ha p.a., assuming 1 ha for 300 m<sup>3</sup>. Accordingly, forest exploitation ranks third, behind agriculture and firewood use.

At the time, the phenomenon of overexploitation was not always identified by the administration, which estimated *"the average extraction of biomass by the timber industry of wood at 1 m<sup>3</sup>/ha p.a. and therefore close to the self-regeneration capacity of the large Guinean forests, which is 0.5-1 m<sup>3</sup>/ha p.a."* (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999).

The volume of roundwood exploited in Côte d'Ivoire (excluding firewood) was in 2000-2007 1.7 Mm<sup>3</sup> p.a. according to ITTO and FAO and 2.5 Mm<sup>3</sup> p.a. according to SPIB. MINEF indicates 1.1 Mm<sup>3</sup> p.a. in 2008 and 0.84 Mm<sup>3</sup> p.a. in 2010, namely 1.07 Mm<sup>3</sup> p.a. on average in the period 2005-2010, considerably less than in the 1990s (2.2 Mm<sup>3</sup> p.a. on average) and far from the peak attained in 1977 (5.3 Mm<sup>3</sup>). These figures reveal a declining trend in timber production in the forests of Côte d'Ivoire.

The key of the problem lies in the term “close”: forest exploitation in Côte d'Ivoire was not based on any estimate of the resources or of the logging base. Only the sectoral diagnostic assessment carried out by BNETD in 1999 recognized the failure of the 1995 forest reform, aimed at control wood extraction considered by then to be excessive.

Although that reform transformed Temporary Exploitation Licenses (PTEs) into Forest Exploitation Sites (PEF), with areas of 25,000 ha on average conceded for 10-20 years, quotas continued to be attributed on the basis of the total surface areas conceded (0.3 m<sup>3</sup>/ha), without calculation of regeneration possibilities: (i) forests are generally already degraded, (ii) total conceded surface area is often greater than the forest area. Moreover, monitoring is inadequate (overextraction or off-zone extraction) and there wood wastage (equal to or double of the volume collected) (SOFRECO, 2009).

After having played a fundamental role in the economy during the 1960s and 1970s (the country then ranked third in the world as a wood exporter, accounted for 7 percent of the global and half of the African supply being the continent's top wood exporter and provided 100,000 direct jobs), in 2000 forest exploitation accounted for less than 10 percent of the value of exports and employed 40,000 workers (SOFRECO, 2009). In 2010, the sector's exports amounted to 2 percent of the value of exports, compared to 4.4 percent in 2007 (Central Office of Assessments, 2010).

This trend took the following forms (SOFRECO, 2009):

- Exploitation of smaller diameters because of too frequent loggings;
- Exploitation of a greater number of species and disappearance of the noblest species: for instance, mahogany (sipo), highly exploited until the early 1980s, ranked sixth in 1990, eighth in 2000 and has been exploited almost no more since 2009, while secondary species, of lower quality, such as samba, rose to the forefront as from 1985, to be dethroned by fromager by 1995;
- Declining profitability because of decreasing diameters and the above diversification of species, which render processing more complicated and limit the volume of cuttings (products using noble species);
- Decrease in volumes marketed, from 5 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 1970 to 3 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 1980, 2.5 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 1990, 2.2 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2000 (SOFRECO, 2009) and less than 1 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2010 (MINEF, 2010);
- Pronounced degradation of forests since 1985, exacerbated by non-compliance with the applicable forest regulations and the weak governance identified as underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.



It is to be noticed that more than 90 percent of exploited wood comes from the rural forest estate (DFR) as the following table and graph indicate.

*Table 12: Volumes received by wood processing units by source of supply (DPIF)*

Year	Volume (m3)		Percentage	
	PEF	Classified forests	PEF	Classified forests
2008	1,158,542.73	311,988.98	78.8	21.2
2009	843,209.93	68,644.88	92.5	7.5
2010	986,867.55	90,407.10	91.6	8.4

*Figure 23: Volume received by wood processing factories by source of supply*

#### *4.5 Other direct causes: fires, stock breeding, and mining*

##### **a) Bush fires**

Used to drive the game by hunters, to regenerate grazing land, and to prepare the land for sowing, bush fires affect a considerable part of the territory, as much as 30 percent by certain accounts (MARKET and BRUZON, 2006, also taken up in the Second National Communication, 2010). As it has not been possible, despite repeated attempts, to meet the National Fire-prevention and Forest-protection Commission (CNLPF), it is impossible to comment that assertion or estimate the effect of this direct cause.

Certainly, however, such fires are increasingly frequent and extensive, while climate change leads to savanization of the intermediate zone between north and south: “remarkably, in 1983-1985, the forest zone, which usually does not burn, was subjected during a number of months to fires, which progressed even within the dense forest, assisted by numerous clearings due to slashing, which had contributed to the internal drying of an ecosystem that normally is always humid” (SOFRECO, 2009).

##### **b) Stock breeding**

Côte d'Ivoire had no livestock raising tradition before independence. Although the total number of heads has quadrupled since, breeding remains traditional and extensive. In 1999, the country had 1.3 million bovines (800,000 cattle and 500,000 zebus), 1.3 million sheep and 1 million goats. Of the bovines, 85 percent were in the Sudanian zone and 15 percent in the Sudano-Guinean and Guinean zones (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999).

Assuming that the relevant national terrains are approximately 11 Mha and that a bovine equals one tropical livestock unit (UBT) and a sheep or goat equals 0.15 UBT (Japan Green Resources Agency, 2001), one can calculate the rates of loading of the years 1999 and 2008-2010:

Table 13: Stocking rate in 1999 and in 2008-2010 (SalvaTerra, 2012)

1999 (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999)		2008-2010 (MIRAH/DPP, 2011)	
Heads	UBT	Heads	UBT
1,300,000	1,040,000	1,564,149	1,251,319
11,300,000	195,000	1,664,599	249,690
1,000,000	150,000	1,304,459	195,669
Total	1,385,000	Total	1,696,678
Stocking	0.14 UBT/ha	Stocking	0.17 UBT/ha

Overall stocking rates appear low. It is, however, very probable that they are much higher locally. At all events, since the permissible stocking rate range in the Sudano-Sahelian zone is 0.34-0.67 UBT/ha (Japan Green Resources Agency, 2001), one may tentatively assume that stock breeding has a moderate impact on forests.

### (c) Mining

Côte d'Ivoire has deposits of gold, nickel, bauxite, manganese, coltan, iron, diamonds, etc. Moreover, the extraction of construction minerals is booming as a result of the expansion of the settlements and the development of road infrastructure (MRS., 2006).

*"Craft-based and semi-industrial exploitation of gold and diamonds employs a significant number of workers. The mining sector contributes 0.2 percent of GDP. [...] There are currently plans for the development of new deposits of gold (Agbaou, Fétékro, Hana Lobo), diamonds (Bobi-Séguéla, Pélézi-Vavoua), lateritic nickel (Biankouma), iron (Mount Klahoyo, Monogaga-Victory), manganese (Lauzoua), and decorative stones (Okrouyo-Soubré, Yakala-Séguéla). The mining licenses have been granted to national and foreign companies, mainly in prospecting for gold: Société pour le développement minier (SODEMI), Société des mines de Ity (SMI)" (HALLE & BRUZON, 2006).*

In the absence of more precise data (areas and locations of prospecting and mining sites) in the Ministry responsible for mines, it is difficult to assess the impact of mines on the forests. However, any such impact may be presumed to be limited and local, compared to the factors referred to earlier.

#### 4.4 Indirect causes

##### 4.4.1 Lack of a general long-term territorial development plan

As from the early years of national independence, the political authorities showed particular interest in land management planning by clearly defining their options through the various five-year economic, social and cultural development and through prospective studies.

That policy implemented during three decades with results that, on the whole, are regarded as satisfactory in comparisons with the other countries of the subregion, was terminated abruptly with the advent of the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) related to the economic crisis of the years 1980.

Since then, Côte d'Ivoire formulated a land management planning policy only in 1997. That policy was never implemented. Between the two periods, parallel to the SAPs, the decentralization policy asserted itself gradually, as the relevant actors and territorial development visions multiplied.

### ✓ *Land management planning strategies*

Contrary to subsequent planning documents, ten-year prospective studies did not provide for land management as a major development thrust for Côte d'Ivoire. The analyses rather addressed the key sectors of economic activity. Thus, agriculture and the agricultural processing industry were identified as the two pillars of the country's future development. It is on the basis of ten-year prospective studies that the will to make agriculture Côte d'Ivoire's engine for economic development actually took shape.

Although land management did not receive any particular attention in those analyses, the goal of economic infrastructure development reveals the seeds of the State's will to integrate the principle of improving the territorial distribution of public investments into the development process. Actually, the State focused on the availability of infrastructure and basic equipment to support economic development activities.

The options adopted at the time were:

- Improvement of urban and interurban roads with a view to a quality road network capable of facilitating the movement of goods and persons;
- Creation of port, airport and railway infrastructure so as to diversify transport methods and thus improve internal and external trade;
- Enhanced access of the population to basic services, namely drinking water and power supply and telecommunications.

Thus, although agriculture was selected as economic development engine, issues related to the management of the use of land in Côte d'Ivoire were not sufficiently addressed in

the various territorial development plans. Even where such considerations exist, their implementation remains pending.

#### 4.4.2 Indirect cause: Lack of harmony in steering sectoral policies and poor governance

These weaknesses are a reality tangible to Ivoirians and not mere imagination of the donors' community. Exit from a conflict longer than 10 years has not improved the citizens' perception of the issue. In 2005, when asked "*What do you consider to be the main obstacles to the development of your country?*", 93 percent of Abidjanians stated that "poor management by the country's leaders" was "a very important" impediment (80 percent) or "rather an important" one (13 percent) (INS/DIAL, 2005).

Whether attributed or not to the conflict, these weaknesses have been noted in various reports on the sectors of agriculture, forests and the environment. Key elements in that connection are the following:

- MARKET & BRUZON, 2006: "The contribution of the State budget for the environment, approximately 0.8 percent of the national budget (communication of the Ministry of Planning and Development) remains very small. It illustrates the lack of real political will to give priority to the environment [...]. Note must also be made of the great institutional instability of the sector since 1960: the Administration of Waters and Forests experienced 18 ministerial supervisions and 26 ministers, namely a change of supervision every two and half years";
- RUF & AGKPO, 2008: "Since 1993 and the disappearance of sectoral control structures, agricultural control is the responsibility of ANADER [...] In the last five years, only 28 percent of producers queried affirm having been visited by ANADER. Moreover, beneficiaries consider the frequency of visits by officials relatively inadequate. 45 percent of growers received fewer than four visits per year [...]. ANADER is currently strongly criticized by the growers". That view is corroborated (SOFRECO, 2009): "ANADER, for a long time responsible for promoting agricultural intensification in the country, has achieved limited results, as is well known";
- SOFRECO, 2009: "Institutions of the forest and environmental sector [...] are characterized by double-talk: they wish to protect, on one hand, the forests and the environment and, on the other, save for exceptions, laissez-faire on the ground. The will and capacity for reform of the Ministries responsible for the forests have been systematically limited by the sector's sociopolitical and financial stakes, in particular under the pressure of forest operators seeking to lower their costs and of growers looking for spaces to clear [...]. The Ministries responsible for agriculture failed in the

promotion of the intensification of peasant agriculture and in the implementation of the Land Law, which led the rural population and even the plantation companies to occupy the forests, the CFs and, currently, the PAs. SODEFOR [...], a State agency expensive to run and repeatedly restructured, failed in protecting the CFs to the extent that there will soon remain only a very reduced forest heritage to manage. ITTO, created before the start of and prevented from expanding because of the conflict [...], is recovering a set of highly degraded or destroyed parks and reserves (Marahoué national park). ANDE is responsible for environmental evaluations of projects but does not yet play that role in the forest sector, which actually needs such evaluations”;

SOFRECO, 2009: “Côte d'Ivoire followed until today a forest policy characterized by the absence of political will and consisting of, on one hand, dashing periodically to safeguard the forest through the adoption of ambitious revitalization programs and, on the other, idle periods during which inertia and laissez-faire permitted the continuation of the appropriation of forest incomes by wood exploitation and then by agriculture. Lax enforcement of the law characterizes the forest sector until now [...]. One after the other, diagnoses arrive at the same findings, while recurrent programs for sectoral revitalization achieve few results;

SOFRECO, 2009: “The recurrent lack of tangible results [namely by SODEFOR as regards the management of CFs] led the donors to withdraw in the late 1990s and to take a different position on the protection of PAs [...]”;

- MINEF, 2010: The Ministry itself arrived at the following findings: (i) Net retreat of the authority of the State in this sector, even abandonment of a large section of the territory during the conflict; (ii) Hostility of the population towards forest management activities: destruction of assets and afforestations, and physical aggression against officials [corroborated by SOFRECO, 2009: “In the western CFs, armed peasants oppose any presence of SODEFOR or forest operators”]; (iii) Recurring dysfunctions of the administration (establishment of schools or delivery of gold exploitation licenses in CFs); (iv) Behavior of certain political officials (promises to declassify CFs in their speeches and involvement in illicit activities); (v) Interruption, for lack of resources, of CF co-management by SODEFOR and peasant communities; (vi) A highly ineffective forest research sector.

Thus, generally speaking, the findings are negative: institutional instability and weak administrative memory (compounded by overlapping responsibilities, absence of long-term political vision regarding the forest, environmental and agricultural sectors - and even double talk concerning the first two, with ambitious speeches but minimal

implementation, weakness of the institutions involved in those sectors (OIPR, ANADER, and SODEFOR in particular), denigration of forest policies by the population, etc.

Côte d'Ivoire has, since independence, mainly wagered on development largely powered by agricultural and forest exports, through the liberalization and gradual privatization of such sectors. The above findings suggest that the “liberalization” promoted through speeches translated into “deregulation” in actual fact, ushering in a “mining” type of development to the detriment of forests in particular and natural resources in general.

#### 4.4.3 Lack of land security

As we saw earlier, the particularity of the agricultural development of the south of the country has been the deliberate attraction of migrants from northern Côte d'Ivoire (“allochthonous persons”) or from adjacent countries (“aliens”), mainly Burkina-Faso.

In order to facilitate transfers among “autochthonous”, “allochthonous” and “alien” persons, the administration established a “custom-based administrative practice” (CHAUVEAU, 2009): it encouraged traditional authorities to adopt practices incompatible with both the legal framework (which since independence and until 1998 had regarded custom-based transactions as null and void) and the traditional framework, which rejects any definitive transfer of land. In other words, “intervention through “informal” procedures of the “custom-based administrative practice” enabled the political elites to influence the redistribution of the rights within the traditional framework” (CHAUVEAU, 2009).

That led to numerous land transactions, at variance with the traditional West African custom-based system, under which customary entitlements mainly arise within the clan or through lineage. In 2011 it was thus estimated that 43 percent of small-scale farming land had been acquired through inheritance, 21 percent through purchase, 16.5 percent through a donation, and 10 percent as a loan (RNA, 2001).

In its preamble, the Land Law of 1998 aimed at strengthening the peasants' ownership of their land by granting them titles because less than 2 percent of DFRE land is covered by an occupancy or property title issued by the administration, the balance being managed on the basis of customs. That law, supposed to solve the problem of competition for land but implemented to the detriment of part of the population, only exacerbated an already tense social situation, with the emergence of a national debate on “Ivoirianness” (SOFRECO, 2009).

The law in question rests on three key principles (MARA, MEF & MESRS, 1999):

- Ownership right for the State, Ivorian communities and Ivoirian individuals, to the exclusion therefore of “aliens”;
- Recognition of customary entitlements, which the land decree of 1971 had turned into mere inalienable custom-based rights. The procedure for recognition of customary entitlements consists in a land survey carried out with a geometrician and the traditional authorities according to the method laid down in the rural land plan (PFR). The survey aims particularly at determining whether land use has been “peaceful and continuous”. Upon conclusion of the survey, a village rural-land management committee issues an individual or collective land certificate valid for three years and giving right to the registration of the ownership entitlement. In the event of litigation at the level of the village committee, the file is referred to a sub-prefectural committee;
- Recovery by the State domain, of traditional land which, as vacant and not owned, have not having been the subject of any land certificate 10 years after publication of the law.

More than 10 after such publication, at the end of 2008, no certificate had been delivered. The period of enforcement of the law was thus extended for 10 more years as from February 2009 (Norwegian rescue council, 2009). In 2012, implementation of the law is still marginal for the following reasons:

- Under the law, land belonging to foreigners is regarded as not registered and must be transferred to the State. A controversy thus arose on the definition of “foreigner”: Ivoirians of Burkina Faso descent, characterizing the text as xenophobic, considered that the actual goal of the Law was to dislodge them from land that they had cultivated for decades (SOFRECO, 2009);
- Villagers do not know the Law or fail to perceive its usefulness. They hesitate to pay for a geometrician and a notary public for what they consider as their property. Others fear that, once registered, land will be taxable (SOFRECO, 2009);
- In the cacao- and coffee-producing areas of the South, many “allochthonous persons” and “aliens” signed a “little paper” with their “guardian” (traditional user), paying him money, without fully understanding whether the “little paper” and the money paid conferred land ownership or a land use right. In many localities, there are currently land disputes, with the guardian claiming to have extended a right of use temporarily while the occupant claims to have paid for land ownership. Thus, land surveys are biased, as traditional authorities may seek to marginalize the occupants

by not always recognizing the “peaceful and continuous occupation” (Norwegian rescue council, 2009);

- Only 23 geometricians were sworn in 2009 to map more than 20 Mha of the DFRE. Moreover, since in the period 1990-2002 PFR and the Rural Land Security Support Project (CFAF 2 billion) covered 1.1 Mha near Abengourou and Haut Sassandra (Norwegian rescue council, 2009), at that pace it would take 240 years to cover the entire DFRE.

Generally speaking, over and above this Land Law, which applies only to DFRE, management of the land of the State Permanent Estate seems inadequate: “Various activities, such as land use planning, implementation of tropical forest master plans and action plans, rural-site and local resources management projects, and entitlement or even dislodgement recording operations, are undertaken one after the other and fail. The “land prerequisites” crucial to the defense of the State's classified estate depend of course on strong political resolve, which is often lacking” (SOFRECO, 2009).

#### 4.4.4 Demographic pressure (migration, and population increase)

This indirect cause is closely related to the preceding one. As explained earlier, the first migrants arrived in southern Côte d'Ivoire before WWII for the construction of the Abidjan-Niamey railroad. The distribution of land to the workers after the end of that project, in conjunction with the termination of the Code of Indigenous Status and the early development of cocoa and coffee, helped to launch the migratory process, with arrival of Ivoirians from the north and persons from Burkina Faso.

Cocoa production appears in Centre Est and, starting in the 1970s, moves into the south and the west. At the same time, declassification of certain CFs, perceived as an invitation to clearing, encouraged the general movement of conquest of the forests. In 1998, there were approximately 40 percent of “immigrants” (25 percent) and “aliens” (16 percent), the “autochthonous persons” accounting for 59 percent (RGPH, 1998).

Combined with a high natural increase, the migratory movement leads to a high population growth rate: 3.6 percent p.a. on average in the period 1988-1998. The increase is not homogeneous: the forest zone, representing 47 percent of the country's total surface area, is inhabited in 1998 by 78 percent of the total population, compared to 72 percent in 1988. Major cities, the south-west and the coastal areas feature a rate of increase exceeding 5 percent p.a., in relation to rural migration and migration of persons seeking employment or arable land (MARKET & BRUZON, 2006).

*Figure 24: Population density and rate of increase by department in 1998 (RGPH, 1998)*

#### 4.4.5 The 2002-2009 conflict



The review carried out by SOFRECO in 2009, shortly after the political agreement of Ouagadougou, draws up a somber assessment of the impact of the conflict on the forests:

- Plundering of forests: “The conflict resulted in a 25 percent increase of the annual average surface cleared between 2000 and 2008 [...]. Before the conflict, the diagnostic assessment of BNETD/CCT of 1999 already criticized the excessive extraction of timber, the inappropriate calculation of quotas and the inadequate monitoring of operations. With the conflict, non-professional actors (militia, rebels, mercenaries, local population groups, etc.) became involved in the timber sector, regarded as a funding source for the war effort or simply for enrichment. Thus, teak groves were fully logged and sold, and informal levies were added to State taxation, forcing operators to intensify their exploitation of natural forests to compensate for that”;
- Aggravation of land problems: “rural sector developments, sometimes in conflict with each other, have combined and led the forest area, particularly in the west, to a state of pronounced confusion as to land appropriation. That state continues to exist. Population flows generated by the conflict have involved the return of Ivoirians of foreign origin to adjoining countries, the displacement of persons affected by the conflict in combat zones towards Abidjan and the southern or eastern forests, or the establishment of newly arriving persons on new or recovered land”;
- Insecurity: “The effects continue: Persons from Burkina Faso having settled in the Mount Peko CF (a forest fully destroyed since 2008 and considered as a spoil of war after the Ouagadougou political agreement of), and self-defense militia still active in the Duékoué and Guiglo region in the west”.

#### 4.4.6 Climate changes

The country's “savanization” has been observed for approximately 20 years: “Brutal deforestation has led to an expansion of the savanna and regular exposure to the harmattan (a dry northern wind), which used to blow only exceptionally in Abidjan in the early 1970s but now occurs for a number of weeks, between December and late February. A statistical regression on rainfall found that its annual level decreased on average by 0.5 percent/p.a. in the period 1965-1980, compared to 4.6 percent p.a. in the 1980s” (MET, 1994).

A vicious circle is thus in operation: lower rains + shortening of the growing periods -> migration of the population towards dense forests -> pioneer frontier advancing towards the south-west -> deforestation of the dense forest + increase in forest fires in mosaic zone -> increased deforestation and degradation -> acceleration of the decrease

in the rainfall. Currently, more than 2/3 of the population live in the west, where the population increase in the period 1988-1998 was the highest (BROU, 2010).

*Figure 24: Average rainfall in the 1950s-1990s (source: BROU, 2010)*

This is expected to worsen in the future, with even more significant changes to the rainfall pattern:

*Figure 25: Temperature in 2030 according to scenario SRES A2 of IPCC (source: CIAT, 2011)*

*Figure 26: Rainfall in 2030 according to scenario SRES A2 of IPCC (source: CIAT, 2011)*

The location of cultivations are expected to be affected, strikingly so in the case of cocoa, for instance:

*Figure 29: Areas appropriate for cacao in 2030 (source: CIAT, 2011)*

*Figure 30: Areas currently appropriate for cacao (source: CIAT, 2011)*

#### 4.4.7 Indirect cause: infrastructure

##### 4.4.7 Indirect cause: infrastructures

Numerous transport infrastructure facilities have been built since independence, in support of liberal policies (Second National Communication, 2010):

- In 2000, the total road network of Côte d'Ivoire comprised 85,000 km, including 75,500 km of unpaved roads, 6,500 km of paved roads, and 150 km of highways. The

*Figure 28: Surfaces actuellement propices au cacao (source : CIAT, 2011)*

total number of vehicles was estimated at approximately 600,000;

*Figure 27: Figure 24 : Surfaces propices au cacao en 2030 (source : CIAT, 2011)*

- In 2005, the autonomous port of Abidjan ranked first in West Africa and second in Africa (after the port of Durban, South Africa). It covered 770 ha, hosted the main offices of 60 percent of the country's industries, and included 33 quay stations and 6 km of quays. Total traffic, including imports and exports, amounted to approximately 18,662,000 t. The country's second autonomous port, San Pedro, was significantly less active, with approximately 1,002,000 t of freight in 2005;
- Côte d'Ivoire has three international airports, at Abidjan, Yamoussoukro and Bouaké. Regional airports operate in 14 other cities of the country;

- The railway network comprises 1,260 km and connects the country to Burkina Faso and the Niger. In 2006, 1 Mt of freight was transported by rail.

All these infrastructure facilities supported the development of the country's agricultural exports and, as a side effect, increased pressure on the forests.

#### *4.5 Specific studies*

The analysis of component 2a identified the main factors of deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire. They are further examined in interviews with national stakeholders in REDD+ . The analyses are also based on often fragmentary and incoherent data.

That reveals the need for thorough studies on certain matters so that the diagnosis may offer a reliable basis for the development of the REDD+ strategy:

- Inventories of classified forests, natural reserves and national parks in Côte d'Ivoire in order to assess the REDD+ potential in those areas;
- Identification (to confirm the above early analyses) and mapping of the causes of degradation and deforestation in classified forests and the rural estate in Côte d'Ivoire. A breakdown of deforestation causes of by forest type (legal status) and agricultural or environmental zone shall make it possible to formulate appropriate lines of strategic action to be implemented in the short and medium term;
- Analysis of the land situation in Côte d'Ivoire and possibility of providing for land security regarding forests of the State permanent estate and the rural estate for the REDD+ ;
- National study on the wood energy sector (supply and demand) disaggregated by agricultural and environmental zone;
- Detailed study on the potential for country-wide afforestation.

In order to reach national consensus on the causes of deforestation to implement an effective REDD+ strategy, all studies shall be reviewed in a validation workshop with all relevant recipients and consensus will be sought on the direct and indirect causes of deforestation.

## 5. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Identification et cartographie des causes de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts en Côte d'Ivoire.	Etude Identification et cartographie des causes de la dégradation et de la déforestation dans les forêts classées et dans le domaine rural en Côte d'Ivoire.	200,0							200,0
	Atelier de validation de l'étude l'Identification et cartographie des causes de la dégradation et de la déforestation en Côte d'Ivoire.	10,0							10,0
Etats des lieux des forêts classées, réserves naturelles et parcs nationaux en Côte d'Ivoire	L'étude sur l'états des lieux des forêts classées, réserves naturelles et parcs nationaux en Côte d'Ivoire		200,0						200,0
	Atelier de validation l'étude sur l'états des lieux des forêts classées, réserves naturelles et parcs nationaux en Côte d'Ivoire		10,0						10,0
Analyse de la situation foncière en Côte d'Ivoire	Etude analytique de la situation foncière en Côte d'Ivoire et possibilité de sécurisation foncière des forêts du domaine permanent de l'Etat et du domaine rural pour la REDD+		100,0	100,0					200,0
	Atelier de validation de l'etude analytique de la situation foncière en Côte d'Ivoire et possibilité de sécurisation foncière des forêts du domaine permanent de l'Etat et du domaine rural pour la REDD+			10,0					10,0
Etude nationale sur les filières bois énergie	Etude nationale sur les filières bois énergie. (offre et demande) désagrégée au niveau des zones agro écologiques	200,0	200,0						400,0
	Atelier de validation de l'étude nationale sur les filières bois énergie (offre et demande) désagrégée au niveau des zones agro écologiques		10,0						10,0
	Analyse participative de la gouvernance REDD+	50,0	64,0	50,0					164,0
Etude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays	Etude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays				100,0				100,0
	Atelier de validation de l'étude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays				10,0				10,0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>460,0</b>	<b>584,0</b>	<b>160,0</b>	<b>110,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>1314,0</b>
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									0,0
Apport FCPF		200,0	210,0						410,0
Apport ONU-REDD		100,0	114,0	50,0	36,0				300,0
Apport AFD/C2D									0,0
Apport IRD									0,0
Apport UE									0,0

## Component 2b. Identification of REDD+ strategic options

**Standard 2b, to be respected in the R-PP text in order to meet the provisions of this component:**

### **REDD+ strategic options**

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD+ strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and a summary of the emerging REDD+ strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD+ strategy options. This summary should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD+ strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD+ strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD+ strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD+ strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits. The assessments included in the R-PP eventually should result in an elaboration of a fuller, more complete and adequately vetted REDD+ strategy over time.

