

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE



**Ministère de l'Environnement, de la
Salubrité Urbaine et du Développement
Durable**

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

FIRST JOINT MISSION

November 9-20, 2015

AIDE-MEMOIRE

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

(FIP-COTE D'IVOIRE)

FIRST JOINT MISSION FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN

November 9-20, 2015

AIDE-MEMOIRE

INTRODUCTION

1. A joint mission of the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) was conducted in Côte d'Ivoire from November 9 to 20, 2015 to initiate the development of the Côte d'Ivoire Forest Investment Plan. The mission was led jointly by Ms. Salimata Diallo Folléa (Task Team Leader and Natural Resource Management Specialist, WB) and Mr. Léandre Gbéli (Co-Task Team Leader and Principal Agricultural Economist, AfDB). The Côte d'Ivoire team was led by Mr. Marcel Yao (Coordinator of the FIP-Côte d'Ivoire and the Executive Secretary of the REDD+). Also participating in the mission were the FIP National Steering Committee created by Ministerial order (see annex 1), the civil society and the private sector (see annex 2 for the full list of participants). The agenda of the mission is attached as annex 3.

2. After submitting its expression of interest to the FIP, Côte d'Ivoire was selected in May 2015, as one of six pilot countries for the FIP Phase 2. Total financing per country is US\$24.5 million from the FIP + US\$4.5 million from the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Next step for each country is to prepare an Investment Plan (IP) for endorsement by the FIP Secretariat.

3. The mission consisted of the following: (i) an assessment of the development status of the National REDD+ Strategy and of a study currently underway on the drivers of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire, as part of the FCPF-Readiness outputs which will inform the Investment Plan; (ii) a stakeholders' workshop in Yamopoussoukro aimed to lay down, in a participatory manner the basis of a draft of the Investment Plan; and (iii) a field trip in order to consult with the local communities in the project areas; and (iv) a debriefing of the stakeholder's workshop and of the field trip.

OVERALL FINDINGS OF THE MISSION

A. Status of the elaboration of the REDD+ strategy and of the study on deforestation drivers

4. The mission noted that key background elements are already available, including REDD+ Strategy options as well as substantial information on the drivers of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire. This background information will be used in advance to inform the Investment Plan while the REDD+ Strategy and the study on deforestation drivers will continue to be developed. REDD+ Secretariat confirmed that the draft of the REDD+ strategy will be available by February 2016 and the final report on the drivers of deforestation will be available early March. Based on this,

the final IP in line with these two REDD+ Readiness outputs, should be available early March for consideration by the FIP Sub-Committee meeting scheduled for early May 2016.

B. IP Drafting Workshop (Draft Zero)

5. The mission gathered all key stakeholders in a workshop in Yamoussoukro in order to present the template of the Investment Plan and to seek inputs from participants for the elaboration of the draft zero of the IP. Six working groups were set up based on the sections of the IP and staffed following individual background, expertise and experience (the composition of the working groups is presented in annex 4). The Technical Note "Current status of forest resources" (see annex 5), prepared by the Bank team following the FIP scoping mission held from September 28 to 30, 2015, was given to the groups as background information to support their exchanges. Summaries of the groups' exchanges are presented below. They will be further developed into the first draft of the IP, to be issued early February, 2016.

Working Group 1: Section 1 "Description of National and Sectoral Context;" and Section 3 "The Policy and Regulatory Framework."

6. In line with the country's Expression of Interest to the FIP, Group 1 brainstormed on the current state and organization of Côte d'Ivoire forests and Protected Areas, which are distributed between the two categories of State properties, i.e.: (i) the **Permanent Forest Domain**/*Domaine Forestier Permanent de l'Etat (DFPE*, 62,677 km²) and (ii) the **Rural Forest Domain**/*Domaine Forestier Rural de l'Etat (DFRE*, 251,500 km²).

The Permanent Forest Domain, legally exempted from agricultural activity or forest exploitation, covers 19% of the total country area, encompassing:

- 4,196 million ha of gazetted forests (*Forêts Classées, FCs*) managed by SODEFOR¹, the National Forest Development Agency, and
- 2,071,730 ha² of Protected Areas (PAs) managed by OIPR³. PAs comprise 5 Nature Reserves and 8 National Parks, including Taï, the largest reservoir of biodiversity in West Africa.

FCs and PAs boundaries are established by decree.

The Rural Forest Domain, managed by the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF), constitutes a reserve of lands where priority is given to agriculture and in which concession may be granted for logging.

7. Currently, these two areas include a significant amount of degraded forests and fallow land (SOFRECO⁴ 2009). The Ivorian forest cover, estimated at 37% of the country territory in 1960, had decreased to less than 14% by 2010 (AFD⁵, 2013). The average deforestation rate increased from 1.5 percent/year between 1900 and 1980 to approximately 3.5 percent/year between 1980 and 2008, which was at that time the highest rate in the World (SOFRECO 2009)⁶.

8. The causes of deforestation and forest degradation are multiple and mutually reinforcing. The search for income, exacerbated by rapid population growth, rural poverty and poor forest governance leads to intensive exploitation of natural resources via (i) rapid expansion of farms to

¹ Société de Développement des Forêts

² Source: OIBT (Organisation of Tropical Forests), 2008.

³ Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves/Ivorian Agency for National Parks and Reserves

⁴ Société Française de Réalisation, d'Etudes et de Conseil

⁵ Agence Française de Développement

compensate low productivity; (ii) "mining" of timber and firewood, also conducive to expansion agriculture, (iii) bush fires used for agricultural land clearing and hunting, (iv) mining, especially illegal gold mining, (v) lack of opportunities to create income generating alternatives to agriculture, and (v) rapid urbanization in forest areas.

9. The expansion of agricultural exploitation of forest areas, beyond the incentive pricing policy and tacit political support, is driven mostly by: (i) the high rates of profitability of forest crops, which benefit from the "forest rent" provided by the natural fertility of forests soils; and (ii) a race for land appropriation that was encouraged for many years by official declarations such as "Land belongs to the one who works on it".

10. The gradual depletion of available land in the Rural Domain has increased pressure on Gazetted Forests and Protected Areas. Pressure increased markedly during the crisis period with many people infiltrating these areas in search of security and incomes from farms, forestry or mining. According to SODEFOR (2014), the infiltrated areas in forests reserves have increased from 18% in 1996 to around 50% in 2014.

11. Lack of good governance in the management of forest resources is the primary cause for lack of protection and stems largely from: (i) a lack of political will; (ii) weak adherence to sectoral policies⁷; (iii) institutional instability; and (iv) a lack of human and financial resources.

12. Rural communities and farmers continue to place little emphasis on sustainable management of forest resources (except in sacred forests) due to: (i) the continued challenge to gaining formal recognition and certification of land tenure rights; and (ii) the fact that communities continue to be left out of benefits sharing, particularly with regard to the redistribution of tax revenues.

13. The group also reviewed the current set of national policies (climate development strategy, the National Development Plan, land law, forest law, decentralization policy) and concluded that the existing legal framework would allow, if implemented, to promote conservation and sustainable management of the country's forest resources.

Working Group 2: Section 2 "Identification of GHG Reduction Opportunities" and Section 6 "Identification and Justification of Projects and Programs Co-financed by the Forest Investment Plan."

14. Brainstorming of this group focused on steps to reduce GHG in Côte d'Ivoire through: (i) improvement of agricultural productivity; (ii) improvement of land tenure security; (iii) reforestation; (iv) rationalization of gold panning; (v) monitoring and enhanced control of illegal logging; and (vi) development and implementation of an integrated and inclusive land use plan.

15. Based on the known causes of deforestation, the group identified three relevant focal areas for a potential FIP co-financing, namely: (i) logging: to reduce uncontrolled logging and

⁷ Lack of coordination among the sectoral ministries involved in the management of community development, agriculture, etc. in forest areas has contributed greatly to weakening the on-going management efforts of the institutions in charge of forest protection. In several gazetted forests and national parks, clandestine camps were erected in villages or rural municipalities, schools and health centers were located there and formalized by the assignment of officials. In addition, cocoa farmers benefit on an on-going basis from technical support provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.

improve sustainability by involving private operators in the forestry sector and local communities in reforestation, based on a detailed analysis of lessons learned from the various reforestation programs that have been implemented in Côte d'Ivoire; (ii) agriculture: to reduce pressure on classified forests and protected areas through intensification of agricultural *systems* by providing farmers with appropriate technologies and improved access to inputs and guidance; and (iii) land security: to develop an inexpensive and effective mechanism to ensure that rural communities and farmers obtain the land tenure security they need to make investments on their farms and be motivated to participate in the sustainable management of forest resources.

Working Group 3: Section 4 "Expected co-benefits from FIP investment"

16. This group brainstormed on some of the potential co-benefits from the FIP investment at the environmental, social and economic levels as described below:

(i) At the environmental level: (i) mitigation of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the preservation and enhancement of carbon stocks and improving the resilience and sustainability of agricultural production systems. In addition, the re-planting of the Central Regions could create the possibility of the return of populations from the West and Southwest, thus alleviating pressure on the Tai National Park; and (ii) increasing biodiversity and ecosystems resilience through the protection and restoration of natural habitats in forest areas.

(ii) At the social level: FIP investment may create the opportunity for alternative forest *management* models allowing income generation for local communities through sustainable access to forest resources. Co-benefits would include: (i) supporting women and youth involvement in forest restoration initiatives, development of tree plantations, and co-management of forests; and (ii) ensuring land tenure security and enforcement of the new Forestry Law provisions regarding the tree ownership, enabling communities, especially women to have better access to forest resources and associated economic benefits.

(iii) At the economic level and for poverty reduction: FIP investments can ultimately lead to an increase in farmers' income through: (i) improvement of agricultural yields, (ii) forest cover restoration activities; and (iii) Payments for Environmental Services (PES) related to reduction of GHG emissions.

Working Group 4: Section 5 "Collaborations among MDBs and Other Development partners".

17. The main topics that were addressed during Group 4 exchanges were the following:

(i) General framework of donors collaboration: discussions highlighted two levels of collaboration between the main development partners of Côte d'Ivoire: (a) general coordination at the level of heads of diplomatic missions and (b) sectoral cooperation, organized in seven thematic panels, including an "environment and forest" panel, where, among others, the process of preparing the implementation of REDD + and FIP is discussed.

(ii) Collaboration on the theme "Environment and Forest": The French Development Agency (AFD) leads collaboration among the development partners working in the forest and environment sector. AFD holds regular inter-agency meetings to discuss sectoral issues, to brainstorm on potential solutions to tackle the issues, and represent MDBs at high-level governmental consultations on the sector. As such, AFD will be kept informed of the IP

preparation process to ensure that information is relayed to the development partners in the “Environment and Forest” panel and then fed back into the IP. Once the first draft of the IP becomes available, development partners will be invited to the national restitution workshop to provide feedback and contribute to the next draft. They will also take part in the final validation workshop before submission of the IP to the FIP Secretariat.

(iii) WB and AfDB collaboration in the development and implementation of the IP: It was reconfirmed that the WB remains the lead agency for both IP development and implementation of the projects deriving from the IP. However, given the significant reduction in allocations between FIP envelopes of first and second phases and to avoid duplication of projects between the two MDBs, it would be desirable that FIP-Côte d'Ivoire funding be allocated to a single project under the management of the WB in close collaboration with AfDB.

Working Group 5: Section 7 "Implementation Potential and Risk Assessment."

18. *Implementation Potential:* The Ivorian Government has significant potential for the successful implementation of the IP through: (i) a set of reforms it has initiated in order to improve the business environment and promote public-private partnership, (ii) important legal and regulatory measures in the key sectors of forestry, agriculture and mining, and (iii) the establishment of the REDD+ National Committee, an inter-ministerial task force dedicated to the preparation of the REDD+ strategy, along with other related structures, which will play a significant role in facilitating the implementation of programs and projects related to reducing carbon emissions.

