REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

UNION – DISCIPLINE - TRAVAIL

FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN
(FIP CÔTE D'IVOIRE)

Final Report

May 17, 2016

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2QC	Quantity, Quality, Growth *(Quantité, Qualité, Croissance)*
ACCP	Adaptation to Climate Change Program
ADF	African Development Fund
ADMP	Agricultural Development Master Plan
AFD	French Development Agency *(Agence Française de Développement)*
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIPH	Palm Oil Producers' Association *(Association Interprofessionnelle de la filière Palmier à Huile)*
ANADER	National Rural Development Support Agency *(Agence National d'Appui au Développement Rural)*
ANDE	National Environmental Agency *(Agence Nationale de l'Environnement)*
APROMAC	Ivorian Natural Rubber Producers Association *(Association des Professionnels du Caoutchouc Naturel de Côte d'Ivoire)*
ARDCI	Ivoirian Regions and Districts Assembly *(Assemblée des Régions et Districts de Côte d'Ivoire)*
BNETD	National Technical Studies and Development Authority *(Bureau National d'Études Techniques et de Développement)*
BOAD	West African Development Bank *(Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement)*
C2D	Debt Reduction-Development Contract
CCC	Coffee and Cocoa Board *(Conseil du Café-Cacao)*
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CCT	Mapping and Remote Sensing Center *(Centre de Cartographie et de Télédétection)*
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFAF	CFA franc
CI	*Côte d'Ivoire*
CIAPOL	Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center *(Centre Ivoirien Antipollution)*
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CN	National Committee *(Commission Nationale)*
CNF	National Botanical Center *(Centre National de Floristique)*
CNRA	National Center for Agricultural Research *(Centre National de Recherche Agronomique)*
CNTIG	National Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Center *(Centre National de Télédétection et d'Information Géographique)*
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRE	Ecology Research Center *(Centre de Recherche en Écologie)*
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSRS	Swiss Center for Scientific Research *(Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique)*
CURAT	University Center for Remote Sensing Applied Research *(Centre Universitaire de Recherche et d'Application en Télédétection)*
DEIF	Directorate of Logging and Timber Industries *(Direction de l'Exploitation et des Industries Forestières)*
DF	Degraded Forest
DFPE	Permanent State Forestry Domain *(Domaine Forestier Permanent de l'État)*
DFRE	Rural State Forestry Domain *(Domaine Forestier Rural de l'État)*
DGEF	Directorate General of Water and Forestry Resources *(Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts)*
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
DP	Development Partner
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ER	Emissions Reductions
ERP	Emissions Reduction Program

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FCRP	Forest Cover Restoration Project
FEREADD	Federation of Energy, Environment, and Sustainable Development Networks and Associations *(Fédération des Réseaux et Associations de l'Énergie, de l'Environnement, et du Développement Durable)*
FIA	Forest Inventory Analysis
FIP	Forest Investment Plan
FLEGT	Forestry Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GDP	Gross Development Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GF	Gazetted Forest
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	German Development Agency *(Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)*
GRASP	Great Apes Survival Partnership
HCS	High Carbon Stocks
HCV	High Conservation Value
HDI	Human Development Index
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative *(Initiatief Duurzame Handel)*
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IGT	Institute of Tropical Geography *(Institut de Géographie Tropicale)*
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMS	International Mission Study
IN	Idea Note
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INP-HB	Félix Houphouët Boigny National Polytechnic Institute *(Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët Boigny)*
INS	National Statistical Institute *(Institut National de la Statistique)*
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISLA	Initiative to Strengthen Local Administrations
ISLA	Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KfW	Reconstruction Credit Institute *(Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)*
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
M&MRV	Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
MBPE	Ministry of Budget and Public Treasury (*Ministère du Budget et du Portefeuille de l'État)*
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDF	Medium-Density Fiberboard
MEMPD	Ministry of Planning and Development *(Ministère du Plan et du Développement)*
MESRS	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research *(Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique)*
MIM	Ministry of Industry and Mining *(Ministère de l'Industrie et des Mines)*
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development *(Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural)*
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture *(Ministère de l'Agriculture)*

MINEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development *(Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement durable)*
MINEF	Ministry of Water and Forestry Resources *(Ministère des Eaux et Forêts)*
MINEFI	Ministry of Economy and Finance *(Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances)*
MINESUDD	Ministry of Environment, Urban Waste Management, and Sustainable Development *(Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine, et du Développement Durable)*
MIRAH	Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Resources *(Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques)*
MNV	Monitoring, Notification, and Verification
MSFFE	Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women, and Children *(Ministère de la Solidarité, de la Famille, de la Femme, et de l'Enfance)*
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Program
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
NTF	Nigeria Trust Fund
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Operating Framework
OI-REN	Ivorian Center for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources *(Observatoire Ivoirien pour la Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles)*
OIPR	Ivorian Parks and Reserves Authority *(Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves)*
P&M	Policies & Measures
PA	Purchase Agreement
PAGT	Tai National Park Management Support Project *(Projet d'Appui à la Gestion du Parc National de Taï)*
PCRMP	Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan
PEFC	Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PIN	Program Idea Note
PPMP	Pest and Pesticides Management Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRCF	Forestry Capital Restoration Project *(Projet de Restauration du Capital Forestier)*
PROFIAB	Agriculture Sub-Sectors and Biodiversity Promotion Program *(Programme de Promotion des Filières Agricoles et de la Biodiversité)*
PSAC	Agriculture Sector Support Project *(Projet d'Appui au Secteur Agricole)*
RA	Rainforest Alliance
RCI	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
RD	Rural Domain
REDD	Deforestation and Forest Degradation Emissions Reductions Mechanism *(Réduction des Émissions de gaz à effet de serre issues de la Déforestation et de la Dégradation des forêts)*
REMECC-CI	Media Network for Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire *(Réseau des Médias pour le Changement Climatique en Côte d'Ivoire)*
RL	Reference Level
RLMC	Rural Land Management Committee
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RPGH	National Population and Housing Census *(Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat)*
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RSPO	Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil
SC	Steering Committee

SEP	Permanent Executive Secretariat *(Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent)*
SER	Social and Environmental Responsibility
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SG	Specific Goal
SIR	Ivorian Oil Refining Company *(Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage)*
SODEFOR	Forestry Development Agency *(Société de Développement des Forêts)*
TG	Technical Group
TNP	Tai National Park
UD	Undisclosed
UFEM-CI	Union of Partner and Beneficiary NGOs of the GEF Program in Côte d'Ivoire *(Union des ONG et OCB partenaires et bénéficiaires du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial en Côte d'Ivoire)*
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars
V4C	Vision for Change
WB	World Bank
WCF	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

SUMMARY

1. Country/Region:	Cote d'Ivoire / Africa	
2. FIP Funding Request (in US$ millions):	*Loan: 15.8 million USD*	*Grant: 8.2 million USD*
3. National FIP Focal Point:	Mr. Marcel YAO, SEP-REDD+ coordinator (SEP-REDD+ is part of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD))	
4. National implementation agency (Coordination of Investment Plan)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)	
5. Involved MDBs	World Bank and African Development Bank	
6. MBD FIP focal points:	Headquarters-FIP Focal Points: World Bank – Gerhard Dieterle, Lead Adviser, gdieterle@worldbank.org AfDB – Gareth Phillips, Chief Climate and Green Growth Officer, gphillips@afdb.org	*Task Team Leaders:* **Salimata D. FOLLEA** Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank sfollea@worldbank.org **Léandre Gbéli** Principal Agricultural Economist, African Development Bank L.GBELI@AFDB.ORG

7. Description of Investment Plan:

(a) Key challenges related to REDD+ implementation

More than half of all carbon emissions in Côte d'Ivoire are directly related to deforestation and the degradation of forests. This deforestation and degradation of forests has three main drivers: 1) extensive slash-and-burn agriculture; 2) uncontrolled and illegal harvesting for wood fuel and timber; and 3) illegal small-scale gold mining. This economically-driven dynamic is driven in turn by a number of factors, including high demographic growth, high levels of rural poverty, uncontrolled and unmanaged exploitation of natural resources, poor agricultural productivity resulting in low farm incomes, a lack of alternative income-generating activities and access to high quality agricultural inputs and guidance, and rapid rates of urbanization in the forest zones..

In order to begin to address these challenges, Côte d'Ivoire initiated the development of its national REDD+ strategy, with the assistance of the FCPF and the UN-REDD. The strategy, which is expected to be released in December 2016, will rely on five major options or approaches to address deforestation and forest degradation: 1) promoting zero deforestation agriculture; 2) creating sustainable domestic energy sources; 3) sustainable management of forests and protected areas; 4) restoration and reforestation of degraded forests; and 5) promoting cleaner mining practices. The Forest Investment Plan (FIP) is designed to support and complement the country's REDD+ strategy and to catalyze local and international assistance to reduce emissions in the forest sector and reverse the trend of deforestation

(b) Areas of Intervention - sectors, regions and thematic areas

Recognizing the many economic drivers behind deforestation and degradation of forests, the FIP approach focuses

on a medium and long-term national vision, which works to balance the economic interests of a range of stakeholders with the goal of emissions reduction and sustainable conservation and management of the country's forests.

Sectors. The FIP's interventions are focused primarily within the sectors which have become the main drivers (direct and indirect) of deforestation in the country, namely the agriculture sector and the fuelwood and timber industries. Activities are designed to both reduce and arrest destructive activities, such as illegal logging in natural forests as well as forest cover restoration and conservation activities, focused on introducing agroforestry, securing land tenure and access rights, improving forest management and monitoring, and improving rural livelihoods through alternative income generation. These activities are designed to reflect the particular political and geographic environments of Côte d'Ivoire, i.e., the rural domain, gazetted forests and protected areas, as well as the socio-economic concerns of a range of stakeholders, including local communities, the private sector and vulnerable groups, such as women and youth.

Regions. Though distinct geographically the two regions chosen for FIP investments are inextricably linked through the country's economic history and migration patterns. The regions selected for Phase 1 operations are: 1) the Central zone (N'Zi Comoé region), the former "cocoa belt"; and 2) the South-western zone, including Taï National Park, home to the country's largest remaining area of dense forest and of great ecological importance, and the areas bordering the park. Project design focuses somewhat more heavily in the central zone (on reforestation and restoration of soil productivity) to encourage those who migrated to the southwest region in search of higher soil fertility and cocoa yields to return, and thus reduce pressure on Taï National Park and its surroundings. Investments in both regions will be developed using a landscape and multi-sectoral approach, taking into account relationships between the forest and other elements of the regions, e.g., communities, economic activities, and natural resources.

Thematic areas. The thematic areas of FIP intervention are:

Support to zero deforestation agriculture by increasing productivity for small farmers and local communities through inter alia improving access to improved seeds and planting materials, organic fertilizer and integrated pest management, crop diversification and agroforestry approaches, agroforestry advisory services, including co-planting techniques, and environment-friendly and intensified growing practices,

Development of industrial lumber and fuelwood through the establishment of pilot plantations in the rural domain and in select gazetted forests in the two Phase 1 regions. Development of timber plantations and product diversification will be the focus of the FIP's second phase and designed in line wilt lessons learned from pilots undertaken in the first phase.

Development of small-scale timber plantations, in the 2 regions, through promoting private small-scale investment in high-value tree species such as teak to provide income to small-scale planters while creating incentives to plant long-growing species that improve carbon stocks. It targets approximately 2,000 planters in the central region and 1,000 in the southwest region.

Restoration and protection of remaining natural forest cover within the gazetted forests of the 2 regions, via (i) restoration of degraded areas through replanting with local species where possible; and (ii) reforestation.

Strengthening the protection of the Tai National Park, via (I) strengthening the capacity of OIPR for park surveillance and protection through increased infrastructure and logistical support; and (ii) restructuring of small-scale gold panning operations and to these and other communities for alternative income generation.

In the first phase, the FIP will also initiate institutional reforms to support successful implementation, in: (i) land tenure security, a prerequisite to the development of small-scale plantations and agro-forestry; (ii) improved forest management to create an enabling environment for agroforestry initiatives and improved agricultural productivity; and (iii) a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism, to provide incentives to farmers, communities and industrial plantations to be conducted in a complementary manner with other projects within the framework of REDD +. It is expected that additional contributions from government (particularly for the PES), the private sector (for the industrial plantations of fuelwood and lumber) and other financial donors will be the basis for additional scaling up activities in Phase 2.

The FIP is comprised of two projects, each related to the main objective of restoration and protection of forest cover and resources:

Project 1 (Forest Cover Restoration Project - FCRP) focuses on restoring the country's forest cover to 20% through working with small-scale farmers to introduce agroforestry techniques and improve agricultural productivity and with industrial operators to supply a greater part of the country's fuel and lumber sector needs. A focus on improved management, secure land tenure and access rights, PES, and alternative income generation for rural communities help to create a strong enabling environment for the activities. The project is designed within a landscape approach that recognizes the complexities of the present environment while increasing the sequestration potential of the country's once-forested areas.

Project 2 (Taï National Park Management Support Project – PAGT) contributes, in cooperation with other partners, to the protection of the vast forest area of Taï National Park through technical and logistical support to OIPR and by working to restructure the illegal, small-scale gold panning taking place in the Park. This project focuses on conserving the park and its biodiversity as well as protecting its substantial aboveground carbon stocks and long-term sequestration potential.

c) Expected outcomes

By addressing the underlying issues of land tenure insecurity, poor agricultural productivity, poverty and weak forest governance and management and by mobilizing financial and technical support from both in-country stakeholders and external partners within a comprehensive strategic framework, the FIP is expected to be a catalyst for transformational change in the country to reverse the trends of rapid deforestation and forest degradation.

(d) Relations with other ongoing projects

The two FIP projects will build on achievements and lessons from several projects underway in the two regions in: 1) agro-forestry and intensification of cocoa production, public-private partnership, PES, biodiversity, and climate change mitigation in the South-west; and 2) development of farming or industrial plantations of teak, cashew and rubber trees, in the central region. FIP is designed to work in cooperation and develop synergies with the relevant projects.

8. Expected key results from the implementation of the investment plan (consistent with FIP Results Framework and FIP Core Indicators):

Outcomes	Indicators of success
A. Reduction of Emissions and improvement of community livelihoods	
A1. Reduced GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation; enhancement of forest carbon stocks	a) Tonnes (millions) of CO2 emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation relative to reference emissions level b) Tonnes (millions) of CO2 sequestered through natural regeneration, reforestation activities, and conservation relative to forest reference level
A2. Improved Community livelihoods	a) Adjacent communities to FIP targeted zones with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits.
B. Tenure, Rights and Access	
B1. Access to land tenure in the rural domain	Surface area in the rural domain with land titles

B2. Access to Land use Rights through contracts with SODEFOR to undertake agroforestry in the Gazetted Forests (GF)	a) Number of farmers with agroforestry contract in the GF with SODEFOR b) Surface area in GF under agroforestry contracts between SODEFOR and the farmers
B3. Improved GF co-management (SODEFOR – adjacent communities)	a) Number of village co-management committees created b) Number of GF under co-management c) Surface area of GF co-managed
C. Improvement of Forest Governance	
Increased transparency and effectiveness of forest governance	a) Forest governance framework in line with the FLEGT b) Number of forest management committees created and operational c) Number of GF with management plans
D. Biodiversity	
D1. Improved biodiversity conservation	a) Surface area brought under enhanced biodiversity conservation b) Number of threatened species benefitting from enhanced conservation c) Surface areas of firebreaks created in the FIP intervention areas d) Encroachment rate in the TNP
D2. Forest landscapes restored	a) Surface area of natural forests enriched b) Surface area of natural forests rehabilitated
D3. Decreased pressure from uncontrolled economic use of forests	e) Surface area of agroforestry created in the GF f) Surface area of new or restored plantations in the GF g) Surface area of agroforestry plantations created in the Rural Domain h) Surface area of new community plantations with high value species in RD i) Surface area of industrial plantations in RD j) Surface area of community plantations for fuelwood in RD.
E. Capacity Building	
E1. Capacity enhancement for forest management	a) Number of project beneficiaries trained in agroforestry techniques b) Number of project beneficiaries trained in environmentally sound agricultural intensification techniques c) Number of park rangers and guards trained in improved forest and park surveillance technologies d) The system of spatial surveillance is operational
E2. Capacity enhancement for the implementation of zero-deforestation agriculture	a) Number of civil servants in the concerned Ministries trained in environmentally-sound intensive agriculture techniques b) Number of farmers trained that have adopted environmentally-sound intensive agriculture techniques c) Quantities of improved seeds provided to farmers d) Trends of agricultural surface areas in gazetted forests

9. Project and Programme concepts under the investment plan

Project/Program Title	MBD	Requested FIP amount ($ million)[1]			Private sector support	Expected co-financed	Amount of preparation grant	Multilateral Bank Fees2
		Total	Loan	Grant				
Project 1: Forest Cover Restoration Project (FCRP)	WB	18.82	14.36	4.46	Funds to be raised	TBD	TBD	N/A
Project 2: Taï National Park Management Support Project (PAGT)	AfDB	3.00		3.00	Funds to be raised		TBD	N/A
Integrated FCRP/PAGT Coordination (SEP-REDD)		2.18	1.44	.75				
Total		24.00	15.80	8.20	56.0		TBD	N/A
Fund for village communities (DGM)				4.50				

10. Timeframe (Tentative) – Approval Milestones

	FIP Sub-Committee Approval	MDB Board Approval	Expected Date of Effectiveness
Project 1	September 2016	February 2017	March 2017
Project 2	September 2016	February 2017	March 2017

11. Link with FCPF and UN-REDD Programme Activities

The Investment Plan is designed to create a direct link between FIP goals and REDD+ Strategic Options:

FIP Goal: Restoring, protecting, and overseeing Côte d'Ivoire's natural forestry resources

Aligned with Strategic Options:

Option 4: Restoration of Degraded Forests and Reforestation.
Enhancement or afforestation in degraded forests and savanna

Option 3: FLEGT/REDD+ Sustainable Management of GFs and protected areas;

Option 5: Environmentally sound mining

FIP Goal: Contributing to reviving forestry plantations in order to increase lumber production and reduce foraging for fuel wood in natural forests

Aligned with REDD+ Strategic Options:

Option 2: Development of sustainable domestic energy.
Improved organization of fire wood and charcoal production channels

Option 4: Restoration of Degraded Forests and Reforestation
Enhancement or afforestation in degraded forests and savanna

FIP Goal:

Reducing agricultural deforestation and reintroducing trees into croplands

Aligned with REDD+ Strategic Options:

Option 1: Zero Deforestation Agriculture
Development of intensive farming practices with low environmental impact

Option 4: Restoration of Degraded Forests and Reforestation
Development of agroforestry

[1] Includes preparation grant and project/program amount.

[2] To be completed by the MDB submitting the project.

12. Other partners involved in design and implementation in the Investment Plan[3]:

Donor cooperation has been incorporated and prioritized within the REDD+ preparation framework to guarantee the coordination of technical and financial support mobilized through the UN-REDD+ program (in partnership with UNDP, FAO and UNEP), the Forest Carbon Partnership Funds (supported by the World Bank), the UE-REDD and the AFD. The collaborative framework set up through the REDD+ readiness process and its results have supported the preparation of the Côte d'Ivoire FIP.

Resources from the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) can also act as a catalyst for mobilizing additional financing for FIP implementation, both within and outside of each Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) partner. Commitments of the various potential partners, both financial and technical, will be identified during the preparation phase of the investment plan.

In addition to these commitments, several related initiatives are underway by numerous development partners as listed in the full FIP document. Synergies are being sought where appropriate for both planning and implementation of activities.

Moreover, a Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples program (USD4.5 million) will be implemented in close coordination with the activities of the investment plan. These grant funds will be implemented by and for the local communities in order to achieve similar goals to the FIP.

13. Consultations with indigenous groups and local communities:

The preparation of the FIP Côte d'Ivoire is the result of a participative process which included all stakeholders of the forest sector at local and national levels, under the coordination of a multi-sector and multi-party national steering committee.

The national steering committee includes representatives of involved ministries, civil society, the private sector, local communities, women's associations and youth organizations.

Stakeholders also include the main technical and financial partners of Côte d'Ivoire as well as universities and research centers. The development process of the FIP reflects not only the number and diversity of stakeholders, but the quality of information exchange as a result of that diversity of perspective and experience, as well.

In line with the implementation of the national REDD+ process, representatives of various government departments (in particular the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Economy, Environment and Sustainable Development, Water and Forests, Agriculture, Development and Planning) and governmental technical agencies (such as SODEFOR, ANADER, OIPR and BNETD) took part in all parts of the FIP preparation process. All these institutions will contribute, according to their expertise, to the implementation of FIP.

In Côte d'Ivoire, hundreds of civil society organizations are active in the field, either working directly with the issues or indirectly through community associations. These Civil Society Organizations are organized in networks which can help them to be more effective. (For example, NGOs benefitting from GEF support; the Federation of environmental and sustainable development networks and associations; and the Observatory of Sustainable Natural Resource Management). International NGOs such as the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund are also important stakeholders. The civil society has been involved in consultations throughout the preparation phase and will continue to play an important role during FIP implementation in key areas.

Traditional authorities were also involved in the preparation of the FIP and will continue to have an important role

[3] Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the plan.

during implementation, e.g., in facilitating involvement of local populations and identifying land for community forestry initiatives. The media, and in particular the Network of the Media for Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (REMECC-CI) will play an important role in communication and awareness raising.

Technical and Financial Partners working in the environmental field contributed to the development of the FIP and will continue to provide expertise and financing in both phases of its implementation.

Within the framework of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples program, specific consultations were carried out with representatives of the rural communities and groups working in forests.

14. Private sector involvement:

Private sector involvement in Côte d'Ivoire is centered on forest-related sectors, such as the timber industry and related operations and within the agriculture sector, e.g., agribusiness cocoa, coffee palm oil and rubber and related inter-professional associations of these sectors. These groups have been involved in FIP preparation and will continue to be important partners, particularly in certain agroforestry and forest plantation initiatives.

In addition, based on the platform of Private-Public Partnership, SEP-REDD+ and the private sector have been working together since 2012 to enhance alignment of their development plans to achieve more sustainable management of forests and to contribute together to restoration of forest cover throughout the country. This approach, adopted within the framework of the national REDD+ process, will also help to optimize the contribution of the private sector in the implementation of the FIP.

Recognizing the importance of the private sector in both reforestation and long-term supply of sustainable fuelwood and lumber, sub-components 1.4 and 2.2 of Project 1 aim to establish 100,000 ha of industrial forest. The intervention of the FIP will cover preparation and facilitation, both crucial for creating an enabling environment for private sector investment. Thus the FIP will be able to benefit from the expertise of the private sector for the identification and contracting of plots to be developed or revitalized. Establishing and operating the industrial plantations will then depend on private investors, and in some cases public initiatives or public-private partnerships.

More generally, the technical expertise of the private sector will be requested in the implementation of projects, especially for capacity building, valuation of markets and sustainable management of timber resources.

Other pertinent information:

SECTION 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL AND SECTORAL CONTEXT

1. Côte d'Ivoire is located in West Africa and has a total surface area of 322,463 km². It is bordered by Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, and Ghana to the east. To the south, the country's long coastline of 550 km runs along the Gulf of Guinea. Côte d'Ivoire is broken into two main geographic regions: a forest zone in the south (48.2% of the surface area), and a savanna zone in the north (51.8% of the surface area).

2. The country's population, which was estimated at 6.7 million in 1975, increased to 22.7 million in 2014 (RGPH, 2014), with an average annual population growth rate of 2.6% in 2014 (compared to 3.8% in 1975). This rapid growth results from a combination of high natural population growth and significant immigration from neighboring countries (with non-Ivorians making up 24% of the population). The country's population is young, with 77% of the population under the age of 35. About half of the population lives in urban areas (50.3%), and urbanization is increasing, going from 32% of the population living in urban areas in 1975 to 42.5% in 1998. This demographic dynamic has put increasing strain on the country's natural resources, especially in the forest zone, where the vast majority of the population lives (75.5%) compared to 24.5% in the savanna zone.

3. The long political-military crisis (2002-2011) had a significant economic and social impact on the country. The poverty rate was estimated at 46% in 2015 (INS, 2015), and the country ranked 172nd (out of 188) on the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Since 2012, Côte d'Ivoire has shown new economic momentum, with a GDP growth rate estimated at 8.3% in 2014.

4. The agricultural sector is the main driver for economic growth in the country employing more than two thirds of the active population, and producing approximately 28% of its GDP and over 50% of its export earnings. Ivory Coast is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa and the sector accounts for about a third of total exports. In 2012, over 4 million people worked in the cocoa sector, a full quarter of the country's population (CEA, 2014).

5. Côte d'Ivoire has a well-developed infrastructure, including Sub-Saharan Africa's second-largest port, an extensive road network, and an international airport. In recent years, the country has been self-reliant for its energy needs thanks to the production of natural gas and oil, which have allowed it to export electrical power and oil products to the sub-region. The country's oil refinery (SIR) ranks second in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1.1 CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S FOREST SECTOR

1.1.1 GOVERNANCE

6. In accordance with the law of December 20, 1965 concerning the Forestry Code and the decree of March 15, 1978, Côte d'Ivoire's forest heritage is divided into two areas: the Permanent Forest Domain of the State and the Rural Forest Domain of the State

7. The **Permanent Forest Domain** currently covers 6,268,204 ha, or 19% of the national territory, and includes all gazetted forests (GF), national parks (NP), reserves, and protected areas.

- The country's 233 **gazetted forests** are under the state's private domain, and cover a total surface area of 4,196,000 ha. These are primarily used to provide lumber for industrial use and are severely degraded, due in part to the development of agriculture and large urban areas within the forest zone.
- The network of **protected areas** comprises 8 national parks and 5 nature reserves (for fauna or flora), all of which are part of the state's public domain. These cover a total surface area of 2,072,204 ha and include a representative sample of the country's ecosystems. The degradation rate of these habitats varies greatly from one area to another.

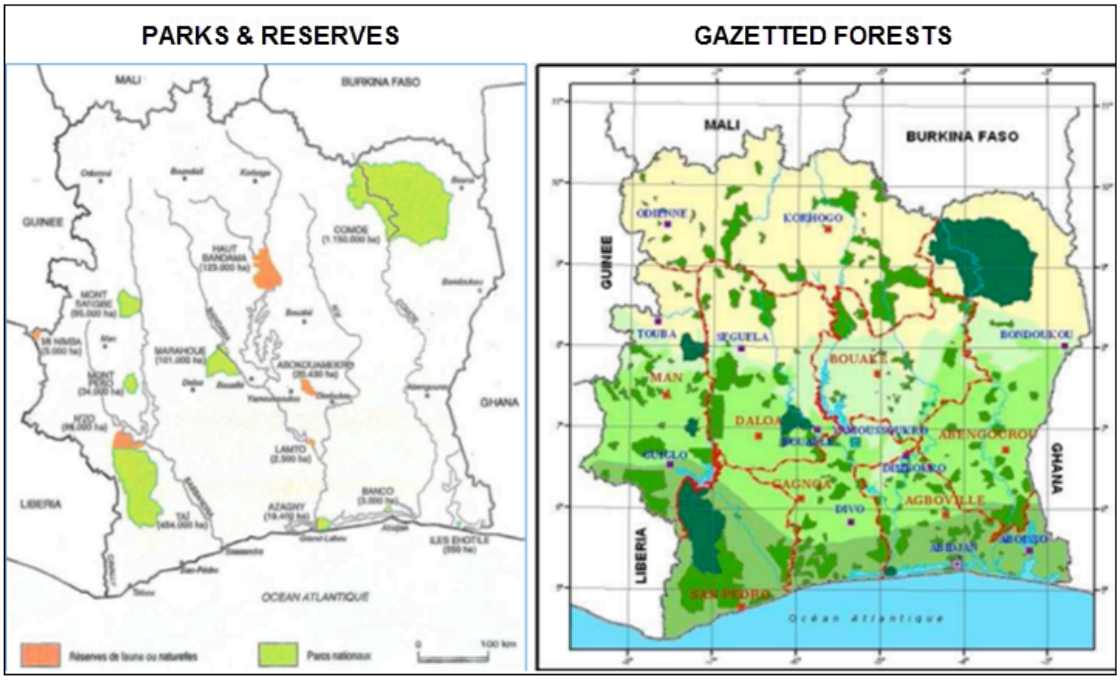


Figure 1: Location of Côte d'Ivoire's parks and reserves (left) and gazetted forests (right)

8. The **Rural Domain**, which covers most of the national territory, still comprises 2 to 3 million hectares of forest and currently supplies nearly 90% of the total volume of the timber harvested in the country.

9. **Forest plantations** cover slightly more than 300,000 ha, including 200,000 ha in gazetted forests (GF) and 100,000 ha in the Rural Domain. These plantations were created by the Public Forestry Service (10,000 ha before 1966), logging companies (approximately 80,000 ha) and the Forestry Development Agency (SODEFOR)[4] (approximately 175,000 ha). Since 1994, these logging companies have been required to take part in reforestation efforts as the surface area to be reforested is proportional to the volume of lumber harvested. However, a substantial part of these plantations, the size of which is difficult to estimate precisely, has been destroyed.[5]

1.1.2 FOREST RESOURCES

10. The forests of Côte d'Ivoire lie primarily within several larger forest systems and eco-regions that stretch across the political boundaries of several West African countries. The majority of the country's forests are a part of four forest eco-regions, including: the Guinean montane forests; the Guinean forest-savanna mosaic; the Eastern Guinean forests; and the Western Guinean lowland forests. These forest systems are home to large numbers of endemic animal and plant species creating one of the most biologically diverse regions of the world. Given its geographical location at the crossroads of so many forest eco-regions, as recently as the mid-2000s, Côte d'Ivoire had the highest level of biodiversity in all of West Africa with over 1,200 animal species and 4,700 plant species. Due to the devastation brought to the country's forests over the past decades, the main drivers of which are outlined below, much of this biodiversity has been lost. The Tai National Park, located in the southwest of the country, is one of the largest remnants (35,000 km2) of the vast forest system that once stretched across the region.