The strategic options for the REDD+ aim at the attainment of GHG emission reduction objectives, additional carbon sequestration, and improvement of the living conditions of the population through poverty reduction. The co-benefits expected will contribute to national efforts to eliminate poverty.

In that framework, REDD+ strategic options will be identified taking into consideration the national priorities of sustainable development and the current and future risks of pressure on forests identified in component 2a. The sustainability and integration of the options into other sectoral policies and strategies the leakage risks will be evaluated. Economic, social and institutional feasibility will be analyzed in detail during the preparation phase.

The strategic options identified in this R-PP will be widely disseminated in order to receive feedback from all stakeholders during national-scale consultations for formulating the national strategy (see component 1c).

Thus, on the basis analysis and of the consultations already held (see component 1b), the following strategic options are expected. They will be refined during the development of the strategy in view of the results of detailed analyses (strategic options cost-benefits study and feasibility studies) and of the SESA process (component 2d):

- Strengthening of interministerial coordination and improvement of governance for shifting to a new development paradigm;
- Land management and land security, commencing around forest blocks;

These the first two cross-cutting strategic options serve as a basis for the implementation of the following sectoral strategic options:

- Dissociation of agricultural production from deforestation through the promotion of intensive agricultural practices having a reduced impact on the environment and

agro-forestry. Such practices should be implemented in the areas already cultivated in the framework of local land management plans (link with the strategic option 2) in priority action areas around the main forests and agricultural deforestation fronts;

- Formulation of a domestic energy strategy based on renewable energy promotion;
- Sustainable forest management and improved governance in the forest sector and in land use (FLEGT-REDD+ );
- Encouragement of efforts to reforest savanna areas with such species as teak and cashew (strategic option with an important “adaptation” dimension, aimed at stemming the advance of draughts towards the south);
- Enhancement of management capacities (in particular through the participation of local actors) in existing protected areas (national parks and reserves) and in slightly degraded forests.

### **1. Strategic option 1: Strengthening of interministerial coordination and improvement of governance for shifting to a new development paradigm**

Before dealing with the direct engines of deforestation, it is necessary to address the underlying causes. The underlying cause common to all of direct causes listed lies in the weaknesses of political and institutional leadership and of governance. Addressing that cause requires strengthening interministerial coordination and forest governance. Indeed, the thesis defended by this strategic option is the need for coordination between the various ministries responsible for forest resources, for instance between the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forests Commission and the Ministry of the Environment in order to enable REDD+ to reduce deforestation linked to agricultural expansion and anarchic forest exploitation; and between the Ministry of Mining and Energy and the Ministry of the Environment in order to enable REDD+ to reduce deforestation and degradation linked to firewood and charcoal exploitation through the formulation of effective strategies on energy. Effective political and institutional leadership and strengthening of interministerial governance are undoubtedly even more necessary where the REDD+ activities imply changes to land use, particularly where arable land, forests and mining concessions encroach upon each other.

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Moreover, the issue of leakages gives grounds for actual concerns at the international level concerning the implementation of the mechanism. Effective interministerial coordination and proper guidance of sectoral policies with the involvement of other stakeholders, particularly civil society and the private sector, can help to reduce the leakage risks. Actually, REDD+ can succeed if the stakeholders share the same view of

the forest and land use, if they negotiate the relevant agreements in trust and a spirit of sharing, and if co-benefits arise from the strategy for the local users.

The national architecture of management of the preparation proposed in component 1a can be one of the solutions. However, despite the time limits and the resulting costs, it is necessary to invest in new political processes conducive to transparent and accessible deliberations, to capacity building and the conclusion of forest management agreements. If differences between the stakeholders are significant, capacities should be enhanced in order to boost mutual confidence, a thoroughly reasonable objective.

Moreover, in view of the intersectoral character of REDD+ and FLEGT (MINESUD and MINEF), cooperation between the two processes shall provide a model for facilitating interministerial/intersectoral dialogue.

Furthermore, this first strategic option shall be implemented through various studies, serving as an exchange framework for interministerial coordination and for the highest level of the State.

In the short term, that may take the following forms:

- A prospective study of two development paths: “Business as usual” (BaU) or a “green” path, in order to weigh their economic, social and environmental costs and benefits;
- A more detailed study on the role and contribution of forests to the national economy (particularly the viability of Ivorian agriculture in the face of climate changes, exacerbated at the regional level by large-scale deforestation) and the economic development of forests as an element to be taken into account in a system of payments for ecosystem-related services;
- Depending on the findings of the preceding studies, an appropriate and necessary review of comprehensive strategies (PRSP, NDP, etc.) and sectoral strategies (PNIA, NPF, PCGAP, land reform, etc.).

Only within such a framework may the revised global and sectoral strategies be implemented from a REDD+ perspective.

## **2. Strategic option 2: Land management and land security, commencing around forest blocks**

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### **2.1 Macro-zoning of the territory and local land-management plan**

√ **Link with component 2a and description of the strategic option**

Lack of a land management plan has been identified as one of the underlying causes of deforestation. Indeed, zoning of the territory is a precondition for the development of REDD+ strategies and the management of leakage risks, in particular for strategic option 3 in the agricultural sector. Currently, land is attributed non-optimally and sectoral development strategies are not geographically integrated. For instance, the strategic environmental assessments of the seventh rubber plan and the third palm plan anticipate significant local pressure on land and competition between food and cash crops if the proposed strategies are implemented.

Rational zoning of the territory is therefore required and will be carried out according to the economic and environmental potential of ecosystems and sectoral needs and objectives expressed by the main actors concerned, particularly in the agricultural sector, main competitor of the forest sector. Such zoning would make it possible to seek coherent overall solutions to minimize the forest pressure factors listed in component 2a, namely (i) extensive stock breeding, (ii) extensive agriculture on slashed-and-burned sites, (iii) anarchic exploitation of wood and non-wood forest products, (iv) creation of various infrastructure facilities (roads, rail tracks, mines, and housing), etc.

Actually, agricultural, animal and mining production areas and the creation of infrastructure (except mines) are mostly undetermined spatially and often established to the detriment of the forest. Worse, their overlapping sometimes creates conflicts between stakeholders, which exacerbate pressure on the forests.

Thus, in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and the MINEF, in particular, multisector land management plans adapted to the appropriate levels will be established, promoting the decentralization process for better land monitoring. At the macro level, that work should be addressed by political dialogue at a higher level and supported through strategic option 1.

## **2.2 Land security and delimitation of village land**

### **√ Link with component 2a and description of the strategic option**

Lack of land security is an indirect factor of deforestation. The populations is often obliged to destroy the forest and carry out any cultivation to prove land ownership. On land already cleared, land insecurity constitutes a powerful obstacle to replanting trees, for timber exploitation or the cultural benefits from agroforestry, lest external operators come to log such wood resources. Various efforts have already been undertaken to ensure land security in the country. Every time, such efforts remained without effect, often thwarted by intercommunity conflicts, as the long crisis experienced by the country shows. In addition to sociopolitical issues, there are still technical problems.



Various technical reports and scientific studies stress the cumbersome character of land security procedures and their cost to the peasants.

Thus, the land security will be a precondition to the implementation of the REDD+ activities that will be proposed. Indeed, land insecurity prevents investments in sustainable practices and encourages seeking short-term benefits. Delimiting village land should facilitate the clarification and security of land entitlements.

The land issue also poses problems regarding the future distribution of REDD+ benefits. How can that distribution be justified if the rights and the efforts of each person are unknown?

It will be appropriate, first of all, to participate, in cooperation with the FLEGT process, in amending the Land Law.

- At the administrative level: undertaking to make the amended Law known at the local level and to streamline useless complications (registration in two stages with a three-year lapse, registration costs that sometimes are dissuasive, etc.);
- At the technical level: enabling private geometers to participate in tenders for land security work, and providing for the development of the land register in harmony with other analogous registers (of mines, town planning, etc.) and with forest zoning.

Land security campaigns accompanied by political negotiations will be initiated in connection with the FLEGT process and other initiatives to the same effect: in particular, the European Union and the French Agency for Development (AFD) currently work with the Government on an ambitious land security program. That will make economies of scale possible. REDD+ will be guided by the results of the project in order to expand it to peri-forest zones to the extent possible. Special attention must be paid to the State permanent estate in view of illegal occupation and where substantial forests still remain.

#### ✓ **Considerations regarding costs related to this option**

According to the preliminary results of the cost-benefit study on a REDD+ alignment of the agricultural and forest sectors in Côte d'Ivoire, the current costs of land security are estimated at CFAF 1 million/ha for food crops and CFAF 144,000 /ha for cash crops (including forest plantations). These costs include research costs, general and administrative expenses, geometers' fees, operational costs of rural land-

management village committees and the costs related to the involvement of the sub-prefectural committee on rural land management.<sup>4</sup>

Such current costs are prohibitive to the vast majority of rural households. The REDD+ process, in cooperation with the aforementioned initiatives (FLEGT, EU, AFD, Minagri, etc.), will aim to streamline procedures, drastically reduce costs, and coordinate land security campaigns with the local land-management plans for maintaining the forest cover. The REDD+ process is not meant to play a leading role in the national land reform but to contribute to political dialogue, target priority areas of interest for REDD+ and include the land dimension in REDD+ initiatives integrated into target projects and programs.

### **3. Strategic option 3: Dissociation of agricultural production from deforestation through the promotion of intensive agricultural practices having a reduced impact on the environment and agro-forestry**

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Agriculture was identified in component 2a as the most powerful engine of deforestation and can destroy the remaining forests in less than 20 years if the current trend is maintained. The preliminary results of the cost-benefit study of a REDD+ alignment of the agricultural and forest sectors in Côte d'Ivoire, which is being drawn up and which will be published and disseminated by the end of 2013, make a first analysis of possible REDD+ interventions possible for six major agricultural sectors contributing to most of the clearings (or afforestations): cocoa, rubber, oil palms, cashews, rice and yam. Other sectors, not taken into account in this study, may be considered in this strategic option depending on the interest of the actors mobilized in the REDD+ process.

#### **3.1 Dialogue by sector, and private agricultural sector mobilization**

Discussion by sector has the advantage of easier dialogue with agricultural actors and the private sector (organized as trade unions, cooperatives, etc.), and the disadvantage of possible problems of “inter-sector” leakages and of the challenge of intersectoral coordination. Analysis by sector and dialogue with the actors by value chain (cocoa, palm oil, etc.), fundamental for this strategic option 3, must be integrated into the broader perspective of political dialogue at the level of strategic options 1 and 2. However, a preliminary phase of dialogue on green and “forest-sparing” development models adapted to each sector is crucial to mobilizing the sectors' economic actors that, otherwise, environmental rhetoric fails to make significantly interested in REDD+ .

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<sup>4</sup> Over and above these costs, the cost of delimiting all village land is estimated at FCFA 22 billion for 11,000 villages. Land security activities should cover an area of 23 Mha according to a Council of Ministers Communication (CCM) and the cost of delimiting village land can be estimated at CFAF 957/ha.

Three types of main advantages for sectors considering such dissociation are discussed:

- Possible REDD+ process support for transition towards technical agricultural paths that are ecologically intensive and involve no deforestation (e.g., land security, strengthening of technical assistance, training, information sharing, and access to credit). The contribution of a sector specific to REDD+ national targets in terms of reduction of CO2 emissions/stocks could be used as a proxy to mobilize necessary resources, particularly financial.
- For cash crops, a future comparative advantage on markets aware of the “forest risk” (particularly oil palms and cocoa), in view of trends emerging in certain sensitive markets: consideration of the deforestation risk in the criteria of certain investment banks, in public procurement policies, and in the objectives of groups of actors with a dominant position on the markets, such as the Consuming Goods Forum and the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020.
- A more sustainable increase in output in view of climate changes, particularly draughts, which already represent a major threat for certain crops, such as cocoa. This “adaptation” effect can result from: (1) maintenance of a minimum forest cover at the national or sub-national level (changes to the rainfall pattern in Côte d'Ivoire being less related to disturbances in the global carbon cycle of than to the national large-scale clearing of forests in recent decades); and (2) introduction of green production systems, more resilient to climate changes.

Such dialogue in the sectors of interest will take place at the level of the professional organizations of the various sectors (e.g., within the Public-Private Partnership Platform of the Coffee-Cocoa Board) or of working groups on the national interpretation of international standards (e.g., REPO on palm oil), concerning both small producers and major industrialists, with many intermediaries and specialized support bodies in between. Involvement of administrative authorities, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, will be essential. A coordination national platform for sustainable agricultural produce may be considered in the context of the REDD+ process. Relevant discussions have already been held in Côte d'Ivoire with such partners as the Green Commodities Facility of UNDP on cocoa. The model of independent “facilitator”, used in the FLEGT process, may be employed to encourage dialogue in the sectors of interest.

The cost-benefit study on a REDD+ alignment of the aforementioned six agricultural sectors, initiated with EU/EFI support, aims inter alia at helping to launch this dialogue between REDD+ and the actors of the major agricultural sectors by estimating the costs and benefits of a dissociation scenario for each sector. This MSExcel tool enables the

actors of the sectors to define their own dissociation scenario and observe cost and benefit variations (including impact on employment) depending on the goals and targets of interventions (e.g., cost of a moratorium on deforestation in the oil palm sector). No “scientific” result is expected from this exercise but many comparative analyses of BaU and alternative REDD+ scenarios can be made to inform strategic discussions within the sectors.

### **3.2 Containment of the risk of a rebound effect of the intensification of agriculture, through zoning and an independent monitoring system**

For Angelsen and Kaimowitz (1999), technological innovations may (i) increase deforestation if they permit labor or capital savings in the agricultural sector, thereby making cultivation of other zones possible or (ii) decrease deforestation if technological progress is more capital- or labor-intensive (irrigation, for instance). The first case is referred to as a “rebound effect”: the producers reinvest the margin generated by the new practices to increase the areas used and perpetuate the old practices.

In this present R-PP, we consider that the risk of a rebound effect may be significant in areas where land reserves is not yet a constraint on the expansion of cultivation. To manage this risk, plans for dissociation by sector will be coordinated with the formulation of territory zoning plans at various levels (cf. strategic option 2) and with a reliable and independent monitoring system (MRV system). For certain sectors whose conditions may permit significant productivity gains on the cultivated areas without increasing them, a moratorium on deforestation in exchange for ecological intensification support may be considered. Initial discussions with actors of the cocoa and oil palm sectors in October 2013 in the context of the cost-benefit study on a REDD+ alignment of the agricultural and forest sectors indicate that the relevant benefit and cost estimates permit constructive dialogue on taking of deforestation into account in the future development of those sectors.

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#### **Box. Example of a cost-benefit simulation for the cacao sector, 2015-2030**

This simulation was made on the basis of initial assumptions expressed at a round table with 30 actors of the cocoa sector on October 8, 2013 in Abidjan. The cocoa sector employs 800,000 persons and is considered to be responsible for approximately 25 percent of historical deforestation.

##### **“Business as usual” scenario**

Main assumptions: expansion of areas will continue at a pace of approximately 55,000 ha p.a. (20 percent less than in recent years taking into account the shift towards the rubber), of which 60 percent on forests and 5 percent on fallows. The current weak outputs (400 kg/ha p.a.) will tend to decline further (by 1 percent p.a.) because of the ageing orchards, lack of technical support, climatic constraints (increased droughts) and health-related factors (diseases).

### **REDD+ scenario**

Main assumptions: land security of existing cacao-plantations; regeneration of cacao plantations more than 50 years old by grafting and replanting with improved planting material; doubling of technical support for peasants; financing mechanism for the purchase or local production of inputs (particularly organic fertilizers); containment of area expansion at the 2014 level (approximately 4 million ha); yield less affected by drought (because of minimum forest cover at the national level); price higher by 5 percent for “cocoa without deforestation” after 2020.

### **Assessment of this simulation en CFAF billion (illustration)**

The costs and benefits presented here are the *marginal* costs and benefits of the REDD+ scenario compared to the BaU scenario. The REDD+ scenario would avoid clearing 530,600 ha of forests and 44,200 ha of fallows for cacao cultivation in the period 2015-2030.

<i>Reference scenario</i>		REDD+ costs, 2015-2030		<i>Reference scenario</i>		REDD+ benefits, 2015-2030	
<b><i>Declining yields, unsustainable practices</i></b>		Improved technical paths: seeds, fertilizers, duration of work, etc.	CFAF 5,043 million	<i>Small increase in total production volume</i>		Surplus of commercialized volume (+12,9 Mt) at a price higher by 5 percent after 2020	CFAF 9,987 million
<b><i>Weak technical support for producers</i></b>		Strengthened technical support	CFAF 285 million	<i>182 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to logging</i>		Emissions reduced by 182 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (at CFAF 2,500/tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	CFAF 331 million
<b><i>Lack of land</i></b>		Land security and	CFAF 589	<i>Loss of environmental services (530,633 ha</i>		Maintenance of the environmental services	CFAF 136

<b>security</b>	zoning	million	cleared)	of 530,633 ha of forest	million
		CFAF			CFAF
	TOTAL	5,918		TOTAL	10,454
		million			million
<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	4 536 million CFAF				

According to this simulation, relatively optimistic as to the possible productivity gains in the REDD+ scenario, the benefits of option REDD+ would exceed the costs (even if a high present value rate is applied). The potential carbon gains could correspond approximately to the excess cost of technical support, and the main part of economic benefits would result from the increase in output and production and the entry of the sector in the “cocoa without deforestation” market after 2020. The main part of the measures recommended could be financed by credit mechanisms. Special attention should be paid to non-economic barriers in this sector. In addition, concerning the assessment regarding employment, this REDD+ simulation would generate the equivalent of 223,000 full-time jobs on average in 2015-2030 for work in the fields, plus 3,059 posts for technical support and supervisors. On the other hand, as the REDD+ scenario reduces the cultivate areas, 239,000 new peasants would be “deprived” of planting cocoa compared to BaU scenario.

***The sole merit of the results consists in encouraging dialogue on taking deforestation into account in the production sectors. These figures, resulting from a specific simulation and based on data of variable quality have no “scientific” value. The calculation method and the tool for carrying out other simulations will be published by the end of the year (EFI 2013).***

### 3.3. Preparation of dissociation plans by agricultural sector

In a spirit of cooperation with the actors of the sectors, avoiding stigmatization and accusations but focusing the discussion on accountability (REDD+ is not meant to finance all agricultural good practices), this strategic option will aim at reaching, after a period of effective dialogue with the actors of the sectors concerned, an agreement on plans for dissociating agricultural production and deforestation. Those plans will mainly be the sectors', but should contain elements of REDD+ architecture regarding training at the national level (independent monitoring system, implementation framework, etc.), with a view to at least partial integration with the national REDD+ strategy and to

implementation on the basis of a joint time schedule (preparation phase until 2016-2017 with the launching of pilot initiatives, followed by the implementation phase).

#### **4. Strategic option 4: Formulation of a domestic energy strategy with a biomass component**

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According to the analysis of component 2a, energy wood consumption causes every year pressure equivalent to the loss of approximately 92,200 ha (effective loss is probably less because the pressure is dispersed over the entire territory and a significant part of firewood comes from non-forest biomass. Nevertheless, the pressure exercised by biomass-energy demand impedes also the regeneration process on deforested or degraded land). This consumption, increasing with the population, may have enormous consequences for the remaining forests. All policies and activities concerning solely the supply have achieved mixed results.

We therefore propose in this strategic option, in connection with the Ministry of Energy, the formulation of a Domestic Energy Strategy (DES) with a biomass component. Actually, Côte d'Ivoire does not yet have a DES, which, however, could contribute to a reduction of forest degradation and of poverty through coordinated management of the “wood energy” sub-sectors. Thus, on the basis of the energy wood supply and demand study (component 2a) and of the national forest inventory (component 4a), the following measures can be proposed:

- Organization of the energy wood sector (formalizing small-scale charcoal producers) by clarifying legality provisions on heating wood and coal extraction, processing (in the case of coal), trade, transport and taxation (and drawing up any missing regulations); and by raising, in those sectors, the actors' awareness of the advantages of formalization;
- Promotion of energy effectiveness and prudent use (improved hearths, improved smoking stoves, improved baker's ovens, etc.);
- Encouragement of afforestation with rapid growth trees to produce heating wood, particularly in the forest transition zone and the northern zone (encouragement will mainly through land security - cf. strategic option 2 - in target zones, and possibly through support in meeting investment costs, for instance, by means of the system of payment for environmental services (component 2c);
- Better use of forest industry waste of; in particular, development of cogeneration systems, employing sawmill waste for power and heat for driers;

- Development of energy alternatives based on sustainable biomass (minimum-comfort solar power, solar thermal energy, heat plants using oil-palm, cocoa-pod or Cacia siamea-plantation biomass and biogas or methane farm residues) or non-sustainable products (for instance, butane gas).
- Employment of unused agricultural residues to fertilize land in the southern zone of the country with, in particular, cocoa pods used to manufacture biochar. Côte d'Ivoire produces approximately 1.4 Mt of cocoa, which represents approximately 10 Mt of agricultural biomass: even with a weak carbonization capacity, that technique could theoretically meet approximately half of national demand for energy wood.
- Promotion of energy effectiveness and frugality through modern technology for carbonization (improved piling) and wood consumption (improved hearths, smoking stoves, baker's ovens, etc.) in order to improve the carbon balance of the energy wood sub-sectors;
- Development and popularization of standard masterplans for supplying cities with wood energy, accompanied by rural/urban wood-energy market tests.

#### ✓ **Costs and partial assessment of leakage risks**

As stated in component 2a, most policies and activities aimed solely at reducing demand have failed. Development of a DES targeting supply and demand and formalization of the sector is more likely to succeed. Many DES initiatives function in the world, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, and their analysis will help to avoid pitfalls. Implementation of such an option may prove to be expensive for REDD+ . However, if it is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Energy in priority REDD+ areas, those costs could be controlled and shared. Accordingly, we insist on interministerial coordination, which offers the possibility to carry out REDD+ at reasonable costs.

Leakage risks exist. Enforcement of regulations in priority REDD+ areas may cause the displacement of clandestine operators to unorganized localities where forests still remain. This risk can be reduced if REDD+ activities are part of a national framework for the development of sustainable DES and if regulatory measures are taken in parallel with incentives, making it possible to reduce demand for energy wood (including the illegal and unsustainable components of such demand).

### **5. Strategic option 5: Sustainable forest management and improved governance in the forest sector and in land use (FLEGT-REDD+ ).**

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Overexploitation of forest resources began in the 1970s with area losses estimated at 2-2.4 M between 1990 and 1998. This overexploitation involved exhaustion and a



decrease of the volume extracted, estimated on average at 1,07 m<sup>3</sup> p.a. in the period 2005-2010. One of the causes underlying this deforestation factor is non-compliance with regulations as a result of weak governance.

### 5.1 Sustainable forest management and improved governance

Sustainable forest management should make it possible to reduce pressure on forests. In this part, the REDD+ scenario may be summarized as the implementation and application of the approaches developed by the FLEGT process.

The commencement of the FLEGT process in Côte d'Ivoire in 2012 is perceived as a particularly appropriate approach to the question of forest management, based on improved governance and forest law enforcement. The clarification of the legal framework for forestry development in combination with a legality verification system (currently under discussion in MINEF), in a context where an considerable part of the forest industry supports the process (to ensure the economic survival of the sector which is gradually disappearing because of agricultural expansion), constitutes a key complement to the REDD+ process, which can thus focus its action on the agricultural engines of deforestation (this explains the decision not to devote a specific strategic option to forestry development, in order to curb R-PP ambitions). Clarification of the legal framework, according to the FLEGT logic, may also be undertaken for agricultural production in this strategic option in connection with the development of land management plans (strategic option 2). However, although the legal framework for forestry development is de facto based normally on the maintenance of forests, if only to allow forestry exploitation to continue, that does not necessarily apply to the agricultural legal framework. Accordingly, incentives and a framework required for transition to agricultural paths more respectful of forests play a crucial role.

Moreover, one may:

- Develop the certification of sustainable forest management;
- Strengthen independent civil society monitoring of exploitation;
- Develop systems for the fair sharing of benefit.

### **6. Strategic option 6: Encouragement of efforts to reforest savanna areas with such species as teak and cashew**

The country's afforestation pace has been considered slow by ITTO (2008). The pace of plantations was estimated by ITTO (2008) at 6,330 ha p.a. in 1997-2006 and at 8,000 ha p.a. regardless of species in 2008.

Efforts to reforest savanna areas with species such as teak and cashew should therefore be encouraged. This strategic option, instead of attacking directly the engines of deforestation, aims at one of the REDD+ goals, namely increasing the forest cover and thus the forest carbon stocks through afforestation and restoration of degraded zones with such species as teak and cashew. It comprises an important dimension of “adaptation”, aimed at containing the expansion of draughts towards the south.

In this field, the private sector should play a crucial role through the negotiation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to regenerate forest resources essential to the survival of civil society, which should be the goal of the forest industry. Measures will focus on systems of incentives for afforestation, based mainly on taxation of the forest sector and implementation of systems of payment for environmental services (PSE).

The option will also include strengthening the sustainable management of existing plantations. Measures to restore degraded natural forests will focus on protected areas to support connectivity and conservation of biodiversity in REDD+ priority zones.

### **5.3 Opportunity cost and leakage risks**

Sustainable forest management and carbon stocks reinforcement are in the medium term more profitable than illegal or unplanned exploitation. Yet leakage risks exist. A set of reforms concerning the definition of tree ownership, land security, the benefit sharing system (owner/community - industrialist - State) and tax credits for private investment in the DFR and the DPE (through PPP) may encourage the creation of forest plantations in the country, regarded by certain industrialists as the future of the forest sector (Lignafrika, 2011). Leakage risks could thus be minimized.

## **6. Strategic option 6: Enhancement of management capacities with regard to existing protected areas and slightly degraded forests**

While the other strategic options attempt to deal with the deep and direct causes of deforestation, this strategic option approaches the issue of deforestation at the other end of the chain, upstream of the deforestation fronts, seeking protection of geographically identified forest landscapes and, primarily, protected areas. Maintenance of such forest blocks, whether within or outside protected areas, is almost fully at risk today, in all areas of the country. The emphasis placed on dealing with the causes of deforestation through the other strategic options should eventually make it possible to facilitate the protection of such reserves. Until those structural reforms regarding governance (strategic options 1 and 2) and sectors greedy for forest land (sectoral strategic options) bear fruit, the REDD+ process pragmatically aims to earmark part of the resources to supporting the protection of the main remaining forest blocks.

Thus, stress will be laid on the main forests with strong REDD+ potential, such as the Taï national park of (536,000 ha), one of the largest intact blocks of ombrophilous primary forest in West Africa and registered by UNESCO on the biosphere reserves network and the world heritage list.

In recent years, the political context in Côte d'Ivoire made the management of all parks and reserves difficult. The pressures to which they are currently subject undermine their maintenance. To reverse that trend, it is necessary to enhance the capacities of the managers and provide them with suitable resources, qualified staff, effective management methods, and a clear roadmap with measurable and monitored results indicators.

Strong and explicit political commitment is also needed in that area. That is a prerequisite to dealing with certain major difficulties confronting the parks, identified as underlying causes (component 2a) and related to good governance. Advocacy is required at the highest political level for effective consideration of those conservation issues at all decision-making levels of the State.