19. *Potential risks* related to the implementation of FIP activities are:

i) in the Rural Domain: (a) farmers access to inputs and technologies needed for the "zero deforestation agriculture"; (b) farmers adaptation to, and ownership of, new technologies and methods; (c) availability of seedlings and technical guidance/assistance as well as involvement of local communities in the promotion and implementation of village reforestations; d) cost and availability of alternatives for domestic energy and State support for their development; and (e) cost and duration of the process of securing land tenure as well as conflicts which it could raise in and between communities.

(ii) in the Gazetted Forests: (a) availability of human and financial resources as well as seedlings for reforestation of degraded areas; (b) adherence of local communities after the restriction of access to land for agriculture; (c) legitimacy of the people's representatives in the participatory bodies managing the Gazetted Forests; and (d) effective relay of information to the population.

(iii) in the Tai National Park and its surrounding area: (a) capacity of Park co-management bodies; (b) willingness of illegal miners; (c) quality of governance for management and rationalization of gold panning; and (d) availability of human resources for Park surveillance.

20. These risks will be further discussed during interim and up-coming joint missions and mitigation measures will be identified and included in the IP.

Section 8 "Financing Instruments and Planning" and Section 9 "Results Framework".

21. The mission agreed that this section will be developed during interim and up-coming joint missions based on the 1st draft of the IP.

Working Group 6: Annex 2, "Stakeholders' Participation Plan" and Annex 3 "Information on the Integration of Grants to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (Dedicated Grant Mechanism - DGM) in the Investment Plan".

22. The exchanges highlighted the following points:

(i) Stakeholders' participation. A stakeholders' participation plan will be developed during the IP preparation process. The group agreed on: (i) the need for active participation of the Coffee and Cocoa Council, the private sector and the Media Network for Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (ReMeCC-CI); and (ii) the importance of broad consultation with technical and financial partners active in the field that have a long history of cooperation and consultation with local communities in order to share best practices.

(ii) Mechanism for involvement of local communities in the IP preparation, especially the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM). 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. Populations of the first group share deep social, cultural, emotional and spiritual connections 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).

23. The mission met with several members of these communities who identified a range of potential activities to improve their livelihoods. These initiatives constitute actions to alleviate poverty as provided in the DGM, and will contribute to achieving the overall objectives of the FIP. Activities would be implemented based on the following principles: (i) develop good governance in forestry and land tenure systems in accordance with the REDD+ strategy; (ii) take into account the interests of all community members in the design and implementation of the IP; (iii) enforce land and property rights - all projects relating to FIP and REDD + should take into account fundamental international as well as customary rights; (iv) ensure the involvement and commitment of local communities in REDD +; (v) integrate REDD + and the IP in forest landscape management policy; (vi) ensure equitable sharing of benefits of projects implemented within the FIP and the REDD+ frameworks; and (vii) ensure cross-cutting approach to projects and initiatives to be implemented under the FIP.

24. In this context, the working group recommended an information and communication strategy that will: (i) target different categories of stakeholders, with a particular focus on women and youth; and (ii) be integrated in the global communication strategy that was developed and implemented during the REDD + preparation phase.⁸ Communication and information sharing

⁸ "Consultation Plan and Participation of Côte d'Ivoire "

related to the DGM will use local languages and a range of media (including TV, local/proximity radio, billboards/signboards) and other means (meetings, gadgets, briefings and sensitization) for messaging.

C. Field visits

25. The mission visited with four communities in the localities of Didiévi, Soubré and Méagui from November 14 to 17th, 2015 to consult with local stakeholders on conservation issues and protection of forest cover. Annex 6 presents the detailed report of this mission.

26. The mission met with a range of stakeholders from opinion leaders, heads of villages, religious leaders, presidents and heads of cooperatives, individual farmers and representatives of associations (e.g., women's associations and youth groups), representatives of local public administrations and students. Several community plantations and associations were visited in the Didiévi area.

27. According to the visited groups, the main factors for degradation of forests and protected areas include the decline of traditional customs; increase in logging; expansion of coffee and cocoa plantations; non-compliance with laws; the “laissez-faire” approach of the State and a lack of coordination among administration managers, resulting for example in the construction of schools, health centers and roads in Gazetted Forests; and finally, corruption.

28. The solutions recommended by the stakeholders included involving communities more directly in the management of Gazetted Forests and Protected Areas, taking steps to transition out infiltrated populations, and initiating reforestation with a range of useful tree species. Women groups, youth and farmers expressed a desire to receive guidance to adopt good farming practices and to undertake income-generating activities, particularly in the areas of raising livestock and food crops and producing and marketing crafts. Moreover, people expressed the need for access to basic infrastructure, such as potable water, energy, health and educational facilities and markets.

29. In addition to the above, two key pieces of information with an impact on the IP development emerged during the meetings in the southwest, namely that: (i) people have begun migrating to the mountainous regions (Western Region) including Man, Guiglo, Duékoué, Bloléquin, in search of new land suitable for plantation farming (coffee-cocoa); and (ii) illegal mining around and inside the Taï National Park is more substantial than previously assessed and poses a serious threat to the Park.

D. Debriefing of the stakeholder's workshop and of the field trip

30. A debriefing session was held at the premises of the World Bank on Wednesday, November 18, 2015. It included: (i) presentation of the results of the work of each group and exchanges relating thereto; (ii) reporting of the field mission; and (iii) presentation of the methodology of the firm (*Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique* - CSRS) selected to support the Ivorian team with the development of the Investment Plan (see annex 7). The MDBs and stakeholders validated the mission outputs in a participatory manner and agreed on next steps presented below.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

31. The findings of this mission will be further developed into a first draft of the investment plan during the months of December 2015 and January 2016, informed by further consultations at the national level. The FIP Steering Committee and the National Coordination Unit of the FIP will be supported by a local consulting firm *EUTU+ in this task. The full schedule for the development of the IP is presented below. The second joint mission is planned for early March 2016.

Execution phases		December				January				February				March	
		S 1	S 2	S 3	S 4	S 5	S 6	S 7	S 8	S 9	S 10	S 11	S 12	S 13	S 14
0	Scoping meeting														
1	Data collection and literature review	1 / 20													
	2.1 Interview with institutions, NGOs and donors														
	2.2 Data collection														
	2.3 Analysis and synthesis Sessions														
	Feedback to MDB & SEP-REDD on validation tools ground plan and synthesis (JP + Djogbenou + Gelase)				21 23										
2	Regional workshops and field visits (comments + surveys)	4 au 17													
	3.1 Iffou Region (Didiévi) Team 1														
	3.2 Nzi Region (Dimbokro)- E 1														
	3.3 Bélier Region (Yamoussoukro)- E1														
	3.4 Nawa Region (Soubré) Team 2														
	3.5 San Pedro Region- E2														
	3.6 Guemon Region (Duékoué)- E2														
4	Feedback to MDB & SEP-REDD orientation analysis (JP + Djogbenou + Gelase)								25 31						
	Data analysis and writing of draft 1 PIF														
	Submission of draft 1 to MDB + SEP-REDD														
	Mini workshop CSRS-SEP REDD-BMD / teleconference													22	
5	<i>Workshop presentation of the draft 1 to the steering committee of PIF and MDB</i>														24
	<i>PIF final document</i>														7 13
6	<i>English translation and submission of the report</i>														

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

32. The World Bank, AfDB and the Ivorian authorities confirm their agreement to make public this Aide-Memoire (AM). The disclosure of the AM was agreed upon with the REDD+ Executive Secretary, Coordinator of the FIP-Côte d'Ivoire, during the restitution of the mission held by videoconference on Friday, November 27th, 2015 from 10am to 1pm (GMT).

LIST OF ANNEXES

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2. Annex 2: List of participants to the mission
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Annexe 1. Decree establishing the FIP Steering Committee

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DE LA SALUBRITÉ URBAINE
ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE
UNION – DISCIPLINE – TRAVAIL

ARRETE N° 00.113 MINESUDD DU 23 NOV 2015
PORTANT NOMINATION DES
MEMBRES DU COMITE NATIONAL DE PILOTAGE DU PROGRAMME
D'INVESTISSEMENT FORESTIER

Le ministère de l'environnement, de la salubrité urbaine et du développement durable,

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques adoptée le 09 mai 1992 ;
- Vu la loi n° 96-766 du 3 octobre 1996 portant Code de l'Environnement ;
- Vu la loi n° 2014-427 du 14 juillet 2014 portant Code Forestier ;
- Vu le décret n° 2005-726 du 28 décembre 2005 portant adhésion de la République de Côte d'Ivoire au Protocole de Kyoto relatif à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques, adopté le 11 décembre 1997;
- Vu le décret n° 2012-1049 du 24 octobre 2012 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission Nationale pour la Réduction des Emissions de gaz à effet de serre dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des forêts.
- Vu le décret n° 2012-1118 du 21 novembre 2012 portant nomination du Premier Ministre, chef du Gouvernement, tel que modifié par le décret n° 2013-784 du 19 novembre 2013 ;
- Vu le décret n° 2012-1119 du 22 novembre 2012 portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement, tel que modifié par les décrets n° 2013-505 du 25 juillet 2013, n° 2013-784, n° 2013-785, n° 2013-786 du 19 novembre 2013 et n° 2014-89 du 12 mars 2014 ;
- Vu le décret n° 2013-41 du 30 janvier 2013 relatif à l'Evaluation Environnementale Stratégique des politiques, plans et programmes ;
- Vu le décret n° 2013-506 du 25 juillet 2013 portant attributions des Membres du Gouvernement, tel que modifié par le décret n° 2013-802 du 21 novembre 2013 ;
- Vu le décret n° 2014-507 du 15 septembre 2014 portant organisation du Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine et du Développement Durable ;

ARRETE :

Article 1 : sont nommés membres du Comité National de Pilotage du Programme d'Investissement Forestier en abrégé PIF, les personnes dont les noms suivent :

- CDT YAO Marcel, Coordonnateur REDD+ ;
- KOYA Natoueu J.C, Conseiller Technique du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre du Plan et du Développement ;
- WOÏ Mela Gaston, Conseiller Régional du Tonkpi ;
- TEAPOINHI Seponh Stéphanie, chargée d'études à la DEIF, Ministère en charge des eaux et forêts ;
- OUATARA Zana Inzan, Assistant point focal FEM ;
- Mme ANGOUA Conseiller Technique du Ministre des Mines et de l'Industrie ;
- Mme AKA née EPONON Valérie, Sous-Directeur de la programmation et de la budgétisation, Ministère de l'Agriculture ;
- AGNIMEL Adhissy Charles, Chargé d'études à la Direction Technique, l'OIPR.
- Mme GBO Amin, Chef de division changement climatique, ANADER
- Dr ASSIRI Assiri Alexis, Programme Cacao, CNRA ;
- KOFFI Konan Jean Claude Conseiller Technique du Directeur Général, SODEFOR ;
- Mme RENSKE Aarnoudse, Coordonnatrice, IDH.
- MBALO N'DIAYE, Représentant Pays de Mondelez ;
- PHILIPPE Metral, Directeur DD, CEMOI ;
- Dr KOUAME N'dri Marie Thérèse, Organisation de la société civile, OIREN ;
- KOUAO Hammond d'Almeida Francis, Responsable formation, APROMAC ;
- BROUZRO Herman, Responsable des opérations AIPH ;
- BEDIE Auguste, Chef de service projet, Conseil Café-Cacao ;
- EGNANKOU Wadja, Président de SOS forêts ;
- DOSSAN René Kouakou N'guessan, Préfet du Département de Didiévi ;
- KOUAKOU Kouamé Marcelin ; Représentant des jeunes, Communauté rurale

Article 2 : Les membres du comité de pilotage du Programme d'Investissement Forestier ont droit à une prime de transport pour leur présence aux différentes réunions.