11. Due to its biodiversity and crucial forest ecosystem, The Tai National Park has been named both a U.N. biosphere reserve and a World Heritage Site. It is home to a variety of rare flora and fauna, including the pygmy hippopotamus, the mouse deer and forest elephants and chimpanzees. Along with its biodiversity, Tai National Park is estimated to have significant carbon stocks in its aboveground biomass estimated at 188 tCO2/ha; the second highest of all World Heritage Forests in the Tropical Zone. (Pandey, 2012)

[4] The Forest Development Agency reports to the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF).

[5] It is difficult to estimate the total surface area of the plantations created, some of which have already been harvested, destroyed by deliberate or accidental fires, or reconverted for agriculture.

12. Forests in Côte d'Ivoire, including mangrove forests along the coast, also provide a wide range of ecosystem goods and services, including food and habitat for key food species, medicines, fuelwood and timber as well as more intangible provisions of cultural and spiritual connection in the sacred forests (*forêts sacrées*) maintained by indigenous communities.

13. Over the past years, the timber industry, at one time the country's third largest exporter, has fallen in its significance to economic growth in the country due to a demand for agricultural land, particularly for cocoa and coffee. Less timber meant a resulting loss of employment and revenues due largely to the restructuring and closing down of several processing plants and of a decline throughout the sector, including in harvesting, processing, transport, marketing, etc. Today, the timber industry represents only about 1.0%[6] of GDP. In 2012, the formal sector comprised approximately 12,000 jobs, including indirect employment increases the number to 50,000 and adding informal fuelwood-related activities brings the estimate of timber industry related jobs to 400,000.

14. Numbers have continued to decline in the sector. Lumber exports decreased from 700,000 m^3 in 2007–2009 to 315,500 m^3 in 2010 (DEIF), and milling volume decreased from 32,600 m^3 in 2004 to 5,300 m^3 in 2010 due to the shortage of quality logs. Only volumes for 'peeling' have remained relatively constant due to the availability of *kapok* (*fromager*) and *obeche* (*samba*) trees.

15. The processing equipment, the majority of which is now outdated, no longer functions to the smaller dimensions of the timber species currently being harvested (DFIP, 2011). This leads to low processing yields, which in turn yields low interest in investment despite the need to improve equipment in order to reduce waste and make operations more efficient and profitable.

16. A major restructuring could help the sector to grow in the future. This would mean investment in a range of options. Most importantly, extraction from the natural forest would need to be sustainably practiced within a well-functioning legal and enforcement framework and processing segments of the sector would likely need to: (i) develop their own sources of supply by developing plantations, enhance natural forests and manage them in a sustainable manner; (ii) acquire appropriate equipment for treating wood extracted from plantations; and (iii) develop sources of supply from the larger regional markets.

[6] This does not include the firewood and charcoal sector, which can be as high as 1% in most African countries.

1.2 KEY DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

17. Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest rates of deforestation in Sub-Saharan African and its dense forest cover decreased from 16 million hectares in 1900 to a mere 6 million ha in 2000 (FAO, 2000). Today, even though the exact size of the current surface area remains unknown, the most optimistic estimates suggest only 2.5 million hectares of dense rainforest remain. Thus, by these estimates, **over 80% of forests in Côte d'Ivoire have disappeared** in just over a century. The deforestation rate for the period 1969-2004 has been estimated at 200,000 ha per year (BNETD, 2004). The changes have come primarily from heavy investments and growth in agriculture, particularly export crops and farmland has replaced the forest cover, with cultivated land increasing from 5.5 million ha in 1969 to over 12 million ha today. At present, primary forests represent only a small portion (625,000 ha, or 6%) of the forested areas, the large majority of which now consists of modified natural forests (9.4 million ha, or 91%). Forest plantations represent about 3% of forest areas (FAO, 2010).

18. The main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation for both GFs and forests in the Rural Domain are: (i) the massive expansion of **extensive slash-and-burn agriculture**; (ii) the **uncontrolled harvesting** of forests, including for firewood (currently estimated at 20 million m^3 per year, a figure that continues to grow fueled by the lack of protection for GFs and to a lesser extent protected areas, and significant shortcomings in the management of forest resources; (iii) **bushfires** (which are also agriculture-related); and (iv) mining, notably **small-scale gold mining**.

19. The main indirect causes, which have a broader yet highly significant impact on forestry resources, are: (i) growing **demographic pressure** and the **generalized poverty of agricultural and rural households**, which forces them to exploit available natural resources intensively; (ii) the **lack of intensification of smallholder farming** and related low incomes; (iii) the **lack of opportunities to generate non-agricultural rural incomes**; and (iv) **increasing urbanization** in forested zones. Currently, 76% of the population is living in forested zones and the country has 10 cities with populations over 100,000.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY'S MAIN SOURCES OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

20. Within the framework of the COP21 meeting held in Paris in December 2015, all signatories of the UNFCC agreed to publish an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, or INDC, in order to present the nationwide effort they proposed to make in the fight against climate change. Côte d'Ivoire's INDC lists 7 national sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: energy production, transportation, industry, energy supply, buildings, agriculture, and waste. In 2012, total emissions were measured at 16 million tCO2e, with agriculture alone representing 38% of this total and energy production 22%. However, the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

sector, one of the main global sources of GHG emissions, does not appear in Côte d'Ivoire's INDC report.

21. Based on a deforestation rate of 200,000 ha per year (as described above), an average carbon content of aboveground biomass of 47% (the IPCC default value) and a C-CO2 ratio of 44/12, the LULUCF sector's annual volume of emissions falls between 22 and 45 million tCO2e[7] depending on the density of the forests destroyed.[8]

22. The emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation thus represent 57 to 73% of the country's emissions, or 3.6 to 7.3 times the volume of agriculture-related emissions. Being substantially higher than the sum of all the other emissions calculated in the INDC, they are the main source of emissions in Côte d'Ivoire.

1.4 REDD+ PROCESS AND ENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

23. Côte d'Ivoire committed itself to the international Deforestation and Forest Degradation Emissions Reduction Mechanism (REDD+) in June 2011. The Government quickly stated its strong political commitment by creating a national REDD+ commission (CN-REDD+) by decree in 2012 and by promising to produce "zero deforestation cocoa as of 2017" at the 2014 United Nations Climate Summit in New York.

24. Moreover, Côte d'Ivoire has become a member of two international REDD+ technical and financial support platforms: UN-REDD (FAO/UNDP/UNEP partnership), and FCPF (World Bank). In addition, Côte d'Ivoire has received the support of the French Development Agency (AFD) through a Debt Reduction-Development Contract (C2D) since 2013. Efforts have also been made to involve non-governmental stakeholders (civil society organizations and the private sector) and ensure their participation in the process. Thus, synergy with the Forestry Law for Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT), a European Union (EU) action plan aimed at combatting illegal logging was sought and a common FLEGT/REDD+ platform was established. Finally, stakeholders from the media have set up a network in order to support the information, education, and outreach process for the REDD+ mechanism.

25. The country has given itself three years to design, with the participation of all stakeholders, a national strategy to combat deforestation and restore the forest cover. In May 2014, the final version of the national REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal

[7] These represent gross emissions, which do not take into account the effect of the CO_2 absorbed by the preserved forests. At present, this effect makes up for only 7% of the country's emissions (MINEEF, 2010. Second National Communication on Climate Change).

[8] The top estimate is based on the average density of aboveground biomass in dense forest (130 t/ha, IPCC, 2006). The low estimate is based on a degradation rate of 50%.

(RPP), the planning tool for the national REDD+ process for the period 2014–2017, was published. The next step is to draft a national REDD+ strategy document, which is currently under development and scheduled to be released in December 2016.

26. Finally, an emissions reductions program idea note (ER-PIN) for Côte d'Ivoire's southwest zone around Tai National Park was approved in October 2015. According to the FCPF schedule, the next step is to draft the emission reductions program document (ER-PD) prior to the signing of emissions reductions purchase agreements (ER-PA), which is scheduled for 2017.

1.5 FORESTRY GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

27. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Permanent and Rural Forest domains are governed differently.

- In the **Rural Domain**, where agriculture is given priority, the 2 to 3 million hectares of forest are managed by the Ministry of Water Resources and Forests (MINEF) and are open to the provision of logging concessions. MINEF has Technical Directorates attached to the General Directorate of Water Resources and Forests (DGEF), notably the Directorate of Water Resources, Reforestation, and Forest Registry, the Directorate of Forest Policing and Legal Affairs, the Directorate of Fauna and Wild Game Resources, and the Directorate of Forestry Production and Industries (since September 2011). At the decentralized level, MINEF activities are carried out by 12 Regional Directorates, 24 Departmental Directorates, 85 Cantons, and 142 Water and Forestry Resources Stations.
- The 233 **gazetted forests** that make up part of the State Permanent Forest domain have been managed by SODEFOR since 1966. With its 904 agents, SODEFOR is the sole managing body; its mission is to participate in the drafting and implementation of the Government's policy to enhance the country's forest heritage, develop and enhance forest production, and preserve forested zones.
- A State-owned company since 1993 (and previously a State-owned industrial and commercial company), SODEFOR operates under the dual auspices of MINEF (for technical supervision) and the Ministry of Budget and Public Treasury (MBPE, for financial supervision). Its intervention strategies are based on: (i) the collaboration of populations that have access to or live in gazetted forests (GF); (ii) opening up GF management to the private sector through partnership agreements; (iii) formalizing farmland through contracts by establishing rules and methods for the management of perennial crop farms; (iv) developing partnerships at the national and international level; and (v) establishing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) designed to promote investments in the timber sector.
- The 8 **national parks** and 5 **wildlife reserves**, which are protected areas belonging to the Permanent Forest domain, are managed by the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Authority (OIPR) under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable

Development (MINEDD). OIPR is a National Public Institution created in 2002, with its headquarters located in Abidjan and field offices in Yamoussoukro, Soubré, Bondoukou, and Man. In 2013, it employed a total of 310 agents.

SECTION 2 IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG)

2.1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

28. The **forest** and **agriculture** sectors represent the greatest potential for reducing GHG emissions in Côte d'Ivoire. As indicated earlier, emissions resulting from the destruction and degradation of forests generate between 57% and 73% of the country's emissions[9] or 3.6 to 7.3 times the volume of agriculture-related emissions. They thus represent the primary source of emissions reductions in Côte d'Ivoire.

29. Five key opportunities to reduce emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation have been identified for the future national REDD+ strategy:

- Given that the above-ground biomass of agro-forestry systems in tropical Africa is estimated at approximately 41 t/ha on average (IPCC, 2006),[10] **introducing trees into the agricultural landscape**, provides one of the best opportunities for significantly increasing the carbon storage capacity of agricultural plots. By intervening with a landscape approach in farmlands located near forests and at the leading edge of deforestation, agroforestry techniques work to decouple agricultural production and deforestation, the key to Option 1 (zero deforestation agriculture) of the future REDD+ strategy.
- Forest destruction related to exponential growth in demand for farmland can be reduced by enhancing crop productivity via the development of **intensive agricultural practices with a low environmental impact**. This additional opportunity to dissociate agricultural production and deforestation (Option 1) relates to all of the country's agricultural sectors, including cocoa, rubber, palm oil, cashew, rice, and yam. As with the introduction of trees into the agricultural landscape, this approach could focus interventions on agricultural areas in and around forest lands to have the most significant impact.

[9] INDC 2015 (see Section 1.5 above)

[10] 2006 IPCC general guidelines for national GHG inventories, Vol. 4, Chapter 5, Table 5.2: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html

- Forest destruction related to urban fuelwood consumption, by far the largest cause of timber harvesting, can also be reduced by **improving the organization of the firewood and charcoal sectors** through the establishment of plantations devoted to fast-growing tree species. This opportunity, which serves as the basis for Option 2 of the future REDD+ strategy (national energy strategy based on promoting renewable energy), would be supported by actions aimed at: (i) improving the energy efficiency of wood (carbonization techniques, use of waste from industrial logging, promotion of improved cooking stoves), and (ii) promoting the consumption and production of alternative fuel sources (agricultural residues and other non-wood fuels).
- **Reinforcing operational governance to ensure sustainable management of forests and protected areas** is directly linked to the prevention of forest degradation and destruction through improved monitoring and enforcement of a range of destructive practices, including slash and burn and other destructive land clearing methods, the uncontrolled harvesting of wood for construction and fuel, and the practice of illegal, artisanal gold mining. Good governance is an essential step in supporting all initiatives so the implementation of this approach (Option 3 of the future REDD+ strategy) has a direct impact on the ability to implement other strategic options and opportunities. Strengthening governance capacity could be built on a joint FLEGT/REDD+ approach aimed at accelerating the implementation of FLEGT measures and include such actions as establishing a spatial and aerial monitoring system, increasing the number of fire breaks and reducing slash and burn practices, particularly on lands surrounding protected areas, restoring sites damaged by small-scale mining in the Permanent Forest Domain and, monitoring and combatting small-scale gold mining in protected areas potentially leading to more sustainable practices in the sector (Option 5 of the future REDD+ strategy).
- Expanding forest cover through **increased reforestation in degraded forests and the savanna zones** has the concomitant effect of increasing carbon sequestration capacity. This opportunity, which serves as the basis of Option 4 of the future REDD+ strategy, presents clear value added as well: (i) contributing to adaptation to climate change by helping to arrest the southward progression of droughts; and (ii) contributes to economic growth by increasing the sustainable timber production.

2.2 CROSS-SECTOR SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

30. The success of the identified opportunities largely depends on the participation and thus the effective involvement of the various stakeholders involved in the reduction of emissions related to forest and agriculture-related activities: central and local authorities, private operators in the forest and agriculture sectors, local communities living or working near or in forests, associations, and NGOs. The following three crosscutting approaches will be key to ensuring stakeholder involvement and implementation success:

- **Secure land tenure and land-use planning.** Secure land tenure set up appropriately will be instrumental in developing stakeholder support for agro-forestry, agricultural intensification, forest plantations, and reforestation. It will be reflected in multi-sector land use plans as they are created through well-designed zoning that minimizes pressure on forests and takes into account the ecological potential of ecosystems and the needs and objectives of local actors. The Investment Plan's contribution in these areas could be implemented at the national level through coordination and cooperation with initiatives currently being implemented by the Government, the EU, and the World Bank as well as at the local level through pilot programs at selected sites.
- The creation of a sustainable **Payment for Environmental Services** (PES) methodology and approach capable of capturing the interest of the most vulnerable actors will be instrumental in gaining their support and effective involvement in forest management and agro-forestry, reforestation, agricultural intensification, and timber and fuelwood plantation efforts.
- Finally, a package of **Information-Education-Communication** programs specifically targeting the various stakeholders involved in implementing FIP projects as well as the general public will strengthen their involvement and awareness through appropriate messages, horizontal and vertical exchanges, and targeted training.

SECTION 3 POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE, AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 FISCAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1.1 FOREST POLICY AND REGULATION

31. Since the 1960s, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has become aware of the degradation of the country's natural resources and has taken steps to remedy the situation by adopting laws on forest, fauna, water, and protected areas. Up until 2014, regulation of forests in Côte d'Ivoire was based on two important laws:

- **Law # 65-255 of 4 August 1965**, relative to the protection of fauna and to the practice of hunting;
- **Law # 65-425 of 20 December 1965, concerning the forest code**: which defines forests and areas of protection and reforestation, but also the different categories of laws applicable to forests (including the exercise of customary rights and the issuance of forest concessions in State-owned forest).

32. These laws and their implementing provisions, especially decree # 94-368 of 1 July 1994,[11] introducing **reform to forest use** through measures such as (1) the ban on forest use above the 8th parallel, (2) the freezing of forest use in overlapping rural areas and gazetted forests, (3) the creation of a list of authorized forest operators, (4) the continued management of gazetted forests, (5) the obligation for forest product companies and other companies to whom contracts in the same forest areas had been awarded to reforest areas proportional to the volume in use, (6) the ban on log exports, excluding teak (provision established in 1995 and entered into force in 1997) or (7) the intensification of village-based reforestation.

33. The Forest Code of 2014 (law # 2014-427 of 14 July 2014) replaced the forest code of 1965, which was inadequate for Côte d'Ivoire's new socioeconomic, technical, and environmental requirements. It integrates new laws, introduces a new definition for forest,[12] and takes into account all socioeconomic, educational, tourism, scientific, and environmental dimensions of forests. In addition, it defines the objectives for restoration and preservation of forest resources (i.e., a minimum forest area of 20% of the country). These laws aim to strengthen lasting and sustainable use of resources through initiatives such as the development of ecotourism and production of biomass energy, but also through provisions stimulating the timber and timber product industry. The new code redefines how the sector is regulated, as well as describes the roles and responsibilities of actors; it also strengthens the responsibilities and powers of enforcement and surveillance. AFD financing under C2D was provided for drafting implementing provisions of this new forest code.

3.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

34. The environmental policy draws upon the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which translated Agenda 21 adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to the national context. It was designed to ensure consistency and harmonization of environmental development objectives with those of sector policies. Côte d'Ivoire has therefore drafted a number of sector strategies and programs to manage natural resources (biodiversity, climate change, combating desertification, water resources management, chemical products management, forest, fauna, etc.). To pursue these strategies and implement these programs, the country's legislative framework was expanded, in particular with the Environmental Code (1996) and the Water Code (1998), in addition to a number of laws and environmental regulations.

[11] Decree # 94-368 of 1 July 1994 amending decree #66-421 of 15 September 1966 regulating the use of industrial timber and lumber, and charcoal.

[12] "Any land constituting a dynamic and heterogeneous environment, excluding vegetal formations resulting from agricultural activities, with a surface area of at least 0.1 hectare, supporting trees whose crown covers at least 30% of the surface and which can attain at maturity a height of at least 5 meters." (unofficial translation)

35. Today, environmental policy of Côte d'Ivoire takes into account the need to balance multiple national priorities and incorporates the discussions begun in June 2006 with NEPAD under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). It provides broad guidelines as well as methods for their implementation. This policy document is intended to be the national reference with regard to sustainable management of the environment, integrating national objectives with sub-regional requirements and with international opportunities and obligations.

36. The objective of this policy is to ensure a healthy and sustainable environment and to preserve natural resources. Specifically, it consists of: (1) finding the means to meet both the challenge of economic development and poverty reduction without exhausting or further degrading natural resources; (2) preserving or restoring the ability of ecosystems to provide goods and services that are essential to maintaining economic activities; and (3) improving the quality of the environment and quality of life.

37. Long absent in politicians' speeches, the environment is an issue that is increasingly central to the country's sector policies, and the speeches of the highest politicians (President of the Republic, Prime Minister, President of the National Assembly, Ministers, etc.) in important international fora (General Assembly of the United Nations, COP21) have received a positive response. Among other actions, the recent meeting of the *Etats-Généraux de la forêt ivoirienne* (Côte d'Ivoire's summit meeting on the forest sector) and the publication of a book highlighting best practices in environmental management in Côte d'Ivoire indicate that the political will to make environmental issues a real priority exists.

3.1.3 AGRICULTURAL POLICY

38. Côte d'Ivoire's economic growth still remains firmly rooted in agriculture development. The 1992/2015 Agriculture Development Master Plan (ADMP) was created to give the agriculture sector, in its broadest sense, a policy instrument incorporating macro-economic goals and was based on decisions made under the Government's Economic Stabilization and Stimulus Plan, which was drafted during negotiations with donors to the Agriculture Sector Adjustment Programs. The ADMP was also based on the medium-term Economic Stimulus Program adopted by the National Assembly in 1991. It resulted in the creation of several programs including the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP, 2010-2015). Côte d'Ivoire's NAIP aims to define development actions that are judged to be essential to reducing poverty. It is based on a detailed and rigorous analysis of the national economic growth rate and the agricultural sector and draws primarily from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Document and the 1992-2015 ADMP which were, at the time the NAIP was drafted, the national reference documents. The sector strategy documents (industry and forest sector strategies) were also used to identify six key programs: (i) improvement of farm productivity and competitiveness; (ii) development of industries; (iii) improvement of governance in the agricultural sector; (iv) strengthening capacities of actors of

agricultural development; (v) sustainable management of fishery resources; and (vi) forest rehabilitation and stimulus for the forest products sector.

39. Expected financing from the private sector for implementing NAIP totals €689 million (CFA 452 billion) and targets the sectors of maize, rice, cocoa, cashew nut, cotton, livestock, and agricultural inputs.

3.1.4 LAND TENURE POLICY

40. In the absence of a land tenure code, the State has retained since 1960 (Independence) the exclusive ownership of most land, excluding the 1% that was registered during the period of colonization. However, the State conceded use or partial ownership to applicants. Customary rights on this land were then considered to be individual and non-transferable over the entire national territory. Land policy was influenced by the choice of development policy, based on a "mining" type of agricultural development, to the detriment of forested land.

41. The two most important factors that drove agricultural development of forest areas, beyond the encouragement provided by incentivized pricing policies and tacit political support, were (i) increased profitability of farms on forest land, which enjoy "forest returns" resulting from the soil's natural fertility and weaker parasitic pressures; and (ii) the race to land ownership, encouraged by official statements.[13] The main laws regulating land rights are:

- **Law # 98-750 of 23 December 1998, modified by law of 28 July 2004**, relative to rural land and its implementing decrees. This law establishes the basis for land tenure policy, relative to rural land, notably:
  - The recognition of customary rural land and the approval of the existing management of this land;
  - The association of village authorities and rural communities for the management of rural land, and in particular, the conversion of established customary rights into real rights.

42. It indicates in Article 1 that, "rural land is composed of all land, developed or not, and regardless of the nature of development. It constitutes the nation's assets, which any physical or moral person can access. The State, local governments, and physical persons may be owners of this land." However, the occupation and exploitation of undeveloped land, with the purpose of providing for the needs of food and shelter of the occupant and the occupant's family, are not dependent upon the possession of administrative title. **Customary laws of users are thereby recognized**.

[13] "The land belongs to the one who demonstrates its worth."

- **Decree # 99-593 of 13 October 1999**, relative to the organization and functions of the Rural Land Management Committees (RLMC), responsible in theory for managing rural land tenure and headed by sub-prefects. These committees have yet to be set up, or are not yet operational.
- **Law # 2013-655 of 13 September 2013**, relative to the period granted for ascertaining customary rights on customary land, and amending Article 6 of Law # 98-750 of 23 December 1998, relative to rural land, as modified by Law # 2004-412 of 14 August 2004. This law stipulates in Article 1 "a new period of 10 years beginning from the publication of this law is granted to ascertain the peaceful and continuous exercise of customary rights on customary land. Beyond this new period, customary land upon which peaceful and continuous customary rights have not been ascertained, shall be considered without an owner." In general, customary authorities fail to register their land, which contributes to land tenure insecurity in rural areas.

43. **Since 2006, the EU has helped Côte d'Ivoire implement the land tenure security law through direct budget support (€30-40 million)**. The EU also finances several pilot projects on land rights by favoring a sector approach and through public-private partnerships, such as in the "1 parcel of rubber trees = 1 land registration" operation that was launched in November 2014.

3.2 INTERACTION BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK AND REDD+ OBJECTIVES

44. The REDD+ mechanism aims to resolve the twin environmental challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire: (i) adapting to climate change with limited resources, and (ii) adopting a reasonable carbon policy. Its objective is to push the economy toward sustainable management of forests, so that economic, ecological, and social advantages benefit the State, local governments, and local communities. The REDD+ mechanism does not yet have its own regulations but bases its action on existing laws and regulations that include the forest code, the environmental code, the rural land code, the water code, and the law on transferring powers from State to local governments and their related laws.

45. The 2015 study sponsored by the former MINESUDD analyzing the legal framework for implementing REDD+[14] observed that the legal status of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire included institutions that carry out functions related to the implementation of REDD+ or are liable to carry out such functions. These are central governmental structures, local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, populations, and their organizations and Development Partners. They should all have

[14] Report of the study "Institutional, legislative, regulatory framework of good governance for sustainable management of sectors of forest, fauna, and water resources" - Forest "Etats généraux" - August 2015

adequate technical, material, legal, and human resources to successfully carry out their activities, which is not yet currently the case.

3.3 PRINCIPAL CONSTRAINTS OF CURRENT FRAMEWORKS

46. Nevertheless, the laws that could serve as a foundation for REDD+ have some issues such as a lack of implementation of regulations for certain laws (including the 2014 Forest Code), the overlapping and interdependence of laws and their lack of detail, and also weak mechanisms of governance, particularly in the case of forest and land management. In addition, the application of the new Forest Code is hampered by the lack of specific laws related to implementation that will have to be developed under AFD financing. Therefore, some articles of the new Forest Code require that measures related to REDD+ be taken by the State. Notably, these include:

- Article 8: measure on developing forest management that is compatible with territorial plans,
- Article 10: measure on promoting the creation of carbon sinks to reduce greenhouse gases,
- Article 13: measure on regulating the trade of forest products,
- Article 14: measure creating sustainable financing mechanisms for forests, including public-private partnerships,
- Article 18: measure on creating financing mechanisms for sustainable development of forests (national forest resources, public-private partnerships),
- Article 149: decree on setting terms and conditions of reconversion of agricultural fields in forest areas in gazetted forests.

47. These reforms related to the enabling environment of the REDD+ will also support successful implementation of the FIP.

SECTION 4 EXPECTED CO-BENEFITS OF FIP INVESTMENT

48. Although the main focus of the FIP is to reverse the trends of deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly through implementation of projects in the agriculture and forestry sectors in order to reduce carbon emissions, the program is expected to have a wide-range of co-benefits. Many of these benefits are expected to support the socio-economic health of the country as a whole and its communities, both rural and urban, particularly through increased food security, greater resilience to climate variability, access to affordable and more efficient fuel sources, and improved and greater stability in income streams. This increased security (e.g., in land tenure) and income stability improves livelihoods in rural communities and is particularly

important for families, women and young people working to improve access to education and health.

49. While the benefits to the global environment are apparent, the FIP has high potential co-benefits for the local and regional environments, as well. Given its key role in the Guinean forest system of West Africa, recovery of forests in Côte d'Ivoire not only supports biodiversity health within its borders, but in the region as well, as important ecological corridors are improved. Access to sustainably grown timber, can reduce the demand for illegally harvested timber throughout the region, as well. On the whole, it is expected that the transformational change expected through the FIP will improve the governance environment in the involved sectors, potentially with wide-reaching positive effect. Additional specific expected co-benefits of FIP implementation are described below:

- measures related to the decoupling of agricultural production (e.g., oil palm, cocoa, rubber) and deforestation, such as promotion of good agricultural practices through the use of improved seeds and planting materials, organic fertilizer and integrated pest management, crop diversification and agroforestry approaches, including the introduction of trees in the agricultural landscape which will help to increase soil fertility and crop yields, and therefore improve food security and increase the income of producers. In addition, agroforestry should help crops to better resist to extreme weather events, through wind-breaking, local microclimate creation and increased water infiltration. Given the importance of agriculture to the country's economy, the increased stability in this sector is expected to have wide-reaching positive indirect impacts.
- Reducing the risk of loss of production and preserving yields and food security, also helps to mitigate the effects of climate-related extreme weather events. The landscape approach focusing on the introduction of trees, particularly outside the forest areas reduces pressure on forests and supports improvement and conservation of biodiversity. These efforts work together to create improved resilience to stresses of climate change improving the adaptive capacity of a range of crops, including cocoa and coffee which are particularly important to the country's economy.
- the development of plantations for fuelwood and the promotion of alternative wood fuel and more environmentally-friendly charcoal manufacture will help to strengthen the domestic energy supply, still mostly coming from wood, and improve fuelwood efficiency against the depletion of resources. This will both enhance access of poor households to forest-friendly domestic energy and allow additional work for young people in charcoal production on the new fuelwood plantations.
- the promotion of village/community reforestation, under the new Forest Code which clarifies the ownership rights on trees, will integrate local communities in forest use which is currently dominated by large industrial companies. The necessary services for reforestation (nurseries, inputs, labor, etc.) will also help to improve community livelihoods through job creation. Improved management and reforestation initiatives

reduce and prevent soil erosion and resulting landslides which in turn reduces sedimentation and improves water quality. These reforestation activities significantly improve the health and security of poor rural and forest-dependent communities.

- the strengthening of the role of riparian communities in the management of forests reserves and protected areas through inclusive and participatory development and implementation of forest management plans lead to reduced numbers of conflicts between people and State forest managers. In addition, co-management better ensures the success of the forest conservation policies of the State, and improves Forest Governance (FLEGT) and sustainable management of forests and protected areas.
- the enforcement of the Mining Code and the implementation of social and environmental safeguard policies, such as creating accountability for mining companies to rehabilitate mining sites and regulating the use of toxic substances (e.g. mercury in gold mining), helps to limit the sector's negative impacts on water, biodiversity, human health and the well-being of communities.
- spatial planning, demarcation of communities farmlands and securing of land tenure will allow the strengthening of the rights of communities while at the same time reducing land conflicts between them.
- a National System for Payment of Environmental Services (PES) will support poverty reduction and forests restoration as well as helping to foster long-term commitment of communities to reforestation efforts and forest conservation. Partnerships will be signed directly with communities, youth and women to support them in the implementation of activities such as sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, forest conservation, reforestation, and increase private investment in the development of alternative livelihoods for forest-dependent communities.

SECTION 5 COLLABORATION AMONG MDBs AND WITH OTHER PARTNERS

5.1 COLLABORATION BETWEEN MDBs AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

50. Collaboration and cooperation is a high priority for each of the partners involved in the FIP process. Each agency, along with the government of Côte d'Ivoire, has particular experience and value-added expertise to bring to program design, preparation and implementation. This coordination has already been recognized and prioritized under Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD+ preparation process, which has developed a collaborative framework for donors in order to ensure efficient and effective coordination of related programs and projects. A wide range of development partners are involved in all stages of the REDD+ program, itself a partnership between

UNDP, FAO, and UNEP and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which is supported by the World Bank, UN-REDD, and AFD.

