



Presentation of Cote d'Ivoire Forest Investment Plan

Meeting of the sub committee of the FIP programme, Oaxaca-Mexico
from **12th to 14th June 2016**



Description of the national context

General Context

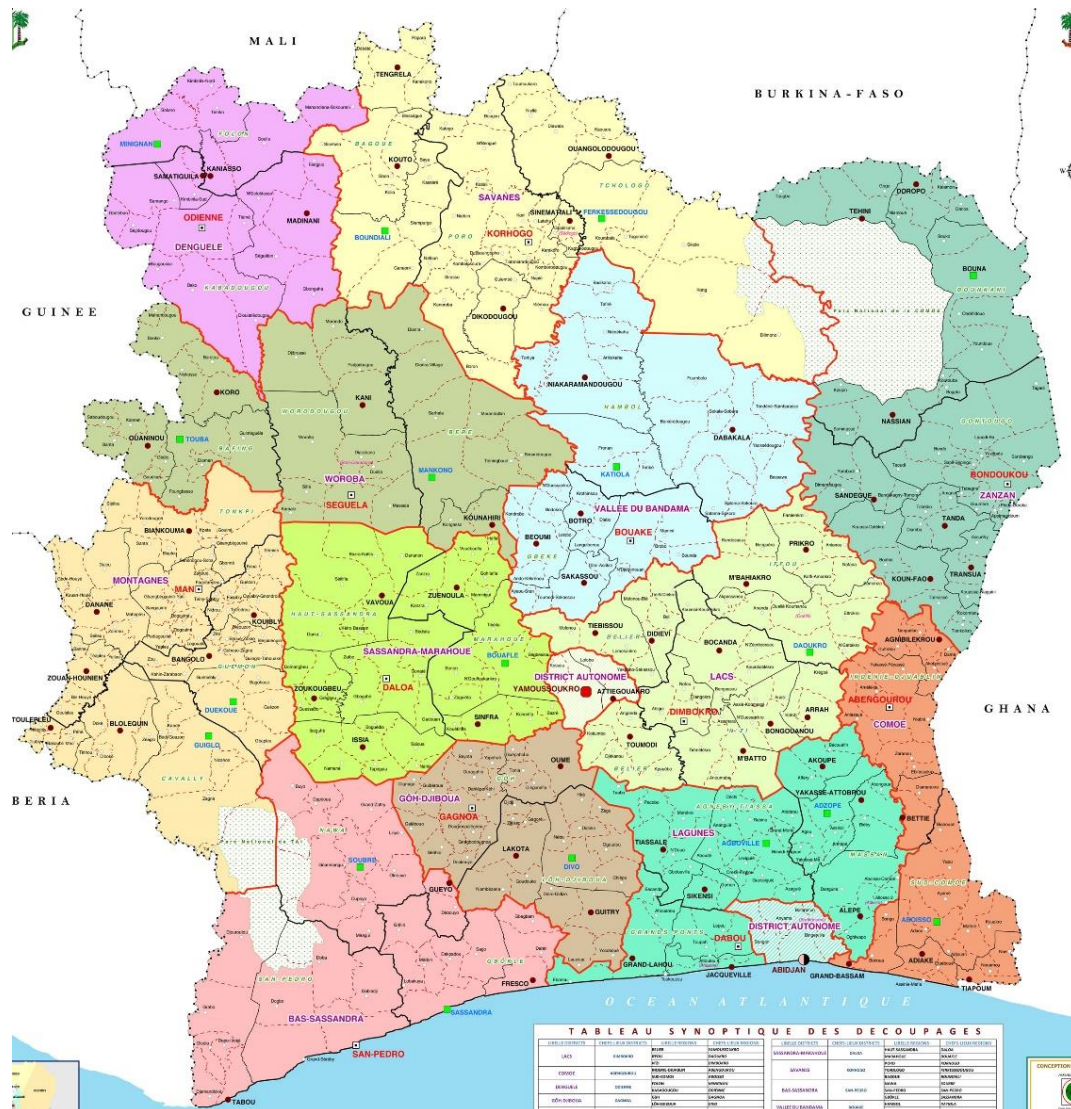


Figure 1 : Administrative map of Côte d'Ivoire

- **Surface area**
Country : 322 462 km²
- **Population** : 22 671 331 inhabitants (RGPH, 2014)
47% living in rural area.
 - The long political and military crisis (2002-2011) caused a negative economical and social impact.
Poverty rate 46% (IDH, 2015)