Article 3 : Le présent arrêté qui prend effet à compter de sa date de signature, sera publié au Journal Officiel de la République de Côte d'Ivoire et partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Abidjan, le 23/11/ 2015



Dr Rémi Allah-Kouadio

Annex 2: List of participants to the mission

Organization	Name of participants and titles
World Bank	Salimata D. FOLLEA , NRM Specialist and WB FIP TTL
	Jean Paul CHAUSSE , Principal Agricultural Specialist, consultant
	Ellen TYNAN , Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, consultant.
	Gratien BONI , Sr. Social Development Specialist and Social Scientist consultant.
	Patrick Joël ADEBA , Environmental Analyst, consultant.
	Sylvain AKINDELE , Sr Forest Management Specialist, PGFPR/WB, Cotonou-BENIN
African Development Bank	Léandre GBELI , Principal Agricultural Economist, FIP Focal point.
	Paul DJOBENOU , Forestry Specialist, Consultant.
	Nathalie GAHUNGA , Gender Specialist.
Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	Eponou Valerie ACKA , Deputy Director, member of the Steering Committee
	Goore Jean Pierre BOTI Bi , Head of Rural Land Tenure Service, (Yamoussoukro).
Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation, and Sustainable Development ((MINESUDD)	Bragori Hélène YOCOLLY , Regional Director, (Yamoussoukro).
	Guillaume Désiré APO , Project Manager, (Yamoussoukro).
Ministry of Water Resources and Forests	Seponh Stéphanie TEAPOINHI , Research Specialist, DEPE, member of the Steering Committee.
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Sosthène KOUADIO , Research Analyst.
Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Jean Claude KOYA , Technical Advisor, member of the Steering Committee
Ministry of Industry and Mines (MIM)	Ehouman Chantal ANGOUA , Technical Advisor, member of the Steering Committee.
Ministry of Interior and the Security	René Kouakou DOSSAN , Prefect of Didievi. member of the Steering Committee
Forest Development Agency (SODEFOR)	Konan J.C. KOFFI , Technical Adviser, member of the Steering Committee
Ivorian Parks and Reserves Agency (OIPR)	Adhissy Charles AGNIMEL , Research Specialist, member of the Steering Committee
National Rural Development Agency (ANADER)	Amin GBO , Head of Climate Change Service, member of the Steering Committee
Mayors organization	Kouassi Kouadio OUASSA , Representative of project area mayors, member of the Steering Committee

Organization	Name of participants and titles
Civil Society Organizations	Wadja Mathieu EGNANKOU , President, SOS Forêt, member of the Steering Committee
	Ndri Marie Thérèse KOUAME , Member, NGOs Platform (OIREN), member of the Steering Committee
	Amenan Constantine KOUADIO , Women's Representative, ASCAFED
	Kouakou Brice KANGA , President, TECK IVOIRE Kouamé Marcellin KOUAKOU , Youth organization of Belier region (Toumodi), member of the Steering Committee
Natural Rubber Professionals' Association (APROMAC)	Francis KOUAO , Training Coordinator
CEMOI-CI (Cocoa industry)	Konan Bienvenu KOUADIO , Responsible of Sustainable Cocoa for Central area, member of the Steering Committee.
Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)	Renske. AARNOUDSE , Country Coordinator, member of the Steering Committee
Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS)	Daouda DAO , Research Manager and FIP Consultant,
	Inza KONE , Deputy Director, Research Manager and FIP Consultant
	Karim OUATTARA , Researcher and FIP Consultant
National Bureau for Technical Studies and Development (BNETD)	Inza TRAORE , head of Sustainable development Service, SEP-REDD+ consultant.
	Claude Thierry N'DOUME , Head of Project Management and Marketing Service
	Adjadi BELLO , Head of Mission
SEP REDD+	Marcel YAO , FIP National Focal Point
	Iritié Marc Soumaila ZAKO Bi , Technical Assistant.
	Amon Auguste KOUAKOU , Pilot Projects Technical Assistant.
	Jean Venance ATCHORY , Translator
	Yoboua André Serge P. KASSI , Technical Assistant for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.
	Elie LEYAH , Technical Assistant.
	Alloua KADJO , Technical Assistant.
	Ossiena Aristide KONE , Technical Assistant
	Yao Eric KONAN , Technical Assistant for Strategy and Implementation Framework
	Jean Paul AKA , Technical Assistant for Strategy and Implementation Framework,
	Lucien DJA , Technical Assistant for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment,
	Mahamane Ouattara , Technical Assistant for Monitoring and Evaluation
	Emmanuel DOGNI , Accounting Assistant
	Pierrot RAKOTONIAINA , Adviser in strategic planning, SEP REDD+/ UNDP Consultant

Annex 3: Mission Agenda

Agenda of the joint mission (AfDB and World Bank) from November 9 to 20th, 2015

Sunday, November 8, 2015: Arrival of the mission			
Monday, November 9, 2015: Working sessions in Abidjan			
Schedule	Activities	Responsible	Participants
8h00	Arrival of the mission (World Bank office)		World Bank
9h-10h00	Working Session (World Bank and AfDB)	World Bank	World Bank and AfDB
11h-18h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working session at SEP-REDD+ Working session with BNETD Organization of various working groups for the workshop/departure to Yamoussoukro (working on the Framework of FIP Investment Plan and distribution of participants per group); WB car for WB team; and SEP-REDD + cars for SEP-REDD team and the Steering Committee. 	SEP-REDD+	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, Steering Committee, and BNETD
Tuesday, November 10, 2015			
12h	Arrival of the participants to Yamoussoukro and installation in the hotel		
12h-14h	Lunch	Participants	
14h	Welcoming word by the Coordinator	REDD+ Project Coordinator	REDD+ Project Coordinator
14h15-15h15	Presentation of the Framework of FIP Investment Plan	Assistant SEP-REDD+	Assistant SEP-REDD+
15h15-18h	Presentation of the summary of the literature review, followed by discussion	Consultant Gatien/Adeba	Consultant Gatien/Adeba
Wednesday, November 11, 2015			
8h30	Arrival and Breakfast	Participants	
9h-9h30	Workshop opening by the regional Prefect		World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
9h30-11h00	Presentation and Brainstorming: session 6 <i>Identification and rationale for projects and programs to be co-financed by FIP</i> (From the framework of the FIP Investment Plan)	REDD+ Project Coordinator	REDD+ Project Coordinator
11h-11h15	coffee break		

11h15-13h	Presentation and Brainstorming: session 6 <i>Identification and rationale for projects and programs to be co-financed by FIP</i> (from FIP framework) (continued)	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
13h-14h	Lunch break		
14h-16h	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
16h-16h15	coffee break		
16h15-17h30	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
Thursday, November 14, 2015			
8h00-8h30	Arrival and Breakfast	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
8h30-11h	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
11h-11h15	coffee break		
11h15-13h	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
13h-14h	Lunch break		
14h-16h	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
16h-16h15	coffee break		
16h15-17h	Debriefing on the state of Breakout sessions	Participants	Group leaders
Friday, November 13, 2015			
8h-8h30	Arrival and Breakfast	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
8h30-11h	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
11h-11h15	Tea break		
11h15-13h	Breakout sessions	Participants	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
13h-14h	Lunch break		
14h-16h	Update on progress of Breakout sessions	Participants	Group leaders
16h-16h15	coffee break		
16h15-17h	Update on progress of Breakout sessions, (continued)	Participants	Group leaders

Saturday, November 14, 2015			
7h00-9h	Travel: Yamoussoukro-Didiévi		SEP-REDD+
9h-9h30	Discussion with the Prefect		SEP-REDD+
9h30-17h	<ul style="list-style-type: none">visit of woodfuel plantationsvisit of an industrial timber plantationConsultations with communities		SEP-REDD+
17h30	Back to Yamoussoukro		
Sunday, November 15, 2015			
8h00-14h	Travel: Yamoussoukro-Soubré		
Afternoon	Discussion with OIPR		
Monday, November 16, 2015			
8h-12h	Visit of Tai National Park		World Bank, AfDB, and SEP-REDD+
14h-18h	Visit of cocoa farms Consultations with communities		
Tuesday, November 17, 2015			
8h-14h	Travel: Soubré-Abidjan		World Bank, AfDB, and SEP-REDD+
Wednesday, November 18, 2015			
8h45-16h15	Presentation of group work	Group leaders	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
16h15-17h30	Conclusion of the day	Marcel Yao	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
Thursday, November 19, 2015			
8h-17h	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Drafting the Aide-MemoireConsolidation of the results of the works group to structure the first draft of the Investment Plan	Group leaders: Patrick/Jean Paul Chausse/Ellen Tynan	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
Friday, November 20, 2015: Restitution of Aide-Memoire and agreements on the next steps			
9h-11h	Revision of the Aide-Memoire	Patrick ADEBA/Gratien Boni	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
	coffee break		
11h15-13h	Revision of the Aide-Memoire (continued)	Patrick ADEBA/Gratien Boni	World Bank, AfDB, SEP-REDD+, and the Steering Committee
Lunch break			

Annex 4: Composition of the IP draft zero working groups

IP sections	Name of the group leader and title	Name of participants and titles
Section 1 "Description of the country and sector context;" and Section 3 "Enabling policy and regulatory environment."	Group 1 led by Jean Paul CHAUSSE, <i>Principal Agricultural Specialist</i> , WB consultant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Iritié Marc Soumaila ZAKO Bi, <i>Technical Specialist, SEP-REDD+</i>. – Adhissy Charles AGNIMEL, <i>Research Specialist, OIPR</i>, member of the Steering Committee. – Eponou Valerie ACKA, <i>Deputy Director</i>, Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), member of the Steering Committee. – Konan J.C. KOFFI, <i>Technical Adviser, SODEFOR</i>, member of the Steering Committee. – Paul DJOBENOU, <i>Forestry Specialist</i>, AfDB Consultant.
Section 2 "Identification of opportunities for Greenhouse gas abatement" and Section 6 "Identification and rationale for projects and programs to be co-financed by FIP".	Group 2 led by: Yao Eric KONAN, <i>Technical Assistant for Strategy and Implementation Framework</i> , SEP-REDD+. And, Ellen TYNAN, <i>Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist</i> , WB consultant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – René Kouakou DOSSAN, <i>Prefect of Didievi</i>, member of the Steering Committee – Sylvain AKINDELE, <i>Sr Forest Management Specialist, PGFPR/WB, Cotonou-BENIN</i>. – Amon Auguste KOUAKOU, <i>Pilot Projects Technical Assistant</i>, SEP-REDD+. – Kouakou Brice KANGA, <i>President</i>, TECK IVOIRE (NGO). – Seponh Stéphanie TEAPOINHI, <i>Research Specialist</i>, MINEF/DEPE, member of the Steering Committee. – Goore Jean Pierre BOTI Bi, <i>Head of Rural Land Tenure Service</i>, Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI-Yamoussoukro).
Section 4 "Expected Co-Benefits from FIP Investment".	Group 3 led by Jean Paul AKA, <i>Technical Assistant for Strategy and Implementation Framework</i> , SEP-REDD+.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jean Venance ATCHORY, <i>Translator</i>, SEP-REDD+. – Guillaume Désiré APO, <i>Project Manager</i>, Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation, and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD-Yamoussoukro). – Konan Bienvenu KOUADIO, <i>Responsible of Sustainable Cocoa for Central area, CEMOI-CI</i>, member of the Steering Committee. – Kouamé Marcellin KOUAKOU, <i>Youth organization of Belier region (Toumodi)</i>, member of the Steering Committee.
Section 5 "Collaboration among MDBs and with other Partners".	Group 4 led by Léandre GBELI, <i>Principal Agricultural Economist, FIP Focal point</i> , AfDB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amenan Constantine KOUADIO, <i>Women's Representative</i>, ASCAFED (NGO) – Bragori Hélène YOCOLLY, <i>Regional Director</i>, Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation, and Sustainable Development ((MINESUDD -Yamoussoukro). – Elie LEYAH, <i>Technical Assistant</i>, SEP-REDD+, Renske AARNOUDSE, <i>Country Coordinator</i>, IDH, Côte d'Ivoire, member of the Steering Committee. – Salimata D. Folléa, <i>NRM Specialist and WB FIP TTL</i>