51. The World Bank and the African Development Bank are the key institutions working with the government of Côte d'Ivoire, particularly the SEP-REDD+, on development and implementation of the FIP, but there are numerous other partners who are playing, or will play, a key role in making the FIP's transformational impact possible. The World Bank and the African Development Bank each have a clear mandate to assist the country in creating an enabling environment within which they can effectively combat climate change and as a consequence enhance livelihoods, particularly of the most vulnerable. In line with this, the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the period FY2016-FY2019 focuses on inter alia strengthening governance, private sector-led growth and land market reforms. The World Bank projects focus specifically on: (i) improving the productivity of agricultural and agro-industrial value chains; and (ii) formalizing and improving land access for agriculture and business, both key elements to a successful FIP and transformation within the sector. In addition, the FIP and FCPF are an integral part of the NRM and Environment strategy within the CPF. Also, in 2018, the International Development Association (IDA) will finance a USD 30-million land-based project, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)'s pipeline in Côte d'Ivoire includes private sector investments in the cocoa and cashew agro-industries from 2016-18.

52. For AfDB the country strategy paper defines its strategic priorities. For the period 2013-2017, the paper focuses on: (i) strengthening governance and responsibility; and (ii) developing infrastructures to support economic recovery, both of which support effective implementation of the FIP. The second focal area in particular aims to support the Government's efforts to ensure the necessary conditions for long-term growth. The strategic focus of each institution is complementary and supports the country's movement towards transition to greener economic growth.

5.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MDB COOPERATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S FIP AND POSSIBILITIES FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

53. The World Bank is heading the collaboration effort for Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Plan (FIP). Two priority areas for action have been identified: (i) the former cocoa belt in the center of the country; and (ii) the new cocoa belt in the southwest. The resources from the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) allocated within each zone will provide impetus for mobilizing additional resources within each MDB and beyond in order to finalize the funding of operations triggered by FIP drafting. The amounts in question are indicated in Section 8.

54. The projects detailed below, to be financed by the World Bank, support the objectives and enhance the overall impact of the FIP both directly and indirectly.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM (ERP) IN TAI NATIONAL PARK (USD 50 MILLION)

55. The Emissions Reduction Program in Tai National Park (TNP), which is currently in the preparation phrase, targets emissions from the agriculture sector. The project's overall objective is to reduce emissions through the restoration and sustainable conservation of forest ecosystems in the Southwest region (including TNP) based on integrated natural resources management. Its specific objectives include encouraging zero deforestation agriculture, the reforestation of degraded areas, establishing the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) principle, improving community involvement in the management and conservation of gazetted forests (GF), national parks, and reserves, and restructuring gold mining activities.

56. The project will directly support the objectives of the FIP and the larger climate agenda both nationally and globally. Because the project and the FIP are closely aligned, special attention is being made to ensure complementarity of activities or double counting of any carbon credits. FIP's actions, which are designed to strengthen TNP protection through spatial, aerial, and land surveillance of the forest (via satellite or drone images) and through building logistical capacity within OIPR, directly complement activities outlined under the ERP. Such activities create synergies among climate change programs, e.g., supporting monitoring and verification of zero deforestation agriculture practices (Component 1 of the TNP ER-PIN) and monitoring the reduction of small-scale gold mining within the Park (Component 5 of the TNP ER-PIN). Additional synergies could be developed by capitalizing on FIP feedback from gazetted forests and the rural domain to help optimize ERP success, especially with regard to the security of land rights and tenure.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT (PSAC) (USD 50 MILLION)

57. This World Bank-funded project, (CFAF 25 billion), aims to raise the added value of export products, working closely with the rubber (APROMAC) and palm oil (AIPH) associations, and the Coffee and Cocoa Board (CCB). Cocoa farms and farmers, especially those in gazetted forests are likely to experience increased stability through increasing the added value of export products. This enhances the effectiveness of interventions through the FIP projects by creating a more stable environment within which to engage in agroforestry contracts, growing agreements and more.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE BELIER REGION (USD 133 MILLION)

58. This AfDB financed project under preparation focuses on the center region of the country, one of the two selected FIP zones. The project aims to promote a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity for crops with high economic potential through value chains with special emphasis on youth, women and SMEs. AIDP will be

implemented through 4 components: (i) Infrastructure development (community-based infrastructures); (ii) promotion of value-chains (development of high potential crop value-chains); (iii) support to adaptation to climate Change (*FIP Component*). The project will benefit 4,400 producers (farmers, traders, etc), including approximately 2,200 women. Increased production is expected to earn an additional income per beneficiary of about CFAF 2.2 million/year/farm for rice farmers and CFAF 3 million for upland growers.

59. Furthermore AfDB has highlighted possible opportunities for mobilizing a range of funds to support the FIP and its objectives. These funds include: the African Development Fund (ADF), the AfDB (non-concessional) window, the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the bilateral funds hosted by AfDB. In this context, the AfDB can also mobilize resources through its partnership programs with partner institutions such as the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), among others.

60. It is understood that for major operations providing immediate profitability such as public-private partnerships (PPP) or private sector initiatives, the above-mentioned corresponding MDB options may be used.

61. Initiatives and financing from other key development partners both public and private are expected to pay a key role in creating synergies and greater likelihood of success for the FIP and its objectives.

5.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS OF POTENTIAL PARTNERS IN THE TWO FIP PRIORITY ZONES

5.3.1 ACTIONS OF POTENTIAL PARTNERS IN THE SOUTHWEST

62. Several initiatives are being developed in the Southwest region of Côte d'Ivoire by a number of development partners.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS: GREENING THE COCOA INDUSTRY

63. Greening the Cocoa Industry is a project initiated by the Rainforest Alliance (RA) with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in the ERP zone. Its objective is to change production practices in cocoa-producing countries and management procedures in cocoa and chocolate companies in order to give the industry a more active role in biodiversity conservation while also helping increase incomes for small producers in order to ensure the sustainable development of the cocoa industry.

VISION FOR CHANGE (V4C) PROJECT

64. The Mars chocolate company's Vision for Change (V4C) project, developed by the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF/ World Agroforestry

Center) in the Soubré region, aims to revitalize the cocoa-growing industry by using grafting to rehabilitate old cocoa plantations in order to increase total productivity while limiting cocoa farm expansion and diversifying farmers' incomes by promoting agro-forestry. *The experience acquired by ICRAF as well as its collaboration with ANADER and CNRA will be carried forward in order to optimize some FIP approaches*.

INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES (ISLA)

65. Developed by the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), the Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA) aims to promote joint public-private investments designed to sustain landscapes and protect livelihoods and agricultural products while preserving natural resources. The ISLA program thus provides a platform for facilitating public-private dialogue between the Government, the business sector, and local populations. *The FIP can profit from the experience of this initiative by establishing a tripartite communication platform involving all three partners.*

TAI–SAPO CROSS-BORDER CORRIDOR PROJECT

66. Initiated by GRASP/UNEP and the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) then taken up by GIZ and KfW as a complement to the GRASP-WCF initiative, the corridor project aims to connect the TNP forest (Côte d'Ivoire) and the Sapo forest (Liberia). This initiative uses environmental preservation incentives such as payments for environmental services (PES) to encourage the population to participate in conservation and reforestation efforts. It involves land use planning, capacity-building for institutions in charge of natural resources management in both countries, and the establishment of a long-term funding mechanism for these efforts. *The FIP will build on this project's approaches in connection with PES use in conservation and reforestation efforts as well as institutional capacity building.*

AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTORS AND BIODIVERSITY PROMOTION PROGRAM (PROFIAB)

67. Initiated by GIZ, PROFIAB will help develop a national policy for sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agriculture that respects and preserves Côte d'Ivoire's last remaining biosphere reserves. It will provide support for the development of the agriculture and environment sectors. In particular, the program aims to encourage the population of the Southwest region to use the economic potential and natural resources of the areas surrounding TNP in a sustainable manner while restoring and improving their biodiversity. As part of this project, educational material about reforestation and sustainable forest management will be made available and used to create forest plantations in schools and for other local activities. *FIP actions near TNP will complement those offered by this program and play an important role in building on lessons learned to promote timber-related economic sectors.*

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT (ACCP)

68. The Adaptation to Climate Change Project (ACCP) launched by GIZ aims to stabilize living conditions for communities weakened by conflict in Cavally, Gboklé, Nawa, Guémon, and San Pedro, all of which surround TNP. Its approach is based on improving food security and strengthening capacities for sustainable adaptation to climate change. This project seeks to improve and intensify agricultural production in these zones by developing lowlands in order to grow subsistence crops (rice, corn, cassava, plantain, etc.), fruit and vegetables, and off-season crops. It encourages the use of enhanced seeds adapted to climate change (short-cycle seeds and varieties resistant to water stress, etc.). *This will support the FIP objectives through encouraging agriculture intensification and agricultural adaptation to climate change*.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, GROWTH PROGRAM (2QC)

69. This program, the total cost of which is estimated at CFAF 460 billion for the period 2014–2023, is financed in part by the Coffee and Cocoa Board, which distributes selected cocoa seeds (early and high-yield varieties). The program's objective is to make the coffee-cocoa sector prosperous and sustainable for stakeholders throughout the value chain. With regard to cocoa, the goal is to maintain the country's position as the world's leading producer by intensifying the production system and applying sustainable production practices in order to optimize production. For coffee, the goal is to boost production in order to win back the country's position as Africa's leading Robusta producer. This sector's development program aims to secure the incomes of all stakeholders throughout the value chain of both the coffee and cocoa sectors and in particular to promote the socioeconomic well-being of producers. *FIP build on the program's systems of production intensification which are beneficial in terms of increasing acceptance of agro-forestry practices (through the introduction of trees) and halting agricultural expansion*.

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION OF THE RSPO STANDARD PROJECT

70. The purpose of this government-financed initiative is to draft a national approach to the Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) standard, to make it easier for Ivorian palm oil producers to obtain RSPO certification. This project primarily benefits the Palm Oil Producers' Association (AIPH). *The results of this project will provide insights into the possible benefits of seeking certification for other sectors in which the FIP will intervene (such as the teak-related economic sector or cocoa farms applying agro-forestry practices).*

5.3.2 ACTIONS OF POTENTIAL PARTNERS IN THE CENTER OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

71. The FIP Central region is currently the object of four initiatives designed to support the sustainable management of natural resources. These are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: FIP initiatives of potential institutional partners in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire

ACTORS	TYPE OF ONGOING OR PLANNED ACTIONS	AMOUNT
Regional Council	Support for the development of rubber, teak, and almonds in Bélier, Iffou and N'zi regions. Possible synergy with FIP for the development of small-scale teak plantations (land search, success rate, etc.).	N/A
Prikro Rubber Company, APROMAC, ACCP	Support for the development of rubber for communities in Iffou region. Possible synergy with the FIP (insight into the mobilization of actors, awareness of the dangers of bushfires, etc.)	EUR 50 million
CARE International	Support for initiatives primarily focusing on the creation of teak forests on relatively small surface areas. Possible synergy with FIP for the development of small-scale teak plantations.	N/A
Agro-Industrial Development Project in the Belier Region (AfDB financed)	The project aims to promote a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity for crops with high economic potential through value chains with special emphasis on youth, women and SMEs. AIDP will be implemented through 4 components: (i) Infrastructure development (community-based infrastructures); (ii) promotion of value-chains (development of high potential crop value-chains); (iii) support to adaptation to climate Change (FIP Component)	**USD 133 million**

SECTION 6 IDENTIFICATION AND JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS TO BE CO-FUNDED BY FIP

6.1 CONTEXT

72. Forests in Côte d'Ivoire are in rapid decline. The productive forest area of GFs is well below 1 million hectares, and substantial investment is needed in order to restore productivity. Primary forests comprise at most only 6% of all forests in the country. Demand for new land and pressure from growing populations puts continued pressure on the remaining forests. Land tenure is weak and certification costly and difficult despite the introduction of a range of legislation over the years. Biodiversity and ecosystem health in unique forest systems are severely threatened. Destruction of forests for timber and primarily from the continued demand for arable land and the loss of above ground biomass to hold stocks are creating a long-term loss of carbon sinks and increased greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, communities, and particularly vulnerable populations such as women and young people, in both zones are faced with few alternatives for generating income and improving food security. Given the increasingly rapid disappearance of the country's last forest resources, the Forest Investment Plan (FIP) provides an unprecedented opportunity to reverse these trends with a far-reaching and transformational vision of green growth, tenure rights, and PES.

6.1.1 JUSTIFICATION OF FIP INTERVENTIONS

73. Given the current situation as described above, the FIP will develop and implement two projects. Project 1 focuses on addressing the main drivers of deforestation and transforming key sectors by intervening in: (i) the gazette forests; and (ii) the rural domain in two regions (center and southwest) of the country. Project 2 focuses on addressing the threats to Tai National Park (in the southwest region) due to its important role for ecosystem health and carbon sequestration. The two projects are designed to pilot an approach that can address systemic issues, work with both the public and private sectors and transform the country's long-term ability to restore and manage their forests and significantly reduce GHGs. Without a comprehensive and targeted approach in line with the country's REDD+ Strategy, continued attempts to address the issues will be piecemeal at best and not lead to the full-scale, systemic change necessary to reverse the negative trends of deforestation and forest degradation in the country.

74. The overall vision aims to restore productivity of forest resources and manage them sustainably, create incentives and secure land tenure and access rights to create an enabling environment for transformation, and implement zero-deforestation agriculture to reduce pressure on forests and enhance livelihoods.

75. This is done within the context of a strategic framework with the ultimate goal of lowering carbon emissions and increasing climate resilience and with four specific goals in mind: (i) to restore, protect, and oversee natural forests in the two priority areas; (ii) to contribute to reviving forestry plantations so as to increase lumber production and reduce the taking of fuel wood from natural forests;(iii) to reduce farming-related deforestation and reintroduce and inter-plant trees with other crops; and (iv) enhance local community livelihoods through PES and income-generating activities, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups, such as women and youth.

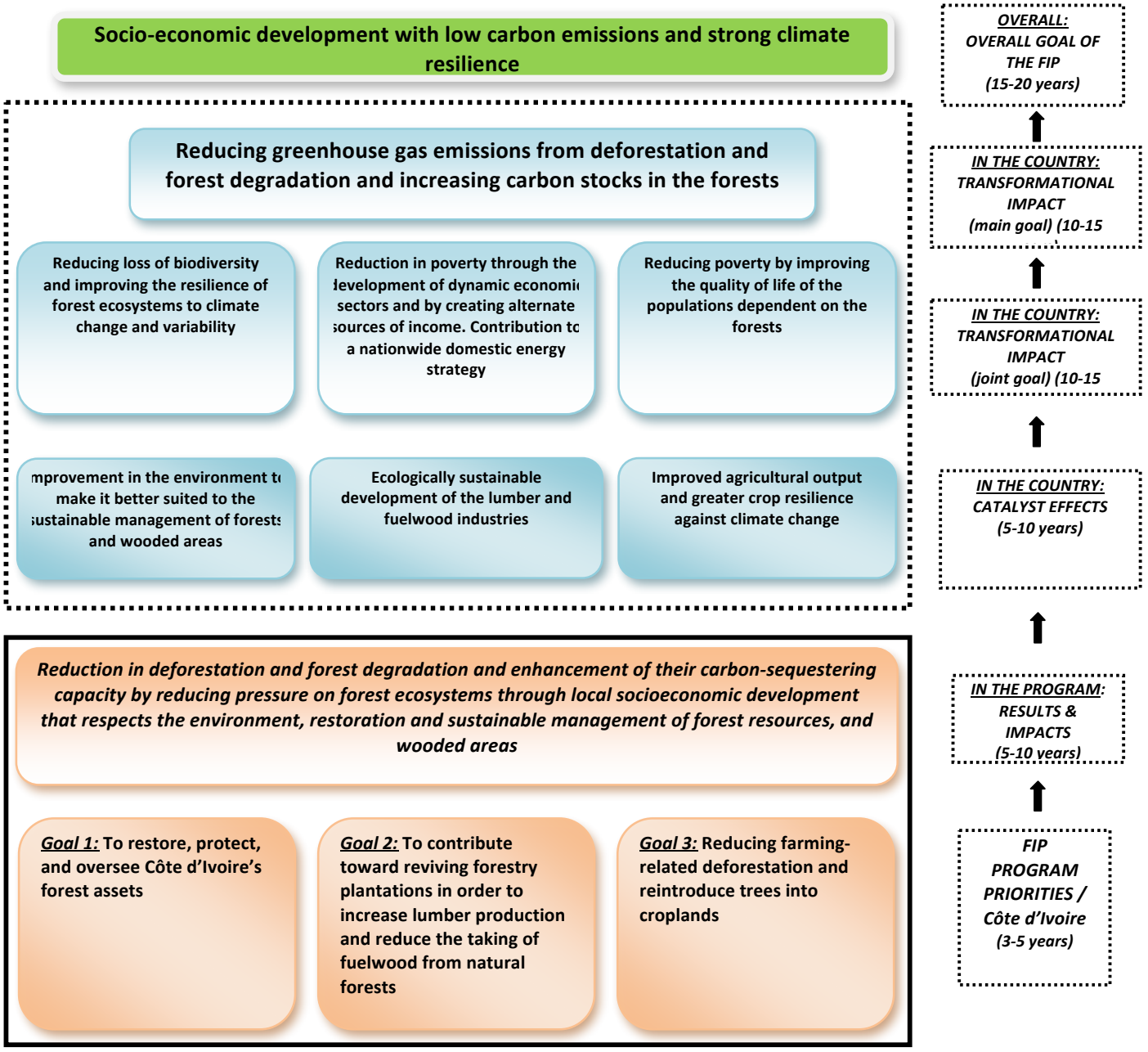


Figure 2: Strategic framework

6.1.2 ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

76. The goals of the Investment Plan were determined on the basis of the five major options contained in Côte d'Ivoire's National REDD+ Strategy, which have already been identified and which will be approved by December 2016 (see Section 2). The correspondence between the two is indicated in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Correspondence between FIP Goals and REDD+ strategic options

FIP GOALS	LINK WITH REDD+ STRATEGIC OPTIONS	FIP PRIORITY ACTIONS
Restoring, protecting, and overseeing Côte d'Ivoire's natural forestry resources	Option 4: Restoration of Degraded Forests and Reforestation *Enhancement or afforestation in degraded forests and savanna* Option 3: FLEGT/REDD+ Sustainable Management of GFs and protected areas Option 5: Environmentally sound mining	❒ Gazetted forests survey and investment plan for natural forests in priority areas ❒ Pilot program designed to restore degraded forests. ❒ Contribution to the standardization of gazetted forest management documents ❒ Boosting oversight of Tai National Park ❒ Contribution to combating bushfires
Contributing to reviving forestry plantations in order to increase lumber production and reduce foraging for fuel wood in natural forests	Option 2: Development of sustainable domestic energy *Improved organization of fire wood and charcoal production channels* Option 4: Restoration of Degraded Forests and Reforestation *Enhancement or afforestation in degraded forests and savanna*	❒ Funds for promoting and setting up industrial plantation projects in the rural domain ❒ Campaign to promote private investment in teak in the rural domain and subsidies for seedlings in return for project commitment agreement ❒ Gazetted forests survey and investment plan for plantations in priority areas ❒ Pilot Program 1 designed to revive fuel wood plantations in gazetted forests ❒ Pilot Program 2 designed to revive lumber plantations in gazetted forests ❒ Contribution to the standardization of industrial afforestation management documents
Reducing agricultural deforestation and reintroducing trees into croplands	Option 1: Zero Deforestation Agriculture *Development of intensive farming practices with low environmental impact* Option 4: Restoration of Degraded Forests and Reforestation *Development of agroforestry*	❒ Contribution to land security in the rural domain ❒ Contribution of agroforestry techniques and ecological intensification of farming ❒ Supply of seedlings ❒ Legal and organizational expansion of management support in gazetted forests ❒ Technical support for expanded management structure ❒ Identification of occupants, contractualization, support for farming techniques, supply of seedlings ❒ Stabilization of occupancy (enhancing oversight system)

6.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM'S AREA OF INTERVENTION

77. Two geographic regions were chosen for project interventions under the FIP program. Both regions (or zones) were selected for a range of reasons, including: high rates of deforestation; their connection through the migration of cocoa producers from one region (central) to the other (southwest); active and complex agricultural development issues; and threats to unique resources, e.g., the Tai National Park. Perhaps most importantly, the regions have been selected because of their strategic importance in piloting approaches (e.g., agroforestry, intensification of agriculture, and PES, as well as securing contractual rights and land tenure) that will create real transformation in targeted sectors, the economy and the management of natural resources that will help the country reach its goal of 20% forest cover and have a long-term positive effect on securing carbon and mitigating climate change. Both regions contain gazetted forest areas and forests in the rural domain which are the main focus on Project 1. Project 2 focuses on Tai National Park located in the Southwest will pilot a model that may be expanded to other protected areas within the country.

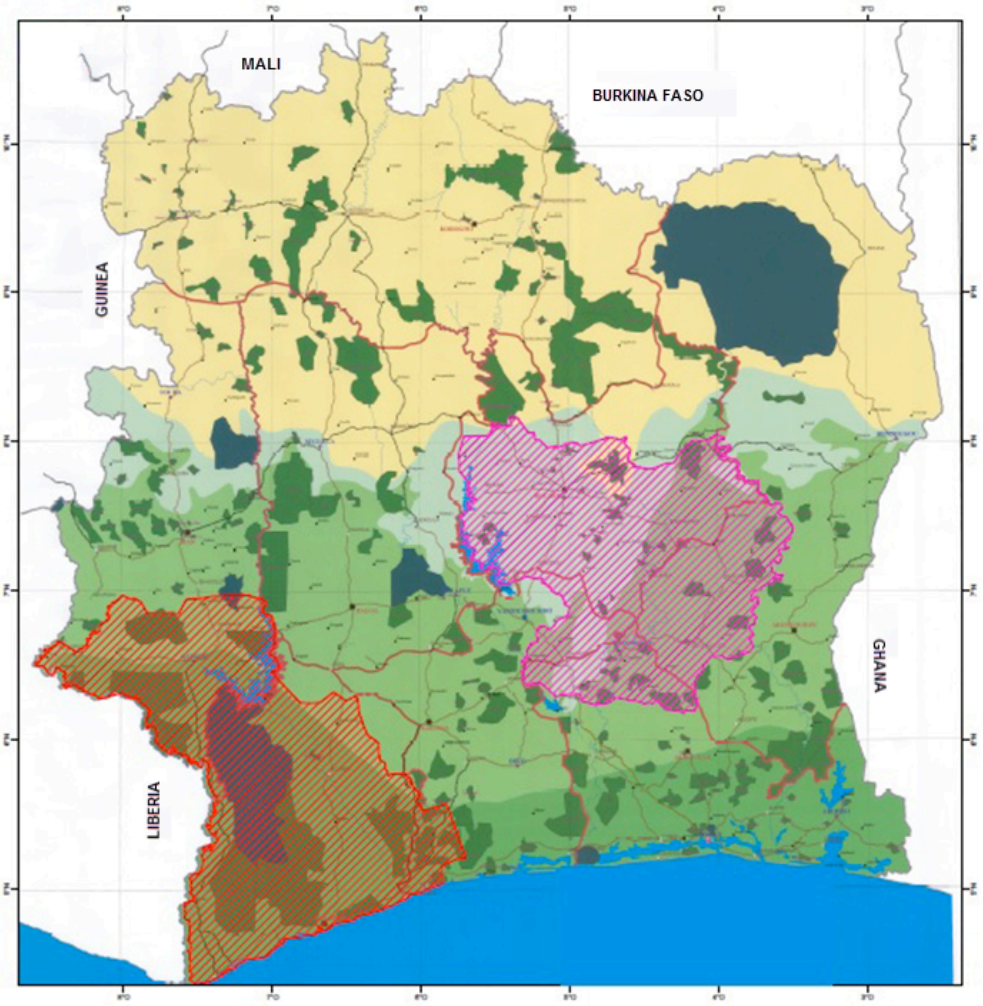


Figure 3: Location of FIP Areas

6.2.1 CENTER REGION

78. The central region covers some 3.5 million ha (or about 11% of the country's land area) and includes the administrative regions of Gbèkè, Bélier, Iffou, and N'Zi. The region contains 42 relatively small gazetted forests (GFs) with a total area of about 0.23 million ha, while the Rural domain (RD) in the central region accounts for around 3.3 million ha of land.

79. The center of the country was once the most productive area and was home to the former cocoa belt. However, through overuse and unsustainable exploitation of resources, the area lost its attraction for both agriculture and forestry as trees gradually disappeared from the landscape and soil quality and biodiversity became impoverished. Many people in the region's rural population joined the heavy migration toward the Southwest from the 1970s on.

80. Today the Center region has major potential for regenerating its forest cover (once primarily consisting of semi-deciduous trees). By developing a local economy focused to a greater extent on forest resources, the medium-term goal would be to incentivize the populations native to this area, who face increasing land-related conflicts in the Southwest region to return. This could have a positive effect in both the revitalization of economic sectors in the central region as well as reducing pressure in the southwest where many have settled illegally in gazetted forests.

6.2.2 SOUTHWEST REGION

81. The southwest region covers an area of approximately 4 million ha (or about 12.5% of the country's land area) and includes the five administrative sub-regions of San-Pedro, Gboklè, Guémon, Cavally, and Nawa. The region encompasses 17 gazetted forests (or a total area of around 1.1 million ha). Many of these gazetted forests are severely degraded and have suffered from encroachment of agriculture and the growth of communities within their boundaries. Other GFs still retain a substantial proportion of their initial forest cover. The southwest region also includes Tai National Park (TNP), the largest dense-forest protected area in the country and in West Africa as a whole. If the adjoining N'zo reserve is included in the size estimate, the TNP has an area of over a half million hectares. The rural domain of the southwest region covers approximately 2.4 million ha.

82. The southwest region is the leading cocoa-producing region in the country. The last decades and years have seen a huge growth in populations through migration from both within the country and from outside its borders for reasons both economic and political. Along with this, the cocoa crop has expanded exponentially to the severe detriment of the gazetted forests. Political instability in the first decade of the millennium created even greater incursions into the region and its gazette forests.

83. While the region and its resources are currently under significant pressure from anthropogenic sources, there are substantial possibilities for reducing greenhouse gas

emissions and increasing carbon storage capacity by reducing this human pressure on the forests and rebuilding forest resources. Interventions through the FIP will focus on working in cooperation with communities to create opportunities for PES (outside the GFs) and well-defined agroforestry contracts to increase forest cover (within and outside GFs).

6.2.3 PROGRAM DESIGN

84. The program design focuses on two phases: Phase 1 (5 years) which will implement two main projects: one addressing the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the Rural Domain and the gazetted forests in both the central and southwest regions and Project 2 which provides support to fill the gaps in the protection of the Tai National Park. Both projects build on the understanding that it is essential to engage stakeholders fully in locally-based, co-implemented activities, particularly those focused on the reintroduction of trees and the overhaul or introduction of timber production chains while at the same time preserving the existing natural and rural resources. A second 5-year phase will build on lessons learned from the first phase and implement these actions on a wider scale until the transformational changes sought by the program as a whole have been achieved. The FIP activities are designed with a 'grassroots' approach ultimately aimed at reducing pressure on the forest and the emissions of greenhouse gas while helping to improve livelihoods of a range of direct and indirect beneficiaries.

85. Both the FIP and the DGM will support capacity building and empowerment for beneficiaries that may be underserved. Women, in particular play a crucial role in the agriculture sector and the FIP will support efforts to involve women in the forestry sector as well. Projects underway with SODEFOR to support women in initiating small tree nurseries will be expanded upon under the FIP and a study during preparation phase will look to identify other key sectors and activities with the greatest potential for support to women, youth and vulnerable groups. The DGM is specifically designed to address beneficiaries' needs directly through a participatory approach and discussion with women's associations and other community groups have already begun.

86. The FIP interventions are designed to prioritize to some degree the actions in the Center region (N'Zi Comoé), the former cocoa belt,[15] with the goal of restoring the health of soils and the environment there thus encouraging cocoa producers who migrated to the southwest to return to the central zone. This would be a significant step towards reducing the pressure on TNP and the GFs in the Southwest region. Initial interventions in the Southwest will focus primarily on issues related to contractual

[15] This region's share of national coffee and cocoa production, which was around 20% between 1960 and 1975, dropped to less than 8% in the 1980s and to less than 2% between 2000 and 2005 (0.7% for cocoa).

rights along with awareness raising. Some large-scale but limited pilot actions as well as support for TNP management may also be funded during Phase 1. The search for funding during implementation of FIP will provide additional financing for Phase 2.

87. The projects to be implemented under FIP are described below. It is important to note that the project components and subcomponents included here are indicative at this time and detailed project design will be finalized as additional data is gathered in the early stages of the projects preparation and through continued work with communities and other stakeholders.

88. Specific studies are planned and some are already underway which will inform further details of project design during the preparation stage of the FIP. These include: a forestry sector assessment for gazetted forests; a study on the potential of reforestation throughout the rural domain; and studies on the application and implementation of PES. Findings from these studies, some of which will be available early in the preparation process, will provide key data on, *inter alia*, the viability of particular tree species for the lumber and fuel wood industries to allow for diversification of tree crops and reduced risk; the availability of land for reforestation in the rural domain; and the involvement of local communities in small-scale plantations, forest management, etc.

6.3 PROJECT 1: FOREST COVER RESTORATION PROJECT (FCRP)

6.3.1 COMPONENT 1: RURAL DOMAIN

89. In the rural domain, FIP will achieve transformational change through four major groups of actions, as diagrammed in Figure 4, each pursuing specific goals:

- **Spread the practice of pairing trees with crops and planting trees alongside crops.** This requires implementing agroforestry techniques, in the broad sense of the term, the specifics of which will be identified during discussions about the management of income-generating trees in agricultural settings as well as about the benefits of trees overall (e.g., shade, fruit production, windbreaks, etc.);
- **Bolster the emergence of rural and urban small-scale planters.** These small-scale plantations would focus on high-value tree species such as teak due to their income-generating potential.[16] These teak plantations were well-established in Côte d'Ivoire in the past and contributed to local and national economies. Due to its well-known economic value and technical know-how for its development, the species is a good choice for investment under the FIP.

[16] One 12-to-18-year-old teak tree is worth roughly USD 200.