- **Human Development Index (HDI)** : 0.432 so to say 172th out of 188 listed countries.
- **Economy** is based on **agriculture** which generates 50% of export earnings, 23% of GDP, 67% of the active population.
- **Cocoa**
- **Palm oil, Ruber, Coffee, cashew, cotton**



Description of the national context

State of Côte d'Ivoire forest cover

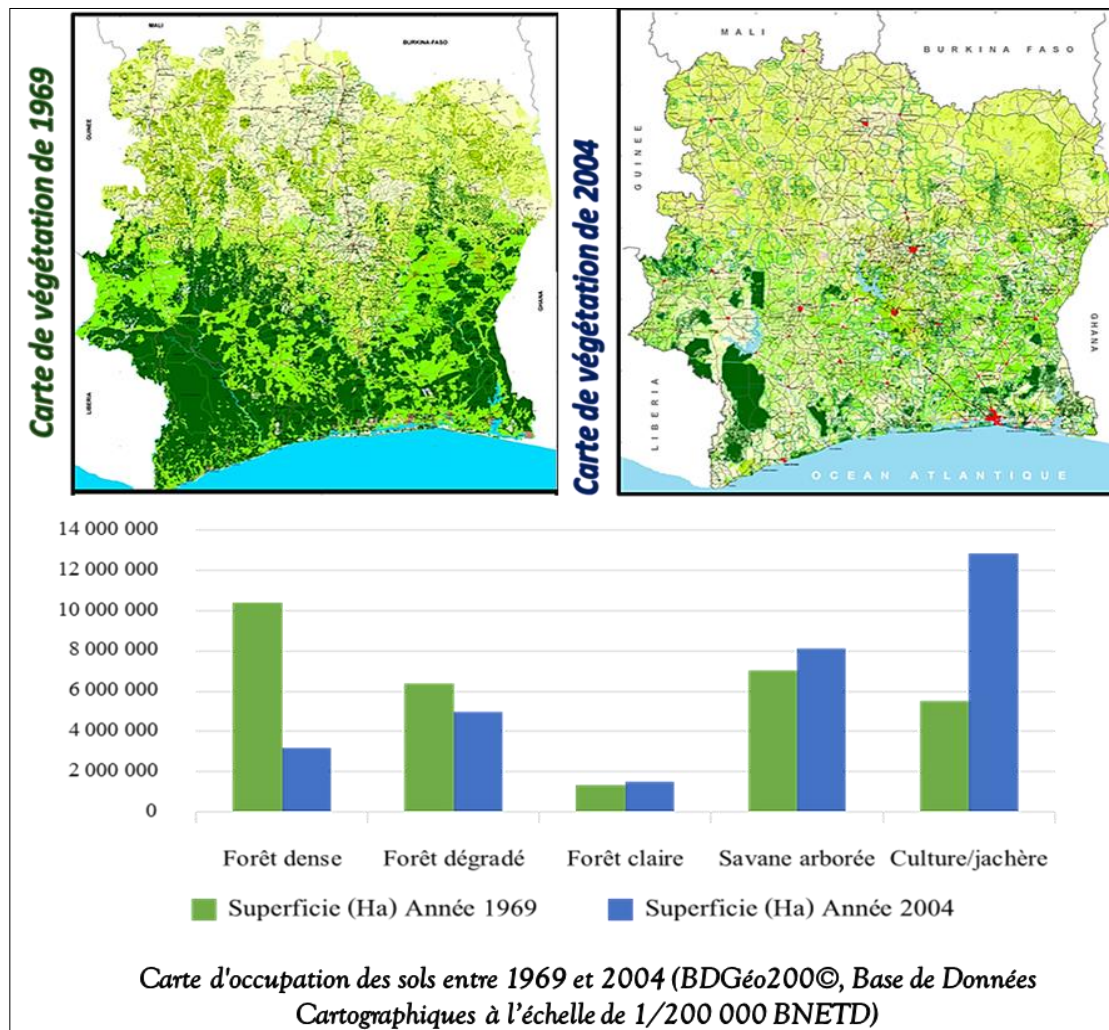


Figure 2 : Map of land use dynamic

➤ Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest rates of deforestation in sub-Saharan Africa :