IP sections	Name of the group leader and title	Name of participants and titles
<p>Section 7: “Implementation potential with risk assessment”.</p>	<p>Group 5 led by Lucien DJA, <i>Technical Assistant for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment</i>, SEP-REDD+.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amin GBO, <i>Head of Climate Change Service</i>, ANADER, member of the Steering Committee. – Jean Claude KOYA, <i>Technical Advisor</i>, Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), member of the Steering Committee. – Ehouman Chantal ANGOUA, <i>Technical Advisor</i>, Ministry of Industry and Mines (MIM), member of the Steering Committee. – Yoboua André Serge P. KASSI, <i>Technical Assistant for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment</i>, SEP-REDD+.
<p>Annex 2: A stakeholder involvement plan which presents an assessment of the relevant stakeholder groups in the pilot and how these groups have been involved in the design and will be involved in the implementation of the Investment Plan and related projects and programs.</p> <p>Annex 3: Information on how funding from the Dedicated Grant Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will be part of the Investment Plan.</p>	<p>Group 6 led by Gratien BONI, Sr. <i>Social Development Specialist and Social Scientist</i>, WB Consultant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kouassi Kouadio OUASSA, Representative of project area mayors, member of the Steering Committee – Wadja Mathieu EGNANKOU, President, SOS Forêt (NGO,) member of the Steering Committee. – Ndri Marie Thérèse KOUAME, <i>Member</i>, NGOs Platform (OIREN), member of the Steering Committee. – Nathalie GAHUNGA, Gender Specialist, AfDB. – Alloua KADJO, <i>Technical Assistant</i>, SEP-REDD+. – Ossiena Aristide KONE, Technical Assistant, SEP-REDD+.

Annex 5: Technical Note: Current state of forest resources

I. Current situation of forest resources

A. Current Situation

Côte d'Ivoire forest estate consists of two main areas: the State's Permanent Forest Estate and the Rural Forest Domain. Together, these two areas represent in principle about 12.4 million hectares or 38% of the country total area. However, Cote d'Ivoire forest resources are considerably degraded and it is estimated that the actual area under forest do not exceed 3.5 million ha, including parks and reserves.

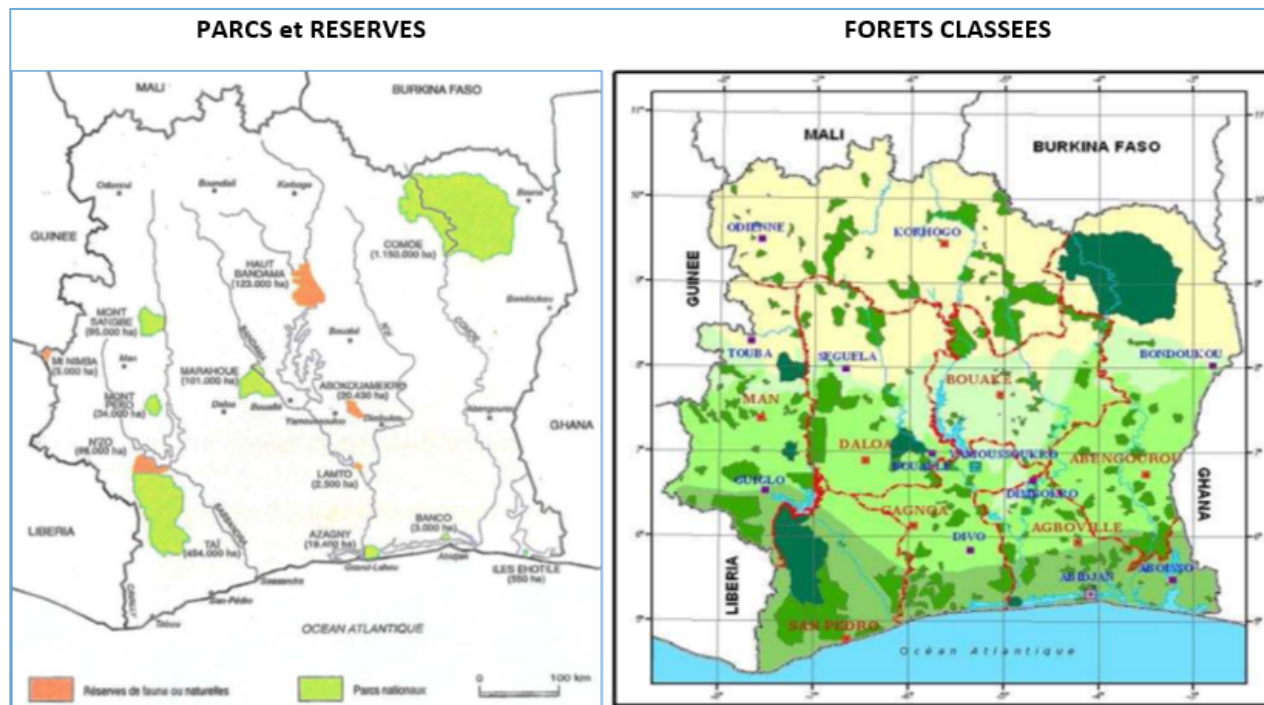
	Area (ha)	%
Non-Agricultural Zone	970,000	3
Forest domain of the State		
• Gazetted Forests	4,196,000	13
• Parks and Reserves	2,072,204	06
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>19</i>
Rural Area		
• Dense Forests	1,450,000	4.5
• Secondary/degraded Forests	4,680,000	14.5
• Savanna	9,670,000	30
• Cultivated Land	9,350,000	29
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>25,150,000</i>	<i>78</i>
Total	32,240,000	100

State Permanent Forest Estate. According to the Forestry Code of December 20th, 1965 and the Decree of March 15th, 1978¹, the Permanent Forest Estate of the State covers 6.267,730 ha, or about 20% of the national territory, and includes the gazetted forests (GF) , the national parks (NP) and Reserves and other protected areas.

- **Gazetted forests** are part of the Private Domain of the State. The country has 231 gazetted forests covering 4.2 million ha spread over its entire territory. Their management is mainly oriented towards timber production. Gazetted forests are currently much degraded (about 50%) due primarily to widespread agricultural encroachment, uncontrolled logging and gold mining and also, increasingly, the development of large urban centers, which all result both from the lack of alignment and coordination between the national forest, agricultural, mining and spatial planning policies, and also from severe governance problems .

¹ A new Forestry Code has been adopted in 2014.

- **The protected areas** include national parks and nature reserves, and are part of the Public Domain of the State. They cover an area of 2.1 million ha and constitute a representative sample of the country's ecosystems. The rate of degradation of these habitats varies from one area to another: Tai National Park (less than 2%) and Marahoué National Park (at least 60%).



Forest in the Rural Areas.: These areas cover most of the territory (75%) and, although priority is given to the development of agriculture, still include significant forest resources. It is estimated that it contains between 2 and 3 million hectares of forest, and it provides today, nearly 90% of the total volume of timber logged in the country. Under the new Forest Code, forest resources in rural areas include: (i) the (non-gazetted) forests of the State and Local Authorities; (ii) private forests (forest resources on private land/officially recognized free-hold); and (iii) forests on "ownerless land" (a vague and rather antiquated concept that is surprisingly perpetuated under the new Code).

Forest Plantations: Besides the natural forests, Cote d'Ivoire has a stock of more than 300,000 hectares of forest plantations established within gazetted forests (200,000 ha) and rural areas (100,000 hectares)². Since the 1994 logging reform, logging companies have been required to participate in reforestation programs (the area to be reforested depending on the volume of

² It is difficult to estimate the total area of plantations that have been established over the years, some of which have been harvested or destroyed by fires.

timber harvested). They have thus created about 80,000 ha of plantations (60,000 ha in the rural area and 15,000 ha in classified forests) of which a sizeable portion has however been destroyed by fire.

B. Evolution of the forest cover

From 16 million hectares in 1900, the area under Dense Forest fell to 10.3 million ha in 1969 and to around 3.1 million ha at the beginning of the years 2000. Today, although the current area of Ivorian forest is not known precisely, the most optimistic estimates indicate that dense forests represent only a very small portion of the total forest areas: 6% in 2010 (625,000 ha) against 91% (9.4 million ha) for degraded natural forests and 3% for forest plantations (FAO, 2010)³. The forest area has declined by more than 80% in just over a century, with deforestation rates estimated at over 200,000 ha/year during the 1970-2004 period, one of the highest rates in the world.

Estimated areas of various types of forests in 1969 and 2004

Stand type	Area (ha) 1969	Area (ha) 2004	Var 2004-1969
<i>Dense Forest</i>	10,364,198	3,157,048	-70%
<i>Degraded Forest</i>	6,375,927	4,971,932	-22%
<i>Low density Forests/Savannah woodland</i>	1,364,013	1,153,263	-15%
<i>Open Savannah, bush land</i>	7,026,463	8,133,732	16%
<i>Cropped area or Fallow</i>	5,489,778	12,828,239	134%

Source: BNEDT -2004

	Forests in 2010 (billion ha)	Forests in 2010 (in %)
<i>Dense natural Forests</i>	625	6
<i>Degraded Natural Forests</i>	9,441	91
<i>Productive Plantations</i>	337	3
<i>Total</i>	10,403	100

Source: FAO, 2010

The main global, indirect causes of deforestation or forest degradation are: (i) the rapid population growth and increasing population pressures; (ii) widespread poverty of agricultural/rural households, due to the low productivity agriculture and a lack of alternative income opportunities in non-farm activities, which pushes them to the exploitation of natural resources; and (iii) the expansion of urban areas.

The main direct causes - whether for gazetted forests or for the forests in rural areas - are (i) the rapid expansion of extensive agriculture; (ii) uncontrolled logging, including for firewood, as a

³ An inventory has just been launched by the TEC BNEDT as part of the preparation of the REDD + strategy.