- **Establish intensive industrial-forestry plantation concessions** on tracts of several thousand hectares within the Rural domain. Local administrative and traditional authorities will assist in coordinating the identification and consolidation of the larger areas of land needed for such large-scale operations. Such concessions under long-term leases will be especially useful in meeting the challenges associated with fuelwood consumption in major urban areas and in promoting the creation of investment funds specializing in intensive forestry plantations.
- **Support zero deforestation agriculture** by increasing productivity for small farmers and local communities in close collaboration with the PSAC project. Local communities, including specific groups (e.g., women, youth) may also be supported with creation of alternative income-generating activities to relieve pressure on forests. In addition, the private sector has a key role in determining the success of zero deforestation agriculture. As such, significant work has already taken place in creating agreements with private sector groups such as the Cocoa and Coffee Council and rubber and palm oil associations. In addition, Mondelez International, the world's largest chocolate company, has committed US$400 million to support transformation for small farmers in the cocoa supply chain to address deforestation and reduce poverty.
- **Support for PES** to conserve forest ecosystems and resources and encourage co-planting of tree and food crops. PES will be designed to ensure community ownership and commitment increasing the likely success of program implementation. In addition, PES can be used to reduce poverty through working with and creating partnerships directly with communities. The specifics of the PES approach will be developed during the preparation stage, however, the basic approach focuses on contractual agreements with growers to be assessed on a yearly basis.

90. Component 1 will be implemented through the following subcomponents:

- **Land tenure security and land use planning** – A lack of land tenure security in the rural domain leads to low incentives for planting of trees and other long-term investments in land due to the uncertainty of receiving the benefits (short, medium or long-term) of investments. This sub-component focuses on removing the current barriers to land tenure access.
- **Development of small-scale farm agroforestry and support to zero deforestation agriculture** – Over-exploitation of soils and poor access to information and support in developing highly productive agro-ecological approaches has led to increased pressure on forests. This subcomponent looks to improve access to a range of inputs and technical assistance for farmers. This could include: access to improved seeds and planting materials, organic fertilizer and integrated pest management, crop diversification and agroforestry approaches, agroforestry advisory services, including co-planting techniques, environment-friendly and intensified growing practices, subsidized supply of forest seedlings, and development of technical standards. (In the central region this concerns farmers occupying about

15% of the rural domain and in the southwest region about 5%.). In addition, communities may be supported, particularly groups such as women, youth and the poorest, to become nursery operatives producing forest seedlings.

- **Development of small-scale plantations of high-value tree species** – This subcomponent supports development of a campaign, including supply of technical know-how and subsidized seedling stock, designed to promote private small-scale investment in high-value tree species such as teak to provide income to small-scale planters while creating incentives to plant long-growing species that improve carbon stocks. It targets approximately 2,000 planters in the central region and 1,000 in the southwest region. In particular, the FIP looks to invest in transforming the value chain to provide additional opportunities and more access to markets for small-scale growers.
- **Development of industrial lumber and fuelwood plantation projects** - Current supply for the timber industry has fallen to a level where investments in processing are no longer economically viable. In addition, extraction of fuelwood places significant pressure on natural forests. This subcomponent works to create the conditions for attracting private investors to industrial reforestation projects. Basic portfolios will be set up for 3 plantation tracts of 20,000 ha each (e.g., 1 in the center region for lumber, 1 in the center region for fuel wood, and 1 in the southwest region for lumber). In addition, current fuelwood and charcoal operators would be organized and supported in utilizing modern charcoal-making techniques, e.g., green charcoal and marketing their product. Demand for wood products is high in Côte d'Ivoire so commercialization of the final products is expected to be relatively straightforward with a focus on market revitalization rather than market creation.
- **Payments for Environmental Services** – This subcomponent provides the necessary incentives (both monetary and in kind) to support reforestation through a range of initiatives, including development of community-based reforestation programs, community-led forest seedling production, small-scale agroforestry and other co-planting approaches, small-scale farmer plantations, protection of primary forests, re-planting indigenous species, etc. Preliminary studies on the best approach for PES have already been completed and further investigation for application within the two project zones will be undertaken during the preparation phase. Findings from both studies will help to finalize the best approach to contracting as well as to the preferred method for flow of funds for PES to individuals and communities, e.g., through accounts in financial institutions, mobile transfer, etc. Training in simple accounting methods, accessing financial institutions, etc. will be provided for women, cooperatives and other community groups and linked to DGM capacity building activities.

6.3.2 COMPONENT 2: GAZETTED FORESTS

91. In this component, the FIP will support transformational change through three major areas of intervention in gazetted forests, as diagrammed in Figure 5, implemented through the following four subcomponents:

- **Contracting with agroforestry farmers -** *Contractual agreements with small-scale farmers occupying GFs* would be drafted to support reforestation and decrease farming pressure in certain gazetted forests. Contracts would include provisions, such as: (a) introducing forest tree species in cocoa groves (or alongside other crops) in exchange for the right to continue harvesting mature trees; (b) no clearing of new land; and c) developing agroforestry on their farmland, e.g., introduction of low density trees.[17]
- **Restoration of natural forests** - *Reforestation with indigenous tree species in tandem with natural regeneration in natural forests* will be undertaken to support the eventual restoration of the economic value of natural forests, which up until now has been severely neglected. While potentially costly, FIP could support the design of technical and economic guidelines by conducting two trial operations in tracts totaling a few hundred hectares in two different gazetted forests. Such reforestation operations can also produce socio-economic benefits by supporting village-level action and alternative income generation for communities and target groups (e.g., women, youth, etc.).
- **Renewal and expansion of existing plantations** - *Revitalization of old plantation tracts for sustainable timber production* by using existing inventories of fully-planted forest plantations in gazetted forests to create investment plans to revive them. Many of the old tracts are still planted but with inappropriate varieties and in a state of overexploitation. A portion of the new plantations could be managed by SODEFOR, the administrator of the GFs while others could be undertaken as partnerships with private investors.[18]
- **Participatory forest management** – *Participatory development and co-management of gazetted forests* with local communities bordering the forests. Several gazetted forests have no management plan and are being subjected to intense pressure from individuals who continue to expand their farms. Along with subcomponent one, this subcomponent is aimed at formulating and implementing a participatory land management plan for gazetted forests. Three types of development areas (agricultural areas, production and reforestation areas, and protected areas) will be covered and local communities adjacent to forests will be targeted.

[17] SODEFOR is currently conducting trials on contracting with small farmers in the Niégré GF.

[18] These types of investments would require tripartite agreements between the Government, SODEFOR, and private investors. In such cases, involvement by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) could prove beneficial.

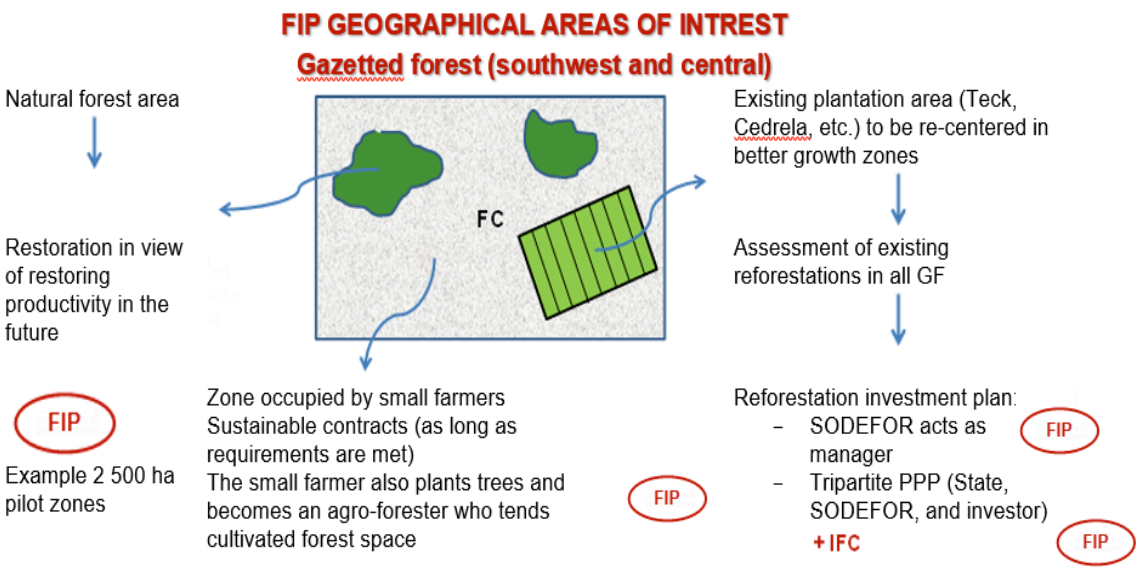


Figure 4: FIP structural measures in gazetted forests

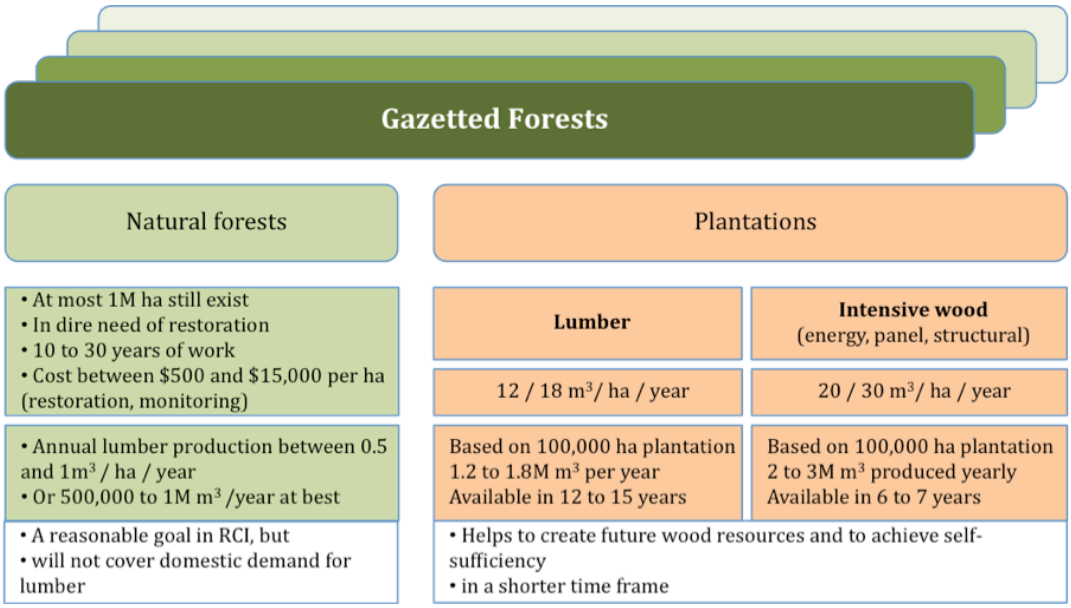


Figure 5: Economic value of wood from forest plantations versus wood from natural forests

92. Forest plantations will provide an important element to long-term sectoral transformation by ensuring future timber stocks in gazetted forests come primarily from plantation resources that can be developed and managed efficiently. Figure 5 above shows the economic value of plantations vs that of natural forests.

93. The commercial agroforestry sector is both viable and relatively straightforward given the strong history of markets for timber, processed lumber and fuel wood in Côte d'Ivoire. Demand has been consistently strong for these products, but a drop in supply, due in part to past political and economic crises, has caused the buyers to move to other regions for their supply. Commercialization of products is likely to be swift once

supply is consistent. Seeing this opportunity, private sector companies have already begun investigating the possibility of revitalizing plantations. The FIP approach taps into this trend and supports the private sector and small holders while ensuring environmental and economic co-benefits.

6.4 PROJECT 2: TAI NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROJECT (PAGT)

94. Tai National Park is under threat from a variety of sources. In particular, illegal small-scale gold panning is a serious threat, with large numbers of gold panners working and even living in the park. While the TNP's borders are intact, with agricultural zones in the rural domain stopping at the park's edges, there are recurrent attempts at encroachment, most significantly at the park's northern and eastern edges. Conservation efforts by OIPR and its partners have been successful, but surveillance operations need strengthening and on-going support.

95. Bushfires became a threat in 2012, when the first fire entered the park exacerbating biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions. Poaching has also drastically reduced animal populations in the park's outermost ring and has even affected wildlife deep within the park. The park's managers have stressed the need for additional funding. The Parks and Reserves Foundation will fund the budget until 2018 but only for operating expenses. Starting in 2019, the Foundation's Trust Fund will begin to earn interest but under terms not yet known to OIPR. OIPR has identified the following priority areas for funding: vehicles, access roads, investments aimed at supporting local populations, and monitoring tools (e.g., drones, surveillance cameras, etc.)

96. In addition, some of the above-mentioned FIP actions (planting trees alongside crops and reforestation, intensification of agriculture, etc.) will likely have positive impacts on the park and its bordering areas by providing residents with higher incomes as well as alternatives to collecting wood inside the park itself. Several sources of financing, including a US$1.2 million commitment from the government and US$10 million in support from Althelia (US$5 million for support to TNP and US$5 million to the conservation trust fund) will also contribute to OIPR's mandate. This support will also enhance the work undertaken to transition illegal gold panners, to alternative means of income generation or to mining work that complies with the 2014 mining code.

97. Project 2 will be implemented through two components, keeping in mind that certain Project 1 actions in the rural domain will be partially oriented toward the TNP's periphery, which will contribute to achieving the Project's goals, as follows:

- Component 1: Enhancing surveillance capacity for OIPR – Surveillance will be enhanced by building capacity within OIPR and in particular by contributing to the maintenance and management of access roads, provision of additional vehicles for increasing range and numbers of surveillance missions, and provision of surveillance

equipment and training (based on an investment program developed jointly with OIPR, e.g., remote sensing, drones, mobile units).

- Component 2: Community support and restructuring of gold panning operations – This component will be implemented through two subcomponents:
  - Restructuring gold panning in partnership with private-sector mining and the Ministry of Mines and Industry. This will involve identifying and organizing gold panners and working with them to move to other means of livelihood. Gold panning sites can then be restored through assisted natural regeneration. This subcomponent aims to a) remove the threat of illegal gold mining from the park; and b) enforcement of the Mining Code and the implementation of social and environmental safeguard policies, such as creating accountability for mining companies to rehabilitate mining sites and regulating the use of toxic substances;
  - Agroforestry and forestry-plantation activities will complement some of the actions carried out peripherally through Component 1 of Project 1. Income-generating activities as identified by communities will also be supported, though primarily through the DGM.

6.5 MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV)

98. Under FCPF funding, the Government is developing an MRV system and the establishment of a Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels (FREL/FRL). It encompasses data analysis (area of forest cover changes; deforestation, forest degradation, for the selected reference period) and the determination of emission factors (carbon stocks changes resulting from forest cover changes). For the emission factors estimation a National Forest Inventory (NFI) is being prepared.

99. Under FCPF funding, the following activities are being implemented: i) Development of an updated national LU/LC base map; ii) Development of historic land cover change maps; iii) Design and implementation of the national forest inventory; iv) Improved tools and methodologies for estimating carbon pools; v) Development of FREL/FRL.

100. The design of a complete MRV system for the country, with the support of UN-REDD, will consider four levels of implementation: (i) National Level with an operational remote-sensing/GIS forest/land-use monitoring unit (MRV Unit under SEP-REDD+); (ii) Regional Level (iii) Sub-regional Level and (iv) Community Level.

101. The SEP-REDD under the MINEDD will oversee and coordinate all forest monitoring system activities at the national and in the FIP interventions areas. Wall to wall methodology will be used at the national level with support from the BNETD/CCT national GIS depository system in coordination with specialized National Research centers, universities and Technical departments of the MINEF. Data will then be disaggregated at the regional level including FIP intervention areas.

102. Data collection related to emission factors will be supervised by the MINEF in close collaboration with the Ministry in charge of Agriculture. Data will be collected in the FIP intervention areas by MINEF decentralised Units (Regional, departments, Forestry units and SODEFOR local offices) in close collaboration with local communities.

103. Current institutional capacity in MRV developed under the FCPF-Readiness and that will benefit FIP is presented below

Table 3: Côte d'Ivoire capacity in MRV

Departments		CAPACITES RELATIVE TO MRV
MINEDD	SEP REDD	MRV unit established under the FCPF-Readiness staffed with national and international FAO experts
President Office	National Center for mapping and remote sensing	Expertise in mapping and remote sensing
	National Committee for Remote Sensing and GIS	Expertise in GIS, remote sensing and mapping coupled with enhanced information technology in geomatics field
Universities and research centers	Swiss center of Scientific Research	Has a drone that could be used in monitoring deforestation and forest degradation
	ESA (Superior School for Agronomy)	Has a forestry department containing with Has a laboratory of soil science for the treatment of soil samples. Data on research on the monitoring of deforestation and forest inventory
	CURAT (University Center for Research and Applied Remote Sensing)	34 PhD and researchers: specialists in geography – atmospheric physics, Earth scientists - Botanical and forestry specialists.
	IGT (National Tropical Geographic Institute)	60 Professors et researchers, 8.000 students trained in tropical geography Has a remote sensing and GIS unit
Technical departments of Ministries	SODEFOR	Has a mapping unit for GF land use
	OIPR	Has an ecological monitoring unit and a GIS for the management of the country's national parks and reserves.

6.5.1 TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

104. Côte d'Ivoire has made substantial efforts to address the systemic issues behind the deforestation and forest degradation that ultimately lead to increased carbon emissions, loss of biodiversity, increased vulnerability to climate change and long-term negative impacts on economic resilience that lead to increased levels of

poverty in the country. The government has initiated reforestation programs and drafted new forestry management plans and new legislation, but up to now these efforts have met with limited results. By addressing the underlying issues of land tenure insecurity, agricultural productivity, poverty and forest management and mobilizing financial and technical support from both in-country stakeholders and external partners within a comprehensive strategic framework, the FIP has the potential to be a catalyst for real transformational change in the country to reverse the trends of rapid deforestation and forest degradation.

105. The FIP will address the priority issue of land tenure and use rights which have resulted in perverse incentives among those occupying land in the rural domain as well as conflict and insecurity within farming communities long-established within gazetted forests. By simplifying procedures for the recognition of land titles in the rural domain, the main barrier to introducing trees into rural landholdings is removed and farmers and others in the private sector are better assured of a return on their investment in tree crops. The FIP will also address the systemic issue of farmers in the gazetted forests by formalizing use rights through contracts that require co-planting of trees with crops and satisfactory maintenance and management of tree crops for an extended period.

106. Agricultural productivity is low in many areas due to low soil fertility, poor quality of inputs and unsustainable use patterns. These in turn create pressure on productive forest lands and increase poverty and food insecurity. The FIP will address these issues through working with communities and small-scale farmers to improve capacity, access to high quality inputs and provide training in agroforestry and agroecology methods. In addition, under the FIP farmers will have the opportunity to become small-scale 'agroforesters' by reintroducing trees into their crops and through this gaining additional sources of income through supplying wood for fuel and lumber. These approaches enhance incomes and decrease poverty which in turn increase resilience for both people and forests.

107. The FIP will fully engage all partners in the process of change including the private sector. In addition, lack of capacity in key agencies will be enhanced to create an enabling environment for long-term change. Co-management of forests involving local communities will work to create ownership and accountability that can become the basis for a real shift in attitude and action. Finally, the FIP will pilot the use of innovative approaches such as payment for environmental services to recognize the value of community (and other stakeholders) efforts to safeguard and enhance primary and natural forests and create new forest cover through a range of activities, including maintaining community forests, planting of indigenous trees, co-planting trees within crops, and creating and reviving plantations.

108. The FIP's approach works to alter the basic elements of the system and frameworks within which forests are managed and their resources utilized to open the way for real transformational change. This enables communities, government agencies and the private sector to become partners in reversing the current trend of

rapid deforestation in the country to yield long-term benefits both locally and globally in terms of increased climate change resilience and mitigation.

6.5.2 POTENTIAL FOR REPLICATION AND EXPANDED SCALE

109. By laying out the technical and economic roadmap of the FIP approaches and with lessons learned that can be applied in future operations, there is excellent potential for replicating this approach throughout Côte d'Ivoire's forests and transitional zones.

110. Replication on the Sudanese savannas in the northern part of the country is less apparent and would likely require an adaptation of approaches to the specific agro-ecological conditions in the savanna zone, the status of the gazetted forests and protected areas, and the farming dynamics encountered.

111. Beyond Côte d'Ivoire's borders, the Côte d'Ivoire FIP may be useful in the context of countries that were originally engaged in forestry but where the forest resources became too severely damaged, thereby compromising both forest cover and the economic sectors that rely on it.

6.5.3 SAFEGUARDS

112. The FIP will comply with the Ivoirian environmental safeguards regulatory framework, as well as the African Development Bank's directives and the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies. Although, the proposed operation is anticipated to have positive social and environmental impacts, safeguard instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and Process Framework (PF) will be developed during projects preparation to address any potential adverse impacts related FIP investments. Most of these documents are being developed under the FCPF-readiness and will be used for the FIP.

113. Furthermore, participation and consultation sessions will be organized in the field. The objective of such consultations is to involve local communities, associations as well as institutional actors and the civil society in the environmental and social assessment of the FIP. These consultations will enable local communities (i) to better understand the projects and their activities, and (ii) to express any concerns they may have and provide suggestions and recommendations to take into account in the projects design.

114. Finally, the FIP will be prepared in parallel with the Dedicated Mechanism Grant (DGM) to ensure that their complementarity is well understood by local communities so that they could benefit from social support from the DGM.

6.6 DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR COMMUNITIES

115. This fund will make it possible to plan activities dedicated to local communities in collaboration with FIP actions. The DGM will be prepared in parallel with the FIP to ensure complementarity of activities and consistent support to local communities. The DGM is developed within a framework that guides the process for communities and focuses on strong stakeholder participation and design by and for communities. As such, the process takes time, but the results are then targeted to specific community needs, particularly with regard to their full participation in the FIP projects and activities.

116. Three main types of communities live in the FIP targeted zones: (i) indigenous people native to the area (local), (ii) non-native, Ivorian immigrants and (iii) non-native, non-Ivorian immigrants. These communities differ in their approach to and interest in forests and their management. The first group has a deep social, cultural, emotional and spiritual connection to the land and is often considered as landowners. The second and third groups are primarily interested in the economic benefits of the land given their coming to the area specifically in search of farmland for subsistence and economic growth (see R-PP Côte d'Ivoire).

117. Activities proposed for DGM funding in Côte d'Ivoire comprise the following two components: (i) Local Communities capacity building in forest management; and (ii) supporting initiatives by local populations for socioeconomic and environmental development. Annex 4 presents a number of proposals for the use of this fund.

SECTION 7 IMPLEMENTATION POTENTIAL AND RISK EVALUATION

118. Successful implementation of the FIP will depend on identifying the related risks and mitigation measures.

7.1 IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

119. The regulatory and institutional landscape in Côte d'Ivoire presents numerous advantages for successful FIP implementation. As mentioned in Section 3, the Government has passed several regulatory reforms in order to create a framework favorable to the sustainable management of forests. Nevertheless, several obstacles remain, including the issue of land tenure security, the absence of implementing provisions for the 2014 Forestry Code, unattractive tax regimes for plantations, and especially the implementation of regulations.

120. As regards institutions involved with implementation, administrative structures exist at the central and local levels in addition to groups specializing in providing guidance, cooperation, coordination, execution, and monitoring. FIP implementation will be overseen by the National REDD+ Commission (see Section 3), the national tool for managing the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire. The commission will have the Permanent Executive Secretariat for the Mechanism for Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (SEP-REDD+) for program execution and will be supported by regional committees composed of technical working groups drawn from key ministries, including the Ministry of the Interior (prefectural corps), and the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Water and Forestry Resources (MINEF), Industry and Mines (MIM), and the Environment (MINEDD), elected local representatives (regional councils and city councils), and community representatives. SEP-REDD+ will ensure the mobilization of funds and of national and international experts to be introduced to bolster initiatives and strengthen the involvement of all stakeholders in carrying out FIP activities.

121. Moreover, a steering committee contributing to the planning, execution, and monitoring and evaluation of FIP activities will be created. In addition, technical structures such as SODEFOR, OIPR, ANADER, BNETD/CCT, CURAT, and CNTIG operating in the areas of sustainable forest management, agricultural management, and geographical information systems (GIS) will support FIP execution assisted by civil society organizations and local communities, which are becoming increasingly attuned to environmental issues.

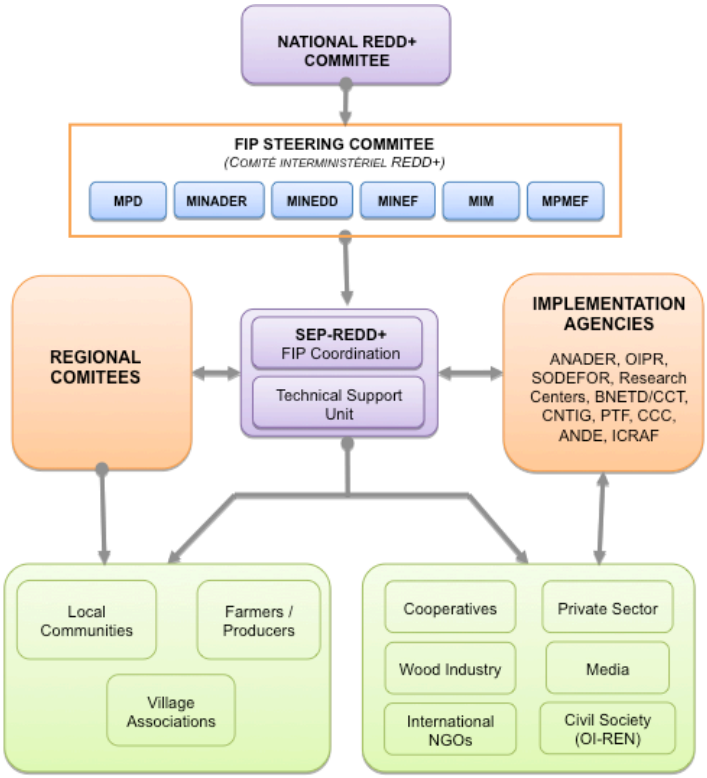
122. Industrial agriculture and timber companies subject to international standards are also an integral part of the frameworks for FIP implementation. These are the framework for collaboration between FLEGT and REDD+ processes, and the CSO platform known as the Ivorian Center for the Sustainable Development of Natural

Resources (OI-REN), which aims to ensure their effective involvement and participation. There is also a framework for discussion between SEP-REDD+ and the Coffee and Cocoa Board (CCC), the Palm Oil Producers' Association (AIPH), and the Natural Rubber Producers' Association (APROMAC). The objective is to achieve production without deforestation that is quantifiable and realistic.

123. Similarly, several ongoing initiatives and projects in related fields funded by stakeholders in the private sector, the Ivorian Government, and technical partners will support FIP implementation. Section 5.3.1 lists the major initiatives, indicating for each the synergies and lessons learned that will be useful for effective coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and rapidly achieving the program's goals. The areas of relevant actions include, in particular, utilizing agro-forestry and accompanying technological and economic developments and limiting the expansion of farmed land (intensifying production, improving living standards for rural dwellers, certifying and increasing the value of products) by employing PES mechanisms.

124. Major challenges involve improving coordination and cooperation between actors as well as strengthening their technical, material, and financial capacities, which have often been revealed to be inadequate or even non-existent, thus constraining their actions. Strengthening the capacities of these structures will therefore be necessary if they are to better fulfill their role as part of FIP.

125. The following diagram illustrates the implementation arrangement of the FIP.



7.2 RISK ANALYSIS

Table 4: Evaluation of Risks

Description of risks	Risk level	Mitigation factors/measures
Country: Risk of lack of political commitment	Low	The high rate of deforestation and degradation observed in Côte d'Ivoire over the past five decades led the country to become involved in the international REDD+ process in 2011. Côte d'Ivoire's political commitment to the national REDD+ process was then embodied in Decree No. 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012, which was signed by the President following its adoption by the Council of Ministers upon the joint proposal of the Ministers in charge of the Environment, Water Resources and Forests, and Agriculture. This decree lays the foundation for the national REDD+ process and provides for the establishment of REDD+ preparation management structures. This political commitment to the national REDD+ process is also manifested in the country's endorsement of the New York Declaration on Forests which aims to eliminate deforestation caused by the production of agricultural raw materials by encouraging companies to adopt zero-deforestation policies and encouraging local administrations to manage their forest resources appropriately. This commitment to the REDD+ process provides the basis for direct government support to the implementation and goals of the FIP.
Sector Policies and institutions: (i) risk of lack of funding of the sector due to other Government priorities; (ii) risk of lack of intersectoral coordination; and (iii) risk associated with land tenure, security and rights Land tenure: The lengthy and costly process of obtaining a land certificate is a major risk to the success of the FIP.	High	In line with its commitment to the REDD+, the Government has earmarked funding in its National Investment Budget to support the FIP activities and this will be reflected in the FIP financing agreement during project preparation. To ensure smooth intersectoral coordination, the national REDD+ Committee which is chaired by the Minister of Planning will also play the role of the FIP Steering Committee. The Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat, which will be the coordination entity of the FIP, will rely on the focal points already designated in the key Ministries -Agriculture, Water Resources and Forests, Mines - for the implementation of the FIP. Potential technical and financial assistance will be provided to farmers to obtain land certificates. Furthermore, FIP will work in close collaboration with local authorities, which have the power to allocate lands on a long- term basis. The FIP will also build on, take into account and ensure complementarity with the EU and the World Bank work on land tenure issues to ensure that the process is fully adhered to.
Technology: Lack of community buy-in and understanding of enhanced agroforestry and agricultural intensification techniques could present a risk to successful implementation of the FIP.	High	ANADER, which is in charge of extension services for new technologies for agroforestry and intensification will be fully involved in FIP implementation and will help build the capacity of farmers and mentor them in the adoption and implementation of enhanced technologies. Furthermore, the SEP/REDD+ is currently focusing on awareness campaigns, training and capacity development for the people included in the preparation framework for REDD+. This work along with the national payment system for environmental services is expected to effectively address this risk.
Governance: Forest resources in the gazetted forest are managed by SODEFOR without full involvement adjacent communities.	High	The design of FIP activities mitigates this risk by working within the context of a participatory development plan focusing on co-management of the forests and their resources with the adjacent communities and populations. The communities' direct involvement with management as well as the range of direct and indirect benefits that the activities will create for local people are significant, ranging from increased food security to alternative livelihoods earned through participation in afforestation and reforestation program.