- The rate of deforestation is estimated at **200 000 ha** on average per year.
- The forest area decreased from **16 millions ha** in 1900 to **less than 2.5 millions ha**.
- The encroachment in forest reserves increased from **18%** in 1996 to **50% in 2014** (SODEFOR, 2014)

Employment in the forestry sector

- 12 000 direct formal employments;
- 50 000 indirect employments;
- 400 000 taking into account activities linked to wood energy.



Description of national context

Main factors of deforestation in Cote d'Ivoire



➤ Direct Factors

- slash-and-burn extensive agriculture (Cocoa, Palm oil, rubber, coffee etc.)
- Uncontrolled exploitation of forests, including firewood
- Bush fires
- Illegal mining, especially gold panning

➤ Indirect Factors

- Demographic pressure and rural poverty
- Lack of intensification of smallholder farming
- Lack of opportunities for non-farm income
- Increasing urbanization.

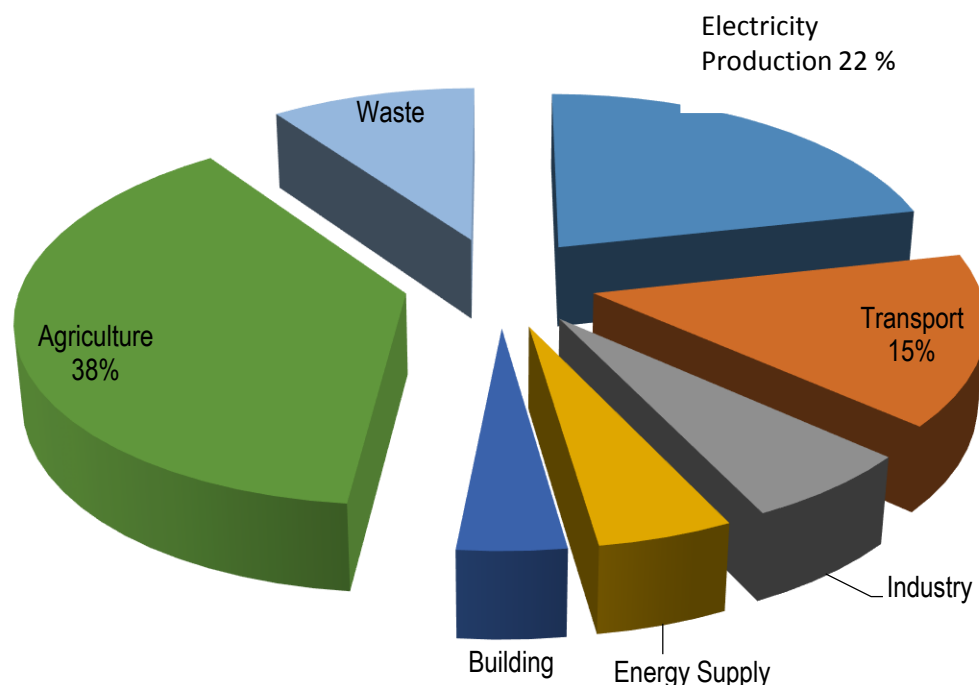


Description of the national context

Description of main national GHG emission sources



Main national sources of GHG in Côte d'Ivoire (INDC 2015)



- According to INDC, Agriculture is the main source of GHG emission - 38%.
- LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) doesn't appear in Côte d'Ivoire INDC report due to lack of reliable data.
- Based on a rate of deforestation of 200 000 ha per year, deforestation and forest degradation would account for 57 to 73% of total



Description of the national context

Context of REDD+ mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire



➤ Context of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire

2011

June: joined REDD+ mechanism

2012

October : Creation of the National Commission of REDD+, by Presidential Decree n° 2012- 1049

2013

June : Start of the drafting of R-PP

2014

May : Validation of R-PP at national level

October : Principle agreement of agricultural sectors to achieve zero deforestation agriculture

December : Submission and Approval of R-PP which has the support of several donors including UN REDD and World Bank; European Union, AFD; IRD.