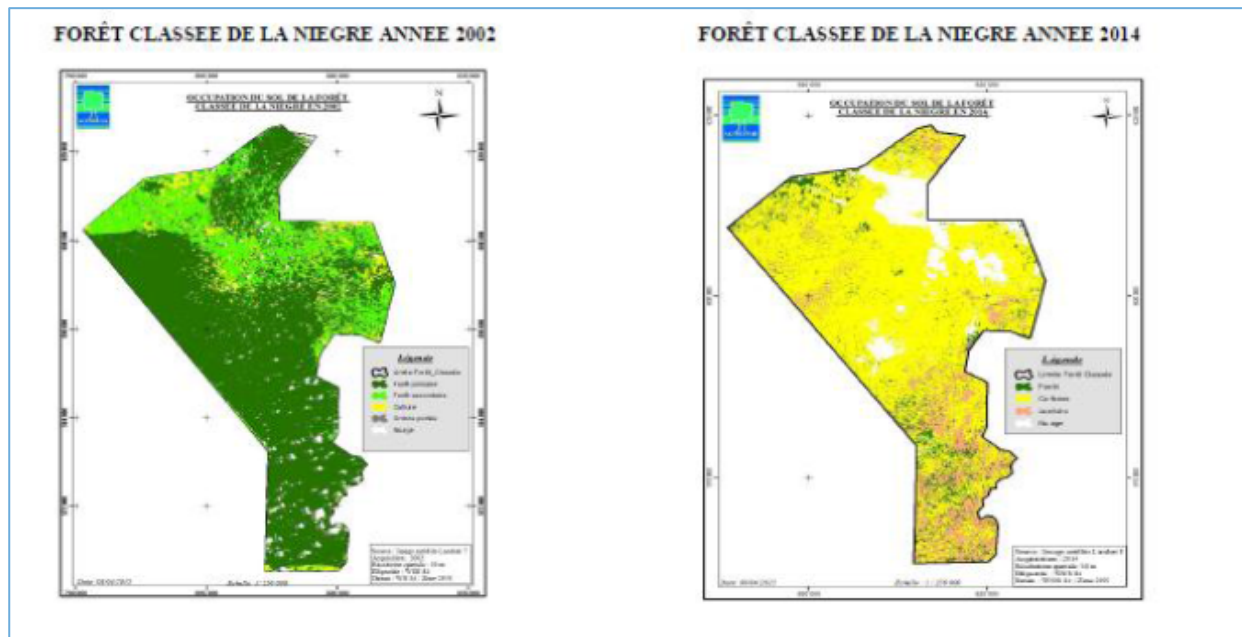
result of the lack of protection of gazetted forests (and to a lesser extent of protected areas) and significant governance problems in the management of forest resources; (iii) bush fires (also linked to agriculture); and (iv) gold panning⁴.

- **Population pressure:** High population growth (more than 3.0% per year until the late 1990s), and a large migration of populations to the forest area encouraged by the government (to ensure the rapid value of the country), led to a very rapid increase in the pressure on natural resources.⁵ The stagnation of the economy in the recent decades has also failed to provide opportunities for non-agricultural jobs that could have alleviated human pressure on these resources. The resumption of strong economic growth since 2012 should allow the emergence of a dynamic economy and the creation of urban and non-agricultural rural jobs and thus facilitate the protection and sustainable management of the country's forest resources.
- **Agricultural expansion:** The spectacular growth of Ivorian agriculture, favored by national policies along with very high population growth, has been the basis of the "Ivorian miracle." It also has been by far the leading cause of deforestation. Indeed, agricultural development has largely been based on the extensive use of land and, in the Southern part of the country, on the "forest rent". Cultivated land went from 3 million hectares in 1970 to 7.5 million hectares in 1990 and, although no reliable data is available, to over 12 million hectares today⁶. This agricultural expansion took place not only in the rural areas, but also in gazetted forests and protected areas. Based on its best estimates, SODEFOR believes that the rate of agricultural encroachment in gazetted forests has increased from 25% in 1996 to about 50% in 2014. The speed of this encroachment is illustrated by the satellite images from gazetted forests in 2002 and 2014. These images show the almost complete destruction of forest over the 12-year period, for example the Gazetted Forest of Niégré (see below). As for the 14 protected areas of Côte d'Ivoire, OIPR estimates that they have seen an average degradation rate of around 10%, although this degradation varies widely depending on the particular parks and reserves: e.g., 1% for the two main National Parks of Comoé and Tai, but 60% for Marahoué and Mount Peko.

⁴ A detailed study of the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation, launched in the context of REDD +, will look more deeply into these issues. (A call for tenders is underway.)

⁵ Ongoing and expected infrastructure development in the PRE area - especially the recently begun Soubré Dam, and the San Pedro-Mountain District railway line (built to survey for iron ore close to Mount Nimba) - will further increase immigration into this vulnerable area and a concomitant increase in the pressure on natural resources..

⁶ The extensive use of slash and burn techniques regularly leads to uncontrolled bush fires which devastate large areas of forest.



The two most important levers that propelled the agricultural colonization of forest areas, in addition to an evident tacit political support, have been (i) the greater profitability of crops grown on forest land, the “forest rent”, due to the natural soil fertility and a lower pest pressure; and (ii) the race for land appropriation through the establishment of agricultural holdings (encouraged by official statements such as “land belongs to the one who develops it”). The increasing scarcity of land in rural area has also increased pressure on forest reserves and protected areas, often considered an “open” space belonging to a largely absentee master (the State). The protection of remaining forest resources will thus require ensuring both their effective protection and the promotion of the sustainable intensification of agricultural systems (by providing farmers with appropriate technologies, an improved access to inputs and advice and the land security they need to make the necessary investments on their farms).

- **Logging:** Logging started in Cote d’Ivoire around 1880. It gradually increased and boomed after the country’s independence. Logging operations created numerous access points into the forests which also permitted agricultural expansion to take place. The volume of timber extraction reached its highest level in 1977 (5.3 million m³) before decreasing to 2.2 million m³ in the 1990s. At present, logging average less than 1.5 million m³ / year with over 90% of the total timber production coming from rural areas. The latter are estimated to be able to produce about 3.0 million m³/year⁷ (their production is limited to 2.0 million m³/year since 1998) while the gazetted forests currently provide only 150,000 m³/year (85,000 m³ from

⁷ These estimates may be overstated as the total annual production appears to not exceed 1.5 million m³ / year.

natural forests and 65,000 m³ from plantations). This illustrates the deep degradation of gazetted forests

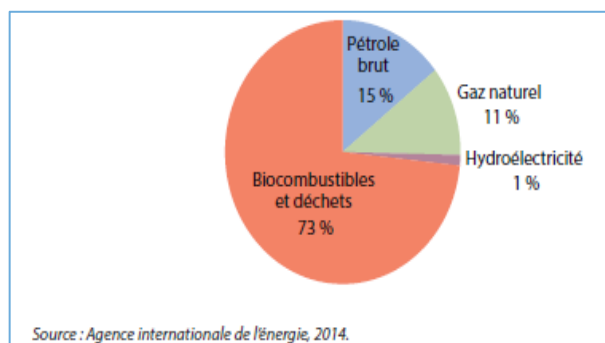
Changes in annual logging 1979-2007 (thousand m³)

Year	Production logs	Log exports	Transformation Timber, Veneers
1979	4 952	3 199	1 753
1985	3 260	1 506	1 754
2007	1 469	100	1 469

Plantation logs: predominantly in Teak and Gmelina (Source: SPIB)

For a long time, logging has been undertaken in an uncontrolled, ‘mining’ fashion. It was not until the late 1980s, under the first Forest Sector Program, that SODEFOR launched an extensive program to introduce management plans for ensuring the sustainable production from gazetted forests. The implementation of this program significantly reduced agricultural encroachment in forest reserves in the early 1990s. Unfortunately, the end of donor support by the end of the 1990s, the persistent lack of political will and the crisis of the 2000s, led to the resumption of large-scale encroachment in the gazetted forests and protected areas.

There are currently no reliable figures on the volume of commercial timber in the remaining forests (no large-scale inventory has been made since 1979). It is however clear that the resource is disappearing rapidly (especially the valuable ‘red wood’ species) and that even the current much reduced level of extraction is unsustainable. Statistics, between 2004 and 2010, show a steady decline of ‘red wood’ timber in the total harvest and an increase in white/soft wood timber (in 2010, white woods represented about 70% of trees logged



- **Firewood:** The production of fuel wood is currently estimated at about 20 million m³ per year. Biofuels and waste, especially in the form of firewood and charcoal, are the major sources of energy at the national level (73%). The total national consumption has risen sharply over the last decade, especially for charcoal which saw a

22% increase in production from 2003 to 2012, (from 400,000 tons in 2003 to almost 500 000 tons in 2012)⁸. This increase has occurred mainly to meet the demand of a growing and increasingly urban population. During the same period, fuel wood production also increased, albeit more moderately (about 4%) from 8.6 million to 9.0 million m³. The national

⁸ Household consumption is estimated at about 2 kg of charcoal and 4.6 kg of firewood per day or 0.73 tons of charcoal per year. There is a difference from 1 to 4 between FAO estimates and those from Government.

consumption of wood and charcoal is likely to continue to increase steadily in the coming years and is projected to reach almost 40.0 million m³ in 2050.

II. Economic importance of the forestry sector and sectors which impact forests

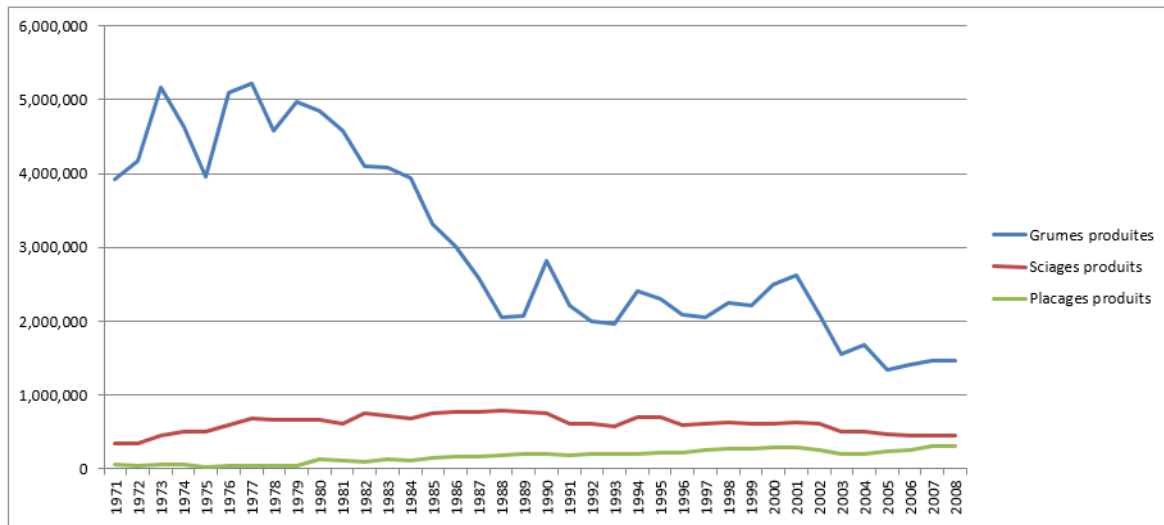
Agriculture (including livestock and forestry) accounts for about 25% of the country's GDP, of which about 1.0%⁹ from the forestry sector. Export of timber represent about 2% of total Ivorian exports (this do not include informal trade within the sub-region). In 2009, there were approximately 13,000 people directly employed by the timber industry (this number has probably dropped in recent years), with indirect employment accounting for another 50,000 people. Jobs are predominantly low skilled (86%). If activities (predominantly informal) related to firewood are included, it is estimated that the sector may generate up to 400,000 jobs.

The timber industry has played a significant role in the industrial development of Cote d'Ivoire. At the regional level, Côte d'Ivoire has one of the most developed and diversified timber industries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a processing capacity of approximately 2.8 million m³ per year. The sector is now in a period of decline due to the scarcity of raw material. The 2010 crisis resulted in a reduction in activity of about 45%. Of the 140 timber processing plants registered in 2012, 80 were active and only 60 worked regularly (especially sawing, stripping and milling)¹⁰. Sawn wood and veneer production (largely from hard wood) is decreasing, going from 24,000 m³ in 2000 to only 9,300 m³ in 2007 and 6,000 in 2012. In contrast, the production of plywood has remained stable and is expected to do so for the next 10 years or so, because of a still adequate supply of soft wood ("*fromager*"). Investments for modernizing the processing units has been low and the existing equipment is often old and relatively inefficient (low conversion coefficients).

⁹ This does not include fuelwood and charcoal which accounts for about 1% of GDP in most African countries.

¹⁰ The installed capacity for timber processing is much higher than the supply of raw material (logs), which has led to the import of logs from Liberia and Guinea.