Many things however are poorly known today because ITTO are unable to work everywhere. Thus, it is first of all necessary to:

- Optimize the monitoring system, according to the resources available for REDD+ , in order to decrease human pressure in the zones still well preserved (enormous REDD+ potential). The M&MRV system, key tool of REDD+ , may partly solve the problem;
- Strengthen the role of rural communities in forest management through management methods combining the legitimate aspirations of the actors concerned without calling into question the status, objectives or integrity of forests and through the development of income-generating activities, particularly by means of microfinance programs, in order to reduce pressure on the forests;
- Resume the process of delimitation of all the protected areas of REDD+ priority in order to mark on the ground their intangible limits and remove wherever possible any encroachments and illegal occupations;
- Promote ecotourism by developing ecotourism circuits and rebuilding the tourist infrastructure.

## **7. Strategy finalization process**

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### **7.1 Selection of REDD+ priority zones**

Côte d'Ivoire is aware that the financing earmarked for REDD+ will not suffice for implementing all identified strategic options throughout the national territory. Spatial analysis of multiple benefits will be necessary in order to identify by mapping the zones having a strong REDD+ potential (component 2a) and reducing the environmental and social risks (component 2d).

The spatialization procedure may comprise the following stages:

1. Identification of goals;
2. Definition of the types of activity or action necessary for attaining those goals;
3. Identification of environmental and social risks;
4. Definition and prioritization of action, taking multiple benefits into account;
5. Definition of solutions for reducing risks.

These various stages will enable the country to draw up a REDD+ action priority map showing the most obvious multiple benefits and minimizing the risks.

## **7.2. Strategy definition and finalization process**

Consultations with all national and international stakeholders were launched in September 2011 in order to reach a definition of provisional strategic pillars. They were carried out through workshops, thematic meetings at the national and decentralized level, detailed interviews with resource persons, administrators, academics, private enterprises of the agricultural and forest sectors, civil society representatives, and the rural population.

More than one thousand persons thus shared their views on past, current and future causes of deforestation and forest degradation and on past, current and future measures taken against such phenomena. The details of such consultations, past or future, are presented in components 1b and 1c.

In this component, 2b, contains draft options resulting from current consultations and numerous studies undertaken on the causes of deforestation. The proposed REDD+ preparation procedure, directed and implemented by the management mechanism presented in component 1a, is expected to refine these strategic options between 2014 and 2017. Thus, the strategy finalization process will take place in the following stages through various means:

1. Detailed evaluation and analysis of strategic options (consultations, SESA, and a pilot project);

2. Selection of strategies with a reasonable opportunity cost, minimizing environmental and social risks;
3. Conduct of specific studies;
4. Finalization of the national REDD+ strategy;
5. Establishment of favorable operational conditions.

#### 7.2.1 Detailed evaluation and analysis of strategic options

It comprises five stages linked to a set of studies on the evaluation of:

- REDD+ multiple benefits and potential impacts on the environment;
- Feasibility of implementation through identification of the main socioeconomic, political and institutional risks;
- Costs, including the investment, opportunity and transaction costs of each strategic option;
- Sustainability of the reductions of emissions attributed to each option;
- Potential leakage risks through displacement of emissions or market leakages.

#### 7.2.2. Specific studies in progress or to be carried out

During the REDD+ preparation phase, analyses conducted in a very approximate manner in the framework of this R-PP will be refined through the following specific studies:

1. A “cost-benefit” study of the main strategic REDD+ components, already mentioned in connection with the scenarios of dissociation of agricultural sectors (cocoa, rubber, oil palm, rice, and yam) from deforestation, is in progress with technical and financial support of the European Union (through the European Forest Institute or EFI). This study will provide inputs to the discussion on projected strategic options, and the economic analysis by sector will facilitate the commitment of the agricultural and the private sectors at various levels. The results of the study will be disseminated at the end of 2013. Depending on the findings of the study, more detailed analyses on the sectors concerned may be necessary.
2. A feasibility study on the proposed REDD+ strategic options will be undertaken with financial support from AFD within the framework of the C2D. This study (linked with the above cost-benefit study) will focus on the political, social and economic aspects. The sustainability of the proposed options and of the possibilities of integrating them into the various development policies will be also analyzed and evaluated.

These two specific studies will be supplemented with additional analyses to cover all of the strategic options proposed above.

## 9. Pilot projects

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Pilot projects are of key importance to testing the effectiveness of the major strategic options made, through concrete activities on the ground. They must be carried out as upstream as possible to feed discussions on the national REDD+ strategy and the environmental and social management frameworks to be used.

These pilot projects will aim at:

- Providing information facilitating decision making on the national REDD+ strategy and its implementation framework;
- Testing certain proposals and highlighting certain problems related to the proposed strategic options and to the future REDD+ implementation framework;
- Building the REDD+ capacities of all stakeholders, particularly in the fields of M&MRV systems and NR/NER development.

The selection and/or the development of pilot projects will involve the following stages:

1. Determination of needs and opportunities as regards REDD+ pilot projects through a study carried out by consultants at the national level;
2. Definition of the procedures and principles of development and selection of REDD+ pilot projects by the REDD+ National Coordination and validation of such principles and procedures by the REDD+ National Committee;
3. Development of the pilot projects by REDD+ National Coordination on the basis of the needs and principles previously developed;
4. Launching of (national and international) invitations to tender and/or development of partnerships with relevant programs and projects for the implementation of the pilot projects adopted.

The French Development Agency (AFD), through the Debt Development Contract (C2D), has already launched such a pilot project in the south east of the country.

Other REDD+ pilot initiatives at the national scale and specifically at the level of agro-environmental zones will be developed directly by the REDD+ National Coordination and also by civil society, the private sector, associations, etc. on the basis of predefined principles and procedures. The budget foreseen for pilot projects is considerable, taking into consideration total budget of the REDD+ process preparation phase, which reveals a firm intention to anchor REDD+ in concrete situations on the ground early on in the

process, although the development of these projects will be spread out according to available financing and the local capacities for effective project implementation.

These projects may be guided by other projects already in progress in certain ministries. Annex 2b contains a description of initiatives in progress which concern the REDD+ process in any manner.

Annex 2b-3 presents a type of REDD+ pilot project integrated into sustainable cacao cultivation in the department of Soubre.

Permanent dialogue will be maintained between project level and national level to provide inputs for the national strategy. The Permanent Executive Secretariat with support from mobilized stakeholders will ensure the finalization of the REDD+ national strategy.

## 9. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Analyses, études et documents stratégiques	Approfondissement des études "coûts / bénéfices" de quelques options stratégiques envisagées	49,0							49,0
	Etudes de faisabilité des projets pilotes REDD+ sur le territoire national	100,0							100,0
	Développement et maintien d'une base de données sur les projets et les initiatives pilotes REDD+	40,0	50,0						90,0
	Finalisation de la stratégie nationale REDD+				50,0				50,0
Activités de consultation et de mobilisation des acteurs	Tables ronde de dialogue au niveau des filières agricoles / secteur privé (2000\$ x 5 filières x 2 réunions annuelles	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	70,0
	Mobilisation de facilitateurs pour le dialogue avec les filières (pour plans de découplage entre agriculture et défor	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	21,0
	Ateliers régionaux de consultation pour la rédaction de la stratégie nationale REDD+ (12000\$ x 7 zones)		28,0	28,0	28,0				84,0
	Atelier National de validation de stratégie nationale REDD+ de la Côte d'Ivoire					30,0			30,0
Projets Pilotes	Projet REDD+ du Sud-Est (AFD/C2D)	400,0	400,0	534,5					1334,5
	Recrutement d'un bureau d'études pour développer un guide des projets pilotes REDD+ et atelier de validation			35,0					35,0
	Nouveaux projets pilotes à promouvoir	1500,0	1500,0	1000,0	1000,0	1000,0	1000,0	1000,0	8000,0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2102,0</b>	<b>1991,0</b>	<b>1610,5</b>	<b>1091,0</b>	<b>1043,0</b>	<b>1013,0</b>	<b>1013,0</b>	<b>9863,5</b>
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									0,0
Apport FCPF									0,0
Apport ONU-REDD		50,0	150,0	250,0					450,0
Apport AFD/C2D		400,0	400,0	534,5					1334,5
Apport IRD									0,0
Apport UE		49,0							49,0



## Component 2c. REDD+ implementation framework

**Standard 2c, to be respected in the R-PP text in order to meet the provisions of this component:**

### **REDD+ implementation framework**

This component activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD+ in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD+ implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD+ strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD+ ; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD+ activities and transactions.

In addition to the National REDD+ Commission which, through its bodies, manages the activities of the REDD+ process (component 1a), there exist several institutions whose activities contribute directly or indirectly to the implementation of REDD+ . The mechanism will not be successful without good cooperation with these institutions. That is why it is envisaged to establish structures for the coordination of the activities of the institutions involved in the implementation of REDD+ .

### **1. Institutions involved in the implementation**

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A number of national institutions are involved in the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. Their list includes ministries, national public establishments, local government authorities and the civil society REDD+ /FLEGT platform. The following paragraphs highlight the functions of these structures in connection with the REDD+ mechanism.

#### *1.1. Ministries*

A number of ministries are directly involved in the implementation of the REDD+ . They are the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Water and Forests, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Construction and Urban planning and the Ministry of Energy. Their functions are defined in decree No. 2011-118 of June 22, 2011 on the functions of the members of the Government.

##### *1.1.1. Ministry of the Environment*

The mission of the Ministry of the Environment is the implementation and follow-up of Government policy on environmental protection and sustainable development. To that end, it has in particular the initiative and responsibility for:

- Policy planning and control regarding the environment, evaluation, studies and plans;

- Preparation and implementation of Government policy as regards renewable energy sources, development and promotion of green technology, participating in the improvement of the environmental quality through the reduction of toxic waste in water, air and the soil, and reduction in energy consumption;
- Development and implementation of the policy on global warming and air pollution;
- Promotion of the sustainable management of rare resources;
- Development, promotion and coordination of policy on water and protection of biodiversity.

The National REDD+ Commission carries out its activities under the supervision of this ministry, whose responsibilities relate to the environment in general, not specifically to the REDD+ mechanism.

### 1.1.2. Ministry of Water and Forests

The mission of the Ministry of Water and Forests is the implementation and follow-up of Government policy on water and forest protection of. To that end, it has in particular the initiative and responsibility for the:

- Sustainable management of forests, fauna and flora (promotion of conditions for the sustainable exploitation of forest resources, definition and implementation of the national afforestation plan, forest exploitation control, implementation of national policies on sustainable management of wildlife and its rational exploitation, etc.);
- Protection of fauna and the flora;
- Organization of botanical gardens and zoological gardens.

This Ministry, which until recently formed with the Ministry of the Environment a single department, plays a key role in the REDD+ process. It is responsible for forest resources management.

### 1.1.3. Ministry of Agriculture

The mission of the Ministry of Agriculture is the implementation and follow-up of Government policy on agriculture. To that end, it has in particular the initiative and responsibility for the:

- Promotion of modern agriculture through qualitative improvement and the encouragement of traditional cultivation and crop diversification;
- Modernization of agricultural units and processing structures;
- Development, implementation and follow-up of a restoration program;
- Management of the rural land estate;

- Promotion and implementation of the rural land code in cooperation with the Ministry of Water and Forests;
- Organization of activities in rural areas in cooperation with territorial authorities.

This Ministry manages rural land, an element crucial to the implementation of REDD+ . Moreover, agriculture is considered to be the primary cause of deforestation. Seeking more forest-friendly production methods is a key to the success of the REDD+ process.

#### 1.1.4. Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning

The mission of the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning consists in the :

- Management of the urban domain;
- Technical management of land rural;
- Assistance to local authorities as regards rural land, particularly restoration and reorganization of urban districts;
- Promotion of access to land ownership.

Implementation of these activities entails destruction of forest cover. Accordingly, involvement of the Ministry in REDD+ process is crucial to its success.

#### 1.1.5. Ministry of Energy

The mission of the Ministry of Energy consists in the :

- Implementation and follow-up of Government policy on energy saving on renewable energy promotion, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Water and Forests;
- Intensification of raising awareness of gas as a domestic energy source.

Renewable energy promotion is an effective weapon against deforestation. Moreover, this Ministry is in charge of oil exploration and exploitation, which cause deforestation if they are not carried out under appropriate environmental conditions.

### 1.2 National public establishments

Various national public establishments play a key role in the protection and conservation of forest resources. They are in particular the Côte d'Ivoire Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR), the Forest Development Company (SODEFOR) and the National Environmental Agency (ANDE).

### 1.2.1.

#### Côte d'Ivoire Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR)

OIPR is a national public establishment (EPN) created under decree No. 2002-359 of July 24, 2002 to manage the parks and reserves. Under article 3 of that decree, the particular mission of OIPR consists in:

- The management of fauna, flora, and their biotope, which is their foundation;
- The management of land holdings, base of the fauna and flora, and lakes;
- Administrative and ordinary police functions under law No. 2002-102 of February 11, 2002;
- The implementation of a sustainable management policy through the promotion of lawful activities in view of the legal status of given parks or reserves and of its surroundings;
- Where appropriate, the coordination or conduct of studies necessary for the creation, expansion or organization of parks, reserves and their surroundings;
- Information, education and communication.

### 1.2.2. Forest Development Company

(SODEFOR)

SODEFOR is in charge of the management of the State forest estate. Its mission consists in the enrichment and beneficial use of national forest holdings, the development of forest production, the beneficial processing of forest products and the protection of forest zones and their ecosystems. It is responsible for the management and infrastructure of classified forests and the domanial land entrusted to it by the forest administration under the terms of general or specific conventions; and for the restoration, reforestation and monitoring of the forest domains.

### 1.2.3. National Environment Agency (ANDE)

Created by decree No. 97-393 of July 9, 1997, ANDE is a public administrative under the administrative and technical supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and the financial supervision of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. Its mission is to:

- Ensure the coordination of the implementation of environmental development projects;
- Carry out monitoring and evaluation of National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) projects;
- Ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account in development projects and programs;
- Implement the environmental impact study procedure for macroeconomic policies.

ANDE is involved in REDD+ process because environmental assessments (component 2d) are crucial to reducing the impact of development projects in forest areas.

### *1.3 Local government authorities*

Local government authorities are involved in the REDD+ mechanism on the basis of their responsibilities as defined in law No. 2003-208 of July 7, 2003 on the transfer and distribution of State powers to territorial agencies. They are regional (article 11) and communal (article 15).

#### *1.3.1. Region*

The region is competent for the:

- Development, implementation and follow-up of regional plans of action for the environment and for natural resources management in line with the national plan;
- Management, protection and maintenance of forests, zones, parks and natural sites of regional interest;
- Creation and management of forests, natural parks and protected areas of regional interest;
- Regional policy on action against bush fires and other disasters.

#### *1.3.2. Commune*

The commune is competent for the:

- Development, implementation and follow-up of communal plans of action for the environment and for natural resources management;
- Management, protection and maintenance of forests, zones, parks and natural sites of communal interest;
- Creation and management of forests, natural parks and protected areas of communal interest;
- Policy on action against bush fires and other disasters.

### *1.4. REDD+ /FLEGT civil society platform*

It is provided that the REDD+ /FLEGT platform to be established by civil society will be supported by the Permanent Executive Secretariat with regard to its organization, equipment and deployment in the regions of the country. The mission of this platform will be, in particular, to contribute to the coordinated development of the definition of forest legality in the FLEGT process, to the safeguarding of social interests in the REDD+ process and to the conciliation of the REDD+ and FLEGT processes. It will also have the

missions of (i) sensitizing the population in rural areas not visited by PES REDD+ and CT FLEGT; (ii) gather the concerns and proposals of the most vulnerable population in order to enrich the REDD+ strategy and the APV FLEGT negotiations; and (iii) build the organizational capacities of small local NGOs. The said support should also enable the platform to participate in certain civil society meetings at the regional and international levels.

Establishment and operationalization of the REDD+ /FLEGT platform should generally enable civil society to replicate good practices of the two processes and strengthen its participation in forest management and land use in Côte d'Ivoire. This platform must be inclusive and independent in order to be effective, its representative and credible.

What remains to be done and is in progress is the determination of the platform's legal status, which will specify its composition, organization and operation.

Moreover, a flow chart of the coordination of the activities of the structures involved in the REDD+ implementation is under development and will be integrated in the UN-REDD version of R-PP whose finalization has been planned for the 12th Policy Board.

## **2. Means of implementation**

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The means of implementation of REDD+ are of a legal and financial character.

### *2.1. Legal means*

It is necessary to distinguish between national legal texts and international conventions.

#### *2.1.1 National legal texts*

##### **Law No. 65-525 of December 20, 1965 on the forest code**

The forest code defines not only forests and the areas of protection and afforestation, but also the various categories of entitlements applicable to the forest domain. This concerns the constitution of classified forests and reserves, the exercise of customary rights, and the issue of exploitation concessions for forests of the State domain.

This code seems to reflect the context of Côte d'Ivoire, whose economic development is closely related to the forests. They provide the country with land with a rich soil conducive to cultivation and a substantial stock of wood. The code is outdated because it does not contain the new concepts of sustainable management of forest resources, the FLEGT and REDD+ mechanisms in particular. That is why the Ministry of Water and Forests undertook its revision.

### **Law No. 95-553 of July 17, 1995 on the mining code**

The mining code states the rules applicable to prospecting for and exploiting State-owned minerals. Taking into account the environmental risks that such activities involve, the legislator included in this law provisions aimed at environmental protection.

Thus, according to article 76, activities governed by the mining code must be carried out so as to ensure the protection of environmental quality, the rehabilitation of exploited sites and the conservation of the forest heritage.

Under article 77 (1), any holder of a mining title or of a quarry exploitation authorization must, before undertaking any work on the ground under such title or authorization, must prepare and submit for approval to the Mines Inspectorate, the environmental authorities and all other services specified by the mining regulations, a full environmental impact study and an environmental management program including a plan for site rehabilitation and its estimated cost.

Lastly, article 78 obliges the holders of a mining title or of a quarry exploitation authorization to carry out an environmental management program approved by the Mines Inspectorate and the environmental authorities and cover its costs.

### **Law No. 96-669 of August 29, 1996 on the oil code**

The oil code defines the rules applicable to prospecting for and exploiting oil reserves. Despite the risks that such activities entail for environmental resources, the code in its initial formulation did not refer to environmental protection. However, such provisions were added through ordinance No. 2012-369 of April 18, 2012 amending that Law. Thus, a new article 82 provides that the exploitation and management of oil resources must be transparent and take into account environmental protection and the safeguarding of the interests of the current and future generations.

### **Law No. 96-766 of October 3, 1996 on the environment code**

After the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Conference), at which the participating States committed themselves to the protection and conservation of the environment, Côte d'Ivoire, like many other African States, adopted a law on the environment code, namely Law No. 96-766 of October 3, 1996, aimed at the protection and conservation of the environment from a sustainable development perspective. Under article 2, the environment code aims to:

- Protect the national soil, subsoil, sites, landscapes and monuments, vegetation, classified fauna and flora and classified domains in particular, parks and reserves;

- Establish the basic principles for managing the environment and protecting it against all forms of degradation in order to develop the natural resources and prevent any kind of pollution and nuisance;
- Improve living conditions for the various population categories, respecting balance with the environment;
- Facilitate the rational and sustainable use of natural resources for current and future generations;
- Guarantee to all citizens, an ecologically health and balanced framework of life;
- Ensure the restoration of damaged sites.

Article 51 of the code recommends the establishment of protected sites, particularly for the conservation or restoration of ecosystems, forests, afforestation, species and safeguarded spaces.

**Law No. 98-758 of December 23, 1998 on the rural land estate, amended by Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004**

Like most other African countries, Côte d'Ivoire has an economy relying primarily on agriculture. In that context, access to and exploitation of arable land (mainly located in rural areas) constitute major stakes. Thus, there are recurring conflicts related to rural land. Such land insecurity is not conducive to a harmonious implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. With a view to better occupation and use of rural land, formerly governed by traditional laws, the national authorities drew up, in a consensual manner, the above law, amended by Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004. It is important to analyze in detail the content of that law, from the standpoint of eliminating rural land insecurity, partly due to ignorance of the law.

**❖ Definition of the rural land estate**

The rural land estate is comprises all land, whether developed or not, with the exception of public domain land, urban areas, officially established differed-development areas and classified forests.

**❖ Persons that may own land of the rural land estate**

Persons that may own land of the rural land estate are:

- The State of Côte d'Ivoire;
- territorial authorities (regions and communes);
- Informal groups (families, customary heirs etc.) ;
- Legal entities under private law (associations, trade unions, cooperatives, companies etc.) ;



- Ivoirian individuals.

Although unable to own land of the rural land estate, aliens may gain access to land: in such a case, the land is registered in the name of the State, which signs a long-term contract with the applicant.

### ❖ **Procedure for owning rural land**

One may not be owner of rural land on the basis of a mere verbal declaration. To become owner of land of the rural land estate, one must be issued a document of entitlement by the administration. Such property is established as from registration in the land register. First, however, a land certificate must be obtained.

#### ▪ **Land certificate**

This is an administrative document attesting that a person or group claiming to hold customary rights on a piece of rural land occupies it continuously and peacefully, i.e. without conflict. The procedure for establishing a land certificate includes the following stages:

- An application for inquiry is submitted to the local sub-prefect;
- Based on a report by the Departmental Director of Agriculture, the sub-prefect designates an investigating police superintendent to carry out the inquiry;
- The inquiry report, written and presented publicly, is approved within three months, during which objections may be entered. In the absence of objections, the Land Management Village Committee issues a "Report of continuous and peaceful existence of customary rights";
- After validation of the inquiry file by the Land Management Board, a land certificate is issued, signed by the prefect of the department, and is published in the official journal of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

The land certificate shows that the "owner" has the consent of the village community where he or she lives. But to finalize the ownership title, a land certificate holder must register his or her property in the "land register".

#### ▪ **Registration**

This step must be carried out within three years after obtaining the land certificate. To that end, the owner files a registration application with the Departmental Directorate of the Ministry for Agriculture. Registration takes place within at most three months from the receipt of the application. This registration renders the ownership title unassailable.

### ❖ **Temporary character of customary rights**

The rural land code recognizes customary rights. If a person occupies rural land continuously and peacefully, the State recognizes his or her right. But that person must within 10 years follow the administrative procedures necessary for obtaining an ownership title. Customary rights are therefore temporary, being limited in time.

### **Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996 specifying rules and procedures for environmental impact studies in connection with development projects**

This decree, according to article 1 thereof, lays down rules and procedures for environmental impact studies in connection with development projects, namely regarding the conduct of such studies, public consultation and the modalities of authorization of projects subject to such studies.

Analysis of the above legal texts shows them to be instruments applicable to the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. However, the provisions refer to environmental protection in general terms and contain no specific clause on that implementation. Reforms are thus planned in order to integrate the said mechanism into the national legal provisions.

#### **2.1.2 International conventions**

International conventions ratified by Côte d'Ivoire constitute the basis for the REDD+ process.

### **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

The main goal of this Convention, concluded in Rio de Janeiro on June 12, 1992, is to stabilize the GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level preventing any dangerous anthropogenic disturbance of the climate system. The Convention states that human activities increased such concentrations appreciably, thereby compounding the natural greenhouse effect. As a result of the said concentrations, the surface of the earth and the atmosphere experience, on average, additional warming, which is likely to cause natural ecosystems and humanity to suffer.

As a remedy, article 2 of convention requires States to reduce their production of GHG within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

Under article 3, the Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.

## **Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC**

Under article 2 of the Protocol, States Parties, in achieving their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments, in order to promote sustainable development, shall implement the following measures:

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements;
- Promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;
- Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations;
- Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies.

## **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), concluded in Rio de Janeiro**

This Convention, signed on June 5, 1992, obliges the State Parties to protect their biological diversity and to ensure a sustainable use of their biological resources. Thus, the Parties must take the measures necessary for preserving and improving the soil, prevent pollution and control the use of water. They must protect the flora and ensure its best possible use, conserve and rationally use fauna resources by better management of populations and habitats, and by regulating hunting, capturing and fishing.

Under the Convention, the protection of biological diversity requires primarily in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings.

### *2.2. Financial means*

The National Environmental Fund (FNDE) seems currently to be the funding source of REDD+ mechanism. For greater effectiveness, efforts should be made towards the creation of a national REDD+ fund.

#### *2.2.1. National Environmental Fund* (FNDE)

FNDE was established by decree No. 98-19 of January 14, 1998. It is located in the National Investment Bank (BNI), a financial institution that replaced the Autonomous Amortization Fund (CAA), under the technical supervision of the Ministry of the

Environment and the financial supervision of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (article 3).

The purpose of FNDE (Articles 2 and 5) is environmental protection in the broad sense, through financing of the control of classified facilities; environmental impact studies; air, water and soil quality monitoring; the fight against pollution; the establishment and operation of a network of biological reserves; safeguarding of protected animal and plant species; conservation of protected sites and monuments; and education, training and awareness-raising.

FNDE resources (article 4) are varied and include taxes (from monitoring and inspection of classified facilities and environmental impact studies, on ships and tankers stopping in Côte d'Ivoire, and on vehicles according to antipollution standards pursuant to the “polluter-payer” principle); loans; placements; endowments and State contributions; donor contributions; donations and bequests, etc. Despite such diverse sources, the funding received is particularly low (MARKET & BRUZON, 2006), but the FNDE scope clearly overlaps with REDD+ activities.

In any case, given the existence of funds in specific environmental fields, such as salubrity (Fund for Financing Urban Public Health Programs) and water (National Water Fund), it is necessary to create a national REDD+ fund.

### 2.2.2. Need for creating the National REDD+ Fund

For the effective establishment of the REDD+ mechanism, it is essential to set up the National REDD+ Fund. In fact, article 5 of the decree establishing the National REDD+ Commission stipulates that the National REDD+ Committee “is tasked [...] with setting up a national REDD+ fund and specifying the modalities of management and redistribution of subsidies and resources arising out of the REDD+ process”.

Clearly, in the process of creating the National <sup>REDD+ Fund</sup>, consultation and validation phases will be organized with all stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process. Upstream, it will be appropriate to specify what the Côte d'Ivoire regards as a REDD+ activity eligible for carbon revenue and/or at the level of benefit sharing which will accompany any carbon transaction. To that end, adequate legal provisions will be taken. It will be necessary to clarify the approval criteria adopted.

The creation of the National REDD+ Fund will require high-level legal expertise. To that purpose, a national consultant has been recruited to propose a draft decree establishing the said fund. That draft (to be drawn up by end of 2013) will be submitted to all

stakeholders before its adoption by the Council of Ministers. The provision on resources will clearly refer to the possibility for the Fund to receive donations and bequests and, in general, any other revenue that may be earmarked for it. It will thus be able to be financed by the Green Climate Fund or any other fund.

### 2.2.3. Other investment sources for REDD+ (in addition to carbon financing)

Côte d'Ivoire is aware that it is embarking on a REDD+ process relatively late, at a time when the prospects for setting up an international mechanism remunerating REDD+ performances are somewhat uncertain. International public funding earmarked for REDD+ should permit certain reforms and important investments foreseen for a country adopting a credible REDD+ strategy and implementation framework, but such funding will remain limited and insufficient to meet the country's needs as appropriate.