Description of risks	Risk level	Mitigation factors/measures
Environmental and Social Risks: In the context of a post-conflict environment, there are potential social risks to successful implementation of the FIP activities: large numbers of people moved into the gazetted forests during the decade-long conflict when enforcement of regulatory controls was essentially non-existent. These communities are now entrenched in the forest zone and often utilizing forest resources, typically unsustainably, for their livelihoods. Increased encroachment in gazette forests: Project 1 will support a contracting system between SODEFOR and the currently illegal farmers to undertake agro forestry in the GF. This could create tension between the illegal occupants and other farmers in the rural domain who could feel at a disadvantage and may also attempt to illegally farm in the GF	Medium	FIP activities are significant and transformational, particularly with regard to their involvement of communities. Successful implementation of the FIP activities will create a new, more collaborative and sustainable approach to forest management. In particular: (i) the focus on land tenure; (ii) the strengthening of customary rights of local communities on traditional lands, and (iii) the system of contracts between SODEFOR and farmers to adopt agroforestry techniques in the GF, present the potential to create the conditions for a long-term change in community rights and control that could create models and positively impact the sustainability of resources use. Therefore both environment and social impact FIP interventions are expected to be positive. However, during FIP projects preparation, adequate safeguards instruments will be elaborated to mitigate any unforeseen potential negative impacts. Farmers in the rural domain will benefit from payment of environmental services in return for not encroaching on the GF. Farmers in the GF will not receive PES for introducing trees into farmed land, but rather receive contractual rights for use and occupancy based on a set of strict guidelines and agreements with SODEFOR. Furthermore during project preparation, a detailed inventory of farmers in the GF will be established and closely monitored to prevent any new infiltrations into the GF.

SECTION 8 FINANCING PLAN AND INSTRUMENTS

Table 5: Côte d'Ivoire FIP Funding Plan (in USD million)

Description		FIP (5 years)			Additional funding					TOTAL
		Loan	Grant	Total FIP	CI Govt	Donor 4	Donor 5	Private sector	Total	
World Bank: Forestry Capital Restoration Project (FCRP)										
Component 1: Rural Domain	Land tenure security and land use planning		1.20	1.20	....	....	....	....	0.00	1,20
	Small-scale agroforestry development and support to zero deforestation agriculture	3.61	1.44	5.05	....	....	....	....	7.45	12,50
	Development of small-scale plantations of high value tree species	0.95		0.95	....	....	....	....	2.10	3,05
	Fuel wood & lumber industrial plantation development	2.00		2.00	....	....	....	4.00	4.00	6,00
	Payments for Environmental Services (PES)		1.82	1.82	5.23	....	....	....	5.23	7,05
		6.56	4.46	11.02	5.23			4.00	18.78	29,80
Component 2: Gazetted Forests	Restoration of natural forests	2.90		2.90	....	....	....	....	11.20	14,10
	Restoration and expansion of existing plantations	2.00		2.00	....	....	....	....	2.50	4,50
	Contracts with small agroforestry farmers	2.90		2.90	....	....	....	....	8.25	11,15
		7.80		7.80					21.95	29,75
Total FCRP components		14,36	4.46	18.82	5.23			4.00	40.73	59.55
Integrated FCRP/PAGT Coordination (SEPP-REDD+)		1,44	0.45	1.88					6.61	8.49
TOTAL FCRP		15,80	4.90	20.70	5.23			4.00	47.34	68.04
AfDB: Tai National Park Management Support Project (PAGT)										
Component 1: Enhance OIPR surveillance capacity			2.00	2.00	....	....	....	....	5.70	7.70
		0.00	2.00	2.00					5.70	7.70
Component 2: Support for communities & restructuring of gold panning operations	Restructuring of gold panning operations		0.50	0.50	....	....	....	....	0.88	1.38
	Alternative income generating activities		0.50	0.50	....	....	....	....	0.88	1.38
		0.00	1.00	1.00					1.75	2.75
Total PAGT components			3.00	3.00					7.45	10.45
Integrated FCRP/PAGT Coordination (SEPP-REDD+)			0.30	0.30					1.21	1.51
TOTAL PAGT			3.30	3.30					8.66	11.96
FIP components		14.36	7.46	21.82	5.23			4.00	48.18	70.00
Integrated FCRP/PAGT Coordination (SEPP-REDD)		1.44	0.75	2.18					7.82	10.00
TOTAL FIP		15.80	8.20	24.00	5.23				56.00	80.00
Fund for village communities (DGM)										
Fund for village communities			4.50	4.50						4.50
TOTAL DGM			4.50	4.50						4.50

SECTION 9 INVESTMENT PLAN RESULTS FRAMEWORK

126. This matrix below provides a higher level results framework presenting expected results from FIP investments in Côte d'Ivoire, success indicators and means of verification.

Table 6: Côte d'Ivoire FIP Results framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE
A. Reduction of emissions and improvement of community livelihood		
A.1 Reduced GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation; enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Tons (millions) of CO2 emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation relative to reference emissions level Tons (millions) of CO2 sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, and conservation relative to forest reference level	National monitoring systems following relevant UNFCCC/ IPCC guidelines
A.2 Improved community livelihoods	Adjacent communities to FIP targeted zones with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits.	Socio-economic surveys
B. Tenure, Rights and Acesss		
B1. Access to land tenure in the rural domain	Surface area in the rural domain with land titles	Survey Data from the Ministry of Agriculture and from the National Land Tenure Agency
B1. Access to land use rights through contracts with SODEFOR to undertake agroforestry in the Gazetted Forests (GF)	Number of farmers with agroforestry contract in the GF with SODEFOR Surface areas in GF under agroforestry contracts between SODEFOR and the farmers	SODEFOR
B3. Improved GF co-management (SODEFOR – adjacent communities)	Number of village co-management committees created Number of GF under co-management Surface areas of GF co-managed	SODEFOR
C. Improvement of Forest Governance		
Transparency and effectiveness in forest governance	Forest governance framework in line with the FLEGT Number of forest management committees created and operational Number of GF with management plans	FLEGT-REDD+ platform data Number of partnership conventions signed between the Government and Local communities GF dababase at SODEFOR
D. Biodiversité		
D1. Improved management of biodiversity	Surface area brought under enhanced biodiversity conservation Number of threatened species benefitting from enhanced conservation Surface areas of firebreaks created in the FIP intervention areas Encroachment rate in the TNP	Forest inventories Park Tai ecological monitoring reports

RESULTS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE
D2. Forest landscapes restored	Surface area of natural forests enriched Surface area of natural forests rehabilitated	SODEFOR
D3. Decreased pressure from uncontrolled economic use of forests	Surface area of agroforestry created in the GF Surface area of new or restored plantations in the GF Surface area of agroforestry plantations created in the Rural Domain Surface area of new community plantations with high value species in RD Surface area of industrial plantations in RD Surface are of community plantations for fuelwood in RD.	SODEFOR MINADER
E. Capacity Building		
E1. Capacity enhancement for forest management	Number of project beneficiaries trained in agroforestry techniques Number of project beneficiaries trained in environmentally sound agricultural intensification techniques Number of park rangers and guards trained in improved forest and park surveillance technologies The system of spatial surveillance is operational	Training reports Database from OIPR and SODEFOR
E2. Capacity enhancement for the implementation of a zero-deforestation agriculture	Number of civil servants in the concerned Ministries trained in techniques of environmentally-sound intensive agriculture Number of farmers trained that have adopted techniques for environmentally-sound intensive agriculture Quantities of improved seeds provided to farmers Trends of agricultural surface areas in gazetted forests	MINADER ANADER

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Description of FIP Activities and Programs in Côte d'Ivoire

Annex 2: Stakeholder Participation Plan

Annex 3: Articulation of Dedicated Subsidy Funding Mechanisms for Indigenous Populations and Local Communities with the Investment Plan

Annex 4: Progress of REDD+ Process in Côte d'Ivoire

ANNEX 1: FIP ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

PROJECT 1: FOREST COVER RESTORATION PROJECT (FCRP)

(Proposed budget: USD 68.04 million, including USD 20.70 million for Phase 1).

A. MDB AND LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENCY

1. The MINEF and MINADER will be the lead government agencies implementing Project 1 and will work in close cooperation with the World Bank and SEP-REDD+, which will be responsible for overall coordination of the FIP. Participation of a range of stakeholders, including local communities, agroforesters and the private sector, along with other concerned ministries and agencies, e.g., the Ministry of Agriculture, will be crucial to successful implementation, as well.

B. PROBLEM STATEMENT

2. A number of factors have come together to create a devastating trend of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire with the country losing 80% of its forest cover in the past century. Many of these factors have become systemic, e.g., land tenure insecurity, weak agricultural productivity, illegal exploitation of forests and lack of monitoring, and in order to reverse the trend it is essential to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

3. The following table outlines the specific drivers, actors and underlying causes that work together to create the current state of forests in Côte d'Ivoire and which will be addressed in Project 1.

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE		
DIRECT DRIVERS	**ACTORS**	**UNDERLYING CAUSES**
RURAL DOMAIN FORESTS		
Extension of slash-and-burn farming: • Cocoa • Coffee • Rubber • Palm Oil • Cashew • Food crops (rice, yam, etc.)	Small producers with average of 4 ha Women	❒ Poor synergy between actions of State agricultural structures and those in charge of forests and the environment
		❒ Limited involvement of the private sector and NGOs in the search for solutions and their implementation
		❒ Soil depletion, disease resurgence, and aging plantations
	Individual producers with over 30 ha	❒ Higher cost of agricultural intensification for small producers and lack of effective input credit policies
		❒ Lack of incentivizing measures for preservation of trees in plantations
		❒ Producers have no economic or ownership rights to tree tenure
		❒ Plantations are destroyed by loggers during tree removal
		❒ Producers receive no compensation when trees are taken from their plantations

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE		
DIRECT DRIVERS	**ACTORS**	**UNDERLYING CAUSES**
	Industrial farming (cocoa, rubber, and palm)	❒ Negative perception of the effect of shading on cocoa yields
		❒ Land tenure insecurity
		❒ Migration and population growth
		❒ Lack of regional land use planning
		❒ Tendency of producers to retain traditional agricultural practices
Wood exploitation for energy (fuelwood and charcoal)	Rural communities Secondary product operators	❒ Poor organization of operators and lack of a formal wood energy sector
		❒ Poor performance of current carbonization methods
		❒ Lack of energy supply alternatives
		❒ High cost of initial equipment acquisition for household use of butane gas
Illegal operations and misuse of timber species for lumber	Wood industry	❒ Poor forest governance
		❒ No involvement of communities in forest exploitation and management
		❒ Weak institutional capacities for monitoring logging
		❒ Limited human and material capacities
		❒ Lack of awareness of laws and weakness in their application
		❒ Poor distribution of profits from the management of forest resources
	Loggers	❒ Poor implementation of reforestation strategy in logging zones
	Illegal sawmills	❒ Lack of evaluation of exploitable potential in rural areas
		❒ Lack of supplies in local wood market
		❒ Lack of incentives for forest preservation in local communities
Illegal mining (gold panning)	Small-scale miners	❒ High poverty rate among local populations
		❒ Lack of awareness of laws and weakness in their application
		❒ Weaknesses in mineral resources governance (as a result of corruption)

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE		
DIRECT DRIVERS	**ACTORS**	**UNDERLYING CAUSES**
GAZETTED FORESTS		
Extension of farmland mainly for cocoa and other crops such as palm oil and rubber	Small cocoa producers, mainly migrants	❒ Boundaries of gazetted forests not demarcated (lack of awareness of delimitations)
		❒ Population growth and migratory flows
		❒ Development and management plan for gazetted forests unsuited to current context
		❒ Conflicts between SODEFOR officials and infiltrated populations
		❒ Poverty of local populations ❒ Abuse of authority by some executives
Illegal and unsustainable logging	Loggers	❒ Shortage of forestry resources in rural areas
		❒ Inadequacy of regulatory and legislative framework
		❒ Weak law enforcement
	Illegal sawmills	❒ Weak gazetted forest governance
		❒ Lack of involvement of communities and traditional authorities in forest management
		❒ Insufficient human and material capacities of SODEFOR officials for forest monitoring
		❒ Poor redistribution of profits from gazetted forest management to local populations and traditional authorities

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4. The project objective is to begin the process of restoring the country's forest cover to 20% while ensuring increased agricultural productivity through zero deforestation agriculture and secure tenure and access rights.

Component 1: Rural Domain

(Proposed budget: USD 29.80 million, including USD 11.02 million for Phase 1)

5. FIP projects in the Rural Domain will be organized into five complementary approaches corresponding to the following subcomponents:

- Contributing toward making land more secure in conjunction with land use planning;
- Introducing trees into the various crop types using agroforestry techniques as part of an economic and environmental approach in rural areas;
- Developing and supporting small-scale, private, speculative growers, particularly (but not limited to) teak, which is already known and valued in Côte d'Ivoire;

- Identifying and promoting an industrial approach by developing intensive, large-scale lumber and fuel wood plantation projects; and
- Promoting and implementing Payment for Environmental Services (PES).

6. The project's 5 subcomponents will be as follows:

Subcomponent 1.1: Land tenure security and land use planning

(Proposed budget: USD 1.2 million)

7. **Creating land security in the rural domain in order to remove obstacles to planting trees on farm plots, particularly by formalizing tenure status**.

- Based on local documentation (existence – or absence – of a land registry and deeds to the land), an assessment will be conducted of the most appropriate approach to adopt to make land tenure secure;
- Depending on the case, ensuring permanent occupancy of plots may range from the recording of existing titles and actual occupancy to formal recognition of simplified land use documents showing the boundaries and occupancy of plots so long as its intended use matches the local land use plan;
- The measures taken to ensure permanent occupancy will focus on those plots involved in Component 1, if necessary in pilot projects and previously developed in cooperation with work conducted in this domain, particularly by the World Bank and the EU.

8. Local planning aspects will be dealt with as follows:

- The project will work with the competent authorities to develop a regional land-use planning policy focusing on developing economic opportunities and reducing spatial inequalities in economic and social terms;
- As part of Component 1, this global approach will lead to localized pilot projects designed to monitor the approaches adapted to local socioeconomic and physical conditions;
- An initial survey of the area will be conducted in advance to assess the social, economic, and environmental situation as well as the social and economic dynamics and mechanisms that led to it.

Subcomponent 1.2: Development of small-scale farm agroforestry and support to zero deforestation agriculture

(Proposed budget: USD 12.50 million, including USD 5.05 million for Phase 1)

9. **Preparation of a technical and economic data repository on agroforestry advisory services, intensified farming, and environment-friendly practices**.

- As the principles of agroforestry are not well known, technical documentation and training in the principles and benefits of agroforestry plantations will be created and

implemented among the target populations in the regions involved. The training may be offered at the sub-regional or village level in order to maximize its impact and facilitate exchanges between trainers and farmers;

- To contribute toward improving the efficiency and sustainability of farming techniques (inputs, technical processes), the agricultural component of this action will include explaining and promoting more efficient and sustainable farming, particularly in terms of the following: (i) crop protection (integrated pest management, rational use of pesticides, individual protection measures); (ii) fertilizer (soil improvement and microbiology according to soil type and crop requirements); and (iii) farm mechanization and principles of soil protection;
- The implementation of this component will include designing simple practical training documents (information sheets, illustrations) as well as offering local training workshops and eventually selecting pilot demonstration sites.

10. **Forest seedlings and cuttings subsidy**. This will consist in introducing 50 trees/ha on half the farmed areas in 15% of the Central RD and 5% of the Southwest RD, or 600,000 ha in total, based on an average cost of USD 0.50 per seedling.

- The initial investment in plant materials will remove one of the main obstacles to the development of plantations;
- Supplying seedlings will help control the genetic quality of the plant material, which is key to the success of plantation development;
- The production of seedlings in nurseries will be subject to strict specifications, particularly as to the genotypes used (species, varieties, improved material) and the qualitative specifications for the deliverable seedlings (size, root development, health status);
- Various species, including teak, will be proposed according to local climate conditions and market outlets. The technical documents produced for the training component will help determine the appropriateness of the plantation sites for each suggested species so as to ensure the best chances of success. In addition, market outlets will be documented for each species so as to guide farmers in their choices;
- Seedling supply will be supported by technical supervision to ensure that the farmers fully understand the technical conditions required at each stage of preparation, planting, monitoring, and maintenance.

Subcomponent 1.3: Development of small-scale plantations of high-value tree species

(Proposed budget: USD 3.05 million, including USD 0.95 million for Phase 1)

11. Campaigns for the promotion of private small-scale investment in teak (USD 50,000). The aim is to promote teak culture among 2,000 planters in the Center Region and 1,000 planters in the Southwest Region, based on an average of 2 hectares

planted with an average density of 1,000 trees/ha and exploitation of existing market outlets;

12. This component's implementation will include designing simple practical training documents (information sheets, illustrations) as well as offering local training workshops and eventually selecting pilot demonstration sites.

- Quality seedlings supplied in exchange for a commitment by the beneficiaries to become part of the process and to carry out these small reforestation projects.
- As with the agroforestry component, the initial investment in plant materials will remove one of the main obstacles to the development of plantations;
- Supplying seedlings will help control the genetic quality of the plant material, which is key to the success of the plantations. As teak has already been the subject of a number of major genetic improvement programs, various cloned varieties may be brought into play depending on local climate conditions;
- Production of these seedlings in nurseries will be subject to strict specifications, particularly as to the genomes used (improved varieties, clones) and the qualitative specifications for the deliverable seedlings (size, root development, health status).

Subcomponent 1.4: Development of industrial lumber and fuel wood plantations

(Proposed budget: USD 6.0 million, including USD 2.0 million for Phase 1 (or USD 100/ha).

13. Creating optimal conditions for attracting private investors and industrial actors to intensive and large-scale reforestation areas. Attracting private industrial investors requires that several prerequisites and operating conditions be met:

- A stable political and economic environment;
- Guaranteed security of land tenure;
- Excellent growth conditions;
- Effective logistics; and
- Easy access to the various local outlets and exports.

14. Consequently, it will be critical to communicate all of these considerations to all potential investors. To this end, a website and various media outlets will be used. Participation in sector-wide events (conferences, conventions) will also provide an opportunity to meet potential investors and present investment opportunities in industrial plantations in Côte d'Ivoire;

15. Improvements to the land tenure situation (see the above-mentioned parallel project on this issue) and the suitability of the logistical context (including the current situation and projects under way in terms of local and export outlets) will make it possible to prepare basic project portfolios (see the next point) and facilitate field trips in order to convince potential investors of the real investment opportunities in Côte d'Ivoire.

16. Compilation of basic project files for three plantation blocks of 20,000 ha each (two for lumber (Center and Southwest) and one for fuel wood (Center).

17. Facilitation of block identification and registration: Blocks will be identified and selected according to the various criteria indicated above. Their land ownership situation must be clear, guaranteed, and documented in order to attract industrial investors over the long term. Various forms of land security will be considered and made ready (acquisition, long-term leases).

18. A technical and economic study will be conducted for each of the portfolios so as to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of proposed industrial projects. These studies will deal with the following topics:

- Growing conditions: soils, climate, water, topography;
- Logistical context: road, rail, and river infrastructure, export ports;
- Availability and qualifications of local workforce;
- Major potential downstream customer outlets and industries, status and changes in supply, and demand for the various forestry products;
- Potential operational and commercial partnerships;
- Factors underlying sustainability and social integration ultimately allowing for the certification of the operation and its products, including the FSC, PEFC, and SER frames of reference;
- Sources of local co-financing.

19. Promotion: The investment portfolios and related technical and economic studies will be communicated to potential financial and industrial actors and distributed through various media outlets (mailings, websites, conferences, conventions); field trips including local stakeholders will be arranged to allow the project to be optimally integrated with the local communities;

20. These portfolios will serve as pilots for the subsequent deployment of the industrial approach in the FIP regions and ultimately throughout the country.

Subcomponent 1.5: Payments for Environmental Services

(Proposed budget: USD 7.05 million, including UDS 1.82 million for Phase 1)

21. Promotion and implementation of this new approach will be based on a prior assessment of the various services eligible, including protected plantations, choice and mix of species (special habitats, biological corridors), and the various suppliers or insurers for these services and their beneficiaries in the broadest sense of the term. This will take place once sustainable farming and agroforestry practices have been implemented as part of the planned small-scale and industrial plantations.

22. The goal of the FCRP will therefore be to create conditions favorable to reintroducing trees in the rural domain by working in land ownership context as part of

an approach to training and awareness-raising among target populations and actors likely to deploy the various forms of forestry and agroforestry plantations in rural areas.

23. Access to quality plant material and efforts to facilitate industrial investment will enable the FCRP to establish a framework and conditions favorable to the emergence of a local private plantation sector on both a small-farmer and an industrial scale.

24. The approach will be based on an operational approach and rationale focusing on economic and environmental benefits.

Component 2: Gazetted Forests

(Proposed budget: USD 29.75 million, including USD 7.8 million for Phase 1)

Subcomponent 2.1: Restoration of natural forests

(Proposed budget: USD 14.1 million, including USD 2.9 million for Phase 1)

25. An **updated survey of land occupancy in the GFs of the two FIP regions** will make it possible to select the pilot areas and determine the magnitude of the investment plan for reforesting the GFs.

- Based on results concerning residual natural forests (areas affected, location, fragmentation, degree of degradation, context of farming dynamics), priorities will be set for some GFs and for specific areas within them.
- The GFs will be characterized in order to determine restoration priorities. This process will draw on several forest stratification approaches and techniques (from a global scale to a concentration on specific priority areas):
    - Analysis of existing documentation (maps, forest and land use inventories) within the relevant government departments;
    - Satellite imaging in parallel with field investigations;
    - Inventory of qualifying forests: state of health, density, composition, etc.
    - Based on this initial investigation, a register of forestry (in terms of standard categories according to size, species, and health) will be created, making it possible to identify priority areas for intervention at the next stage.

26. **Pilot program for restoring degraded forests**. As part of the above priorities, a pilot program designed to restore degraded forests will be carried out with the goal of treating 100,000 ha of natural forest (20% by enrichment and 80% through forestry and monitoring efforts).

- Based on the initial survey and the categories thus defined, a total of 100,000 ha of gazetted forests will be identified and characterized through additional field investigations, particularly a management and restoration inventory;
- As part of this process, technologies derived from high-resolution remote sensing (satellite, airplane, or drone) will be used to support classic field investigations;

- Enrichment efforts (forest plantation starters) and restorative tree farming (natural regeneration dynamics, targeted clean-up, and exploitation) will be conducted to begin the process of restoring the characteristics and components of the region's natural forests;
- These pilot projects will later serve as the basis for applying the silvicultural treatments defined according to the standard categories of natural and secondary forests in the regions covered by FIP.

Subcomponent 2.2: Restoration and expansion of existing plantations

(Proposed budget: USD 4.5 million, including USD 2.0 million for Phase 1)

27. **Plantation Investment Plan**. A survey of existing plantations will facilitate and support private investment in 20,000 ha of industrial fuel wood plantations in the Center region and in 20,000 ha of industrial lumber plantations, 25% of them located in the Center region and 75% in the Southwest Region.

- Existing plantations will be characterized in order to determine restoration priorities. This process will make use of a range approaches and techniques:
- Analysis of existing documentation (maps, forest and land use inventories) within the relevant government departments;
- Satellite imaging in parallel with field investigations;
- Inventory of qualifying forests: state of health, density;
- Based on this initial investigation, a register of plantations and their status (in terms of size and health) will be produced, making it possible to identify priority areas for intervention at the next stage.

28. **Pilot Program 1 for boosting fuel wood and lumber plantations**.

- Based on the initial site survey, two sub-groupings of 20,000 ha (one for fuel wood and one for lumber) will be identified and characterized through additional field investigations, particularly a management and restoration inventory. As with Subcomponent 2.1 for natural forests, technologies derived from high-resolution remote sensing (satellite, airplane, or drone) will be brought into play;
- Upgrading work (exploitation and replanting, replanting cells) will be conducted to begin restoring appropriate, intensive-planting characteristics that will allow for a return to production as quickly as possible;
- These pilot projects will later serve as the basis for applying the silvicultural treatments defined according to the standard categories of natural and secondary forests in the regions covered by FIP.
- Following the usual preferences of financial and industrial stakeholders, given the level of related risk, the Investment Plan will seek to rely on existing plantations rather than start up new projects (i.e., Brownfield projects vs. Greenfield projects) as well as

PPPs working with industrial or financial stakeholders and public institutional partners in plantation restoration and redeployment projects.

Subcomponent 2.3: Contracting with agroforestry farmers

(Proposed budget: USD 11.15 million, including UDS 2.9 million for Phase 1)

29. **Legal and organizational expansion of GF management oversight** based on a study of the new technical missions (forestry and agriculture).

- Based on the current and future situation deriving from FIP projects, an analysis of the new missions and skills required to oversee the GFs will make it possible to create a new structure suited to GF issues;
- For this purpose, a chart of required skills will be drawn up, while a Gap Analysis of the current structure will determine in detail the profiles, resources, and capacities that will need to be mobilized in order to take on the new expanded missions.
- Technical support for the expanded management structure designed to support new, modernized, and expanded oversight (see the previous point).
- Based on the preceding subcomponent, a technical support unit will be set up with an internal permanent team and temporary skills set (consultants and engineering firms) capable of providing the resources needed for oversight in the form of training and direct support;
- The technical support required may involve modern forestry management technologies designed for intensive plantations and associated with sustainable agriculture as well as more generic management, financial audit, and institutional support skills.

30. **Identification of and support for occupant farmers**. The project will create contracts with and support 40,000 small farmers (on 400,000 ha) for the introduction of economically valuable trees on their farms. This support will involve creating technical and economic reference standards, agricultural extension, and supplying seedlings.

- As with the agroforestry component in the Rural Domain, technical documentation and training in the principles and benefits of agroforestry plantations will be designed and implemented among the target populations in the targeted regions;
- As this action will provide an opportunity to improve the efficiency and sustainability of farming techniques (inputs, technical processes), an agricultural component will be added in order to explain and promote more efficient and sustainable agriculture;
- This component's implementation will include designing simple practical training documents (information sheets, illustrations) as well as local training workshops and eventually pilot demonstration sites;
- Stabilization of farmer occupancy and enhancement of oversight systems in order to maintain strict control over land occupancy and use within the GF area:

- Creation of a unit designed to monitor existing farmers and oversee land occupancy in the GF area;
- In addition to oversight in the field, remote-sensing technologies may be used as part of this subcomponent in order to establish a unit for oversight land occupancy.

C. TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACTS

31. The impacts and benefits expected from the FCPR are threefold:

- **Socioeconomic impact** of **increased** and diversified incomes as well as of growth in economic activity in rural areas:

  a. The project will enable farmers to diversify their farm production with new products whose economic cycles and markets are different from agricultural cycles;

  b. The project will benefit the rural population through the workforce that will be generated by investments in industrial plantations;

  c. At the national level, the project will add rural plantations to self-sufficiency in lumber, ordinary wood, and fuel wood in Côte d'Ivoire.

- **Ecological Impacts**: (Re)-Introduction of trees and plantations in rural areas, offering new ecological habitats and corridors through a checkerboard of different types of tree plantations;

- **Environmental impacts** (**physical** and biological) of the effects of trees and plantations on:

  a. Maintaining and improving soil fertility (recycling of organic matter, soil biology);

  b. Regulation and protection of groundwater resources;

  c. Microclimate: Precipitation and atmospheric humidity, protection against wind and excessive sunlight.

32. Beyond its economic and environmental benefits, the FCRP will contribute to the following transformational changes:

- Transformation of land ownership systems in rural areas, particularly by establishing simplified procedures for recognizing rural land title, which is necessary to securing the investments required by the various types of plantations;

- Turning farmers into agroforestry farmers, a process facilitated by the projected diversification and resulting increase in rural incomes, thus supplying the economic sectors associated with wood and contributing significantly to national self-sufficiency in lumber, ordinary wood, and fuel wood;

- Transforming rural economic activities through the diversification of trades and the increased educational attainment required for the creation of direct and indirect jobs by private investments in industrial plantations.

D. PROJECTIONS OF POTENTIAL CARBON EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

33. The development of agroforestry initiatives under the FCRP, particularly through the introduction of trees within existing farmed plots is expected to significantly increase carbon sequestration capacity in the country. It is estimated that approximately 20 tC/ha of aboveground biomass is created for agroforestry plantations in tropical Africa within an agrosylviculture system. (IPCC 2006)

34. In addition, the restoration of forests through replanting represents an important potential reduction in greenhouse gases and of forest carbon sequestration. As an example, one study has shown that the conversion of 1 hectare of degraded land in the context of tropical forest plantation sequesters 18.8 tCO2eq/ha/yr over 20 years. In the case of the FCRP, this would represent approximately 136 million teqC02 of potential sequestration of GHG for a potential restoration scenario of 500,000 ha over a 20 year period with a deforestation rate of 3.5% (SOFRECO, 2009).

E. IMPLEMENTATION READINESS

35. Several areas of preparation for full implementation are still necessary for implementation of the FCRP, these include:

- Effective commitment to land security processes, an essential condition for securing medium- and long-term investments in both small-scale and industrial plantations;
- Implementation of a training and technical support plan for farmers and potential investors (industrial component);
- Undertaking a strategic dialogue with the relevant authorities regarding land use planning in order to promote local development and use it as leverage in achieving land security;
- Preparation of technical and economic reference systems for the design of the various technical approaches to agroforestry and planting adapted to local conditions;
- Outreach and training in the conditions for implementing agroforestry and forest plantations in order to raise awareness and motivation among the various categories of targeted stakeholders;
- Making available to rural stakeholders (farmers, small-scale planters) seedlings of various species appropriate to the local market;
- Setting up funding dedicated to establishing and assisting large-scale plantation projects that will fund the search for potential sites, technically characterizing them, and promoting them among the various types of industrial and financial types of stakeholders, both local and international.

F. POTENTIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS (INCLUDING REDD+ FINANCIAL SUPPORT)

ACTORS	TYPE OF ONGOING OR PLANNED ACTIONS	AMOUNT IN USD MILLION
WB FCPF-Carbon Fund, Goverment	**Emissions Reduction Program (ERP)** in Tai National Park	50
Govt & Private Sector: rubber (APROMAC) and palm oil (AIPH) associations, and the Coffee and Cocoa Board (CCB). (WB and AFD C2D)	**Agriculture Sector Support Project** (PSAC)	150
The Rainforest Alliance (RA) with support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	**Certification programs: Greening the Cocoa Industry** initiated by in the ERP zone. Its objective is to change production practices in cocoa-producing countries and management procedures in cocoa and chocolate companies in order to give the industry a more active role in biodiversity conservation while also helping increase incomes for small producers in view of a more sustainable development of the cocoa industry..	20
The Mars chocolate company ; the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF/ World Agroforestry Center)	**Vision for change (V4C)** Rehabilitating of old cocoa plantations to attracting the cocoa-growing industry in the Soubré region by increasing productivity, through grafting in order to while limiting cocoa farm expansion and diversifying farmers' incomes through the promotion of agro-forestry.	30
The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH),	**Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA)** To promote joint public-private investments designed to sustain landscapes and protect livelihoods and agricultural products while preserving natural resources. To provide a platform for facilitating public-private dialogue between the Government, the business sector, and local populations.	5.65
Initiated by GRASP/UNEP and the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) then taken up by GIZ and KfW as a complement to the GRASP-WCF initiative	**Tai–Sapo Cross-Border Corridor Project** To connect the TNP forest (Côte d'Ivoire) and the Sapo forest (Liberia). using environmental preservation incentives such as (PES) to encourage the population to participate in conservation and reforestation efforts. It involves land use planning, capacity-building for institutions in charge of natural resources management in both countries, and the establishment of a long-term funding mechanism for these efforts. *The FIP will build on this project's approaches in connection with PES use in conservation and reforestation efforts as well as institutional capacity building*.	6.65
GiZ	**Agriculture sub-sectors and biodiversity promotion program (PROFIAB)** Support the development of the agriculture and environment sectors. In particular to help develop a national policy for sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agriculture that respects and preserves Côte d'Ivoire's last remaining biosphere reserves. Encourage the population of the Southwest region to use in a sustainable manner the economic potential and natural resources of the areas surrounding TNP while restoring and improving their biodiversity. Educational material about reforestation and sustainable forest management will be made available and used to create forest plantations in schools and for other local activities.	13.5
GiZ	**Adaptation to Climate Change Project (ACCP)** To stabilize living conditions for communities weakened by conflict in Cavally, Gboklé, Nawa, Guémon, and San Pedro, all of which surround TNP. Approach based on strengthening both food security and strengthening capacities for sustainable adaptation to climate change. To improve and intensify agricultural production by developing lowlands for subsistence crops (rice, corn, cassava, plantain, etc.), fruit and vegetables, and off-season crops.	6

ACTORS	TYPE OF ONGOING OR PLANNED ACTIONS	AMOUNT IN USD MILLION
	To promote the use of enhanced seeds adapted to climate change *Synergies with FIP in encouraging agriculture intensification and agricultural adaptation to climate change.*	
Government-financed	Quantity, Quality, Growth" (2QC) funded by the Coffee and Cocoa Council for the period 2014-2023, which aims to secure the revenue of all players in coffee and cocoa sectors and contribute, in particular, to promote the socio-economic well-being of producers by improving farm productivity through sustainable intensification of the production system in compliance with social and environmental standards, and (iii) the national project of development of interpretation of RSPO standard (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) initiated in 2014 and funded by the Ivorian Government to promote the production of sustainable palm oil.	92

G. RATIONALE FOR FIP FINANCING

36. The FCRP response to the main FIP investment criteria will include:

- **Combatting climate change and REDD+ integration**: The reintroduction of trees in rural areas will have a direct and immediate impact on carbon capturing in the new forestry capital thus created. Moreover, the gradual replacement of current sources (resulting from deforestation) with products from the various types of plantations (agroforestry, small-scale plantations, and industrial plantations) will also contribute to reducing GHG emissions;
- **Reductions in deforestation and forest degradation**: As indicated above, this will result from the gradual replacement of current sources from the remnants of natural forest with forest products from the plantations;
- **Increasing financial capacity, particularly in the private sector**: Establishing an attractive investment environment in large-scale intensive plantations along with awareness-raising activities and training for farmers and small planters will attract private, local, and foreign investment at various levels of intervention. The downstream sector (lumber and fuel wood industries) will also benefit from the valorization of the new resources generated by the plantations;
- **Integration of the principles of sustainable development in the rural domain** (rural economic development, biodiversity, and ecosystems): By supplementing farmers' incomes, the economic development created by industrial plantation projects and the beneficial ecological effects of trees and agroforestry will contribute directly to a sustainable development dynamic in the rural domain and in gazetted forests.

H. SAFEGUARDS

37. The FIP will comply with the Ivoirian environmental safeguards regulatory framework, as well as the African Development Bank's directives and the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies. Although, the proposed operation is anticipated to have positive social and environmental impacts, safeguard instruments

such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and Process Framework (PF) will be developed during the project preparation to address any potential adverse impacts related FIP investments. Most of these documents are being developed under the FCPF-readiness and will be used for the FIP.

i. FINANCING PLAN

Description		FIP (5 years)			Additional funding					TOTAL
		Loan	Grant	Total FIP	CI Govt	Donor 4	Donor 5	Private sector	Total	
World Bank: Forestry Capital Restoration Project (FCRP)										
Component 1: Rural Domain	Land tenure security and land use planning		1.20	1.20	....	....	....	....	0.00	1.20
	Small-scale agroforestry development and support to zero deforestation agriculture	3.61	1.44	5.05	....	....	....	....	7.45	12.50
	Development of small-scale plantations of high value tree species	0.95		0.95	....	....	....	....	2.10	3.05
	Fuel wood & lumber industrial plantation development	2.00		2.00	....	....	....	4.00	4.00	6.00
	Payments for Environmental Services (PES)		1.82	1.82	5.23	....	....	....	5.23	7.05
		6.56	4.46	11.02	5.23			4.00	18.78	29.80
Component 2: Gazetted Forests	Restoration of natural forests	2.90		2.90	....	....	....	....	11.20	14.10
	Restoration and expansion of existing plantations	2.00		2.00	....	....	....	....	2.50	4.50
	Contracts with small agroforestry farmers	2.90		2.90	....	....	....	....	8.25	11.15
		7.80		7.80					21.95	29.75
Total PRCF components		14.36	4.46	18.82	5.23			4.00	40.73	59.55
Integrated FCRP/PAGT Coordination (SEP-REDD+)		1.44	0.45	1.88					6.61	8.49
TOTAL FCRP		15.80	4.90	20.70	5.23			4.00	47.34	68.04

J. PROJECT PREPARATION TIMETABLE

Stage	Steps	Indicative Dates
FIP Approval		Month 0
Project Preparation	Design of sub-component; Client discussions	Months 1-3
Evaluation	Refinement of project documents	Months 4-5
Approval by MDB management	Submit request for project concept approval	Month 5
Approval by FIP SC	Submit request for project approval	Month 6
Approval by MDB management	Submit request for project approval	Month 7

PROJECT 2: TAI NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROJECT

(Proposed budget: USD 11.96 million, including USD 3.30 million for Phase 1).

A. MDB AND LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENCY

38. The MINEDD is the lead government agency and the African Development Bank, the MBM for this project. A range of stakeholders, including local community members, the mining association and various other ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Mines and Industry will also take part in the technical implementation of this project.

B. PROBLEM STATEMENT

39. The main threat to TNP comes from small-scale gold miners/panners who have entered the park, particularly on its eastern and northern borders despite the overall integrity of the park's boundaries. Although the determination of the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Authority (OIPR) and its partners has led to the successful preservation of the park, oversight efforts must be constantly maintained and will even need to be expanded mainly as a result of the bushfires observed in the park since 2012 and the poaching that has emptied the first outer ring of the park of its animals and impacted wildlife at its core.

40. Park management has reported a shortfall in funding from investments which hampers its efforts at surveillance.

41. The Parks and Reserves Foundation is making available a budget available until 2018, but only for operations. There is uncertainty with regard to future funding as the parameters of the Trust Fund for the TNP the interest of which will begin accruing in 2019 are as yet unknown to OIPR.

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE		
DIRECT DRIVERS	**ACTORS**	**UNDERLYING CAUSES**
TAI NATIONAL PARK		
Illegal and clandestine mining (gold panning)	Small-scale miners (illegal gold panners)	❒ High poverty rate among local populations ❒ Lack of human and technical resources for monitoring the park ❒ Lack of alternative means of income generation ❒ Lack of awareness of laws and weakness in their application ❒ Weaknesses in mineral resources governance (as a result of corruption)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

42. The project objective is to support management and conservation of the TNP through enhancing the OIPR's ability to effectively monitor the park and manage

established boundaries and through working to change the trend of small-scale gold mining/panning in the park, through *inter alia* the introduction of alternative income generating activities.

Component 1: Enhancing surveillance capacity for OIPR

(Proposed budget: USD 7.7 million, including UDS 2.0 million for Phase 1)

43. Surveillance will be enhanced by building capacity within OIPR and in particular by contributing to the maintenance and management of access roads, provision of additional vehicles for increasing range and numbers of surveillance missions, and provision of surveillance equipment and training (based on an investment program developed jointly with OIPR, e.g., remote sensing, drones, mobile units).

Component 2: Community support and restructuring of gold panning operations

(Proposed budget: USD 2.75 million, including UDS 1.0 million for Phase 1)

Subcomponent 2.1: Restructuring gold panning operations

(Proposed budget: USD 1.38, including UDS .5 million for Phase 1)

44. Restructuring gold panning in partnership with private-sector mining and the Ministry of Mines and Industry. This will involve identifying and organizing gold panners and working with them to move to other means of livelihood. Gold panning sites can then be restored through assisted natural regeneration. This subcomponent aims to a) remove the threat of illegal gold mining from the park; and b) enforcement of the Mining Code and the implementation of social and environmental safeguard policies, such as creating accountability for mining companies to rehabilitate mining sites and regulating the use of toxic substances

Subcomponent 2.2: Alternative income generating activities

(Proposed budget: USD 1.38, including UDS .5 million for Phase 1)

45. Agroforestry and forestry-plantation activities will complement some of the actions carried out peripherally through Component 1 of Project 1. Income-generating activities as identified by communities will also be supported, though primarily through the DGM.

C. TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACTS

46. Efforts made through the FCRP (Project 1) are expected to have major positive impacts on the TNP by improving livelihoods and reducing pressure on the outer edges of the park. In addition, work to change the trend of incursions of small-scale gold miners in the park and to restore degraded habitat from their activities has the potential for significant positive changes for wildlife populations in the park and for biodiversity more generally. This will have significant impact for the ecoregion as a whole as maintaining TNP has an impact on wildlife corridors and health of the Guinean Forest ecosystem as a whole.

D. PROJECTIONS OF POTENTIAL CARBON EMISSIONS

47. Conservation activities in parks and reserves represent enormous potential for reducing emissions of GHGs. As an example, a study recently published by the World Bank showed that 1 ha of avoided tropical rainforest deforestation permits the retention of the equivalent of 42.7 tCO2/ha/yr over 20 years. This represents about 428 million tCO2e of avoided emissions in 20 years considering a base rate of deforestation of up to 1.5% of the 577,000 hectares of parks and reserves in the country.

E. IMPLEMENTATION READINESS

48. Implementation of this project must begin with an inventory of oversight capacity and existing equipment within OIPR in order to identify and quantify near- and medium-term needs.

49. An initial evaluation of the socioeconomic status of populations living along the rivers and occupying peripheral TNP lands will make it possible to formulate a strategy for implementing community support in those areas. For this purpose, one or more pilot areas will be identified to serve as model to be deployed throughout the peripheral areas of TNP.

F. POTENTIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS (INCLUDING REDD+ FINANCIAL SUPPORT)

ACTORS	TYPE OF ONGOING OR PLANNED ACTIONS	AMOUNT
Regional Council	Support for the development of rubber, teak, and almonds in Bélier, Iffou and N'zi regions. Possible synergy with FIP for the development of small-scale teak plantations (land search, success rate, etc.).	N/A
Prikro Rubber Company, APROMAC, ACCP	Support for the development of rubber for communities in Iffou region. Possible synergy with the FIP (insight into the mobilization of actors, awareness of the dangers of bushfires, etc.)	EUR 50 million
CARE International	Support for initiatives primarily focusing on the creation of teak forests on relatively small surface areas. Possible synergy with FIP for the development of small-scale teak plantations.	N/A
Agro-Industrial Development Project in the Belier Region (AfDB financed)	The project aims to promote a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity for crops with high economic potential through value chains with special emphasis on youth, women and SMEs. AIDP will be implemented through 4 components: (i) Infrastructure development (community-based infrastructures); (ii) promotion of value-chains (development of high potential crop value-chains); (iii) support to adaptation to climate Change (FIP Component)	**USD 133 million**

G. RATIONALE FOR FIP FINANCING

50. This project contributes directly to carbon emission sequestration through conservation of aboveground biomass and avoided GHG emissions through safeguarding the park from deforestation and degradation and restoring habitat. In addition, the project focuses on the Integration of principles of sustainable development (biodiversity and ecosystems) through protection and proper management of the Park.

H. SAFEGUARDS

51. The FIP will comply with the Ivoirian environmental safeguards regulatory framework, as well as the African Development Bank's directives and the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies. Although, the proposed operation is anticipated to have positive social and environmental impacts, safeguard instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and Process Framework (PF) will be developed during the project preparation to address any potential adverse impacts related FIP investments. Most of these documents are being developed under the FCPF-readiness and will be used for the FIP

I. FINANCING PLAN

Description		FIP (5 years)			Additional funding					TOTAL
		Loan	Grant	Total FIP	CI Govt	Donor 4	Donor 5	Private sector	Total	
AfDB: Tai National Park Management Support Project (PAGT)										
Component 1: Enhance OIPR surveillance capacity			2.00	2.00	....	....	....	....	5.70	7.70
		0.00	2.00	2.00					5.70	7.70
Component 2: Support for communities & restructuring of gold panning operations	Restructuring of gold panning operations		0.50	0.50	....	....	....	....	0.88	1.38
	Alternative income generating activities		0.50	0.50	....	....	....	....	0.88	1.38
		0.00	1.00	1.00					1.75	2.75
Total PAGT components			3.00	3.00					7.45	10.45
Integrated FCRP/PAGT Coordination (SEP-REDD+)			0.30	0.30					1.21	1.51
TOTAL PAGT			3.30	3.30					8.66	11.96

J. PROJECT PREPARATION TIMETABLE

Stage	Steps	Indicative Dates
FIP Approval		Month 0
Project Preparation	Design of sub-component; Client discussions	Months 1-3
Evaluation	Refinement of project documents	Months 4-5
Approval by MDB management	Submit request for project concept approval	Month 5
Approval by FIP SC	Submit request for project approval	Month 6
Approval by MDB management	Submit request for project approval	Month 7

ANNEX 2: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION PLAN

1. The preparation of Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Plan (FIP) is the result of a participatory process that involved all forestry sector stakeholders at the local and national levels.

2. To effectively coordinate and involve all stakeholders in FIP formulation, a multi-sector and multi-party national interim committee was set up in September 2015. This interim steering committee comprises representatives from the ministries concerned, civil society (OI-REN platform and local NGOs), the private sector, local communities, and women's and youth associations.

3. FIP's "draft zero" workshops held in Yamoussoukro on November 10-13, 2015 and the reports from consultations that followed these workshops reflect not only the number and variety of institutional stakeholders that participated in the FIP drafting process but also the richness of the discussions.

4. These stakeholders are: the ministerial and technical departments concerned including those responsible for women and youth, state-controlled technical agencies, civil society organizations including women's and youth associations, local communities, private sector representatives, local and regional authorities, and representatives of the country's main technical and financial partners as well as universities and research centers.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIONS

5. In accordance with national REDD+ guidelines, staff members from the various ministerial departments and state-controlled technical agencies concerned took part in all phases of FIP preparation. This included: State Ministry of the Interior and Security, State Ministry of Planning and Development (MEMPD), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MINEFI), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Ministry of Water and Forestry Resources (MINEF), Ministry of Industry and Mining, Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Resources (MIRAH), Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS), Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women, and Children (MSFFE), and Presidential Ministry for the Promotion of Youth and Youth Employment.

6. The state-controlled technical agencies involved were: Forestry Development Agency (SODEFOR), National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER), Ivorian Parks and Reserves Authority (OIPR), Ivorian Fund for Parks and Reserves, National Environmental Agency (ANDE), Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center (CIAPOL), National Technical Studies and Development Authority (BNETD), Center for Mapping and Remote Sensing (CCT), and National Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Center (CNTIG).

7. All institutions involved in the preparation phase of FIP may participate in the implementation of the investment projects according to their expertise.

8. In addition, the Inter-Ministerial Task Force set up and steered by the State Ministry of Planning and Development (MEMPD) will capitalize on this cross-sector national dialogue to integrate the strategic REDD+ options into FIP development and implementation.

UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS

9. These were represented mainly by the following: Félix Houphouët Boigny National Polytechnic Institute (INP-HB), National Center for Agricultural Research (CNRA), Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS), University Center for Remote Sensing Applied Research (CURAT), Ecology Research Center (CRE), Institute of Tropical Geography (IGT), and National Botanical Center (CNF).

10. The findings of these organizations' research were incorporated into the process of FIP elaboration in order to determine which initiatives in the forestry domain met with success and which failed in addition to uncovering the reasons behind this success or failure.

11. As part of FIP implementation, these organizations will contribute to the development of timber resources by identifying and selecting appropriate species and to the design of appropriate technical procedures as well as evaluation of project results.

CIVIL SOCIETY

12. As regards REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire, civil society comprises non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women's associations, youth associations, and religious congregations. In the field of the environment, several hundred civil society organizations (CSOs) are active in the country, working either directly in the area of natural resources or indirectly through social groups (women and youth) they oversee. The areas of intervention and actions conducted by CSOs in Côte d'Ivoire include, among others:

- Information, education, and communication for behavioral change;
- Health, literacy, child protection, and dispute management;
- Poverty reduction;
- Human rights and tenure security;
- Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity.

13. These NGOs have formed a network with a view to improving effectiveness. This network includes: Union of Partner and Beneficiary NGOs of the GEF Program in Côte d'Ivoire (UFEM-CI), Federation of Energy, Environment, and Sustainable

Development Networks and Associations (FEREADD), Network of NGOs for Human Rights and Tenure Security, and Ivorian Center for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN).

14. International NGOs working in the area of natural resources and biodiversity preservation, notably WCF and WWF.

15. As part of the FLEGT and REDD+ processes, a civil society platform known as the Ivorian Center for the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources (OI-REN), which brings together grassroots community organizations, women's and youth associations, NGOs, and networks of NGOs was set up and is operational.

16. Civil society is an active participant in the national REDD+ process and contributed to FIP development.

17. Civil society will play an important role in the implementation of investment projects in several ways. It will be closely involved in FIP implementation through meetings and awareness-raising actions among forest-dwelling populations whose livelihoods depend on the forest. This will ensure communication about all activities at the grassroots level so that any concerns among local communities may be heard and taken into account in the FIP implementation process and the benefits of FIP projects carried out may be shared. The second dimension concerns local community oversight of the implementation of the projects designed for them.

TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY AUTHORITIES

18. As a vital link in civil society, traditional chiefs are the guarantors of practices and customs. In Côte d'Ivoire, the primary contact with the populations is the Association of Traditional Kings and Chiefs, which the local communities listen to and respect. As a result, this category of stakeholders has been closely involved in the preparation phase of FIP.

19. As part of FIP implementation, this association will be consulted prior to the awareness-raising process in order to facilitate their adherence to projects execution in the field.

MEDIA

20. The Media Network for Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (REMECC-CI) comprises journalists, the online and written press, national and local radio stations, and newspapers. Set up at the initiative of media professionals as part of the FLEGT and REDD+ processes, this network aims to generate and distribute programs and media content on climate change in general and the REDD+ and FLEGT processes in particular. It participated actively in the FIP development.

21. As part of FIP implementation, this network will provide important support for the dissemination of activities through local community radio in order to raise

awareness among local populations. REMECC-CI will also play a part in supporting FIP information, education, and awareness-raising efforts.

PRIVATE SECTOR

22. In Côte d'Ivoire, the private segment of the forestry sector is dominated by logging companies, agro-industrial companies active in the major agricultural industries (cocoa, palm oil, and rubber) and cross-sector groups operating in these industries. These organizations were also included and participated fully in the FIP preparation process. In addition, in 2012, the Permanent Executive Secretariat of REDD+ (SEP/REDD+) set up a Public-Private Partnership platform to initiate dialogue with the private sector, notably with the agro-industrial companies operating in the above-mentioned major agricultural industries as well as with cross-sector groups operating within these industries in order to work toward a more systematic alignment of their development plans with a view to ensuring sustainable forest management and making a contribution to the effort to restore national forest coverage. To this end, a formal framework for collaboration will be soon be set up with cross-sector groups, the Coffee-Cocoa Board (CCC), the Inter-professional Palm Oil Producers Association (AIPH), and the Ivorian Natural Rubber Professionals Association (APROMAC). Talks on specific agreements are ongoing with chocolate manufacturers Mondelez and Cemoi, which have agreed to test the zero-deforestation approach in their supply chains as part of a pilot project. This approach, which was adopted as part of the national REDD+ process, will help optimize the private sector's contribution to FIP implementation in Côte d'Ivoire.

23. The technical expertise of the private sector will be called upon in the implementation of these projects, in particular as regards to aspects related to capacity building among private stakeholders and the exploitation and sustainable management of timber resources.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

24. The country's development partners (DP) have representatives in Côte d'Ivoire and are highly active in their support of the country's development process. Those active in the area of the environment have a long tradition of cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire marked by a consultation framework that serves as a forum for sharing best partnership approaches. The representatives of the various DPs participated actively in consultations and contributed to FIP drafting. In addition to the two FIP MDBs, the most active in the forestry sector are the French Development Agency (AFD), the European Union (EU), and United Nations agencies, including FAO, UNDP, and UNEP. These DPs form part of Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Plan process and are already stakeholders in the REDD+ process.

Table 7. FIP Preparation Consultation Process

N°	ACTIVITIES	STAKEHOLDERS	PERIOD	# OF ATTENDEES
1	Scoping Mission	AfDB, World Bank, line ministries, ARDCI, SODEFOR, CNRA, ICRAF, ANADER, OIPR, cross-sector agricultural groups (CCC, APROMAC, AIPH), civil society	September 28-30 2015	19
2	FIP Drafting Workshop ("draft zero")	AfDB, World Bank, line ministries, ARDCI, SODEFOR, CNRA, ICRAF, ANADER, OIPR, cross-sector agricultural groups (CCC, APROMAC, AIPH), civil society, women's and youth associations	November 10-13, 2015	**33**
3	Consultation Mission in TNP Periphery	AfDB, World Bank, OIPR, Inter-professional Rubber Organization, Ministry of Mines, OIPR, MINAGRI, customary chiefs, NGOs	September 13-17, 2015	
4	Regional Consultation Workshops in Central Region	Line ministries, prefects, city councils, regional councils, MINEF, Ministry of Mines, MINAGRI, SODEFOR, ANADER, civil society, women's and youth associations, local chiefs, local communities, NGOs, private sector, media	January 5-13, 2016	**111**
5	Regional Consultation Workshops in Southwest Region	Line ministries, prefects, city councils, regional councils, MINEF, Ministry of Mines, MINAGRI, SODEFOR, ANADER, civil society, women's and youth associations, local chiefs, local communities, NGOs, private sector, media	January 6-15, 2016	**162**
6	Consultation Mission to Draft FIP Outcomes Framework	World Bank, MINESSUD, OIPR, SODEFOR, local chiefs, local communities	February 1-4, 2016	
7	Discussion Workshop	WB, AfDB, line ministries, prefects, city councils, regional councils, SODEFOR, ANADER, civil society, women's and youth associations, local chiefs, local communities, NGOs, private sector, media, WCF, AFD, EU, UN-REDD, GIZ	March 2-3, 2016	30
8	Consultation Mission to Draft FIP	World Bank, MINESSUD, OIPR, SODEFOR, local chiefs, local communities	March 5-10, 2016	158
9	Validation Workshop and Mission in Support of FIP Finalization	WB, AfDB, line ministries, prefects, city councils, regional councils, SODEFOR, ANADER, civil society, women's and youth associations, local chiefs, local communities, NGOs, private sector, media, WCF, AFD, EU, UN-REDD, GIZ	Mid-April 2016	62

Table 8: Participation in FIP consultation

Sector	28/08	13/08	10/11	05/01	06/01	1/02	01/03	05/03	04/avr	TOT	%
Government	11	13		35	39	10	10	23	20	**161**	**26%**
Communities		3		35	93	2	37	135	6	**311**	**50%**
ONGs	2	4		17	4	2			7	**36**	**6%**
Academies		2		9	8	4			6	**29**	**5%**
Private sector	2	2		10	12	2			6	**34**	**5%**
PTF	4	9				10			14	**37**	**6%**
Medias				5	6				3	**14**	**2%**
Total	19	33		111	162	30	47	158	62	**622**	**100%**

1. Liste de présence mission de cadrage				
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2. Liste de présence atelier d'élaboration du draft 0 du FIP Yamoussoukro			
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6	KONÉ GUEKOURGO	Président chambre des métiers	07 94 28 68
7	SYLLA VAZOUMANA	Plateforme des jeunes de Duékoué	09 57 94 76
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14	DIAWARA SORY	Chef Malien	05 00 61 73
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19	GBAOU GUEI AGNES	Représentante de la coalition des femmes	09 29 82 04
20	ALAIN SIBI	Radio yackoitidoye	47 97 13 68
21	TOURÉ NABINTOU	Vice présidente de la coalition	06 16 49 05
22	COULIBALY MADOU SERGE	Représentant Frat Mat	44 29 82 59
23	MANE ABOULAYE	Str préfecture	07 80 00 92
24	KOFFI KOFFI MODESTE	Chef de cabinet	05 60 87 18
25	SYLLA LADJI MORY	Chef de division	03 52 52 83
26	MANE ABOULAYE	Sg de préfecture	07 80 00 92
27	ADAMA TRAORÉ	2e adjoint au maire	07 63 25 53
28	CEYAHI ELI GELASE	Assistant technique	57 51 73 65
29	KOUAMÉ KOUASSI	consultant CSRS	57 10 39 28
30	MOUHON THÉOPHILE	Pdt de la jeunesse communale	09 99 10 50
31	FOKOU GILBERT	CSRS	78 26 30 66

4. Atelier de consultation Buyo du 11/01/2016			
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4	KPAGNON LÉON EDGAR	Chef village Thetaly	09 09 17 02
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11	AKA FERDINAND	Chef de cantonnement des eaux et forêts	07 88 58 99
12	BAH . S. ACHILE	Président de la jeunesse de Buyo	58 17 46 21
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22	TRAORÉ SIAKA	Directeur COOP-CA DJIGUIYA	07 62 14 77
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6. Liste des participants aux focus group discussions et entretiens			
Lieu	**Date**	**Groupes**	**Noms et prénoms des participants**
Toa-Zeo (SP de Duekoué)	08/01/2016	Hommes	- Kpongoler Vincent (secrétaire du chef du village) - Tahou Guei Laurent (Président des jeunes) - Tawour Sohou gabriel (chef de terre) - Bah Kou Yao (Conseiller du chef du village) - Ouimblehi victor (conseiller du chef du village) - Tehe Fié Ernest (responsable de quartier) - Bah Taî Judicael (Vice-président des jeunes)
Bohoussoukro (SP de Duekoué)	08/01/2016	Femmes	- Kouamé N'guessan - Djeneba Silué - N'goran Aya Madeleine (Présidente des femmes) - Gbalé Sialou - Zohonon - Delphine Lydie - Siema Zohonou - Emma Kobena Aho - Kouamé Aya Monique - Kouassi N'goran monique - N'dri Akissi Rosine - Koffi Adjoua Gisèle
Bohoussoukro (SP de Duekoué)	08/01/2016	Hommes	- Kouamé Alain - Kouadio Kouamé - Koffi Kouamé Assiéné - Konan Kouamé Benoît - Ndri Hervé Nguessan Félicien - Kouakou Kouamé Richard - Koffi Yao - Kouamé Daniel
Gbily (Commune de Buyo)	9/01/2016	Hommes (Majorités allogène burkinabé)	- Ouidraogo Aboudou - Soumaila Sawadogo - Yoropoh seri Bathelemy - Zadi Eric - Sawadogo Seydou - Sawadogo Tibtouba Yao - koundé Sawadogo - salam - Dramane - Ali Sawadogo - Karim
Gbily (Commune de Buyo)	09/01/2016	Hommes (autochtones)	- Zueleba - Gnapo - Alain - Wode - Junior - Leyi Roger - Kapo Gnahoré Boniface - Yaleti Vincent Bolon Marius - Bolon Michel - Tarete Sery Thiery

7. Liste des entretiens individuels				
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	11.01.2016	Buyo	Konaté Aboulaye	Orpailleurs dans le village Dapowa
	12.01.2016	Tabou	Doumbia Yacouba	Préfet de Tabou
	12.01.2016	Tabou	Cdt Kouamé Raphael	Chef de Cantonnement des Eaux et Forêts de Tabou

8. Atelier de consultation Gbéké du 6/01/2016

REGION DE GBEKE

DEPARTEMENT DE BOUAKE

PREFECTURE DE BOUAKE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail

Bouaké, le 06 janvier 2016

LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet : Atelier de consultation régionale pour l'élaboration du plan d'investissement forestier pour la Côte d'Ivoire.

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8. Atelier de consultation Gbéké du 6/01/2016

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9. Atelier de consultation Bélier du 8/01/2016

OD18

ATELIER DE CONSULTATION RREGIONALE POUR L'ELABORATION DU PIF – CÔTE D'IVOIRE

REGION DU BELIER

DEPARTEMENT DE TOUMODI

(Toumodi, 08 janvier 2016)

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9. Atelier de consultation Bélier du 8/01/2016

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10. Atelier de consultation Iffou du 12/01/2016

0012

ATELIER DE CONSULTATION RREGIONALE POUR L'ELABORATION DU PIF – CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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ANNEX 3: DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM (DGM)

1. Côte d'Ivoire will receive USD$ 4.5 million from the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for its local communities. The DGM is a global initiative that was conceived and developed as a special window under the FIP to provide grants to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) intended to enhance their capacity and support initiatives to strengthen their participation in FIP and other REDD+ processes at the local, national and global levels.