2015

Drafting of the national REDD+ strategy, publication planned for December 2016



Strong political commitment

Achievements of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire



1. Strong political commitment of the Ivorian government for a zero-deforestation agriculture
Coordination interministérielle renforcée
2. Establishment of a platform of active and functional civil society
3. Active participation of the private sector and the emergence of public-private partnerships
4. (Cemai, Mondelez) are committed to test zero deforestation approach in their supply chain.
5. Formal interbranch commitment (Oil palm tree, Rubber tree): signature of a partnership for zero deforestation agriculture
6. Development of an emerging vision of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire
7. Approval of the ER-PIN and Preparation of the ER Programme in Taï National Park
8. **Official engagement of Bonn Challenge and AFR100**



SEM Le Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire lors de son allocution à la COP 21



Signature de convention entre la REDD+ et les filières Hévéas et palmier à huile pour une agriculture zéro-déforestation



Opportunities for GHG reduction

Major factors of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire



➤ **Deforestation and forest degradation are the major source of emissions in Côte d' Ivoire**

5 key opportunities for reducing these emissions identified by the future REDD + national strategy

| Opportunities | Pillars |
|---|---|
| Introduction of trees in the agricultural landscape | 1 : Zero deforestation Agriculture |
| Enrichment and / or reforestation in degraded forests and savanna areas | 4 : Restoration of degraded forests and reforestation |
| Development of intensive farming practices with low environmental impact | 1 : Zero deforestation Agriculture |
| Improving the organization of fire wood and charcoal sectors, with the establishment of dedicated plantations of fast-growing species | 2 : Development of a sustainable domestic energy |
| Enhanced operational governance ensuring the sustainable management of forests and protected areas | 3 : FLEGT / REDD+ sustainable management of GFs and Protected Areas |



Identification of projects to be co-financed by FIP

Overall vision of the FIP in Côte d'Ivoire



OVERALL VISION OF THE FIP IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Stabilize the forest area and the existing biodiversity and gradually restore the rich forest cover of FIP regions while ensuring the achievement of poverty reduction goals.



Elaboration process of Côte d'Ivoire FIP

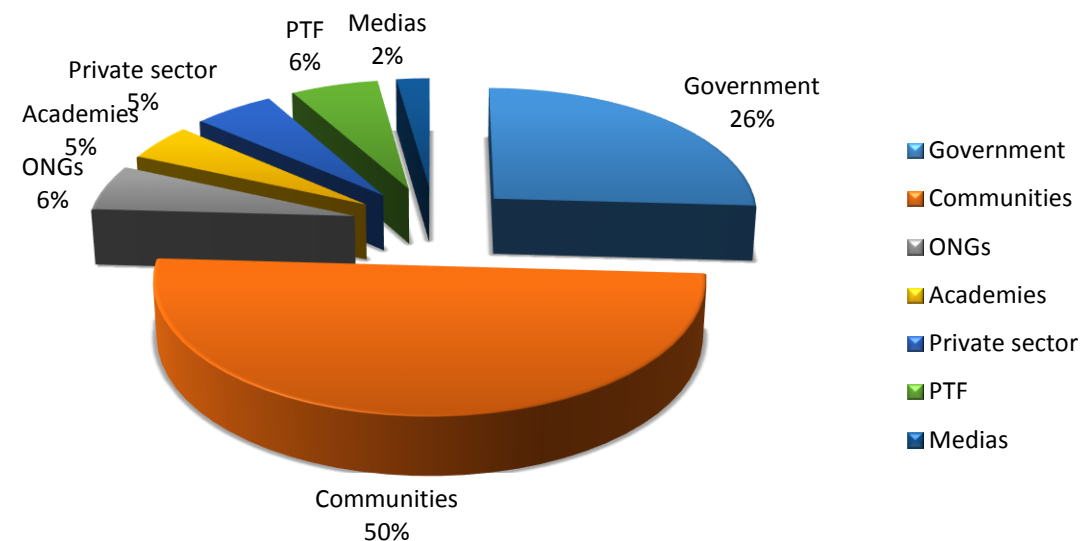


➤ Stakeholders

MDBs, PTF, line ministries (MINEF, MIM, MINEDD, MINADER, MEMIF, MEMP; etc) , ARDCI, SODEFOR, CNRA, ICRAF, ANADER, OIPR, cross-sector agricultural groups (CCC, APROMAC, AIPH), civil society, women's and youth associations