Côte d'Ivoire thus intends to take advantage of the dynamics of the REDD+ mechanism to explore a new possibility, currently emerging, of mobilizing funds at a larger scale and to involve the private sector in the issues related to combating deforestation. While carbon markets are having difficulties in becoming the instrument expected to mobilize such resources, it is on the side of the agricultural commodity markets that the country plans to mobilize complementary investments. Actually, for certain agricultural products considered to contribute to deforestation (palm oil, soya, beef, and cocoa), production lines are being reorganized towards processing methods without deforestation, namely through real-time monitoring of deforestation, a key REDD+ device, as a decision-making tool in the purchasing departments of certain multinational corporations. In the cocoa sector, of particular interest to Côte d'Ivoire, more than 50 percent of global demand will concern certified products, without deforestation, in view of the commitments already made by the companies dominating the market. Côte d'Ivoire intends to differentiate itself in the production of goods without deforestation in order to secure preferential access to financing, investment and high value added markets.

Côte d'Ivoire is well placed to benefit from this new possibility given the size of its agricultural sector, with a significant level of organization of actors within each sub-sector, and in particular around sectors that are sensitive as regards deforestation (such as cocoa, rubber and palm oil). Côte d'Ivoire is also well placed in view of its strong ties of trade with sensitive markets, such as Europe, and the existence of a critical mass of private operators related to major groups favoring agricultural production and trade dissociated from deforestation. Moreover, Côte d'Ivoire maintains a constructive relationship, in a related field, with its European partner, with the negotiation an APV-

FLEGT for timber. That already constitutes a significant experience in political and commercial cooperation with an international partner on deforestation issues.

### 3. Implementation strategies

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#### 3.1. Implementation criterion

The implementation of the REDD+ strategy in Côte d'Ivoire will meet the 3E+ (*effectiveness, efficiency, equity*) criteria used in the debate on climate to evaluate the proposed solutions and the related results that one can expect or to estimate the actual related results (Stern 2008).

- **Effectiveness** refers to the volume of reduction of emissions or the increase in sequestration resulting from REDD+ measures. The strategy will be implemented so as to achieve the global climate goals. Use can be made of sub-criteria, such as the degree of reduction, additionality, extent and scope of application, flexibility and robustness, control or prevention of leakages, permanence, responsibility, governance and corruption;
- **Efficiency** criteria will apply to initial expenses (including capacity building), the operating costs of financial and information systems (MRV), compensation for loss of earnings (opportunity cost), etc.
- **Equity** criteria reflect various scales (global, national and regional) and stakeholder groups on the basis of revenue sharing, land assets, ethnic membership, gender, etc. The stress will be placed more on revenue/benefit sharing (transfers) than the distribution of costs.

REDD+ is not limited to CO<sub>2</sub>. The national REDD+ strategy will produce other “co-benefits”, such as:

- Forest conservation, which provides, in addition carbon storage, other environmental services, such as conservation/protection of biological diversity;
- Poverty reduction, provision of means of subsistence, and stimulation of economic development;
- Change of political practices, towards better governance, less corruption and greater respect for the rights of vulnerable groups;
- Capacity of the forests, and of human beings, to adapt to climate change.

In any case, the application of such criteria is subject to the following prerequisites and/or guiding principles:

- **Incentives based on performance:** they will make it possible to use effectively and efficiently the resources available for changes to practices and sustainable results at

all levels;

- **Strengthening of existing structures** at the national, regional and local levels;
- **Good governance** focused on legality, legitimacy and the participation.

### 3.2. Forest carbon law

In 2008, the National Environmental Agency (ANDE) became interested in setting up a forest project under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The project consisted in afforestation with local species in the CFs of Rapid Grah (with ITTO funding), implemented by the SODEFOR. This initiative clearly posed the problem of the legal status of forest carbon. That nevertheless made it possible to outline the analysis to be carried out in order to fill the current gap in the law:

- CDM or the REDD+ forest carbon credits are *sui generis* instruments (and thus may not be classified in any existing category) already created or to be created, by international law instruments or by private voluntary initiatives. However, neither the former, which can only regulate legal relations between States, nor the latter, which concern the private sphere and may not replace the legislator, define the legal nature of the credits;
- In view of this gap in international law, it is appropriate to refer to the applicable law, which can be the law applicable to the contract of sale of the credits or that of the host country of the activities. To date, Ivoirian law does not specify the legal status of forest carbon credits, even in the case of CDM credits. Since they are *sui generis* instruments, it is appropriate to try to compare REDD+ credits to other existing instruments and to reason by analogy, taking into account any relevant experience that may have been acquired in other countries;
- A credit resulting from CDM is usually considered as an “intangible asset” or a “merchandise” or, sometimes, as a financial instrument (when the transaction constitutes a long-term contract) or as performance of a service. But the law can also characterize it as a title on a natural resource (absorbed/avoided carbon). Accordingly, there exist two options for defining REDD+ credits in Ivoirian law:
  - **Natural resource:** Absorbed/avoided carbon could be characterized as a natural resource, forming part of the country's heritage and realizable in the interests of the nation. This option would confer full ownership of REDD+ credits on the State, which would become the sole entity legally empowered to transfer the title to third parties.

Private appropriation of REDD+ credits would be impossible when they are issued but only if transferred by the State, including to private investors wishing

to invest in REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire.

- **Intangible moveable asset:** Absorbed/avoided carbon could be characterized as a “natural” or “industrial outcome” depending on whether it comes about with human intervention or not, and carbon credit could be characterized as an intangible moveable asset. In Latin legal tradition countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, a carbon credit can be assimilated to property that is moveable (because it can be moved) and intangible (because it relates to absorbed/avoided carbon, which is not materializable).

Forest carbon rights imply benefit sharing. Accordingly, Côte d'Ivoire may be guided by its experience with similar mechanisms, particularly the general interest tax (TIG) which applies to the forest activities. It is a lump-sum compensation designed to compensate the local population for damage caused by forest work and to be mainly spent on socioeconomic infrastructure (housing, schools, health centres, markets, etc.) for local communities affected by forest exploitation. In practice, it is used to support any socio-economic project of the sub-prefecture concerned. It amounts to CFAF 48/ha p.a. and is distributed as it follows:

- 70 percent for the local population affected, through sub-prefectures;
- 20 percent for the local forest services;
- 10 percent for the departmental area-management monitoring committee.

The Permanent Executive Secretariat (PES) will analyze the entirety of the process of implementation of the community projects financed with the TIG and the collection of the funds for the implementation of community projects. Any dysfunction should be detected so that appropriate corrective action may be taken and/or certain operations avoided. Successful action will also be analyzed in detail for an understanding of its background. Such experience, positive or negative, can serve as an input into discussion/decisions on REDD+ benefit sharing.

Benefit sharing may not be based solely on taxes imposed as a sanction. Positive incentives for the protection of forest resources are also envisaged. It will be appropriate to determine incentive conditions for all activities contributing to better protection, conservation and exploitation of forest resources. These incentives can take the form of premiums, subsidies and tax credits to be granted upon application filed by the beneficiary with the competent authority and accompanied by all relevant justificatory elements; and could be supported, partly, by the National REDD+ Fund.

These measures are integrated into the strategy for the development of a system of payment for environmental services (PSE). Indeed, PSE systems are in full expansion



in many countries. Although few formal evaluations of PSE system effectiveness have been conducted so far, well designed PSE mechanisms seem capable of resulting in an effective, efficient and equitable conservation (Wunder et coll. 2008b), thus reducing deforestation and forest degradation while producing multiple benefits.

Côte d'Ivoire is aware that this system, with a strong economic potential, may be difficult to set up. Conditionality being the fundamental PSE characteristic, payments will be made only if the service provider respects the contractual provisions. In any case, PSE represents a new “contractual conservation” model. Contrary to regulatory approaches (for instance, sanctions or protected areas), PSE systems include automatic regulating mechanisms for protection and equity.

Côte d'Ivoire thus intends to work on this system of financial incentives in order to achieve efficient conservation of its forest potential by promoting, for instance, ecotourism. However, implementation of that system will require:

- Defining *to whom* the payments will be made;
- Determining the *amount* of the payments;
- Defining *payment modalities* (through transparent and quantifiable systems) and the *modalities of use* of REDD+ payments;
- Ways of ensuring the *sustainability* of REDD+ benefits.

All that will be decided through consultations with the various stakeholders after specific studies on the question during the preparation phase.

The forest carbon credits issue and its corollary, benefit sharing, are delicate. In the absence of a legal rule on the attribution of ownership rights on carbon credits, it would always be possible to share ownership rights in proportion to the contributions provided or efforts made by the various persons involved in the activity concerned, but Côte d'Ivoire wishes to legislate in order to clarify the legal status of forest carbon. On a clear basis, a standard revenue-sharing plan will be developed in a participatory manner with all stakeholders concerned and with the support of an expert in the field.

In all the cases, discussions are in progress with a national consultant for the proposal of a draft text on forest carbon rights, taking into account the concept of benefit sharing, in order to gain better insights into the question. This draft text will be submitted to all stakeholders for assessment before being submitted to the Government for adoption. It will thus serve to clarify this financial mechanism.

### 3.3 Register

Côte d'Ivoire will develop a national register which will be the tool of monitoring and

evaluation of all REDD+ activities on the scale of the national territory, while maximizing transparency of carbon transactions that occur. It will include the criteria and indicators of the national social and environmental standards prepared under component 2d for each REDD+ activity approved and will be connected to a Safeguard Information System (SIS). The register will also specify for each REDD+ activity and/or emission reduction program the number of carbon credits produced and/or the number of units justifying payment in the framework of use of proxies. This register will be accessible to the general public to ensure maximum transparency.

Discussion are in progress to see how it can be integrated into the national system of forest monitoring, what is its legal basis, and which structure which will be in charge of its management.

### *3.4 Interactions between the REDD+ process and the APV/FLEGT process*

The interactions between the REDD+ process and the FLEGT process have been referred to in other sections of R-PP. These points relate in particular to the questions of forest governance and the need to create a REDD+ /FLEGT platform of civil society to ensure participation.

There exists indeed an opportunity to rely on synergies between the two processes and to progressing further towards the goals of these two actions (*good management and governance of natural resources and sustainable development*). To profit from this synergy, PES has the following plans:

#### *3.4.1. At the institutional level*

Efforts are to be made to integrate the two processes at the institutional level, in particular between two Ministries (MINESUDD and MINEF) which may designate by joint decree the members of PES (Decree on the creation of NC-REDD), but also between PES REDD+ of MINESUDD and TC FLEGT of MINEF. Many efforts have already been undertaken in this direction, as the presence of a TC FLEGT member in NC REDD and vice versa testifies. Considering the intersectoral character of REDD+ and FLEGT, such cooperation between the two processes may be a model for facilitating interministerial dialogue. That cooperation may be strengthened through monthly working meetings (PES REDD+ /TC FLEGT) and sociocultural activities (sport, excursions, etc.).

#### *3.4.2. Engagement of Côte d'Ivoire in the FLEGT and REDD+ processes*

Côte d'Ivoire is currently negotiating with the EU an APV FLEGT. That stage follows various workshops and meetings (*7 regional workshops + 1 national validation*

*workshop*) held since 2012 and financed by the EU, the GIZ and FAO. Almost at the same time, it engages in the REDD+ process. The PES thus plans to take advantage of the proximity of the starting dates of these two processes to achieve coordination and alignment of time schedules between REDD+ and FLEGT in order to permit certain key socioeconomic and legal reforms (at the legislative and regulatory levels), particularly on land.

### 3.4.3. Synergies between REDD+ strategic options and the FLEGT goals

In addition to the direct factors of deforestation, most of the underlying factors enumerated result from poor governance (*lack of clarity of the legal framework, non-enforcement of the law, corruption and lack of transparency in the attribution of resources*). The FLEGT process, by encouraging improvement of forest governance and better application of the laws, addresses certain forest degradation factors (*illegal forest exploitation*) and establishes strong and effective multi-party processes. On the other hand, certain strategic pillars of REDD+ , such as afforestation, can support one of the priorities of the FLEGT process in Côte d'Ivoire, i.e. the revitalization of the lawful timber sector through plantations (in a context of overexploited natural resources). Moreover, land management planning will make it possible to limit future conversions of forest land into arable land and to lower the risk of “conversion timber” within the legal FLEGT wood circuit. These pillars will be developed in coordination with the persons in charge of the FLEGT process. The M&MRV (*Monitoring and Measurement, Notification and Checking*), key element of REDD+ , controls the preparation of reports and monitoring, which are crucial to both FLEGT and the REDD+ , with important potential synergies. FLEGT establishes control systems to ensure legal conformity, and checks by independent third parties; and should establish effective control of forest governance.

### 3.4.4. Definition of legality criteria and indicators the agricultural commodities market

The REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire could be guided by many lessons learned from the FLEGT process in connection with the participatory definition of criteria and indicators dissociating agricultural production from deforestation, taking into account the importance of agricultural engines of deforestation.

### 3.5. Mechanism for the management of complaints and remedies

R-PP implementation at the national level must rely on transparent methods of information sharing and on consultations with the parties concerned. The complexity of the problems tackled and the diversity of stakeholders can translate into many

questions, information requests, or complaints related to the REDD+ strategy and procedures. The complaint and remedy forms mechanism forms an integral part of the REDD+ management framework established by the country. This mechanism must be accessible to all parties concerned from the start of the R-PP implementation phase in order to follow up on any information request or complaint regarding REDD+ preparation activities.

The remedy mechanism that Côte d'Ivoire proposes to implement will aim to receive information requests and complaints formulated by the population or actors affected by REDD+ activities, policies or programs at the local or national level, and to facilitate their resolution. This mechanism will rely on flexible dispute-settlement methods, such as establishment of the facts, dialogue, facilitation or mediation. The proposed mechanism will permit following up on the concerns of citizens, identifying the problems without delays, and to promote confidence and responsibility among the parties concerned.

At the methodological level, creation of this mechanism will start early on in the REDD+ preparation process, guided by the World Bank note (cf. FCPF toolbox) recommending a three-stage approach.

The installation of the mechanism for complaint and remedy management can be modeled on the complaint management system envisaged during the implementation of Population Displacement and Resettlement Plans (PDRs) for groups affected by development projects. In that connection, disagreements on indemnification and compensation measures are frequent. The system is implemented by the administration of charity NGOs. That is currently the case for enterprises affected directly by works at the third bridge (Abidjan-Marcory), which have complained about a decrease in their sales. For this purpose, a study was undertaken by the National Office for Technical studies and Development (BNETD) in September 2013 in order to identify the problems and to find solutions. Friendly settlement are preferred but recourse to the competent courts is not excluded in the event of disagreement.

### *3.6. REDD+ institutional and legal reforms*

#### *3.6.1. At the institutional level*

#### **Justification of the reforms: institutional dysfunctions**

Current institutional dysfunctions likely to block the harmonious implementation of REDD+ are, in particular, the following:

- Overlapping of the areas of competence of certain structures involved in the implementation of REDD+ : often ill-defined roles lead to conflicts of competence;
- Instability of institutional organization: ongoing changes of responsibilities and organizations of ministries are not conducive to a proper attitude towards management of forest resources and the harmonious implementation of REDD+ ;
- Lack of coordination between institutions (creation of social infrastructures in protected areas by unilateral decision of certain actors, causing difficulties to forest management);
- Low institutional capacities: technical structures still lack the technical, financial and material means for the implementation of their action plans. That is the case for SODEFOR, which because of the country's sociopolitical crisis experienced a deceleration of its activities, reduced to the consolidation of past achievements, because of a drastic reduction in the budget, from CFAF 25 to 8-10 billion (source: SODEFOR).

### **Recommended measures**

In view of the above problems, the following specific measures are recommended:

- Establishment of a platform under the supervision of the Prime Minister to resolve conflicts between institutions;
- Sustainable financing of the activities of institutions;
- Obligation of institutions to work in synergy, through an assertion of governmental solidarity;
- Definition of a sustainable vision of forest resources management.

These measures were reaffirmed by participants in the workshop preliminary to a general discussion on forest and water resources, held at Grand Bassam on October 24-26, 2013. Moreover, they encouraged the APV-FLEGT and REDD+ processes.

#### **3.6.2. At the legal level**

### **Justifications for reform**

#### **❖ Inadequate suitability of the Ivoirian legal system for the REDD+ mechanism**

The Environment Code was promulgated in 1996, four years after the Rio summit and one year before the conclusion of the Kyoto Protocol. It contains no reference to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, GHGs, or the concepts of adaptation to the effects of climate change or mitigation of climate change, not to speak of REDD+ , a mechanism that appeared in 2007. That also applies to laws and codes in the sectors of agriculture,

forests, and land.

Although the recently adopted decree setting up NC-REDD+ constitutes a first tangible proof of the will of the State to legislate on the subject, it will be necessary to think of setting up a full body of law permitting to detail the incorporation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol into the national law and to implement a national strategy and field activities based on REDD+ .

For the moment, in addition to above decree and the conventions on the environment signed by Côte d'Ivoire (cf. **Annex 2c-1**), the only legal provisions useful for the implementation of REDD+ are found in the:

- Environment Code: (i) article 79 - prohibition of illegal exploitation; (ii) article 86 - prohibition of bush fires with reference to article 96 (criminal sanctions) - fines of CFAF 100-500 million; and (iii) article 87 - prohibition of logging in CFs, PAs, and NRs with reference to article 89 (criminal sanctions): two-month to two-year imprisonment and fines of up to CFAF 5 million;
- Annex 1 to the Decree on Environmental Impact Studies (EISs): EIS solely where the clearing exceeds 999 ha and presumption of environmental impact for clearings of 100-999 ha.

Thus, everything, or almost everything, remains to be done at the legal level to facilitate the implementation of REDD+ .

#### ◆ Insecurity of land rural

The problems related to rural land in Côte d'Ivoire are, in particular:

- Inadequate knowledge of village and plot limits;
- Precariousness and temporariness of customary rights;
- Lack or ineffectiveness of basic structures for managing the process of issuing land certificates: Land Management Committee (CGFR) and Village Land-Management Committee (CVGFR);
- Ignorance of rural land management mechanisms: ignorance of Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998 on the rural land estate, amended by Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004;
- Scarcity of cultivable land;
- Poor functioning of State structures.

#### **Recommended measures**

For the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism, it is recommended that the following

measures are taken at the general level and at the specific level of rural land:

♦ **At the general level**

The following measures are recommended:

- Adopting as soon as possible the new forest code, drawn up and validated by the stakeholders, ensuring that the REDD+ mechanism is taken into account;
- Drawing up and adopting legal texts adapted to the REDD+ mechanism;
- Incorporating international convention provisions relating to the REDD+ mechanism into national legal texts for better application of prescribed measures;
- Popularizing the legal texts through suitable means of publication;
- Adopting implementing instruments and actually applying them.

**At the specific level of rural land**

The following measures are recommended:

- Delimitation of the land of villages and of land plots;
- Establishment of land certificates (within the framework of a national plan);
- Establishment of and/or support for the basic structures CGFR and CVGFR in order to operationalize the mechanisms of prompt response to land problems;
- Implementation of a training, information and sensitization program for traditional communities on the legislative and regulatory tools applicable to rural land, rural land governance, and peaceful coexistence;
- Organization of village communities in order to have spokespersons to facilitate exchanges between the traditional chiefs, administrative authorities and persons in charge of technical structures;
- Building of the capacities of State and customary structures for land conflict prevention and constructive management (prefectures, sub-prefectures, courts, departmental directorates of agriculture, and traditional chiefs);
- Implementation of Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998 on the rural land estate, amended by Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004.

#### **4. Time schedule for the implementation of activities**

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All activities provided for in component 2c will be incorporated as soon as possible into a time schedule. All current and recommended reforms will be integrated into the three REDD+ phases: the preparation phase, pilot phase and payment phase. Inquiries with

the stakeholders are necessary in order to collect information on all reforms and their state of progress. In any event, the time schedule will be finalized before R-PP is submitted to the 12th Policy Board of the UN-REDD program.



## 7. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S2 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Homologation des activités REDD+	Appui juridique pour la rédaction de l'arrêté ministériel portant homologation des activités REDD+		50						50,0
	Réunions de concertation avec le MINEF et les parties prenantes		20						20,0
Fonds National REDD+	Expertise juridique internationale pour l'établissement d'un Fonds National REDD+		100,0						100,0
	Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur l'info memo du Fonds		60,0						60,0
Plan type de Partage des revenus	Expertise internationale pour le developpement d'un plan type de partages des revenus et de la législation sur les droits du carbone					100,0			100,0
	Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur le plan type de partage des revenus					60,0			60,0
FLEGT	Sensibilisation et informations des populations des zones rurale et renforcement de capacité des parties prenantes	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	420,0
	Appui au réunions de coordination et activités socioculturelles entre le SEP REDD+ et le CT FLEGT	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	70,0
Plate-forme de coordination de l'action institutionnelle	Apui à l'organisation et au fonctionnement	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	21,0
Mecanisme de plainte et de recours	Mise en place		100,0	100,0					200,0
Registre	Expertise technique (informatique) pour la creation d'un registre national				100,0				100,0
	Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur la conception du registre				60,0				60,0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>73,0</b>	<b>403,0</b>	<b>173,0</b>	<b>233,0</b>	<b>233,0</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>1261,0</b>
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									0,0
Apport FCPF									0,0
Apport ONU-REDD			160,0		160,0				320,0
Apport AFD/C2D									0,0
Apport IRD									0,0
Apport UE									tbd

## Component 2d: Social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ preparation procedure and of its implementation

**Standard 2d, to be respected in the R-PP text in order to meet the provisions of this component:**

**Social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ preparation procedure and of its implementation:**

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence in the form of an assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the SESA process. It also provides a description of safeguard issues that are relevant to the country's readiness preparation efforts. For FCPF countries, a simple work plan is presented for conducting the SESA process, cross referencing other components of the R-PP as appropriate, and for preparing the ESMF.

### 1. Context and justification of socio-environmental assessments

The REDD+ strategic options whose framework is presented in this R-PP (see component 2b) aim at a considerable reduction of the trend of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation and at the conservation or reinforcement of carbon stocks. Their implementation can have social and environmental impacts. These impacts will be assessed according to the following criteria:

<i><b>Intensity</b></i>	<i><b>Scope</b></i>	<i><b>Duration</b></i>	<i><b>Significance</b></i>
<i>Fa : Low</i>	<i>Lo : Local</i>	<i>Co : Short</i>	<i>Mi : Minor</i>
<i>Mo : Average</i>	<i>Zo : Zonal</i>	<i>Mo : Average</i>	<i>Mo : Average</i>
<i>Fo : High</i>	<i>Re : Regional</i>	<i>Lg : Long</i>	<i>Ma : Major</i>

A summary matrix of the impacts of each strategy must be drawn up as follows:

<b>Assessment of the significance of the impact</b>			
<b>Intensity</b>	<b>Scope</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance of impact</b>

One may however consider that, from an environmental point of view, the strategic approaches, particularly the reinforcement of stocks, should have positive impacts on the protection of the soil, water resources and biodiversity. Yet afforestation with rapid growth species may in certain cases have negative effects on these various elements (soil, water, and biodiversity).

As regards the population, enhancing the capacities and improving the forest and agricultural production systems should improve the incomes and food security of forest communities. On the other hand, although REDD+ activities are planned in a spirit of

sustainable development, any modification of traditional practices is likely to involve tensions, exclusion of certain social categories, and impacts on gender issues. A tangible risk exists as regards access to land.

Thus, activities must be carried out in various fields, particularly those of land management, land security, forest management planning, agro-forestry, and within various sectoral policies (on mining, stock breeding, agriculture, etc.). Participation of all stakeholders must begin in the strategy formulation phase. The strategy will then be implemented through various programs and projects involving the central and local authorities, civil society, the private sector, individuals and communities.

## **2. Purpose of the strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA)**

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Environmental impact studies in the framework of the REDD+ strategy are a means of taking account of the environment in the process of development the various strategic options. The contextual approach makes it possible to assess the potential impacts of the REDD+ strategy within the framework of the strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA). This SESA will be launched quickly so that its results can be used as input in the process of finalization of the national REDD+ strategy while involving the principal stakeholders and interest groups concerned.

The goals consist in (i) evaluating the positive or negative impacts of the REDD+ strategic options on the environment and on society in order to then (ii) confirm, modify or invalidate, the REDD+ strategic options initially proposed and, if necessary, (iii) propose corrective action or compensation of the damage.

## **3. Legal provisions of the SESA**

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### *3.1 Institutional framework*

All institutions (public and/or private) directly or indirectly, or likely to be, involved in the REDD+ program must be consulted and informed of the strategies and activities to be implemented.

The main ministries and structures likely to be concerned are the following:

- Ministry of the Environment, Urban Public Health and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD);
- Ministry of Water and Forests;
- Ministry of Economic Infrastructure;
- National Environmental Agency (ANDE) of MINESUDD;
- Services of the State Ministry of the Interior and Security;

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry for Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Planning;
- State Ministry of Planning and Development.

### *3.2 Legislative and regulatory framework*

The country's Constitution contains two articles on the environment: article 19 recognizes every person's right to a healthy environment; while, under article 28, environmental protection and quality of life the promotion are a duty of the community, every individual and every legal entity.

Under article 39 of the environment code “preliminary impact study shall be carried out for any major project that may have an environmental impact, including programs, plans and policies that may affect the environment. Their full list shall be established in a decree. All projects shall be checked and monitored to ensure compliance with forecasts and adopt any corrective measures needed” (cf. **Annex 2d-1**).

Under article 40 of the same code, an environmental impact (EIS) shall comprise at least:

- A description of the activity proposed;
- A description of the environment that may be affected, including specific information necessary for identifying or assessing environmental effects of the proposed activity;
- Where appropriate, a list of the products used;
- Where appropriate, a description of alternative solutions;
- An assessment of probable or potential effects of the proposed activity and of other possible solutions on the environment, including direct, indirect, and cumulative short-, medium- and long-term effects;
- Identification and description of measures aimed at mitigating the effects of the proposed activity on the environment;
- Mention of any knowledge gaps or uncertainties encountered in preparing the necessary information;
- Mention of any risks for the environment of an adjacent State which are due to the proposed activity or the other possible solutions;
- A short summary of the information provided under the preceding headings;
- A description of the methods of regular follow-up and monitoring of environmental indicators before (initial stage) and during the works, during exploitation of the work or facility, and, where appropriate, after exploitation (site restoration or recovery);

- A financial estimate of measures recommended for preventing, reducing or compensating for the negative effects of the project on the environment and measures of regular follow-up and monitoring of relevant environmental indicators.

Under article 41, review of environmental impact studies by the Environmental Impact Assessment Office shall be subject to the payment of a tax to the National Environmental Fund.

Under the same article, on proposal of the competent national authority, the Council of Ministers shall establish and revise by decree the list of works, activities, and planning documents concerning which public authorities may not, under penalty of nullity, proceed with any decision, approval or authorization without having an environmental impact study enabling them to assess their direct or indirect effects on the environment.

In addition to the Constitution and the environment code, the following legislative and regulatory texts apply to the implementation of SESA:

- Law No. 65-425 of December 20, 1965 on the Forest Code;
- Law No. 98-755 of December 1998 on the Water Code;
- Law No. 95-553 of July 17, 1995 on the Mining Code;
- Law No. 95-15 of January 12, 1995 on the Labor Code;
- Decree No. 96-884 of October 25, 1996 on the cancellation of customary rights;
- Decree No. 72-116 of February 9, 1972 establishing a scale for damages for the destruction of cultivations;
- Etc.

#### **4. SESA terms of reference**

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In order that the implementation of REDD+ does not cause the deterioration of socio-environmental assets in addition to forest carbon, FCPF guidelines recommend a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA).