2. Three main types of communities live in the FIP targeted zones: (i) indigenous people native to the area (local), (ii) non-native, Ivorian immigrants and (iii) non-native, non-Ivorian immigrants. These communities differ in their approach to and interest in forests and their management. The first group has a deep social, cultural, emotional and spiritual connection to the land and are often considered as landowners. The second and third groups are primarily interested in the economic benefits of the land given their coming to the area specifically in search of farmland for subsistence and economic growth (see R-PP Côte d'Ivoire).

3. Activities proposed for DGM funding in Côte d'Ivoire comprise the following two components: (i) Local Communities capacity building in forest management; and (ii) supporting initiatives by local populations for socioeconomic and environmental development.

COMPONENT 1: LOCAL COMMUNITIES CAPACITY BUILDING IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

4. Forest governance in the Côte d'Ivoire is marked by the limited involvement of communities and traditional authorities in forest management, which is recognized as being among the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. In addition, there is a lack of incentive mechanisms designed to preserve trees in plantations and develop woodlands. In addition, profits from the management of gazetted forests are poorly allocated to local populations and traditional authorities. In this context, local communities face increasing poverty and feel less concerned with the problem of forest cover destruction and the need for GHG reductions.

5. To achieve the objectives of this component, DGM activities will focus on the following:

6. Actions will be undertaken to encourage public volunteer involvement in the FIP and REDD+ processes through village and regional organizations. This will consist of awareness-raising activities, information dissemination, and education campaigns. Local stakeholders, including NGOs, community leaders, traditional chiefs, and any other key individuals in each intervention area will be strongly involved in order to facilitate community access. Multiple communications channels will be used and reinforced as needed to ensure access to and assimilation of information. A

collaborative approach will be used to involve a range of local communication channels including local radio and television broadcasts in national languages.

7. Support will also be provided to assist the effective establishment and operation of local organizations. For example, the DGM could be used to create village committees involved in forest management in areas where they do not exist or to reinforce such communities where they are already operating. This will provide effective community representation in FIP and REDD+ activities at both the organizational and the operational levels.

8. The inclusion of a cross-section of village, town, municipal, departmental, regional, and national cultural levels will be encouraged. With NGO assistance if needed, SEP-REDD will provide support to village associations. Particular efforts will be made to involve traditional chiefs in land tenure, land use, and land management activities. In addition, support will be provided to local chiefs to establish a collaborative platform involving local populations, the private sector, and public management structures, especially regional and departmental water, forestry, agriculture, and environmental services.

9. Training will be provided to facilitate active community participation and guarantee local autonomy in managing local organizations. Support will be granted to local organizations for a set period (maximum of 5 years) to encourage their involvement in forest management and to provide basic operational materials for logistics, reporting, and communications within communities but also at the national and international level to share experiences with other countries. These local organizations will be trained in a range of communication tools, mobilization and community-based management, fund raising, and basic accounting.

COMPONENT 2: SUPPORTING INITIATIVES BY LOCAL POPULATIONS FOR SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

10. Using a comprehensive approach, various types of environmental projects will be identified and supported in accordance with REDD+ objectives. Projects selected for support will be identified and developed on a competitive basis.

11. In collaboration with decentralized government structures including SEP-REDD, the private sector, and NGOs, local organizations will receive help in defining types of projects and setting selection and project financing criteria and procedures. Projects should involve conservation, agroforestry, or sustainable natural resources management. In addition, support will be provided under DGM to communities to develop projects to be included in FIP. This component will not involve the choice of projects but will provide guidelines for achieving REDD+ objectives. Proposals will cover several areas:

FOREST CONSERVATION

12. Initiatives to be developed in this context will assist in:

- Developing and validating community management and forest monitoring systems and supporting a payment system based on performance (incentive mechanism);
- Preserving sacred forests subject to increasing external penetration;
- Promoting initiatives designed to create medicinal and fruit tree plantations;
- Promoting the creation of community, family, and individual reforestation plots;
- Developing fuelwood plantations, sustainable charcoal and briquette production, and alternative fuels and fossil fuels.

INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

13. This will involve creating sustainable income-generating activities (IGA) using forest resources (with particular focus on women and young people). These activities will consist of:

- Collaborative definition and implementation of activities that can contribute not only to keeping the populations of the central region on their lands but also to limiting infiltration into forested zones;
- Production of saplings in nurseries in target regions in order to support village reforestation and agroforestry initiatives.

LAND MANAGEMENT

14. Small-scale management will contribute to raising awareness about land reform and encouraging the acquisition of land rights certificates. Efforts will also focus on raising awareness among traditional authorities on land tenure for women.

ANNEX 4: PROGRESS REPORT ON REDD+ PROCESS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

1. Côte d'Ivoire is a signatory to the UNFCCC. As part of this agreement, it has initiated a REDD+ process, which illustrates its willingness to contribute to the efforts of the international community to combat climate change.

2. In Côte d'Ivoire, the REDD+ process addresses the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with the aim of stabilizing the national forest cover at 20% of the country's land area in order to ensure hydro-climatic and ecological balance, a prerequisite for sustainable development. This Annex takes stock of the progress made in the preparation phase, which aims to ensure that FIP is consistent with the overall REDD+ process and in particular with the national REDD+ strategy being developed and scheduled for publication in December 2016.

NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

3. The National REDD+ Strategy is one of the major components of the REDD+CI road map. The process of developing this strategy involves identifying the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as the strategic options designed to address these drivers. The strategy's development has progressed as follows:

- A strategic vision known as the REDD+CI Emerging Vision was drafted in November 2015 and presented at COP 21. This vision is part of the 2016-2020 NDP and the forward-looking Côte d'Ivoire 2040 plan.
- Idea notes present the Policies and Measures (P&M) identified for each of the strategic options in order to address specific issues and objectives. Preliminary versions of these notes were discussed at the workshop held on March 8–9, 2016 and finalized at the end of March 2016.
- Technical Groups (TG) including the various stakeholders have been created in order to develop sector strategies specific to the strategic options that will form the basis of the REDD+ CI Strategy. With a view to ensuring that the strategy is consistent with the NDP and adopted by all stakeholders, SEP/REDD+ ensured that the TGs be multi-disciplinary and governed and administered by the line ministries responsible for the issues addressed by the strategic options.
- A logical sequence of steps and a corresponding timeline have been finalized in order to develop the National Strategy (Figure 1), taking into account: (1) Planning of works to be carried out by the various TGs with support from SEP/REDD+CI; (2) outcomes-sharing workshops; and (3) presentation and validation of the National Strategy at a high level.
- A set of policies and measures was established for the current stage of the main intervention approaches for each strategic option (Table 8).

Figure 6: National Strategy timeline

Table 8: Summary of the main elements of the National Strategy's policies and measures

STRATEGIC OPTION 1: ZERO DEFORESTATION AGRICULTURE
1: Granting legal status (through contracting) to farmers in GFs in consultation with SODEFOR
2: Development of village land management plans taking into account forests with high carbon stocks (HCS) and high conservation value (HCV)
3: Development of an agricultural land register designed to monitor the evolution of cultivated land and the traceability of farming by sub-sector
4: Facilitation of access to high productivity seedlings, inputs, and farming technical assistance
5: Measures to incentivize zero-deforestation agriculture (Forest Inventory Analysis – FIA and payment for environmental services)
6: Promotion of the Zero Deforestation Agricultural Product label
7: Forest reclamation of spaces freed up by agricultural intensification (reforestation, natural assisted regeneration)
STRATEGIC OPTION 2: DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DOMESTIC ENERGY
1: Development of master plans designed to supply urban centers with fuel wood
2: Organization and structuring of the fuel wood industry
3: Modernization of charcoal production methods (awareness raising, training, incentives)
4: Promotion of efficiency and sustainable use of domestic energy
5: Promotion of renewable energy (solar energy, biomass-fired power plants)
6: Promotion of the gender perspective in the adoption of renewable energy
STRATEGIC OPTION 3: FLEGT/REDD+ SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF GFS AND PROTECTED AREAS
1: Restoration and upholding of potential for production and carbon storage
2: Reinforcement of participatory management of the Permanent State Forest Domain (PAG, M&MRV; local management institutions; management infrastructure)
3: Adaptation of industrial facilities to the production capacity of GFs
4: Formation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for the development of DFPE resources (forestry, wood industry, ecotourism, NTFPs)
5: Development of a social communications strategy (in line with IUCN communication strategy)
6: Strengthening the institutional and organizational management capacities of national agencies overseeing the GFs and protected areas

STRATEGIC OPTION 4: RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FORESTS AND REFORESTATION
1: National reforestation policy
2: Promotion of reforestation in the country's various bio-geographical areas
3: Long-term financing facility for reforestation
4: Incentive-based measures designed to promote reforestation (PES, long-term financing)
5: Development of private and community-based forestry
STRATEGIC OPTION 5: ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MINING
1: Development of a national database of small-case mining
2: Sector stakeholder training
3: Incentives for the adoption of good mining practices
4: Monitoring of migration flows to the mining sector
5: Involvement of the private mining sector in the rehabilitation of degraded mining areas in accordance with social responsibility

FIP CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL STRATEGY

4. FIP supports the National Strategy by incorporating a substantial number of the pillars mentioned above. To monitor consistency between FIP and the National Strategy, SEP REDD+ set up a group tasked with tracking FIP development. This group will serve as an interface between the team developing the National Strategy and the FIP team with a view to ensuring consistency with the National Strategy's objectives.

PREPARATION FOR REDD+ (R-PP): ACHIEVEMENTS

5. Côte d'Ivoire drafted its Readiness Preparation Proposal for REDD+ in 2014 (RCI–R-PP, May 2014). Currently in the preparation phase, the status of each component is summarized in Table 9 below.

Table 9: REDD+ R-package progress

COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENT	STATE OF PROGRESS
1. Organization and consultation	1a. National REDD+ management arrangements	❒ Decree creating the National REDD+ Committee, which is now operational. ❒ SEP-REDD is the CN-REDD+ body responsible for the daily management of the REDD+ mechanism through its information and awareness-raising activities. It has succeeded in anchoring REDD+ in the institutional landscape and uniting all stakeholders around issues relating to it.
	1b. Consultation, participation, and awareness-raising	❒ Several information, training, awareness-raising, and consultation workshops involving all stakeholders have been held in FIP areas. ❒ A combined FLEGT/REDD+ platform of civil society organizations known as the Ivorian Observatory for the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources (OI-REN) has been set up. ❒ Regular dialogue has been established with the private sector (chocolate makers,

COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENT	STATE OF PROGRESS
		cocoa exporters, cross-sector groups, and research bodies). This has been strengthened thanks to the drafting of an idea note on zero deforestation agriculture and the emissions reductions program idea note (ER-PIN) for the Tai National Park.
2. Preparation of REDD+ strategy	2a. Preparatory studies	❒ With financing from the World Bank and the FAO, studies needed to support the national REDD+ strategy have been initiated.
	2b. Implementation framework	❒ A feasibility study on a PES system has been conducted and a set of specifications for the implementation of test projects is now available. The study on benefits sharing will take place in late July 2016. ❒ With regard to the Grievances and Appeals Mechanism, the study's provisional report for the creation of a mechanism designed to settle grievances was submitted in December 2015 and is being finalized. ❒ With regard to the implementation of the FLEGT process, talks with the European Union on the legal framework are ongoing and an agreement is expected to be signed in 2017. Several opportunities for collaboration have been identified, beginning at the level of civil society with the implementation of a REDD+/FLEGT platform. Monthly meetings are being held and a joint work plan for 2016 has been drawn up.
	2c. Social and environmental impacts	❒ Consultation for a study on SESA and ESMF has begun. ❒ The safeguards six instruments triggered under the readiness, i.e.: (i) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (ii) Environmental and Social Management Framework; (iii) Process Framework; (iv) Involontary Resettlement Framework; (v) Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan; and (vi) Pest and Pesticides Management Plan will are expected in May 2016. These safeguards instruments will also be used for the FIP activities.
3. Preparation of a national reference emission level for forests	3. Reference level for forests	❒ Capacity building of national stakeholders on the reference levels (RL) and GHG inventory ongoing ❒ Creation of a task force charged with working on the reference level, comprising national experts from the ministries, state-controlled technical agencies, and universities and research centers. ❒ The study on the assessment of eco-system services and the mapping of multiple benefits has been launched, and the economic assessment of eco-system services is ongoing.
4. Creation of M&MRV mechanism	4a. National forest monitoring mechanism	❒ Strengthening the technical capacities of national bodies involved in MNV ongoing. ❒ Creation of an GIS cell within SEP REDD+ completed
	4b. Information system dealing with multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and guarantees	❒ A digital platform for data sharing and visualization has been set up. ❒ A legal framework for collaboration with national bodies in sharing data and for activities by the national forest monitoring system (Système National de surveillance des forêts) is being developed.

ANNEX 5: EVALUATION OF THE CÔTE D'IVOIRE INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP) AND RESPONSE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Independent Review of the Forest Investment Plan of Côte d'Ivoire (CI-FIP)
Reviewer:
Juergen Blaser
Date of review: 15 May 2016

PART O: Setting the context (from the reviewers overall understanding of the FIP document)

The overall objective of the FIP Côte d'Ivoire (phase 1) is to balance the economic interests of a range of stakeholders with the goal of GHG emission reductions and sustainable conservation and management of the country's forests.

The FIP, for an initial intervention of 5 years ("phase 1") has identified two priority geographical areas:

(i) **The Comoé region in the central part** of the country (3.5 m ha, incl. 3.3 m ha rural domain and 0.23 m ha of gazetted forests), which constituted some 2-3 decades ago the major cacao belt. This region has now been intensively farmed and is characterized by a considerable forest and land degradation and a measurable decline in agricultural productivity over recent years; and

(ii) The **Taï National Park in the Southwestern region** of the country, which is within the new cacao-producing region and thus under increasing deforestation threat. It is also the focus area of the ER-Program proposed by CI to the Carbon Fund. The Taï National Park covers an area of about 0.5 m ha, the entire southwest region 4 m ha, incl. 2.4 m ha under the rural domain and 1.1 m ha of gazetted forests.

The CI-FIP proposal is based on "a new forestry vision in CI", which includes:

(1) the country is self-sufficient in timber, continuing to export high value added processed lumber in the sub-region, and high value added lumber for international markets (such as teak);
(2) at least 50% of the energy wood is sold in urban areas to come from dedicated fuelwood plantations;
(3) in the *rural domain*, including trees in coffee and cacao plantations, and small-scale lumber woodlots managed by farmers will multiply through creation of an enabling environment for investment (e.g., affirming tree tenure, land tenure security, value chain promotion, etc.);
(4) *gazetted forest* (GF) (i) are restored through natural regeneration, enrichment planting and reforestation by the managing organizations; and (ii) small farmers who already occupy GF (i.e., post-infiltration of populations) grow trees alongside crops and pursue agriculture/forestry under joint production management contracts;
(5) *forest plantations* constitute the essential of supplies to the timber and wood processing industry;

(6) Promotion of “agroforestry landscapes” to preserve Côte d’Ivoire’s status as a forest nation. Restoration of landscapes through small-scale farming and wood production as effective means to foster local development, restore biodiversity and addressing climate change.

The FIP is also formulated along the main elements of the National REDD+ strategy’s policies and measures, including: (1) Zero deforestation agriculture;

(2) Development of sustainable domestic energy;

(3) FLEGT/REDD+ sustainable management of gazetted forests and protected areas;

(4) Restoration of degraded forests and reforestation; and

(5) Environmentally friendly mining.

Based on this overall rationale, the FIP proposes to support forest-based investments through a two-phase approach and through two separate projects: Project 1 managed by the World Bank and Project 2 managed by the AfDB. Phase 1 of the FIP (2017-2021) is implemented over a 5 years’ time span with a pro-posed budget of USD 24 m, incl. USD 15.8 m in loan and USD 8.2 m in grant, with a complementary DGM grant of USD 4.5 m for village communities. Generally, the following priority interventions are proposed:

(i) **Project 1 Forest cover restoration project**
(with focus on project area 1, and more limited interventions in project area 2)

Sub-project 1, in the **rural domain**:

a. Expand the practice of co-planting of tree and food crops using a wide range of methods and approaches, incl. agroforestry techniques, in the broadest sense of the term, e.g., for shade, fruit production, timber, woodlots etc.).

b. Support small planters of teak (in both rural and urban areas). This trend emerged naturally due to the economic benefit derived from planting teak. FIP intends to encourage and support these activities further by technical and financial means.

c. Identify with help from local government and traditional leaders, tracts of a few thousand ha in the rural domain which could be set aside for planted forests concessions for intensive industrial tree plantations (e.g. in several lots totaling 100,000 ha).

In addition to supporting measures in the rural domain indicated above, it is also proposed: to (i) promote intensive agriculture; (ii) raise awareness on environmentally-friendly practices with regard to agriculture and resources use; (iii) introduce payments for environmental services (PES); help to make the land tenure system more secure; reduce urban demand for fuelwood; promote methods for fighting brushfires; and promote value chains for the timber industry.

Sub-project 2, in the **gazetted forests**:

d. In remaining natural forests, the planting/enrichment of commercial species in tandem with natural regeneration, heavily neglected over the past 2 decades. The FIP should help to design technical-economic guidelines for these kinds of operations by conducting pilot operations.

e. An analysis of fully planted forest plantations performed in the past in the GF in the two FIP areas to be used to build investment plans to revive old plantation tracts (most of which remain planted but which are over exploited and using inappropriate, methods). Some of these new plantations will be managed by SODEFOR, others in partnerships with private investors.

f. In GF areas illegally occupied by small farmers, development of contractual agreements with small farmers to introduce forest trees within their agricultural crops (cocoa) in exchange for the right to continue harvesting mature trees, and to practice agroforestry on their farmland (SODEFOR is currently conducting trials in this area, e.g., in the Niegre GF).

(ii) Project 2: FIP Actions to improve protected areas (Project area 2)

The most serious threat to the Taï National Park (TNP) is illegal gold panning. While the TNP's borders are intact, with agricultural zone of the RD stopping at the park's edges, there are recurrent attempts at encroachment (particularly at the northern and eastern edges of the park). Conservation efforts by the *Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves* (OIPR) and its partners have been successful, but monitoring operations need to be on-going and strengthened. Poaching has drastically reduced animal populations in the Park's outermost ring and has now affected fauna deep within the Park.

Priority areas for funding identified by OIPR are vehicles, rehabilitation of access roads, investments aimed at supporting local populations, and monitoring tools (e.g., drones, surveillance cameras, etc.).

Project 2 of the CI-FIP also proposes to directly address illegal gold mining settlers, suggesting alternative incomes and restoration of gold mining fields. Some of the Project 1 activities (e.g., planting trees) will likely be implemented in the TNP and its borders areas.

Part I: General criteria: The *investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs* [19]

A. Country capacity to implement the plan	
After several years of absence of effective and efficient environmental policies, the country has recently renewed its attention to environmental topics, including climate change, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of the (rapidly shrinking) forest resources. Several signs over the past years testify that the country is willing to (re)enforce its capacities in environmental and forest management, testified inter alia by the elaboration and approval of the new forest code of 2014 (replacing the former outdated code of 1965), including the current drafting of implementation provisions (yet not in place); the repeated expressions of high level political interest and will for SFM through e.g. the special high-level event on *the Etats généraux de la Forêt, de la Faune et des Ressources en Eau* in November 2015; and also the active promotion of its interests in international initiatives (COP-21, FCPF, UNREDD, FIP, FAO-COFO and ITTO). Overall, CI can count on well-trained and educated environmental and forestry staff in its	

[19] Each criterion is assessed in 3 colors: green = met the criteria; yellow = need for some additional work; red = did not meet the criteria yet.

ministries, SODEFOR, civil society organizations and private sector. However, the implementation of laws and regulations and the implementation of land tenure policies remain weak and not to the level of the political declarations. Further efforts are needed to build national capacities and appropriate local conditions for sustainably managing remaining forests and rural landscapes. The FIP proposal can help in this regard.

B. Developed on the basis of sound technical assessments

Project 1 intervenes mainly in project area 1 which is the former cocoa belt where deforestation was an important phenomenon over several decades and where the extent of gazetted forests is relatively limited (about 15%). The project aims to settle farmers on their existing fields and to attract farmer families to dislocate from project area 2 (the current cocoa expansion zone and more heavily forested area) and to rebuilt their livelihoods in project area 1. The project wants to attract the farmers through improved land tenure security and land use planning, support of small-scale farm agroforestry and agricultural intensification ("zero deforestation agriculture"), development of small scale planted forests, development of industrial lumber and commercial fuel wood plantations and "payments of environmental services"). While overall the strategy is well understood and overly appropriate, when looking into the details, the technical elements have not yet been developed to the extent needed to make a sound technical assessment. E.g. teak plantations alone will not solve the immediate problem of timber theft in natural forests, and the important topic of "payment for environmental services" is mentioned throughout the text, but without giving any substantial information on how this will be done, who is concerned, what type of activities will be included and most importantly, how such a system will be financed and made sustainable.

Project 2 is mainly dealing with supporting the law enforcement infrastructure of the Taï National Park and is not exposing any further details on how it will tackle the encroachment issues by small miners and also cocoa farmers.

Collaboration with the "private sector" is mentioned in several sub-projects, but the term remains generally vague, with exception of mentioning the various types of private sector in the respective chapter. Nonetheless, their involvement in the concretely proposed project activities remains unclear.

From the reviewer's first assessment, the proposal need a relook of the technical details, in project 1 mainly in the field of forest management, in the establishment of planted forests, particularly species selection for timber and fuelwood forests, agroforestry activities and fuelwood plantation development and trading, including specifying the role of private sector, farmers and local communities. In project 2, on the developmental work with gold miners to protect and sustainably manage Taï National Park need to be further specified.

C. Demonstrates how it will initiate transformative impact

In project area 1, a clear focus on activities at landscape level and inclusion of local communities in broader landscape management and restoration is proposed. Sustainable forestry, including commercial tree planting (however mostly teak, what is with other species?) and locally-based tree planting is proposed. Transformational change includes managing migration back from the southwest to central region on the country.

The challenge for the programme will be to manage in the same time an increased pressure to the forest resources (due to the planned migration back to the area) and in the same time to

increase forest and tree cover in the area. In project area 2, the FIP proposal is clearly complementary to other, more generously financed programmes, including the CF. Strong coordination between these two programmes, but also other developmental programmes ongoing in the rural domain in the southwestern part of the country qualifies the FIP proposal to support an overall transformative impact.

Overall, the transformational impact is recognized.

D. *Prioritization of investments, lessons learned, M&E, links to the results framework*

The FIP proposal did not provide an overall argumentation why, with its interventions, it would change the trend in deforestation and forest degradation and achieve "zero deforestation agriculture". What is different today from the past needs to be specified.

Also, there is a need to give a good explanation on the distribution of grant and loans in between the various sub-components listed in Project 1. Project 2 is entirely grant financed; an explanation should be given in this regard. The FIP proposal addresses many issues in two extended regions, in particular in project area 1. Prioritization of investments is in the rural domain in respect to the number of possible outcomes; the entire investment in gazetted forests is on the basis of loans. In this regard, the proponents should reflect on the need for some grant-based funding in gazetted forests for analyzing the sustainability of natural production forests and the thousands of hectares of planted forests with native species that have been introduced through investments in the past.

M&E and links to results framework have been done in general terms, although this need to be completed and done on a project-by-project framework (in the further preparation process).

E. *Stakeholder consultation and stakeholder engagement*

A stakeholder consultation process was started in mid-2015 with an initial workshop hold in Yamoussoukro on 13-15 Nov 2015 with 30 participants (2 from civil society?) on the identification and rationale for projects to be co-financed by FIP. Six working groups were set up based on the sections of the IP and staffed following individual background, expertise and experience. Civil society representative, private sector, scientific and educational institutions were consulted and followed a monitoring & evaluation training along with the second joint WorldBank/AfDB mission in March 2016. A workshop on the analysis of results from regional consultations in areas on the preliminary FIP was organized by the Swiss Centre for Scientific Research (CSRS) on 2-3 March 2016 in Abidjan that had been mandated to prepare a diagnostic of the programme. The projected FIP proposal according to CSRS include (i) *Amélioration du cadre politique, réglementaire et renforcement institutionnel* ; (ii) *Appui à la réduction des pressions dans le FC et les aires protégés dans la zone du sud-ouest; et restauration du couvert forestier dans la zone du centre.* No participation of civil society or private sector representatives at this meeting could be recognized from the documents consulted.
From the contents side, it is not clear to the reviewer to which extent all relevant stakeholders have been included in the review of the final version of the FIP. E.g. it is not clear if and how many farmers have a potential interest to relocate from the South-Western region to the central region. Also, has the use of DGM grant been discussed and to which extent it is used in the framework of the implementation of the various sub-components of the two projects? The reviewer has yet not seen any document that confirms consent between stakeholders on the overall direction of the proposed FIP programme. Such elements would need to be completed in the proposal.

F. Social and environmental issues, including gender	
Gender issues discussed in the Yamoussoukro workshop by a working group. In the current document, the gender issues are not further developed but refeences have been made to the further development of the sub-projects. In respect to social and environmental issues, the FIP refers to various other programmes with which it collaborates, including in particular the RPP process and the development of the CF proposal in the southwestern region. However, a more in-depth view on the social and environmental issues as they characterize the central region (Project 1 area) still needs to be completed. Also, it is not clearly understood by the reviewer how the social and environmental problems will be tackled when families are relocated back to the Central region which is today characterized by a high level of forest/landscape degradation and low fertility for agricultural production.	

G. New investments or funding additional to on-going/planned MDB investments	
From the reviewer's standpoint, the FIP is well coordinated with a number of programmes, including the FCPF readiness grant and the Carbon Fund Programm for CI. Also, it is important that the FIP covers the important gap of restoring lost carbon pools through restoration of natural forests in gazetted forests (on a pilot basis) and the establishment of larger planted forest investments (100,000 ha) in additional to several hundred thousands of ha of agroforestry/landscape tree planting. In this context, the FIP program is well complementary to ongoing /planned MDB investments and investments by bilateral donors.	

H. Institutional arrangements and coordination	
Well defined and coordinated with the other programmes, in particular with the national entities that have been designed in the REDD+ readiness process and that are also in charge to broader CF investments as well as CI *NDC (nationally determined contributions)* related programmes. It can be expected that the FIP will be become the necessary attention in such broader coordination body as it pro-poses a number of concrete investments that can be fully integrated into a wider MRV framework.	

I. Poverty reduction	
Poverty reduction is addressed as a major objective, particularly under Project 1. However, the argumentation for project 2 on poverty reduction could be made stronger; it is not clear how poor gold miners would find their way out of poverty with the relative limited offer that the FIP can make.	

J. Cost effectiveness of proposed investments	
Overall modest budget considering the wide array of activities proposed in different regions, in particular in region 1. No explanation provided on the fact why a specific activity is listed as grant or loan. Also, no link has been made between the FIP budget for project 1 and project 2 and the DGM grant. No explanation is provided on the origin of the "additional funding" provide by CI	

government (5.23 m USD for PES and 4 m USD for plantation from private sector) and how these additional funding is "merged" to the FIP. In the view of the reviewer, some more explanation on the budget is therefore needed.

Part II: Compliance with the investment criteria of FIP

Comment on whether the investment plan complies with the criteria specific for FIP (see TORs).

(1) Complies with the principles, objectives and criteria of the FIP as specified in the design documents and programming modalities.

FIP principles:

In addition to the Governance Framework of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) , the principles (i) to (vi) apply.

(i) National ownership and national strategies

National proposal based on nationally agreed strategies to reboot forest and tree based investments. Developed in complement to and based on analytical work of the REDD Readiness Preparation Process. Fully in line with the overall objectives of CI green sector. Complementary to larger development strategies. However FIP is a new programme and still needs to be mainstreamed in the countries' wider sustainable development plans; this task will be crucial to make the FIP a valuable, long term program.

(ii) Contribution to sustainable development

Forests remain an important cornerstone in CI's sustainable development policy and few efforts have been done over the past 20 years to strengthen the forests sector role in the wider SD agenda. The FIP is the first dedicated investment approach since many years to revive the sector and to position the investment as a contribution to CI's SD agenda. However, the many lessons learnt from the past, mainly on failure and mismanagement in managing natural production forests and planted forest should be taken into account to make the sector's contribution to SD effective and relevant.

(iii) Promotion of measurable out-comes and results-based support

The projects outcomes, the subcomponents outcomes and the outputs as defined are generally measurable and can be assessed on their results (baselines, numbers, figures). In particular the various loan components are linked to a clear investment approach (planted forests); however, it needs to be crystal-clear that the returns of these investments will only be effective in a time span of 5+ (fuelwood) to more than 20 years (lumber) and this only under the assumption that the investments are well maintained and protected. Thus, in the reviewer's option, it is important to undertake additional efforts to diversity investment approaches. A too narrow focus is given on a single timber species (teak) which might be – under current circumstances – in line with market demands but which also bares considerable risks in the longer term as teak is mainly introduced as monoculture crop or in simple mix with ceiba. However, the country has proven in the past that it is able to manage a wide array of valuable fast growing species as planted forest are under naturel conditions in the rural domain (e.g. ceiba, samba) and in gazetted forests (sapelli, iroko, etc.). This experience should be fully used.

(iv) Coordination with other REDD efforts	
Clearly and effectively coordinated with RPP and CF managed by the World Bank (FIP project 1 and 2) and UN-REDD, e.g. through using the participatory national plan for stakeholder engagement.	
(v) Cooperation with other actors and processes	
Reference to developmental programmes by other donors is made, including those that work specifically on enabling conditions.	
(vi) Early, integrated and consistent learning efforts	
The FIP proposal, in particular project 1 and the developmental component of project 2, is visibly set as a pilot and learning activity with clear outputs and the ambition to upscale the results. Therefore it is important that the proposed technical approaches are solid and providing the variability necessary.	