Stakeholders contacted for the elaboration of the FIP





FIP PROJET AREAS

Presentation of the intervention areas of the FIP



➤ **In the center:** Gbeké; Belier; N' Zi; Iffou; Moronou

Former cocoa belt:

- 3.5 millions ha; 42 Gazetted Forests

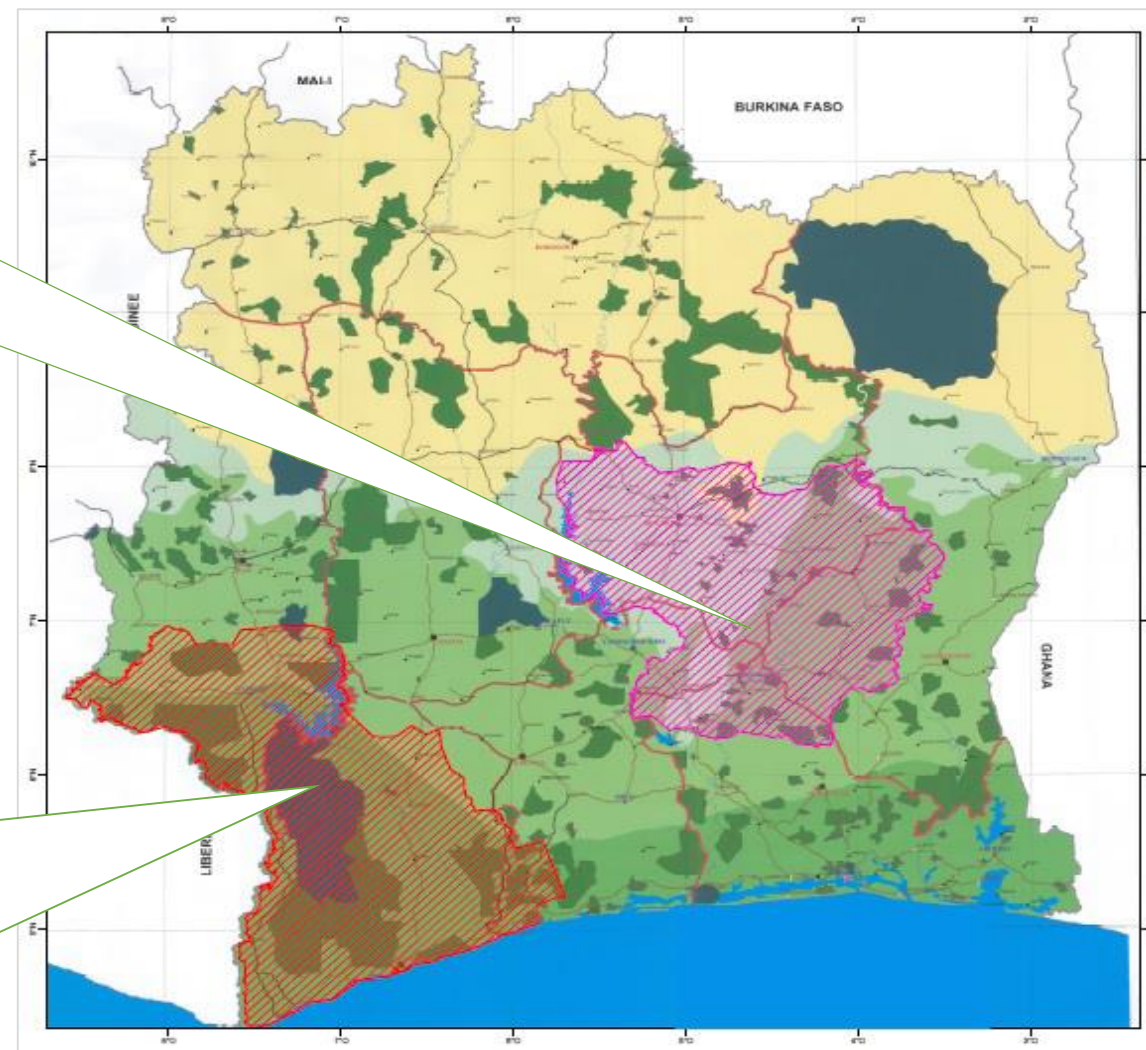
The Center has a great potential for the regeneration of forest cover, to be coupled with a local economy of wood resource