The application of SESA to the proposed REDD+ strategic options should permit ongoing improvement of those strategies in connection with the rights and protection of vulnerable groups, cultural heritage, gender equity, governance and biodiversity.

An environmental and social management framework (ESMF), arising from the SESA, will permit routinely to maximize the positive and reduce the negative impacts of the strategies.

A draft decree is in progress on the SESA for policies, plans and programs. This draft aims to establish “a *participatory analytical approach to taking into account environmental considerations in the formulation of local, national or regional policies,*

*plans and programs drawn by a public authority or by private entity for adoption by an organization, a ministry, the Government or the National Assembly” (draft decree, 2012).*

It targets the main sectors involved in REDD+ : protected areas, agriculture, silviculture, energy, mines, industry, transport, tourism, urban masterplan, land use planning, and local, sectoral and national development planning. The institutional framework is already outlined:

- The Ministry of the Environment takes charge of technical assistance, the SESA terms of reference, and monitoring and evaluation of SESA recommendations;
- The Ministry of Planning ensures that SESA is implemented for projects requiring it.

The decree on the SESA, under preparation, meets the relevant FCPF guidelines, adapted to the needs of REDD+ .

## **5. SESA objectives**

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The SESA aims to ensure that (cf. [Annex 2d-2](#)):

1. The REDD+ program is in conformity with democratic governance standards, reflected in national commitments and multilateral agreements;
2. All entitled persons equitably enjoy the advantages of the REDD+ program;
3. The REDD+ program contributes to long-term security concerning the living conditions and frameworks of local communities and increases their well-being, with special attention to the most vulnerable persons;
4. The REDD+ program contributes to a broader sustainable development, and respects human rights, the rights provided for by national legislation, customary laws and the collective rights, and the national development targets;
5. The REDD+ program maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystem services;
6. All stakeholders have access to precise information and participate in the REDD+ program fully and effectively.

SESA findings will lead to:

1. The selection of acceptable strategies;
2. Adjustments to certain strategies in order to reduce their negative effects;
3. The formulation of an ESMF.

The ESMF will make risk management possible during implementation of the strategies that will have been validated by the SESA; and its role will be to:

1. Examine the legal, regulatory and policy context in which the strategy will be implemented;
2. Examine the potential environmental and social impacts of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;
3. Describe arrangements for managing such impacts, and the requirements for their implementation.

The ESMF must include:

- Consultation procedures on risks, their acceptability and mitigation possibilities;
- Risk management capacity building activities;
- An action plan for the reduction of the risks;
- Measures for taking into account inversion risks;
- Measures for reducing emission displacement (leakages).

## **6. Participation of civil society in the SESA**

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The civil society as a whole, in particular environmental NGOs, consumers' associations and groups of traditional chiefs, women and young persons are involved in all activities from the beginning of the process. Their participation in implementation will be guaranteed through positions that some of their representatives will occupy in discussion and decision-making bodies, in particular the:

- SESA steering committee;
- Technical committee for coordination of studies on the implementation of REDD+ projects (drafting of terms of reference);
- Working group for the formulation and follow-up of the implementation of administrative procedures for the expropriation, indemnification and resettlement of persons affected by REDD+ projects;
- Technical committee for coordination of the implementation of SESA (in particular, surveys on the ground).

## **7. The SESA implementation process**

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The SESA and the ESMF preparation process of the R-PP comprises three phases. SESA implementation shall take place stage- or phase-wise:

- Phase 1: SESA preparation phase. It consists in analyzing differences between stakeholders in terms of information, organizing a broad consultation of stakeholders and preparing a SESA work plan and/or the ToR;
- Phase 2: Refinement of the REDD+ strategy. It consists of the following activities: identifying and prioritizing deforestation factors; evaluating the REDD+ strategic

options to be implemented; assessing the impacts and risks of the options selected; and improving those options;

- Phase 3: Preparation of the management framework (SESA evaluation of the). It consists of the following stages: developing the ToR of the ESMF; preparing the ESMF in line with the guarantees; and summarizing SESA products and results.

The diagram below describes the course followed by the SESA process.



*Figure 30: Presentation of SESA-ESMF process*

## 8. Capacity building

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In addition to the BNETD, which carries out environmental assessments of major projects of the State and sometimes of private enterprises, there are a number of offices authorized by ANDE to carry out such studies (see list in annex 2d-4). However, the national, institutional and private capacities in drawing up and evaluating environmental studies and in the management and monitoring of environmental and social impacts must be constantly improved. Accordingly, we anticipate the proposal of a plan for enhancing the competence and institutional capacities of the ministries and public and private structures to be involved in REDD+ and of the leaders of civil society organizations participating in the relevant platform (component 1c). This training and capacity-building program will form an integral part of the ESMF and will be proposed in the framework of the SEA. It will be drawn up on the basis of the analysis of differences between stakeholders and a rigorous assessment of needs.

## 9. Additional safeguard clauses to consider

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Given that Côte d'Ivoire has few safeguard clauses relating to the management of social and environmental impacts of its programs, the adoption of the existing safeguard clauses for the REDD+ is recommended. They are in particular the World Bank operational policies, without whose implementation WB financing is impossible (cf. Annex 2d-3):

- 1.01 on environmental evaluation: already covered by the EIA;
- 4.04 on natural habitats: no support for projects that significantly degrade critical natural habitats. No degradation of non-critical natural habitats unless no alternative solution exists and an exhaustive analysis shows that benefits from the project will substantially exceed the environmental costs. This policy limits in particular deforestations for reforestations destined to be carbon sinks;
- 4.11 on cultural heritage: protection of tangible cultural resources (archeological and historical sites, historical urban areas, sacred sites, cemeteries and sepulchers), and respect for national laws governing the protection of tangible cultural heritage;
- 4.12 on involuntary resettlement of persons: development of a plan for resettling and compensating persons experiencing relocation; loss of habitat, assets or access to them, or sources of income; or restrictions on parks and protected areas with negative effects on the means of existence of displaced persons;
- 4.36 on forests: no projects that would imply conversion or significant degradation of forest sites or critical natural habitats. In the event of a project implying major degradation of a non-critical habitat without any possible alternative, exhaustive

analysis must show that the benefits largely outbalances the environmental costs, and the project must include mitigation measures. For plantation projects, establishment at non-wooded sites or on converted land is preferred;

- 4.20 on autochthonous populations: This regards the concepts of identity, cultural specificities, traditional means of existence, exposure to diseases, gender and intergenerational problems, the population's capability to defend its interests and rights, and its links to the land and natural resources, customary law, cultural and spiritual values related to the land and the resources, and management practices.

Concerning this last operational policy, note should be made of the meaning commonly ascribed to the term “autochthonousness” in Côte d'Ivoire. A distinction is drawn between:

1. Autochthonous persons: those born to Ivoirian parents and whose ethnic group occupies the zone concerned “since a long time ago”;
2. Allochthonous persons: those born to Ivoirian parents and whose ethnic group moved into the zone “recently”;
3. Aliens: persons born to “non-Ivoirian” parents.

In Côte d'Ivoire, these different concepts have been and continue to be the cause of problems within the population. Those terms must therefore be used prudently. However, each such category includes vulnerable, underprivileged and privileged groups. These questions will be taken into account when the program is implemented.

The International Labour Organization's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) has not been signed by Côte d'Ivoire and is not readily applicable to it.

Compliance with the social and environmental safeguard policies of the FCPF and UN-REDD must be ensured.

## 7. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Renforcement des capacités des acteurs concernés	Ateliers de sensibilisation des parties prenantes à l'EESS dans les 3 zones de déploiement (12000\$ par atelier)		36,0						36,0
	Atelier de sensibilisation à l'EESS des services de l'ETAT à Abidjan		15,0						15,0
Elaboration des termes de référence de l'EESS	Consultation des parties prenantes dans les zones de déploiement des termes de reference de l'EESS prepare par le SEP			40,0					40,0
	Elaboration des Termes des Références			2,0					2,0
Réalisation de l'EESS	Selection d'une firme et réalisation de l'EESS, y compris phases de consultation des parties prenantes				200,0	200,0			400,0
	Consultation des parties prenantes à l'EESS dans les 3 zones de déploiement (12000\$ par atelier)						36,0		36,0
	Atelier de validation nationale de l'ESS						15,0		15,0
Mise en œuvre du CGES	Mise en œuvre du CGES							20,0	20,0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,0</b>	<b>51,0</b>	<b>42,0</b>	<b>200,0</b>	<b>200,0</b>	<b>51,0</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>564,0</b>
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									0,0
Apport FCPF			51,0	42,0	200,0	200,0	51,0	20,0	564,0
Apport ONU-REDD									0,0
Apport AFD/C2D									0,0
Apport IRD									0,0
Apport UE									0,0

## COMPONENT 3: Development of a national forest reference emission level and/or a forest reference level

**Standard 3, to be respected in the R-PP text in order to meet the provisions of this component:**

### **Development of a national forest reference emission level and/or a forest reference level:**

This component presents a work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD+ strategy activities), and 4 (monitoring system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

### **1. Context and justification**

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Decision 1/CP.16 of the CoP to the UNFCCC requests developing countries to develop a national forest reference emission level (NER) and/or a national forest reference level (NR) or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational NERs/NRs, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15 of CoP 15 of 2010. According to decision 4/CP.15 adopted in Copenhagen on methodological guidance for REDD+ activities, “developing countries in establishing forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels should do so transparently taking into account historical data, and adjust for national circumstances [...]”.

The Ivoirian reference level will be developed through a stagewise approach whose first stage consists in the adoption of a national definition of the forest.

### **2. Definition of the reference period and of the forest**

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The NER/NR of Côte d'Ivoire will be based on historical emissions of the period 1990-2010. Côte d'Ivoire has very few data as regards estimated historical data on GHG emissions/removals. The only available data result from the reference maps of BNETD/CCT for 1990, 2000 and 2011 and from the two national communications. However, information available at the pan-tropical scale will be used to supplement and, to a certain extent, verify the national information available.

Moreover, to estimate NER/NR, it would be necessary to have a definition of the various types of settlement in order to determine changes in land use. That definition will focus on the definition of the forest.

Several definitions exist and could be used as a basis for the definition of the forest and for country-level discussions.

According to FAO, a forest or is land of a surface area exceeding 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 m and a wooded cover of more than 10 percent, or with trees capable of attaining these thresholds in situ. Land for predominantly agricultural or urban use is excluded (FRA, 2010).

According to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC: “the definition of a forest is: land with an area between 0.5 and 1.0 ha tree and crown cover between 10 and 30 per cent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height between 2 and 5 m at maturity in situ. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; or open forest formations. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach a crown density between 10 and 30 per cent or tree height between 2 and 5 m are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention such as logging or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest”.

Côte d'Ivoire adopted for the implementation of CDM the definition of the term “forest” as any land with a minimum surface of 0.1 ha and crown cover of at least 30 percent and trees able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity.

However, under article 1 of Law No. 65/425 of December 20, 1965 on the forest code, in Côte d'Ivoire forests are held to be vegetation formations whose exclusive or main products are wood for joinery, industry and services, firewood and wood for coal and which incidentally can produce other materials, such as bamboo, barks, latex, resins, gums, seeds and fruits.

The definition of the forest that Côte d'Ivoire will adopt for REDD+ will take into account all of the above definitions. It will be adopted in the early second half of 2014. It is important progress rapidly on this question because the choice of a definition from the forest will determine subsequent work.

### **3. Mobilizable structures and data, and capacity building**

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A number of national structures have the capability to develop the country's NER/NR and should be asked to contribute. Indeed, a preparatory study, launched in 2012 by the Development Research Institute (IRD), inventoried centres of information and expertise available in technical organizations involved in spatial monitoring of land in Côte d'Ivoire. Moreover, a second feasibility study, funded by C2D and launched in May 2013 should make it possible to analyze more precisely the competence of each of the above-mentioned institutions and to create an interministerial group on land monitoring. The results of this last study are expected in late 2013.

In this chapter, institutions are identified, with an inventory of their capacities and the data which they have in order to determine the capacity-building efforts necessary for their full operationalization.

### *3.1. Inventory of mobilizable structures*

A number of structures may participate in the definition of the NER/NR of Côte d'Ivoire. They include inter alia:

- National institutions: BNETD/CCT, CNTIG, INS, ANADER, SODEXAM, SODEFOR, OIPR, etc.
- Ministries: MINEF, MINAGRI, MINESUDD, MESRES, MEMPD, etc.
- Universities and research centres: ENSEA, CURAT, IGT, CIRES, ESA, CSRS, CNRA, etc.
- International and national NGOs and other civil society organizations.

### *Inventory of existing capacities and data*

Various national data exist and may be used in the development of the NER/NR of Côte d'Ivoire and to estimate future GHG emissions/removal. One may cite for instance the following:

- National land-occupation maps available at BNETD/CCT and CNTIG;
- CF layout plans available at SODEFOR;
- Cash crop locations determined by the private sector and Agricultural Professional Organizations (OPA);
- A network of permanent small plots established by SODEFOR in CFs with ITTO funding and whose data can be used to estimate carbon stocks by stands;
- A digital land model by 40 m space intervals;
- The road network map;
- Etc.

A fuller list of country data for the development of the NER/NR is available in annex 3.1.

In addition to these data, various research studies and scientific publications have been prepared by universities and research centres on the follow-up of forest cover development in CFs and national parks. These studies have mainly used teledetection data. In the case of Côte d'Ivoire, they could form the basis for chronological activity data acquisition (extent of forest cover and historical evolution of forest areas).

The MRV/REDD+ unit will be responsible for collecting and analyzing existing data, and seeking and estimating missing data.

The issue of the lack of certain essential data on the main causes of deforestation and/or forest degradation is also referred to in component 2a. The studies should make it possible to obtain the data necessary for the evaluation of the impact of each factor on net emissions due to forests. Such new data will supplement the older information and make it possible to update the NER/NR and to evaluate the impact of the REDD+ process within the framework of the M&MRV system.

Data on the environmental and socioeconomic impact of the REDD+ activities proposed in component 4b will make it possible to readjust the NR/NER regularly.

### *3.2. Capacity building*

Training and capacity building are crucial to the success of the national REDD+ strategy. The enhancement of capacities necessary for the development of the country's NER/NR will take place at a number of levels and will be provided to the various institutions responsible (see 3.1). It consists of:

- Infrastructure;
- Personnel training in the UNFCCC and the IPCC guidelines;
- Personnel training in teledetection, the GIS, and the technical aspects of NER/NR calculation.

Training will be offered through technical assistance on matters related to seeking and centralizing data necessary for the development of the NER/NR, the modeling of future volumes and areas of deforestation, etc. This technical assistance could be North-South but will mainly be South-South because recognized modeling capabilities exist in certain developing countries (e.g. Mexico and other countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has also worked on the creation of its reference scenario). It would be interesting to share their mistakes and achievements in the development of NER/NR.

Particular attention will be paid to countries presenting forest and historical characteristics similar to those of Côte d'Ivoire.

Training in REDD+ in general and the reference level in particular, funded by an FAO technical cooperation program, was organized in September 2013. It was attended by 45 representatives of national institutions, ministries, and civil society.

Various other training events are planned in the framework of the implementation of GEOFORAFRI projects and spatial land-monitoring financed respectively by the IRD and C2D. This information will be extensively documented in the capacity-building section of component 4a.



This project will enhance in particular the means and capacities of the structures sounded out to be responsible for component 3. A more detailed presentation of this project is available in component 4.

#### **4. Estimate of historical emissions/removal**

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Estimates of historical emissions and removal will be produced on the basis of the methodological indications of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in recommendations regarding good practices (IPCC RMBP 2003) and guidelines (IPCC AFAP 2006). The estimates will be based on the combination of teledetection data and data inventoried on the ground.

That evaluation will take place in three stages. Determination of the data of activities in a first stage. That of the emission factors in one second stage, and finally the crossing of these two types of data to obtain the historical emissions/removals over the base period.

This part is closely related to the 4a part on the M&MRV system: emissions and removals linked to future changes to land use will be obtained through the emission factors secured by the M&MRV system. The reference level will be adjusted according to the results obtained from the M&MRV system and the structures responsible for construction of the reference level are the same as those entrusted with development and follow-up of the M&MRV system.

##### *4.1. Determination of historical activity data*

In a first stage, it will be a question of determining the areas of each land use (in ha) and their variations through time (variables of activities), over the reference period, on the basis of land use maps available at BNETD/CCT and of the studies undertaken on forest cover change based on teledetection data.

With IRD support in the framework of the GEOFORAFRI project, these land use maps will be harmonized (as a whole) and finalized (regarding the one of 2010).

Moreover, the reference maps available will be validated by using the land use maps resulting from pantropical analysis.<sup>5</sup>

##### *4.2. Determination of historical emission factors*

Because of the insufficiency of national data at the level of carbon stock and their development through time, we will use for the estimate of emission factors mainly data

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<sup>5</sup> <http://globalmonitoring.sdstate.edu/projects/gfm/global/gindex.html>

resulting from carbon/total biomass data analysis<sup>6</sup> for carbon stocks. These data will be supplemented with data collected on the permanent small plots of SODEFOR, the data of land management inventories in CFs of SODEFOR and the data of research centres and universities on forest carbon stock estimates.

The insufficiency of data for estimating the historical emissions/removal of Côte d'Ivoire is explained by various national circumstances, including the sociopolitical crises experienced by the country, and will be discussed in greater detail in the chapter dealing with national circumstances.

#### *4.3. Determination of historical emissions/removals*

This stage, developed in somewhat greater detail in component 4A, will produce estimates of historical annual emissions/removals, based on changes of carbon stocks, for the selected reference period.

The emissions/removals will be obtained by using side by side the historical activity data and historical emission factors, for each year of the reference period (1990, 2000, and 2010).

### **5. National circumstances**

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The development of a national NER/NR is dependent upon sectoral policies. Within the framework of the implementation of national policy and the major achievements aimed at making Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2020, the sectoral policies resulting from political options have defined development goals that will affect the forest and especially GHG removals. To that one must add the sociopolitical crises experienced by the country and the various deforestation engines identified in component 2a. All these parameters must be incorporated into the model to be used for the development of a NER/NR.

#### *5.1. Forest: PDF and PNR*

The strategic plan, 2010-2012, for forest policy implementation falls within the PDF, 1998-2015, already presented. Its objective is to set up a management system for restoring, conserving and developing in a sustainable manner the country's forests.

The proposed activities aim at the reduction of certain already identified pressures and overlap significantly with the activities identified within the REDD+ strategic options:

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<sup>6</sup> [http://cdiac.ornl.gov/epubs/ndp/global\\_carbon/carbon\\_documentation.html](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/epubs/ndp/global_carbon/carbon_documentation.html)  
[http://carbon.jpl.nasa.gov/data/data\\_africa.cfm](http://carbon.jpl.nasa.gov/data/data_africa.cfm)  
[http://www.whrc.org/mapping/pantropical/carbon\\_dataset.html](http://www.whrc.org/mapping/pantropical/carbon_dataset.html)

strengthening of interministerial coordination on rural development, establishment of a land use plan, relocation of population groups living in CFs, implementation of simplified management plans in the DFR, updating of land management plans for the CFs of the DFPE, wood processing optimization, development of energy wood and agricultural by-products, professionalization of the coal and firewood sub-sectors, dissemination of improved hearths, etc.

The national afforestation plan directed by the Ministry of Water and Forests provides for the afforestation of 150,000 ha in the period 2006-2015.

### *5.2. Agriculture: PNIA*

The PNIA, 2010-2015, and its detailed investment plan have already been presented. One may recall here its main points: (i) Strengthening the role of agriculture in GDP; (ii) 6 percent p.a. growth of the volume of exports by 2015; (iii) revitalization of the sectors of coffee, cocoa, oil palm and rubber, particularly through improvement of agricultural productivity (selected planting material, mechanization, enrichment, etc.); (iv) rehabilitation of the forests and revitalization of the timber sector (afforestation, and protection of CFs, parks and reserves). The PNIA is the extension of past agricultural policies passed and defends a productivist view of agriculture with a low level of deforestation.

### *5.3. PND*

The PND, 2013-2015, is presented as the new framework of reference of public intervention and political dialogue, aiming in particular at greater consistency in the activities of the various ministries. This PND thus engages in arbitration between sectoral policies and includes the main thrust of the PRSP, 2009. The stated goal is to make Côte d'Ivoire an emerging economy by 2020.

To that end, the growth of the primary sector (agriculture and mining) is expected to contribute 1.3 percent p.a to GDP growth, the secondary sector is expected to contribute 2.8 percent p.a. and the tertiary sector 4.9 percent p.a. The first pillar of growth identified is agriculture.

PND budget allocations appear rather unbalanced:

- 25 percent for infrastructure and transport. The objective is to open up sub-prefectures and villages and facilitate trade. 5,535 km of roads are planned by 2015;
- 8.5 percent for agriculture in order to (i) implement the land law, (ii) establish special offices for financing agriculture, (iii) renew the cocoa and coffee orchards and create of new plantations, and (iv) revitalize the cotton, pineapple, cashew and rice

sub-sectors. The PND relies on the strong assumption that agriculture will continue to play a driving role in coming decades;

- 0.42 percent for the forest. This seems negligible in view of the activities envisaged (largely stemming from forest policy): afforestation, establishment of protected areas, forest traceability etc., improved energy efficiency, promotion of renewable energy, and facilitation of access to and decline of the cost of butane.

In conclusion, despite political announcements in favor of forests and the environment, the country's development paradigm continues to focus on agricultural productivism, at the expense of the forests. The emphasis placed on infrastructure will facilitate access to the last scraps of forest and will increase the profitability of agro-export costs by reducing transport costs.

#### 5.4. *Causes of deforestation*

They have been developed in component 2a. We will review here some of them to show their impact on historical and future emissions/removals.

- **Agriculture:** Although a major producer, Ivoirian agriculture is characterized by extensiveness and a poor yield: in 2001, only 11.2 percent of traditional small-scale farming units used plant health products, 4.5 percent mineral fertilizers, 2.9 percent improved seeds, and 2 percent organic fertilizers (RNA, 2001). According to the second national communication, cocoa and coffee plantations, whose areas have quintupled in less than 50 years, are the leading causes of deforestation. Moreover, the agro-industrial oil-palm and rubber plantations are in practice active in large-scale forest clearings. Such operators have been encouraged by national authorities that often downgraded CFs for the establishment of their plantations; Moreover, the evaluation of the masterplan of agricultural development, 1992-2015, concludes that agricultural intensification is far from having taken place and deforestation has worsened. Despite the adoption of a rural land law, the problems of the access to land and of land security remain unabated.

At all events, the evaluation of the national situation must contain the following information:

- **Geographical characteristics:** including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics;
- **Population:** growth rates, distribution, density and other important statistics;
- **Economy:** including energy, transport, industry, mining, tourism, agriculture, fishing, waste, health and the services sector;
- **Education:** including scientific and technical research institutions;

- Any other information considered to be relevant by the Party, for instance information relating to articles 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 of the UNFCCC.

### *5.5. Sociopolitical crises*

Côte d'Ivoire has faced many challenges at the political, economic and social levels. Although a prosperous and stable country during the first two decades of its independence, the bases of social balance was unfortunately shaken by contradictions that appeared under the combined effects of the economic recession of the 1980s and the consolidation of democracy in Africa as from the 1990s. Moreover, various other endogenous factors contributed to the sociopolitical degradation of the climate and the crumbling of social cohesion.

Soaring population growth out of phase with the economic growth rate, non-application of the law on rural land, and various attempts at destabilization followed by post-electoral crises created a social divide characterized by conflicts between the various communities.

The various crises which followed one another since 2000-2010 caused the destruction of infrastructure and the loss of data in various national structures. Also, they limited the access of the administration to certain zones and certain classified forests (CFs). As a result, such forests were infiltrated by the population, in a search of arable land.

### *5.6. The Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D)*

Within the framework of resource allocation under the first C2D over the period 2013-2015 to the financing of the protection of the natural assets of country (C2D), the State, through the Ministry of the Environment, Urban Public Health and Sustainable Development and the French partners (AFD), decided to allocate financial support to the implementation of national REDD+ strategy.

The plan is to support the national REDD+ process by means of a practical feasibility test through a project on the ground which reconciles effective management of natural resources and economic development.

The project may at the same time involve environmental and socioeconomic benefits. Consequently, its implementation, aimed at limiting growing deforestation, is highly pertinent. The zone of the pilot project is the area of the South Comoé in the Adzopé-Bettié-Aboisso triangle.

## **6. Reference scenario of Côte d'Ivoire**

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In Côte d'Ivoire, the modeling of the change of forest GHG emissions/removals can lead to two scenarios:

- A reference scenario in the absence of implementation of REDD+ strategies, which could be called “status quo REDD+ scenario”. It could take into account the current and future causes of pressure on the forests and will be the basis for estimating the results of REDD+ in terms of reduction of emissions or increases in removals, compared to real situation measured by the M&MRV system of forest GHG;
- A scenario incorporating the implementation of REDD+ strategies, which could be called “green REDD+ scenario”. Contrary to the “status quo REDD+ scenario”, this scenario will not be used to measure results, but rather to estimate the effects of REDD+ strategic options, measure their sensitivity in relation to various assumptions and, in fine, identify strategic the most promising REDD+ options. Within this framework, modeling will be used as tool for assisting decision-making.

#### *6.1. Projection of future emissions/removals*

Relying on historical emissions/removals and the national circumstances, a simple model based on the historical projection of the rates of deforestation will initially be developed to estimate future emissions/removals. This model will be refined progressively on the basis of data collected using the M&MRV system (Component 4).

In a second stage, the model can change towards a top-down approach to address regional specificities.

The main part of the work of development of the reference scenario will consist in a diachronic analysis over the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 and in defining a model that explains variations in the Land Use Database (BLOT) and then projecting it in the future. One may, to a certain extent, add an intermediate date between the 2000 and 2010 (for instance 2005) within the framework of pilot projects on certain zones and studies carried out by universities and research centres.

The values attributed to the various model parameters for projection in the future must have resulted from consensus at the national level. Lastly, carbon contents of each projected layer will be attributed to establish the estimated curve of carbon stock change.

##### *6.1.1. Quantitative modeling of future degraded/deforested areas*

Following the example developed on the Congo Basin scale, a global optimization model of the “GLOBIOM” type (IIASA, 2010) would permit to quantify degraded/deforested

areas on the basis of supply-demand equilibriums maximizing the benefit to the various economic actors involved.

That model could be enriched with modules modeling production, transport and processing for various sectors (cash crops, food crops, timber, firewood, etc.). These models can copy international precedents - models G4M for wood, EPIC for crops (IIASA, 2010), and POLES for firewood (KIEKEN, 2008) - or be built ad hoc on the basis of national-scale work (HUSKS et al., 2005 on the dynamics of the cocoa pioneer front).

One may globally assume economic rationality with regard to cash crops, the economic actors having shown themselves able to shift from a crop to another depending on the development of world prices (from coffee to cocoa in the 1960s and from cocoa/coffee to rubber in 2000-2010).

Lastly, certain specific factors require special attention: account must be taken of the declining fertility of the soil, the introduction of improved planting material, climate change (particularly declining rainfall), implementation of an APV-FLEGT, etc.

#### 6.1.2. Space modeling of future degraded/deforested areas

Such spatialization requires establishing relationships between past deforestation/degradation and spatialized variables explaining deforestation/degradation, for instance population density, arable land potential, proximity of roads, level of forest protection, level of forest exploitation, level of mining, etc.