FIP Objectives:	
Providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts, while taking into account opportunities to help to adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and rural livelihoods enhancements.	
a) To initiate and facilitate steps towards transformational change in developing countries forest related policies and practices[20]	
The FIP intends to address the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as defined in the REDD+ readiness process and intends to address the priority issue of land tenure, including the perverse incentives that had let to the heavy loss of forest and tree resources in the past (project 1). FIP project 2 complements efforts of the planned CF and thus supports broader policy development.	

[20] This should be done through

(i) serving as a vehicle to finance investments and related capacity building necessary for the implementation of policies and measures that emerge from inclusive multi-stakeholder REDD planning processes at the national level;

(ii) strengthening cross-sectoral ownership to scale up implementation of REDD strategies at the national and local levels;

(iii) addressing key direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;

(iv) supporting change of a nature and scope necessary to help significantly shift national forest and land use development paths;

(v) linking the sustainable management of forests and low carbon development;

b) To pilot replicable models to generate understanding and learning of the links between the implementation of forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emission reductions and conservation, SFM and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
The CI-FIP is clearly focused on forest carbon stock enhancement including a number of measures in the rural domain and gazetted forests, incl. natural regeneration, enrichment in natural forests, timber and agroforestry plantations and energy wood plantation. Models overall are replicable, however, models need to be made more diverse, in particular in respect to species selection, involvement of communities, clearer definition of stakeholders involved (including the role of private sector) and a clearer description on how "payment for environmental services" support the planned processes.
c) To facilitate the leveraging of additional financial resources for REDD, including through a possible UNFCCC forest mechanism, leading to an effective and sustained reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, thereby enhancing the sustainable management of forests
Successful implementation of production forestry through planting commercial trees, agroforestry trees and energy trees can promote the interest of communities and private sector for tree planting and restoring degraded forests, thus leveraging additional financial resources for forest-based mitigation, including REDD+. The CI-FIP is fully in line with this objective.
d) To provide valuable experience and feedback in the context of the UNFCCC deliberations on REDD
The CI-FIP potentially has a model function in particular for other West African countries with similar REDD+ and land-use issues. Exchange with the Ghana FIP/CF and coordination might be of use for both countries and the region.

FIP Criteria (FIP design document, additions as per FIP Investment Criteria and financial modalities: *Identify the theory of Change behind the proposed interventions (projects) identified and how they contribute to the overall programmatic approach. Consider how the IP can also effectively meet criteria set by other funding sources, especially the Green Climate Fund, FCPF and Biocarbon Fund.*
a. Climate change mitigation potential
Effectively addressed overall. Project 1 mainly through an extended enhancement of sink programme, though the technical elements could be improved to increase mitigation potentials. Project 2 through conservation of protected areas/existing carbon stocks and – to lesser extent – forest restoration (of former mining fields).
b. Consistency with FIP objectives and principles
Project 1 is fully consistent with FIP objectives and principles. In project 2, the lion share of the grant is used for improving surveillance capacity of law enforcement agencies, road access, vehicles and equipment, which is rather on the edge of the core objectives of FIP.
c. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
Both projects clearly identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in their respective forest areas. The CI FIP is part of an overall well-coordinated national effort on REDD+ and thus holistically addresses the issues.

d. Inclusive processes and participation of all important stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities.
Project 1 met the criteria of inclusive processes, though it is not yet clear how the project will effectively implement relocation of farmers to the Central region. No figures have been advanced on this task. Also, the link between the important contributions of the DGM is not clearly spelled out. Annex 3 on the DGM is kept very general and does not make any concrete link to the FIP activities. Project 2 deals in its second component with small scale gold panning and proposes ways and means to develop alternative income sources. Project component 1 of project 2 is mainly dealing with supporting protected area management through infrastructure and equipment, thus not really linked to inclusive and participation of all important stakeholders.
e. Demonstrating impact (potential and scale)
Project 1 clearly focuses on demonstrating impacts (though the "technical package" proposed is not fully convincing in all aspects and need some revision). Project 2 tackles in its developmental document the crucial and important topic of illegal mining/mining in protected areas; this project component has potentially an important demonstrating impact.
f. Forest-related governance
The two FIP projects proposed do not focus on governance issues (except law enforcement infrastructure and training support in Project 2), but complement wider forest governance efforts undertaken by other programs, e.g. in the framework of the R-PP and ER-Pin development, in UNREDD and the FLEGT/VPA processes. Due to this ovious complementary approach, forest-related governance issues are integrated in the overall performance assessment to ensure measurable outcomes.
g. Safeguarding the integrity of natural forests
There is a fine line between the condition of degraded natural forests that still fulfill a basket of ecological functions of intact natural forests and degraded forest land that does not fulfill anymore major ecological (soil, water, biodiversity), social and economic functions and which are the main subject for new planted forests through reforestation. Project 1 is intervening in gazetted forests where a careful approach is needed in regard to safeguarding natural forest functions in degraded forest areas. The project includes natural regeneration efforts and enrichment planting in degraded forests as an important means for restoring productive functions (timber, carbon, biodiversity). New approaches to safeguard FIP investments in gazetted forests might need to be included in project 1, e.g. collaborative management efforts between SODEFOR, local communities and private sector investments to secure the investments in the long term.
h. Partnership with private sector
The proposed FIP strategy intends to leverage resources from the private sector for the effective implementation of some of the major sub-components in Project 1 (incl. the plantation of 100,000 ha of lumber and energy wood plantations) and for the creation of PES. The FIP document, however, does not specify further the type of investment required by private sector and how PPP-partnership could be effectively put in place, considering the important land tenure issues. For effective implementation of REDD+ investment strategies, the type and role of private sector need to be clearly defined at the level of the various sub-components of Project 1. Some complement in the FIP document is needed.

i. Cost effectiveness, incl. economic and financial viability	
Project 1 (through the planned two phases) offers good prospect for economic viability through investments in planted forests, agroforestry and activities to secure land tenure and thus sustainable management approaches. The main component of Project 2 is supporting forest conservation infrastructure that will need, in due time, renewed investments. Overall, the mixed loan/grant approach offers good opportunities in future for financially profitable models of REDD+.	
j. Capacity building	
Capacity building efforts are proposed in both projects and all major sub-components, addressed to a variety of stakeholders, including administration, private sector, and local communities.	

Additional criteria FIP Investment Criteria and financial modalities:		
k. Implementation potential		Good implementation potential overall, as the FIP addresses a national and local concern and has been recently confirmed by the highest level of government. However, it needs to be clearly stated that investment in trees and plantation forestry are long-term in nature and a stable governance, capacitated institutions and broader sustainable development approaches in the rural domain are needed to guarantee success.
l. Integrating sustainable development (co-benefits).		Co-benefits are generated in both projects, in particular in project 1 through implementation in the rural domain (livelihood concerns, tenure security, poverty alleviation, restoring carbon pools and biodiversity). Project 2 is more a complement to other programmes and projects that imply a wide range of benefits (in particular the CF) including enhancement of sinks, carbon permanence and biodiversity conservation.

(2) Assessment towards the FIP results-framework

Results	*Indicator*	*Comments*	*Score*
C1 Reduced pressure on forests	*a) Change in hectares (ha) deforested in project/program area*	Measurable, at larger scale particularly in project 1 (Central region/rural domain)	
	b) Change in hectares (ha) of forests degraded in project/program area	Measurable, at larger scale in project 1 and 2, reforestation and restoration of degraded forests	
	c) Percentage (%) of poor people in FIP project area with access to modern sources of energy	Not applicable, but could be transformed in respect to more efficient use of energy wood.	
	d) Non-forest sector investments identified and addresses as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Need to be further assessed when implementing phase 1 of FIP	

C2. Sustainable management of forest and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	*a) Preservation of natural forests integrated in land use planning process*	For FIP intervention area 1, measurable against baseline, in particular in gazetted forests with existing tracks of valuable production forests	
	b) Evidence that laws and regulations in project/program areas are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted	This is crucial and heavily depends on the successful completion of the regulatory framework and implementation arrangements of the new forest code.	
C3. A institutional and legal/ regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests and protects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples	*a) Evidence that the legal framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) and implementation practices provide for non-discriminative land tenure rights and land use systems and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)*	New forest law, reviewed provisions for tenure; new arrangements in gazetted forests with forest dwellers that have settled in GF and protected areas.	
	b) Evidence that a national land use plan exists and progress is made to secure the tenure and territorial rights to land and resources of forest-dependent stakeholders , including indigenous peoples and forest communities	New approaches searched in the rural domain, in particular in project area 1. The possible arrangements in GF are still of pilot nature and need reconfirmation through the second phase of the FIP	
C4. Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights	*a) Increase in area with clear recognized tenure of land and resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (women and men)*	Project 1: in the rural domain: number and surface of managed land with secured land tenure. In gazetted forests: number of agroforestry contracts, outgrowing schemes Project 1 and 2: areas restored through co-management schemes	
	b) Level and quality of community and indigenous peoples participation (women and men) in decision making and monitoring concerning land use planning, forest management, and projects and policies impacting community areas		
	c) Improved access to effective justice/ recourse mechanisms	This still need to be described; how complaints will be handled?	
C5. Increased capacity to plan, manage and finance solutions to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.		Detailed indicators need be developed in the specific project context during phase 1 implementation	

C6. New and additional resources for forest projects	Leverage factor of FIP funding; $ financing from other sources (contributions broken down by governments, MDBs, other multilateral and bilateral partners, CSOs, private sector)	Well described approach how FIP interventions are complementary to other sources of funding. Leverage factor is difficult to determine at the current stage	
C7. Integration of learning by development actors active in REDD+	Number (#) and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created and shared	A number of studies proposed, yet no specifics are given. Some more information could be provided on knowledge products	

Part III: Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall assessment of the Investment Proposal

In the opinion of the independent reviewer, the overall programme proposal, including to organize the work in two projects in two distinct but complementary intervention areas is justified and feasible. This in spite of the fact that the total amount of financing (loan and grant for phase 1) is rather modest considering the ambitious targets formulated in the two projects. The FIP proposal is well embedded in the wider sustainable development context and REDD+ context in the of the RCI and formulated as a matching programme, complementary to a number of other programs, including the FCPF-RPP, the Carbon Fund (CF), UN-REDD and FLEGT, inter alia. Also, the proposed CI-FIP well addresses the two main themes of the new WB Forest Action Plan 2016-2020: (1) *sustainable forestry* through smallholder plantations and tree planting; responsible investments in large-scale commercial reforestation in the rural domain and gazetted forests; private investments in forest value chains; and restoration of degraded forests; and (2) *forest-smart interventions in other economic sectors*, in particular in agriculture (agroforestry on farmland, land and tree tenure) and energy (fuelwood plantations and biomass efficiency for local/national urban markets).

Considering the relatively modest financial envelop for phase 1 and the fact that a considerable amount of resources are on loan basis, the FIP needs to be scaled on a level where it can show relevance, effectiveness and impact. In this regard, the FIP proposal should carefully evaluate its technical proposals made in the various sub-components of the two projects and place the ambitions for phase 1 on reachable targets. It is important to focus on those planned outcomes that can fulfil the requirements within the next 5 years, with true realization on the ground, and also in financial terms.

Overall, the reviewer assessed a total of 47 criteria and indicators with the following scoring:

33	The criteria and/or indicator has been generally met and there is no need for any revision or larger complement at this stage
12	The criteria and/or indicator is partially met, it is recommended to relook at some of aspects that need further clarification
02	The criteria and/or indicator is partially met and need to be developed [or, at the current stage the criteria is not releveant]

Some recommendations that could enhance the quality of the investment plan

- Describe clearer what is meant with “payments for environmental services”, including the details of the approaches, the financing and the target community.

Also, how the funding will be secured and how PES will be administered. From the text provided and the budget figures (national funding?) it cannot be clearly distinguished how the PES scheme will be implemented through the CI-FIP.

- In the further course of preparation of the two projects and their sub-components, be more implicit on the technical approaches applied in the rural domain and in gazetted forests, in particular on the concrete actions undertaken (e.g. the project describes “agroforestry investments” but does not give the necessary details as agroforestry is a very wide term; also, “fuelwood plantations” but no further information is given on the species, the way the land resources for planting is identified and the co-management arrangements are organized; also, there is no information on the way how these plantations will be commercialized in the future. On “lumber plantations”, both large scale and smaller scale, only teak is mentioned as a species, although a much broader array of timber and agroforestry species is at disposal in CI for minimizing risks and increase diversification.
- In project 2, it is not clear how the developmental aspects, including developing alternatives to gold panning dwellers will be implemented. The overall approach and the financial amount made available for the proposed activities seem to be on the lower limit for generating a real impact and on lessons learned.
- The important grant contribution of the DGM (USD 4.5 m) for local communities is described only in very generic terms. There is a need to link this grant with the proposed sub-components of the two projects and how, in each of the proposed approaches, communities and forest dwellers are supported through capacity building, empowerment, creating complaints mechanisms and other concrete measures. This is important in particular for the activities planned in the Central area (project area 1), see also next §.
- An important element in the overall REDD+ approach in the country is that the CI-FIP proposal supports re-location of farmers from project area 2 (southwest) back to project area 1 (central part of CI). This might be rather a longer-term approach, however, there is a need to clearly describe on how such process is undertaken and what the issues will be on land use and land tenure particular in project area 1 (central region). Here the project document should provide some more information.
- The lion share of funding in Project 2 (entirely grant) is dedicated to strengthen law enforcement infrastructure and equipment, which will improve the monitoring aspect of REDD+ and biodiversity conservation (as a co-benefit). It might be useful to give some additional thoughts on implementation issue, e.g. how further encroachment in the Taï reserve can be avoided and how the governance for securing the Park’s integrity will be handled by the FIP in phase 1. While addressing gold panning is an important aspect, however, no convincing argument has been given on how this will be done in reality. It is most likely that the CI-FIP, on this topic, will only be able to develop some piloting actions that need to be further tested and verified over time through a broader approach.
- Planting new forests and trees in agricultural landscapes are the cornerstone of the CI-FIP investment approach. Côte d’Ivoire is known for its long and

considerable experience in planted forests[21]. By 1945 about 8,000 hectares of hardwood forests (acajou, fraké, niangon, sipo, samba and others) had been established. Between 1966 and 1988, 20,000 ha of mainly teak plantations were developed and another 90, 000 ha were planted between 1990 and 2007. Shade cocoa has been developed since more than 50 years, and trees in landscape, e.g. ceiba and samba play an important role today, even for the remaining timber industry. Due to a requirement since 1995 that PEF-holders invest in forest plantations, most planted forests (>70,000 ha) are located in the rural domain. There is, however, insufficient control and a lack of data to assess the state and quality of these plantations. More than 35 species have been planted in the gazetted forests. Today the most widely planted species is teak (in both rural domain and planted forest), with a total area of about 70, 000 ha but there are still several thousands of hectares of local hardwood species in planted forests. In 2011, about 27,000 ha were registered as mixed hardwood plantations. Of the today estimated 60,000 ha or more of planted forest in the rural domain, about 15,000 ha have been created as community forests, often to produce firewood.

Evaluating on what have been done, what was successful and what was a failure, and most importantly what can be used today in the framework of a sustainable forestry approach is of crucial importance for the FIP investment approach. In conclusion, the reviewer proposes that some complementary studies are undertaken (with small grant resources from the FIP) *prior to the major FIP investment* (in particular the large scale planting in gazetted forests) so to take advantage of existing experience and avoiding that the errors of the past are repeated in the future. Also valuable experiences of successes can help the FIP to choose the appropriate types of investment.

References

Main document reviewed:

-Forest Investment Plan Côte d'Ivoire, Draft May 2, 2016. 90 p.

Additional documents consulted:

-CIF (2014) Linkages between REDD+ Readiness and the Forest Investment Program. CIF Learning. Nov. 2014

-FIP Design Document (July 2009)

-FIP Investment Criteria and Financing Modalities (June 2010)

-FIP Operational Guidelines (June 2010)

-FIP Results Framework (May 2011)

[21] See Blaser, J., Sarre, A., Poore, D. & Johnson, S. (2011). *Status of Tropical Forest Management 2011*. ITTO Technical Series No 38. International Tropical Timber Organization, Yokohama, Japan, and ITTO (2008). Mission d'appui au Gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire en vue d'atteindre l'Objectif de l'OIBT et l'aménagement forestier durable. Report of the diagnostic mission. ITTC (XLIV/11). ITTO, Yokohama, Japan

-FIP (Côte d'Ivoire): Aide Memoire - First joint mission for the preparation of the investment plan (November 9-20, 2016)
-FIP (Côte d'Ivoire): Aide Memoire - Second joint mission for the preparation of the investment plan (March 1-4, 2016)
-FIP Revised procedures for the preparation of independent technical reviews of the FIP Investment Plans (March 16, 2016)
-World Bank (April 2016): World Bank Group Forest Action Plan FY 2016-2020. Focusing on Sustainable Forestry and Forest-Smart Interventions

GoCI Response to Reviewer Comments

The government welcomes the recommendations and comments made by the reviewer. The table below addresses all the criteria rated high (red) and medium (orange):

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part I: General criteria: The *investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs*			
B. Development on the basis of sound technical assessments		a) The proposal need a relook of the technical details, in project 1 mainly in the field of forest management, in the establishment of planted forests, particularly species selection for timber and fuelwood forests, agroforestry activities and fuelwood plantation development and trading, including specifying the role of private sector, farmers and local communities. b) In project 2, on the developmental work with gold miners to protect and sustainably manage Taï National Park need to be further specified.	a) Teak was used as an indicative species, but the importance of diversification of species is clear. As such, the government is undertaking a study on the potential and viability of reforestation in the rural domain, which looks, in particular at various tree species that can be adapted to the timber and fuel wood industries. It also explores the best approaches to involving local communities, land availability, etc. Some preliminary results are already available and were taken into account in the current proposal, while final results are expected in the next few months and will be incorporated into specific project-level design during preparation. A forest sector assessment will also be conducted to analyze successful and unsuccessful approaches and activities to determine lessons learned and best practice with regard to species, etc. b) The approach focuses on identifying illegal gold miners and helping them to move to alternative income generating activities or to mine in line with the new mining code of March 2014. The government has committed budget of U$400,000/year for four years (US$1.2 million) to incentivize movement to other activities, to provide train and to enforce the mining code. Support from the FIP for work with the gold panners, is therefore meant to bridge the gap as the government program develops, rather than to single-handedly transform the sector.

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part I: General criteria: The *investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs*			
D. Prioritization of investments, lessons learned, M&E, links to the results framework		a) The FIP proposal did not provide an overall argumentation why, with its interventions, it would change the trend in deforestation and forest degradation and achieve "zero deforestation agriculture". What is different today from the past needs to be specified. b) There is a need to give a good explanation on the distribution of grant and loans in between the various sub-components listed in Project 1. Project 2 is entirely grant financed; an explanation should be given in this regard. [The government] should reflect on providing some grant-based funding in gazetted forests for analyzing the sustainability of natural production forests c) M&E and links to results framework have been done in general terms, although this need to be completed and done on a project-by-project framework (in the further preparation process).	a) In addition to agro-forestry approaches specified within its design, the FIP builds on existing work in the public and private sectors and provides new approaches to land tenure, co-management, and agricultural intensification to achieve 'zero deforestation agriculture.' The private sector will play a pivotal role in reversing the trend and the FIP builds on significant accomplishments in this regard, namely the US$400 million commitment of Mondelez International to support 200,000 small farmers in zero deforestation approaches to cocoa growing, and agreements signed between government and the Cocoa and Coffee Council and rubber and palm oil associations in this regard. The FIP will play a key role in monitoring these on-going agreements. In addition, the FIP will be implemented in the context of newly established inter-governmental cooperation. Finally, the FIP provides for support to communities and individuals in co-management of forests and in help to establish land tenure rights through small grants and direct TA to farmers (complementing EU and government efforts) – a key to incentivizing zero deforestation agriculture. b) Supporting Tai National Park (Project 2) through 100 percent grant financing is in line with current and past donor practice, e.g., the conservation trust fund, is fully grant financed. This is typical for protected area support projects, as protected areas in general, and, in this case, TNP in particular, do not generate sufficient revenues for loan repayment. Typically park revenues are put back into surveillance and support operations and/or benefit sharing programs with local communities. Gazetted forests, on the other hand, are by definition mixed use and investments in agroforestry plantations, etc. have the possibility of generating revenue. In the rural domain, the private sector and others also generate revenues from funded activities, which makes these components more appropriate for allocation of funds from the 'loan' portion of the FIP. Studies for additional analysis of gazetted forests, e.g., forest sector assessment, analysis of sustainability of natural forests - will be funded through the $250,000 preparation grant provided in the context of the preparation of the IP. c) Yes, we agree and this will be done during preparation of specific projects.

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part I: General criteria: The *investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs*			
E. Stakeholder consultation and stakeholder engagement		a) It is not clear to the reviewer to which extent all relevant stakeholders have been included in the review of the final version of the FIP. E.g. it is not clear if and how many farmers have a potential interest to relocate from the South-Western region to the central region. b) Has the use of DGM grant been discussed and to which extent it is used in the framework of the implementation f the various sub-components of the two projects? c) The reviewer has yet not seen any document that confirms consent between stakeholders on the overall direction of the proposed FIP programme. Such elements would need to be completed in the proposal.	The government recognizes that stakeholder consultation and agreement is essential to successful project design and implementation. It has ensured representation of all stakeholder groups throughout the preparation of the investment plan. Annex 2 edited to include lists of participants in different consultations is included in the report. b) DGM discussions have begun and are in the early stages. The DGM is developed in parallel with the FIP preparation and as a community-led process. The parallel preparation process takes some time, but also ensures that DGM activities are developed in concert with and linked to the components of both projects. More specifically, FIP activities support communities directly in capacity building, e.g. in intensive agriculture; empowerment, e.g., in co-management of gazetted. Capacity development for PES. Concurrent development of FIP and DGM to ensure linkages. c) The government held a validation workshop in mid-April where the FIP proposal was reviewed and validated by all participants.
F. Social and environmental issues, including gender		a) In the current document, he gender issues are not further developed but references have been made to the further development of the sub-projects.	a) Women, in particular play a crucial role in the agriculture sector and the FIP will support efforts to involve women in the forestry sector as well. Projects underway with SODEFOR to support women in initiating small tree nurseries will be expanded upon under the FIP and a study during preparation phase will look to identify other key sectors and activities with the greatest potential for support to women, youth and vulnerable groups. The DGM is specifically designed to address beneficiaries needs directly through a participatory approach and discussion with women's associations and other community groups have already begun.

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part I: General criteria: The *investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs*			
		b) …a more in-depth view on the social and environmental issues as they characterize the central region (Project 1 area) still needs to be completed. c) … it is not clearly understood by the reviewer how the social and environmental problems will be tackled when families are relocated back to the Central region which is today characterized by a high level of forest/landscape degradation and low fertility for agricultural production.	b) The government is currently undertaking a country environmental and social assessment (CESA) for the country as a whole, which will inform on related issues in the target zones and provide data for FIP prepration and its implementation c) The project does not aim to undertake involuntary resettlement, rather create incentives through restoration of degraded land and restoration of soil fertility so farmers originating from the center region and who moved to the Southwest in search of fertile land can naturally return to their land of origin. As a matter of fact, many families have already begun returning to the central region, (for example to Didievie) without any reported conflicts because they are returning to land they previously owned and that were not occupied in the interim. Nevertheless, during preparation phase, a study of potential environmental and social impacts will be conducted along with planned mitigation measures. These will be added to the risk table for specific projects.
J. Cost effectiveness of proposed investments		a) Overall modest budget considering the wide array of activities proposed in different regions, in particular in region 1. … No explanation is provided on the origin of the "additional funding" provide by CI government (5.23 m USD for PES and 4 m USD for plantation from private sector) and how these additional funding is "merged" to the FIP.	a) The projects and sub-components though ambitious were designed in line with expectation of additional financing from the private sector. REDD+ Secretariat is already in consultation with private companies interested in investment in both timber and fuel wood plantations. In the early stages of project implementation, the government will focus on solidifying these arrangements and securing these investments. In addition, the government is fully committed to both the lending program and to their co-financing of the project. It has earmarked US$ 2 million per year from the national budget to co-finance FIP activities. Furthermore, the government has committed to review the FIP co-financing up to 20% of the total FIP envelope for Phase 1 and Phase 2 at its upcoming national budget meetings in light of possible need to increase financing. Funding from the private sector in support of project objectives already committed includes, for example, cofinancing from Athelia $10 million - $5 million for TNP; $5 million to the conservation trust fund. Coffee & Cocoa Counsel agreements are underway and rubber and palm oil are in active partnership with the government

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part I: General criteria: The *investment plan complies with the general criteria indicated in the ToRs*			
			and cofinancing will be determined during preparation. A matching grant program has also been established to complement FIP funds. During preparation additional sources of financing will be identified, for example, discussions have been initiated with the IFC with regard to additional support to the private sector and FIP activities. .
		b) No explanation provided on the fact why a specific activity is listed as grant or loan. c) Also, no link has been made between the FIP budget for project 1 and project 2 and the DGM grant.	b) Please see above. c) Please see above.

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part II: Compliance with the investment criteria of FIP			
b. To pilot replicable models to generate understanding and learning of the links between the implementation of forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emission reductions and conservation, SFM and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks		The CI-FIP is clearly focused on forest carbon stock enhancement including a number of measures in the rural domain and gazetted forests, incl. natural regeneration, enrichment in natural forests, timber and agroforestry plantations and energy wood plantation. Models overall are replicable, however, models need to be made more diverse, in particular in respect to species selection, involvement of communities, clearer definition of stakeholders involved (including the role of private sector) and a clearer description on how "payment for environmental services" support the planned processes.	Studies and forest sector assessment as described above will address model 'diversity' issue and community involvement. One study on PES has been completed and preliminary findings have been used for initial design in the FIP. The basic PES approach, based on lessons learned and best practice, will utilize contractual agreements. For beneficiaries in the rural domain, (gazetted forests excepted), local communities, cooperatives and individuals will be selected, e.g., cocoa producers in the rural domain and payments will be based on meeting contractual obligations which will be completed and evaluated by year and adjusted as necessary. *A pilot project is beginning in June 2016 to test the approach and the results of this pilot will be used to refine and further design the program.*

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part II: Compliance with the investment criteria of FIP			
in developing countries			Flow of funds will be made from the project account to accounts set up by individuals or through community organizations. Training in simple accounting, etc. is incorporated into capacity building with the FIP and will be linked specifically to DGM activities within communities and subgroups. The project will also investigate the use of mobile fund transfer, which is becoming more widely used in the region.
d. Inclusive processes and participation of all important stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities.		a) …it is not yet clear how the project will effectively implement relocation of farmers to the Central region. No figures have been advanced on this task. b) Project 2 deals in its second component with small scale gold panning and proposes ways and means to develop alternative income sources. Project component 1 of project 2 is mainly dealing with supporting protected area management through infrastructure and equipment, thus not really linked to inclusive and participation of all important stakeholders.	The project is not undertaking any specific relocation program. Rather, the project is creating incentives for families to relocate/return by improving the enabling environment in the central region. This parallels the types of incentives, which caused the emigration to the southwest zone initially. In addition, the incentives, e.g., reforestation, reclamation of lands, investments in agroforestry are also likely to keep current populations in the central region. As mentioned above, the trend for families returning to the central zone is already underway and the FIP hopes to profit from this trend and to support its sustainable growth. b) See above. Also, Althelia $10 million financing assists in supporting these efforts.
h. Partnership with private sector		The proposed FIP strategy intends to leverage resources from the private sector for the effective implementation of some of the major sub-components in Project 1 (incl. the plantation of 100,000 ha of lumber and energy wood plantations) and for the creation of PES. The FIP document, however, does not	Please see above. Agreements with the private sector are in place. Private sector has been fully involved in the development of the FIP.

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Part II: Compliance with the investment criteria of FIP			
		specify further the type of investment required by private sector and how PPP-partnership could be effectively put in place, considering the important land tenure issues. For effective implementation of REDD+ investment strategies, the type and role of private sector need to be clearly defined at the level of the various sub-components of Project 1. Some complement in the FIP document is needed.	

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
Assessment towards the FIP results-framework			
C1. Reduced pressure on forests			
c) Percentage (%) of poor people in FIP project area with access to modern sources of energy		Not applicable, but could be transformed in respect to more efficient use of energy wood.	Enhanced fuel wood production and green charcoal production can support this effort.
d) Non-forest sector investments identified and addresses as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation		Need to be further assessed when implementing phase 1 of FIP	Agreed.
C2. Sustainable management of forest and forest landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation			
b) Evidence that laws and regulations in project/program areas are being implemented, monitored and enforced and that violations are detected, reported and prosecuted		This is crucial and heavily depends on the successful completion of the regulatory framework and implementation arrangements of the new forest code.	Agreed. The FIP is designed in line with support to the new code.

Criteria	Rating	Comments	GoCI responses
C4. Empowered local communities and indigenous peoples and protection of their rights			
c) Improved access to effective justice/ recourse mechanisms		This still needs to be described; how complaints will be handled?	A conflict resolution mechanism is being developed under the FCPF-Readiness. This mechanism will be used to address potential conflicts under the DGM project. In addition for reduced emissions in the FIP and DGM areas, a national benefit sharing plan is currently being developed under the FCPF-Readiness. Should any conflicts arise in relation with sharing carbon benefits derived from reduced emissions under the DGM project and also for FIP projects, the conflicts resolution mechanism will also be used to address such conflicts..
C5. Increased capacity to plan, manage and finance solutions to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.			
Increased capacity to plan, manage and finance solutions to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.		Detailed indicators need be developed in the specific project context during phase 1 implementation	Point well taken. Detailed indicators will be developed during project preparation phase.
C7. Integration of learning by development actors active in REDD+			
Number (#) and type of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created and shared		A number of studies proposed, yet no specifics are given. Some more information could be provided on knowledge products	Agreed. Additional detail has been provided in the document and matrix and will be expanded upon during preparation as knowledge products

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