Evolution of production



The future development of the sector will require a significant restructuring: processing units must (i) develop their own sources of supply through integrating upstream and developing plantations, rather than continuing to simply harvest natural timber; (ii) improve their processing equipment and tool up for processing smaller logs from plantations; and (iii) integrate into the regional market for both raw material supply and selling their products. Even with this restructuring, it is likely that many existing operators will close in the coming years.

III. Strengths and weaknesses of forest governance.

A. The lack of political will and lack of coherence of sectoral policies

Until recently, the forestry sector has not been a top priority for government. Since independence, Cote d'Ivoire has opted for rapid agricultural development, based on an accelerated exploitation of its natural resources, particularly its natural forests. This was reflected by a laissez-faire approach with respect to the clearing of forests for agricultural purposes, in the rural domain but also in gazetted forests. This permissive approach was well understood by the population (and by the judiciary system) and has made the work of the institutions responsible for the protection and sustainable management of the country forests resources, in particular of the Permanent Forest Estate, extremely difficult.

In the same way, little effort has been made to ensure the coherence and alignment of national sectoral policies (e.g., agriculture, energy, mining, social, etc.) and their taking into account of

the need for the sustainable management of forest resources and biodiversity¹¹. The lack of coordination between sectorial policies/ministries has greatly contributed to the mismanagement of forest resources. Thus, illegal settlements established in gazetted forests were elevated to the status of official villages (and even to that of “*communes rurales*” as happened in the gazetted forests of Rapides-Grah, Monogaga, Okromodou, and Haut Dodo). Schools and health centers have been established in gazetted forests and protected areas (in Marahoué National Park). Finally, cocoa producers with illegal plantations in gazetted forests have been and are still receiving technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture.

B. *Institutional instability*

The implementation of forest policy has also been constrained by the lack of continuity due to constant institutional changes. In the more than fifty years since independence, the Forestry Administration has known twenty-six ministers or a change in leadership every two and half years. This instability has led to numerous changes in strategy in the implementation of forestry policy that have undermined the effectiveness and credibility of government action. Similarly, a constant political involvement in the management of SODEFOR and frequent changes of its Directorate General has resulted in a lack of stability and continuity in the actions of the institution.

C. *Insufficient human and financial resources*

Funding for the Ministry and SODEFOR is not sufficient to enable them to adequately fulfill their missions. This lack resources and of capacity prevents the Ministry to provide the necessary guidance and control, or exercise supervision over the activities of SODEFOR. SODEFOR similarly lacks the financial and human resources (both in terms of numbers and training level) to effectively undertake its protection and management responsibilities with respect to gazetted forests. It has a total of 540 employees, 52% of which are administrative staff and 30% field staff to manage the country 231 gazetted forests. The lack of skills and appropriate training of field staff has in particular been a major cause for the failure of the agency to maintain the necessary dialogue with local communities.

D. *Legal and regulatory framework*

Until 2014, the 1965 Forest Code (law n° 65/425 of December 20, 1965) was, the key legislation governing forest policy. It emphasized State ownership and management of all forest resources. However, implementing decrees were issued only for the management of State forest estate and the forestry/logging industry. Although specifically foreseen by the Code, no operational modalities were defined for the establishment and management of private or community forests

¹¹ An *Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination and Control of Forest Policy (CICPPF)* was established in 2001, which included representatives of twelve ministries having a direct impact on forest resources and was supported by a Multidisciplinary Technical Unit (CTP). However, this CICPPF met only once before being abolished in 2005 along with the CTP.

and this gap has been a major constraint to the involvement of the private sector and communities in the management of forest resources.

The new Forest Code, enacted on July 14, 2014, reaffirms the central role of the State in the forestry sector forestry and corrects a number of deficiencies of the previous code: (i) it clarifies the status and ownership of different types of forests; (ii) it frames the involvement of communities and individuals in the management of the sector and clarifies tree ownership in relation with the 1998 rural land law; (iii) it establishes a platform for promoting consultations with the civil society (private sector, Non-governmental Organizations and local communities) on forest resources' management and governance. However:

- While some provisions of the Code have already come into force, other important provisions require the adoption of specific implementation decrees/regulations and to date, none has been issued.
- The new Code aligns its principles with the 1998 Rural Land Law that defines procedures by which customary rights are recognized, on land and on the natural trees or plantations on this land, through the issuance of a land certificate. However, obtaining a land certificate is a long and costly process beyond the reach of most rural households and very few land titles have been issued to date, 18 years after the promulgation of the land law. Thus, nearly all forests resources in the rural domain in principle still belong to the State and this is a major constraint to the conservation/protection of natural trees by the rural population or the establishment of private plantations. In addition, the current policy framework will not allow the implementation of a Payments for Environmental Services (PES) system, which requires the clear recognition of ownership of the trees, for providing the incentives needed for private, customary landowners to participate in conservation or plantation programs.

E. *A very dissuasive taxation system.*

One of the stated goals of the Ivorian forest taxation system is to interest rural populations in the sustainable management of the resources. Thus, local rural communities are expected to benefit from the *Taxe d'Interet General* -- and the *Contribution au Developpement Rural --CDR* , two taxes collected on logging operators meant to finance local development/socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas of the country. In practice, however, the proceeds of these two taxes are not invested in the development of the rural communities most directly impacted by logging operations (it is estimated that rural communities receive only 0.5% of the fiscal revenues generated by logging). Rural communities therefore do not show any interest in the protection and management of forest resources. On the other hand, private sector operators face a very high formal and informal taxation, while there doesn't exist any incentives (tax reduction, grants) for private operators to engage in the establishment of plantations or the sustainable management of natural forest resources.

A reform of the forestry tax was proposed in 1996 and again in 2001 (under the framework of the new forest policy of 1999), which aimed at improving efficiency and mobilizing the active participation of rural communities and private operators in the protection and development of forest resources. These two attempts at reform failed. It will however be important to again carry out a detailed analysis of the current forestry taxation system, and of its actual implementation, and quickly identify and implement the reforms necessary to make of forest taxation an effective instrument to implement government's forestry policy.

IV. Management of Gazetted Forests.

A. Forest Sector Program (FSP)

For many years, the exploitation of forest reserves has been indiscriminate and largely uncontrolled. In the late 1980s, under the Forest Sector Program (PSF), SODEFOR launched an ambitious program for the sustainable management of the country's gazetted forests, which involved both private logging companies and local populations. The PSF included: (i) boundary demarcation and enhanced protection/monitoring of gazetted forests; (ii) the preparation of detailed management plans for these forests and their implementation in partnership with private companies, (iii) the effective participation of local communities, both those in the forests buffer zones and those actually installed within the forests, in the management of gazetted; (iv) the preparation of land management plans and agricultural intensification programs for the buffer zones of protected forests; and (v) the strengthening of the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water and Forests and SODEFOR for implementing these programs in an efficient and coordinated fashion.

The PSF's goal was to find an appropriate balance between the effective protection of gazetted forests (preventing further encroachment and mitigating the negative impact of existing settlement within the forests) and the respect of the rights and livelihood of local people, providing all parties with an interest in sustainable resource management - State, local populations, private operators. Thus:

- Partnership agreements were signed between SODEFOR and three private logging companies for the management of three important gazetted forests about 100,000 ha each). These agreements involved: (i) ensuring the long-term supply of raw material to logging companies through the sustainable harvesting of the forests; and (ii) requiring the companies to participate in the surveillance/protection of the forests, carry out infrastructure works (e.g., boundary marking, creation and maintenance of tracks, etc.) and establish and maintaining plantations within the forests.
- Farmers-Forest Commissions (*Commissions Paysans-Forets* -- CPF), with representatives of Government, SODEFOR and local populations -- were established to promote a dialogue

between SODEFOR and local populations on the consensual management of the forests and the agriculture-forests interface.

- Socio-economic development plans were developed for the concerned forests and their buffer zones which took into account the social, economic and cultural characteristics and aspirations of the populations living within the forests and in their buffer zones. These plans included: the inventory of households, socio-economic surveys and the drafting of plans to resettle the agricultural holdings established in “protection” and “production” areas (as defined by the forests’ management plans) in “agro-forestry” areas defined within these forests or, preferably, in their buffer zones. The socio-economic plans also provided local populations with benefits from the management of the forests through the financing of social infrastructures and their participation in collective works such as the opening of boundaries, surveillance and reforestation.

B. Achievements and failures

The PSF approach succeeded in significantly reducing new agricultural encroachment within the concerned Gazetted Forests during the 1991-1995 period (i.e., less than 10,000 ha in four years against 50,000 ha per year on average during the previous ten years). Agricultural encroachment resumed in 1995, with the devaluation of the FCFA (which increase the attractiveness of agriculture, cocoa in particular), a less favorable political environment (elections) and the declining support from donors. However, the PSF demonstrated that its strategy could be effective for the protection and sustainable management of forest resources, especially if improvements were made to better involve local populations.

Indeed, the Farmer-Forests Commissions (CPF) didn’t operate satisfactorily, for several reasons: (i) lack of interest by farmers in abandoning existing plantations established within gazetted forests or even stopping their extension; (ii) lack of adequate training (and sometimes even an overt hostility) of many SODEFOR field staff for implementing this innovative participatory approach and weak leadership from SODEFOR managers to implement such an approach; (iii) perception by local populations that the CPFs, which were largely dominated by public officials, was a rubber stamping instrument to impose unilateral decisions from government/SODEFOR and not a real dialogue platform aimed at reaching a real consensus; and (iv) the wide-spread undermining of the approach by local politicians. Finally, the PSF’s resettlement program failed, with fewer than 100 families resettled out of approximately 43,000 households established in the concerned gazetted forests, largely because of the difficulty in finding the necessary land in the forests’ buffer zones.

C. The recent period

Despite the long political crisis of the last decade and the end of its external funding, SODEFOR has continued its strategy of partnership with the private sector. Since 20014, Partnership

agreements have thus been signed for the sustainable management of 40 gazetted forests on the basis of management plans. SODEFOR has abandoned its farm resettlement policy in favor of a new approach which allows farmers with plantations within gazetted forest to keep their plantations until the end of their production cycle while agreeing to (i) co-planting the plantations with trees and abandoning them when they are no longer productive. The PFCs under their original concept have also been abandoned and replaced by new local co-management bodies (*Commissions villageoises forets* and *Comités villageois de surveillance*), which are more decentralized and participatory (e.g., discussion of operational plans, participation in patrols against remuneration, etc.).

D. Options for the future management of the sector

The sustainable management of the remaining Permanent Forest Estate of the State will require (i) an good knowledge of the status of remaining resources and the preparation of operational plans for their sustainable management; (ii) a clear commitment by government to carry out its role and responsibilities, as owner and manager of resources, in a determined fashion; (iii) a strengthened public-private partnership for mobilizing the technical and financial resources necessary to implement forest management plans; (iv) the establishment of an efficient mechanism to manage conflicts between agriculture and forest through the implementation of a transparent process that re-affirms the central objective of conserving the forest resources while taking into account the social and economic well-being of local populations; and (v) the effective involvement of local people in forest management and an equitable redistribution of income generated by the management of the forest to these populations.

The strategy initiated by SODEFOR under the PSF, and its current approach, appear mostly in line with the above requirements. It should therefore be pursued with the necessary improvements:

- *Partnership with the private sector*: an audit of the on-going 40 partnership agreements has been completed. It is mostly positive and strongly recommends that this approach be continued, with some improvements, and extended to other protected forests;
- *Sustainable management*: All gazetted forests should have operational management plans. At present, only 90 gazetted forets -- covering a total area of 2.5 million ha or 61.4% of the total area of protected forests -- have an operational management plan. Of these, only 40 development plans have been officially approved by the MWF and most need to be updated.
- *Participation of local populations*: The new local commissions established by SODEFOR for the co-management of forest resources appear to be reasonably representative and participatory. They should be established for all gazetted forests, under the strong leadership of SODEFOR management, and SODEFOR staff should be adequately trained

in this approach. A review of the forestry taxation policy should be undertaken and measures taken for ensuring that local population benefit from an equitable share of forest revenues.