➤ **South-West:** Cavally; San Pedro; Gboklé; Nawa; Guemon.

An area in the southwest of the country, corresponding to the current main area of cocoa production

4 millions ha; 17 GFs; the PNT, the largest Protected Area of dense forest in the country

Significant potential for reducing GHG emissions and increasing storage capacity





Identification of projects to be co-financed by FIP



Project 1: Project for the Restoration of Forestry Capital (PRCF)

Project 1: Project for the Restoration of Forestry Capital

Objective: contribute to the country's goal of restoring forest cover to 20% while providing increased agricultural productivity

Component 1: Rural Domain

- Securing land and planning of land use
- Development of small agro-forestry and agricultural support to zero-deforestation agriculture
- Development of small scale high carbon stock plantations
- Development of industrial plantation projects on lumber and firewood
- Promotion and implementation of PES

Component 2 : The domain of Gazetted Forests

- Restoration of natural forests
- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing forest plantations
- Contracting with Agroforestry farmers





Identification of projects to be co-financed by FIP

Project 1: Project for the Restoration of Forestry Capital (PRCF)



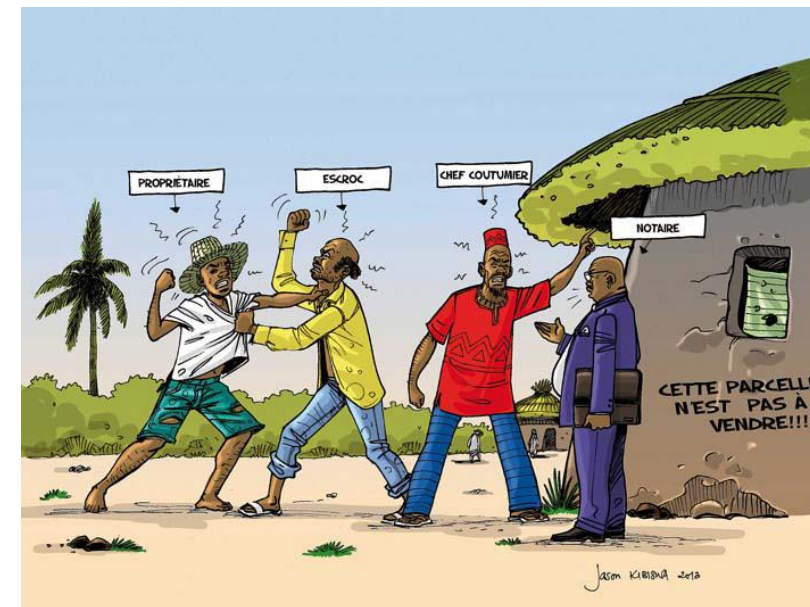
Project 1: Project for the Restoration of Forestry Capital

Transformational Impact

- transformation of land tenure systems in rural areas,
- transformation of peasant farmers into agroforestry farmers, facilitated by diversifying and increasing rural incomes to national self-sufficiency in lumber and wood energy,
- improving education levels required for the creation of direct and indirect jobs by private investment.

Estimated emission reduction potential

136 millions of teqCO_2 , on the basis of 500 000 ha over 20 years and an annual deforestation rate of 3.5%.