Once such relationships are established, one can map future risks of deforestation/degradation, and then “spread out” the deforested/degraded surfaces over the territory.

Lastly, on that map of future zones of deforestation and/or degradation one may superimpose a map of biological carbon stocks and thus come up with a rather detailed estimate of forest GHG emissions/removals.

### 6.2. *Estimation and validation of the national reference level*

Although partial validations by specialists and international organizations associated with the REDD+ can take place on the way, the reference level and the methodology used to determine it will be audited before they are officially presented for evaluation or approval to the authority which will be designated to manage the international REDD+ mechanism, or to IPCC and the parties to UNFCCC. The audit will be entrusted to research office or an independent certification body.

## 7. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S2 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Homologation des activités REDD+	Appui juridique pour la rédaction de l'arrêté ministériel portant homologation des activités REDD+		50						50,0
	Réunions de concertation avec le MINEF et les parties prenantes		20						20,0
Fonds National REDD+	Expertise juridique internationale pour l'établissement d'un Fonds National REDD+		100,0						100,0
	Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur l'info memo du Fonds		60,0						60,0
Plan type de Partage des revenus	Expertise internationale pour le developpement d'un plan type de partages des revenus et de la législation sur les droits du carbone					100,0			100,0
	Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur le plan type de partage des revenus					60,0			60,0
FLEGT	Sensibilisation et informations des populations des zones rurale et renforcement de capacité des parties prenantes	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	420,0
	Appui au réunions de coordination et activités socioculturelles entre le SEP REDD+ et le CT FLEGT	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	70,0
Plate-forme de coordination de l'action institutionnelle	Apui à l'organisation et au fonctionnement	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	21,0
Mecanisme de plainte et de recours	Mise en place		100,0	100,0					200,0
Registre	Expertise technique (informatique) pour la creation d'un registre national				100,0				100,0
	Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur la conception du registre				60,0				60,0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>73,0</b>	<b>403,0</b>	<b>173,0</b>	<b>233,0</b>	<b>233,0</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>1261,0</b>
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									0,0
Apport FCPF									0,0
Apport ONU-REDD			160,0		160,0				320,0
Apport AFD/C2D									0,0
Apport IRD									0,0
Apport UE									tbd



## **COMPONENT 4: Establishment of a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system**

### **Component 4a: National forest-carbon emissions and removals monitoring system**

#### **1. Context**

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In accordance with its commitment to the REDD+ mechanism within the UNFCCC, Côte d'Ivoire must establish a system for monitoring and measurement, notification and checking (M&MRV) with regard to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, particularly emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation.

In accordance with IPCC guidelines and under UNFCCC, the M&MRV system of Côte d'Ivoire should be based on the following four pillars for measuring GHG emissions:

- (i) A system for monitoring results obtained through national policies and measures;
- (ii) A system for monitoring forest cover through teledetection;
- (iii) A system for measuring carbon on the ground in the various primary and secondary forest ecosystems;
- (iv) Reporting through the GHG inventory; and verification, by means of internal and external audits, of the information produced.

The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), as envisaged by Côte d'Ivoire in the context of REDD+ , will play this twofold role, namely (i) monitoring and (ii) of measurement, reporting and verification.

#### **2. Goals**

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The forest GHG M&MRV system of Côte d'Ivoire will be developed in accordance with decisions 1/CP.16 and 4/CP.15 so as to follow up the identified pressures on forests (component 2a of R-PP) and the proposed REDD+ strategic options (component 2b of R-PP). In particular, that system must make it possible to follow up:

- The eligible activities of the five thrusts:
  - (i) Reduction of emissions related to deforestation;
  - (ii) Reduction of the emissions related to forest degradation;
  - (iii) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
  - (iv) Sustainable management of forests;
  - (v) Increase in forest carbon stocks.

The NFMS, which will incorporate the functions of the M&MRV system, will also make it possible to follow up:

- Changes to land use in the various environmental zones;
- Socioeconomic and governance benefits, as developed in component 4b.

It must be stressed that Côte d'Ivoire envisages developing its NFMS, over and above the mere objective of evaluating carbon emissions/removals, also as a tool for improving the forest governance, transparency and information sharing. These matters are further detailed in component 4b.

The NFMS also serves for the collection of data and information, such as those on historical changes to the forest cover, as inputs into the evaluation of reference levels of emissions with regard to forests at the national or sub-national levels and/or forest reference levels (NRE/NR) (see component 3). Thus, the NFMS will link historical and present/future evaluations, ensuring the data and information consistency necessary for supporting the implementation of REDD+ activities in the country.

The approaches envisaged for estimating of the data of activities are approach 3 for natural forests and afforestation, cocoa, coffee, and approach 2 for the sub-classes of degraded forests and other crops. These approaches are developed in 4.1.1.

According to the methodological approach proposed by IPCC, countries wishing to participate in a mitigation mechanism (e.g. REDD+ ) under UNFCCC must at least intend to establish a GHG inventory with the known uncertainties regarding estimates of variations of carbon stocks (Level 2). To meet this condition, the country must have:

- (i) Estimates of the specific emission factors;
- (ii) An inventory of multi-temporal data;
- (iii) The uncertainties related to the estimates of reported data.

Level 2 is the one targeted by the M&MRV system of Côte d'Ivoire during its preparation phase.

The NFMS of Côte d'Ivoire, built for the national territory as a whole, will, during the first two years of the preparation phase, receive data from pilot sites (on carbon inventories) in order to minimize costs while ensuring the testing and gradual improvement the frame of the national system, so as to subsequently guarantee reliable and solid data at the national level. As a performance indicator for this activity, maps of the carbon stocks of pilot sites at the end of the preparation phase will be available on the geo-portal developed within the framework of the NFMS.

The NFMS that Côte d'Ivoire proposes is presented in the diagram below.

*Figure 31: Methodology for estimating GHG emissions/removals*

Côte d'Ivoire plans to draw up the action plan of its NFMS at the end of the preparation phase.

*Figure 32: Presentation of the NFMS of Côte d'Ivoire.*

### **3. Institutional arrangements and capacities of the structures**

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#### *3.1. Institutional arrangements*

MINESUDD, in partnership with MINEF, CNF and BNETD/CCT will be the implementation agencies responsible for the NFMS.

The preparation of NFMS will involve institutional arrangements and capacity building in the following national institutions:

- Ministries (MINESUDD, MINEF, MINAGRI, MESRS);
- Technical structures (SODEFOR, OIPR, BNETD, CNTIG, ANADER, etc.);
- Universities and other higher education institutions (UFHB, UNA, UAO, ULG, INPHB, UPGC);
- Research centres (CNF, CURAT, CRE, CRO, CNRA, CSRS, etc.);
- Civil society (NGOs and local communities).

As the objective of MINEF and SODEFOR is to manage, respectively, rural estate forests and CFs, these two structures possess the data on these sites, in particular land management plans, inventory data, etc. MINESUDD, through OIPR, which manages the national parks and reserves, holds the necessary information on those entities. It is necessary to feed all that information into the geo-portal available in the NFMS.

Research centres may also make use of that geo-portal to publish the results of their research, mainly studies on changes to the vegetation cover (based on teledetection images), on the determination of carbon stocks in the forest ecosystems, etc.

*Figure31: Methodology for the estimate of the emissions/absorptions of GES*

contribute to the training of technical teams in the areas of teledetection, botany, forest inventories, etc. These structures may use the capacities of local partners from a technical point of view, as regards scientific training, and rely on their logistics to help to establish and feed the NFMS at different stages.

To ensure the success of the development of the NFMS, the partners will define the role of each one clearly, under the supervision of the PES, at meetings organized during the

first half-year of the preparation phase. Periodic follow-up will be ensured by the implementation agencies.

Work will be carried out in close contact with local communities, civil society and the private sector, coordinated by the various governmental agencies and institutions. The local communities will be able to provide support regarding the verification of certain data and the implementation of activities on the ground. Civil society actors, coordinated by governmental institutions, will participate in the verification of certain data and activities on the ground and may be requested to contribute to the conduct of data-gathering activities. The role of the private sector and of local communities in measurements on the ground will also be specified at meetings supervised by the PES and organized in the first half-year of the preparation phase.

The MRV/REDD+ unit will be entrusted with:

- Collecting identified data from the various structures;
- Verifying such information;
- Uploading that information to the database accessible through the geo-portal of the NFMS to make it available to all users.

### *3.2. Required current and future capacities*

Côte d'Ivoire is still in the preparatory phase of the development of its M&MRV system and consequently of its NFMS. However, according to the report on the "State of the information and expertise available in the technical organizations involved in spatial land-monitoring in Côte d'Ivoire" of HUSKS (2013), it has a significant potential in terms of capacities for processing data of observation on the ground and forest maps, in such structures as BNETD/CCT (production of mapping data), CURAT (university structure for research and training in teledetection and GIS) and CNTIG (coordination of teledetection activities). The development of synergy between these structures would be crucial to success of the implementation of the NFMS. That potential can be strengthened through a network of partnerships, North-South or South-South with the assistance of such countries as Ghana and Brazil, with the know-how of the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE) which in particular has extensive experience in monitoring the forest cover in Amazonia since 1988 by means of LANDSAT, MODIS and other images. Although the last National Forest Inventory dates back to 1979, Côte d'Ivoire has such official structures as the Forest Development Company (SODEFOR), the National Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR) and the National Floristic Center (CNF) which can support the updating of the National Forest Inventory planned to be available by the end of 2014.

### 3.2.1. Satellite and mapping data

The acquisition and exploitation of earth observation data (satellite images and maps) are crucial to the development of the reference situation and to the evaluation of forest carbon emissions/removals. At the level of images, maps and the history of land use changes, there exists a map database, fed by BNETD/CCT. The following summary table lists the existing mapping data.

Table 14: Mapping data available at BNETD/CCT, Côte d'Ivoire

Programs for updating the database are currently in progress (cf. [Annex 4-2](#)). On the other hand, Côte d'Ivoire lacks aerial coverage for its territory as a whole and at regular intervals. Moreover, quasi-permanent presence of clouds over the coastal zone considerably reduces the availability of historical satellite data and also threatens to limit the possibility of obtaining such data in the future. Unfortunately, this coastal area shelters a particularly fragile forest ecosystem, consisting of mangroves. Monitoring changes to this particular ecosystem requires satellite images undisturbed by clouds, such as radar images.

The increasing volume of earth observation data (optical satellite, radar and LiDAR images, GPS data, etc.) to be processed at regular (three-year) intervals after the reference year necessitates an enhancement of capacities at the level of equipment (for image processing, storage and telecommunications) and of technical skills (processes and methods) in spatial data production structures (teledetection and GIS). At the training level, Research CURAT, which regularly cooperates with universities in the North, includes a doctorate-level school (EDAT: École Doctorale Africaine de Télédétection), which can serve as a base.

The following opportunities should be taken into account within the framework of the development of the NFMS:

- Acquisition of data SPOT (5m, 10m, 20m) and of the Chinese-Brazilian CBERS satellite (20 m). A project on cooperation with AGEOS for the acquisition of satellite images from the future receiving station at Libreville is being studied;
- Acquisition of aerial photographs from BNEDT/CCT, which should make it possible to validate the land use maps drawn up;
- Acquisition of free archived data of LANDSAT (MSS, TM and ETM+)

### 3.2.2. Evaluation of forest areas and rates of degradation and deforestation

BNETD/CCT land use maps constitute the reliable database on the evolution of the country's forest cover, despite the difficulties related to LANDSAT images (considerable disparity in filming dates and extensive cloud disturbances) and to partial coverage by images on certain dates. Moreover, the SOFRECO study (2009) on post-conflict environmental analysis in West Africa may be used as a complement to follow up the development of the forest cover. However, this study was not based on the international definitions of the forest: in particular, it groups humid dense forests, largely open and cleared, containing coffee and cocoa plantations, annual crops, regrowths, fallows, and cash crop (rubber, palm oil, coconuts, etc.) cultivations in a single class, which limits the explanatory value of such maps in relation to the factors of deforestation. SODEFOR had considered, with support from the Japanese Cooperation Agency and only for CFs for which it is responsible, to extend the analyses of the SOFRECO, 2009 study up to 2012.

Research findings are another important source of data for evaluation of forest degradation, mainly in CFs, NPs and FRs. Indeed, the work undertaken by universities and such research centers as the Center for Ecological Research (CRE), the National Center for Agronomic Research (CNRA), the Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS), the National Floristic Center (CNF) and CURAT is rich and diversified and generally more detailed, in view of its smaller geographic coverage. Certain NGOs engaged in the protection of the environment, particularly forest resources, must also be taken into account

### 3.2.3. Evaluation of carbon stocks

The following table recapitulates the data available for the evaluation of forest carbon stocks in Côte d'Ivoire:

*Table 15: Data available for the evaluation of carbon stocks*

In Côte d'Ivoire, 73 allometric equations have been developed for 32 species. Thus, the country ranks third in Africa with respect to the number of equations developed, after Nigeria and Mali (cf. Annex 4-3). Of the 72 equations concerning volume, 54 evaluate only commercial volume or biomass; 1 concerns trunks, barks and stumps; 15 trunks, stumps and branches; and 2 only branches.

### 3.2.4. Inventory of forest GHG

At the level of GHG inventory, capacities exist at the national level. Côte d'Ivoire has produced two national communications (2000 and 2010). Moreover, within the framework of the project on "Capacity building for improving the quality of GHG inventories in West and Central Africa", funded by GEF and carried out by UNDP, the

capacities of various national institutions in the regions concerned have been enhanced in terms of IPCC methods for GHG inventories.

In Côte d'Ivoire, such institutions are:

- CNTIG;
- SODEFOR;
- ANADER;
- Ministry of the Environment.

### 3.3. *Capacity building*

The establishment of a NFMS for the preparation of Côte d'Ivoire for the REDD+ involves five major thrusts of scientific support. They consist in training for:

- CN-REDD+ members responsible for the coordination of all technical activities for setting up the M&MRV system in database creation and management, international negotiations on climate and REDD+ , the development and use of allometric equations, the approval of REDD+ projects/programs, quality control of MRV processes, and the analysis of data used in the framework of IPCC recommendations;
- Technicians of the Ministries and other governmental bodies in information collection and processing techniques in the framework of SLMS (analysis of satellite data, mainly radar images, thematic mapping and spatial information management techniques, geodesy, radiometric corrections to optical satellite data, image classification, etc.), NFI (inventorying methods, inventory data collection and processing, etc.), and IGES/REDD+ (IPCC guidelines, inventory report format, measuring carbon units, etc.);
- Civil society, which will play a role in training, verification, and evaluation of activities carried out;
- The local population involved in data-gathering on the ground: forest inventories, establishment of permanent plots, and methods of recording GPS points for land use control;
- Persons responsible for IGES reports in IPCC guidelines, inventory report formats, carbon measuring units, use of IPCC report tables, national communications, etc.

Capacity building will take the form of:

- (i) Technical assistance, either short-term on specific issues (for instance: introduction to the IPCC guidelines) or medium-term (up to 6-8 months) on broad issues (for instance: processing and photo-interpretation of satellite images, creation of a national base of inventory data with ad hoc statistical processing procedures). Such

technical assistance may be North-South, but also South-South, as certain developing countries have recognized know-how and experience in deforestation monitoring (Brazil) and the introduction of Corine Land Cover systems (Burkina Faso);

(ii) Training abroad in the case of certain persons (for instance in scientific institutions members of the GOF-C-GOLD consortium);

Capacity enhancement includes equipment. Such equipment concerns the above stakeholders, should permit data collection and processing, and should enable institutions responsible to work autonomously, and consists of:

- Computers and work stations;
- Teledetection image processing software;
- Mapping software and other GIS software;
- Equipment inventorying forests on the ground;
- Etc.

These main thrusts are necessary in order to provide the country with the logistic capacity to undertake its NFMS. The Ministry of the Environment, through the REDD+ National Coordination, and its partners intend to work within that framework in order to produce the information necessary for the participation of Côte d'Ivoire in REDD+ , building the country's scientific and technical capacities in a sustainable manner.

C2D plans to contribute financial and technical support in the amount of € 1.5 million for the development of the NFMS of Côte d'Ivoire through the implementation of the spatial land monitoring system. Accordingly, capacity building is envisaged for the structures responsible for the NFMS at the level of training and equipment (provision of computers, teledetection image processing software, mapping and GIS software, etc.).

Through the GEOFORAFRI Project (component 1), the IRD envisages support in the amount of € 250,000 for the development of the NFMS of Côte d'Ivoire. This support consists of training (multispectral classification, advanced classification, carbon stock inventory, integration of inventory data into a GIS, etc.); acquisition of equipment (computers; work stations; mapping, GIS, and teledetection software, etc.) and updating of the land use maps available at BNETD/CCT.

#### **4. Methodological approach to the M&MRV system**

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In the IPCC recommendations on good practices, the simplest methodological approach consists in using a monitoring system in compliance with the UNFCCC to provide data on:

(i) Forest surfaces and their change through time;



(ii) Carbon stocks (emission factor) and their variations, and to combine them to obtain emissions/removals.

The basic equation is:  $\text{Emissions} = \text{AD} * \text{EF}$  (see figure below).

Subsequently, these measurements are reported in ad hoc formats proposed by IPCC and approved by the UNFCCC. Lastly, these reported measurements are verified through reviews, internal (quality monitoring) and external (quality control).

#### *4.1. Measurement and follow-up*

As shown in the preceding figure, the estimates of emissions for the M&MRV system in Côte d'Ivoire will be based on two measurements: (i) data of activities through a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) and (ii) the emission through a National Forest Inventory (NFI).

##### 4.1.1. Estimate of data on activities: SLMS

The UNFCCC technical paper on REDD+ (FCCC/TP/2009/1) provides as follows: With regard to REDD, activity data refer to the areal extent of an emission and removal category. For example, in the case of deforestation, it refers to the area of deforestation in hectares over a known time period. The IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF presents the following three approaches for obtaining activity data:

**Approach 1:** It consists in comparing areas between land use categories at different dates, without information on the spatial distribution of data and without information on the types of conversion between land use categories;

**Approach 2:** In addition to approach 1, the areas and types of conversion of land use categories are known. However, this approach does not provide spatial information on the location of conversions;

**Approach 3:** In addition to approach 2, data are spatially explicit permit monitoring of land use conversions through time. This type of information can be obtained by sampling, full coverage of the territory by teledetection, or a combination of the two methods.

Approach 3 may be used to monitor the “natural forest” and “reforestation” subclasses. Thus, the estimate of the data on the activities will be specified through a monitoring system based on teledetection techniques. Ground activities and measurements for the

NFI will help to estimate the forest area, primarily as training data in relation to teledetection image analyses and for verification on the ground.

For the other subclasses (coffee, cocoa, rubber, oil palms, and cashews), one may consider using the same approach, if that is technically possible. For these last six subclasses, teledetection data must be cross-checked with ground data (statistics collected by support structures, ANADER in particular).

Approach 2 may be used to monitor the subclasses “yam”, “rice”, “other crops”, “other land uses” and “degraded forests” because monitoring by detection at the national scale does not seem feasible.

Basically, these subclasses may be monitored by sampling, which implies that the results will be statistical (possibly disaggregated by region or department) and not spatialized. Collection of information will combine ground surveys (transects for agricultural zones and inventories for forests) supported by the use of high-resolution satellite data, making it possible to limit ground inventories.

An indicator could be the availability of land use change reports on the NFMS geo-portal.

#### 4.1.2. Estimates of emission factors: NFI

Basic information on emission factors with regard to REDD+ will be provided by NFI. Emission factors relate to activities by area unit (ha), in terms of GHG emission or removal. Emissions/removals caused by land use conversion are signaled through modifications of carbon stocks in the ecosystem (in the five eligible compartments). IPCC identifies five forest carbon pools:

- (i) Above-ground biomass;
- (ii) Root biomass;
- (iii) Deadwood;
- (iv) Cover;
- (v) Organic carbon in the soil (IPCC, 2006).

Forest inventories, available or not in Côte d'Ivoire, which may be used to set up of our M&MRV system, are of various types:

- The sole national forest inventory (NFI) identifying forest resources, in 1979;
- CF management inventories of SODEFOR, making it possible to plan forest exploitation within the limits of forest management units;
- Exploitation inventories for identifying and estimating logging bases. Such an inventory permits a more precise evaluation of immediately exploitable timber

potential. It involves systematic counting of exploitable trees in the annual logging base (AAC). Such an inventory, carried out by a survey method using equidistant tracks covering the entire zone studied, consists in straightforward systematic counting of exploitable trees in the AAC;

- Inventories carried out in other exploitation or forest management sites (community forests, communal forest, etc.);
- Pre-investment inventories estimate the timber potential of exploitable and marketable species in order to scale basic investment accordingly and lay down preliminary rules for short- and medium-term management of exploitable trees. This statistical inventory is based on a sampling.
- A number of floristic inventories carried out for research purposes in almost all CFs, NPs, FRs by universities (Felix Houphouët Boigny, Nangui Abroguoua and Jean Lorougnon Guédé) and such research centres CRE, CNRA, CSRS, CNF, ESA and CURAT. For instance, CNF hosts the national herbarium, and thus the memory or history of the development of the flora since independence.
- A second NFI, financed by the C2D, to be carried out by the Ministry of Water and Forests, currently in preparation and expected to begin in 2014. However, no methodology yet exists at the national level for this NFI. The methodology to be used and the role of civil society and the nearby population will be determined at a national workshop involving all stakeholders. The methodology will be tested on the ground by means of a pre-inventory.

The preparation of this last NFI simultaneously with the development of the M&MRV system of Côte d'Ivoire is an opportunity to associate the maximum of actors, including civil society and NGOs. Indeed, unlike the first NFI, the second one, in addition to traditional information, is expected to report on changes to emission factors. It should therefore be participatory, so as to ensure the involvement of the private sector, NGOs and the nearby population in forest carbon data collection, follow-up and verification.

The following indicators can be mentioned with regard to this activity:

- Occurrence of missions for the validation of maps established by teledetection;
- Number of trained technicians;
- Quantity and quality of the equipment provided;
- Inventory methodology, validated at the national level;
- Number of plots inventoried;
- Total area inventoried;
- Inventory report;
- Availability of all this information on the geo-portal.

Uncertainty estimates are a key element of a complete M&MRV system and a complete GHG emissions/removals inventory. Three levels of uncertainty exist as regards the estimate of carbon pools (IPCC, 2003).

Those levels are:

- Level I (high uncertainty): use of IPCC default values;
- Level II (average uncertainty): use of data specific to the country;
- Level III (low uncertainty): use of advanced methods and regularly updated data specific to the country.

Uncertainties must be reduced as much as possible during the measurements process. It is particularly important to ensure that the model and the data collected represent accurately the actual situation of the forests.

For Côte d'Ivoire, reduction of uncertainties regarding estimated carbon volume to a minimum is a challenge to be met. Moreover, the methods for estimating carbon emissions and removals for each carbon compartment will be selected on a scientific basis and in line with the country's actual environmental conditions.

#### 4.1.3. IGES estimates

Under the UNFCCC (decision 4/CP.15), countries are requested to consider their forest-related GHG by sources and by sink, if they wish to carry out REDD+ activities.

According to the UNFCCC, the information disseminated by means of GHG inventories of is the basis for the evaluation of progress towards the ultimate objective. It is an extremely useful tool for providing an effective framework for estimating and communicating GHG emissions and removals regarding the forest sector. The GHG inventory provides data on emissions by sources and removals by sinks (using land use data transmitted by SLMS and carbon stocks change data provided by NFI) and uncertainty estimates. This pillar is useful for the country as a key tool for assessing whether the implementation of REDD+ activities, policies and/or measures produces a measurable mitigation of climate change.

The GHG inventory in Côte d'Ivoire is carried out by the Climate Change Office of MINESUDD, which is the authority responsible for the fulfillment of the country's obligations under the UNFCCC. The national inventory group consists of the technical services of various Ministries dealing with climate changes (ANADER, CNTIG, the BNETD Energy Office, NSI, etc.) and the office "MENSO Consulting SARL".

The work teams used as bases the user's manual relating to guidelines for preparing the national communications of Parties not included in annex I of Convention, based on decision 17/CP.8; the one of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I "2006"; the IPCC guidelines for the national GHG inventories (as revised in 1996); and the IPCC recommendations on good practices and uncertainty management for national inventories (IPCC, 2000) and on good practices for land use determination, land use changes and forestry (IPCC, 2003).

An indicator for this pillar would be whether the carbon volumes removed or emitted have been estimated on the various pilot sites, validated and made available on the geo-portal.

IGES/REDD+ may be implemented in the following successive stages: (i) personnel identification and nomination; (ii) technical training of administration staff selected in the context of the GHG inventory and the IPCC tools; (iii) preparation through the acquisition of equipment for the ground, the analysis laboratory, and the national database necessary for I-GHG/AFOLU, and their actual operationalization; (iv) definition of operational guidelines for the I-GHG/AFOLU methodology country-wide implementation; (v) data collection on activities and existing emission factors (database creation).

#### 4.1.4 Monitoring

The NFMS monitoring function is defined as a national tool enabling countries to evaluate participation in the implementation of REDD+ and the results obtained by various stakeholders and institutions.

Monitoring is required for REDD+ in order to enable countries to evaluate the results of their REDD+ activities, particularly demonstration activities and national policies and measures, in order to determine whether they are focused on results, as stipulated in the guidelines of annex 1 of decision 1/CP.16.

The function of monitoring for REDD+ in the framework of the Ivoirian NFMS will go beyond evaluating carbon-related parameters. It will also include any element related to forest activities (exploitation, conservation, non-wood forest products, forest governance, stakeholder participation, etc.) developed in component 4b.

The way REDD+ activities are taken into account by the various NFMS pillars is detailed in the following table.

Table 16: REDD+ activities taken into account by the *Ivoirian NFMS*

REDD+ ACTIVITIES	TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE NFMS
Conservation	Inventory + SLMS
Reduction of emissions due to deforestation	SLMS + NFI + IGES/REDD+
Reduction of emissions due to forest degradation	SLMS + NFI + IGES/REDD+
Sustainable forest management	Monitoring + SLMS
Increase in forest carbon stocks	SLMS + NFI

## 4.2. Reporting

The objective is to collect all processed relevant data and store them in a central database to be used for making national estimates and drawing up international reports according to IPCC recommendations.

### 4.2.1. Establishment of databases

The objective is to create a data and meta-data base for REDD+ projects and other initiatives on the basis of the results of forest cover trend analyses (compilations and updates of tables of figures on forests and agricultural areas) with the involvement of all stakeholders, and relying on the technical structures of mapping data production (BNETD/CCT, CNTIG, etc.), and management of forest resources (MINESUDD, MINEF, SODEFOR, OIPR, etc.) and agriculture (MINAGRI, ANADER, etc.). This database, which will also include benefits other than carbon (see 4b), will be coordinated by the PES, which will rely on a network of relays in the various structures/institutions for collection, processing and production of data on changes to land use types and on the resulting variations of carbon emissions and sequestrations. This database will provide inputs to the geo-portal.

This database, accessible on line through the NFMS geo-portal, will be created in the first year of the REDD+ strategy preparation phase, will permit information sharing between the Government and all parties concerned by REDD+ activities, and will ensure full transparency of REDD+ activities in the country.

### 4.2.2. Database maintenance

Regarding quality in connection with information accessibility (security, reliability, speed, and broad dissemination), the data must be updated by the focal points under PES coordination.