- *Strengthening SODEFOR Capacity*: SODEFOR's human, financial and institutional capacities must be strengthened. An institutional and organizational audit of SODEFOR should be undertaken to determine the reforms necessary and the nature and extent of the support needed for their implementation. The preparation of a *Contrat Plan* between the Government and SODEFOR should be seriously considered, which would specify the parties' respective responsibilities and specific performance objectives for SODEFOR.

V. Management of forest resources in rural area

A. Legal and regulatory framework

Since Cote d'Ivoire Independence, the State in principle is the owner of all the land but the right to use the land in rural areas is granted to customary land right holders. As specified in the decree of 03/15/78: "*forests in the rural domain constitute a reserve of land for agricultural development and, pending its development, are exploited for wood*". The enactment of the Rural Land Law of December 1998, gave farmers the opportunity to have their customary rights officially recognized and acquire free-hold land rights (land certificate and land title). Farmers acquiring official land ownership also acquire ownership of the trees, natural or planted, standing on this land. Ultimately, therefore, farmers will not only become landowners but also the owners of the trees growing on the land. However, as previously mentioned, the process of acquiring official land titles is very slow and expensive and the State will officially retain the ownership of forest resources in the rural domain, even of trees standing on agricultural holdings established under customary laws, for a very long time.

Logging in the rural domain was reorganized by the 1994 logging reform (Decree No. 94-385 of July 1, 1994). The existing 1,800 *Perimetres Temporaires d'Exploitation* (PTE), that each covered 2,500 ha, were replaced by 382 *Perimetres d'Exploitation Forestiere* (PEF) covering an area of about 25,000 ha each, all located South of the 8th parallel and with a total area of 14 million ha. PEFs give their holders the exclusive right to log in the concerned area for an initial period of 10 years (subject to annual review and renewal). Holders must **in principle** prepare operational management plans on the basis of an inventory of the resources. They are also required to delineate the boundaries of their PEF and protect them against illegal use.

PEF holders must also, **in principle**, fulfill specific obligations: (a) respect the logging standards prescribed by the State, (ii) pay specific forestry taxes; and (iii) contribute to local development through the payment of other taxes - General Interest tax (TIG) and Contribution to Rural Development (CDR) tax, see above – specifically aimed at compensating local populations for

the damage caused by logging operations, collectively, by financing local development/socio-economic infrastructures. Finally, they must replant an area corresponding to the volume of wood logged in their PEFs (1 ha for 250 m³ in the “dense” forest area and 1 ha for 150 m³ in less rich pre-forest areas).

In principle also, rural communities are involved in the monitoring of logging operations through a local *Comité de Suivi de Gestion des Périmètres d'Exploitation Forestière/ Committee for the Monitoring of Forest Logging Perimeters (CSCPEF)* established for each PEF. These Committees are advisory and responsible for helping to resolve issues related to logging activities.

B. Actual practices are very different from the theoretical framework

In practice however:

- PEFs are allocated without a proper inventory of the resource and the preparation of a management plan. In the best of cases, logging operations are done simply according to the needs of the operator. Effective control of logging methods and volumes harvested is virtually nonexistent due to a lack of the necessary knowledge about the resource, the severely constrained capacity of the Ministry of Water and Forests, as well as serious governance problems. This promotes the non-sustainable use of the existing resource and considerable waste and illegal practices;
- Very few CSGPEF have been established and, in the rare cases where they have been, they have not functioned well. They are chaired by the Governor (Prefect) and, although comprising representatives of local communities, they are heavily dominated by the administration and usually weigh heavily in favor of PEF holders;
- The TIG and CDR that should benefit local communities, even when they are paid, are never used for their intended purpose;
- Rural communities and farmers, who feel deprived from of a resource they perceive as their own, have developed a strategy of direct negotiations with logging companies, both on a collective and individual basis: access to trees is subject to bargaining with the villages heads and families for the provision of compensation from the PEF holder (in addition to the payment of the TIG and CDR);
- As a result, rural communities and individual farmers give little importance to the sustainable management of forest resources that they consider as a land reserve to be used in the future, by themselves or their children, for agricultural development;

- Private logging operators face very high taxation as well as many informal "levies" that reduce their competitiveness, and are powerful disincentive to their possible involvement in the sustainable management of the resource or in reforestation operations¹².

C. The Failure of reforestation in rural areas

The total area under forest plantation is now estimated at about 300,000 ha. The results of Government's successive replantation programs have been very disappointing. It is estimated that between 1996 and 2007, 76 000 ha have been reforested (about 7,000 ha/year) with 57,500 in the rural area and 18,500 in classified forests. This is greatly insufficient to offset an estimated logging of about 30 million m³ of lumber during the same period, of which more than 25 million m³ from the rural area (this do not even include the collection of fuel wood¹³). Furthermore, although there is no reliable data on the current state of plantations established in the rural area, it is very likely that a significant proportion no longer exists due to a lack of monitoring of clearings and bush fires.

As mentioned above, the 1994 logging reform requires loggers to participate in reforestation and to ensure the maintenance of the new plantations for three years. At the end of this period, the responsibility of maintenance and management reverts to the Forestry Administration. However, because of severe difficulties in finding land for establishing forest plantations in rural areas, and the often overt opposition of rural populations to their establishment which results in their destruction, the Ministry has also allowed PEF holders to either establish plantations within gazette forests or pay compensation to the State (300,000 CFA/ha) in lieu of establishing plantations. In addition, farmers are only interested in reforestation on their own holdings because (i) the incomes from agricultural crops are much higher and more immediate; and (ii) because of the land law and the Forestry Code, they usually don't have the ownership of these plantations.

The participation of industrial operators, other private actors and local communities in large scale plantation programs is essential to restore the potential for sustainable forestry in rural area. However, this will not be possible as long as the constraints discussed above are not removed. To this effect, it would be important to (i) conduct a detailed analysis of achievements and weaknesses of Government's different reforestation programs; and (ii) revisit the recommendations made in 2012 by IOBT for promoting forest plantations and sustainable management. These recommendations, aiming at protecting the public interest while allowing private initiatives, included: (i) providing a clear definition of the status/ownership of trees,

¹² These include: (i) the area tax, (ii) the Rural Development Tax (CDR); (iii) the General Interest Tax (TIG), (iv) stumpage fees, (v) the export tax (DUS), (vi) road charges (BRH) collected by forest cantonments, and (vii) Parking fees levied by town councils...

¹³ The volume of wood exploited annually in Côte d'Ivoire is estimated at about 2.5 million m³ of lumber and 20 million m³ of firewood.

natural and plantations; (ii) enhancing the profitability of investments in reforestation; (iii) enforcing efficient modalities of access and resource management.

The fundamental factor will be to provide a secure legal and financially supportive framework to the various stakeholders (e.g, PEF holders, communities, farmers, private sector investors, etc). The new Forest Code still strongly limits replanting possibility by stating the exclusive property of the State in all forests, except on parcels that have a title (less than 2% of rural land). It is obvious that the transfer of the property to the individual and community owners of trees through the effective implementation of the 1998 law will take time. It thus appear necessary to adopt transitional provisions recognizing the ownership of forest plantations in the rural sector to private actors even in the absence of legal land titles. This would in particular allow the implementation of PES programs for enhancing the profitability/attractiveness of plantations for private operators.

Annex 6: report on the project sites visit

Annex 6: Preliminary Field Visit Report

FIELD MISSION REPORT OF THE FIRST JOINT MISSION WORLD BANK- AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK IN RELATION TO FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM IN THE REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

November 14 to 17, 2015 (Didiévi, Soubré and Méagui)

I. Background

From November 14-17, 2015, a joint mission of the World Bank (WB), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Permanent Executive Secretariat team of REDD + (SEP-REDD +) traveled to the localities of Didiévi, Soubré and Méagui in order to meet with local stakeholders on issues related to the areas' forests and collect information for the development of the Forest Investment Plan.

The mission team was composed as follows:

World Bank

- TYNAN Ellen, Environment and Natural Resource Management Specialist (Sr Consultant);
- BONI Gratien, Social Development Specialist (Consultant);
- ADEBA Patrick, Environmental Specialist (Consultant)

African Development Bank

- GBELI Léandre, Agro-economist

SEP-REDD + team, Ivorian section:

- DJA Manan Lucien
- KASSI Serge Pacome
- KESSE Jean Marc

II. Summary of Mission activities

The mission undertook the following field visits and consultations:

- Site visits to local reforestation initiatives and consultations with local stakeholders/communities in Didiévi;
- Site visits and consultation with local residents and SODEFOR staff in Tai National Park (Saboya-V6 and Sarakagui);
- Consultations with local residents in Krohon (Méagui)

1.1 Didiévi

The joint delegation arrived on November 14, 2015 at Didiévi, after which the Prefect gave an overview of the management of timber resources of the department, its conservation issues, pressures and current management. The team finalized plans for consultations and field visits.



Picture 1: Working meeting with the prefect of the department of Didiévi

- **Populations' consultation**

Several segments of the local population were consulted during the exchange sessions held at the prefecture premises of Didiévi (*picture 2*): prefectural Corps, chiefs, various religious affiliations, presidents and heads of cooperatives, Water and Forestry agents, individual growers and their associations, a member of the public administration and students. (See participant list for complete list of attendees.) The joint mission introduced the objectives of the mission.

During discussions, participants asked questions on issues related to the economic life of particular tree species, and the opportunity costs of planting trees and preserving forests.

Traditional chiefs related some of the major causes of deforestation in the area of Didiévi including non-compliance with customs and traditions by non-natives, logging and controls. Responses were alternately provided by the forest administration, the Prefect and the members of the joint mission. The social development specialist also met separately with a range of groups, including traditional chiefs, coffee-cocoa producers, and other categories of farmers and women's associations. During these exchanges, traditional leaders expressed the need for support in undertaking a valuation of the cultural practices that preserve trees and forests. As for the coffee-cocoa producers currently benefiting from the support of ANADER and the Council of Coffee and Cocoa, they want the adoption of texts that protect private plantations of forest species. The women's associations will also be important partners and

they confirmed that their numbers sometimes reach 100 people among their members, including owners of coffee-cocoa plantations.

The Prefect also spoke to the mission about the approximately 827 requests for establishing plantations, of which 71 come from women.



Picture 2: Populations' consultation at Didiévi

- **Field trip**

The team assessed the condition of the flora in the Didiévi area and visited a range initiatives developed in the area by the Prefect and the local communities, including the reserve of peace created in June 25, 2014 as part of the Program Assistance Post Crisis (CPAA).

- ✓ *Reforestation for peace*

In June 2014, a 'day of peace' was organized with the communities and included participants from all communities and social strata in the area to preserve forest resources and to promote reforestation and social cohesion. The group gathered in the prefecture premises to plant trees (acacia magium, tectona grandis) with everyone participating (*picture 3*).



Picture 3: Visit of the reforestation's perimeters as action for peace at Didiévi

✓ *Reforestation of Didiévi Senior High School*

In order to introduce students to Didiévi reforestation techniques and agro-forestry department, the Prefect implemented a reforestation program at the Senior High School of Didiévi. They include: (1) a teak plantation to introduce students to the methods of tree planting (*picture 4*); and (2) planting *acacia mangium* mixed with cassava, to introduce students to agro-forestry techniques (*picture 5*).