Identification of projects to be co-financed by FIP

Project 2: Support to Taï National Park Management (PAGT)



Project 2 : Support to Taï National Park Management

Objective : Contribute to the protection of the Taï National Park (reservoir of biodiversity)

Component 1: Capacity Building of OIPR

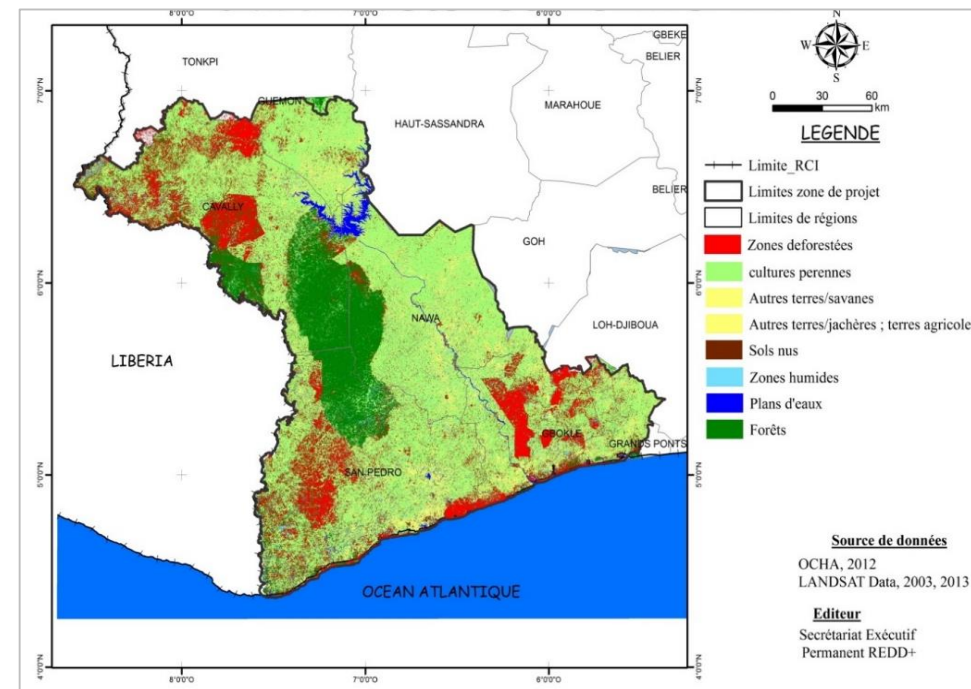
Composante 2 : Support to communities and to the rationalization program for gold mining

Transformational impact

- Important positive change for the biodiversity of the Park
- An impact on regional ecosystem (wildlife corridors and richness of the ecosystem of the Guinean forest).

Estimated emission reduction potential

428 millions of avoided teqCO_2 emissions in 20 years with an annual rate of deforestation of 1.5%.





Expected Co-benefits

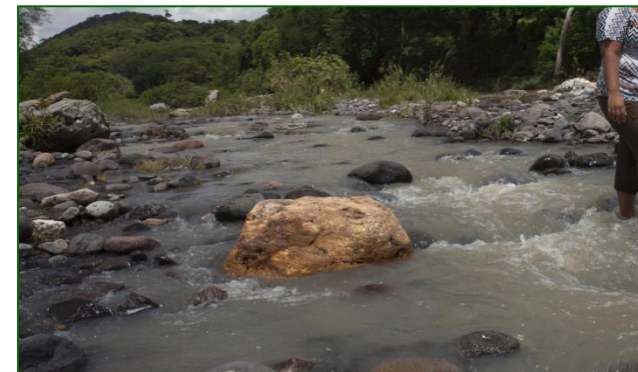


SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- Diversification of income sources ;
- Jobs creation, especially for most vulnerable population (women and youth) ;
- Increase producers income (through better yields) ;
- Improvement of local populations livelihood ;
- Sustainability of production systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Conservation of residual forests ;
- Conservation of biodiversity ;
- Protection and fertilization of soils ;
- Preserving water quality ;
- Improvement of microclimate ;
- Establishment of ecological corridors