Maintenance will include the provision of hardware and software, coordination of the network of contributors (universities, research centers, foresters, etc.) and provision of information to REDD+ projects and initiatives in progress, project developers and any other entity or structure concerned by REDD+ activities.

The institution responsible for the maintenance of the database will be selected in a participatory manner and data management must be transparent.

All data collected in the framework of the four pillars (monitoring, SLMS, NFI and IGES) will include an indication of the measurement protocols, the working hypotheses adopted, the data acquisition dates, the observers and the precision of the data. This information is necessary to ensure data transparency and the comparability of our results to those of other countries. Free access of information constitutes an additional guarantee of transparency.

Moreover, knowledge of the uncertainties attached to each category of measurement (in recommendations of IPCC-2006) is one of the prerequisites for the validity of the REDD+ process.

#### 4.2.3. Communication

Côte d'Ivoire also wishes to share the results of its work (including those described in component 3) with the world. That will be possible through the:

- Development of a geo-portal, accessible to all at the international national levels (storage and information circulation must be ensured by an operator guaranteeing data security and accessibility);
- Organization of regional and national workshops;
- Production/dissemination of hardcopy documents/maps or DVD/documentaries-films.

#### 4.3. *Verification*

It is important to evaluate the quality of measurements made on the ground so as to have error estimates and improve future measurements. The IPCC Guidelines on national GHG emissions (2006) provide the following information on quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA). Developing the QC and QA system is a priority.

Côte d'Ivoire may consider, for instance:

1. Publication and distribution of methodologies implemented and results obtained;
2. Re-measurement of a certain percentage of land plots sampled through the same methods by the (national and/or international) auditors;
3. Public consultations;
4. Publication of the final verification report.

At the national level, an independent observation will be carried out by the REDD+ /FLEGT civil society platform. This platform will ensure:

5. Control of data-collection methods;
6. Control of the data used;
7. Consistency of the results produced by the MRV national coordination.

As already envisaged in the reviews of GHG inventories of the Parties to UNFCCC, the REDD+ /FLEGT platform will proceed with checks at the first level of the national M&MRV system. Second level checks will be carried out by third countries.

## **1. Stages of the establishment of the NFMS**

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The preparation phase will require the implementation of the following activities with a view to the establishment of the NFMS:

- (i) Raising awareness of REDD+ under UNFCCC, international technical guidelines (UNFCCC and IPCC) related to REDD+ implementation, and NFMS technical requirements and functions;
- (ii) Creating global understanding of national capacities, aptitudes and situations related to the NFMS technical requirements to ensure that they benefit from them;
- (iii) Building national capacities for the development of national REDD+ policies, measures and action plans;
- (iv) Defining institutional arrangements for the development and implementation of the NFMS and formulating REDD+ strategies adapted to the country through a national action plan;
- (v) Promulgating laws on national REDD+ policies, measures and action plans;
- (vi) Define a strategy for the creation and implementation of a NFMS for REDD+ ;
- (vii) Ensuring the effective implementation of each pillar/element by acquiring technologies, operational systems, and the technical capability to use them and implement them;
- (viii) Test/refine the effectiveness of the systems



#### 4. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
<b>Arrangement et renforcement des capacités</b>	Définition des rôles et responsabilités des institutions pour le développement du système MNV	30,0							30,0
	Formation des parties prenantes impliquées dans le Monitoring	30,0	30,0	40,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	180,0
	Formation des cadres techniques en charge du système MNV	20,0	30,0	30,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	160,0
	Equiper des institutions nationales en charge du MNV	75,0	75,0						150,0
<b>Estimation des données d'activités</b>	Conception du plan d'action MNV pour les données d'activité		10,0						10,0
	Choix de l'échelle de l'imagerie de télédétection à utiliser		5,0						5,0
	Acquisition d'images satellites		50,0	100,0	50,0				200,0
	Test et révision sur des sites pilotes				5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	20,0
<b>Estimation des facteurs d'émissions</b>	Conception et mise en œuvre d'un plan d'action MNV pour les stocks de carbone		10,0						10,0
	Développer carte de stratification		25,0	25,0					50,0
	Définition du plan d'échantillonnage sur le terrain		20,0	10,0					30,0
	Mesures préliminaires sur le terrain				50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	200,0
	Test et révision du plan MNV sur des sites pilotes				15,0	15,0	10,0	10,0	50,0
<b>Notification</b>	Conception des bases de données	10,0	5,0						15,0
	Maintenance de la base de données		2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	15,0
	Compiler base de données sous-nationales des émissions / absorptions par activité REDD+				10,0	10,0			20,0
	Mise à disposition des méthodologies et des résultats obtenus					2,5	2,5	2,5	7,5
	Mise à disposition des émissions nationales nettes pour vérification						5,0	5,0	10,0
	Publication des rapports							30,0	30,0
<b>Vérification</b>	Développement des procédures d'AQ/QC pour le monitoring des données d'activités				10,0				10,0
	Contrôle des méthodes de collecte de données						10,0		10,0
	Coordonateur MNV & NR/NRE = 1 consultant international	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	50,0	650,0
<b>Total</b>		<b>265,0</b>	<b>362,5</b>	<b>307,5</b>	<b>282,5</b>	<b>225,0</b>	<b>225,0</b>	<b>195,0</b>	<b>1862,5</b>
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									0,0
Apport FCPF									0,0
Apport ONU-REDD		200,0	150,0	100,0	50,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	800,0
Apport AFD / C2D									0,0
IRD									0,0
Apport UE									tbd

## **Component 4b: Designing of an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards**

**Standard 4d, to be respected in the R-PP text in order to meet the provisions of this component:**

### **Designing of an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, and governance:**

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a workplan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities), for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, e.g., rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD+ implementation in the country.

(The FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

Control and monitoring of the multiple impacts and changes associated with REDD+ or affecting the context of its implementation are a key factor for the full success of the REDD+ process. Just as forest carbon does, the major transformations induced by REDD+ require a system for monitoring and follow-up, evaluation, reporting and verification at various levels. SESA, which permits collecting early information on social, economic and environmental problems, will correspond partly to this mechanism for follow-up of co-benefits. But it is unable, alone, to build the entire system for such follow-up. Thus, the system will rely on the M&MRV system and the NFMS developed in component 4a. This information system, meant to be participatory, relevant, fair, effective, transparent and accessible to all, will take into account various levels of data, namely governance, the socioeconomic situation and the environmental context.

For the specific framework of environmental and social safeguards, establishment of an information system makes it possible to improve forest governance through the REDD+ mechanism, from the perspective of having information on REDD+ safeguards and of involving the local communities in the process. SIS will target the administration and the other forest managers, the international community and the purchasers of REDD+ credits, the national REDD+ actors, and especially the local communities living near REDD+ sites and constituting the ultimate beneficiaries.

The main activities of SIS are the following:

- Development of the REDD+ safeguard procedures and elements (consultations, establishment of the safeguard framework, identification of safeguard measures, etc.) ;
- Inventory of the knowledge and rights of the local population and enhancement of their capacities (awareness-raising and training);
- Inventory of existing policies, laws and regulations and, if necessary, their improvement;

- Development and implementation of safeguard measures;
- Design and development of SIS (architecture, procedures, institutional arrangement, indicator and database development, collection, processing and dissemination tools, and organization);
- Monitoring and evaluation of system performance and effectiveness;
- Communication of the results.

#### ❖ Governance

Governance includes transparency and the accountability of those who govern, the quality of and respect for procedures, preventive measures against corruption, and the rule of law. That requires a legal, institutional and political framework that is clear and relevant at the local and national levels. Accordingly, the monitoring of REDD+ governance in Côte d'Ivoire will concern in particular the functioning of national arrangement, the establishment of structures and the development of the REDD+ management and implementation tools described in components 1a, 1c, and 2c. The main criteria and indicators of such monitoring will concern the following elements:

- Existence and quality of a legislative and institutional framework related to the REDD+ process, at the central and local levels;
- Existence and quality of the operation of the REDD+ governance structures referred to in component 1a;
- Consistency of the legal and regulatory framework of Côte d'Ivoire with the future options the REDD+ strategy;
- Effectiveness of remedy and conflict-management mechanisms;
- Quality of the plan for consultation of the various REDD+ stakeholders, presented in component 1c;
- Adaptation of the sectoral strategies of the sectors concerned relative to the REDD+ process;
- Availability and use of financing for the implementation of R-PP and later of the REDD+ strategies themselves.

#### ❖ The socioeconomic situation

The main problems include the distribution of costs and benefits in respect of REDD+ , and the understanding of who will pay these costs and who will profit from these benefit. The socioeconomic situation in Côte d'Ivoire will be summarized in a follow-up of the impacts of the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy on the social environment, in connection with the conduct of the SESA described in component 2d, and the follow-up of the development of the main underlying factors of deforestation and forest degradation, which were identified in component 2a of this R-PP.

The first criteria and indicators to use in carrying out the follow-up within the framework of the M&MRV system will result from the SESA. These criteria and indicators take into account the rights of REDD+ stakeholders, and mainly the right of local communities and women within the implementation of REDD+ (right to use, right to ownership, etc.). The local practices and knowledge will thus be taken into account before any introduction of various innovations, knowledge, technologies, institutions and strategies.

These criteria and indicators will be enriched with others, which will relate to the distribution of costs, distribution of income, creation of job with a weak impact in terms of GHG emissions, access to financings, savings capacity and, generally speaking, the evolution of the standard of living of the local communities and the beneficiaries of incomes resulting from REDD+ , etc.

Since the mechanism aims at an improvement of the well-being of the local communities living near the natural and forest resources, the involvement of these groups in the design and implementation of the relevant tools is crucial.

Certain factors identified in the framework of component 2a and used for the adjustment of NR/NER and for the development of the national reference scenario will be monitored through time, in particular in order to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the REDD+ strategic options developed.

These factors will be defined in the framework of the development of the reference level. One may already mention the following factors:

- Rural incomes, primarily obtained from agriculture and related activities in the zones directly affected by REDD+ options and activities;
- Economic impacts of the REDD+ strategy in the forest sector;
- Carbon revenue at the level of pilot REDD+ projects;
- Degree of improvement of wood exploitation and processing techniques (sawing, carbonization, etc.).
- Degree of improvement of raw material cultivation and processing techniques.

At the departmental and local levels, the decentralized stakeholders of REDD+ will play an important role in the follow-up of the criteria selected. Apart from the departmental authorities, associations and NGOs will be consulted and the implication of the local population will be paramount.

A study on the costs and potential benefits of REDD+ , financed by the REDD facility of the European Union, was carried out in 2013 to show the economic advantages which REDD+ could have on agriculture.

#### ❖ Environment

Certain factors identified within the framework of components 2a and 2b and used for the adjustment of NR/NER and the development of the national reference scenario will be monitored through time, in particular to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the REDD+ strategic options developed.

At the environmental level, forests provide a broad range of services (supply of medicinal plants, regulation of water quality and volume, conservation of biodiversity, supply of non-wood forest products, etc.). The elements and options to be considered in this analysis include, inter alia, the:

- Transition from natural forests towards cultivated landscapes;
- Level of conservation of biodiversity and other environmental assets (water and soil in particular).

## **1. Institutional arrangements**

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### *1.1. Mobilizable institutions and existing capacities*

Because of the cross-cutting nature of REDD+ , certain REDD+ co-benefits and/or impacts are already monitored by national or specialized institutions. In addition to those already referred to in 4a, one may mention the following:

- National Statistics Institute (NSI);
- Directorates for studies and planning (EPD) of Ministries;
- Certain specialized institutions, such as SODEXAM.

Some biodiversity monitoring systems have also been developed in the DPE. In the framework of the implementation of R-PP, the PES will therefore endeavor to inventory all these monitoring systems and analyze their performance (success/failures, causes, etc.). That will be the stage preliminary to the implementation of this component.

Examples of existing monitoring systems:

- SODEFOR has set up a system for monitoring fauna in the CFs, particular those with land management plans (personal communication, Paul GBANZAI -

SODEFOR, 2012); and, with ITTO funding, has set up permanent land plots for data collection in certain CFs.

- The Geneva Conservatory and Botanical Garden has supported the establishment of the Ivory GIS, which maps environmental data and connects them with herbaria and floristic collections;
- CNF hosts the national herbarium which is the memory or the history of the flora of Côte d'Ivoire, and conducts regular data collection missions for the updating floristic development since independence in 1960;
- The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) NGO has supported OIPR in setting up a biomonitoring system in the Taï national park and in carrying out a (flying and terrestrial) fauna inventory of the Comoé national park and its surroundings.

The PES will ensure that the implementation of component 4b is integrated into the national strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (MECV 2002), whose two main objectives are to:

- (i) Conduct and update the inventory of the national flora in forest environments;
- (ii) Create a databank on the biological diversity of forest ecosystems.

Lastly, monitoring of water and soil quality, as a variable encapsulating the REDD+ impacts, could constitute a major thrust of the monitoring system to be set up. Also the PES will follow up closely the initiatives described below.

The adoption of the national action plan of integrated management of water resources (PLANGIRE) in June 2012 laid the basis for the future national system of information on water (SNIEau) under the supervision of the water resources directorate in MINEF. Cooperation could be envisaged between SNIEau and the M&MRV system, in particular through a first project for updating and strengthening the water management model of the Bandama river basin, scheduled to begin in 2013 (MINEF, 2012).

Nothing yet seems to have provided for at the national level in terms of monitoring land quality of the. ICRAF, in the framework of its *Vision for change* project, implemented in the region of Soubré, will use MIRS spectroscopy which, in addition to measuring carbon in the soil, lends itself to many other measurements: clays, sands, silts, iron oxide, organic matter, nitrogen, pH, limestone, calcium, magnesium, cation exchange capacity (CEC), etc. This project could make it possible to consider incorporating soil data, over and above carbon, into the M&MRV system.

One of the first activities which will be developed within the framework of the monitoring of REDD+ co-benefits will be to develop cooperation between all stakeholders involved in such monitoring:

- National institutions: SODEFOR, OIPR, etc.
- Existing initiatives, namely of GIZ, WCF, WWF, ITTO, etc.
- Research centers which undertake studies on natural resources (CNF, CRO, WAXES, CSRS, etc.).

### *1.2. Capacity building*

Enhancement of the capacities specific to monitoring the other benefits and impacts will be detailed during the implementation of R-PP. Although such training will probably concern monitoring and evaluation, it could also aim at skill upgrading in technical and scientific fields. For instance, the capacity building in question will address:

- with the members of coordination REDD+ who will be responsible for the Register and the homologation of the REDD+ projects/programs, with the quality control of processes M&MRV and of data analysis used within the framework of the recommendations of the IPCC;
- with the organizations of the civil society and the local populations which will have to go up information on the level of the information system on the safeguards.

## **2. Methodological approach**

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The monitoring system will build on universally recognized standards and norms. The mechanism (system of information on multiple advantages, other impacts, governance and guarantees) will comprise three layers, fully determined during the preparation phase. In the first months of that phase, the architecture of the safeguard information system (SIS) will be established, with, in particular, the identification and designation of the structures in charge of indicator monitoring and data n. The PES will be responsible for coordinating these structures and organizing the information.

### *2.1. Measurement*

Measurement associated with the production of basic data will be ensured by State services in cooperation with various partners. National and local level officials and their partners will be responsible for the collection of information according to various methods (observation, inquiries and surveys, study of the official registers, etc.). For

each indicator, a label card will be created, specifying the data collection modalities (source, method, person in charge, period, location and exact definition of the data, etc.).

All REDD+ stakeholders could be mobilized in that activity, particularly actors of the local communities, private sector, research centres and national and international NGOs having sound experience in the management of local and national information flows to carry out their projects or business. The methods of such partnerships are still to be discussed and clarified. The involvement of upstream partners will moreover provide them with a right to be informed about the data production chain.

## *2.2. Reporting*

Reporting includes data collection and organization, construction of consolidated indicators and production of control panels adapted to steering needs at all levels of the implementation chain. It will be ensured through the geo-portal developed in the framework of the NFMS, which will make it possible to present the various data collected through a web interface and enable any user to interact. The service responsible for the management of this geo-portal will consist of persons experienced in the three fields of information (governance, the socioeconomic dimension and the environmental dimension). In addition to data centralization, formatting and dissemination, this service will support data production actors through ongoing dialogue for improving the indicators, sharing good collection practices, increasing system reliability, solving problems, etc.

Reposting could be standardized in order to improve its management. Data transparency and direct accessibility will facilitate confidence and cooperation.

## *2.3. Verification*

Data will be verified by an independent body, or different such bodies for the various thematic area, or which may be replaced from time to time to ensure ongoing improvement of the quality of control and of the advice based thereon.

Verification may also gradually be performed by all partners engaged in activities on the ground (NGOs for conservation, women's rights, men's rights, etc.).



## 4. Budget

Activités principales	Sous activités	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017	Total KUSD
Renforcement des capacités des parties prenantes	Identification des acteurs qui alimenteront le SIS								0,0
	Renforcement des capacités des acteurs qui alimenteront le SIS à la collecte des données	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	105,0
Mise en place du Système d'information sur les cobénéfices de la REDD+	Réunions de coordination entre les parties prenantes impliquées dans le suivi des cobénéfices de la REDD+ / inventaire des SI existants	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	21,0
	Choix des critères et indicateurs à suivre au regard des données de sortie de la stratégie REDD+, de l'EESS et du CGES				50,0				50,0
	Conception d'un plan de S&E pour l'environnement, les impacts sociaux la gouvernance et les autres impacts					50,0			50,0
	Collecte des données pour l'alimentation de la base de données et l'analyse spatiale des co-bénéfices			50,0	50,0	20,0	20,0	10,0	150,0
	Conception du système d'information sur les sauvegardes (SIS)				50,0	40,0			90,0
Notification	Publication des informations collectées						10,0	10,0	20,0
Vérification	Vérification des données collectées						10,0	10,0	20,0
TOTAL		18,0	18,0	68,0	168,0	128,0	58,0	48,0	506,0
****Apport Gouvernement RCI									tbd
Apport FCPF									0,0
Apport ONU-REDD		18,0	18,0	68,0	68,0	68,0	52,0	48,0	340,0
Apport AFD / C2D									0,0
IRD									0,0
Apport UE									0,0

## **COMPONENT 5: SCHEDULE and BUDGET**

**Standard 5 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:**

**Completeness of information and resource requirements**

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD-plus readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

### **1. Budget**

The total budget for this R-PP, estimated at US\$22,193,800, is broken down by semester and by component. Total costs per component are expressed in absolute values and as a percentage of the total budget. Note, however, that a large part of the budget (US\$8,000,000 or 36% of the total budget) has been deliberately allocated to setting up pilot projects, other than those funded by AFD/C2D, in Component 2b. A great deal is expected of these pilot projects, in terms of local returns on experience, to feed into and perfect the NFMS and develop national strategy options.

In the current phase of the REDD-plus process, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire has undertaken to develop partnerships to raise funds for the implementation of the R-PP in addition to those already obtained in recent years for capacity building, public awareness/cooperation, specific studies to prepare the REDD-plus strategy, and for the preparation of this R-PP.

The FCPF has already stated that there is a possibility of providing the RCI with an envelope if the R-PP is approved. This budget is broken down by the readiness preparation phase activities below.

In June 2013, the United Nations REDD-plus programme (UN-REDD) asked the RCI to submit a funding proposal for its REDD-plus readiness preparation program based on a total available envelope of US\$12,000,000 to be divided among three countries. UN-REDD's analysis and contribution to Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP took the form of a joint UN-REDD mission in September 2013 and subsequent technical assistance and advice. Following this, it was agreed that the UN-REDD programme will financially support the REDD-plus readiness preparation phase in Côte d'Ivoire for a total sum of US\$3,000,000 on the basis of the indicative budget breakdown below.

The current aim of the UN-REDD programme is to help the country gradually improve the R-PP, using UN-REDD approaches, and to produce a 2014 version, which will form the basis for a national UN-REDD programme in Côte d'Ivoire. This version will present

the final, detailed allocation of UN-REDD funding by R-PP objectives. Côte d'Ivoire is scheduled to present its 2013 version of the R-PP (this version), accompanied by a detailed budget, to the 11<sup>th</sup> UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in December 2013. The final version of the R-PP will be submitted to the UN-REDD programme at the 12<sup>th</sup> Policy Board meeting (submission for financing by the UN-REDD Policy Board).

In June 2012, Côte d'Ivoire reached the HIPC initiative completion point. The Paris Club consequently cancelled virtually all the country's bilateral debt with France, writing off €913 million of commercial claims and refinancing ODA claims through grants to the tune of €2.9 billion (Debt Reduction and Development Contract).

The Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D) is France's additional track to the HIPC initiative. It is a mechanism by which the debtor country continues to honor its debt service but where, when a repayment is made, France makes a grant of the same amount to fund the country's national development policy, with the priority placed on poverty reduction programs selected by mutual agreement with the recipient country.

The first C2D contract totals €630 million and is being executed over a three-year period (December 2012 to December 2015). It earmarks €16,464,493 for protected area management and sustainable forest management, approximately €3,048,980 of which is allocated to spatial monitoring of land use and the REDD-plus mechanism (€1,500,000 on REDD-plus broken down, in principle, as follows: i) support to run the REDD-plus technical secretariat: €338,500; ii) technical assistance and support for the R-PP writing process: €135,000; and iii) pilot project: €1,026,500. These indicative amounts are given in US dollars in the budget below.

The Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (French development research institute – IRD) has also pledged to support the implementation of Component 4a with funds totaling US\$328,000.

The European Union's EFI has shown a great deal of interest in Côte d'Ivoire's REDD-plus process, with its participation in the initial information campaign and in the development of a cost-benefit analysis tool to engage the main agricultural sectors driving deforestation in a constructive dialogue (in order to break the link between agricultural production and deforestation). Its assistance to the process has been mainly technical. Its financial and technical assistance to the process, currently standing at some US\$150,000, remains to be determined depending mainly on the results of the cost-benefit analysis and the mobilization of the agricultural and forest sector players.

Since September 2011, Côte d'Ivoire's REDD-plus National Committee has managed to rally many technical and financial partners who have helped prepare the R-PP with a range of detailed activities, a summary of which is presented below:

- An FAO Technical Cooperation Programme totaling US\$195,000 has been assisting Côte d'Ivoire since September 2012 with REDD-plus and M&MRV capacity building, with its national information/cooperation campaign, and with the assignment of a National Technical Assistant to the National REDD-plus Commission;
- The FAO, via UN-REDD programme Targeted Support totaling US\$195,000, has been assisting Côte d'Ivoire since September 2012 with the writing/finalization of its R-PP, the country's participation in international conferences, the development of its NFMS, and the coordination of the different REDD-plus activities in the country;
- The UNDP, via UN-REDD programme Targeted Support to the tune of US\$15,000, US\$40,000 and soon US\$60,000, has been assisting Côte d'Ivoire since September 2011 with its national information/cooperation campaign, structuring civil society and training the REDD-plus National Committee;
- The European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance assisted Côte d'Ivoire with the preparation of the REDD-plus roadmap in late 2012.

**\*\*\*\*The Government of Côte d'Ivoire will support REDD-plus development in the country in 2014 by renting offices and paying the related running costs, paying the wages of a number of National REDD-plus Commission members, and purchasing IT equipment for a total of US\$100,000. This sum may be revised upwards in later years.**

**Discussions are currently being held between the National REDD-plus Commission and the Ministry for the Economy and Finance concerning the allocation of a central government budget for REDD-plus readiness preparation activities. This budget could come to between 5% and 10% of the confirmed annual budget (all donor contributions combined) for the following year. In other words, the REDD-plus NC will present the balance of funds secured for 2015 to the next budget planning session, to be held in the second half of 2014, and will discuss the government's contribution for 2015 (5% to 10% of the funds secured for 2015, in this case). This will then be discussed again every year. This substantial contribution will give the REDD-plus NC greater operational autonomy.**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ GmbH) has been providing technical assistance since the beginning of the process in the RCI, and actively takes part in all the activities. However, its financial support is not yet guaranteed – discussions are still open and the country is keen to work with GIZ on this phase of implementation. The PES therefore intends to stress this avenue, especially in the implementation of pilot projects where GIZ has a huge amount of long-standing expertise, particularly in the Taï National Park.

In addition to the abovementioned partners, the PES will embark upon the necessary approaches with the other bilateral and multilateral partners active in Côte d'Ivoire such as the GEF, USAID and the Norwegian government.

The successful fundraising strategy underway since 2011 will continue during the readiness preparation phase, with its main arguments being a nationally validated R-PP and the substantial financial pledges already secured.

The country is currently looking into how to prioritize its readiness preparation phase activities to ensure that each new funding element is not directly dependent on future funds, while continuing to take the holistic approach required for the smooth implementation of the R-PP. Activities such as the definition of an RL/REL or the implementation of a broader consultation plan, the development of the action plan for the NFMS and the development of the national REDD-plus strategy are priority activities that, once completed, could well secure the required funds.

The following table presents the total budget required to implement Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD-plus readiness preparation program and its proposed breakdown by outcome and by the abovementioned donors.