Picture 4 &5: Reforestation performed at Didiévi Senior High School

✓ *Aurora Project (rubber production)*

The prefecture also developed Project Dawn (aurora), with the objective of reducing poverty in the Didiévi. This project is based on a community approach to the cultivation of rubber. According to the Prefect, communities that subscribe to the project were trained in: (1) the creation of nurseries; (2) establishment of plantations; and (3) the monitoring of plantations. These communities have also benefited from financial and technical support (e.g., fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation equipment, etc.) for the creation of nurseries. They also benefit from the support group named "*myhevea.com*" for the growth of their various crops (crop associations) (*picture 6*). The visited nursery was conducted as part of the Project for the Agricultural Sector (PSAC), funded by the World Bank.



Picture 6: Initiatives in the project "aurora"

✓ *Other plantations/reforestation*

Two other reforestation sites were visited. One initiative at the Didiévi Catholic church (*picture 7*) as well as a plantation of 110 hectares owned by the NGO "*Flora Flourishing Africa*."



Picture 7: The Catholic Church's initiative

1.2 Soubré

In Soubré the mission met with the OIPR Deputy Director of Soubré named *NEHOUN Brice* followed by Mr. *BOMISSO*. The mission presented the context, objectives and issues related to the PIF and a working session was held to make final arrangements for the various meetings by the heads of sectors (OIPR) and communities, including those of Saboya (V6) and Sarakagui.

- **Consultations with the population of Saboya (V6)**

As at Didiévi, a consultation session was held with the local community with representatives of a range of groups. The various groups were also interviewed separately, (e.g., women, associations, indigenous groups, non-native populations, etc.). It is clear from these discussions that the local population is aware of the importance of the park. The community also noted a decrease in their productions since the decline in rainfall and due to in their estimation the poor quality of fertilizers. It was noted that communities have also benefited from financial and technical support of several public organizations and structures. They referred to a lack of drinking water for an ever-growing community and stated that the lack of farmland have led farmers to move to other areas, such as Duékoué, Man, Guiglo, Bolequin and Biankouma. The head of the V6-ADK sector told the mission team of the existence of a new initiative on the boundaries land of the Tai National Park focused on local fruits and fruit trees which aims to limit infiltration and exploitation of biological resources of the park.

- **Consultation of the populations of Sarakagui**

Six different communities reside in the locality of Sarakagui (i.e., the Baoulé people, and individuals from Burkina Faso, Mali, Benin, Niger and Guinea). The team presented the objectives of the mission and issues related to the PIF development. The community expressed its recognition of the importance of forests and protected areas including the Tai National Park and the need to preserve the sustainability of agriculture in light of climate

variability. According to the community representatives, effectively protecting of Tai National Park will require making high-yield varieties of cocoa available followed by adequate technical supervision and implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGA). Alternative income generating activities identified by community members, included the raising of chickens, pigs, fish farming, etc. The community continues to be focused on agro-forestry and the establishment of private forest plantations they consider most economically viable.

- **Consultation of miners (COMINA)**

A working session was initiated with an association of miners called COMINA (Mining Company of Nawa). This association of over 2,700 members is present in the area of Nawa, in the areas of Daloa, Guiglo, Toulepleu, Danane, Issia, and Touba. The association was formally recognized by the State of Côte d'Ivoire with its publication in the Official Journal, August 2015 and is awaiting its operating permit. The association estimates that there are some 500 illegal miners in the area in and around Tai National Park and in gazetted forests (located mainly in the villages of Bandikro / Djigbadji, Kouamé Kouassikro, Ippoundrikro and Ziadji). The group supports the administrative authorities of the region in fighting against illegal gold mining. According to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the COMINA and his colleagues, the fight against illegal gold mining will take place through: the organization of miners; the allocation of operating license (to allow better monitoring of activities); raising awareness of and establishing an official circuit sale of gold (due to the existence of black markets); and the involvement of local communities (especially village leaders) in the eradication of illegal gold mining.

- **Méagui (Krohon)**

On November 17, 2015 the delegation held consultations with the community in the village of Krohon (Méagui District). Local community members stated the following cause of deforestation: (1) cocoa production, (2) the infiltration into gazette forests by non-natives, (3) non-compliance with laws, (4) corruption, and (5) the complicity of the State through the construction of schools, health centers and feeder roads in gazetted forests. The categories of interviewees (women's associations, youth and farmers) expressed a desire for support to conduct alternative income generating activities, including in the raising of Livestock and food crops as well as support in artisan trades. The tribal chief (Mr. SARE) also a member of the Monitoring Committee of the Environmental Assessment and Social Strategy (SESA) REDD + received the delegation, reiterated to the mission availability of the communities of Krohon to support the process of development of the FIP. The delegation also heard from community members with access to native tree species lost to deforestation which could potentially be part of a nursery program to promote growth and re-planting of native species, particularly those with valuable medicinal or food use.



Picture 8: Consultation view of the participants of Krohon (Méagui)

Conclusion

Deforestation is so extensive in the southwestern area of the country that planters now migrate to areas of Man, Guiglo, Duékoué, Bolequin, etc. to the Western region in search of new forest land suitable for planting coffee and cocoa. Tai National Park is under substantial pressure and threatened by gold mining. Local populations in the southwest are eager for support in infrastructure development, e.g., access to water and for income generating activities.

In the Didiévi area, several reforestation initiatives are being implemented.

The site visits confirmed that the central and southwest regions are appropriate for the implementation of the Forest Investment Plan, though, some risks to design and implementation remain, including:

- Corruption;
- Lack of buy in from local people invested in agriculture; of peasant populations;
- Increasing population growth;
- Lack of faith in representatives within a participatory approach.

Annex 7: CSRS methodology

Annexe 7: Présentation de la méthodologie du CSRS

Elaboration du Plan d'Investissement Forestier de la Côte d'Ivoire

par

Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire / FOREVUS

18 Novembre 2015

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- Réduction des facteurs de pression anthropiques
- Protection des droits des communautés locales,
- Lutte contre la pauvreté,
- Amélioration des conditions de vie des populations

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Objectif

→ Contribuer efficacement à l'atténuation et à l'adaptation au changement climatique dans le secteur forestier

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2

Objectifs spécifiques = Sections

- 1) décrire et évaluer les contextes économique et social au niveau national, régional et sectoriel et les principales causes de la réduction des émissions de CO2 liées à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts ;
- 2) identifier et évaluer les opportunités de réduction des émissions de CO2 dans les 2 zones-cibles ;
- 3) décrire et évaluer le cadre politique et réglementaire de l'investissement du FIP ;
- 4) identifier et évaluer les avantages associés (co-bénéfices) attendus des projets identifiés ;
- 5) identifier les objets et les modalités de la collaboration entre les BDM et avec d'autres partenaires ;

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Objectifs spécifiques_Sections

- 6) concevoir et justifier les **différents projets et programmes d'investissements** et activités proposés au co-financement du FIP, en évaluant leurs effets attendus en termes de réductions d'émissions, leurs conditions de faisabilité et les risques
- 7) évaluer les conditions de **faisabilité de la mise en œuvre** du Plan d'Investissement et les **risques** concomitants ;
- 8) définir les instruments et la planification du financement du FIP
- 9) établir le Cadre des Résultats du Plan d'Investissement

Principal résultat attendu

- Définition d'un ensemble de projets **faisables, aptes à assurer durablement une réduction significative des émissions forestières de GES dans les zones-cibles**
(orientation dans la procédure de mise en œuvre des projets = homologation des processus)

Phases logiques

- Phase 1 : Cadrage de l'étude et rédaction du cadre analytique (draft 0)
 - Phase 2 : Collecte et analyse documentaire
 - Phase 3 : Ateliers régionaux et visites de terrain
 - Phase 4 : Analyse des données et rédaction du PIF
 - Phase 5 : Validation du PIF
 - Phase 6 : Finalisation du PIF
- Fin de chaque phase, une rencontre avec SEP REDD /BMD → état d'avancement
→ Nécessité d'avoir une personne ressource de chaque structure

Phase1: Cadrage de l'étude et rédaction du cadre analytique

1.1 Réunion de Cadrage

- Démarche proposée afin de s'assurer que les objectifs et les enjeux de l'étude sont partagés ;
 - Recensement des documents à disposition de l'équipe de consultants + du SEP-REDD + ceux collectés pour l'analyse doc.
 - Confirmer les objectifs, la méthodologie du projet, les missions à réaliser et le planning de réalisation.
- Cette étape clé permettra au SEP-REDD+ de s'assurer de la bonne adéquation de notre approche et les moyens mis en œuvre pour atteindre les objectifs de la mission

Phase1: Cadrage de l'étude et rédaction du cadre analytique

- 1.2 Mise à jour du tableau de bord et des méthodologies en fonction des retours de la réunion de cadrage

Mieux affiner le déroulement et les modalités de nos interventions et travaux

- 1.3 Finalisation du draft 0 du PIF

➤ Servir de cap et de référence pour le bon déroulement de l'étude

Phase 2 : Collecte et analyse documentaire

Documents sur lesquels fonder la revue et l'analyse

1	Données socio-économiques et données actualisées sur les principales causes de la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts
2	Données sur les services écosystémiques
3	Publications scientifiques sur les thématiques relatives aux espèces et habitats
4	Publications d'organismes internationaux sur la biodiversité en CI (CEPF, PNUD...)
5	Politiques de développement et orientation stratégiques (à différentes échelles)
6	Politiques publiques sectorielles impliquées (PND, PNIA etc.)
7	Documents d'orientations stratégiques (à différentes échelles)
8	Plan cadre de BDM et d'autres partenaires
9	Cartographies
10	Cadre légal et institutionnel de la gestion des ressources naturelles en Côte d'Ivoire
11	Cadre réglementation de la gestion du foncier
13	Documents stratégique du SEP-REDD+ Etc...

➔ Ces éléments seront rassemblés dans un rapport provisoire synthétique qui déclinera chaque volet, pour chacune des zones cibles.

Phase 2 : Collecte et analyse documentaire

- Identification des acteurs à interroger
- Préparation du guide d'entretien à soumettre aux acteurs



Phase 3 : Ateliers régionaux et visites de terrain

- **Conduite d'enquêtes auprès d'acteurs locaux**
 - ✓ Partage du guide d'entretien (en amont) pour que les acteurs puissent préparer d'éventuels documents à mettre à notre disposition
 - ✓ Conduite de l'entretien
 - ✓ Synthèse de l'ensemble des entretiens
- **Visites de terrain**
 - ✓ Observer des réalisations ou des pratiques en cours (pratiques, projets potentiels)
 - ✓ Décrire les organisations locales
 - ✓ Evaluer des opportunités de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, des co-bénéfices attendus des investissements PIF et des risques associés...

Phase 4 : Analyse des données et rédaction du PIF

- Analyse des données récoltées
- Analyse des résultats
- Rédaction du PIF (selon le plan du draft 0)

Phase 5 - 6: Validation du PIF et Finalisation du rapport

- Atelier de restitution des résultats de l'étude
- Finalisation du rapport

Chronogramme du travail



Chronogramme du travail

Phase d'exécution	Mois 1				Mois 2			
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8
1 Réunion de cadrage (SEP-REDD-CSRS)								
2 Collecte de données et analyse documentaire								
2.1 Entretien avec les institutions, ONG et bailleurs		X	X					
2.2 Collecte de données		X	X					
2.3 Séances d'analyses			X					
3 Ateliers régionaux et visites de terrain (observations + enquêtes)								
3.1 Région Iffou (Daoukro) Equipe 1				X				
3.2 Région Nzi (Dimbokro) - E 1					X			
3.3 Région Belier (Yamoussoukro) - E 1					X			
3.4 Région Nawa (Soubre) Equipe 2				X				
3.5 Région de San Pedro E 2					X			
3.6 Région de Guémon (Dukoué) - E2					X			
4 Analyse des données et rédaction du PIF								
5 Validation du PIF								
6 Finalisation traduction en anglais et remise du rapport								