FINANCING PLAN

9. Project and Programm concepts under the investment plan

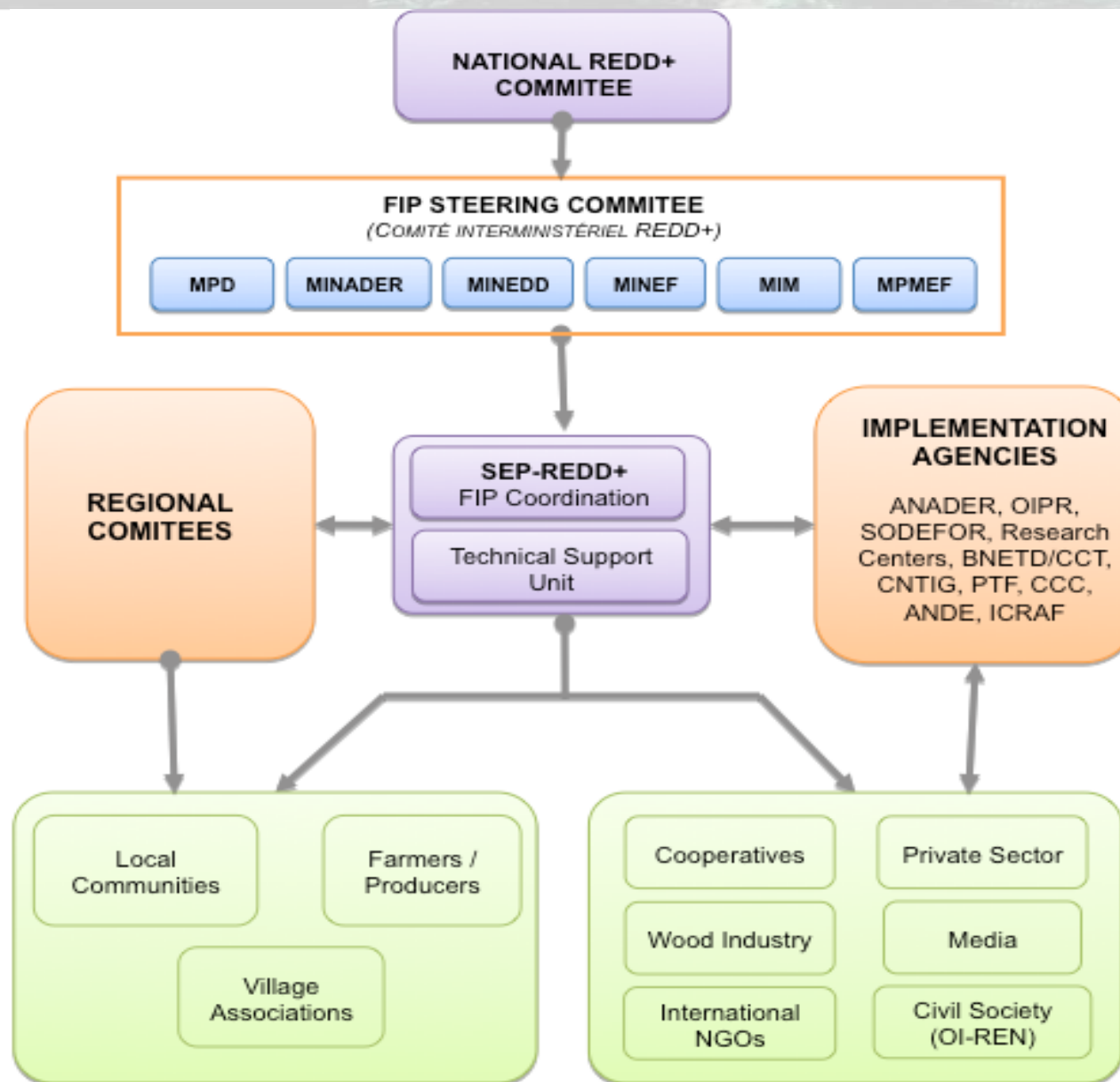
| Project/Program Title | MBD | Requested FIP amount (\$ million) | | | Private sector support | Expected co-financed | Amount of preparation grant | Multilateral Bank Fees |
|---|------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 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) | WB | 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 |



Institutional Arrangements





The FIP is an opportunity for Côte d'Ivoire to restore its forest cover



**THANKS FOR YOUR
KIND ATTENTION**

Gracias por su atención