	2014	2015		2016		2017		Total US\$K	%
	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2		
TOTAL COMP 1A	677	574	504	474	504	474	474	3678	16.5%
TOTAL COMP 1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.0	0.2%
TOTAL COMP 1C	597	403	293	381	211	211	211	2307	10.4%
TOTAL COMP 2A	460	584	160	110	0	0	0	1314	5.9%
TOTAL COMP 2B	2102	1991	1611	1091	1043	1013	1013	9864	44.3%
TOTAL COMP 2C	73	403	173	233	233	73	73	1261	5.7%
TOTAL COMP 2D	0	51	42	200	200	51	20	564	2.5%
TOTAL COMP 3	106	106	186	150	225	50	15	838	3.8%
TOTAL COMP 4A	265	363	308	283	225	225	195	1863	8.4%
TOTAL COMP 4B	18	18	68	168	128	58	48	506	2.3%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4298</b>	<b>4441</b>	<b>2943</b>	<b>2378</b>	<b>2208</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>2246.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
****RCI Govt contribution	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	tbd	tbd
FCPF contribution	600	661	442	600	600	451	420	3774	17.0%
UN-REDD contribution	488	742	618	444	273	232	203	3000	13.5%
AFD/C2D contribution	851	755	889	0	0	0	0	2495	11.2%
IRD contribution	200	128	0	0	0	0	0	328	1.5%
EU contribution	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	tbd	tbd
Gap	2060	2105	943	1284	1285	1240	1235	12650	56.9%

## 2. Activity schedule

Comp.	Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017
1A	Permanent Executive Secretariat operations	Office of the Permanent Executive Secretariat (rent, Internet, office supplies, etc.)							
		Permanent Executive Secretariat payroll (22 staff)							
		UN-REDD technical adviser (national expert to implement and monitor UN-REDD projects and to assist the international partners with phase II)							
		Staff travel expenses (accommodation, meals, etc.) – 60 days per expert per year at US\$125 per day							
		Vehicle maintenance (lubricants, motor fuel, etc.)							
	PES equipment	Purchase of vehicles (2) - AFD (1) / FCPF (1)							
		Purchase of computers and printers							
		Purchase of office furniture							
	Deployment of REDD-plus in the country	Focal point travel expenses in the 3 agro-ecological zones in the South of the country (US\$12,000 per focal point per year)							
	Support for National Committee operations	Quarterly meetings (US\$1,000 per meeting)							
		Focus meetings (4 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting)							
		Production of documents							
	Support for Interdepartmental Technical Committee operations	Quarterly meetings (US\$1,000 per meeting)							
		Focus meetings (4 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting)							
		Production of documents							
	Support for devolved government agency operations (regions and departments)	Quarterly meetings at each of the 15 MINESUDD regional directorates (US\$1,000 per meeting)							
		Focus meetings (1 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting) at the 15 MINESUDD regional directorates							
		Production of documents							
	Amendments to the legislative and regulatory framework	Services provided by legal firms/independent consultants							
	Support for PES focus group operations	Meetings, research, production of reports, validation workshops, pilot project implementation							
	Support for National Environment Fund operations	Meetings (2 per year at US\$1,000 per meeting)							
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Production of a monitoring & evaluation manual							
		See Component 6: independent review of REDD-plus readiness progress							



Comp.	Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017
1C	Information and awareness activities for finalization	Production of IEC tools (documentary films, plays, role play, songs, newsletters, etc.)							
		Above-the-line media (design and production of TV and radio programs, TV and radio commercials, etc.)							
		Below-the-line media (posters, comic strips, leaflets, kakemonos, brochures, etc.)							
		Conference and other meetings to finalize the information, education and awareness campaign for national stakeholders							
		Creation and maintenance of a website for better REDD-plus communication (onlining of meeting reports, etc.)							
		Diagnosis in the three agro-ecological zones/Recruitment of a consultant to develop a communication plan							
		Translation of IEC tools into the local languages of the three agro-ecological zones							
		IEC activities in the three agro-ecological zones							
		Capacity building for regional committees, focal points and correspondents (youth associations)							
	Targeting readiness preparation activities in the three agro-ecological zones	Support to train and structure the national REDD-plus/FLEGT civil society platform (local community contact) and its regional branches in the agro-ecological zones							
		Organizational, training and capacity-building support to journalists, producers and facilitators on environmental issues and the REDD-plus mechanism, and on the design and production of targeted above-the-line media for community-based radio stations							
		Organizational support to women's associations and youth associations for their participation in the mechanism							
		Workshop to launch deployment activities							
	Deployment activities in the three ecological zones	IEC and consultation activities in the agro-ecological zone pilot villages							
		Institutionalization of a green citizen award for pilot villages for real involvement in the consultation process							
		TV and radio commercials, radio and television programs, and print press							
	Evaluation/consolidation and sustainability activities	Recruitment of a monitoring and evaluation firm for a study on the consultation and participation process							
		Consolidation of consultations							
		Workshop to report on outcomes							
	Capacity building	PES expert training (participation in COP meetings, etc.) <sup>187</sup>							



Comp.	Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017
2A	Identification et cartographie des causes de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts en Côte d'Ivoire.	Etude Identification et cartographie des causes de la dégradation et de la déforestation dans les forêts classées et dans le domaine rural en Côte d'Ivoire.							
		Atelier de validation de l'étude l'identification et cartographie des causes de la dégradation et de la déforestation en Côte d'Ivoire.							
	Etats des lieux des forêts classées, réserves naturelles et parcs nationaux en Côte d'Ivoire	L'étude sur l'états des lieux des forêts classées, réserves naturelles et parcs nationaux en Côte d'Ivoire							
		Atelier de validation l'étude sur l'états des lieux des forêts classées, réserves naturelles et parcs nationaux en Côte d'Ivoire							
	Analyse de la situation foncière en Côte d'Ivoire	Etude analytique de la situation foncière en Côte d'Ivoire et possibilité de sécurisation foncière des forêts du domaine permanent de l'Etat et du domaine rural pour la REDD+							
		Atelier de validation de l'etude analytique de la situation foncière en Côte d'Ivoire et possibilité de sécurisation foncière des forêts du domaine permanent de l'Etat et du domaine rural pour la REDD+							
	Etude nationale sur les filières bois énergie	Etude nationale sur les filières bois énergie. (offre et demande) désagrégée au level des zones agro écologiques							
		Atelier de validation de l'étude nationale sur les filières bois énergie (offre et demande) désagrégée au level des zones agro écologiques							
		Analyse participative de la gouvernance REDD+							
	Etude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays	Etude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays							
		Atelier de validation de l'étude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays							
2B	Analyses, études et documents stratégiques	Approfondissement des études "coûts / bénéfices" de quelques options stratégiques envisagées							
		Etudes de faisabilité des projets pilotes REDD+ sur le territoire national							
		Développement et maintien d'une base de données sur les projets et les initiatives pilotes REDD+							
		Finalisation de la stratégie nationale REDD+							
	Activités de consultation et de mobilisation des acteurs	Tables ronde de dialogue au level des filières agricoles / secteur privé (2000\$ x 5 filières x 2 réunions annuelles en moyenne)							
		Mobilisation de facilitateurs pour le dialogue avec les filières (pour plans de découplage entre agriculture et déforestation)							
		Ateliers régionaux de consultation pour la rédaction de la stratégie nationale REDD+ (12000\$ x 7 zones)							
		Atelier National de validation de stratégie nationale REDD+ de la Côte d'Ivoire							
	Projets Pilotes	Projet REDD+ du Sud-Est (AFD/C2D)							
		Recrutement d'un bureau d'études pour développer un guide des projets pilotes REDD+ et atelier de validation							
		Nouveaux projets pilotes à promouvoir							

Comp.	Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017
2C	Homologation des activités REDD+	Appui juridique pour la rédaction de l'arrêté ministériel portant homologation des activités REDD+							
		Réunions de concertation avec le MINEF et les stakeholders							
	Fonds National REDD+	Expertise juridique internationale pour l'établissement d'un Fonds National REDD+							
		Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les stakeholders sur l'info memo du Fonds							
	Plan type de Partage des revenus	Expertise internationale pour le developpement d'un plan type de partages des revenus et de la législation sur les droits du carbone							
		Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les stakeholders sur le plan type de partage des revenus							
	FLEGT	Sensibilisation et informations des populations des zones rurale et renforcement de capacité des stakeholders							
		Appui au réunions de coordination et activités socioculturelles entre le SEP REDD+ et le CT FLEGT							
	Plate-forme de coordination de l'action institutionnelle	Apui à l'organisation et au fonctionnement							
	Mecanisme de plainte et de recours	Mise en place							
	Registre	Expertise technique (informatique) pour la creation d'un registre national							
		Reunions (12000\$ par reunion x 5) de concertation avec les stakeholders sur la conception du registre							
2D	Renforcement des capacités des acteurs concernés	Ateliers de sensibilisation des stakeholders à l'EESS dans les 3 zones de déploiement (12000\$ par atelier)							
		Atelier de sensibilisation à l'EESS des services de l'ETAT à Abidjan							
	Elaboration des termes de référence de l'EESS	Consulation des stakeholders dans les zones de déploiement des termes de reference de l'EESS prepare par le SEP							
		Elaboration des Termes des Références							
	Outcome de l'EESS	Selection d'une firme et outcome de l'EESS, y compris phases de consultation des stakeholders							
		Consultation des stakeholders à l'EESS dans les 3 zones de déploiement (12000\$ par atelier)							
		Atelier de validation nationale de l'ESS							
	Mise en œuvre du CGES	Mise en œuvre du CGES							

Comp.	Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017
3	Renforcement de capacités	Identification des stakeholders qui interviendront dans le développement du scénario de référence							
		Renforcement de capacités							
	Définitions nationales	Réunions de coordination entre les structures en charges du NR/NRE							
		Définition de la forêt et des types de peuplement (ateliers)							
		Définition de la période de référence (réunions)							
	Estimation des Emissions/absorptions	Définition de la méthodologie et des données à utiliser pour la détermination des émissions/absorptions historiques							
		Validation nationale de la méthodologie							
		Collecte et analyse des données existantes							
		Finalisation de la carte d'occupation du sol de 2010							
		Estimation des données d'activités historiques							
		Estimation des facteurs d'émissions historiques							
		Détermination des E/A							
		Développement du NR/NRE	Evaluation des circonstances nationales						
	Définition de la méthodologie pour la définition du NR/NRE								
	Validation de la méthodologie								
	Développement du NR/NRE								
	Validation du NR/NRE								
	Projection des émissions futures	Détermination des facteurs de modélisation et du modèle à utiliser							
		Projection des émissions/absorptions futures							
		validation des émissions/absorptions futures							



Comp.	Main activities	Sub-activities	S2 2014	S1 2015	S2 2015	S1 2016	S2 2016	S1 2017	S2 2017
4A	Arrangement et renforcement des capacités	Définition des rôles et responsabilités des institutions pour le développement du système MNV							
		Formation des stakeholders impliquées dans le Monitoring							
		Formation des cadres techniques en charge du système MNV							
		Equiperment des institutions nationales en charge du MNV							
	Estimation des données d'activités	Conception du plan d'action MNV pour les données d'activité							
		Choix de l'échelle de l'imagerie de télédétection à utiliser							
		Acquisition d'images satellites							
		Test et révision sur des sites pilotes							
	Estimation des facteurs d'émissions	Conception et mise en œuvre d'un plan d'action MNV pour les stocks de carbone							
		Développer carte de stratification							
		Définition du plan d'échantillonnage sur le terrain							
		Mesures préliminaires sur le terrain							
		Test et révision du plan MNV sur des sites pilotes							
	Notification	Conception des bases de données							
		Maintenance de la base de données							
		Compiler base de données sous-nationales des émissions / absorptions par activité REDD+							
		Mise à disposition des méthodologies et des results obtenus							
		Mise à disposition des émissions nationales nettes pour vérification							
		Publication des rapports							
	Vérification	Développement des procédures d'AQ/QC pour le monitoring des données d'activités							
		Contrôle des méthodes de collecte de données							
		Coordonateur MNV & NR/NRE = 1 consultant international							
4B	Renforcement des capacités des stakeholders	Identification des acteurs qui alimenteront le SIS							
		Renforcement des capacités des acteurs qui alimenteront le SIS à la collecte des données							
	Mise en place du Système d'information sur les cobénéfices de la REDD+	Réunions de coordination entre les stakeholders impliquées dans le suivi des cobénéfices de la REDD+ / inventaire des SI existants							
		Choix des criteres et indicators a suivre au regard des donnees de sortie de la stratégie REDD+, de l'EESS et du CGES							
		Conception d'un plan de S&E pour l'environnement, les impacts sociaux la gouvernance et les autres impacts							
		Collecte des données pour l'alimentation de la base de données et l'analyse spatiale des co-bénéfices							
		Conception du système d'information sur les sauvegardes (SIS)							
	Notification	Publication des informations collectées							
	Vérification	Vérification des données collectées							

## **COMPONENT 6: DESIGN A PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

**Standard 6 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:**

### **Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

The R-PP monitoring and evaluation framework defines the monitoring and evaluation procedure. It clearly describes the indicators used to evaluate performance at the different stages of the REDD-plus process. It forms an effective, transparent framework.

### **1. Monitoring and evaluation objective**

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The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to measure how effectively actions meet R-PP objectives and to assess the implementation of resources and their suitability to circumstances and goals. Monitoring and evaluation also studies the sustainability of observed effects.

The monitoring and evaluation framework is designed to set up a structure and system to guarantee that all the major data required to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Fund at national level are collected, analyzed and used in such a way as to learn from them for the REDD-plus NC's adaptive management.

The pilot projects to be implemented will be monitored and evaluated at national level for the purposes of adaptive management and learning.

### **2. Evaluation framework for the readiness package**

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The RCI proposes adopting the 34 readiness package assessment criteria such as they are described in FMT Note 2013-1 of February 21, 2013, taken up by Resolution PC/14/2013/1 (R-Package Assessment Framework).

### **3. Summary of the assessment criteria**

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#### *3.1 Readiness Organization and Consultation*

##### **1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements**

- 1) Accountability and transparency
- 2) Operating mandate and budget

- 3) Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration
- 4) Technical supervision capacity
- 5) Funds management capacity
- 6) Feedback and grievance redress mechanism

#### ***1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach***

- 7) Participation and engagement of key stakeholders
- 8) Consultation processes
- 9) Information sharing and accessibility of information
- 10) Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes

### *3.2 REDD+ Strategy Preparation*

#### ***2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance***

- 11) Assessment and analysis
- 12) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement
- 13) Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities
- 14) Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance
- 15) Implications for forest law and policy

#### ***2b. REDD+ Strategy Options***

- 16) Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options
- 17) Feasibility assessment
- 18) Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies

#### ***2c. Implementation Framework***

- 19) Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations
- 20) Guidelines for implementation
- 21) Benefit sharing mechanism



22) National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities

## ***2d. Social and Environmental Impacts***

23) Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues

24) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts

25) Environmental and Social Management Framework

## **3.3 Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels**

26) Demonstration of methodology

27) Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances

28) Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines

## ***3.4 Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards***

### ***4a. National Forest Monitoring System***

29) Documentation of monitoring approach

30) Demonstration of early system implementation

31) Institutional arrangements and capacities - Forests

### ***4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards***

32) Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues

33) Monitoring, reporting and information sharing

34) Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple Benefits and Safeguards

#### **4. Proposed procedure**

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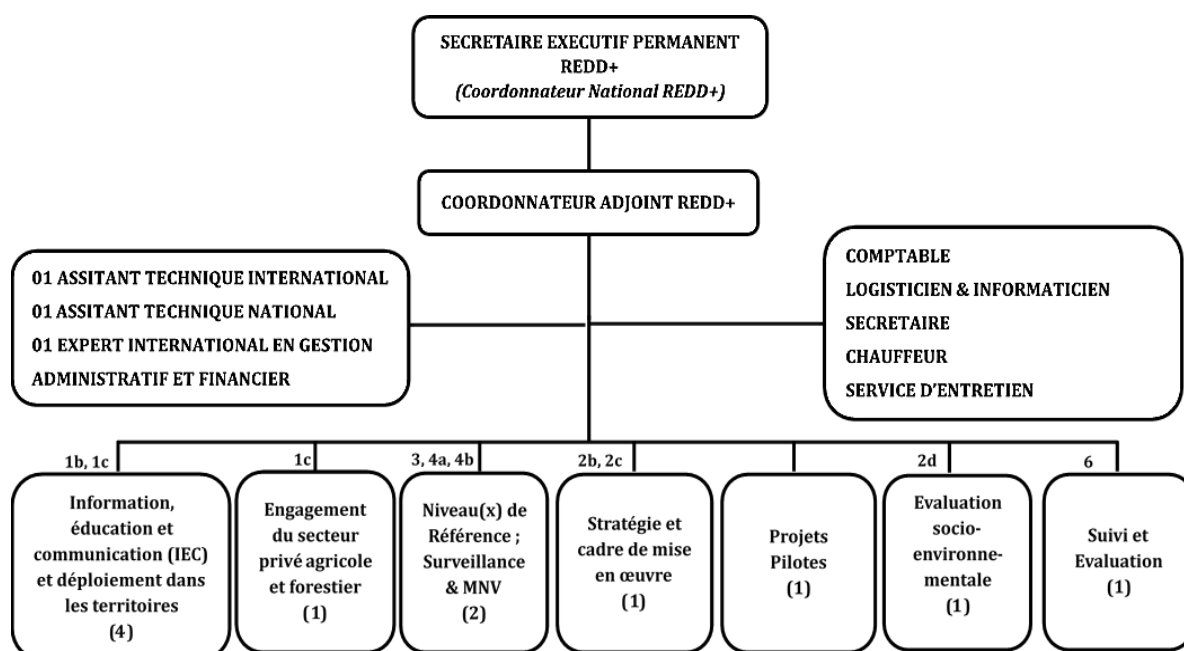
The procedure for the readiness preparation phase calls for a monitoring and evaluation manual to be produced for REDD-plus readiness preparation activities. This will be developed based on the nine sub-components (1a to 4b) and the thirty-four (34) assessment criteria. The manual will serve to set up and operate a monitoring and evaluation system for the REDD-plus mechanism and the organization of the REDD-plus NC. It will focus on how the information is to be collected and will clearly explain the strict definition of the performance indicators. It will be useful to all REDD-plus mechanism stakeholders in their internal evaluation of the objectives set for the activities by level of accomplishment.

The different PES group heads will conduct a quarterly self-assessment of their activity with reference to the assessment criteria that concern them, as defined in the monitoring and evaluation manual. The expert in charge of PES monitoring and evaluation will support the different group heads in this task, providing them in particular with suitable methodological tools (means of verification, data collection methods, and risk analysis).

FMT Note 2012-11 rev 2 (revised on June 7, 2013) concerning the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the FCPF will form the foundation for the RCI's monitoring and evaluation framework.

Every quarter, the monitoring and evaluation expert will produce a summary of feedback from group heads. A plan of corrective actions will then be discussed collectively with all PES staff under the supervision of the Permanent Executive Secretary.

Note that this approach (taking the 34 readiness package assessment criteria) is an innovative managerial practice. In addition to the technical evaluation of the nine R-PP components, assesses the performance of each of the PES groups and, consequently, of their members.



*Figure 32: Composition of the Permanent Executive Secretariat to be evaluated*

Two independent evaluations will nevertheless be conducted to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation process is objective:

- A first evaluation mid-term to support any request for additional funding from the FCPF,
- A second evaluation at the end of the readiness preparation process, once the RCI considers it has made significant progress with the nine R-PP components.

The corresponding budget (two times US\$30,000) has been factored into Component 1a.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE REPUBLIC OF IVORY COAST'S R-PP

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2017	Assumptions
Overall impact	Côte d'Ivoire contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation worldwide	I.1.A Number of tons of CO2 emissions from deforestation and forest degradation reduced	I.1.A To be determined by the emission reductions payment agreements (ERPAs) signed by 2015  I.1.B To be determined from data available nationally on GHG emissions	Climate change negotiations under UNFCCC remain supportive of REDD-plus
Outcome 1  Organization and Consultation	The REDD-plus mechanism stakeholders are organized and consulted to make the readiness preparations for the mechanism	Decrees and number of information and education workshops  Surveys  Studies	Number of civil society organizations and private sector, research, indigenous peoples and public administration bodies	Engagement of the entire Ivorian government  Effective stakeholder participation
Output I.1	I.1. National REDD-plus readiness management arrangements are in place	Council of Ministers' report of October 24, 2012  Creation of the REDD-plus National Committee and	REDD-plus mechanism legal existence and visibility  18 members appointed by order of the Minister for the	Legal existence pursuant to the legislation and regulations in force in the country  Members are appointed from all

		appointment of committee members by order	Environment and Sustainable Development	the mechanism's stakeholder organizations
Output I.2	I.2 Information sharing, outreach and early dialogue with key stakeholder groups has been undertaken	<p>The main stakeholders take part and are engaged in the mechanism</p> <p>Consultation process is conducted</p> <p>Information dissemination and access to information</p> <p>The outcomes of the consultations are disclosed</p>	All stakeholders	<p>Calm sociopolitical situation</p> <p>Effective stakeholder involvement</p> <p>Incentives given by REDD-plus</p>
Activities	<p>Adoption of the decree establishing the National REDD-plus Commission</p> <p>REDD-plus National Committee</p> <p>Interdepartmental Technical Committee</p> <p>Permanent Executive Secretariat</p>	<p>One (1) REDD-plus National Committee set up</p> <p>One (1) REDD-plus Interdepartmental Technical Committee set up</p> <p>One (1) Permanent Executive Secretariat set up</p> <p>Two interdepartmental workshops held</p>	<p>All stakeholders</p> <p>(private sector, grass roots communities, the government, and civil society)</p>	<p>National Committee operational</p> <p>Interdepartmental Technical Committee operational</p> <p>Executive Secretariat with adequate means and resources</p> <p>A fair feedback and grievance redress mechanism</p> <p>Establishment of the national fund and transparent</p>

	<p>Institutional arrangements in the regions</p> <p>Feedback and grievance redress mechanism</p> <p>Creation of a national REDD-plus Fund</p> <p>Workshops held on guidelines for the REDD-plus mechanism with donors and the REDD-plus National Committee.</p>	<p>Workshops held in one district and ten regions</p> <p>Percentage (%) of stakeholders informed</p>		<p>management of the REDD-plus fund</p> <p>Workshop discussions are effectively taken into account</p>
Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2017	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>REDD-plus strategy preparation</p>	<p>The REDD-plus strategy is prepared</p>	<p>Quality of the assessment of land use, land-use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance, strategy options and quality of the implementation framework defined, and quality and numbers of social and environmental impact studies</p>	<p>All stakeholders (Ministry for Agriculture, Ministry for Economic Planning and Development, research centers, and indigenous peoples)</p>	<p>Availability of resources for the studies; definition of land use, and definition and updating of the forest code</p>

Output 1	Land use, land-use change drivers, and forest law, policy and governance are assessed	<p>Number of strategy proposals resulting from studies</p> <p>The different types of forest ecosystems are listed, forest conservation factors analyzed, deforestation and forest degradation drivers identified, and GHG emissions broken down by activity sector.</p>	<p>To be determined following studies by the mechanism stakeholders</p> <p>Definition of the standard number of forest ecosystems by the Ministry for Water Resources and Forests in liaison with the research institutes</p> <p>GHG emission rates to be defined by activity sector</p>	Resources (financial, technical and human resources available for the studies and analyses
Output 2	The REDD-plus strategy options are defined	Seven major strategy options including actions and measures are identified and prioritized	The strategy options are prioritized based on an in-depth evaluation of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and barriers to forest enhancement activities	<p>National strategies validated at national level</p> <p>The REDD-plus strategy is developed to meet the targeted impacts</p>
Output 3 and 4	The implementation framework is developed and the REDD-plus shared benefits are identified and	<p>Rate of carbon stored</p> <p>Rate of poverty reduction from REDD-plus activities</p>	<p>The Ivorian government</p> <p>Research centers</p> <p>Grass roots communities:</p>	<p>Benefit sharing mechanism is well organized</p> <p>National REDD+ registry and</p>

	<p>proven; and the social and environmental impacts are analyzed</p> <p>The study of social and environmental impacts is conducted, and guidelines established for the basic national legislation for the SESA</p> <p>World Bank policies and operational guidelines are defined</p>	<p>The national REDD-plus fund is operational</p> <p>Forest carbon rights are defined</p> <p>A monitoring and evaluation tool is developed to monitor activities</p>	<p>indigenous peoples and civil society</p> <p>Technical and financial partners (FCPF, UN-REDD, etc.)</p>	<p>REDD+ activity monitoring system are produced in keeping with planned activities</p>
Activities	<p>A modeling study of two development pathways: “Business as usual” (BaU) and “green” for an analysis of their respective economic, social and environmental costs and benefits</p> <p>A more detailed study on the role and contribution of the forests to the Ivorian economy and an economic</p>	<p>One (1) modeling study</p> <p>One (1) study on the contribution of the forest to the Ivorian economy</p> <p>Number of revisions of national and global strategies</p>	<p>The Ivorian government</p> <p>Research centers</p> <p>Grass roots communities; indigenous peoples and civil society</p> <p>Technical and financial partners (FCPF, UN-REDD, etc.)</p>	<p>Technical and financial resources are available</p>



	<p>value placed on forests as a basis for the payment of ecosystemic services.</p> <p>A subsequent revision of the national (PRSP, PND, etc.) and sector strategies (PNIA, NPF, PCGAP, land reform, etc.) is planned</p>			
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Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2017	Assumptions
Outcome 3  Reference emissions level/Reference levels	Activities emitting GHGs from deforestation and forest degradation are downscaled	Evaluation of the GHG-footprint  between 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020	To be determined by the UNFCCC	Defined on the basis of UNFCCC guidance and guidelines  Suitable methods for the definition of reference levels
Output	Ivorian forest cover and its carbon content are evaluated  Emission and uptake estimates are made  REL/RL developed by methods and approaches  Plans provided concerning additional measures and data needs	Rate of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation  Rate of uptake from reforestation and forest conservation  National carbon registry	Structures in charge of estimating forest cover uptake and emissions	Reliable, available data  Definition of reference levels established transparently  Clearly defined valid methodologies  Methodologies adjusted for national circumstances  Documents and data provided transparently  Information is transparent, complete and accurate, consistent with UNFCCC

				guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines
Activities	<p>National validation of the methodology and production of a document presenting a clearly grounded methodology</p> <p>Stratification using image processing based on forest stand types to establish the land use database (BDOT)</p> <p>Pre-inventory to validate stratification followed by NFI</p> <p>Capacity building on processing map and satellite image data and modeling</p> <p>Improvements to statistical and biological data</p>	<p>Quality of discussion of methodologies</p> <p>(1) One document is produced on methodology</p> <p>Estimated rate of GHGs</p> <p>Activity variable in (ha/year)</p> <p>Data collection typology</p> <p>Number of people subject to capacity building</p> <p>To be defined consistent with UNFCCC guidance</p> <p>To be defined by the National REDD-plus Commission with the technical structures and experts</p>	<p>Technical experts</p> <p>The Baseline Scenario and MRV Group, and indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Good definition of land use data</p> <p>Consensus reached following discussions with stakeholders</p>

Level	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2017	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Set up a Monitoring &amp; Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (M&amp;MRV) and a Safeguard Information System (SIS)</p>	<p>A national forest carbon emissions and uptake monitoring system is operational, as is an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards</p>	<p>A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system is established</p> <p>Monitoring methods are clear and well defined</p>	<p>Technical structures and REDD NC MRV Group</p>	<p>A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system is established</p> <p>Monitoring methods are clear and well defined</p>
<p>Output 4.1</p>	<p>Efficient methods are used to monitor emissions and uptake</p>	<p>Rates of emissions and uptake</p>	<p>Definition of a monitoring system defined by the UNFCCC and applicable at national level</p>	<p>The monitoring system is approved at national and international level</p> <p>Identification of non-carbon aspects and relevant social and environmental problems</p> <p>Monitoring, reporting and information exchange</p>

Output 4.2	<p>Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards is designed</p> <p>Biodiversity is preserved</p>	<p>Estimate of the level of improvement in the populations' standard of living</p> <p>National estimates covering ten-year periods</p>	Village communities and the research sector	Provide transparent estimates of emissions
Activities 4.1	<p>Remote sensing</p> <p>Data collection</p> <p>National Forest Inventory</p> <p>Determination of land use changes across a number of classes</p> <p>Calculation of GHG emissions and uptake</p> <p>Emission factors identified</p> <p>Databases built</p> <p>Database maintenance</p> <p>Communication</p>	<p>Quality of data collection</p> <p>Methods to determine land use change</p>	<p>Research institutes specialized in measurement work</p> <p>The REDD-plus NC group</p> <p>The UNFCCC, FCPF and IPCC</p> <p>Members of the REDD-plus MRV Group in charge of coordinating all technical activities on setting up MRV</p> <p>Members of the Steering Committee and the ONOACC in charge of the registry and approval of</p>	<p>Available results able to be examined</p> <p>Compliance with defined methodologies</p> <p>All data are available and recorded in the database</p>

	<p>Verification</p> <p>Training and capacity building</p>		<p>REDD-plus projects/programs</p> <p>Field staff, working mainly on the MRV “emission factors” track, but also field verification of the satellite analyses conducted by the MRV “activity data” track</p>	
Activities 4.2	<p>Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards is designed</p> <p>The monitoring system for other benefits is identified and incorporated</p> <p>Monitoring of governance</p> <p>Monitoring of changes in the underlying causes of deforestation and degradation</p> <p>Set up and monitor</p>	<p>Rate of poverty reduction from REDD-plus activities</p> <p>Report on the biodiversity conservation situation</p>	<p>Ecosystemic services</p> <p>Department of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Research sector</p>	<p>Non-carbon aspects and relevant social and environmental problems are identified</p>

	safeguards			
	Capacity building on non-carbon aspects			

